

XXV

TECMUN Jr.

Security Council

“Cuando pones la proa visionaria hacia una estrella y tiendes el ala hacia tal excelsitud inasible, llevas en ti el resorte misterioso de un ideal. Custódiala; si la dejas apagar no se reenciende jamás. Y si ella muere en ti quedarás inerte; frío. Solo vives por esa partícula de ensueño que se sobrepone a lo real y que te hace sentir vivo”.

José Ingenieros, *El hombre mediocre*, Buenos

Aires, 1913.

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

Dentro del cosmos de la modernidad, entre las corrientes de la paz y el conflicto, yacen miles de hombres como tú y como yo, hambrientos de cambio, deleitados con la ficción irrisoria de un mañana distinto. Nuestra realidad es fruto de los sueños de los visionarios de antaño y nuestros ideales son las líquidas y abstractas partículas que cristalizarán la realidad de los hombres del futuro. No es hasta que reflexionamos acerca de la naturaleza de este proceso de transición que valoramos las verdaderas implicaciones de nuestras acciones.

No somos más que individuos aislados entre la masa social, sin embargo, no es esta individualidad lo que genera el cambio, por el contrario, las ideas son la fuerza motriz que marca la senda de las revoluciones; son las ideas aquellas que impulsan la materialización del cambio. No obstante, si demeritásemos el valor de la potencia personal, nos encontraríamos con la nada, pues, no existe revolución que haya sido emprendida sin conciencia individual. Es esta suma de unidades lo que empodera la raza humana y nos aproxima a la evolución perpetua.

TECMUN es el crisol que funde las perspectivas personales en una gran razón colectiva. Es aquella entidad viva que congrega a visionarios aislados en una red de sueños, esperanzas y acciones. Hago un llamado categórico hacia todos ustedes, exigiéndoles que jamás dejen morir sus ideales, pues la decadencia del deseo contrae el desgarramiento del cambio, que conducirá a la muerte de nuestro espíritu y, al cabo, a la muerte perpetua e irreversible de nosotros mismos.

Delegados, nosotros hacemos la diferencia. Vivamos con unidad, conciencia e ideales.

Kevin Zamora González

Secretario General

XXV TECMUN Jr.

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

El lenguaje en México, el tejer redes complejas de ideas, debería ser lugar tanto de acuerdo como de disenso. En un país inundado por el silencio, ¿qué prosigue? Es sencillo: el silencio puede ser chispa y llama. Cuando el eco que este provoca se hace tan intenso que nos ahoga, reaccionamos. A lo largo de la historia, hemos formado un círculo de víctimas y victimarios en México. Desgraciadamente, México suele ser la víctima. Mi México el vencido, al que le duele, el que llora y sangra, pero ni así responde. ¿Es esta razón para desistir de intentar cambiarlo? No. ¿Es esta razón para volverse victimario? Tampoco. Esas son dos grandes lecciones.

Recientemente, tras una serie de cambios estructurales, después de hacer y deshacer durante años, de tirar todo y empezar desde cero, podemos decir que el mexicano es mejor deshaciendo que haciendo. Empero, esto no es algo intrínsecamente malo —en el desorden también hay un orden y un nuevo desorden nos debería guiar a un mejor orden. Esa es la gran peculiaridad de México, o de menos, la que he observado: incluso cuando todo va mal, cuando se está cayendo el país (literal o metafóricamente), intentamos ordenarlo. Vamos, nos organizamos, ayudamos y todo regresa a la normalidad. Sin embargo, este fenómeno no es necesariamente bueno debido a otra gran característica: los mexicanos tendemos a olvidar. Cuando contamos con minutos de paz, no pensamos, ni nos cuestionamos cómo fue que los obtuvimos. Somos hedonistas al por mayor —preferimos simplemente disfrutar del placer que nos brinda el bienestar. Eso no es incorrecto, no importa regocijarte ante algo. El problema reside en solo vivir el momento, sin reflexionar antes el pasado o el futuro. Por eso te propongo, tú que estás ahí (idealmente escuchando, leyendo) usar el lenguaje, tu discurso, como espacio de disenso. Cuestionate tu entorno, el porqué de las cosas. Sí, busca el orden dentro de nuestro sublime desorden. Participa. Lee. Sé. Modifica tu actitud conforme a lo que vayas descubriendo. No obstante, si no lo harás, da espacio a los que sí, porque los que ya nos cansamos de los ciclos en México, de la injusticia, de que todo y nada pase somos más. Ya basta de que el silencio en México duela, hay que regresarle su voz a las víctimas. Tú, yo, nosotros que sí podemos hablar: unámonos en la otredad. Ese dolor que alguien más siente, hazlo tuyo y habla por él, sé por él y lucha por él. *Bajo la lluvia / que me quema la piel / s e r é. En el agua herida: / n o s o t r o s / s e r e m o s.*

Daniela Rivera Guerrero
Subsecretaria de las Agencias Especializadas y Organismos Regionales
XXV TECMUN Jr.

Dear delegates:

This is the perfect opportunity for you to show all the hard work and dedication you have put while preparing for this model. It is also an adequate moment for me in order to tell you about my personal experiences in the journey of TECMUN. In addition, I would like to tell you about certain things that have inspired and helped me to give the best of me, hoping that you will find one day your own inspiration too.

I can still remember my first TECMUN, my legs were shaking, my heart was beating faster than usual and my hands were sweaty. I cannot believe that the same nervous guy from three years ago is now the president for the Security Council in the XXV TECMUN Jr. I could go ahead and lie to you, tell you I was the most confident and experienced delegate in my first MUN. Truth is, I was not, my mind was filled with doubt and anxiety. The simple idea of standing in front of people I did not know prevented me from sleeping at night, and maybe that same thing happened to some of you, but do not worry, throughout this three days of sessions you will feel convinced that you are slowly becoming one with the model. Before you even notice, you will be enthusiastic on debating and reaching for solutions as you eventually grow as a honorable member of the Model. Cooperation is important in order to reach success and that is why your dedication is a key element. Thanks to my own experience, I can tell that the voices and participation of multiple delegates working together really do the difference.

I can only tell you that we, the young men and women, hold the keys to the future in our hands. We live in a world where the voice of the youth is not listened to, where our participation in the society does not matter. It is time to change that and you have the opportunity to. I encourage you to give the best of you during three days and prove the world your voice does matter. I truly believe you are going to do an amazing work, even if you do not trust in yourself, you just need to light that sparkle needed to overcome your insecurities. Delegate, I truly believe in you.

Mauro Rentería González
President of the Security Council
XXV TECMUN Jr.

Outline of the Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (hereby referred as UNSC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations (UN). The main function of this Council is to maintain the international peace and security. It has the ability to establish peacekeeping operations, impose international sanctions, and authorize military intervention. It has 15 Members and each member has one vote which is considered in the decision making. The UNSC was formed in 1945 and held its first session in 1946.

Topic A

Measures to prevent Somalia's situation from becoming a threat to international peace due to the recent attacks perpetrated by the Somali extremist group Al-Shabaab

Background

In the course of recent decades the Somali crisis and its context has shown constant signs of change. It has transformed from a civil war in the 1980s, through state fall, group factionalism and warlordism in the 1990s, to a globalized ideological clash in the main decade of the new thousand years. This represents an issue for Somalis and international actors attempting to fabricate peace. Activities that may have seemed to offer an answer in prior years may at no time in the future be pertinent and there is danger of battling yesterday's war or building yesterday's tranquility. Citizens in Somalia, enduring abuses by all warring gatherings and critical humanitarian conditions, keep on bearing the brunt of the nation's long-running clash.

Government duties regarding security enhancement in ranges under its control, and assemble limit of administer of-law organizations, bore constrained outcomes in 2016. Directed assaults on citizens and non military personnel framework, especially by the Islamist furnished gathering al-Shabab, with suicide bombings and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), keep on having a staggering effect. According to the Human Rights Watch World Report 2017, more than 1 million Somalis remain inside dislodged, confronting genuine misuse and extremely restricted access to essential services. Battling, connected both to military operations against al-Shabab and tribe combats about assets and political power, and constrained removals brought new civilian displacement and casualties.

Somali civil war

This conflict is an ongoing civil war which started officially in 1991. But two years before, the Somali Armed Forces started engaging different rebel groups, such as the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somali National Movement, and the United Somali Congress. This groups managed to overthrow the government in 1991. And so, the dictator Mohammed Siad Barre was forced to flee to the southwestern Gedo region of the country. Afterwards, the Somali National Alliance and the Somali Salvation alliance confronted the Somali National Front for the control of the Southern Coast and the Hinterland, tearing the capital apart. Then, the leader Ali Mahdi Mohamed declared himself president of the republic.

According to “The Atlantic” magazine, hundred of thousands of people died from disease, starvation or because of the civil war. And because of the pressure, president George Bush ordered airlifts of supplies and food to Somalia, with the UN “Operation Restore Hope”, and was sent a multinational force with more than 35,000. This imposed an uneasy peace with the principal clans, and helped the delivery of the supplies to the stricken areas. In 1993, Somali rebels shot down two U.S. helicopters, resulting on the death of nineteen soldiers. A year later, the United States ended its mission in Somalia.

After the actions of the United States during 1995-2000, the post-intervention phase comes. In this years there is no stable government in the state and the conflicts between warlords are common. In order to help Somalia, the UN gave food aid but did not send any peacekeeping troops. The ‘peace dividends’ was a technique used by Ethiopia to accelerate the peace process rewarding the areas of stability. This technique was criticized because it seems that it has not a full approach to all areas and was made to keep Somalia divided and weak.

During 2000-2006 the Transitional National Government (TNG) was established. Because of this, the warlord opposition did not accept the legitimacy of this government and started a conflict that displaced population into some areas of the South. Due to the proximity of Ethiopia many somalis were afraid of an invasion so the islamic courts were created.

During 2006-2011 the military occupation and the continuous displacement of the population has made that the progress of the past decades seem useless. People were fleeing the country and with a need of food aid, this was the worst humanitarian crisis since the beginning of the conflict. From 2011 the conflict is ongoing, the government of Kenya started the Operation Protect the Country against Al-Shabaab. Since 2011 the troops of Kenya have been fighting al-shabaab in order to regain the south of the country that is in the control of the opposition.

New Government in Somalia

With the transitional organization's command set to lapse on August 20, 2012, and against the setting of continuous meanness, Somalis moved in the direction of shaping the establishments of another legislature. Keeping that in mind, in August 2012 a temporary constitution was received by a constituent assembly, and possibility to fill the seats in the

House of the People, the lower place of the nation's new parliament, were picked by a gathering of conventional senior citizens and endorsed by a choice advisory group. The other place of parliament, the Upper House, was not instantly settled. At the point when the lower house was confirmed on August 20, most of the seats had been filled, giving all that anyone could need to a majority so the new parliamentarians could choose the nation's new president, as directed by the temporary constitution. The decision was made on September 10, 2012, and Hassan Sheik Mohamud, a scholarly and activist with a direct position, was chosen president.

As president, Mohamud confronted a wide cluster of difficulties. The new government got off to an insecure begin as Mohamud conflicted with his prime ministers; from December 2013 to December 2014, three individuals held the position. Boosting security conditions and enlightening the administration's control over more regions of the nation stayed compressed needs. In help of those points, the AU's peacekeeping mission in Somalia, AMISOM, expanded the measure of its drive in 2014. The nation still confronted assaults by al-Shabaab: in spite of the fact that the gathering had been constrained out of Somalia's real urban communities, including Mogadishu, by late 2012, despite everything it stayed dynamic, with lethal bombings, suicide assaults, and deaths. The beginning organization was additionally the objective of corruption allegations, which had been an issue with the TFG also. The continuous join issues were of expanding worry to worldwide benefactors. Of universal—and in addition everyday—concern was Mohamud's declaration in July 2015 that the anxiously expected direct decisions would not happen as arranged in 2016; he referred to the security risk acted by al-Shabaab like being a motivation behind why it would not be conceivable to get ready for and hold such races in 2016.

Disappointment with Mohamud's reactions to the previously mentioned challenges added to a movement of denunciation being brought against him by individuals from the Somali Federal Parliament in August 2015. Numerous parliament individuals were also unhappy with what they considered as Mohamud's negligence for the constitution in some of his pronouncements and different activities. The indictment movement was later dropped in lieu of settling the dissension through discourse, which had been energized by the global group.

As the first objective of holding direct races in 2016 was impractical, arrangements were rather made to hold backhanded decisions. Courses of action were made to make 275 constituent universities, each with 51 delegates picked by the senior citizens from Somalia's groups, for a sum of 14,025 representatives; each appointive school would then vote in favor of 1 of the 275 individuals from parliament's lower house, the House of the People. The 54 individuals from the Upper House would be chosen by the state congregations. The new people from parliament would then choose the new president. The decisions for the party from parliament, and thus the president, confronted rehashed delays, underscoring the strategic troubles of arranging even a restricted discretionary process in the contention ridden nation. Most individuals from parliament were at last chosen and sworn in before the finish of 2016 (Lewis & Jansen, 2016).

Al-Shabab

Al-Shabab —an islamist terrorist group which is now allied to al-Qaeda— actual leader is Ahmad Umar. This group named “the young” is already conformed by at least 7000 fighters (Schuppe, 2015). This terrorist group has the purpose of turning Somalia into a fundamentalist Islamic state, in other words, they want to turn Somalia in an islamic state, in the complete meaning of the word no mattering at which cost. Their way of making things happen is through violence. According to CNN, al-shabab has killed at least 1000 people in their last attacks and torture the double.

Al-Shabab had the opportunity of coming out to light when Somalia had a weak government which could hardly protect people, in view of the fact that they were on grinding poverty. Al-Shabab had an antecessor named “al-Ittihad al-Islami”, which in fact was funded by Osama Bin Laden, the former al-Qaeda leader. By 2003, his old guard and the young members of the group had a conflict that carry them to ally to another group, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) that was when they could take control of Mogadishu, and also sparked fear to Ethiopic with violent movements. The combination of fear and Somalia’s government requests led the Ethiopian forces to enter to Somalia in December of 2006 and to remove the ICU from power. Unfortunately, this did not have the best results because by 2011 Al-Shabab had taken the control of southern Somalia.

Since 2015, they had become an international threat because of their last attacks which have had a severe impact. This because they haven't just attack his homeland but neighbour countries which have joined the fight against them. This huge attacks have been increasing since they allied al-Qaeda. The group has thrived because of the poor conditions of Somalia, in which they can hardly find a central government.

Another reason for al-Shabab becoming an international threat is that they had shown a great ability to carry out operations in the outside of Somalia, either Kenya and neighbour countries or the United States itself. This group has also succeeded in recruiting somali-american people. It all started with people from Minnesota, but by now there had been more than 6 people, from other places like Seattle who had killed themselves as part of an attack causing around 200 deaths. They had also caused attacks in malls of Canada, and had threat to do the same to some US and UK malls (Bergen, 2015).

In the last year, al-Shabab had also threat East Africa, by 2006, the group had a presence in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda and is trying to extend around the country. The group has also been exchanging fire with the African Union force. By now, there are more than 3 countries under threat.

Attempts for achieving peace

Amid the 1990s more than 10 peace meetings were held to address the fight in Somalia, nonetheless they were unsuccessful. A 2000 peace meeting held in Djibouti, however, started worldwide hopefulness when it yielded a three-year get ready for administering Somalia. A Transitional National Assembly, containing agents of the numerous groups, was set up and soon thereafter framed a Transitional National Government (TNG). Be that as it may, the TNG's power was not generally acknowledged inside the nation: the new government confronted steady resistance and was never ready to lead viably.

Another arrangement of peace talks started in 2002; those discussions, supported by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and situated in Kenya, in the long run created another transitional government, known as the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). A transitional parliament was introduced in 2004, and in October of that year the parliament chose Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed interval president for a five-year time span. Somalia's new government stayed situated in Kenya, notwithstanding, as quite a bit of

Somalia, particularly Mogadishu, was risky. Additionally in 2004 a tidal wave struck the Somali coast, slaughtering a few hundred individuals, uprooting a large number more, and decimating the vocation of Somalia's angling groups.

Security's Council Involvement

The Islamic Group known as the Al-Shabaab's members are, as of today mostly gathered in the Federal Republic of Somalia (hereinafter referred to as Somalia), country which is not a member of the Security Council. The fact that Somalia doesn't belong to the Security Council has been proven to complicate the situation, based on previous similar situations. Nevertheless, the Security Council considers that the Al-Shabaab has become a threat too big to dismiss. This was officially stated, last year on June the 27th 2016, by Council President François Delattre. The statement was a response to Al-Shabaab's attack two days before which resulted in more than 25 injuries and more than 15 deaths, including Bur'i Mohamed Hamza, the Somali Minister for Environment Affairs and former Foreign Minister. The Council President said the whole Council expressed their deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims, as well as to the Somali's Government. He also spoke for the entire committee and said: "Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security." (Rosselli, E, 2017)

The members of the Security Council condemned the people responsible for this terrorist attack and mentioned that they should be held accountable. Of course, the Security Council urged and will urge and require every nation's active cooperation in accordance with their obligations under international law, relevant Security Council resolutions, and all relevant authorities in this regard.

This meaning that the Security Council will require the total support of the Federal Republic of Somalia, as well as every other nation involved. Also, it's important to mention how much bigger a threat Al-Shabaab represents to some active Security Council Members, such as the Republic of Chad, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and The Federal Republic of Nigeria, because of their geopolitical locations and closeness to Somalia.

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Glossary

C

Constrained: Forced to do something.

D

Dislodged: To be forced out of position.

E

Enhanced: Greater in value than before.

Enlightening: To give a greater knowledge about an specific subject or situation.

F

Factionalism: Disputes between two or more small groups from within a larger group.

G

Grinding: Oppressive, tedious, or seemingly without an end.

H

Hopefulness: A state of confidence that events will be favorable.

M

Meanness: Unkindness, unfairness.

O

Overthrow: To remove forcibly from power.

P

Prior: Existing or coming before in time, order, or importance.

R

Regarding: In relation to; about.

W

Warlords: A military leader, in one section of a country.

Guiding Questions

1. How is your country directly affected by the Somali extremist group?
2. What is the international and diplomatic relationship your country has with Somalia?
3. If the conflict in Somalia becomes an international threat to security, how would your country react to the situation?

Topic B

The possibility of a wider armed conflict due to the last attack inflicted by the executive government of the United States of America against Afghanistan, which included the *Mother of All Bombs*

By: Mauro Rentería González, Giovann Narváez Flores, Vanessa Castro De La Cruz and André Daniel Aguilar Molina.

Background

The threat of a major armed conflict is getting bigger due to the last attack that Donald Trump decided to make to Afghanistan, an Islamic state. This with the purpose of making clear they were in defense of all the American and Afghanistan people and enfeeble the Islamic State (IS). Besides his attack was with the intention of sending a message to ISIS, this may cause a bigger problem since this group has a lot of power and it is able to answer with a major assault. Moreover, this can be an opportunity for external countries to start creating alliances and start thinking in defense and offensive attacks.

This problem may seem not as hefty to be discussed, but instead this is making a lot of changes that would carry to bigger conflicts. First, being the United States part of NATO this idea of sending the defensive message will be now not just a US interest but a NATO's one; and at this point we are talking about approximately 28 countries that will be included. They would be under the threat of an armed and terroristic answer by the Islamic State. In the same way, it is decided to make a coalition with all these countries or making this a common interest, this message could be distorted to some of the Arab states and damage their relation. Likewise, it has to be considered that an armed conflict which include United States, Russia and Korea may have a turn because of their possession of nuclear arms. On the other hand, a solid coalition would be able to send a strong message of the commitment of fighting against terrorism; which with the correct support would be perfect to start making changes.

Relationship between US and Afghanistan

The relationship between US and Afghanistan started in 1979 when the soviets invaded Afghan territory and the US government indirectly supplied the acquisition of armament to the Afghanistan army. Among the leaders of the Resistance was Osama Bin Laden. After expelling the soviets, Bin Laden established on Afghanistan and it's believed that with the support of the Muslim government he orchestrated the September 11 attacks, this triggered the international conflict and the invasion of US to Afghanistan.

The Operation Enduring Freedom was the first operation by US in the international conflict. This operation began with the purpose of capturing Bin Laden, but the objectives were misrepresenting with the pass of time, it is now known that another objective was the overthrow of the Afghan government. The capital of Afghanistan was captured in order to

prevent possible attacks by the military forces of Afghanistan, US argument for this intervention was the evidence of Afghanistan having weapons provided by US during the Soviet invasion. The permanence of US army in Afghanistan continued to prevent the Taliban movement or other armed groups that threaten the security of US soldiers and Afghanistan's government. Afghanistan is an important partner to the United States in the fight against terrorism. The US invests resources on Afghanistan to improve security, institutions and economy. The Strategic Partnership Agreement, signed in May 2012, provides a long-term framework between the United States and Afghanistan after the withdrawal of US forces.

In November of 2014 the former president of the United States Barack Obama signed a decree that allowed to amplify the presence of US troops on Afghan soil and the use of fighters and drones in the on-going security operations. In December of 2014, the US and the troops of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ended operations in Afghanistan after 16 years. But within Trump's administration, the US forces in Afghan territory is rising alarmingly. President Trump authorized the Defense Secretary, Jim Mattis, to send almost 4,000 American forces to war. But Mattis stated he would not deploy troops until there is a long-term strategy for stabilizing in Afghanistan. Currently, Afghanistan remains as one of the most important non-NATO allies to the United States. With 8,400 US soldiers within its territory.

Involvement of ISIS

ISIS or Islamic State, the terrorist group which main purpose is to serve Al-Qaeda and its jihadist objectives, was recently assaulted with "the mother of all bombs" by Donald Trump, the official president of United States. This with the intention of making them clear that they were not longer staying without making anything to stop them. At the beginning, it could be thought that this was an intervention with a supported reason, but when it is analyzed point by point it is possible to see all the weak points that this plan has, and can be questioned whether this could become a catastrophe or not.

Since 2003, this group has meant a great threat to all the world, but mostly to the middle east. This because of all their terrorist attacks which have no piety to the human life. In spite of this, it has to be remembered that the goal of ISIS is to apply the Sharia law, which

is the way of government socially, economically and politically talking, dictated in the Quran; their holy book. By now, they have already taken parts of Iraq and Syria, and they are going for more, this attack of United States is basically a delay for them and this was out of their plans.

This group has attacked about 43 times, 29 countries, causing 2043 deaths (Linster, Bixler, O'Key, Hogenmiller, Tawfeeq, 2017). Having said that, it could be imagined how ISIS may answer to this assault. The involvement of this terrorist group means a lot, because it is one of the most dangerous threats for the world peace and welfare. This is due as well, because they encourage people to create assaults and risk their own lives for them. At least, a half of what they had been accomplished to do, has been done through foreign people who read their propaganda and convince themselves this was the best they can do to honor their religious roots. And also, they had spread quickly and thumpingly around the world.

This is not the first time United States has tried to stop ISIS. Instead, this attempt may be the most aggressive of all. In the time that Barack Obama was in the presidency, United States noticed how important this issue was, and the importance of taking action in it. They had some type of strategies, some of them were actually intended, but some others not. "Ground forces", a strategy which suggested going in of Afghanistan, costed to United States, approximately 2,300 troops (Botelho, 2014). Of course, a lot of people were betting if ISIS pulled on al Qaeda to strike inside of the United States. For Iraq, Obama's plan was the commonly sounded "AirStrikes", in this approach, they pounded ISIS forces from the air. Helping Syria wasn't this simple, instead of this, they had a past of three years in a civil war, which spurred the emergence of rebel groups, and the complete unsteadiness of it's government. The procedure couldn't be any of the strategies that have been already mentioned, because this may stalled the nation instead of helping. This scheme was mainly from US, but countries like France, Russia, the United Kingdom also participated. Other plans, like cutting ISIS fund and building a true international coalition to confront them, remain incomplete.

United States is not the only country that wants to confront ISIS. There is a coalition, which is not completely concrete, but still giving ideas and participating to accost the terrorist group. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, the United

Kingdom, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates are some of the contributors of this alliance.

Security Council's Involvement

An important point to be understood before going deeper into this topic is to clarify what the "Mother of All Bombs" (Hereinafter referred to as MOAB) actually is. First, the acronym MOAB can be referred to two possible meanings. Either "Mother Of All Bombs" or "Massive Ordnance Air Blast Bomb" both are a reference to the bomb that was used by The United States of America, April 13th of the current year. According to the Independent website newspaper, the MOAB is the "most powerful non-nuclear weapon, with a destructive capacity of around 11 tons of Trinitrotoluene, or around 50 gigajoules". Of course, comparing it with a Nuclear bomb, whose destructive capacity is of 500,000 tons of TNT, the MOAB does not seem as dreadful; But it's important to rectify that the MOAB is not something that should be allowed to used lightly.

The Security Council's main purpose is to (quoting the United Nations' statement) "*the maintenance of international peace and security*". And so, allowing the unmoderated use of these weapons would be a direct threat to international peace and ergo The Security Council's objective.

The United States of America's (hereinafter referred to as USA) bombing whole purpose was, according to the White House, to eradicate part of an Islamic State's underground facility. The direct bomb hit resulted in around 95 ISIS militants confirmed as dead, and, as of right now, there is no way to know if there were more until the site's cleansing occurs. And this will only happen if the territory is safe, which right now is a far fetched possibility. The USA mentioned that its military estimates about 600 to 850 ISIS fighters, between the three districts in southern Nangarhar. There are also a small number of ISIS operatives in Kunar province as well, the US added.

History of the Mother of All Bombs

Fourteen years back, in response of Saddam Hussein threatening the "mother of all battles" (referring to the Gulf War) in the face of a US-led assault, the Bush organization broadcasted a video of the GBU-43/B Massive Ordnance Air Blast Bomb to caution of what Saddam's strengths confronted in the event that they set out to battle. Donald Rumsfeld, one

of the central designers of the deplorable Iraq approach, announced: "the objective is to have the abilities of the coalition so clear thus evident that there is a colossal disincentive for the Iraqi military to battle against the coalition".

After a short respite, amid which the Americans and the British were in charge of a nearsighted occupation following the intrusion, the Iraqis fought. Nonetheless, the "mother of all bombs", as it definitely wound up noticeably known, was not utilized as a part of the savage strife which took after. This was, in any event to some extent, in light of the fact that the territory in which battle occurred, urban and generally flattish provincial regions, did not warrant its utilization.

The MOAB could be brought into play in a contention against an enemy, North Korea, for instance, with underground atomic offices. Or, on the other hand the Americans may utilize their significantly greater regular bomb: the Massive Ordnance Penetrator (MOP), a 300-pounder which can impact through one hundred feet of fortified cement. Be that as it may, if relations with Russia truly hit the profundities, at that point Washington ought to maybe be careful about the Kremlin providing another conceivable rival, say Iran, with its "father of all bombs" – which is greater than the MOAB or the MOP – with a payload identical to 44 tons of TNT and an impact range of a thousand feet.

Exactly how prepared the US is to participate in another war stays hazy from conflicting messages originating from Washington. As Donald Trump was reporting that he was "sending an armada" to North Korea, his Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, was focusing on that not all that much ought to be perused into the organization. Days after Mr Trump cautioned the Assad administration about the utilization of barrel bombs, his Defense Secretary, Gen James Mattis, was firm that the US won't mediate to stop the utilization of the weapon. "There is a breaking point to what we can do," he said.

Far from speculative wars, the Americans had utilized profound infiltration bombs in Afghanistan to clear Taliban positions in mountains, gorges and burrows in 2001 and 2002. They additionally unconsciously besieged vast gatherings of regular people, including wedding parties, primarily in light of the fact that they relied upon "knowledge" from warlords who utilized the US Air Force to settle tribal quarrels.

The MOAB was not invented until 2003 and by then the Americans and the British had proceeded onward to do administration change in Iraq utilizing Saddam's non-existent Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) arms stockpile as a reason. This drove specifically to the rebellion touching off in Afghanistan. With Western assets which ought to have been utilized to defend and build up the nation moving to Iraq, the Taliban, nourished and watered by its backers in the Pakistani military and mystery police, ran over the outskirts to exploit the security vacuum. The utilization of the MOAB occurred in Nangarhar, extremely close to the Pakistani outskirts where Isis pioneer, Hafiz Saeed Khan, was murdered in an air-strike a year ago. The US had just murdered Mullah Akhtar Mansour, the leader of the Taliban and head of Isis, inside Pakistan.

So the "signal", if there was one, might be to Pakistan and in addition North Korea and Iran. In any case, the one reality that remains is that a bomb created for the Iraq war was at long last utilized against the powers of Islamist radicalism the illicit intrusion by George W Bush and Tony Blair had a key impact in releasing.

Repercussions in Afghanistan after the bombing

After dropping its biggest ordinary bomb at any point utilized as a part of battle in Afghanistan on 13 April, the US military said the huge weapons air impact, or Moab, was a "very clear message to Isis" that they would be "annihilated". (Rasmussen, 2017)

Defence secretary Jim Mattis said the bomb was "necessary to break Isis". The Afghan government asserted the bomb murdered 94 Isis aggressors, while hurting no civilians. But another examination by autonomous experts doubt on the efficiency of the bomb, proposing it caused far less harm than at first announced – and bringing up issues again over why the bomb was dropped.

Employing the satellite symbolism, ground film and 3D representation, Alcis, an organization for land examination, studied the focused on range in Nangarhar region. It discovered 38 structures and 69 trees crushed inside a 150-meter sweep, testing proclamations from local people who told correspondents the bomb had harmed houses up to two miles away. The symbolism likewise demonstrates no 300-meter pit, as had been relied upon preceding the strike. Alcis trusts harm done further away is an aftereffect of ground battling.

Alcis was likewise suspicious of the Afghan government's evaluation that the bomb executed 94 Isis aggressors. "I'm staggered by that," said Richard Brittan, the establishment's overseeing executive. "I basically don't comprehend where they can get that number from." Government officials said they have pulled 94 Isis corpses out of the targeted tunnels.

Meanwhile, as the Guardian reported on a visit to Asadh Kel village, 650 metres from the bomb site, other officials complained that the US military restricted or denied them access to the bomb site, where fighting continues. (Rasmussen, 2017)

The US has yet to put out a casualty estimate. The US military spokesman in Kabul, Capt William Salvin, would not comment on the Afghan numbers but said: "We have not been able to go in and do that assessment, and we're probably not going to." He said it was too dangerous and that the military had "better things to do with our time". Alcis called the claim of no civilian casualties "anomalous". The strike happened less than a month before harvest. Although many farmers had fled earlier fighting the valley, many would have returned to camp out near their crops, Brittan said. "It's the only place to be if you want to tend to those fields," he said. "It is entirely possible that working-age male farmers could be counted as militants". Salvin said he was confident there had been no civilian casualties because the US had conducted persistent surveillance over the site for over a week before the strike. "People are not shy about reporting civilian casualties in the country. And there have been no such reports," he said. (Rasmussen, 2017)

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Glossary

E

Enfeeble: To make someone or something very weak.

Enlightening: To give an intellectual understanding of something.

F

Flattish: To be flat.

Fortified: strengthen (a place) with defensive works so as to protect it against attack.

Factionalism: A group of a group.

G

Grinding: To crush something into small pieces

H

Hefty: Large, heavy and powerful; (of a number or amount) impressively large.

I

International coalition: A temporary alliance of distinct states for joint action

L

Likewise: In the same way; also.

M

Moreover: As a further matter; besides.

N

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

O

Orchestrated: Arrange or direct the elements of a situation to produce a desired effect.

Overseeing: Supervise and manage.

Overthrow: To finalize something by force.

R

Regarding: Concerning something

S

Surveillance: Observation by a police or spy.

T

Taliban: A fundamentalist Islamic militia in Afghanistan.

W

Warlordism: Military commander

Withdrawal: An operation by which a military force disengages from the enemy.

Guiding Questions

1. If a wider conflict occurs, which country would your delegation be supporting and why?
2. How has your country reacted to ISIS most recent attacks?
3. What is your country's affiliation with NATO's parties and the organization itself?