

UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME



Under-Secretaries General:

Zeynep Öziler

Ece Çarpıcı

Agenda Items:

1. Fight against organized crime
2. Reversing the effects of, Boko Haram

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I. The Letter from the Secretary General

Most Esteemed Participants,

It is my honour and pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the Academic and Organisations Teams to the eighth annual session of HASAL Model United Nations Conference. I am İrem Beyza Uralcan, currently a senior at Hüseyin Avni Sözen High School. I have been a member of HASAL International Relations Society for five years now, and this year, I am serving as the Secretary-General of HASALMUN. By opening this document, you have started your preparation process for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. We are truly happy you chose to be a part of this experience, and we wish you the best of luck during the conference.

Today, organized crime is one of the most significant concepts that draw international reaction. Governments and multinational organizations work cooperatively in order to find permanent solutions to this issue. However, given the complex structures of the criminal organizations, an effective measurement is not easy to establish. In this year's edition of HASALMUN, delegates of UNODC are expected to discuss one broad and one specific topic: organized crime and Boko Haram, respectively.

I would like to thank the Under-Secretaries-General Ms. Öziler and Ms. Çarpıcı for their hard work. We expect the delegates to direct the flow of the debate by defending their governments' policy as accurately as possible and bringing authentic ideas to the table. We desire to see an original yet realistic paper at the end of the conference. I recommend all participants to read this guide carefully but also quickly. This guide provides a starting point and a direction. It is very important for the delegates to do their own researches and then to come up with appropriate approaches to the issue. Please do not hesitate to contact me via beyza.uralcan@gmail.com should you have any questions.

Best Regards,

İrem Beyza Uralcan

Secretary-General of HASALMUN 2019

II. The Letter from Under-Secretaries-Generals

Esteemed participants,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 8th edition of HASALMUN as the Under Secretaries Generals responsible for United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

We are both sophomores at Huseyin Avni Sozen High School. We have been in the MUN society for 3 years. Since HASALMUN is a conference which is organized by our own school, we feel more than honoured to have been granted to this position.

This year, UNODC is dealing with significant problems which are the fight against organized crime and the effects of Boko Haram. Considering that these issues draw major importance globally, we expect the participants to approach the topics in a solution-oriented way. We hope that the committee will have fruitful debates upon the matter. The study guide is prepared to give background and general knowledge about the agenda items. The delegates are expected to fulfill their knowledge with their further researches.

Before concluding our letter, we would like to thank our Secretary-General İrem Beyza Uralcan and her deputies Mehmet Emin Akyar and Haluk Lütfü Erenler for giving us the opportunity to experience this prestigious conference. Additionally, we would like to express our gratitude to Director-General Sanem Su Dörttepe and her deputies Zeynep Aktürk and Yunus Emre Bozyel for organizing this amazing conference.

We would like to welcome you all once again to the 8th session of HASALMUN. We are looking forward to meeting you. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us via ozilerzeynep@gmail.com , ececarpici@gmail.com

Most sincerely,

Zeynep Öziler, Ece Çarpıcı

Under Secretaries Generals responsible for the UNODC

III. Introduction to the committee

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a UN body which was established in 1997 as a result of the association between The UN Drug Control Programme and The Centre for International Crime Prevention.¹

UNODC works in cooperation with the Governments, civil society groups and the international authorities to provide international cooperation and increase the capacities to counter organized crime. UNODC has a very crucial role in supporting the international cooperation by establishing communication tools between relevant authorities upon this matter.

²The committee mainly focuses on illicit actions such as organized crime, corruption, firearms, cybercrime, terrorism, and human trafficking. Taking into consideration that these issues have gained major importance over the past years, the existence and the practices of this organization have become fundamental. Governments have been working upon the matters for a long time; however, these actions have shown to be spreading all around the world in proportion to the advancements in technology.³

Measures taken for the prevention of these problems are insufficient, thus they need an immediate approach from the global community.⁴

IV. Key Vocabulary

¹ Unodc.org. (2018). *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*. [online] Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/>.

² Unodc.org. (2019). *Overview of the work of UNODC in relation to Organized Criminal Activities*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/work-of-unodc-crime.html>.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Unodc.org. (2018). *Alternative Development*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/index.html?ref=menuaside>.

Migrant: A person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.⁵

Gang: An organized group of criminals.⁶

Crime: An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.⁷**Organized Crime:** a group of professional criminals who work together as part of a powerful and secret organization⁸

Human Trafficking: organized criminal activity in which human beings are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited (as by being forced into prostitution or involuntary labour)⁹

Illicit: Forbidden by law, rules, or custom.¹⁰

Drug: A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.¹¹

Robbery: The action of taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force.¹²

⁵ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2018). *migrant* / *Definition of migrant in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/migrant>.

⁶ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2018). *gang* / *Definition of gang in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/gang>.

⁷ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *crime* / *Definition of crime in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/crime>.

⁸ Merriam-webster.com. (2018). *Definition of ORGANIZED CRIME*. [online] Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/organized%20crime>.

⁹ Merriam-webster.com. (2018). *Definition of HUMAN TRAFFICKING*. [online] Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/human%20trafficking>.

¹⁰ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *illicit* / *Definition of illicit in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/illicit>.

¹¹ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *drug* / *Definition of drug in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/drug>.

¹² Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *robbery* / *Definition of robbery in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/robbery>.

Weapon: A thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage.¹³

Border: A line separating two countries, administrative divisions, or other areas.¹⁴

Immigrant: A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.¹⁵

Drug trafficker: Someone that trades in illegal drugs¹⁶

Cannabis: A tall plant with a stiff upright stem, divided serrated leaves, and glandular hairs. It is used to produce hemp fibre and as a drug.¹⁷

Cocaine: An addictive drug derived from coca or prepared synthetically, used as an illegal stimulant and sometimes medicinally as a local anaesthetic.¹⁸

Ecstasy: An overwhelming feeling of great happiness or joyful excitement.¹⁹

Amphetamine: A synthetic, addictive, mood-altering drug, used illegally as a stimulant.²⁰

¹³ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *weapon* / *Definition of weapon in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/weapon>.

¹⁴ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *border* / *Definition of border in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/border>.

¹⁵ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *immigrant* / *Definition of immigrant in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/immigrant>.

¹⁶ Collinsdictionary.com. (2018). *Drug trafficker definition and meaning* | *Collins English Dictionary*. [online] Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/drug-trafficker>.

¹⁷ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *cannabis* / *Definition of cannabis in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cannabis>.

¹⁸ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *cocaine* / *Definition of cocaine in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cocaine>.

¹⁹ Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *ecstasy* / *Definition of ecstasy in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/ecstasy>.

Heroin: A highly addictive analgesic drug derived from morphine, often used illicitly as a narcotic producing euphoria.²¹

Racketeering: Dishonest and fraudulent business dealings.²²

Corruption: Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery.²³

Syndicate: A group of individuals or organizations combined to promote a common interest.²⁴

Jihad: A struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.²⁵

Militant: Favouring confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause²⁶

Execution: The carrying out of a plan, order, or course of action.²⁷

²⁰Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *amphetamine* / *Definition of amphetamine in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at:

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/amphetamine>.

²¹Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *heroin* / *Definition of heroin in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/heroin>.

²²Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *racketeering* / *Definition of racketeering in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at:

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/racketeering>.

²³Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *corruption* / *Definition of corruption in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/corruption>.

²⁴Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *syndicate* / *Definition of syndicate in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/syndicate>.

²⁵Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *jihad* / *Definition of jihad in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/jihad>.

²⁶Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *militant* / *Definition of militant in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/militant>.

Patriarchy: A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.²⁸

Discrimination: The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.²⁹

V. Introduction to the Agenda Item A: Fight Against Organized Crime

Organized crime – an always changing phenomenon – consists of a variety of illicit actions: trafficking in humans, illicit goods, weapons, and drugs; armed robbery, counterfeiting, and money laundering.³⁰

Organized criminal groups, for instance, are usually distributors of drugs, guns, and alcohol. In fact, if in case these substances are prohibited by authorities, the client would have to buy these substances with highly inflated prices.³¹

Organized criminal groups tend to use extortion - obtaining goods (mostly money) - by brute force or threat. The victims who do not comply with the orders or members who are not fully cooperative can be physically harmed by the other members of the groups.³² Another common crime committed by the organized criminal groups is theft. Theft was heavily committed especially in the 19th century for the purpose of hijacking the trucks which were carrying

²⁷Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *execution* / *Definition of execution in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/execution>.

²⁸Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *patriarchy* / *Definition of patriarchy in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/patriarchy>.

²⁹Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2019). *discrimination* / *Definition of discrimination in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/discrimination>.

³⁰Interpol.int. (2018). *Organized crime / Organized crime / Crime areas / Internet / Home - INTERPOL*. [online] Available at: <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crime-areas/Organized-crime/Organized-crime>.

³¹Crime Museum. (2018). *Typical Activities Of Organized Crime - Crime Museum*. [online] Available at: <https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/organized-crime/typical-activities-of-organized-crime/>.

³²Study.com. (2018). *What Is Organized Crime? - Definition, History & Examples - Video & Lesson Transcript | Study.com*. [online] Available at: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-organized-crime-definition-history-examples.html>.

shipments of expensive goods.³³ The criminal groups could then either sell them for a lower price or trade them with other valuables - rapidly increasing their money reserves. The customers would think they were doing a profitable deal since the thing they were purchasing was priced much lower than the average value. However, in reality, they were aiding a crime by purchasing something obtained through theft.³⁴

The number of the pursuers of organized crime has shown a significant rise over the past years. This fact led the global authorities to attach more importance to the problem.³⁵ There are some strategic partnerships between the countries and the UN bodies for the fight against organized crime such as but not limited to: AOC (Asian organized crime), Fortaleza (Latin American and Caribbean organized crime), Pink Panthers (armed jewellery robberies), Millennium (Transnational Eurasian organized crime).³⁶ Unfortunately, despite all the efforts made by the authorities, organized crime is still an ongoing issue and continues to increase globally. Hence, an immediate response is needed in this matter.³⁷

A. The Current Situation and Background of Organized Crime

Origins of organized crime are believed to trace back to the 1800s. Criminal groups like Forty Thieves in New York have gathered mostly to gain economic power and protect themselves from the other criminal groups.³⁸

All through the early and mid-nineteenth centuries, numerous poor Irish settlers took an interest in criminal exercises including robbery, thievery, and blackmailing. Additionally, the Forty Thieves and other similar organizes were vigorously engaged with nearby governmental

³³ Crime Museum. (2018). Typical Activities Of Organized Crime - Crime Museum. [online] Available at: <https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/organized-crime/typical-activities-of-organized-crime/>.

³⁴ *ibid*

³⁵ the Guardian. (2018). *Organised crime / World news / The Guardian*. [online] Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/organised-crime>.

³⁶ Interpol.int. (2018). *Organized crime / Organized crime / Crime areas / Internet / Home - INTERPOL*. [online] Available at: <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Organized-crime/Organized-crime>.

³⁷ Unodc.org. (2018). *Organized Crime*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/ropan/en/organized-crime.html>.

³⁸ Crime Museum. (2018). Origins of Organized Crime - Crime Museum. [online] Available at: <https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/organized-crime/origins-of-organized-crime/>

issues. Actually, New York's notorious Tammany Hall's lawmakers found a way to utilize the fight between Irish criminal groups: They used these groups as apparatuses of political power, specifically securing their administrations. As a by-product of their assistance; the groups got insurance from the police, access to political power, and job opportunities for their relatives.

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Other migration waves – consisting Jewish, Polish, Chinese, and Italian migrants- to the country resulted in mayhem in the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, driving numerous criminologists to presume that migration may have triggered the expansion of criminal activity in the United States.⁴⁰ Organized crime provided the immigrants and their family a way to avoid penury. Hence, being involved with criminal activities may have been the easiest way to survive for the outsiders.⁴¹

Organized crime has shown activities in many different societies and countries. For instance, the history of the Mafia in western Europe, history of the Triads and the Yakuza in East Asia.⁴² And more recently USA, Italy, Mexico, are the three states that drug trafficking; illegal alcohol trafficking, money laundering, corruption, and racketeering are most committed.⁴³

Although the time and place may vary, the reasons behind the formations of organized crime groups are mostly similar; protecting and cherishing what is their own with a group of individuals they share things in common, including tendency to violence. In addition to the states that were aforementioned there are Russian “Solntsevskaya Bratva” and Japanese “Yamaguchi Gumi” groups that have similar motives with the groups in the other countries although being relatively newly formed.⁴⁴

³⁹ Deathreference.com. (2018). *Organized Crime - world, body, time*,

Traditional Organized Crime, Nontraditional Organized Crime. [online] Available at:

<http://www.deathreference.com/Nu-Pu/Organized-Crime.html>

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ *ibid.*

⁴² Fortune. (2018). <http://fortune.com>. [online] Available at: <http://fortune.com/2014/09/14/biggest-organized-crime-groups-in-the-world/>

⁴³ U-s-history.com. (2018). Organized Crime. [online] Available at: <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1596.html>

⁴⁴ Fortune. (2018). <http://fortune.com>. [online] Available at: <http://fortune.com/2014/09/14/biggest-organized->

B. Human Trafficking and Migrant Crisis

Human Trafficking

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime committed by the organized criminal groups. Recruitment, harbouring or transporting people with the usage of violence, deception or coercion can be referred to as “human trafficking”. In other words, this is a process of forcing people into doing some actions regardless of their will, giving them almost no chance to

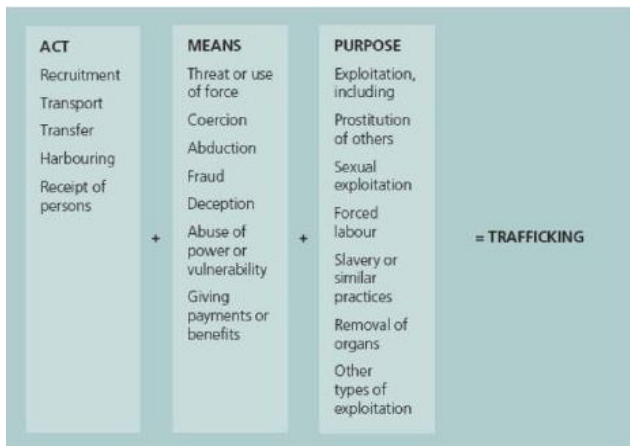


Image 1

survive, exploiting them. Human trafficking can be in a variety of ways such as forced marriage, forced organ removal, forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging (the act is done by force and the beggars are made to hand all the earnings to a higher authority,) forced criminality.⁴⁵ Nearly all countries suffer

the effects of trafficking regardless of the

position of the country in the intersection, whether it may be the root, transit or the destination of the victims.⁴⁶ UNODC works with the Member States to implement **the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons** (Trafficking in Persons Protocol). In the definition given in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (Image 1⁴⁷), it eliminates trafficking in 3 segments which are called the elements of trafficking. The three elements are the act (what is done), the means (how it is done) and the purpose(why it is done).

crime-groups-in-the-world/

⁴⁵ Anti-Slavery International. (2018). What is human trafficking? - Anti-Slavery International. [online] Available at: <https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/human-trafficking/>.

⁴⁶ Unodc.org. (2018). What is Human Trafficking?. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>.

⁴⁷ Unodc.org. (2018). *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html>

Migrant Crisis

Migration is defined as someone leaving their habitual residence in order to go abroad and cross borders for safer, better opportunities and financial power. The reasons for this movement can be terrorism, human rights abuse, corruption, and war; the last one being the most common. Nearly 258 million people live outside of their own country, many of whose migration was compulsory. ⁴⁸Because of ruling over a conflictual area, the governments of Syria followed by Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan encourage their own people to live outside of the country. More than 1 million migrants, heading to their new country, travel by sea and land. At the end of this journey, they arrive in various countries in the world such as; Hungary, Turkey, Greece and Italy. ⁴⁹

Numerous states declared that they would let displaced people pass their borders. While the government of Jordan has allowed 60.000 exiles in, the government of UK which has multiple times the GDP of Jordan has stated it would only permit a total of 20.000 exiles in the country in the following five years.⁵⁰ Furthermore, the states that have less political power such as Greece, Turkey and Jordan, has allowed more migrants in their borders than the European states.⁵¹ A few states - on the contrary - like Hungary, Slovenia, and Bulgaria have chosen to place hindrances all together to keep migrants outside their cities.

Every country has a different approach to the issue. While many countries want external border security in order to prevent migrants passing their borders, others distribute newly arrived migrants by sending them to the shelters and asylums that the state has provided for them. Any possible solution should contain articles regarding both the safety of the immigrants and the prosperity of the citizens of the hosting country.⁵²

⁴⁸ Unodc.org. (2018). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/SOM_Toolkit_E-book_english_Combined.pdf

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ Unodc.org. (2018). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/SOM_Toolkit_E-book_english_Combined.pdf

⁵² Henley, J. (2018). What is the current state of the migration crisis in Europe?. [online] the Guardian.

Available at:

<https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/amp.theguardian.com/world/2018/jun/15/what-current-scale-migration-crisis-europe-future-outlook>

1. The Rights of Human Trafficking Victims

The victims of human trafficking are generally chosen from the poorer districts of the regions. Those people are promised better life conditions such as education of good quality or stable and well-paid job opportunities.⁵³ While working on the problem, governments should have a great amount of knowledge upon the current status and the reasons behind human trafficking. The victims of human trafficking are being forced to do specific actions regardless of their will and thus there are a huge amount of human rights violations regarding this matter.⁵⁴ On the elimination of the issue, all authorities should take the necessary measures considering that this is a human rights problem. In this matter there are numerous specific human rights being violated, some are listed below;

- The right to life
- The right to liberty and security
- The right to freedom of movement
- The right to an adequate standard of living
- The right to social security
- The right of children to special protection
- The right to an effective remedy⁵⁵

2. The Struggle of Migrants

The risky journey of migrants starts with quantities of individuals fleeing the Middle East and Africa. Hoping for a better life in the European countries, these people cannot even pass the borders – getting left with complete regret.⁵⁶ More than 170,000 transients each year need to

⁵³ Polaris. (2018). *The Victims & Traffickers*. [online] Available at: <https://polarisproject.org/victims-traffickers>.

⁵⁴ Ohchr.org. (2018). *OHCHR / Human rights and trafficking in persons*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/TiP/Pages/Index.aspx>

⁵⁵ Napolitano, K. (2018). *Human Trafficking: A Human Rights Violation*. [online] Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking. Available at: <https://combathumantrafficking.org/2016/12/human-trafficking-human-rights-violation/>.

⁵⁶ BBC News. (2018). Why is EU struggling with migrants and asylum. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24583286>

confront every day challenges on their road to Europe. Smugglers know that these migrants would go to extremes to have better life conditions and thus, they use it to their advantage. Victims of migrant smuggling can encounter mental and physical medical problems such as dejection, tension, weight reduction, and gastrointestinal issues.⁵⁷ Settling in another location presents numerous difficulties and as solutions, there are some possible actions for migrants to take. There are some problems that migrants must overcome when they start to live in another country. The main problems and barriers can be listed as:

- Language barrier is one of the issues that migrants face in any country. Wherever you pick, in any case, learning a new language in your new country is fundamental and there might be nearby or national bodies which can help with seminars on both the dialect and culture. Be that as it may, do not express farewell to your local dialect for good.⁵⁸
- New immigrants commonly cite when starting life in a new country is finding suitable employment. Be that as it may, numerous new outsiders confront two specific issues; getting their qualifications perceived and important nearby work involvement⁵⁹
- A big priority for anybody moving to a new area or country is to secure housing. Again, national and local government agencies will usually offer advice – whichever country you choose – and may have specific programs for newcomers.⁶⁰
- The sort, range and nature of administrations accessible in your new nation is probably going to be diverse to that of your local nation. Most outsiders admit that recognizing what is accessible in any case, is a barrier. Services which represent the greatest

⁵⁷ BBC News. (2018). Why is EU struggling with migrants and asylum. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24583286>

⁵⁸ User, S. (2019). *MIGRANTS VICTIMS OF CRIME*. [online] Apav.pt. Available at: <https://www.apav.pt/uavmd/index.php/en/migrants-victims-of-crime> [Accessed 5 Jan. 2019].

⁵⁹ Nytimes.com. (2019). *Opinion / Trump Has It Backward: Many Migrants Are Victims of Crime*. [online] Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/18/opinion/trump-has-it-backward-many-migrants-are-victims-of-crime.html> [Accessed 5 Jan. 2019].

⁶⁰ Ibid.

obstacles incorporate human services, including health care, legal advice and access to mental health or social services. ⁶¹

- Access to transportation can be basic in that it will make access to instruction and work far less demanding. Workers confront specific issues in this regard on two levels. Firstly, your driver's permit may not be perceived in your new nation, which implies there might be costs related with getting to be qualified. Besides, that language blockage can make understanding finding valuable neighbourhood open travel benefits a hard assignment. ⁶²
- Prejudice and Racism is a sad feature of the immigrant experience across the world. However, with the laws and an increasingly diverse community. Supporting services like social services, community and peer groups, along with a modern police force that has strong diversity and anti-racism policies, which are all available to help those facing issues of racism. ⁶³

3. The Effects of Organized Criminal Groups on the Issue of Migrant Smuggling

Profit-seeking criminals smuggle migrants between main-lands and over borders. Evaluating the real size of smuggling of migrants is a complicated matter attributable to its underground nature and the difficulty of recognizing when illegal migration is being facilitated by smugglers. Smugglers take advantage of an extensive number of migrants willing to risk their lives in search of a better life.

The profiles of smugglers vary widely. Criminals are associated in smuggling migrants around the world; some of those criminals are specialized in smuggling people, and some are not. There is proof of both smaller and larger, more organized groups and networks working

⁶¹ Taylor, D. (2019). *Victims of crime being handed over to immigration enforcement*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/may/14/victims-crime-handed-over-police-immigration-enforcement>.

⁶² Opo.iisj.net. (2019). [online] Available at: <http://opo.iisj.net/index.php/osls/article/viewFile/976/1077>.

⁶³ Opo.iisj.net. (2019). [online] Available at: <http://opo.iisj.net/index.php/osls/article/viewFile/976/1077>.

as dealers in all territories, in spite of the fact that this changes by district and route.⁶⁴ There are also many smugglers who run businesses as opportunistic carriers or hospitality providers who choose to look the other way in order to make some extra money. Corrupt officials and other individuals may also be involved in the process.⁶⁵

Smugglers of migrants are becoming more organized - establishing networks that transcend borders and regions. As with other forms of organized crime, the groups concerned have increased their operations by shifting routes in a bid to expand into other markets and circumvent the responses of States. Criminal groups have merged or formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and the range of their criminal activities. Some criminal groups view migrants as simply one of many commodities to be smuggled, alongside drugs and firearms, since the smuggling of migrants is a highly profitable illicit activity with a relatively low risk of detection.⁶⁶

4. The effects of the organized groups on the issue of migrant smuggling

Most states have been affected more or less by the migrant smuggling issue. The states were expected to detect the gangsters who have killed numerous innocent individuals and give the best opportunities to the migrants, who have already experienced many challenges. Averting and battling it requires global participation on the matter of relocation.⁶⁷

The work that improved the situation of the battle against smuggling was the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols held by UNODC. In

⁶⁴ Unodc.org. (2019). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/factsheets/TOC12_fs_migrantsmuggling_EN_Plain.pdf [Accessed 2019].

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Unodc.org. (2018). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/SOM_Toolkit_E-book_english_Combined.pdf

this convention, out of the blue, the world carrying of vagrants was talked about and settled upon. This convention plainly secured the procedure.⁶⁸

“Smuggling of Migrants Portal” is an action related to the UN Convention Against Organized Crime and specifically connected to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants. It owns the database and information about the issue.⁶⁹

The Refugee and Immigrant Centre for Education and Legal Services (RAICES) is a non-profit organisation that provides free assistance to refugees. It has the largest migrant-related data comparing to other organizations.

The Detained Migrant Solidarity Committee is a group of activists who work for migrants who are out of the sight of the public. It attempts to bring issues to a light of maltreatment and furthermore stay in contact with migrants to help their necessities.⁷⁰

The effects of these groups are unignorable. In the beginning, all of them had an aim regarding migrants and since the fact that they are still active groups, we can easily say that they have a big role in this combatting matter.

C. Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking, drug distribution, is an action which is being done under the name of the organized crime. Drug traffickers are the people who trade, transport or illegally import illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and marijuana. Drug traffickers also illegally sell, or transport prescription drugs and this act has shown an increasing rate in recent years.⁷¹ With the rise in the usage amounts of drugs, this problem has started to draw the attention of the governments and the world press more than it has ever done.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Unodc.org. (2018). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/SOM_Toolkit_E-book_english_Combined.pdf

⁷⁰ Burke, C. (2018). 12 Organizations To Donate To If You Can't Stand Trump's Family Separation Policy. [online] Bustle. Available at: <https://www.bustle.com/p/12-immigrant-advocacy-organizations-to-donate-to-if-you-can't-stand-trumps-family-separation-policy-9483834>

⁷¹ Justia.com. (2018). *Drug Trafficking Overview*:: Justia. [online] Available at: <https://www.justia.com/criminal/offenses/drug-crimes/drug-trafficking/>.

UNODC regularly collects the statistics on drug trafficking; Member States submit the rates on drugs on a regular basis through *the Annual Report Questionnaire*.⁷²

1. The Background of the Issue and the Current Situation

Currently, there are approximately 450 tons of heroin flows in the global heroin market. Nearly 50 tons of opium were produced from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the rest (nearly 380 tons) is being produced from Afghanistan. Even though almost 5 tons are being consumed and seized in Afghanistan, the rest (375 tons) are trafficked worldwide through neighbour countries of Afghanistan.⁷³ The Balkan and northern countries are the main routes from Afghanistan through Russian Federation and Western Europe. The Balkan route goes on through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across South-East Europe and finally to the Western European market. The annual market value is estimated to \$20 billion.

The northern route goes through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, with an estimated annual market value of \$13 billion.⁷⁴

⁷² Unodc.org. (2018). Data. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/data.html>.

⁷³ Unodc.org. (2018). *Drug trafficking*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>.

⁷⁴ Unodc.org. (2018). *Drug trafficking*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>.

2. Drug Trafficking by Regions

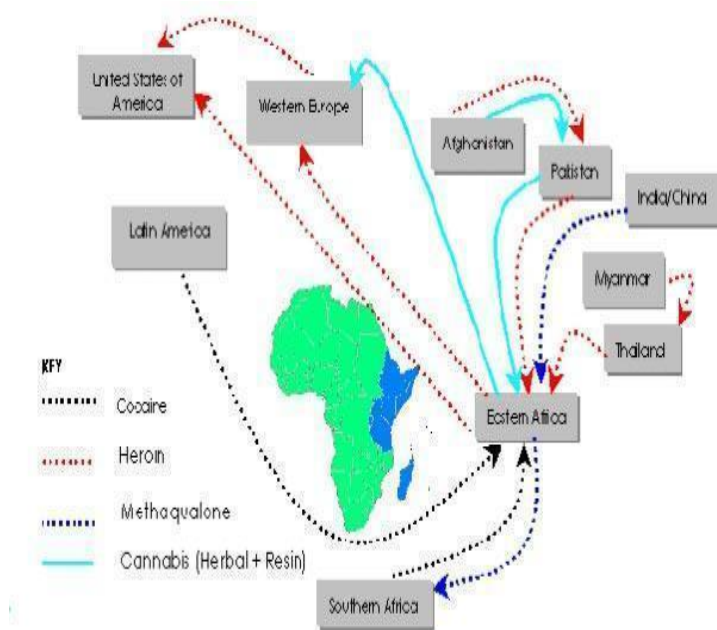


Image 2

The illicit drug trade and the crimes caused by this matter have grown outrageously in specific parts of the World. Obtaining drugs has shown to become easier since the trafficking routes (Image 2) ⁷⁵ have become shorter and crossing the borders of the countries has become easier.⁷⁶ The following page includes information about the current drug trafficking routes.

Cannabis

Cannabis is produced in more than 176 countries. With Morocco being the main producer, its 54% grows in the Americas, 26% grows in Africa, 15% in Asia, 4% in Europe and the remaining 1% grow in Oceania⁷⁷

Cocaine

Andean Region (Bolivia, Colombia and Peru)

has the biggest global cocaine production in the World. Western Africa is being used for the storage and transit area for the trafficking from South America through Europe. The Latin American countries started to consumer and transit countries over the past years ⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Unodc.org. (2018). *Drug Trafficking Patterns*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/illicit-drugs/drug-trafficking-patterns.html>.

⁷⁶ Interpol.int. (2018). *Drugs / Drugs / Crime areas / Internet / Home - INTERPOL*. [online] Available at: <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Drugs/Drugs>.

⁷⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/drug-control/ic_en

Ecstasy / Amphetamines

Ecstasy and amphetamines are being produced within the European countries.⁷⁹ The Netherlands and Belgium are the main countries (with Poland, Estonia and Lithuania are the seconds) to produce ecstasy. For amphetamine; the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Belgium are the main producers.⁸⁰

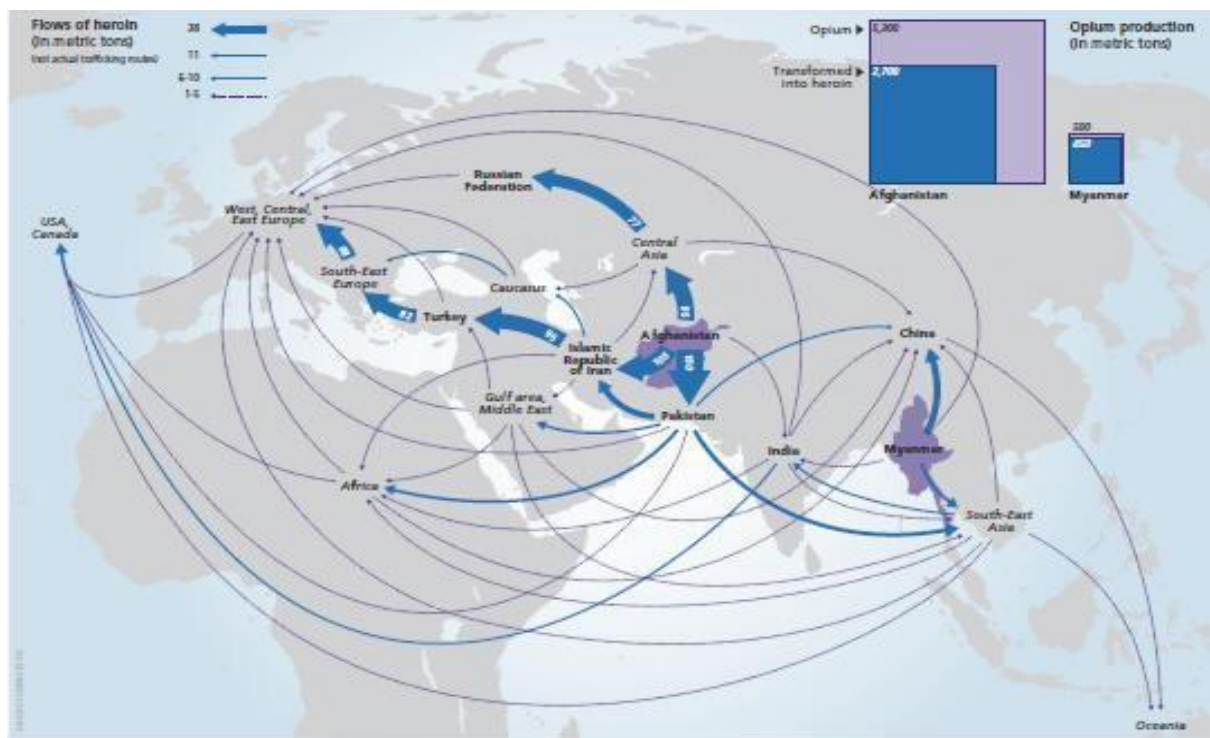


Image 3

Heroin

The greater part of the heroin production is being made using Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, with Afghanistan being the main producer (Image 3)⁸¹ Most of the heroin goes to Europe via Central Asia and the Balkan courses, with Turkey, Bulgaria,

⁷⁸ Migration and Home Affairs - European Commission. (2018). *International cooperation - Migration and Home Affairs - European Commission*. [online] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/drug-control/ic_en.

⁷⁹ Interpol.int. (2018). [online] Available at: <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-media/Events/2017/Unity-for-Security/Unity-for-Security/Media-library/Illicit-Drug-Trade/>.

⁸⁰ ibid

⁸¹ Unodc.org. (2018). *Drug Trafficking Patterns*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/illicit-drugs/drug-trafficking-patterns.html>.

Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina being the junction. The produced heroin finally reaches into Italy or Slovenia. ⁸²

D. Racketeering

Racketeering was first used in 1927 by the Employer's Association of Chicago in a report representing the effects of organized crime in the Teamsters Union. Racketeering can be defined as taking an illegal action in order to make money. ⁸³ Activities conducted by the illegal groups known as "Rackets"; embezzling funds, weapon trafficking, courting money can be considered as Racketeering crimes. Many forms of crimes can be recognized as racketeering. ⁸⁴ Such activities can have destructive consequences for both public and private institutions. Consequently, numerous state governments have created laws designed to arraign these criminals which would be further explained. ⁸⁵

1. Current Situation in Racketeering

In 1978, Congress achieved the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, or RICO. It has provided agents with the tool they needed to fight organised crime. Many states have executed with similar laws. ⁸⁶ The congress was held to put a stop to racketeering around the U.S. The RICO Act allows the pursuit of racketeering activity performed as part of a criminal organization. ⁸⁷

Since it has far-reaching conclusions, RICO remains a disputed case even as it continues to aid in prosecutions across the US. The law has been used for indicting members of the mafia such as; the Hells Angels motorcycle gang, and Operation Rescue, an anti-abortion group. The

⁸² Pib.nic.in. (2018). *Shri Rajnath Singh addresses the closing ceremony of National Conference on Drug Law Enforcement*. [online] Available at: <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1526315>.

⁸³ Van Norman Law Firm. (2018). What is Racketeering? What does it mean and how does it work?. [online] Available at: <https://www.vannormanlaw.com/what-is-racketeering/>

⁸⁴ Findlaw. (2018). Racketeering/RICO - FindLaw. [online] Available at: <https://criminal.findlaw.com/criminalcharges/racketeering-rico.html>

⁸⁵ *ibid*

⁸⁶ Findlaw. (2018). Racketeering/RICO - FindLaw. [online] Available at: <https://criminal.findlaw.com/criminalcharges/racketeering-rico.html>

⁸⁷ Mailletcriminallaw.com. (2018). What Is Racketeering?. [online] Available at:

<https://www.mailletcriminallaw.com/what-is-racketeering/>

laws included parts equally; Definition, Prohibited Activities, Criminal Penalties, Civil Remedies.⁸⁸

Common organized crime rackets may comprise factors of drug trafficking, counterfeiting, prostitution, or blackmail. Concerning being tried under the RICO Act, there must be a dependable figure of related violations within a 10-year period.

The criminal penalties for racketeering can include up to 20 years in prison. This sentence would be added to the sentence of the crime that was committed in the racketeering operation.

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E. Crime Syndicate

Crime Syndicate refers to a criminal group or gang which offers a forbidden service to the customers who are ready to pay them. The clients can get everything which is paid. They are protected by the political organizations who have adequate businessmen and lawyers that can meet the money necessary to “buy or fix” the laws in case of a problem regarding the members of the syndicate.⁹⁰

F. International cooperation for the prevention of the issue

Every state experiences the effects of the problems caused by the organized criminal groups. These devastating activities may have a bad impact the daily lives of the citizens, the economic growth and the efforts that the government puts for the prevention of organized crime.⁹¹ UNODC has been working with the States to strengthen their capabilities for the prevention of organized crime either within their borders or between the regions.⁹²

⁸⁸ www.nolo.com. (2018). Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). [online] Available at: <https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/content/rico-act.html>

⁸⁹ Van Norman Law Firm. (2018). What is Racketeering? What does it mean and how does it work?. [online] Available at: <https://www.vannormanlaw.com/what-is-racketeering/>

⁹⁰ Law notes.in. (2018). Organized Crimes - Lawnotes.in. [online] Available at: https://www.lawnotes.in/Organized_Crimes

⁹¹ Unodc.org. (2018). Technical assistance. [online] Available at:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/international-cooperation/technical-assistance.html>.

⁹² ibid

UNODC mostly focuses on the development of technical assistance tools in combatting the organized crime. For ensuring an extensive diversity from high and low resource countries, UNODC provides many experts with a wide range of experiences to elaborate UNODC's technical assistance tools.⁹³

UNODC has developed many assistance tools which include; handbooks, training manuals, model laws, digests of relevant case law and legal commentaries, international cooperation tools and issue papers with the aim of an improvement in the capacities of the governments for the fight against organized crime.

Combatting organized crime has appeared to be a major threat to the international community and it requires an organized transnational response.⁹⁴ International cooperation should be utilized for strengthening the sovereignty and security.

States can see The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) as a tool to cooperate for both formal and informal levels. At formal levels, states can use UNTOC in order to request Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), extradition, freezing, and confiscation for criminal proceedings.⁹⁵

UNODC is a connection between States and worldwide associations, it encourages local systems of collaboration against organized crime around the globe. Additionally, UNODC underpins the execution of a system of Central Authorities and Prosecutors.⁹⁶

V. Conclusion

Organized crime is a serious issue which needs a prompt borderless reaction from all the governments. Measures that have been taken by the governments have shown to be insufficient, as it is still a continuous problem. Organized crime is a reality of influencing

⁹³ Unodc.org. (2018). Technical Assistance. [online] Available at:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/technical-assistance.html>.

⁹⁴ Amt, A. (2018). *Federal Foreign Office - International cooperation in combating organized crime*. [online] Auswärtiges Amt DE. Available at: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/terrorismusok/-/231918>.

⁹⁵ Unodc.org. (2018). *International Cooperation*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/international-cooperation.html>.

⁹⁶ Unodc.org. (2018). *International Cooperation*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/international-cooperation.html>.

state institutions, citizens as well as the whole economy. Therefore, preventing organized crime is a way of protecting the economies of governments.⁹⁷

The level of collaboration in the fight against organized crime internationally has grown in the last two decades but still, a lot of problems are still unresolved. Despite the need to control organized crime at the same level, efficiency of a solution to this problem is still demanded.⁹⁸ In the elimination of the issue, there are some segments to be pursued;⁹⁹

- The financial and personal status of resources
- The level of the administrative machine and corruption
- The relations between criminal groups

VII. Points that a Resolution Should Cover

- What further actions should be done for the prevention of human trafficking?
- What further actions should be done for the prevention of drug trafficking?
- What further actions should be done for the prevention of the migrant crisis?
- What further actions should be done for the prevention of the racketeering?
- What further actions should be done for the prevention of crime syndicate?
- How can The Sustainable Development Goals have an impact on the organized crime issue?
- How to provide worldwide collaboration on the issue?

VIII. Introduction to the Agenda Item B: Reversing the Effects of Boko Haram

⁹⁷ Migration and Home Affairs - European Commission. (2018). Organised Crime & Human Trafficking - Migration and Home Affairs - European Commission. [online] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking_en.

⁹⁸ Ncjrs.gov. (2018). [online] Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/184773.pdf>.

⁹⁹ *ibid*

Boko Haram, an Islamic militant group, was established in 2002 by Muhammed Yusuf in north-eastern Nigeria. Especially after 2009, this militant group conducted vicious crimes - terrorising the whole country.¹⁰⁰ About "Boko", some claimed it was gotten from the word book. African dialect master Paul Newman has said they are what the French call "fake amis", two comparable sounding words with no connection with regards to importance. "Haram" refers to forbidden behaviours in the Islamic religion.¹⁰¹

The terrorist organization's aim was to remove the shameful in Nigeria, which the organisation blamed on the impact of the Western culture. Boko Haram develops a version of Islam that makes it "haram", for Muslims to take part in any activity associated with the Western society. This includes voting in elections, wearing shirts and trousers or receiving a secular education¹⁰²

The group introduces itself as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, signifying "Individuals Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad". In the nearby Hausa lingo, Boko Haram signifies "Western education is forbidden". Starting with the aim of controlling the education system led them to attack small territories. Many of them ended up with Boko Haram destroying the land. Boko Haram occupied territories in the northern regions of Nigeria, explicitly Yobe, Kano, Bauchi, Borno and Kaduna. Initially, Boko Haram was adverted to locally as the Nigerian Taliban as a result of their religious likenesses to the Taliban.¹⁰³

Since the Sokoto Caliphate, which ruled parts of what is currently northern Nigeria, Niger and southern Cameroon, fell under British control in 1903, there has been an obstruction against

¹⁰⁰ Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. (2019). *The Rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria – Combating Terrorism Center at West Point*. [online] Available at: <https://ctc.usma.edu/the-rise-of-boko-haram-in-nigeria/>.

¹⁰¹ Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. (2019). *The Rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria – Combating Terrorism Center at West Point*. [online] Available at: <https://ctc.usma.edu/the-rise-of-boko-haram-in-nigeria/>.

¹⁰² BBC News. (2018). *Who are Boko Haram?*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13809501>

¹⁰³ Library, C. (2018). *Boko Haram Fast Facts*. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>

Western education among a part of the territory's Muslims. Many still decline to send their youngsters to government-run "Western schools"¹⁰⁴

The group, which may have existed since the late 1990s, functions under the Muslim pastor Mohammed Yusuf. It is mainly located in Maiduguri, the capital of the north-eastern province of Borno. The first known attack by Boko Haram, done by around 200 activists in 2003, was the assault to numerous police headquarters in the territory of Yobe, close to the Niger border.¹⁰⁵

Boko Haram's attacks increased in frequency, harming many. The assaults were located mostly in Nigeria's upper east, north-focal, and focal states. Most of these attacks targeted the police, military, and Christian houses of worship and schools and Muslim people who were reproachful of the gathering.¹⁰⁶

In 2013 President Goodluck Jonathan referred to Boko Haram as a fear-based oppressor association- meaning that the organisation became successful by installing fear. The national government conveyed Joint Task Force (JTF) troops made up of police, soldiers, and specialists from the State Security Service to battle Boko Haram on the ground and contender planes to bomb Boko Haram camps from the air.¹⁰⁷

A. Actions being Done by Boko Haram

¹⁰⁴ BBC News. (2018). *Who are Boko Haram?*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13809501>

¹⁰⁵ BBC News. (2018). *Who are Boko Haram?*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13809501>

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ News.nationalgeographic.com. (2018). *Nigeria's Boko Haram: Who Are They and What Do They Want?*. [online] Available at: <https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/05/140507-boko-haram-nigeria-borno-state-maiduguri-mohammed-yusuf-abubakar-shekau-goodluck-jonathan-world/>

As it was aforementioned, Boko Haram has been active since 2002. However, their violent actions started to occur in July 2009 and peaked in 2015. (Image 4)¹⁰⁸ The group started their uprising in Bauchi state then moved through Kano, Borno and Yobe. ¹⁰⁹ In comparison to their first seven years of existence, the group has become more peaceful because of an investigation into their actions started by the Nigerian Government. ¹¹⁰

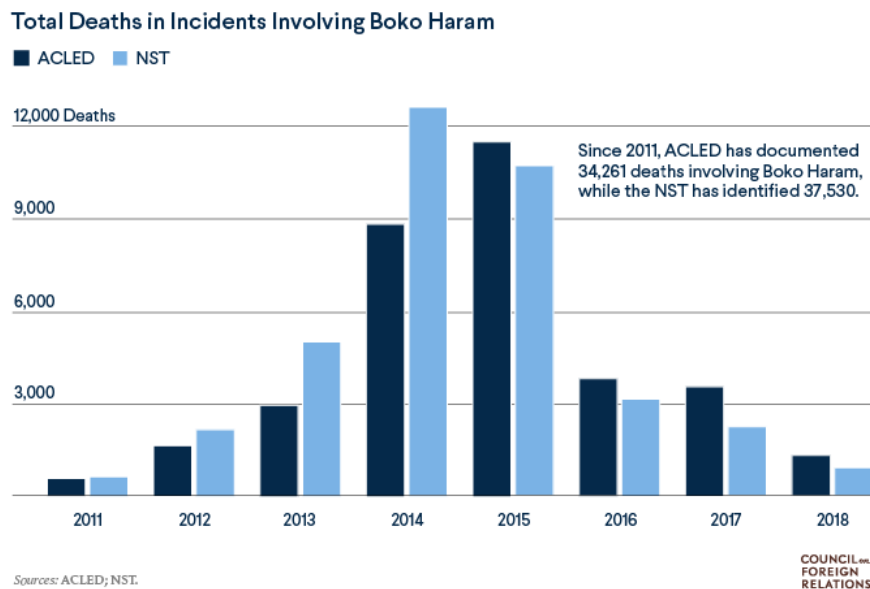


Image 4

In the following years, the group proceeded with their actions continuously. They have done numerous activities which resulted in Nigeria being included among the countries that suffer from terrorism. The activities include intimidation, bombings, suicide attacks, sporadic

¹⁰⁸ Council on Foreign Relations. (2018). Boko Haram’s Deadly Impact. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/article/boko-harams-deadly-impact>.

¹⁰⁹ Falae, V. (2018). *History of Boko Haram in Nigeria and their activities*. [online] Legit.ng - Nigeria news. Available at: <https://www.legit.ng/1127137-history-boko-haram-nigeria-activities.html>.

¹¹⁰ iiste.org. (2018). [online] Available at: <https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/IAGS/article/viewFile/33984/34951>.

gunfire of unarmed Nigerian citizens, burning of police stations and churches, kidnapping, raping of school girls and women. ¹¹¹

Boko Haram has gained flexibility and an indomitable threat to the Nigerian State although the group has lost much of its territory. Although the group is less powerful than it was before, there is no accurate work that has been put by the Nigerian Government for the prevention of their actions. ¹¹²

A. Measures taken for the prevention of Boko Haram's actions

Nigeria elected its fourth leader in 14 months to lead the battle against the Islamist Boko Haram. President Muhammadu Buhari, who battled in 2015 with a guarantee to end the insurrection and convey security, is currently looking for re-appointment in February 2019. ¹¹³

The government of Nigeria announced that in December 2015, Boko Haram has been “technically defeated”. Attacks continue through another group that has similar intentions; an ally of the Islamic State militant group that split from Boko Haram in 2016 holds the control of the territory around Lake Chad. ¹¹⁴

President decided to arrange a Commission of Inquiry headed by the National Security Adviser, General Abdul Sarki Mukhtar. Commission of Inquiry, however, was not productive in handing reports on the issue. By the time Nigerian citizens understood that this commission

¹¹¹ Njoku, J. and Nwachukwu, J. (2018). The Effects of Boko Haram's Insecurity on Nigeria's Economy. [online] Ajol.info. Available at:

<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ijah/article/view/124649>.

¹¹² Njoku, J. and Nwachukwu, J. (2018). The Effects of Boko Haram's Insecurity on Nigeria's Economy. [online] Ajol.info. Available at:

<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ijah/article/view/124649>.

¹¹³ <https://punchng.com/fg-appoints-fourth-commander-in-14-months-for-fight-against-boko-haram/>

¹¹⁴ *ibid*

was not doing anything good, they realized that the commission was only trying to hide and make citizens forget the unpleasant issue.¹¹⁵

The Commission of Inquiry about Boko Haram is still open. Citizens think that The Commission of Inquiry was not productive at all since some people in Nigerian government were supporting Boko Haram and did not want this Commission to be successful.¹¹⁶

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has confirmed that protection of individuals is an essential of the government because the security of the individual is a human right. However, after the violations in the United States in September 2001 the United Nations and other organizations have criticized the severe actions that are sometimes taken around the world. The OHCHR co-ordinates global aims so as to guarantee that the measures diverse nations take against fear-based oppression agree to the worldwide.¹¹⁷

When the effect of Boko Haram worsened, the government of established a Special Joint Military Task Force, known as Operation Restore Order which is also known as the Joint Task Force or the JTF. It contains personnel and officers of the Nigerian Army. The Joint Task Force was established at Maiduguri and it was given the mandate to neutralize the Boko Haram threat in the north-eastern region of Nigeria.¹¹⁸ However the government has still been blamed of being helpless to establish the army or the JTF so it could defend the citizens. Military's attempts to tackle Boko Haram have not been good enough. The army and especially the Joint Task Force that was established to directly counter Boko Haram have not achieved results.

¹¹⁵ Farai Sezenzo, C. (2018). *Nigeria's fight against Boko Haram is going to be long and messy*. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2017/01/19/africa/nigeria-fight-boko-haram-analysis-sezenzo/index.html>

¹¹⁶ Farai Sezenzo, C. (2018). *Nigeria's fight against Boko Haram is going to be long and messy*. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2017/01/19/africa/nigeria-fight-boko-haram-analysis-sezenzo/index.html>

¹¹⁷ Anon, (2018). [online] Available at: <https://digi.lib.ttu.ee/i/?4194>

¹¹⁸ *ibid*

B. Boko Haram's impact on gender equality

Boko Haram generally have a diverse set of effects that directly impact men and women differently. The group has been giving extra importance to women been paying attention to women in order to enhance their operational effectiveness.¹¹⁹

Boko Haram's rise and insurgency have conspicuously changed thousands of women and girls' lives, casting them into new roles out of the domestic sphere. Some have voluntarily joined the group and seen this as a way to escape from their social conditions and the remaining part is smuggled or enslaved.¹²⁰

In Nigeria, there are strong patriarchal values which limit the status of women to a domestic level while reinforcing the male dominance. This lack of gender equality in the region has affected the socio-economic status of women, supporting male domination in the political and religious spheres.¹²¹

The group increases the needed attention to the violence against women and girls. The education of girls and their empowerment are under risk.¹²² Sustaining a peaceful society in the North East Nigeria requires the governments to attach more importance and tackle with the gender discrimination, high standards of protection of women, and girls who are affected by the violence and support women's economic and social reintegration.¹²³

¹¹⁹ *der Dynamics of Boko Haram's Tactics*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bic-rhr.com/nigeria->

¹²⁰ Crisis Group. (2018). *Nigeria: Women and the Boko Haram Insurgency*. [online] Available at: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/nigeria-women-and-boko-haram-insurgency>.

¹²¹ Council on Foreign Relations. (2018). *Boko Haram's Violence Against Women and Girls Demands Justice*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/blog/boko-harams-violence-against-women-and-girls-demands-justice>.

¹²² *ibid*

¹²³ BIC. (2018). *Nigeria: The Gender Dynamics of Boko Haram's Tactics*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bic-rhr.com/nigeria-the-gender-dynamics-of-boko-harams-tactics/>.

C. International community and Boko Haram

Terrorism has undoubtedly become a reality on a global level and the actions done by the terrorist groups need an immediate response from the international community since it is not referred as a regional problem anymore.¹²⁴

The international community plays a big role as it is mentioned before; however, it has not been very sufficient in the fight against Boko Haram. Instead, their actions were very slow. For example in the attack that Boko Haram made in 2016 at Chad, nearly 100 police officers who were trained for counter-terrorism escaped from the attack in order not to have a fight with Boko Haram.¹²⁵ There were some support offers from a variety of nations such as United States, France and United Kingdom but these were not enough to significantly impact the issue.¹²⁶

With Nigeria taking the lead in combatting this threat, all nations should approach to this concern globally and take the necessary measures. All governments should take into consideration that Boko Haram not only costs thousands of lives but also instability in the Nigerian economy¹²⁷

¹²⁴ Ojakorotu, V., Ani, K. and Kamidza, R. (2018). Response of the International Community to Terrorist Attacks in Africa and Europe: A Focus on Nigeria and France. [online] Ajol.info. Available at: <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ai/article/view/119064>.

¹²⁵ Maclean, R. (2019). Boko Haram launches series of attacks in north-east Nigeria. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/dec/28/boko-haram-launches-series-of-attacks-in-north-east-nigeria>.

¹²⁶ Juma, C., Ignatius, D., Sloat, A., Wilke, S., Allison, G., Blackwill, R., Allison, G. and Juma, C. (2018). Why Nigeria Matters to the World. [online] Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Available at: <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/why-nigeria-matters-world>.

¹²⁷ Ipinst.org. (2018). International Community Must Join with Nigeria to Combat Boko Haram in Sahel | International Peace Institute. [online] Available at: <https://www.ipinst.org/2017/01/toby-lanzer-on-nigeria-lake-chad#9>.

IX. Conclusion

The actions caused by Boko Haram have been gaining power and spreading. The Boko Haram insurgency has affected millions of families across West Africa's Lake Chad region. Children have been abducted, killed, even used as suicide bombers. Entire villages have been left without electricity, clean water, health care, schools — or simply burned to the ground. However, lack of healthy sustenance might be Boko Haram's most horrible heritage, among the 2.6 million individuals — the greater part being kids — who have fled the severe viciousness (inside Nigeria and to Cameroon, Chad and Niger) and the individuals who stay in regions where Boko Haram is still active.¹²⁸The security of children affected by the conflict is a duty of the states, but the Nigerian government has not been remarkable in its reply to the humanitarian demands of children affected by the ongoing insurgency.¹²⁹

The present situation in north-eastern Nigeria as a result of Boko Haram's activities requires urgent response. Thus, the Nigerian government needs to be aggressive so that peace can be sustained in the region. The use of the military in fighting the insurgency is admirable, but the government needs to chase a more inclusive strategy that addresses the economic and social background of the crisis. Measures should address the popularity of poverty and unemployment and low level of education among youth since young people can potentially be influenced to fight for the insurgents.¹³⁰

X. Points that a resolution should cover

- How can the destroyed environment in Nigeria be reinstated?
- How can gender equality be provided in the conflicted area?

¹²⁸ UNICEF USA. (2018). *Boko Haram Crisis*. [online] Available at:

<https://www.unicefusa.org/mission/emergencies/conflict/boko-haram-crisis>.

¹²⁹ Iol.co.za. (2018). *Nigeria says 14.8m people affected by Boko Haram | The Mercury*. [online] Available at: <https://www.iol.co.za/mercury/nigeria-says-148m-people-affected-by-boko-haram-15117880>.

¹³⁰ ReliefWeb. (2018). *Helping those affected by Boko Haram to get back on their feet - Nigeria*. [online] Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/helping-those-affected-boko-haram-get-back-their-feet>.

- What further actions can be done for the prevention of Boko Haram's actions?
- What is the role of the international community in this matter?
- What is the impact of Boko Haram on the Nigerian economy?
- How to provide Lake Chad region's security?
- What's the impact of Joint Task Force on the conflict areas?

XI. Further Reading

→ General Information on trafficking in persons

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/TiP/Pages/Index.aspx>

→ An opinion essay upon the impact of the human rights on the issue of human trafficking

<https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/a-human-rights-approach-to-human-trafficking>

→ An opinion essay upon the rights of human trafficking victims

<https://polarisproject.org/victims-traffickers>

→ The Global Report on trafficking in persons (2014)

https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/bibliography/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons_html/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

→ An essay upon combatting organized crime

<http://www.worldscientificnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WSN-106-2018-105-116.pdf>

→ Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants (2018)

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glosom/GLOSOM_2018_web_small.pdf

→ An opinion essay upon combatting Boko Haram

<http://jubileecampaign.org/campaigns/advocacy-letters/recommendations-for-ending-boko-harams-destruction-of-nigeria/>

- An essay upon the gender impact of Boko Haram
<http://library.ifla.org/1807/1/S15-2017-oyelude-en.pdf>
- A study on the impact of Boko Haram on Nigeria
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5782364/#CR40>
<https://www.cfr.org/article/boko-harams-deadly-impact>
- A study upon the history of Boko Haram
<https://www.legit.ng/1127137-history-boko-haram-nigeria-activities.html>