



SHISHUKUNJ MUN

INDORE

2021

Study Guide

United Nations Security Council
Agenda: Combating the Insurgency in
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Letter from the Bureau

Greetings Delegates,

It is an honor to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council simulated at the Shishukunj Model United Nations Conference 2021. This year, the agenda for the Security Council is 'Combating the Insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa'.

This historic council plans to begin on 14th July, 2021. Any documentation, news articles, actions taken after the aforementioned date will be considered null and void. This session of the Security Council has been called for to discuss this recent insurgency along with to focus on other problems occurring in Pakistan.

During the course of the conference, we, as a Bureau, expect the delegates to always ensure the authenticity of their own analysis and should make no compromises in diplomacy. We are looking forward to comprehensive actions and solutions that are devised inclusively, respecting international law as well as the respective needs of the member states.

We have prepared a detailed study guide for you to understand the various aspects of this crisis. Since the Council is a continuous crisis committee, the bureau expects you to be well researched about not only the recent insurgency, but also other social, economic and humanitarian problems occurring in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its surrounding regions. This will help you pave your way through all the crises and be confident in all possible situations. We hope to make your conference a wonderful and memorable time. Hope to see you in October! Prepare well!

Feel free to contact us regarding any and all doubts.

Manvay Rawat, Chairperson
Agam Chawla, Vice-Chairperson
United Nations Security Council
Shishukunj MUN 2021

Committee Description

Hailed as the most powerful United Nations (UN) body, the United Nations Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council is responsible for determining the existence of a threat to peace or an act of aggression. In the event of a disruption of regional peace, the UNSC will call upon the conflicted parties to settle it by peaceful means and will recommend resolutions or settlements.

In dire situations, the Security Council may also opt to call upon UN members to implement diplomatic or economic sanctions on the entity at fault. Furthermore, the UN Charter provides the UNSC with the ability to utilize military action in the pursuit of international peace and security. The UNSC also plays an important role in the UN peacekeeping forces. The UNSC has the discretion to deploy these forces in regions to ensure election security, prevent conflicts, protect civilians, and facilitate humanitarian aid.

The Security Council comprises five permanent members (People's Republic of China, French Republic, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America) and ten non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are selected to ensure equal representation across the international community. As such, there are five members selected from Africa or Asia, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from Western Europe or other geographical locations. However, for the relevance of the current situation for the Shishukunj MUN 2021, the executive board reserves the right to alter the countries in the UNSC.

Each member of the Council has one vote on substantive and procedural matters; moreover, the Council requires an affirmative vote of nine to pass. However, the permanent members—commonly referred to as the P5—possess the ability to veto directives.

Other Modifications

For the Shishukunj MUN 2021, some changes have been made to the functioning of the Security Council.

The committee is a historic committee which plans to begin on 14th July, 2021. Considering this, any event that occurred after the aforementioned date will not be considered valid. Do not refer to any news articles that were published after this date. Kindly take a note of the same and ensure that you research accordingly.

Also, the Security Council is a continuous crisis committee. This has been done to correctly accommodate the agenda in hand and make the committee more dynamic. This stimulation will give you a great experience and the perfect idea of how the United Nations Security Council actually functions.

Furthermore, the committee also plans to have time jumps. Through this, the committee can extend their freeze date to accommodate crisis situations. For example, on the first day, the committee plans to begin on 14th July, 2021. To make it more real, the committee might move its set date to 14th August, 2021 and all proceedings will be taken forward accordingly. To facilitate discussions, the committee will keep changing dates and move ahead.

The Rules of Procedures for the same are slightly different from any other committee. You will be well informed and briefed about the same before the MUN begins.

Current Situation

The date is 14th July, 2021. The Security Council, assembles

A blast on a bus killed 13 people in north Pakistan, including nine Chinese nationals. These Chinese engineers and other Pakistani construction workers have for several years been working on hydroelectric projects as part of Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative in the western province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, where the blast occurred.

Pakistan's Deputy Inspector General of Counter Terrorism Police, Javed Iqbal, in charge of the investigation said that the perpetrators smashed a car into the bus. This car had about 100/120 kg of high explosives. Counter Terrorism Department of Punjab police said in a statement in Lahore- "Two suspects, who are brothers, have been arrested in connection with the Dasu bus attack. They are from Quetta, Balochistan".

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan stated that an investigation showed a "nexus of Indian RAW and Afghan NDS" in the attack. He also claims that the attack was carried out by Pakistani Taliban militants known as Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, an umbrella movement of militant factions allied to al-Qaeda and the Islamic State.

Calling it the most serious attack on Chinese nationals in recent years, an editorial in Global Times, a newspaper run by the Communist Party's official People's Daily called it a clear act of terrorism that has been carefully planned and was supported by information.

Indian officials denied any involvement and rejected the accusations put forth by the Pakistani government. It described the allegations as an attempt to divert global attention from Islamabad's role as the epicentre of regional instability and a safe haven for various terrorists.

Chinese working in Pakistan have faced various attacks previously, particularly in the province of Balochistan where separatist militants have waged attacks against authorities in a state where China develops mines and a port.

This session of the Security Council has been called for to discuss this issue along with to focus on and discuss other insurgencies occurring in Pakistan.

Agenda Description

The Indian Sub Conventional Doctrine defines insurgency as “an organized armed struggle by a section of the population against the state, usually with foreign support. Possible causes of an insurgency include ideological, ethnic or linguistic differences; or politico-socio-economic reasons and/or fundamentalism and extremism. Interference by external forces may act as a catalyst to provide impetus to the movement.”

Pakistan has emerged as one of the centers of radical Islamic ideology and its terrorist adherents, with some of the main elements of al-Qaeda and militant Islamic organizations using it as a base.

In 2009 alone, there were a total of 2,586 terrorist, insurgent, and sectarian related terrorist attacks; the highest percentage of attacks being reported from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1,137), followed by Balochistan with 792 attacks.

The roots of these attacks were blamed to be formed by the connections between the people of Pakistan and the various terrorist groups.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. It is located along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border in the northwestern region of the country. The province shares a border with Afghanistan, Islamabad Capital Territory, Punjab, Balochistan, and the territories of Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Geography and Ethnicity

Geologically, the province has large resources of minerals including minerals such as gold, gems, emeralds, whereas the industrial minerals include phosphate, limestone, gypsum, marble, soapstone, coal, mica, slate stone, rock salt etc.

It inhabits 17.9% of Pakistan's total population, with the majority of the people being ethnic Pashtuns and Hindko speakers. On 31st May, 2018, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas were officially merged with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region.

Its capital city is Peshawar, the sixth largest city of Pakistan. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa comprises mainly the Pashtun. They include many tribes and clans. Pashto is the main language in the province, while in some areas Punjabi predominates, and virtually all of the population is Muslim. A majority of the population follows the Sunni principles while people in small numbers follow the Shia principles.

Political Framework

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into seven divisions. Each division is split up into anywhere between two and nine districts, and there are thirty-five districts in the entire province. The Provincial Assembly is a unicameral legislature, which consists of 145 members elected to serve for a constitutionally bound term of five years. The executive body of the province is led by a Chief Minister. The Peshawar High Court is the highest judicial body in the province.

Economic

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's share of Pakistan's GDP has historically comprised 10.5%. The agricultural produce and its related agriculture businesses, is the backbone of the provincial economy. A total of 2.56 million workforce is involved in trade, commerce, industry and agriculture sector. Amongst these sectors the agriculture sector takes the major share of the work force i.e. 40% of the total labor force and thus plays an important role in the economic development of the province.

The cultivated area in the province is 29.53% and irrigated area is 50% of the reported area. The major agricultural crops of the province include Wheat, Maize, Gram, Jowar, Bajra, Barley, Rice, Sugarcane, Sugar Beet, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables.

The formal Industrial sector comprises small and medium scale industries and very few large industrial establishments. Industries spread mostly in the formal sector are given in the table while micro, small, and medium units in different sectors are manifold that cannot be reflected here as they are undocumented.

Pakistan has been facing many economic and political problems like sanctions due to nuclear tests, military coups and terrorism. Pakistan was considered as a no-go area for foreign investors. Even though the nation received foreign aid, it was mainly to finance activities pertaining to military based enhancement and not for the development of people.

Over the years, the terrorist activities increased and it destroyed the peace and stability of Pakistan and the image of Pakistan in the international world was tarnished.

- Pakistan had to pay direct and indirect costs. As a major outcome, the domestic economic activity slowed down.
- Unemployment increased in affected areas like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.
- Pakistan's tourism industry was damaged badly.
- Development projects of FATA and KPK were adversely affected by the terrorist attacks.

The National Disaster Management Authority registered 337,772 people from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA had to leave their homes due to the country's security situation

Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies has estimated that from 2.7 million to 3.5 million people were displaced from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA due to military operations and it could be considered the largest displacement in the history of Pakistan.

Military

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been a target of the War on Terror due to its social structure, cultural restraints and the religion of its inhabitants on the boundary with Afghanistan. The socio-cultural similarities and geographical proximity with Afghanistan have made it a sanctuary for Al-Qaeda members.

The US-led War on Terror in Afghanistan conducted for the aim of eliminating Al-Qaeda and Osama-bin-Laden has brought about enormous economic, social and political changes in the region. The War on Terror in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has had negative political, economic and social repercussions for the region and thus has created hatred among the Pashtuns.

The US-led War on Terror in Afghanistan and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by the Pakistani Army gave rise to popular resentment and hatred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and especially among the Pashtun population against the army and the Musharraf regime.

According to a survey conducted by the Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies, about 18% of Pakistani Madrassas have affiliations with Jihadi and sectarian groups; 78% students of these madrassas are against Pakistan's role in the War on Terror and 81% are against military operations in tribal areas; and 20% of the students consider the current insurgency a direct reaction to Pakistan's role in the War on Terror.

Moreover, the intervention of the army into tribal areas is perceived by tribal leaders as a threat to their authority and tribal values. The efforts of the Pakistani government to eradicate militancy at home have had profound effects on the rising insurgencies in the country. According to a report by South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP), in the period 2003-2010 Pakistan faced serious fatalities due to terrorist violence. The total fatalities include 3,087 civilian and 10,887 terrorist casualties. This has led to a serious law and order problem and the government's failure to stop suicide bombing and terrorist insurgencies in even settled areas has put the legitimacy of the state at stake. The public questions the military operations and people are in a state of confusion.

Health

Since 2011, more than 23 ordinances/acts and amendments about health care have been passed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Some of these are novel and introduce new dimensions in terms of quality, access, and service delivery, while others, mostly amendments, seek to update the existing laws that are not in line with modern medical, scientific, or social standards. They include-

- 1.Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Care Commission Act, 2015.
- 2.Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Health Ordinance, 2017.
- 3.Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Medical Teaching Institutions Reforms Act, 2015
- 4.Sehat Sahulat Program
- 5.Independent monitoring unit
- 6.Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Roadmap

Nevertheless, the terrorism-related violence affects public health and the healthcare services, leading to psychopathological diseases. Witnessing continuous and frequent terrorist activities has a very negative effect on the mental health of the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Studies have found a very high prevalence of PTSD among 10 to 18 years age group students of different schools around the province. The students have suffered in terms of their education, as schools, colleges and universities have been frequently closed due to the threat of terrorist attacks. This age group needs long term psychosocial treatment in case of trauma.

Such implications completely shatter the social lives of the citizens and effectively damage their future.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas-

These areas were semi-autonomous tribal regions in North Western Pakistan. They were directly governed by the federal government through the Frontier Crimes Regulations, a set of laws especially applicable to this region.

Since 2011, FATA has been considered a haven for terrorist activities. Several internationally declared terrorists were provided safety in these areas. Despite Pakistan's claim of eliminating terrorist sanctuaries and their bases in FATA, the persisting problem of terrorism had kept insecurities alive. This provided opportunities to terrorist groups to continue their operation within Pakistani territory. Its social fabric fell apart completely, its maliks were killed in large numbers by the militants who became the new power brokers.

On May 28, 2017, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions said that at least 5,740 people, including Paramilitary Forces' officials, have lost their lives in FATA in terrorist attacks during the last six years. Moreover, an estimated 80,000 houses were damaged

Actions Taken

The United Nations has acknowledged the ongoing efforts of the Pakistan government against elements involved in terrorist activities

The Pakistani government had also launched an operation against al-Qaeda in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. This represented the first time in the history of the country that Pakistan's military had been deployed in the region. By February 2005 the Pakistani military had conducted 44 operations in the FATA in which 223 military personnel lost their lives and 503 were injured. The operations resulted in the killing of 302 terrorists and the capture of 663.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the United States and its NATO allies had been pressing Pakistan to do more to stop the Afghan Taliban and Al-Qaeda from seeking sanctuary in FATA. Furthermore, since 2001 the United States had provided more than \$10 billion in financial assistance to Pakistan to offset the costs of moving troops into the region. Out of this sum, approximately \$7 billion had been in the form of Coalition Support Funds

In 2008, the US government moved to send in drones to attack special sites and launched an incursion with special forces that landed and attacked various militant hideouts.

On 31st May, 2018, the FATA was officially merged with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region.

Timeline

2001- The Battle of Tora Bora between the US and the forces of Taliban and Al-Qaeda

2002- Inspired by the US, deployment of military troops by the Pakistan Government to various unstable, terrorist areas.

2003- Backlash to Pervez Mushraff for deploying troops by conservatives leading to 2 failed assassination attempts,

2004- Fight broke out in Waziristan between the Pakistan Military and the forces of Al-Qaeda, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and Ayman al-Zawhiri the then Second in Command of Al-Qaeda.

2005- The ISI conducted an operation in Mardan to capture the then third in command leader of Al-Qaeda 'Abu Faraj al-Libbi', who was said to have connection with the 9/11 attacks and the assassination attempts on Pervez Mushraff during 2003.

2007 & 2008- The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan was defeated and forced out of the Waziristan region by the armed forces by periodic military attacks and operations.

2010- Pakistani Military emerges victorious over the various militants present in the region of Orakzai and Kurram.

2011- Killing of Al-Qaeda's leader Osama Bin Laden by the US and the vow of TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) to avenge the death by conducting various terrorist activities in Pakistan, and damaging the Pakistan Armed Forces.

2011- The various terrorist activities vowed by TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) take place throughout Pakistan, which included attacks on high naval officers, via their vehicles and bases. Also, Ilyas Kashmiri, the terrorist behind all the terrorist activities in April killed by a US drone strike in Waziristan.

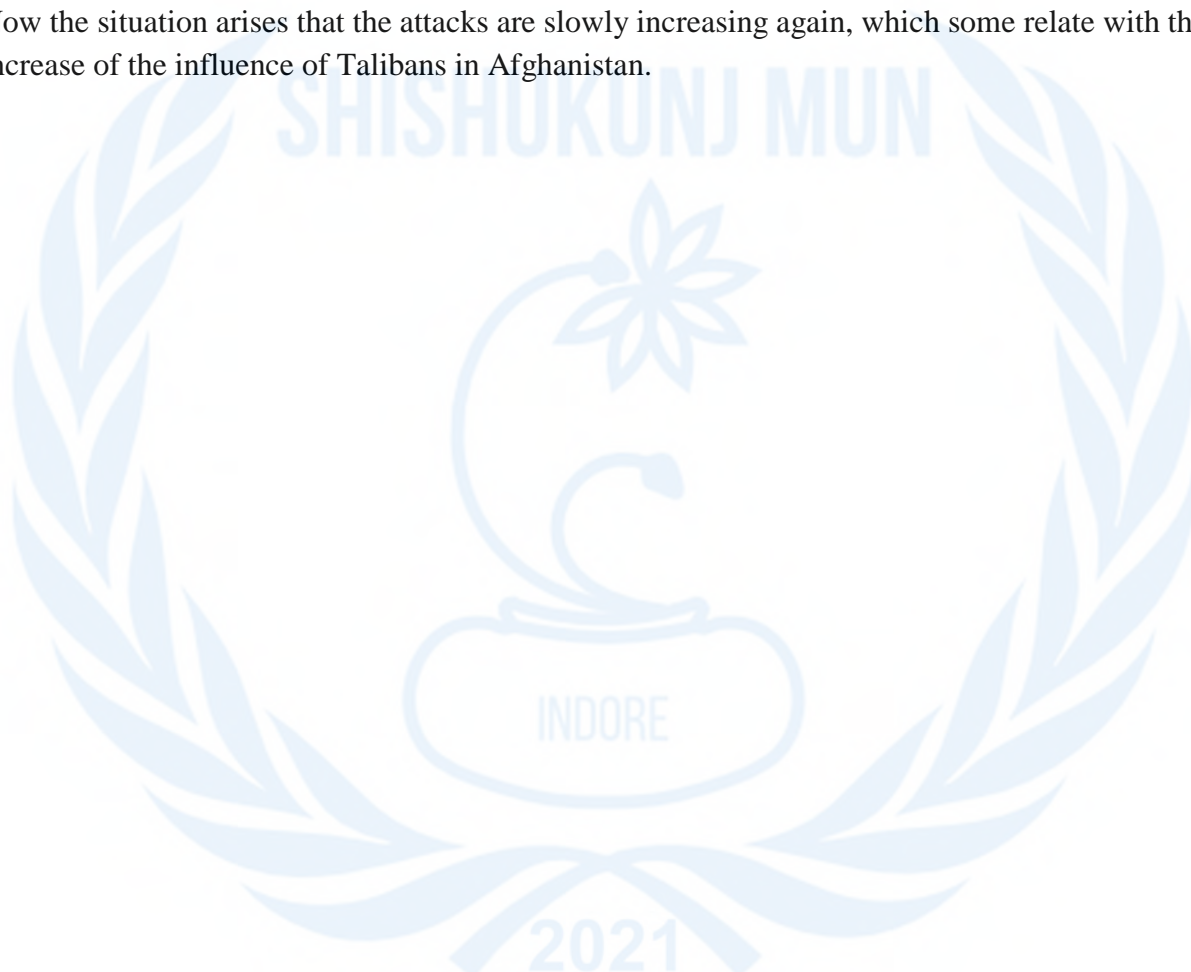
2013- Clashes between TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) and a Pro-Government Militant Group in Tirah Valley, which led to the victory of TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) and giving them the control of the valley. The Pakistan government responded to such a takeover with their operation Rah-e-Shahadat.

2014- Launch of Operation Zarb-e-Azb

This operation was the aftermath of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan's Jinnah Airport attack. The aim of this operation was to remove the various terrorist groups present in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa be it foreign or local.

Such was the success of this operation that in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, casualty rates dropped by more than 50% with respect to the previous years. This had a multifold effect and reduced the overall casualty rates of Pakistan by 40%.

The success of the operation was effective till the current times in reducing the terrorist attacks by dislocating them and hindering their contacts. Now the situation arises that the attacks are slowly increasing again, which some relate with the increase of the influence of Talibans in Afghanistan.



Actions Taken

5th September, 2006- Peace Agreement in North Waziristan signed by Pakistan:

This document was signed by the Pakistan Government and the Tribal people of the North Waziristan region. The goal of this accord, which it was successful to achieve for some time, was to end fighting and bring peace in the highly unstable Waziristan area. Some of the main provisions of the accord were-

- The Government of Pakistan would help rebuild the basic facilities in the tribal regions of Waziristan.
- Pakistan would have its troops on the border of North Waziristan to prevent the entry of militant intruders.
- Presence of militant intruders would result in Pakistan taking strict military actions against them.
- The innocent tribesmen would be compensated by the government of Pakistan for the losses they suffered.

Even though this treaty was initially considered successful and stopped the inflow of militant intruders in Pakistan, due to its leniency, the agreement allowing the militants already in Pakistan to regroup and reorganize

Terrorist Organizations Relevant to the Agenda

1.Al-Qaeda- It was founded by Osama bin Laden. It began as a logistical network to support Muslims fighting against the Soviet Union during the Afghan War. It operates as a network of Islamic extremists and Salafist jihadists

2.Balochistan Liberation Army- It is a militant organization which has conducted various attacks against Pakistan. They claim that this struggle is a process of self-determination for the Baloch people and separation of Balochistan from Pakistan. It mainly operates from the largest province of Pakistan, Balochistan.

3.Quetta Shura Taliban- The Quetta Shura or Council of Leaders was Ma2002. It is a body of Afghan Taliban leaders. It is based in the city of Quetta, in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.

4.Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan- It is an umbrella organization of various student run militant groups. Its objectives include resistance against the Pakistan state.

Expectations and Conclusion

The insurgency that is being discussed is not a recent matter but is deeply rooted to the situation of world politics from the beginning of the 21st century. The citizens residing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and surrounding regions are tired of this bloodshed.

You as delegates representing various countries have to come up with an effective, comprehensive and long-lasting solution to solve various problems occurring in Pakistan. This not only includes the problem in hand but also other issues occurring such as the struggle of independence by the people in Balochistan. Keep in mind that world peace and security and the welfare of the people in the region should be the priority of the committee.

Delegates are expected to be well researched about the local politics of the region. Be well informed about the various terrorist organizations operating from in and around Pakistan. Do read about the political scenario and the position of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas for a better understanding of the problem.

Hope this guide gave you an appropriate idea of the problem in hand and the severity of it. Looking forward to virtually meeting you all.

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