

# STUDY GUIDE



## United Nations Security Council



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## **1. Welcome Letters:**

### I. Secretary General:

Dear delegate,

I am pleased to greet you and welcome you to the tenth version of the Model United Nations of our school, CUSMUN.

The current world has been built, fundamentally, on dichotomy, on controversy, but the course of the debate has been lost due to the profuse amount of information without going into depth, making us forget that the purpose of a discussion should not be victory, but progress. And progress is latent in the debate, since the meeting of two people is the meeting of two truths, which if they are intelligent, will give rise to a third truth.

Delegate, it is this type of debate that I am talking about that should prevail in all aspects of our lives, even in such a formal event as this one. On the other hand, I have to remember you that respect and tolerance are undeniable principles while debating. Debate always happens with a peer since a superior is obeyed and an inferior is ordered, hence only with a similar can one be controversial, since both lie on equal conditions.



Finally, I do not pretend that this is a letter for the ephemeral moment of a model UN under reconstruction, but words for posmodernity.

"Discussion strengthens sharpness"  
- Cicero

Do not hesitate to contact us at our email [cusmun@cumbresmedellin.edu.co](mailto:cusmun@cumbresmedellin.edu.co) if you have any questions or concerns.

Miguel Melo Ortiz - Secretary General CUSMUN X



## II. Presidents:

Honorable delegates, receive greetings from both of your presidents, Abril Llanos and Cipriano Gomez. Firstly, we want to give you a warm welcome to the 10th version of CUSMUN, and to the United Nations Security Council. It is an honor for us to be your chair during this event and we promise we will make this an unforgettable experience for all of you.

During this committee we will be simulating the United Nations Security Council, which is a very influential and prestigious committee of the United Nations, and has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. We urge you to be prepared and conscious of the different topics being discussed, as well as the information of your delegation, including political and social issues in regard to the committee and the specific topic that is being discussed. Remember to not only have the position but also to be able to find solutions when it is required to.

Throughout this committee you will enrich yourselves with experiences, which will make part of your lives forever. Don't be afraid to ask for help, and be completely sure that both of us, as your presidents, are going to help you accomplish what you set your mind to. That is why it is really important to read the guide



and make a complete and coherent research on the topics. This event is going to open your mind and your heart for the upcoming ones.

We are honored and excited to be your Presidents and we hope these topics promote a lively and engaging debate. We wish you an unparalleled experience as delegates of this committee. If you have any questions or need any help during all the process, please do not hesitate to contact us. And remember; you are capable.



## **2. Presentation of the Committee:**

### I. Introduction to the committee:

The Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations. It was created after World War II by the five winning countries (French Republic, United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China, and The Russian Federation). These 5 are the only ones who stay permanently in the Committee and have the power of Veto, the other 10 members are constantly changing.

The Security Council is responsible for the maintenance of the international peace and security, It would always search for a peaceful solution and would recommend methods of adjustment or terms of settlement, but in case it is necessary the Security Council has the right and the duty to act, even if it is imperative it may impose sanctions or even authorize the use of force.

Other tasks that the council is responsible for are: to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction, to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement, to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments,



to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken, to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression, to take military action against an aggressor, to recommend the admission of new Members; these are amongst the powers and functions of the SC.

To the session we will be holding, the following delegations will be attending:

- French Republic
- People's Republic of China
- United States of America
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Republic of India
- Republic of Iraq
- Republic of Pakistan
- Republic of Turkey
- State of Qatar
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Kingdom of Jordan
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan



## II. Position Paper Requirements:

Delegates must write one position paper on the topic of Crisis in Afghanistan, which must include the answer to QARMA'S which will be mentioned at the end of the first topic (there is no need for an explicit answer), the paper must have at least 1 page of length, maximum 2. Your paper must include political, economic, social, and military background on the topic you will be working on. It has to be taken into account that you will be holding a delegation's point of view, not your own, this is why you have to be very careful and thorough when researching your position. Finally, each delegate needs to prepare an opening speech, with a duration of maximum one minute. However, it is not necessary for these speeches to be sent. If you have any doubts, you may have further information in the Delegate's handbook. Deadline: march 2, 2022.

## III. Contact details of the president:

The position papers must be sent to: SC.CUSMUNX@gmail.com, later we must contact you via WhatsApp. In case of a doubt, do not hesitate to contact us, we will be willing and happy to help you.



### **3. TOPICS:**

#### **I. Topic A: Crisis in Afghanistan:**

### **Historical Background**

The country that is now known as Afghanistan has a lengthy history of foreign conquerors' dominance and internal struggle between rival factions. This territory, located at the crossroads of Asia and Europe, was captured by Darius I of Babylonia around 500 B.C., as well as Alexander the Great of Macedonia in 329 B.C. The greatest of Afghanistan's conquerors is Mahmud of Ghazni, an 11th-century conqueror who established an empire stretching from Iran to India. The territory was taken over by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, but the area was not united as a single country until the 1700s. Islam had taken root in the area by 1870, after it had been overrun by different Arab conquerors.

Afghanistan gained independence in 1921, following the third British-Afghan war and then it became a monarchy in 1926, and power began to shift from king to king. In 1953, the pro-Soviet Gen. Mohammed Daoud Khan, the king's cousin, became prime minister and turned to the communist country for economic and military help. He also instituted a series of social changes, modernized, and centralized the government, and increased the visibility of women.



Women were allowed to attend university and work as early as 1957 as a result of Daoud's reforms. Daoud Khan toppled Mohammed Zahir Shah, the king, in a military coup in 1973. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Khan's administration, obtains power, abolishes the monarchy, and appoints Khan as president. The Afghan Republic was established, with significant Soviet Union relations. In 1977, Khan proposed a new constitution that grants women equal rights and attempts to modernize the country, which is still primarily communist.

However, the problem and conflict began in 1978, when Khan was assassinated by a communist coup. Nur Mohammad Taraki, one of the Afghan Communist Party's founding members, is elected president, while Babrak Karmal is appointed deputy prime minister. They declare their independence from Soviet control, and their policies will be guided by Islamic principles, Afghan nationalism, and socioeconomic fairness. Taraki and the Soviet Union sign a friendship treaty. However, a rivalry between Taraki and another powerful communist leader, Hafizullah Amin, leads to conflict between the two groups. At the same time, in the countryside, orthodox Islamic and ethnic leaders who were opposed to Khan's social changes launched an armed insurrection. Mujahadeen, a guerrilla movement, was founded in June to fight the Soviet-backed government. (This was an Islamist



group and accepting communism and the Soviet culture went against their principles. They fought for a government that embraced Islamic culture and imposed sharia law) and the US supported them financially, and militarily.

By 1979 things started to get out of control and the following successes occurred, American Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed. The United States cut off assistance to Afghanistan. A power struggle between Nur Mohammad Taraki and Deputy Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin begins. Nur Mohammad Taraki was killed on September 14th in a confrontation with Amin supporters. The USSR invades Afghanistan on December 24th to bolster the faltering communist regime. On December 27th, Hafizullah Amin and many of his followers were executed. Deputy Prime Minister Babrak Karmal becomes prime minister. Widespread opposition to Karmal and the Soviets spawns violent public demonstrations. By early 1980, the Mujahideen rebels had united against Soviet invaders and the USSR-backed Afghan Army. By 1981 Some 2.8 million Afghans had fled from the war to Pakistan, and another 1.5 million had fled to Iran. Afghan guerrillas gain control of rural areas, and Soviet troops hold urban areas. In 1984 Although he claims to have traveled to Afghanistan immediately after the Soviet invasion, Saudi Islamist Osama bin Laden makes his first documented trip to Afghanistan to aid anti-



Soviet fighters. The United Nations started to investigate reported human rights violations in Afghanistan.

In September 1988, Osama bin Laden and 15 other Islamists form the group al-Qaida, or “the base”, to continue their jihad, or holy war, against the Soviets and other who they say oppose their goal of a pure nation governed by Islam. With their belief that the Soviet’s faltering war in Afghanistan was directly attributable to their fighting, they claim victory in their first battle, but because the remaining superpowers are the main obstacles to building a nation based on Islam. They are beginning to shift their focus on the United States. And by 1989 The U.S., Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union signed peace accords in Geneva guaranteeing Afghan independence and the withdrawal of 100,000 Soviet troops. Following Soviet withdrawal, the Mujahadeen continued their resistance against the Soviet-backed regime of communist president Dr. Mohammad Najibullah, who had been elected president of the puppet Soviet state in 1986. Afghan guerrillas name Sibhatullah Mojadidi as head of their exiled government.

In 1992 Afghanistan descended into a civil war that further ravaged the economy. The Mujahideen and other rebel groups, with the aid of turncoat



government troops, storm the capital, Kabul, and oust Mohammad Najibullah from power. Ahmad Shah Masood, legendary guerrilla leader, leads the troops into the capital. The United Nations offers protection to Najibullah. The Mujahadeen, a group already beginning to fracture as warlords fight over the future of Afghanistan, form a largely Islamic state with professor Burhanuddin Rabbani as president. Among the leaders of the warring factions were Ahmad Shah Massoud, an ethnic Tajik; Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a Pashtun; and Abdul Rashid Dostum, an Uzbek. Much of the city is left in rubble. The national museum is rocketed and looted. Some 50,000 people were killed. The Taliban, ultraconservative Afghan student-warriors emerging from mujahideen groups and religious seminaries in Pakistan and Afghanistan, take over the southern Afghan city of Kandahar, promising to restore order and bring greater security. They quickly impose their harsh interpretation of Islam on the territory they control. Despite several temporary alliances, struggles among the armed groups continued until one Islamic fundamentalist group, the Taliban, gained control of most of the country in 1996.

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, often known as the "Taliban," was founded in 1994 as a consequence of the Afghan civil war, and was modeled after the Mujahideen, adopting their ideas and principles. As the Mujahideen movement grew in popularity in the



1980s, the Taliban were able to quickly spread across the country. They acquired enough force to take control of the country with the backing of countries like Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, as well as organizations like Al Qaeda (about 28 000 Pakistanis fought and assisted the Taliban cause).

They began invading numerous places (one of the most notable being the historic city of Kandahar) in 1994 and 1996, and they continued to level up until they reached Kabul, the capital. When they marched to Kabul, they met for the first time the northern army (a powerful army that backed the president and controlled parts of the capital and several northern regions), and their leader met with several Taliban leaders, inviting them to an agreement where they would define the country's future together, but they refused. The confrontation began after Ahmed Shah Massoud (the northern army's leader) returned to Kabul, with victories and defeats for both sides. However, on September 20, 1996, the Taliban assassinated President Burhanuddin Rabbani, and six days later (September 26), the Taliban surrounded Kabul, forcing Massoud and his army to flee northeast. The Taliban took control of the territory at this point.

The Taliban set up an Islamic Sunni government under the name of "The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" making a solid and savage execution of the sharia,



and applying activities that disregard common liberties; individuals blamed for taking could lose their hands without a trial, ladies couldn't go to the everyday schedule, they need to cover every one of their appearances and their body, they can't escape their home without a direct relation who is male, among others. Individuals that most experienced under this system were the women, the Shiites (the Shiites is one of the fundamental parts of Islamism with the Sunnis, in spite of the fact that they have a similar base these two religions are in consistent struggle), and the Hazara populace, who they considered as "subhuman" on the grounds that they were "non-believers", and as per them they had no freedoms. They kept growing among the nation, and by 1998 they already had 90% of the domain of Afghanistan, however a couple of nations perceived that system at that point, including Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkmenistan. This severe system proceeded until 2001 when the worldwide struggle started, and the Taliban were adorned.

In 2001 after the success that occurred in the US on the 9 of September, The United States followed this occasion to the fear monger association known as Al Qaeda and its leader Osama Bin Laden, which were stowing away in the territory taken care of by The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The US set a rundown of expectations to the public authority of Afghanistan



without really any choice of negotiation under the pretext that the United States government would not negotiate with terrorists. These requests include:

1. Hand over all Al Qaeda leaders to the US.
2. Release all foreigners who have been "unjustly imprisoned".
3. Protect foreign journalists, diplomats, and humanitarian workers.
4. Immediate closure of all terrorist training camps.
5. Surrender all terrorists and their supporters to the proper authorities.
6. Give the United States full access to terrorist training grounds for inspection.

After not responding to their demands, the United States filed a petition with NATO and the Security Council to support an intrusion in the Afghan territory and thus control such terrorist acts. Both organizations accepted. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates withdrew their support and stopped recognizing the Taliban as a government. On October 7, less than a month after the towers fell, the United States, aided by the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries including several from the NATO alliance, started military activity, bombing the Taliban. Later the US collaborated with the United Front in Afghanistan (Northern Alliance) which were refugees in the northeast of Afghanistan developing



determination to make a front to the Taliban. On 13 of November of the same year the Taliban left Kabul and they started to lose territory rapidly. At the beginning of December, they surrender their last rubbing the city of Kandahar.

All the invasion and restoration of the order consisted of three phases. The first phase: toppling the Taliban was brief, lasting just two months, as it was already mentioned. The second phase: from 2002 until 2008, was marked by a US strategy of defeating the Taliban militarily and rebuilding core institutions of the Afghan state. The third phase: a turn to classic counterinsurgency doctrine, began in 2008 and accelerated with U.S. President Barack Obama's 2009 decision to temporarily increase the U.S. troop presence in Afghanistan. The larger force was used to implement a strategy of protecting the population from Taliban attacks and supporting efforts to reintegrate insurgents into Afghan society. The strategy came coupled with a timetable for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Afghanistan; beginning in 2011, security responsibilities would be gradually handed over to the Afghan military and police. The new approach largely failed to achieve its aims. Insurgent attacks and civilian casualties remained stubbornly high, while many of the Afghan military and police units taking over security duties appeared to be ill-prepared to hold off the Taliban. By



the time the US and NATO combat mission formally ended in December 2014, the 13-year Afghanistan War had become the longest war ever fought by the United States. The support and finalization by the government of the United States continued, and the NATO in 2015 launched the Resolute Support Mission (RSM) to train, advise and assist Afghan security forces and institutions to fight terrorism and secure their country.

During this period of war, a lot of confrontations and efforts to agree took place. In 2017 Donald Trump initiated a negotiation with the Taliban that concluded three years later in 2020 The US agreed to withdraw all its troops and release some 5,000 Taliban prisoners, while the Taliban agreed to take steps to prevent any group or individual, including al Qaeda, from using Afghanistan to threaten the security of the US or its allies, Likewise, they promised to carry out talks and negotiations with the Afghan government to reach an agreement. This agreement was unanimously endorsed by the United Nations Security Council and is also known as the Doha agreement. Under the presidency of the current president of the United States, Joe Biden, the withdrawal process began in May of 2021, the same day that the Taliban began to create an offensive and take territory. The analyzes made by the United States and other countries already predicted this, however, it was



believed that all this would take more time. By August 15, the Taliban had already reached the outskirts of Kabul, and only 5,000 US troops were in that region. The Taliban decided not to enter and take the capital by force so as not to breach the negotiations with the government, however, the same day at night it was announced that President Ashraf Ghani along with the vice president had fled the country and resigned. To prevent a massacre, an interim government led by the Taliban would be formed. The US displaced 1000 troops that same day, however, they didn't interfere. By the 31st of August of 2021, the withdrawal process concluded. This represents the end of the participation of the US in the Afghan War. Joe Biden defended his actions arguing that the US can help with armament or other methods, but the will of fighting by its nation only corresponds to its population.

## **Development**

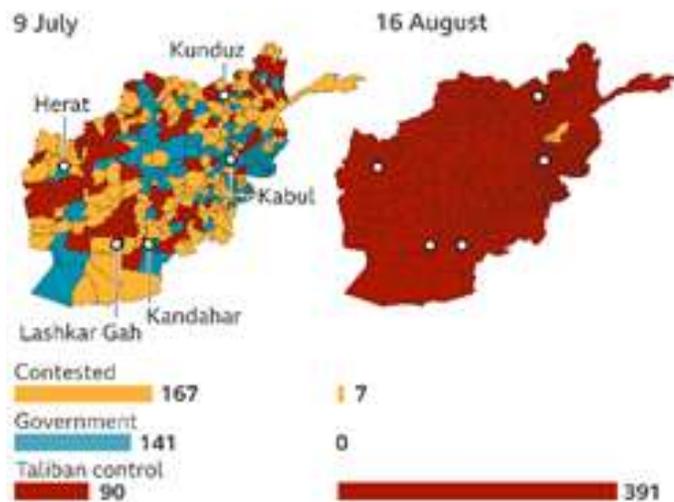
Afghanistan is becoming the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with needs surpassing those in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. The Taliban group has the control by force over the capital and other big cities very important such as Jalalabad and Mazar-e-Sharif, and they are expanding very quickly over the territory without an efficient army that opposes them. Right Now, they have control of almost all the country. The Taliban takeover of the country is



once again turning Afghanistan into a terrorist safe haven, as the group is believed to maintain ties with al-Qaeda. The takeover also threatens to reverse advances made in securing the rights of women and girls. Moreover, increasing internal instability, a mass exodus of refugees, and a growing humanitarian crisis could have regional ramifications as neighboring countries respond. In addition, Pakistan, India, Iran, and Russia are all likely to compete for influence in Kabul and with subnational actors.

### Taliban now control nearly all of the country

Militants made huge gains in just over a month of fighting



\*Contested is where fighting is ongoing or strong Taliban presence

Source: BBC Research. Districts according to 2005 government boundaries

Taken from <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-58308518>

The Taliban operate as the government, and Ashraf Ghani the president of Afghanistan is hidden in the United Arab Emirates. Meanwhile the Islamic emirate of Afghanistan has struggled to be recognized as the



absolute, official, and definite government of Afghanistan, for now The Islamic emirate of Afghanistan doesn't count with the recognition of any country, however Countries such as China, Russia or Turkey are some of the governments that already had a first approach, others such as The United States remain vigilant of the actions of the Taliban group, while countries such as Canada indicated that it does not intend to recognize them.

### *International Positions:*

Getting deeper in the international position, China has acquired a good and friendly neighbor policy, this means that it will continue with the aid for the reconstruction of the peace and of the entire conflict. However, they don't stand a position against or supporting the Taliban government. On the other side, Russia argues that the country is safer now with the Taliban than before, presenting its support to the government. The President Vladimir Putin stated that it was easier to negotiate with the Taliban than with the old puppet government of the exiled President Ashraf Ghani. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia is trying to reestablish relationships with the Taliban, they announce they will support the decisions the Afghan people made, and with the help of Pakistan it delivers humanitarian help by land. Meanwhile, Qatar takes advantage of their ties with the Taliban to act as a mediator, helping facilitating communication and



negotiations between foreign countries with the Taliban. The United Kingdom reunited with some Taliban diplomats, which were open and willing to help in the humanitarian crisis, however they clarify that they were just establishing communications and this doesn't mean they would recognize them as the government. Germany closed its embassy in Kabul after the victory of the Taliban, they also helped in the evacuation of people from the city, and in the past, they had been strongly allied with the US against the Taliban. Despite of this, Germany is one of the European countries most interested on dialoging and because of this they are analyzing the possibility of reopening the embassy. The Chancellor Angela Merkel said Berlin was in talks with France, the Netherlands, Italy, and the UK about how best to stay in constant contact with the Taliban. The position of Iran was very positive compared to the position that it took in the past. When the Taliban won the power in 1994, they became enemies. Nevertheless, after talks made in the first month of 2022 with the Taliban diplomats the country announce they will continue with the humanitarian help, but the only way they recognize the Taliban as the legitimate government is if they manage to form an inclusive government. For last, the United States consider that the movement of troops and ending the war was a very good decision, they have not shown interest in intervening again using force, however the day in which Kabul was



taken, the United States froze the assets and bank accounts that the government of Afghanistan had in the country.

*Taliban Administration and Intervention from external agents:*

The Taliban in the past showed an extremist ideology and harsh implementation of the sharia, however this time they have made promises of being more “flexible”. They pledged to be inclusive and affirmed women would be able to work and girls would be able to go to school. The secretary general said in his statement to the Security Council the 16th of August 2021, all parties, including the Taliban have an obligation to protect civilians and to uphold human rights. They must respect and protect both international humanitarian law and international human rights law. For now, the Taliban have shown to honor their pledges, however most of the countries do not trust this situation when it continues like this and neither the Afghan citizens, therefore thousands of Afghans are fleeing the country at all costs.

Currently, the conflict in Afghanistan is getting out of hand by the day, and the problems are getting bigger and more difficult to solve. Every day, the flaring conflict in Afghanistan is taking a greater toll on the country's women and children. Indeed, since the start of 2021, more than 550 children have been killed, and



1400 injured. Tragically, as the fifth report of the UN Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Afghanistan made clear, child casualties for the first half of this year constituted the highest number of children killed and maimed since records began by the UN in Afghanistan. There is an immediate need for humanitarian assistance and thus it is crucial, there needs to be security and access guaranteed for any type of intervention.

To date, no country has made the decision to intervene in this conflict, leaving the northern alliance who is now led by former vice president Amrullah Saleh as the only opponents of the Taliban forces. Other countries are trying to help in this humanitarian crisis but without violating the sovereignty of the Taliban, countries such as Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Turkmenistan, and Pakistan have sent supplies and important resources to help the population. Other countries such as the United States had helped in the evacuation process of the population, and other countries are receiving them as refugees and accepting them to enter in order to help the people who fled from the conflict.

### *Treaties:*

With this crisis Afghanistan is involved in different treaties that is violating and acting against the terms established, some of the most important treaties are:



- C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention: This treaty was implemented by the international labor organization in 1958. In 1961 Afghanistan joined to this treaty and until the date still valid. It directly violates the article number one and number three.
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women: this treaty was adopted by the general assembly of the United Nations in 1953, and Afghanistan ratify the convention in 1966, it is still valid. Since the convention defends the political life of women, Afghanistan is breaching the articles one, two and tree.
- CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: The convention was adopted and opened for signature, ratification, and accession by the General Assembly in 1984, Afghanistan signed it in 1985, and ratify it 2 years later. As has been said before, the Taliban apply different corporal punishments according to their Islamic law, violating the treaty specifically in articles one, two, four, among others.
- CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child: the convention was adopted in 1989 by the general assembly, Afghanistan ratified it in 1994 and is still legitimate. By denying the right of girls to study it



violates the article twenty-eight, and non-compliance with this leads to non-compliance of the articles thirteen, four, three, two, among others.

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: the convention was adopted by the General assembly in 1979, but Afghanistan only ratified it in 2003. Since the treaty defends the woman in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field, and The Taliban applies different restrictions that fits under the definition of discrimination (that is found in article 1) Afghanistan is violating this treaty.

*Social and religious conflicts as well as approaches:*

Currently, women do not have power or influence at all. The lives of women and girls across the country have been severely impacted since the takeover. Girls are banned from attending secondary school, women are unable to continue work, and violence against women is on the rise. There have been a series of meetings from Afghan women with the United Nations, since it is something that must be talked about and solved as soon as possible. They are briefing on the country's current human rights situation and calling for women's full and equal participation in humanitarian assistance, peace efforts, and



governance. They also presented practical policy recommendations on the most pressing issues facing the country, outlining what the international community needs to do now to uphold the full spectrum of women's human rights in Afghanistan.

Some of the other current problems that is facing Afghanistan right now, as said by the United Nations are:

- Food scarcity (promises won't feed people)
- Demographic Boom
- Total disaster (extended drought, poor financial support)

Currently, the UN SC has been addressing the conflict, starting by the meetings being held in company of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. While the engagement with the de-facto Taliban administration over the past three months in Kabul and the provinces have been generally useful and constructive, with the authorities seeking to have a United Nations presence and international recognition, as well as looking to overcome the trust deficit between them and the international community, gaps remain to be addressed, including in tackling the issue of inclusiveness, noting that the composition of the cabinet remains entirely male, essentially Pashtun and



almost all Taliban. The Mission has not shied away from raising difficult issues with the de-facto authorities, particularly on women's rights and girls' education. While the Taliban have taken cognizance of such concerns, they make clear that for now there are limits to concessions they are willing to make on some issues. While the de-facto authorities say they are formulating a nationwide policy on the right to girls' education, there has been a general curtailment of Afghan women and girls' fundamental rights and freedoms, ranging from limiting their right to work to the absence of women from major decision-making for and from senior echelons of civil service.

Other concerning developments, including reports of house searches and extrajudicial killings of former Government security personnel and officials. The Taliban has also not been able to stem the expansion of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan (ISIL-K), which is increasingly active, stepping up attacks from 60 in 2020 to 334 in 2021, and has gained ground across all provinces. Turning to the dire humanitarian situation in the country, it is preventable, as it is largely due to financial sanctions that have paralyzed the economy. With the winter approaching, up to 23 million Afghans will be in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity. Moreover, although the risk of famine was once restricted to rural areas, 10 out of 11 of Afghanistan's most densely populated urban areas



are now anticipated to be at emergency levels of food insecurity. Continuing deterioration of the economy threatens to heighten the risk of extremism, adding that the paralysis of the banking sector could push more of the financial system into unregulated informal money exchanges which can facilitate terrorism, trafficking and drug smuggling.

This crisis in Afghanistan had a lot of costs for all the countries involved as it has been already mentioned before, a lot of tragedies came along with this political and ethnic dispute. Some of the main information of these costs are that: More than 46,000 civilians have been killed by all sides in the conflict in Afghanistan. In total, 2,455 American service members were killed in the war in Afghanistan. The population has been strongly reduced, and as the average age of the population is 18,4 years, we may conclude that the population has grown under a constant war. According to the United Nations, one third of the population is malnourished as a consequence of the war. The US government, as one of the main countries involved, has spent 2.3 billion dollars in total. The number of the civilians seriously injured is uncountable, as is the number of Afghans displaced or who have fled the country, and this only continues increasing.

*UN aid appeal:*



On January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the UN and its partners launched a more than \$5 billion funding appeal in the hope of supporting collapsing basic services there which have left 22 million in need of assistance inside the country, and 5,7 million people requiring help beyond its borders. The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths said that the aid was needed for the Humanitarian Response Plan so that they could pay directly to health workers, nurses, health officials and other helpers instead to of the de facto authorities. This has been the largest appeal ever for a single country regarding humanitarian assistance, and it needs to be made to stop outflow and suffering. The aid is going to be given directly to the helpers not to the de facto authorities so that the services can continue and not for it to be given as a support for the state structures. The reason for this is that the agencies can only operate if there is cash flow in the economy, there are already humanitarian partners inside the country delivering what is needed, there are more than 40 organizations working in protection, health and nutrition, food security, shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation, livelihoods and resilience, education, logistics and telecoms. These are the problems rising by the day and the ones that need to be controlled so the crisis does not become worse than it already is. Not only aid is being delivered but the organizations and the helpers continue to hold conversations with Afghanistan's



current leaders at a national and sub-national level as well.

### **Helpful links:**

[https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27388&LangID=E&gclid=CjwKC\\_AiAm7OMBhAQEiwArvGi3AGbTZ7nV0Ur6Rt3waB4KDo\\_rh0lC\\_qExdOAvvosa7UbWn\\_u9\\_SPbRxoCUo0QAvD\\_BwE](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27388&LangID=E&gclid=CjwKC_AiAm7OMBhAQEiwArvGi3AGbTZ7nV0Ur6Rt3waB4KDo_rh0lC_qExdOAvvosa7UbWn_u9_SPbRxoCUo0QAvD_BwE)

[Taliban | Definition, History, & Facts](#)

[Who are the Taliban and how did they take control of Afghanistan so swiftly?](#)

[Who Are the Taliban and What's Next for Afghanistan?](#)

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Afghanistan-War>

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<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-58283177>

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## **QARMAS:**

1. Does your country approve or share the Taliban's ideology?
2. Is your country open to mediation and to get to an agreement with the Taliban?
3. Is your country directly affected by this crisis?
4. Has your country faced a similar problem in the last decades?
5. Did your country recognize the Islamic emirate of Afghanistan as the official government of Afghanistan during 1996 to 2001?
6. Has your delegation received any Afghan immigrants in the past few months?
7. Has your delegation mentioned anything regarding the topic during a UN conference, and if so, what is its position?



## II. Open Agenda:

Topic B would be announced during the committee; however, it would be one of these topics:

- Dispute in the territory of Kashmir
- Dispute in the territory of Crimea
- Proxy wars in middle east
- Situation in Cyprus
- Yemen International Conflict
- Persian Gulf Crisis



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