

XXXVI

TECMUN

Counter-Terrorism
Committee

XXXVI TECMUN
Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 19th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, April 20th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, April 21th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXVI TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Cristian Rodríguez Lane

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz
Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo en África subsahariana y en los campos de refugiados de las subregiones.
- B) Estrategias para regular el embargo de armas dentro de Sudán del Sur para garantizar la rendición de cuentas por la violencia sexual relacionada con la guerra civil (CRSV).

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zárate

- A) Estrategias para frenar los tiroteos perpetrados en centros escolares, manteniendo un enfoque en los Estados Unidos de América y en la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para evitar la detonación de un conflicto nuclear a causa de la utilización de armas atómicas en la disputa entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales, Culturales y Humanitarios

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

- A) Estrategias para disminuir el riesgo de escasez de recursos de las personas con discapacidad, debido a la falta de oportunidades laborales, dificultad para realizar actividades, movilidad limitada y discriminación en Europa, con énfasis en el Reino de España.
- B) Acciones para combatir la discriminación hacia los inmigrantes afrodescendientes en las estructuras institucionales con respecto a la educación y la salud en Europa Occidental como efecto de la negación generalizada y la injusticia social.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Meléndez

- A) Estrategias para la prevención del reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos de la delincuencia organizada, igualmente para la reinserción social de las víctimas en el triángulo norte de América Central y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para la debida aplicación de los marcos jurídicos internacionales en materia de trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual en las rutas hacia Europa Occidental y central, con énfasis en las víctimas provenientes de la región de los Balcanes y la ex Unión Soviética.

World Food Programme
President: Melissa Murillo Yáñez

- A) Measures to reduce and prevent malnourishment due to food scarcity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with emphasis in childhood and pregnancy.
- B) Strategies to counteract the impact of climate change in food production within Southern Africa.

United Nations Development Programme
President: Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán

- A) Actions to increase the education level in West and Central Africa with emphasis in the improvement of the post pandemic conditions.
- B) Strategies to counter the disruption of sexual and reproductive health in the Republic of Mozambique with emphasis on the consequences of the Cyclone Idai.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL
Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval
Coordinating Supervisor: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

- A) Approaches to prevent and counter the stigmatization and discrimination of the HIV and AIDS-infected sectors of the sex industry in the Sub-Saharan African region, with a special preeminence on the dearth of essential services along with the violence and aggression toward those who trade sex.
- B) Strategies to confront and hinder the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV regarding the people afflicted by sexual assaults in Central and Eastern Europe, with a special preeminence on the various social constraints of marginalized groups along with the lack of awareness and education mechanisms.

Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer
President: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia contra las mujeres a mano de los policias de la moral en la República Islamica de Irán, así como la represión de las manifestantes por parte del Estado.
- B) Medidas para erradicar el infanticidio y el aborto selectivo femenino en Asia haciendo énfasis en la república Popular China y la República de la India.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

- A) Mecanismos para reducir la contaminación del agua por nicotina y microplásticos generados por el desecho de filtros de cigarros y cigarrillos electrónicos desechables en el sudeste de Europa.
- B) Medidas para prevenir la pérdida de ecosistemas en América del sur a causa de la sobreexplotación de recursos naturales.

L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la Science et la Culture

President: Angel Uriel Vega Salinas

A) Mesures pour protéger et restituer l'éducation des femmes musulmanes avec insistance sur l'Asie occidentale et l'Asie du sud.

B) Stratégies pour faire face aux effets de la fonte du *permafrost* et des pôles sur la région du cercle polaire arctique, en soulignant la perte du territoire et culture des peuples autochtones.

Fondo Monetario Internacional

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

A) Estrategias para asegurar el desarrollo económico sostenible en el sur de América, con especial atención en la destrucción de la selva amazónica para el despeje de nuevas tierras para la ganadería y el cultivo.

B) Medidas para mitigar el riesgo en la recuperación económica posterior a la pandemia en la Unión Europea, con énfasis en la crisis laboral debido a la alta oferta de empleos y en las necesidades de empleo insatisfechas de personas desempleadas o subempleadas.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

President: Yamir Bandala González

A) Measures to reduce the adverse effects caused by the collision of space debris in the atmosphere as a consequence of the space industry.

B) Strategies to cope with the adverse effects generated by the unauthorized use of weapons in outer space.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

African Union

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

A) Mechanisms to safeguard the integration of the population in the Republic of the South Sudan for the *coup d'etat* in 2013 with an emphasis on the economic crisis.

B) Strategies to reduce violations of human rights of Congolese population caused by the exportation of coltan to developed countries.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Barbados Royal Police Force Incident involving Tamika and Lynnel Gilbert on October 11th 2016 (Gilbert Family v. The State of Barbados).

B) The State of Trinidad and Tobago 's non-appliance of the Common External Tariff in the acquisition of brown sugar from non-member countries of the Caribbean Community (The State of Belize v. The State of Trinidad and Tobago).

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de desplazados y personas detenidas provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán después de la retirada de tropas militares de los Estados Unidos de América en el territorio.
- B) Estrategias para la asistencia de víctimas del reciente conflicto Ucrania-Rusia, con enfoque a la violación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Samuel Ortíz Delgado

- A) Actions to reduce the financial support to the terrorist organization Da'esh in the Gulf of Guinea, with emphasis on human trafficking as an illicit source of revenue.
- B) Strategies to reduce explosive, suicide, and firearms attacks under the Taliban regime in the Kabul region of Afghanistan, with emphasis on attacks against minorities and civilians.

Historical Security Council

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A) Measures to counteract threats and negotiate arrangements between the Republic of Cuba, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, in relation to the discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in the Republic of Cuba (1962).
- B) Actions to avoid further hostilities and usage of military response caused by the first North Korean armed intervention in the Republic of Korea, remarking the nonexistent official peaceful agreement of the division of the Korean Peninsula (1950).

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: José Manuel Cervantes Sánchez

- A) Estrategias para limitar las consecuencias de la lucha contra grupos criminales en la República de El Salvador dando énfasis al reclutamiento forzado y la protección de los derechos humanos.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente gentrificación en Hawái con énfasis en la crisis social de hawaianos nativos sin hogar y su relación con la industria turística.

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your moment,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression, or i don't know, maybe you are aiming to fulfill other objectives. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life, you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally inspire yourself and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN is, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

I'm living my last TECMUN after five wonderful years, therefore I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved.**

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García
Secretary General for the
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“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world” -Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today's world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further add, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as once I did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
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Dear participant:

Today I would like to talk to you, it may not be face to face, but I hope my words manage to inspire something in you. This will be my last letter to you, so I want to be honest with my message to you. The world is very terrible, life shows us day by day that it is possible to live worse, that you can feel levels of fear that not only paralyze you, but now kill your soul. Thousands of people are damaged and minorities are left in oblivion, women, Afro-descendants, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, etc. But I am not saying this on the air, nor do I mean to discourage, but we have to be honest before attacking the problem. But where do we start to change the world? A person cannot change the whole world overnight; however, he can change his world. I dream of a utopia, unlikely? Maybe, but the most important thing is to keep dreaming, from these illuminated dreams may emerge that hope and will that have been taken away from us. Have we started to dream of fear? Or has fear made us stop dreaming? That powerful fear that binds our hands and will. But it is only an illusion, it has never been as great as it prostrates, it has never been as fierce as it vocifies to be. That terrible feeling possesses us and makes us not want to fight anymore, to allow from micro-aggressions to the most brutal and violent acts. I want to inspire you, to inspire me, so that together we can conquer fear, not accept that destiny is written, to take away our fear, to remove the blindfold from our eyes and see the position we occupy in society and in the problem itself. And even if that fear is so abysmal, I would rather die on my feet than die on my knees.

Dear AEOR:

Never stop dreaming, live each day as if there were no more. Thank you for letting me be your guide, or for the simple fact of appearing in your life. I will always be for you, your support, your pillow when life has swept you away, or that quiet company that your calm requires. It was a dream to see you grow up, I am proud of you, happy for every laugh and hug we shared. But now I want you to embrace and congratulate yourself, for existing, for trying, for striving, for simply not giving up. Alone, we get there faster, but together, we get further.

Goodbye Tecmun,

Diego Márquez Sánchez
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
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To you, the daring:

When something really matters to you, you may find yourself going to extreme lengths to do it, you sacrifice much for a greater treasure that awaits at the end of the race. Such is TECMUN, for me and for my chair, for all of us, the ones who imprint diligence into making the model happen, and I hope that for you, delegate, it is too. To traverse the journey from the inauguration ceremony all the way to the applause of the first price you will indubitably need a heart of fire for the model, a heart that gives you strength in the moments more challenging, when the debate fluctuates and the clock sprints faster than your mind and the pen that writes your proposals. However, before all adversity, you will definitely not be on your own.

The chair has diligently prepared for these three days, we have gone over the details, we will be by your side, after all, this is our model too, we want to make it our own. You have each other, partners in this endeavor, helpers in the moment of need, reliable right hands at your disposal. Above all, trust us as we trust you. We entrust you with this mission, to make these three days of model your own, embrace it, you are here for success on a project greater than any of us, that is TECMUN.

Do not think you already know everything there is to know. Be open to the opportunity to learn from everyone in the room, as only then can you grow as a delegate. You will, if willing to do so, walk away from the model as a different person you were when you walked into the session. This much is true, I have witnessed it from the perspective of a member of the chair and I myself have experienced it as a delegate.

Fight, speak, do not be afraid, look around and you will see your peers in the same seat you are seated in, and us, we will be there for you, fighting alongside you. With all my heart I say this: this is your moment, do your very best, enjoy it, put your heart into it and you will be part of something greater than you and me. See you at the model, I declare this session formally open.

Samuel Ortiz Delgado

President of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for the

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Background

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, against the United States of America, the Security Council adopted resolution 1373, which dictated the establishment of a purely counter-terrorist organism, which is the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). The Committee is organized by an Executive Directorate (CTED) and is composed of 193 member states. The goal of the CTC is to monitor the member states' efforts in carrying out resolution 1373, which consists of a series of measures agreed upon by the Security Council in hopes to scourge the threat of terrorism. The activities of the committee are oriented towards assessing the efforts of member states on their counter-terrorism practices, as well as providing financial and strategic tools to combat terrorism.

Faculties

The Counter-Terrorism Committee aims to uphold the purpose for which it was created and performs the following:

- Accesses, monitors, and shares advanced passenger data, including but not limited to names and biometrics, as well as the watch list of known or suspected terrorists.
- Collects battlefield evidence from the military forces of member states.
- Freezes any economic assets of people who, under serious and credible evidence, are suspected or known to participate directly or indirectly in the commission of acts of terror.
- Provides advice on the best legal practices to member states regarding the criminalization of incitement to commit acts of terror, denial of a safe haven for credible suspects of such conduct, and strengthening national borders.
- Through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, provides bases for international cooperation in the management of borders related to counter-terrorism.

Topic A

Actions to reduce the financial support to the terrorist organization Da'esh in the Gulf of Guinea, with emphasis on human trafficking as an illicit source of revenue

*By: Samuel Ortiz Delgado
Frida Shalom Cortés Martínez
Giovanna Gamboa Molina
Ricardo Raúl Cuellar Ángeles*

Introduction

The terrorist organization Da'esh which emerged from socio political problems in the countries of the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic has an extreme Islamist¹ ideology. The main goal of this organization has been to carry out a caliphate² in the countries mentioned before and the ones near them to then expand globally, including the vision of forcing their interpretation of *sharia*, or Islamic law. They lost these territories, an event that gave rise to the initiative of Da'esh to reorganize at an international scale. The aim is to maximize movements in other continents, in order to reach strategic points that they couldn't before.

Although they do not have the territory of Syria and Iraq, they manage to endure actively in warfare. Meanwhile, in the Republic of Iraq, they work as a clandestine network to strengthen and expand to carry on with their plans in the country. Da'esh is financially supported by the international commerce of oil that remains in the north of the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as kidnapping for ransom collection. Some other incomes came from tax levies³, transfers from related organizations, and tertiary countries whose purpose was to overthrow the Syrian government of Bashar al-Assad. A total of 2 to 3 million dollars was the income achieved by these economic sources. According to resolution 2462 (2019) of the Security Council, terrorist organizations such as Da'esh recur to human trafficking as one of their sources of revenue. Human trafficking in the context of terrorist groups achieves multiple purposes in addition to generating revenue. Firstly, it breeds terror in the communities affected by terrorist activities, and, in combination with enslavement and sexual abuse towards the women in these communities, it serves as a tool for intimidation.

¹ Islamism: the belief that Islam should influence political systems

² Caliphate: An Islamic state, especially one ruled by a single religious and political leader

³ Levy: seizure of property to satisfy a debt.

Secondly, human trafficking facilitates the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters for the use of Da'esh.

Human trafficking operations of Da'esh

Human trafficking is defined by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as: “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion” (UNODC, 2000). As stated by this protocol, when the victim is under the age of eighteen it is regarded as human trafficking regardless of whether the methods used to recruit the minor were coercive or not. Human trafficking can occur to anyone, and the strategies used by Da'esh have only proven that even westerners are not invulnerable to it. Such is the case for many young girls targeted by Da'esh to become the brides of jihadists, who will, in many cases, suffer from sexual exploitation.

Human trafficking is disproportional to minorities, especially to women and children. Da'esh has adopted the practice of normalizing sexual abuse in the zones controlled by the Islamic state, as it is seen as a glorification of masculinity as a reward for war. Other minorities suffer from trafficking for being non-Muslims, such as the Yazidis, a population in northern Iraq, and Christians, who are often overlooked. One particular incident occurred in 2014 in the Da'esh-captured city of Mosul, where the group summoned their leaders in the Mosul auditorium, and after they failed to show up, Da'esh threatened to exterminate them. Da'esh then captured the refugees fleeing the province of Nineveh and organized the first public market for human trafficking of its kind.

Da'esh justifies these actions as religious sanctions against their enemies. In their English-language magazine, the group published:

One should remember that enslaving the families of the infidels and taking their women as concubines is a firmly established aspect of Sharia that if one were to deny or mock, he would be denying or mocking the verses of the Qur'an and the narrations of the Prophet. (McDuffee, A, 2014).

Daesh's sources have also described Yazidi women to be merely property and disposable. As part of their enslavement, these women are often offered to fighters or are prepared for sale. While in captivity, many women and girls are victims of sexual violence. According to one doctor who examined females in Dohuk, 70% of the females he treated showed signs of sexual violence. Meanwhile, Da'esh leaders claim that sexual assault is spiritually beneficial, one even claiming that if ten different Da'esh fighters assault a captured woman, she will become Muslim.

Examination of the Islamist Ideology

Firstly, there are many different definitions of what constitutes Islamic extremism, thereafter a necessity for a consistent understanding of what this means. Many times, the word extremism, violent extremism, and terrorism are used interchangeably, however, there are instances in which acts of extremism fall short of terrorism. In fact, the very meaning of these words is shaped by the actions and messages of hate from Da'esh. A good definition of extremism is provided by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which states that extremism is: "vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs" (Casciani, D. 2014).

Da'esh, along with its branches in other parts of the Arab world and other terrorist organizations share Islamic Extremism as its ideology. The kind of terrorist organizations that

take this ideology are combative ones, and in precise terms, they follow *jihad* to justify their actions. *Jihad*, like any other religious term must be evaluated on an exegetical⁴ approach. The literal meaning of the word is “to strive”, particularly “strive in one’s religion”, however, this is a relatively modern definition of *jihad* accepted by modern-day Muslims. The definition given to the word *jihad* by premodern Muslim scholars and jurists is “warfare with spiritual significance”.

The *jihadi* Islamists like Da’esh have a *Salafist* interpretation of the Qur’an, meaning that they interpret it literally, often in a black-and-white perspective. For Da’esh, this means a strict implementation of *sharia law* into all areas of society, including government and politics. To achieve this goal, Da’esh instituted a caliphate in their conquered territories in 2014. This event is perhaps the reason why despite Daesh’s significant decrease in the territory, many terrorist organizations such as Boko-Haram in Nigeria, Islamic State in Libya, and al-Shabab in Somalia have declared their allegiance to the organization.

Background of the conflict

According to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Europe, human trafficking is one of the most lucrative illicit businesses. In just one year, the profits received by terrorist groups amount to nearly 3000 million dollars. Taking into consideration that Africa is a continent in which various countries are not politically stable, as in total, the continent averages -0.69 in the political instability index⁵, the influence of terrorist groups is greater. This is the case for Daesh, which is a terrorist organization whose ultimate goal is to impose the universal Caliphate and extend its radical vision of Islam.

⁴ Exegesis: the critical interpretation of sacred texts in order to discover their intended meaning.

⁵ The index goes from -2.5 (politically unstable) to 2.5 (politically stable), and it is a measure of the perception of the chances that the government will be overthrown by violent means.

The Sahel and Gulf of Guinea regions are currently going through a critical situation, due to the political instability of the region and the lack of security, just as it faces a displacement of people from the Burkina Faso region "who are fleeing the atrocious attacks by armed groups, especially in the border region with Cote d'Ivoire" (UNHCR, 2022). The displacements are not only coming from Burkina Faso but also from the Malian and Nigerien regions, with 2.5 million people who have been forced to flee their homes in the Republic of Burkina Faso, the Republic of Mali, and the Republic of Niger. This is driving more Sahelians to move south to coastal countries or to North Africa, where many end up in dangerous uncertainty.

All this is caused by the presence of the terrorist group Daesh, in the aforementioned territories, on various occasions, other nations took actions to reduce uncertainty, such as the French Republic, which in February of 2022 retrieved all of its armed forces from the region, but these have not been fructiferous as the crisis continues to grow, since over time these groups they are expanding increasingly. Due to these migration crises and political instability, Daesh has taken advantage of this, to manage people and boost their trafficking, since they are not present in their country of origin.

Measures implemented by the United Nations

The Security Council in its resolution 2133 reaffirms that extremism is one of the greatest threats to international peace and security. It mentions that the financing of any act of extremism must be prevented and suppressed. It also urges Member States to avail themselves of the relevant bodies established by the United Nations to address the financing of extremism. Also, to bear in mind and make use of previously established international

instruments, such as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism was approved by the General Assembly in December 1999. It established that it is necessary to “enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators” (United Nations, 1999) due to the fact that attacks by extremist groups have increased and that the seriousness of their acts depends on the financing that these groups can obtain from “abuse of legitimate commercial enterprise, exploitation of natural resources, abuse of non-profit organizations, donations, crowdfunding and proceeds of criminal activity” (Security Council, 2019). The Convention contains twenty-eight articles that mention the measures to be taken by the States Parties in case of committing an offense as established in Article 2, paragraph 1, which mentions that any person, by any method, provides funds, either directly or indirectly, illicitly and deliberately, with the purpose of being used to carry out:

- (a) An act which constitutes an offense within the scope of and as defined in one of the treaties listed in the annex; or
- (b) Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act (United Nations, 1999).

Therefore, the States Parties must fulfill two basic obligations, which are to criminalize the offense of financing based on their criminal legislation and to punish them

according to their seriousness, as it is mentioned in Article 4. Also, they must collaborate with other States Parties and provide them with legal assistance related to the stipulations of the convention, in addition, to establishing certain requirements regarding the functionality of financial institutions to detect and provide evidence of the financing of extremist acts. The Agreement was open for signature from January 10, 2000, to December 31, 2001. It was signed by 132 of the 189 parties. One of these was the Republic of Guinea, which was signed on November 16, 2001.

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Topic B

Strategies to reduce explosive, suicide, and firearms attacks under the Taliban regime in the Kabul region of Afghanistan, with emphasis on attacks against minorities and civilians

*By: Samuel Ortiz Delgado
Frida Shalom Cortés Martínez
Ricardo Raúl Cuellar Ángeles*

Introduction

The Taliban surged around the decade of the 90s, after the Soviet troops retired from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, being a group of young people and students belonging to the Pashtun⁶ ethnicity. In 1996 they began to establish their regime, taking control of the country and turning it into a territory for extremist⁷ groups, giving refuge to the leader of Al Qaeda⁸ (AQ), Osama bin Laden, under the protection of Mohammed Omar, leader of the Taliban group. However, by 2001, after a US military invasion, his regime came to an end. The group seeks to establish *Sharia law*⁹ within the country, through a strict regime and tactics that violate the human rights of the people. Nevertheless, on August 15, 2021, the Taliban returned to power after capturing the city of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, setting the country in a critical situation.

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has the second-highest number of terrorist attacks in the world. During the Taliban regime, there have been numerous attacks against minorities and civilians, the most frequent the explosive, sacrificial, and firearms attacks. The explosive attacks refer to the use of either explosive or incendiary bombs, which can be detonated from remotely located sites, as well as by combatants willing to sacrifice their own lives. Likewise, sacrificial attacks are described as an act in which the perpetrators consciously commit sacrifices of their own lives in order to injure or end the life of others. Lastly, firearms attacks are the ones in which groups make use of firearms to facilitate

⁶ **Pashtun:** it is the largest ethnic group in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, making around 42% of the population. They speak Pashto as their official language and are largely of Sunni Muslim religion. (Minority Rights Group International. n. d)

⁷ **Extremism:** “promoting views which foment and incite violence in furtherance of particular beliefs, and foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence”. (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2016).

⁸ **Al Qaeda:** is a transnational Sunni Islamist terrorist organization, it was founded by Osama bin Laden in 1988, its primary target is the United States of America after the decision of Saudi Arabia to host American troops during the 1991 Gulf War. (Congressional Research Service. 2022)

⁹ **Sharia law:** the holy laws of Islam that cover all parts of a Muslim's life (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

large-scale attacks; according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the use of firearms ensures a high and controlled number of casualties. In this context, the attacks carried out by these groups are aimed to restrain and intimidate the population.

Background

The Taliban has its roots in the political struggles of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the 1980s and 1990s. As the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) seized power in the late 1970s and the Soviet intervention took place shortly after, the majority of Afghans were weary of the socialist ideology the PDPA had imposed. In response, various groups of conservative Muslims fought against the Soviets with the help of the United States of America. After the armed conflict ended with the retrieval of Soviet troops from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, a power vacuum¹⁰ was created, and a group called the Taliban, led by Mullah Muhammad Omar took control of the oil and gas-rich states of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which are important considering that the extraction of these natural resources generates profits for the country, but by doing so illegally and being controlled by the Taliban, these practices become a source of financing. By 1998, the Taliban controlled over 90% of Afghan territory along with the capital, Kabul.

Following the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the government of the United States of America made Osama bin Laden, leader of AQ and responsible for the attack and their primary target. The Taliban offered bin Laden asylum and protection in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which led to an American intervention in the country. In just three months of conflict, the coalition was formed by British and American forces and supported by the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, the French Republic, and the Federal republic of

¹⁰ **Power vacuum:** a condition that exists when someone has lost control of something, and no one has replaced them. (Cambridge Dictionary, n. d).

Germany to take Kabul and overthrow the Taliban regime. The United States of America offered to restructure the country and build a democracy while fighting AQ and the Taliban in the rural areas of the country. On May 1st, 2011, American troops located and executed Osama bin Laden, later, in June of the same year, the then-president of the United States of America, Barack Obama announced a plan to withdraw the American troops from the country.

As the central government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was inefficient at controlling the rural areas of Afghanistan where the influence of the Taliban was still noticeable, the United States of America went to the Taliban directly for negotiations. In the Doha negotiations of 2018, the representative of the United States of America met with the top Taliban official Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar. An agreement was settled to withdraw American troops from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. On April 14, 2021, the Biden administration decided on the full withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan.

After the events aforementioned, the Taliban regained control over the country, taking advantage of a weak government and improving on the tactics used in their previous regime, such as integrating different ethnic groups into their organization other than the Pashtuns and accepting different interpretations of the Qur'an. In August of 2021, the Taliban regained control over Kabul facing little resistance from the government and they took the presidential palace hours after President Ghani evacuated the country. The Taliban continues to rule the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in a similar style as they did in the 1990s, with adherence to Pashtun tribal codes and *Sharia* law. The Taliban is responsible for severe violations of the Afghans' civil and political rights, most notably against women who have been prohibited to

partake in superior education amid international condemnation according to Human Rights Watch.

Tactics employed by the Taliban

The Taliban that ruled the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the 1990s is not the same one that rules nowadays, they have implemented new military and non-military tactics. Over time, the Taliban evolved into an organization that uses information tactics to identify opportunities and engage in warfare from multiple lines of effort. In fact, the Taliban was able to defeat the Afghan government by outmaneuvering¹¹them, and not because the American troops were no longer in the region. Other factors attributed to the Taliban's victory are the improved and methodic training their fighters have undergone, and the persuasion and coercion tactics employed on the Afghan forces. According to some investigations performed by the National Military Intelligence Foundation (NMIF) of the United States of America, these tactics were taught to Taliban recruits by well established Pakistani militant organizations.

The first line of effort the Taliban relied on was isolating the Afghan military by exploiting the vulnerability created by President Ghani, that is, to build dispersed outposts throughout Afghan territory, which allowed the Taliban to disrupt communication lines, resulting in disconnected Afghan troops. The second tactic involved targeting Afghan troops on social media with threats, either they surrendered to the Taliban or risked their lives and their families. Thirdly, the Taliban emphasized that Ghani's government could not defend the Afghans as they targeted pilots in their homes, but did not take credit for their casualties, making the crime seem more insidious according to Dr. Benjamin Jensen, professor at the

¹¹ **Outmaneuver:** to cleverly get an advantage over someone (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Marine Corps University in the United States of America. Finally, the Taliban relied on diplomacy to exclude Ghani's government from the peace talks with the United States of America and move their positions across the country in the cover of the agreements of the Doha negotiations of 2018.

Terror inflicted on the Afghan population by the Taliban continues to be a common occurrence. There are several instances of sacrificial attacks perpetrated by the Taliban against civilian populations and historically oppressed minorities such as the Shiite Hazara¹² community. One of these was perpetrated on November 30, 2022, in a gender-segregated school in Hazara, where hundreds of women and girls were sitting a practice exam for university, the toll of casualties for that attack was 46. Another attack occurred in the city of Islamabad, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on December 23, 2022, in a residential area, which resulted in the casualty of a police officer at a checkpoint, the perpetrators were suspected to head for the government district. Attacks of this type reached a peak in 2015 when 636 bombings were registered, as reported by the e Suicide Attack Database of the Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism (CPOST).

The attacks follow two main ideologies from the perspective of the Taliban: The *Istish-haadi*, or "seeking martyrdom¹³", and the "love to death" ideologies. The first one is derived from authoritative reasoning on logical fallacies¹⁴ derived from sacred texts, and the second, is from dystopian ontology¹⁵ of the mundane world. Two key elements stand out from these ideologies: martyrdom and the Taliban's concept of life. Martyrdom, as interpreted by

¹² **Hazara:** it is a minority group in Afghanistan, of Shiite Islam faith, one of the two main factions of Islam, they speak the Dari dialect of Farsi called Hazaragi. (Minority Rights Group International. n. d).

¹³ **Martyrdom:** the suffering of death on account of adherence to a cause and especially to one's religious faith. (Merriam-Webster, n. d)

¹⁴ **Logical Fallacies:** are common errors in reasoning that will undermine the logic of an argument. (Purdue University, n. d)

¹⁵ **Ontology:** the part of philosophy that studies what it means to exist. (Cambridge Dictionary, n. d)

the Taliban is indisputable as the divinity is in fact the one who chooses death for the martyrs. Under this context, taking one's life is a step from the mundane world into eternal satisfaction, which is the second key element of the Taliban's sacrificial ideology.

Human Rights Violations from the Taliban

There have been numerous human rights infringements, some of these have been that Afghan citizens have been deprived of professing any other religion than Islam, are unable to participate effectively in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life, their freedom of expression has been repressed, and their freedoms have been restricted. Furthermore, women have been victims of these infringements, deprived of the right to education and to work, unable to participate in public debates, as well as being forced to wear the burka¹⁶. Also, there have been multiple public executions, infringement of pain, raids, explosives, sacrificial, and firearms attacks against the civilian population. This has had consequences for citizens, such as a lack of food, jobs, and health services.

Particularly, the United Nations Human Rights Council labeled the situation for women and girls as a "human rights crisis" (Human Rights Council, 2022), as the situation has been getting worse over time. Other organizations, such as Human Rights Watch have also made statements about the severity of human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Over the course of 11 months, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) documented the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and in July of 2022, they released their report. Their findings include documentation of 2106 civilian casualties attributed to terrorist groups or unexploded

¹⁶ **Burka:** a long, loose piece of clothing that covers the whole body, including the head and face, worn in public by Muslim women in some countries (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

ordnance¹⁷, among 64 human rights defenders who were victims to arbitrary arrests, incommunicado detention¹⁸, ill-treatment, threats and intimidation.

International Response and Actions

During the first regime of the Taliban in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan the United States of America conducted a military intervention in the country, justified by the safe haven the Taliban was offering to Osama Bin Laden, leader of AQ, who claimed responsibility for the September 11 attacks in New York City, United States of America. The primary focus of that intervention was to dismantle AQ, however, in order to assure that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan would not become a safe haven for terrorist organizations, the United States of America launched a state re-building program for the nation. Part of this plan was to take the Taliban out of power and consolidate a democracy, for which, the military presence of the United States of America was required for over a decade.

Despite the efforts of the United States of America and many other countries who helped fund the nation-building plans for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Taliban still held significant amounts of territory. Furthermore, the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan experienced severe issues of corruption, making projects like the ring road, connecting the major cities of the nation, very inefficient, with work being slow, costly, and unsafe. In 2015, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was ranked 166 out of 168 countries in the Transparency International's corruption perception index. These issues led the United States of America to renounce their efforts, and in 2021, the Biden administration

¹⁷ **Unexploded Ordnance:** is any type of military munition that has failed to function as intended, it can be a landmine, or explosive device of any kind and is a potential danger for population. (Department of Defense, n. d).

¹⁸ **Incommunicado detention:** is a situation in which a person is detained by police or other government organization without access to family or a lawyer. (Amnesty International, n. d).

returned all the military presence of the United States of America in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The United States of America has not been involved in the region ever since.

Other international actions regarding the conflict in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan include the creation of the UNAMA in March of 2002 through resolution 1401 of the Security Council. UNAMA had for its purpose the support of the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, which had for objective to “end the tragic conflict in Afghanistan and promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, stability and respect for human rights in the country” (Security Council, 2001). UNAMA’s mandate has changed over time as new necessities arise. In December 2022, UNAMA released its report on the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan during their 11-month-long investigation, and on December 20, 2022, the SC held a meeting to discuss the findings. The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) has also been involved in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in 2017, the Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) performed a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, they produced a report on the good practices and shortfalls the Afghan government had until then regarding the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1624 (2005) and 2178(2014).

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XXXVI TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non-diplomatic terms participants must avoid mentioning during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹⁹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ²⁰	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay ²¹	Yes or agree
Black ²²	African American

¹⁹ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Historical Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

²⁰ Only the Counter-Terrorism Committee can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

²¹ Is the only forbidden word in the Caribbean Court of Justice.

²² The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

XXXVI TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts