XXXIII TECMUN

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

"Todo el mundo piensa en cambiar el mundo, pero nadie piensa en cambiarse a sí mismo"

-León Tolstoi

Delegados, embajadores, jueces, ministros, fiscales y compañeros:

Primeramente, quiero darte la bienvenida al XXXIII TECMUN. Te agradezco por atreverte a participar y formar parte de este evento tan importante para muchos. Esta ocasión me toca dejar este modelo, que me ha dado tanto y me deja con una de las mejores historias que puedo contar. No soy la única que enfrenta un gran cambio tan importante este año. En México, Paraguay, Colombia Brasil y Venezuela, los ciudadanos, como tú y como yo, enfrentarán un cambio mucho más importante que el pase de preparatoria a universidad. Efectivamente, este año dichos países llevarán a cabo distintos procesos electorales que les permitirán elegir a su presidente.

Desde mi punto de vista, el cambio va más allá de un nuevo gobierno. El cambio comienza en mí, en ti, en el señor que se dedica a abrir las puertas de un restaurante, en el profesor que nos da una clase de matemáticas y en todos y cada uno de los individuos que intentan día con día salir adelante.

Nuestro México y nuestro planeta, hoy más que nunca, necesitan que gritemos que estamos aquí, que nos hagamos notar por nuestras buenas acciones y que estamos dispuestos a cambiar. Yo sé que TECMUN no es más que una simulación, una ayuda para pasar una materia o lo que aplique a tu caso, pero, si aprovechas todo lo que ya pusiste para estar aquí hoy (esfuerzo, tiempo, dinero, etc.) te prometo que será el primer paso para alzar la voz y para demostrar que estás y estamos aquí.

No me queda más que invitarte a expresarte como tú sabes, defender tus ideas y hacerte notar estos tres días y por el resto de tu vida.

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Yael Ruiz Morales
Subsecretaria del Consejo Económico y Social
XXXIII TECMUN

Delegates:

I welcome you to this edition of TECMUN, hoping you will do your best to develop all the abilities you can during the debate. As you know, you come here to represent countries, which means that you shall never do something that your country would not do. This is very significant in modern times; we live in an era of no principles, where people adjust their beliefs to what best fits them, and loose their own identity in pursue of maybe money or power.

I firmly believe that the human race is going through so many changes that we are having a difficult time adjusting our ethical and moral standards to them. We can see all around the world people who works for themselves only, changing their principles to their convenience, but most importantly: forgetting the rest of the people. We do not even need to search in other countries, sadly our nation is home to a lot of these people: people who hate corruption but bribe police officers, people who is fed up of narcotraffic but still consume their drugs, politicians who change parties time and time again.

That is why it is always important to be faithful to our ideologies, to stay always true, to be coherent. But by being faithful I do not mean to be inflexible or to be reluctant to change, as I believe we should constantly question what we believe in so that we constantly adapt to our reality, in this way we will follow always the same line, but we might vary from time to time.

But questioning and changing for ourselves is not all that matters. We shall never forget that we live in society, and that what we do affects us all; we should always be conscious that if we are only flexible towards oneself and not for the whole society, the only thing that is going to happen is that we will divide more and more until hatred is bred. One thing is to be universally comprehended, and it is that while we stick personally to our ideologies we cannot do it to the point of creating fissures, or of damaging our social structure. We shall always be true to ourselves so long as we remember that we affect our surroundings as well as they affect us.

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Gabriel Zozaya Uribe
President of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
XXXIII TECMUN

Outline of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1992. It is a main actor in the efforts for creating adequate conditions for sustainable development, peace and security. It also acts as the principal policy-making organ of the UN in its field. Since 2006, it functions as governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and manages the finances of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The CCPCJ is the preparatory body to the United Nations Crime Congresses, whose outcomes are implemented into concrete action through decisions and resolutions by the CCPCJ, many of which are later recommended for adoption by the ECOSOC or, through the ECOSOC, by the United Nations General Assembly. Its objectives and priorities include improving international action to combat national and transnational crime and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice systems, offering policy guidance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice; designing, monitoring and reviewing the UN crime programme's implementation, taking into account priorities; enabling and coordinating assistance for UN entities for the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; helping Member States become aligned and active for the goals of the programme; and the planification and management of the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Topic A

The military use of drones taking into consideration the threat it represents to international security

By: Gabriel Zozaya Uribe,
Juan Pablo Balderas González de Burgos
André Aguilar Molina

Military drones, also named Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) are military aircraft that can be controlled remotely and without a pilot needed. They have several uses that cover spying, terrorism, fighting and engaging with firearms against objectives. The government of the United States of America has started to spread its use, and other delegations such as the State of Israel, the Republic of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have followed that trend.

Military UAVs present different advantages to the people using them; they are lightweight, small devices which can be implemented with all types of add-ons, which can scale all the way to biological weapons, with no human cost due to the lack of pilot, access to zones difficult to reach and evading radars, among others; but they have some critical disadvantages that may be exploited to very terrible effect. If terrorist groups take control of these, they can start a wave of drone-based attacks, as they can hold different types of firearms or spy on other people; UAVs can also be hacked, which could expose them to any type of people and would make them non-traceable.

The use and creation of drones over the world is increasing; nowadays drones are easy to find and to be bought by any person. The implementation of this vehicles with military purposes can become a huge international threat to security and peace, as a commercial UAV can be easily modified to belic purposes by any civilian.

Military uses of UAVs

The militarization and/or weaponization of drones, either on a large or small scale, has its own number of perks and disadvantages regarding international security and crime prevention. The usage of unmanned aircrafts as weapons is not a new concept, since unmanned aircraft has existed since World War I, but the new assortment of remotely controlled robots, most commonly the quadruple propeller style drone, which has been merely for leisure purposes in the past, is currently becoming a controversial topic worldwide because of its potential uses in the military field. The mayor risk of these drones being

weaponized lies in the caliber of weapons that can be added to the previously mentioned remote-controlled machines, thus resulting in an unprecedented spectrum of possible extremist-caused situations, to which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) will be forced to have a solution to.

The first potential uses of these robots are those in the espionage field. Given that they are extremely small, they are able to trespass most of the international airspace radars, much like the F-117 Nighthawk, the bombardier B-2 Spirit or any other stealth plane. Also, it has been seen in previous events that these drones can easily be equipped with surveillance cameras or microphones which violates the Privacy Law of 27 UN members, the United States included. This represents a major threat to the privacy of the sovereignty of the parties that could become victims of this. Another possible use that is given to these weapons could be the transportation and deploy of any type of bomb. From tear gas, all the way to biological viruses or fragmentation capsules. This possibility has become the utmost concern of international security agencies, governments and citizens alike, since it is a big threat that can be used at any moment and that can reach almost any place.

These devices have proven that they can be responsible for international conflicts, several casualties and exponential growth in the gun power many extremist groups possess. Even commercial drones, presumably with the sole purpose of self-entertainment, can be modified in a way that they could represent a threat to human beings; that is why the CCPCJ must analyze if regulations to these military drones are to be made. The bombs that these devices could be able to carry, although it can not be bigger than 30 centimeters which is the largest type of quadcopter that is still unrecognizable by radars, can result in a major situation regarding citizens' lives and also less security in both national and international perspectives.

Bombardier airplanes are not a new concept, and neither is the fact that they can be untraceable. One example of this type of aircraft is the B-2 Spirit, which although is a bombardier and cannot be detected by radars, it is not a UAV, meaning it still needs a human to pilot it from the inside. Recent studies done by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) revealed that the idea of a bombardier UAV is not so far-fetched and that many

developed countries as is the United States of America (USA), The Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and others are currently working on technologies alike. The rush to make these kind of weapons lies in the idea that having the best technology guarantees best the security of the country in question, thus resulting in a cold war of sorts between all the avant-garde countries.

Risks related to military UAVs

Another possible risk that could be linked with the use of military drones is their vulnerability to be hacked. Evidence by the NBC and other renowned media outlets as is the Futurity organization, an organization made up of American Universities such as Yale University and Cornell University, has revealed that hacking drones both UAVs and quadcopters can be easy, to the point of being possible for an enormous number of hackers around the world. As one of many possible examples, a CIA's UAV was hacked by Iranian hackers to steal their technology in 2011 as well as a Homeland Security Drone, whose purpose was to monitor the US/Mexico border, as stated by Scott Schober in Scott Schober Daily 2015. (Schober, 2015)

In terms of technology advances, the next more developed thing that comes after the UAVs are Artificial Intelligence-controlled drones, which are devices that control themselves, unlike UAVs, which need remote controlling to work; AI drones can be completely autonomous. But AI drones are yet remotely near to being considered a weapon, since the only AI drone registered to this day is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s Race Quadcopter which can only avoid obstacles by itself. Although an impressive progress in technology, considering it took approximately 2 years to develop, the possibility of weaponized AI drones, and much less UAVs, is still far from this present. But the threat it represents has become a cause for panic and fear worldwide, thus forcing the CCPCJ to anticipate and discuss possible measures to this situation.

How have the UAVs been used

The main purposes of the creation of drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) were military, since this type of vehicle can both monitor a zone in conflict and attack without endangering human lives from the offensive side. As technology has improved in recent years, nowadays there is a big variety of types of this vehicles with different uses.

In the Afghanistan War, it's calculated that a 56% of the weapons that have been fired were carried on by drones and since then, the percentage of weapons carried by military drones increased to a 61%. According to documents from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), between January of 2012 and February of 2013 the United States of America carried out the Operation Haymaker in Afghanistan which had the objective of ending the taliban forces and the Al Qaeda group that were hiding over the northeast frontier of Afghanistan with Pakistan. These documents confirm that the lives of more than 200 people were taken away and only 35 of them were the main targets, the rest were innocent civilians. In other operation carried on Yemen, the 90% of people whose life were taken away by drones were confirmed as collateral damage when they were innocents.

Not only the government has implemented the military drones as a new weapon, but also terrorist groups have improved their armament and have started using UAVs as well. In April 16th, 2017, the Islamic State militant group (ISIS) exposed footage of one of their drones dropping bombs over a training facility of Iraq. The reason of why ISIS decided to send that military attack was because the Iraqi troops as well as their allies were battling against ISIS in order to expel the members from its final stronghold in the nation. This is not the first time ISIS has used this armed drones, they have also used them to attack the United States of America´s troops and dispute airstrikes in Raqqa (city in Syria). The drones that this group is using are made with low tech, they do not have the precision that modern weaponized drones owned by the United States of America´s troops have, but they certainly can do a lot of damage. This drones have the capacity to carry and release a small bomb that

can generate enough impact to take the life of a human being. Groups like ISIS may not have air forces but they do have material to make big amounts of this low-cost drones with small explosives in them.

Regulations for the use of commercial drones with security purposes

Drones have become a really accessible item. Nowadays, any civilian can easily get an UAV. On July 10th, 2015, a video was uploaded to the internet in which it shows a homemade quadcopter modificated in order to fire a semi automatic handgun while being in the air. Alarmed by the high risks that this devices can generate, countries such as the Kingdom of Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, and United States of America have implemented regulations for the use of this type of vehicles, but not every country in the world has them.

In Europe the majority of countries have not yet implemented regulations. Having considered the big popularity of these devices, the European Union (EU) has proposed to use the same regulations for all the members of the EU, however, this regulations are still in discussion as a project that is planned to be implemented in 2019 called "U-Space" that will give access to civilians to use drones within a height of 150 meters and in order to use any type of UAV they will need to register it as well as their operators.

The government of the United States of America is also well concerned about the risk that drones imply, so the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has established some restrictions for the civilians and all the people who use Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). With the help of the Department of Defense, the restrictions made by both of these agencies were proclaimed effective in April 14th, 2017. There are some exceptions to these restrictions concerning the drones flights, which must be supervised by the FAA directly, or another facility of the same field.

These regulations include: the drone must not be over 400 feet off the ground, their weight cannot be over 55 pounds, the operators of these vehicles must be over 16 years old,

the pilot's license must be renewed every 24 months, and the operator must go under a criminal record checked by the federal authorities. The pentagon, likewise, has given orders to eliminate, shot, or knock down any drones that come close to the USA's military bases. Anyone who violate these airspace restrictions, may be subject of criminal charges.

Although this regulations are starting to be discussed worldwide, the modification of a drone is legal, as well as including a gun in it. This is a result of a legal hole, as agencies in charge of supervising and regulating aircraft use have not been updated to the new technologies and make it legal to modify a commercial drone into a military drone. To say it in other words: putting arms or explosive devices to a drone is perfectly legal as laws have not been updated with technology.

How are commercial drones involved in the discussion of military drones

Common, affordable commercial drones can be properly modified to serve military purposes. In January 25, 2017, Fox News reported that during the battle for Mosul, in Iraq, ISIS had modified commercial drones and was dropping 40 millimeters grenades, a kind of explosive devices used by the USA army, upon Iraqi forces on a daily basis.

But this is not an isolated case, in October 20th, 2016, The Independent reported that after the ISIS was driven out of the city of Ramadi in December 2015, Iraqi forces discovered a hideout two months later in which ISIS had a laboratory to transform drones into military weapons by adding explosives devices in it, apparently this was part of a large-scale project.

Advantages and disadvantages of using drones in the military field and what can the CCPCJ do about it

As previously stated, drones can be used by anybody, and their effects can be beneficial or perjudicial. Different States have been developing it like the USA or the UK so that they can risk less lifes in belic conflicts such as those in Afghanistan, Pakistan or Syria. They have the

advantage of being able to carry different types of weapons, from explosive devices, to biological arms; they can also reach zones of difficult access and they can spy on terrorist.

On the other side, even commercial drones can be used by terrorists. This can lead to an unprecedented era of widespread terrorist acts without the need of having human losses from the side of the terrorists. Drones that are developed by States like the UK can also be easily hacked, letting any hacker the access to technology worth billions of dollars and with an great destructive power.

All in all, the mission of the CCPCJ concerning this topic is to reach an agreement between the countries to regulate these aircrafts; the commercial ones and the ones developed by militaries all around the world, as these devices can all mean threats to humanity.

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A

Aircraft.- Is any machine, structure or vehicle designed and capable of traveling through the air by means of buoyancy or aerodynamic forces.

Avant-garde.- An intelligentsia that develops original, experimental or modern ideas, styles, methods, concepts to the period in which they happen.

B

B-2 Spirit.- Is an American low-observable, strategic, long-range, heavy bomber designed for penetrating sophisticated air-defence shields

Biological weapons.- Also called germ weapon, refers to disease producing agents such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, fungi, toxins or any other biological agent that is used as a weapon against humans, animals or plants.

F

F-117 Nighthawk.- Is an American operational aircraft designed to exploit low-observable stealth technology.

Far-fetched.- Refers to something barely believable based on logical thinking, something unprovable or unlikely.

Q

Quadcopter.- a is a small pilotless, remote-controlled aircraft with four blades on top. A type of drone.

S

Sovereignty.- Speaking politically, is the ultimate authority or power in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order, a country possess over itself .

Spying.- Can be defined as the activity of trying to obtain secret information from rivals (can be countries, organizations or companies).

T

Terrorism.- Is the systematic use of violence to generate fear or submission in a population in order to achieve a political objective.

U

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.- Can be defined as military aircraft that is guided autonomously, by remote control or both, they are designed to destroy or interfere the enemy, so they carry offensive ordnance.

Guiding Questions

1.- At what extent is it dangerous for drones to be sold commercially?

2.- Is it factible to take measures regarding commercial drones or is it just worrying the uses by armies or in countries in crisis?

3.- How can the CCPCJ control or apply any measure regarding the legislations of each country and what they allow?

Topic B

Measures to counter the continuous illegal recruitment of child soldiers by the armed group of Al-Shabaab

By: Gabriel Zozaya Uribe,
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André Aguilar Molina

According to the *Guidelines on Children Associated With Armed Forces or Armed Groups* established by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, a child soldier is:

> A child associated with an armed force or armed group refers to any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, spies or for sexual purposes (Paris Principles on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict 2007).

This is also one of the six grave violations identified and condemned by the United Nations Security Council.

The use of children by extremist groups in belic conflicts is a very common practice all around the globe nowadays, more than a hundred of these organizations employ this practice at the present time, such as ISIS or Mai-Mai Nyatura; but it is also a practice present in some delegations' armed forces, such as those from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In Somalia children suffer forced recruitment as soldiers all over the country. In an interview with Voice Of America Somali, Susannah Price, UNICEF chief of communication, said: "Indeed, there could be up to 5,000 child soldiers." One of the organizations most related to this problem is Al-Shabaab.

The duty of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in this conflict is to adopt the necessary measures, either by establishing special programs or by making recommendations to other United Nations organs, to counter this extremist group in their mission to recruit and employ child soldiers and to make sure that the proper legal processes are carried on so that the people guilty to this crimes get a fair trial and receive the proper consequences.

Background

Al-Shabaab is the youth remainder of the radical Islamic extremist group Union of Islamic Court, now defunct, but which destabilized Somalia in 2006. It is also connected with the extremist group Al-Qaeda. The goal of this group is to establish a theocratic rule in Somalia and to establish the Sharia law in that country, and they employ child soldiers to reach this purpose. This group chases non-Muslim people and has carried out multiple attacks over the years in Somali and Kenyan territories, attacking universities and also using car bombs. In all their active years, these extremist groups have taken more than three hundred human lives.

One of the various tactics of Al-Shabaab consists on recruiting children to use them for their purposes such as espionage, frontline combat and transporting explosives. Their recruiting comes from poor economical situations, the UN Secretary General, António Guterres, affirmed in a report circulated in the United Nations Security Council, that some of the children recruited were approached by the promise of education and jobs. However, most of the time, children are taken off their homes by the force, as they represent less death for the actual militants in the other party. It is estimated that more than the half of all the Al-Shabaab forces are children from over nine years old.

In March of 2016 after the African Union Mission in Somalia and the National Somali Army removed the Al-Shabaab forces of the southern regions of Somalia, the armed group went to the northern part of the country in order to attack the Puntland Religion with the support of the forces that the Al-Shabaab had in the Galgala Hills. The United Nations calculated that at least 60% of the elements taken over this attack were youngsters.

How are these children recruited and the posthumous impact of it

This problem is caused by several factors. All around the globe, kids are beaten and forced into submission to serve in belic conflicts, but they may also do it out of poverty to have a job, to protect their families or community, or even to take revenge on other groups when there are ethnic clashes.

These children are forced to watch and even do very violent actions, like sexual assaults or the murder of people. This can lead to permanent psychological implications that compromise their mental wellbeing. The United Nations Children's Fund establishes that these kids are the victims and cannot be held accountable for the violent acts they did, as they were forced to do them.

Theresa Betancourt, a researcher in Harvard University says that these children need a lot of support to readapt in society, but that many times this help is ephemeral. She says about it: "We need to devise lasting systems of care, instead of leaving behind a dust cloud that disappears when the humanitarian actors leave," (Betancourt, 2015)

About Counter-recruiting former methods

As of right now the Al-Shabaab, because of their spread worldwide, has been acknowledged by many international intelligence agencies and has become one of the most urgent problems. To counteract this organisation many campaigns have been launched, among them, one of those that has carried more weight in the fight against, not only Al-Shabaab but also many other extremist organizations, is the Counter Extremist Organization (CEP).

The CEP's purpose is to "combat the threat from extremist ideologies" (Counter Extremist Organization, 2015), and because of its leadership of former members from international governments, it has been able to create a conscience campaign in order to prevent recruiting. This campaign consists in the use of facts in order to explain to young possible members that the life of an Al-Shabaab member is not as the Al-Shabaab officials and spreaders preach.

Recent reports have revealed that most of the propaganda used to gain international young members by the Al-Shabaab resides in appealing to people who are not comfortable with their current life. They are offered luxuries and belonging, which is known to be the main reason for foreigners to join this extremist cause. When examined from an international perspective, as stated by the NBC in an article published in 2017 , the main source of new

foreign extremist fighters is the European Union and Asian countries, and the main reason is better life opportunities. Thus revealing that a program involving spreading the truth about the life young people have when they join Al-Shabaab, could be the best way to guarantee the decay of speed in the recruiting so far.

Another campaign has also been launched, which consists of an integration of ethnicities mostly in the European Union, to guarantee that young muslims feel comfortable in their current environment, thus propitiating a decrease of extremists joining to escape their current life situation. This campaign has had a slow development and has not had a very good response from foreign member communities around the European Union and other developed countries.

Regarding people who are willing to join because they believe in Al-Shabaab's cause, there's a more complex scenario. It is possible to reduce the number of recruits, and it has been done, but the only way it has been able to be done is by regulating all transports from and to the countries where this organisation is mostly spread.

Regarding Laws

Since the publication and adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, there has been an almost unanimous set of norms and standards regarding the legal behaviours surrounding children. Of course, this Convention is not completely unanimous since some countries did not or have not signed or agreed upon it yet, but since all of parties that are members of the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) also signed for the formerly mentioned document, the regulations it possesses should be known.

The agreement further resolves that a child, which by the UN is considered to be anyone under the age of eighteen or rather the national age stated by any individual nation, were to be involved in any violent situation or conflict then (1989):

States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind […] In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. (Articles 2 & 3, Part 1).

The previous fragments reveal that by this agreement, as well as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, that the children who are least cared for, mostly in overpopulated eastern countries, who are also the ones most prone to be used for military means by extremist organizations as is the Al-Shabaab shouldn't even exist. This also means that the UN members which were to deliberately allow this to happen or were to not act upon it would be breaking the article 3, which states that the main priority of any legal body should be the children. Article 8 also states that the nations must guarantee that the county is responsible to assure that protection and assistance arrives to children who are in any way deprived of their rights.

Measures from the United Nations to counter the recruitment of child soldiers

It is calculated that over 300.000 children under 18 years old, participate in more than 30 belic conflicts all over the world. This information alarmed and led countries and different organizations to make measures for trying to counter the child soldier recruitment, The United Nations (UN) is one of them.

After the creation of the mandate of the Special Representative for the Children and Armed Conflict in 1996, the General Assembly (GA) of the United Nations put on target the difficult situations of children affected by belic conflicts in order to improve and strengthen their protection. In 1999 the United Nations Security Council (SC) adopted the first resolution on children and armed conflict; in this resolution they were identified and condemned the six grave violations that most affected the children in armed conflicts which are: murdering and maiming children, sexual violence against children, abduction of

children, attacks against schools or hospitals, denial of humanitarian access for children and the recruitment or use of children as soldiers.

In 2000 the GA adopted the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights* of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict to be able to protect children from the recruitment as children soldiers and the use of hostilities. This project is committed to make the states to not recruit children under the age of 18 years old as well as to desmobilized any children recruited and then promote physical and physiological recovery services to achieve their social reintegration.

This project started making impact over the year of 2002 and it has being ratified by most countries of the world. In 2005 The SC established Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Grave Violations Committed Against Children, with the objective of gathering information whenever the six grave violations are not respected during armed conflicts. With the information collected the UN use it to provide services for children and with the characters in the conflict to encourage commitment with the fulfillment of the international child protection standards as well for the SC and other actors to take actions in the situation.

Also in 2014 the UN in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the campaign "*Children, Not Soldiers*" was launched for making global conscious that children should not be recruited and used in belic conflicts. This campaign had the mission of creating momentum and will to political and international support of the use of children by national security forces in belic conflicts. There was an immediate response from the member states, the UN, regional organizations and the general public. Many countries such as Afghanistan, Chad, Myanmar and Yemen; showed full support to reach the objectives that the campaign had. Three years later the mission of "Children, Not Soldiers" is now a reality and hundred of children have being reintegrated to society with the help of the UNICEF.

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Glossary

B

Belic conflict.- Can be defined as a conflict between armed forces of different parties.

E

Ephemeral.- Lasting for a short time or that has a limited lifespan.

Ethnicity.- Refers to the identification of a group based on a cultural distinctiveness. It expresses through language, religion, values, ritual, among other things. Not to be confused with *race.*

Extremist.- Refers to a person or group that use immoderate, fanatical methods and behaviours (that tend to be violent) to support an ideology

F

Frontline combat.- a military line formed by the most experienced and advanced tactical soldiers which places in a potential conflict area.

J

Jurisdiction.- Power of a legal political individual, organization or party to exercise its authority over a subject, individual or territory.

M

Maiming.- Deprive someone the use of a necessary body part by injuring or causing the loss of it.

Militants.- Refers to an individual or group of individuals willing to use violent and extreme methods to achieve something.

P

Prone.- Having a tendency or being likely to something.

R

Recruit.- To enrol someone as a member of an organization. It can be used to refer as someone who has recently joined the armed forces.

T

Theocratic.- A government that is ruled under religious beliefs

U

United Nations Security Council.- Is one of the main organs of the United Nations, its main occupance is to maintenance of international security welfare.

Guiding Questions

1.- Can the CCPCJ work with other UN dependences to counter recruiting child soldiers?

2.- How can other countries help to solve the problem?

3.- Is it necessary to attack the extremist group directly or can the solution have other roots like economic, social or political?