

CMUN

STUDY GUIDE



SPECIAL POLITICAL AND
DECOLONAZITION COMMITTEE
(SPECPOL)

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

Agenda Item: The status of ISIS-affiliated people in displacement camps

Student Officer & Role: Under Secretary General, Burak Göze

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Letter from Under Secretary General

I am very proud to have the privilege to welcome you delegates into our very distinguished SPECPOL committee. I believe every delegate here has recognized the poor situation of these camps. ISIS was defeated nearly 5 years ago but their toxic remnants continue to poison the minds of the people in the camps. I believe in all of you to also come up with solutions to this problem which may have a lasting effect on the world. The pressing issue of extremism has popped up many times in the middle east and elsewhere especially in the last two decades. We are the generation that will inherit this deeply corrupted world in the coming years, we have acknowledged and face this issue as soon as we can before it sends the world into flames when we finally have the seat of power.

Burak Göze



What is MUN?

Model United Nations is an academic simulation of the United Nations where students play the role of delegates from different countries and attempt to solve real world issues with the policies and perspectives of their assigned country. In MUNs a delegates first objective should be getting used to the assigned country's opinion. It is expected that a delegate; does their research about the topic in a broad sense thus understanding the issue, does their research on what was the particular countries stance has been or would have been, delegate also should be familiar with the inner workings of the committee itself (basic knowledge like how should a delegate behave in an official session and what are their duties), though rest assured that the secretariat is there to help delegates.

A point-by-point advisory:

1. Understand the topic fully,
2. Know your country's stance on the case very well,
3. Be prepared with a strong opening statement
4. Maintain diplomatic speech
5. Use other delegate's speeches against them
6. Find a "universal principal" everyone agrees on



GA-4 SPECPOL Committee

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) considers a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In addition to these annual items, the Committee also considers the items on Assistance in mine action, and University for peace biennially and triennially respectively.

The Fourth Committee meets every year from late September to mid-November, but also convenes briefly in the spring to adopt any resolutions and decisions relating to peacekeeping passed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. All 193 member states of the UN can attend its meetings.

Unlike most other United Nations bodies, there is no general debate at the beginning of the Committee's work. The Committee also allows for petitioners, i.e., civil society representatives and other stakeholders, to address it on decolonization issues. Finally, the Committee usually adopts about 30-35 draft resolutions and several draft decisions annually, usually by consensus.



The Status of ISIS Affiliated People in Displacement Camps

Introduction

ISIS displacement camps came to the public's attention when some journalists visited the camps in 2020. They were terrified to see that the supposedly defeated ISIS had been still operating inside the camps. The camps were originally established to house Iraqi refugees way back in 1991 when Syria was stable according to Middle East standards that is. Camps were overcrowded, poorly maintained, also the people were malnourished or dehydrated. These circumstances were the most critical factor in the creation of the Islamic State in the first place. If the situation is not improved shortly, the remnants of the Islamic State can reach its influence and power among the residents of the camps.

Overview

ISIS was not really a fighting force or a nation as they had proclaimed on 29 of June after they had captured Mosul however it was an ideology, or even a fantasy you might say, this was why so many attacks were able to be carried out after their total collapse in 2017. ISIS in its prime time were able to recruit massive numbers of thanks to its propaganda. Surprisingly these recruits were not solely from the crippled and unstable Middle Eastern or African countries. A good portion of them from wealthy and civilised western countries. This goes to show that the western countries have failed to provide a stable and prosperous lifestyle for them back home, humans tend to fall into extremism when they are not happy with their current situation, we as authorities and governments must provide for our people so they are not fallow such paths.

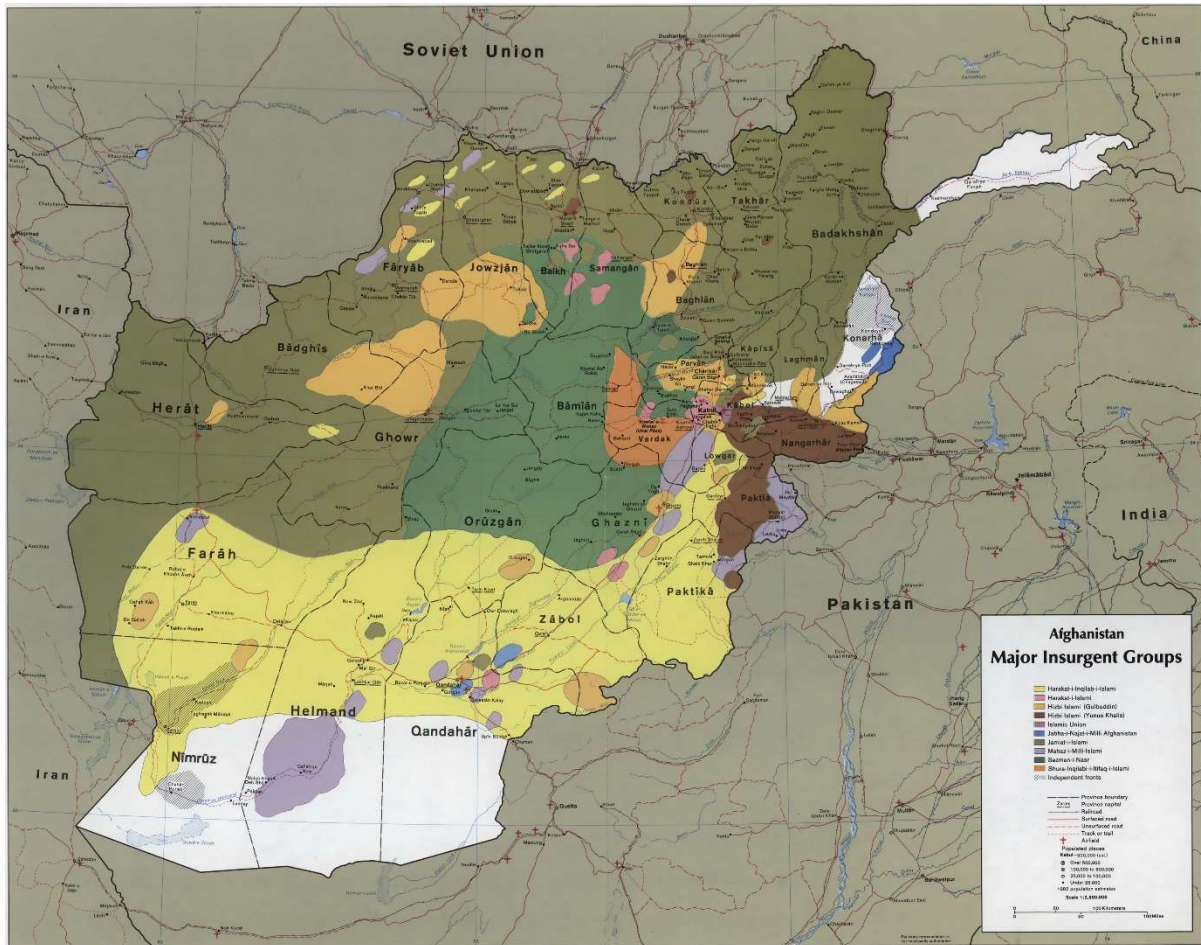
We cannot simply jump into this very deep problem; we first must learn about how this came to the state that it is in today.



Origins of ISIS: Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

In the Soviet intervention that followed the communist coup in Afghanistan various insurgency and terrorist organizations were active. After the successful coup many factions and rivalries developed within the new rulers of the country. The biggest contributing reason might be the radical reforms that the Communist Party of Afghanistan had tried to implement, these reforms annoyed the religious and regional leaders of the rural portion of the country. This hate slowly earned a religious aspect on top of the apparent national one. The Soviet Union strictly being atheist prompted the fear that Afghan people and their religious beliefs were under attack. The aforementioned religious leaders rallied the people and indoctrinating them. The leader of the party Nur Mohammed Taraki was assassinated with the orders of the biggest leader after him, Hafizullah Amin. Soviet Union formerly supportive of the revolution had to suddenly reconsider its relationship with Afghanistan. Soviet Government with its undoubted support behind Leonid Brezhnev allowed the cross-border intervention of the 40th Army in December 1979. Soviet Army did not take long to seize the capital Kabul. They killed the man that gave the order for the assassination of the secretary general of the party, Hafizullah Amin. The seat was filled by a Soviet sympathizer Babrak Karmal. Soon the backlash from the international community arrived, a declaration was made demanding the total and immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops out of Afghanistan by 34 Islam majority countries foreign ministers. This declaration was followed with a UN resolution demanding the same thing which passed with 104 for 18 against and 18 abstentions. The Afghan Fighter started to receive massive amounts of aid whether it was from Persian Gulf Countries in the form of money, or from Western Countries in the form of military equipment. Soviets as per their current doctrines acted ruthless, sometimes giving no regards to the civilian that were among the Mujahadeen (The Freedom Fighters), Soviet forces enjoyed aerial superiority through most of the conflict, sometimes using this advantage to blatantly level out whole villages with rockets fired from helicopters that were able to move around easily throughout the hilly and mountainous countryside. This was changed with the introduction of American made Stinger handheld missiles. These missiles became a famous and feared symbol of the fight of Afghans. Afghans continued their struggle from rural parts of the country which made 80%. Soviet Army did not really have a problem moving through asphalt roads and urban environments and they were able to effectively use their tanks. However, they lacked the ability to eliminate the Mujahadeen in sparsely populated and not so developed regions. Soviets after getting tired out despite increasing their numbers in previous years decided to draw out. The Afghan Communists were left alone in their cause.





Significant Characters

Osama bin Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden

Bin Laden was born into relatively wealthy Saudi Arabian home. His father Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden was the founder of a multimillionaire construction company that had close ties to the Saudi Monarchy. He studied economics in university which after he joined the Mujahadeen. He helped in the funding of the Afghan forces, allowed the transportation of arms and volunteer fighters. In 1988 he formed Al- Qaeda, he was expatriated from Saudi Arabia in 1992. He moved his base of operations to Sudan. He was forced out of the country after some years following mounting pressure on the Sudanese Government. He finally settled in Afghanistan and declared Jihad against the United States of America. Following his orders Al-Qaeda members and inspired people started to carry out mass casualty attacks.



Feb. 26, 1993	6 dead	New York, USA
June 25, 1996	19 dead 400 wounded	Khobar, Saudi Arabia
Aug. 7, 1998	224 dead	Nairobi and Dar-es Salam, Kenya
Oct. 12, 2000	17 dead	Aden, Yemen
Sept. 11, 2001	3000 dead many more wounded	World Trade Center and Pentagon, USA
April 11, 2002	20 dead	Djerba, Tunisia
Oct. 12, 2002	202 dead	Bali, Indonesia
Nov 28, 2002	15 dead	Mombasa, Kenya
May 12, 2003	35 dead	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
May 16, 2003	45 dead 60 wounded	Casablanca, Morocco
Aug. 19, 2003	22 dead	Baghdad, Iraq
Nov. 9, 2003	30 dead	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
July 7, 2005	52 dead	London, UK
Nov. 9, 2005	57 dead	Amman, Jordan
April 11, 2007	33 dead	Algiers, Algeria
Dec. 11, 2007	41 dead	Algiers, Algeria
Jan. 25, 2010	36 dead	Baghdad, Iraq
Oct. 31, 2010	52 dead	Baghdad, Iraq
April 28, 2011	15 dead	Marrakesh, Morocco

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi

He was born in Jordan in 1966. He was a Jihadist and ran a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. He became known after some bombing attacks, kidnappings, and beheadings in Iraq. It is believed that he has turned the invasion of Iraq into a Shia-Sunni civil war and created the insurgent movement. He formed Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad in 1999 and was the leader of until his death. He opposed the Western presence in the Middle East and the existence of Israel. In 2004 he joined Al-Qaeda and transformed his former group into Tanzim Qaidat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn also known as Al-Qaeda in Iraq. He declared total war against the Shiite Iraqis after their attack on Sunni towns. He was killed in 2006 by airstrike in a remote safehouse near Hibhib a small village in Northern Iraq.



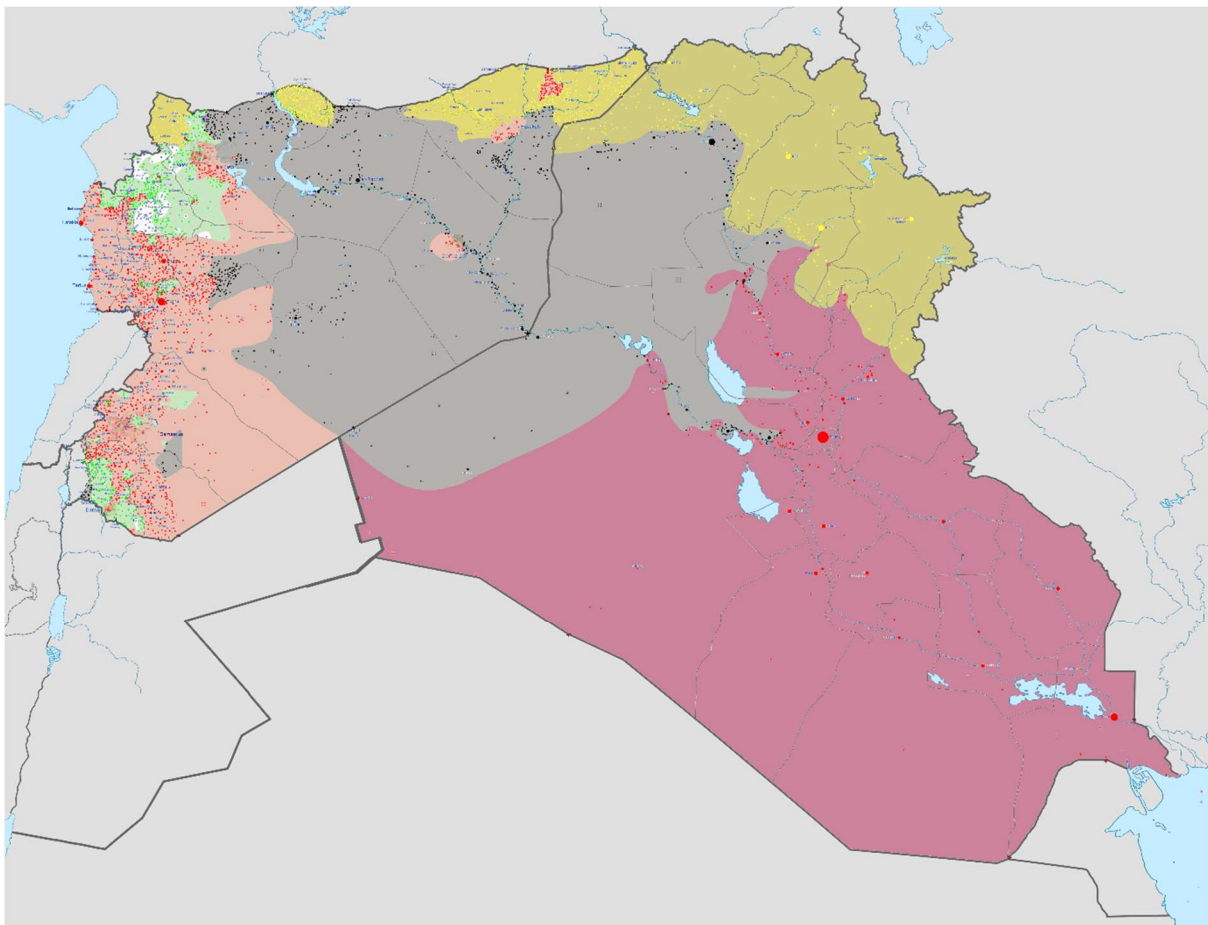
Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

Baghdadi was born in Samarra, Iraq. After completing his studies as graduate student in Islamic theology he joined a religious extremist terrorist group that was formed after the US invasion of Iraq. He was soon caught and was put in a detention camp in Bucca. He advanced through the ranks of the Islamic State of Iraq, finally gaining the seat of Emir. The group declared their separation from Al-Qaeda and establishment of the Islamic State. He was named the Caliph by the qualified council within the IS. His and the council's decision to make him Caliph was condoned and rejected throughout the Muslim Authorities. He was the man behind the many ruthless actions of the Islamic State, he himself promoted sexual slavery, executions, and suicide bombings.



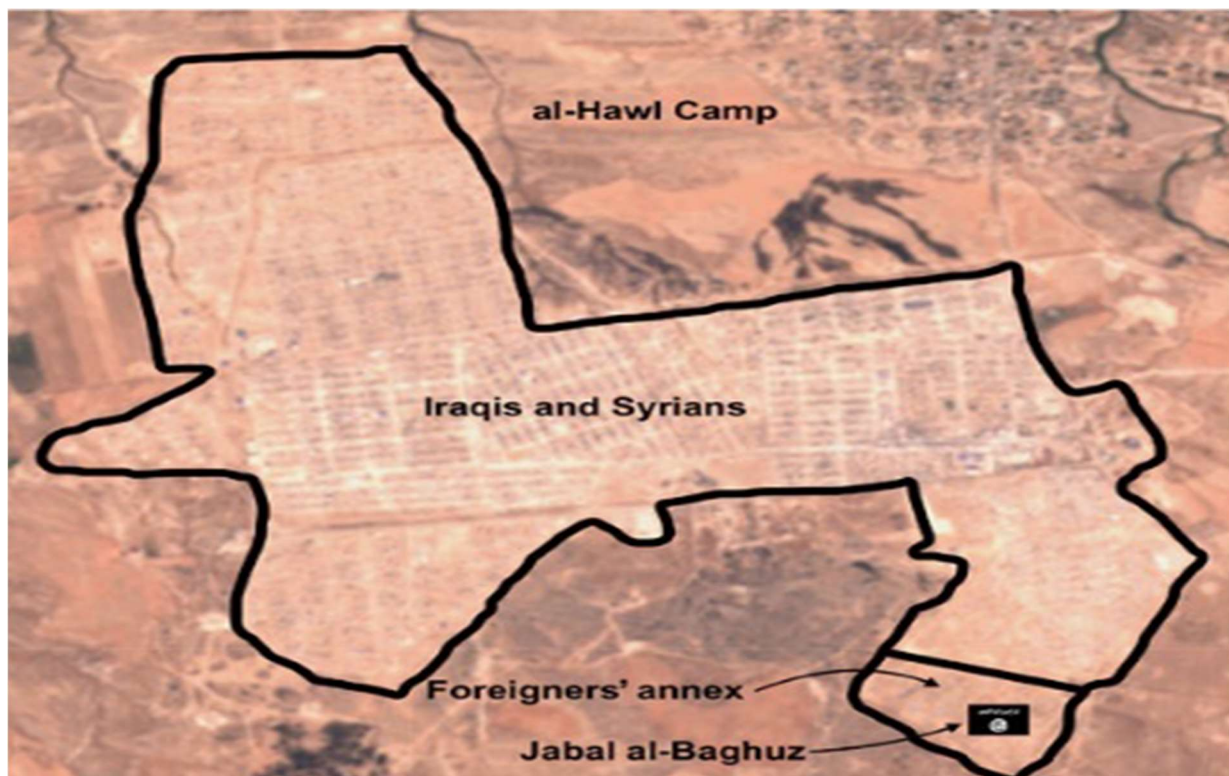
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

ISIS was founded following the promises of global jihad and revenge in 1999. The group formerly declared their allegiance to Al-Qaeda. ISIS heavily opposed the invasion of Iraq. They proclaimed international caliphate, declared that they had authority over the Muslims of the world. They are accused of human rights violations, damaging of cultural sites, genocide and executions. They were able to spread and gain power, benefiting from the weakness of the authorities in the region. After their ruthless attacks on Northern Syria and Western Iraq they were able to capture big cities such as Mosul and Raqqa having the rule over 12 million people. They gained the attention after they published beheadings of multiple big journalists and humanitarian aid personnel. A coalition lead by US and joined by much of the NATO launched an airstrike campaign aimed at weakening of ISIS. The coalition supported the opponents of ISIS in terms of equipment and military advisors. ISIS diminished in size quickly following the brave fighting for the big cities. They were ruled non existent after the liberation of Mosul by Iraqi and US lead troops. They now however have retreated underground operating silently and are continuing to persist the looming threat



Internally Displaced Persons Camps: A breeding Ground for Another Caliphate

Al Hawl Camp remains the largest IDP camp in North-Eastern Syria. It is so huge that it can be seen from dozens of kilometres away. Its tents spread as vast as a city. The camp sits on the outskirts of the Syrian town with the name Al Hawl. Al Hawl Camp was established by the United Nations to hold refugees from Iraq in 1991. In 2016, the camp was reopened by US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) to harbour civilians who were displaced during operations against the Islamic State. Nowadays the camp continues to hold individuals who fled ISIS, as well as individuals and families connected to ISIS, it currently holds around 68,000 people, 94% of whom are women and children. 86% of the residents are Iraqis and Syrians and 20,000 of the total population are children under the age of five. There is a section of the camp that holds more than 11,000 foreign women and children from up to 62 different countries. Out of this total 7,000 are children. The camp is run by the SDF which is inadequate. The camp's demographics changed dramatically with the fall of Baghouz at the end of March 2018 in December 2019 the camp population was 9,000 people. However, at the end of March 2019 it had grown to nearly 74,000. There are still 26 IDP camps run by the Kurdistan Regional Government and supported by the central government. They primarily house minorities including Yazidis from areas heavily damaged by ISIS and the fight against the extremist group. While the security situation has improved in minority areas the Yazidi city of Sinjar has about 80 percent of structures are unusable.



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