

ETMUN

Unraveling the Domino Effect



Committee: Security Council

Topic: Tackling the Issue of Taliban's Control over Afghanistan

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Table of Content:

Letter from the President	2
Introduction	3
Definition of Key Terms	8
General Overview	9
Major Parties Involved	11
Timeline of Events	12
Attempts to solve the issue	16
Possible Solutions	17
Appendices	18
Guiding Questions	20
Bibliography	20

Letter from the President:

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

I extend my warmest greetings to each of you as the President of the Security Council for this Model United Nations session. It is my distinct honor to preside over what promises to be a dynamic and engaging forum.

Your participation adds a valuable dimension to the council, and I am confident that your unique perspectives will contribute to fruitful debates and resolutions. Let us embrace the spirit of diplomacy, cooperation, and dialogue as we work together towards addressing the pressing issues before us.

I encourage you to actively engage, express your thoughts, and challenge each other's ideas with respect and consideration. Remember, it is through robust debate that we forge lasting solutions.

I look forward to witnessing your intellectual prowess and diplomatic finesse in the coming days. Together, let us make this MUN experience both educational and enjoyable.

Best regards,

Zaid Khawaj

Security Council President

Introduction:

According to the United Nations, Afghans are suffering from tumbling and compounding humanitarian crises and are currently facing one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world.

Taliban are a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist and predominantly Pashtun movement which controlled most of Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. In October 2001, U.S. and allied forces invaded the country and quickly deported the Taliban regime following its refusal to hand over terrorist leader Osama bin Laden in the wake of al-Qaeda's 9/11 attacks in the U.S. Following the US-led invasion, Taliban relocated to southern Afghanistan and across the border in Pakistan and began taking back territory less than ten years after their ouster. Later, they waged a revolution against the Western-backed government in Kabul, Afghan national security forces, and international coalition troops.

The group has then imposed harsh interpretation of Islamic law despite pledges to respect the rights of women and religious ethnic communities. Meanwhile, as they have transitioned from an insurgent group to a functional government, Taliban have struggled to provide Afghans with adequate food supplies and economic opportunities.

When the U.S-led invasion ended its mission in 2014, the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) was in charge of citizen security. However, they faced challenges in holding the territory and defending population centers. Therefore, Taliban moved on with their attack on rural districts and carried out suicide attacks in major cities. Consequently, the war remained a stalemate for nearly six years, despite the small U.S troop rise in 2017, continuing combat missions, and a shift in U.S. military strategy to target Taliban revenue sources, which involved air strikes against drug labs and opium production sites. Therefore, the group seized the capital of Farah Province in May 2018 and then the capital of Ghazani Province in August 2018, holding it for a week before the US and Afghan troops regained control.

After two years, in February of 2020, Taliban agreed to sign a peace deal with the US government after a year of direct negotiations (Doha Agreement), which set a timeline for the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. The agreement pledged to draw down US troops from 100,000 to 8,500 within 135 days and to complete a full withdrawal within fourteen

months. Simultaneously, Taliban vowed to prevent territory under its control from being utilized by terrorist groups and to negotiate with the Afghan government. However, no ceasefire was officially put in place; but attacks on Afghan forces and civilians occurred after a brief reduction in violence by Taliban.

Negotiations and talks began after the agreed-upon the start of March 2020 between the Afghan government and Taliban; nevertheless, negotiations faced delays and made little progress. Consequently, violence across Afghanistan continued throughout 2020-2021 as US increased air strike and raids targeting the group. In return, Taliban attacked the government and forces and made substantial “territorial gains”.

The civilian causality across Afghanistan have remained high over the past several years. Therefore, in 2018 the United Nations documented a high record of 10,993 civilian casualties. Later in 2019, there was a slight decline, where civilian deaths and injuries exceeded ten thousand for the sixth year in a row, bringing the total UN-documented civilian casualties from 2009 to 2020 to more than one hundred thousand. In the first half of 2021 saw a high record number of civilian casualties as Taliban boosted their military offensive during the withdrawal of international troops. Additionally, Afghanistan has faced threats from the Islamic State in Khorasan (ISIS-K), which has expanded its presence to some eastern provinces, increasing its activity in Kabul, which then targeted civilians with suicide attacks.

In 2021, Joe Biden, the president of the US, announced the departure of US military forced from Afghanistan by September. Despite ongoing peace talks with the Afghan government, Taliban continued to capture and contest territory across the country and ramped up attacks on ANDSF bases and outposts which consequently began to seize more territory. The US military accelerated the pace of its troop withdrawal in May of 2021. After a month, by the end of July 2021, the US had completed nearly 95% of its withdrawal, leaving only 650 troops to protect the US embassy in Kabul.

However, in the summer of 2021, Taliban continued its offensive, threatening the government’s control over urban areas and seizing several border crossings. Later in early August, Taliban began direct assaults on multiple urban areas, including Kandahar in the south

and Herat in the west. Specifically on August 6th of 2021, Taliban captured the capital of southern Nimruz Province, the first regional capital to fall. Afterwards, regional capitals began to fall in the rapid succession. Later, within few days, Taliban succeeded to capture more than ten other capitals, including Mazari-Sharif in the north and Jalalabad in the east, leaving Kabul the only area under the government's control. Two weeks before the official withdrawal deadline of the US troops, Taliban entered the capital on August 15th, 2021. Afghan President Ashraf Ghani subsequently fled the country and the Afghan government collapsed. On that day, Taliban announced their entrance to the presidential palace, taken control of Kabul, and they established checkpoints to maintain security.

The rapid territorial gains and collapse of Taliban on both the ANDSF and Afghan government has surprised US officials and allies, and reportedly Taliban itself; despite the earlier intelligence assessments of the situation on the ground. After Taliban's takeover on the 15th of August in 2021, Biden's administration authorized the deployment of additional five thousand troops for assisting the evacuation of US and allied personnel, as well as the thousand Afghans who were attempting to flee and worked with the US. Later, on the 26th of August, two suicide bombings outside the Kabul airport killed at least 169 Afghans and 13 US troops; where ISIS-K claimed their responsibility for the attacks. This day was claimed to be the deadliest day for the US troops in Afghanistan since 2011. Later on the 31st, the Pentagon announced the completion of US withdrawal, with remaining US personnel and citizens having to rely on diplomatic channels for evacuation.

Following an investigation held by the New York Times and the Washington Post on September 17th of 2021, the Pentagon reversed an initial statement made regarding the last US drone strike in Afghanistan prior to the official withdrawal of US from the country. The US Central Command, Marine General Frank McKenzie, admitted that the "strike was a tragic mistake" resulting in ten civilian deaths, therefore in December 2021, the Pentagon decided that no military personnel would be punished for the attack.

After the US withdrawal from Afghanistan, more than 120,000 were airlifted and relocated around the world, with about 76,000 arriving in the US as of August 2022. Those remaining in Afghanistan were kept under the control of Taliban, who have watched the

regression and reversion of any gains in liberal and democratic rights and freedoms over the last twenty years. The control of Taliban resulted in girls being barred from secondary school, women are required to have a male-relative companion when travelling distances and to cover their faces in public. Music has been banned and flogging, amputations, and mass executions have been reintroduced.

Furthermore, according to a New York Times investigation, the Taliban has killed or forcibly disappeared nearly five hundred former government officials and members of the Afghan security forces in just its first six months in power. Afghans also remain at a heightened risk of terrorist attacks, such as the August 2022 bombing of a mosque and the September 2022 bombing of the Russian Embassy, both in Kabul, allegedly perpetrated by the Islamic State.

In January of 2022, the United Nations has launched the largest single-country aid appeal in their history to finance humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan. Later in March, 95% of Afghan household did not have enough to eat and more than 3.5 million children were in need of nutrition treatment support. By August of that year, six million people were “on the brink of famine”, and climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of natural disasters and extreme weather has elevated the population’s exposure to food shortages alongside the searing heat-waves and flash flooding destroying crops and lands.

The issue between Afghanistan and Taliban has potentially become a humanitarian situation, which has been exacerbated by an economy on the verge of collapse and international isolation. The cancellation of the country’s central bank’s credentials paused all the basic transactions and restricted the cash flow relied on by Afghan families for daily market activities. This all has led to inflation with a 50% increase in the price of goods from July 2021 to June of 2022. Obtaining external assistance to contend with domestic economic havoc is complicated by the West’s reticence to work with the Taliban government over concerns that doing so would bolster the regime’s legitimacy.

The United States and other countries have imposed sanctions on Afghanistan since Taliban usurped power, despite the fact that the United Nations had issued the humanitarian exceptions, therefore the country remains starved of assistance. In addition to that, no foreign

government has formally recognized Taliban therefore in response to Taliban's request for UN recognition. The UN envoy to Afghanistan said that it is "nearly impossible" as long as the Taliban maintains its restrictive laws on women and girls. While in May of 2022, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction released an interim assessment of the United States' involvement in and withdrawal from Afghanistan. Therefore, the report cited the decision "to withdraw military forces and contractors from Afghanistan" under the Doha Agreement (signed during the Donald J. Trump administration and confirmed by President Biden in April 2021) as the "single most important near-term factor in the ANDSF's collapse." Many Afghans viewed the agreement as "an act of bad faith" that signaled the U.S. government's intention to hand over the country to the Taliban while rushing to evacuate. The report also detailed nine factors explaining why the ANDSF was so poorly prepared to maintain security after the U.S. withdrawal despite two decades of support "and nearly \$90 billion in U.S. security assistance," including the creation of U.S. "long-term dependencies" and "Afghan corruption." Additionally, the Biden administration, which faced heavy criticism over the botched exit, released a report claiming the Trump administration bears most of the responsibility, having waited too long to begin withdrawal preparations, "severely constraining" Biden's options.

Finally, on August 1st of 2022, before Biden's announcement of the killing of one of the perpetrators of the 9/11 attacks and Osama bin Laden's successor as the leader of Al-Qaida, Ayman Al-Zawahiri. The US forces fired two Hellfire missiles on a house in downtown Kabul where US intelligence indicated that Zawahiri was residing as a guest of Taliban. Later on, the presidential administration condemned Taliban's harboring of Zawahiri on Afghan soil as a violation of the Doha Agreement made back in 2020.

Definition of Key Terms:

Taliban:

Taliban are an ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan amid the 1990s following the withdrawal of Soviet troops. They are a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist and predominantly Pashtun movement which controlled most of Afghanistan.

Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF):

The ANDSF were the military and internal security forces of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. They have long been dependent on U.S. financial and operational assistance, as well as support from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They are expected to remain dependent on foreign aid for many years.

Doha Agreement:

This agreement was made to bring peace to Afghanistan, which is also known as the US-Taliban deal or the Doha Accord. It is a peace agreement signed by the US and Taliban on the 29th of February in 2020 in Doha, Qatar; to bring an end to the 2001-2021 war in Afghanistan.

Civilian causality:

This occurs when a civilian is killed or injured by non-civilians, mostly law enforcement officers, rebel groups, terrorists or military personnel. Under the law of war, which refers to civilians who perish or suffer wounds as result of wartime acts.

Pentagon:

Pentagon serves as the headquarters of the US Department of Defense, including Army, Navy and Air Force. It is a five-sided building located in Arlington county, Virginia, near the capital, Washington, D.C.

Humanitarian Situation:

A total breakdown of authority which is the result of internal or external conflict that threaten the health, well-being, and safety of a community.

General Overview:

Afghanistan is far quieter than it was a year ago, but there are still some areas of violence that, if not properly controlled, might lead to even more instability, according to the growing image of the country's security situation under Taliban administration. A salient aspect of the novel terrain is the Taliban's evolving troop posture, which has evidently eased throughout a significant portion of the nation. The Taliban have demolished hundreds of checkpoints on roads and highways because they lack the personnel to maintain them and because they do not consider the rural communities that have housed their fighters for decades to be a serious threat. Simultaneously, they are still finding it difficult to adjust to their new duty as unpopular city and northern police officers. The Taliban have stated grand intentions for a sizable security system as they prepare to leave Kabul and look to the future, but these efforts are still in the early phases. That should take years to complete.

→ Causes include the following:

- 1) **Civil War and Political Instability:** The Taliban's control over Afghanistan followed over 20 years of civil war and political instability. The country has experienced ongoing conflicts and power struggles, creating a power vacuum that the Taliban capitalized on.
- 2) **Insurgency and Military Tactics:** The Taliban, as an insurgent group, employed effective military tactics to gain control over territory. They utilized guerrilla warfare strategies, including hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). These tactics allowed them to weaken the Afghan security forces and gradually expand their influence.
- 3) **Support from Local Populations:** The Taliban garnered support from certain segments of the Afghan population, particularly in rural areas. Factors such as tribal affiliations, grievances against the government, and disillusionment with corruption and inefficiency contributed to the Taliban's ability to gain local support.
- 4) **Safe Havens and External Support:** The Taliban found safe havens across the border in Pakistan, where they regrouped and received support, including training, funding, and weapons. This external support played a significant role in their resurgence and ability to sustain their insurgency.
- 5) **Weaknesses in Afghan Security Forces:** Despite years of training and support from international forces, the Afghan security forces faced challenges such as corruption, low

morale, and high attrition rates. These weaknesses undermined their ability to effectively counter the Taliban's advances.

→ **Consequences of such issue includes the;**

- 1) Human rights violations: The Taliban's strict interpretation of Islamic law has resulted in severe restrictions on personal freedoms and human rights, particularly for women and minority groups. Women have faced significant challenges, including limited access to education, employment, and healthcare [1]. The Taliban's control has also led to increased suffering and higher mortality rates, with Afghanistan having one of the world's worst rates of maternal death during childbirth.
- 2) Security challenges: While violence levels have decreased compared to the previous years, the Taliban still face challenges from insurgencies, including the Islamic State-Khorasan Province (IS-KP) and the National Resistance Front (NRF) [2]. The presence of foreign militant groups, such as al-Qaeda, within Afghanistan remains a concern for neighboring countries and the international community.
- 3) Economic instability: The Taliban's control has resulted in economic instability, with Afghanistan facing challenges in providing adequate food supplies and economic opportunities for its population. The country heavily relies on international aid, and the Taliban's control has raised concerns about the effectiveness of aid distribution and economic development.
- 4) International relations: The Taliban's control over Afghanistan has strained relations with many countries, particularly those that have been involved in the conflict. The international community has expressed concerns about the Taliban's human rights record and their ability to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorist groups.

Major Parties Involved:

- Taliban: Seeks to establish its brand of Islamic rule in Afghanistan.
- Afghan Government: The government represented the Afghan state and aimed to maintain stability and governance in the country.
- United States: The US played a leading role in the conflict. After the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the US led a military intervention in Afghanistan with the initial goal of removing the Taliban from power and dismantling Al-Qaeda. Then, they deployed a significant number of troops and provided financial and logistical support to Afghan security forces.
- NATO: Several countries joined the US in the military intervention in Afghanistan. These countries provided troops, resources, and support to the mission. Some of these NATO contributors included the UK, Germany, Canada, France, Italy and Australia.
- Pakistan: It has had a complex relationship with Afghanistan and has been accused of supporting the Taliban. Pakistan's involvement has been subject of the controversy, with allegations of providing sanctuary and support to Taliban leaders. However, Pakistan denied these allegations and maintains that has taken measures to combat terrorism.
- Iran: Previously had a mixed relationship with Afghanistan. It supported some Afghan factions in the past, it has also been engaged in efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and combat drug trafficking. Iran has concerns about the spillover of instability and the influx of refugees from its neighbor.
- Russia: Involved in the Afghan conflict as well. It has supported the Afghan government by providing military and financial assistance. Russia has expressed concerns about the rise of extremism in Afghanistan and has engaged in diplomatic efforts to find a resolution to the conflict.
- China: Is concerned about the instability in Afghanistan, particularly in relation to its potential impact on the security of its western region, Xinjiang. China has engaged in diplomatic efforts and has provided some economic assistance to Afghanistan.
- Gulf States: Countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have been involved in the Afghan conflict. They have provided financial support to various factions and have played a role in mediation efforts.
- Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF): They were established to maintain security within Afghanistan. They received training and support from the international coalition forces.

Timeline of Events:

Date	Event
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*The al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee is established by UN Security Council Resolution 1267, which designates the two organizations as terrorist organizations and places restrictions on their money, travel, and arms transfers.
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Al-Qaeda agents kill Ahmad Shah Massoud, the commander of the Northern Alliance, a coalition fighting the Taliban.*Four commercial aircraft are taken over by Al-Qaeda agents, who then crash them into the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and the World Trade Center in New York.*A joint resolution authorizing the use of force against those responsible for the September 11 attacks is signed into law by President Bush.*Early in the fight, the Northern Alliance, ethnic Pashtun anti-Taliban troops, and the United States are collaborating to support perhaps a thousand U.S. special operations in airstrikes against al-Qaeda and Taliban forces.*The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1378, urging member nations to deploy peacekeeping forces to support stability and the distribution of relief, and requesting that the UN play a "central role" in the establishment of a transitional administration.*Bin Laden Escapes, then major Afghan factions, including the Northern Alliance and a group commanded by the former monarch (but not the Taliban), and are invited by the UN to a summit in Bonn, Germany, following the fall of Kabul in November 2001.*The fall of Taliban; despite the official fall of the Taliban, however, al-Qaeda leaders continue to hide out in the mountains.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Nearly two thousand U.S. and one thousand Afghan troops battle the militants.

	<p>*President Bush calls for the reconstruction of Afghanistan in a speech at the Virginia Military Institute.</p> <p>*The Northern Alliance, dominated by ethnic Tajiks, fails in its effort to set up a prime minister ship, but does succeed in checking presidential powers by assigning major authorities to the elected parliament, such as the power to veto senior official nominees and to impeach a president.</p> <p>*The U.S. military creates a civil affairs framework to coordinate redevelopment with the United Nations and nongovernmental organizations and to expand the authority of the Kabul government.</p>
2003	<p>*During a briefing with reporters in Kabul, U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld declares an end to “major combat.”</p> <p>*NATO assumes control of international security forces (ISAF) in Afghanistan, expanding NATO/ISAF’s role across the country.</p>
2004	<p>*An assembly of 502 Afghan delegates agrees on a constitution for Afghanistan, creating a strong presidential system intended to unite the country’s various ethnic groups.</p> <p>*Signaling the persistent challenges facing the U.S.-led coalition in Afghanistan, bin Laden releases a videotaped message three weeks after the country’s presidential election and just days before the U.S. election, which President Bush wins.</p>
2005	<p>*Afghan President Karzai and U.S. President Bush issue a joint declaration that pronounces their respective countries strategic partners.</p> <p>*More than six million Afghans turn out to vote for the Wolesi Jirga (Council of People), the Meshrano Jirga (Council of Elders), and local councils.</p>
2006	<p>*Violence increases across the country during the summer months, with intense fighting erupting in the south in July.</p> <p>*At the NATO summit in Riga, Latvia, rifts emerge among member states on troop commitments to Afghanistan.</p>

2007	<p>*In the south of Afghanistan, Afghan, American, and NATO forces jointly carry out an operation that results in the death of Mullah Dadullah, a well-known Taliban military commander. It is thought that Dadullah led guerilla troops in the Helmand Province conflict, using suicide bombers and giving orders to kidnap foreigners. He once claimed to the BBC that hundreds of suicide bombers were waiting for him to order an attack against foreign forces.</p>
2008	<p>*Collateral Killings Mount</p>
2009	<p>*Obama Recommits to Afghanistan</p> <p>*President Obama announces a new strategy for the war effort, linking success in Afghanistan to a stable Pakistan.</p> <p>*Senior U.S. military officials and commanders, altering course from the Bush administration, call on NATO nations to supply non-military assets to Afghanistan.</p> <p>*Secretary of Defense Robert Gates replaces the top U.S. commander in Afghanistan, General David D. McKiernan, with counterinsurgency and special operations guru General Stanley A. McChrystal.</p> <p>*Afghan Presidential Election</p> <p>*Obama's Afghan Surge</p>
2010	<p>*General McChrystal Relieved From Afghan Command</p> <p>*At a summit in Lisbon, Portugal, NATO member countries sign a declaration agreeing to hand over full responsibility for security in Afghanistan to Afghan forces by the end of 2014.</p> <p>*Al-Qaeda leader bin Laden, responsible for the 9/11 attacks, is killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan.</p> <p>*Obama Announces Troop Drawdown</p>
2011	<p>*On this tenth anniversary of the US war in Afghanistan, some 100,000 US forces are stationed there to fight counterinsurgencies, mostly in the country's east and south.</p>

2012	*Taliban Cancel Talks; U.S.-Afghan Tensions Flare
2013	*Afghan Security Takeover Completed
2014	*Obama Announces U.S. Troop Withdrawal *Ghani, Abdullah Agree to Unity Government
2017	*U.S. Attacks Islamic State Redoubt *Trump Signals Prolonged Afghan War
2018	*Taliban Launch Major Attacks Amid U.S. Escalation
2019 February- September	*U.S.-Taliban Peace Talks Progress *Trump Calls Off Peace Talks
2020	*U.S., Taliban Sign Deal on Path to Peace *Intra-Afghan Peace Talks Begin *U.S. Announces Troop Withdrawal
2021	*Biden Decides on Complete U.S. Withdrawal by 9/11 *Afghan Government Collapses as the Taliban Take Kabul *Biden Defends Withdrawal *Thirteen U.S. Service Members Killed Amid Scramble to Withdraw *Twenty-Year War Ends as U.S. Completes Withdrawal
2022	*Taliban's rule progressively hardened and became more authoritarian.
2023	*Humanitarian Crisis

For detailed events use this website: <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>

Attempts to Solve the Issue:

Security Council Resolution 9314TH MEETING (PM) SC/15271, 27 APRIL 2023

The Security Council Condemns Decision by Taliban to Ban Afghan Women from Working for United Nations in Afghanistan. In which the 15-member organ called for the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women and girls in Afghanistan. It also called on the Taliban to swiftly reverse its policies and practices restricting women and girls' enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms — including those related to their access to education, employment, freedom of movement and participation in public life. To that end, all States and organizations are urged to use their influence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

Afghanistan Peace Efforts

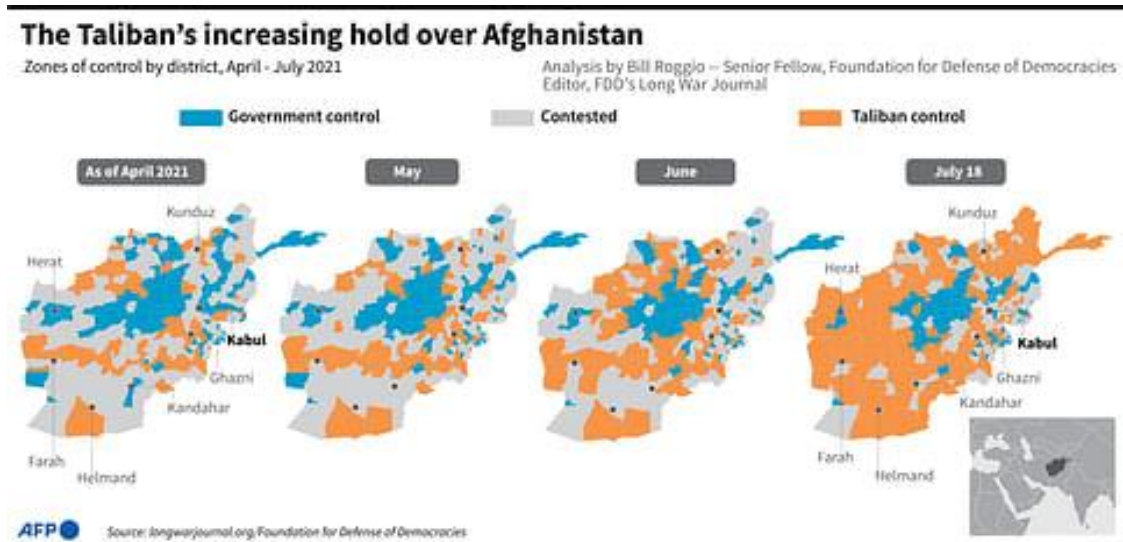
The United States' attempts to sustain a formal peace process between the Taliban and the former Afghan government grew defunct when the insurgent movement marched on Kabul.

*https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security-council-resolutions/page/1?ctype=Afghanistan&cbtype=afghanistan#038;cbtype=afghanistan

Possible Solutions:

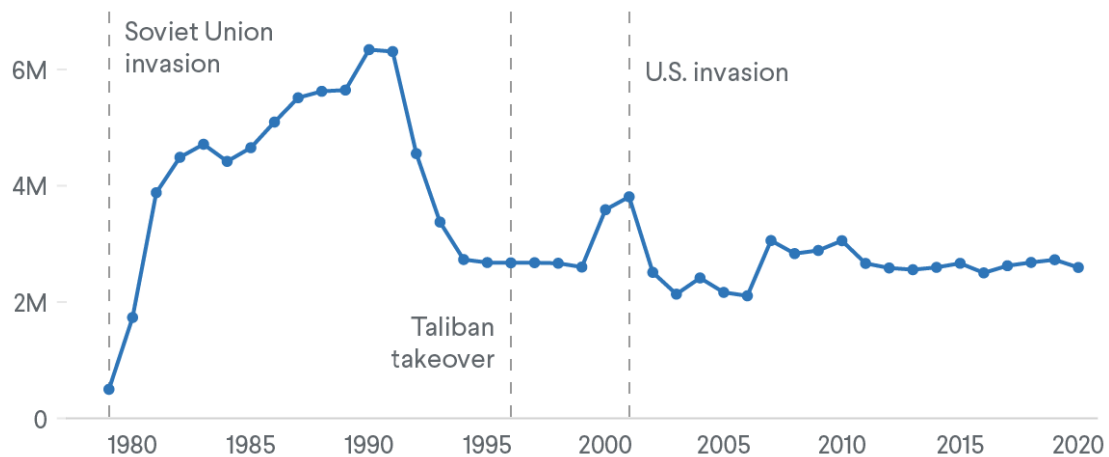
1. Supports the contribution of countries in providing insights to cease the acts of violence;
 - a. Looking at the conflict from a humanitarian perspective, the following can be done by external interventions;
 - i. Providing foreign aid that supports the civilians of the country that include but are not limited to;
 1. Hospitalization
 2. Food Supply
 3. Primary Education
 4. Infrastructure support
 - ii. Succoring the enforcement of the Sustainable Development Goals in order to achieve basic human rights including;
 1. Sanitations
 2. Health regulations
 3. Access to clean water
 4. Access to clean food
 - b. Yearly talks between contributing countries to maintain peace between the Taliban and the Afghan government;
 - i. Both sides present updates about the current situation in the territory; where the conference will be held in different countries each year to eradicate bias' of allies and enemies of each side,
 - ii. Attempts of settling the tension between the Taliban and the Afghan government;
 1. Following international laws of the United Nations and ensuring the safety of the civilians regardless of the group in power.
 2. Ensuring the contentedness of both parties involved regarding their ideologies and beliefs.

Appendices:



Source: <https://en.prothomalo.com/international/asia/half-of-all-afghan-district-centres-under-taliban-control-us-general>

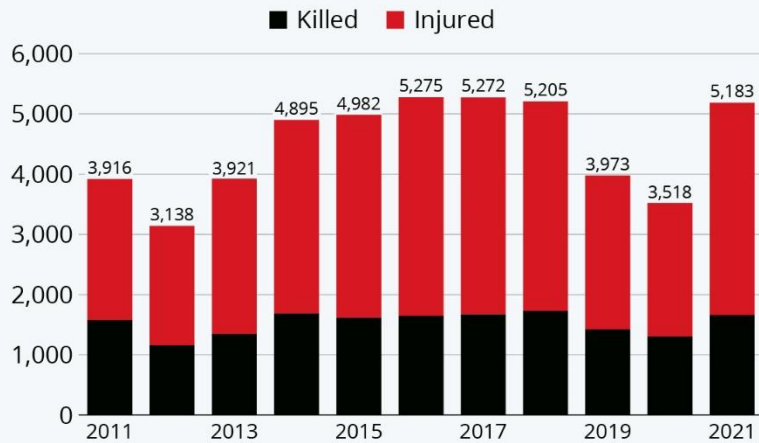
Number of Afghan refugees



Source: <https://www.cfr.org/article/afghanistan-war-taliban-us-legacy-graphics>

Afghanistan Sees Resurgence In Civilian Casualties

Total civilian casualties in Afghanistan in the first six months of the respective year



Source: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan



statista

Source: <https://www.statista.com/chart/25399/afghanistan-civilian-casualties-in-first-half-of-the-year/>

Guiding Questions:

- Does your country stand with Taliban or with the Afghan government?
- What was your country's relationship with Afghanistan before their situation?
- Has your country contributed in the issue in any way?
- Does your country have a history of supplying struggling countries with humanitarian or economic aid?
- Has your country ever been involved in a humanitarian crisis? How was it dealt with?
- Has the United Nations gotten involved?
- What are the short and long-term impacts of this issue?
- If this crisis isn't resolved soon, what will Afghanistan be like?
- How have the civilians of Afghanistan been affected?
- How has Afghanistan's economy been impacted?
- What is the biggest challenge that Afghans faces?
- Why hasn't there been harsher military intervention against Taliban's Control?
- Who is rightful Taliban or the Afghan government?
- Is the contribution of the US ethical?

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