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**Security Council**

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**Guiding Package**

**Topic 1:** The situation in Afghanistan

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**​I. Abstract :**

 Problems in Afghanistan took place in the distant past, since the first war named the “Anglo-Afghan”, in the beginning of 1839, when the British occupied Afghanistan with a goal to replace Prince Dost Muhammad Khan of Afghanistan by Brave Shah (an old governor).

The Taliban terrorist group was created in 1994 by the mollah Muhammad Omar in the region of Kandahar, in the South-West of Afghanistan, at its border with Pakistan, after having survived a war with the Soviets between 1979 and 1989. The Afghan War is a conflict between the Soviet Union and the Afghan rebel forces known as the Mujahideen. The war began in 1979, when the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, and it went on for ten years. During this period, thousands of Soviet soldiers fought and died in Afghanistan (15,000 in total) and millions were spent, which had a major impact on the Soviet Union's economy. Much action took place, but with Mikhail Gorbachev coming to power, the Soviet Union increased its efforts to end its involvement in the Afghan war. In 1988, Mikhail Gorbachev announced that Soviet troops would be gradually withdrawn from Afghanistan, and finally on 15 February 1989, the last soldiers left Afghanistan. So after surviving this war, Afghan Islamists gave origin to two of today's largest Islamic fundamentalist groups: al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

The Talibans governed Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001 and they imposed their strict vision of the Islamic law. In October 1994, the Talbians easily took control of the Southern village of Kandahar (the capital of the former Pashtun Kingdom.). The Taliban movement brought victories to Kabul, where they took power on the 27th of September in 1996. Later on, they excluded the president Burhanuddin Rabbani and executed the old communist president, Muhammad Najib Allah.

After taking power, the Taliban introduced their own Islamic law by banning games, music, pictures, television, prohibiting women from working and closing girls' schools. In addition, they forced women to wear the full burqa and men to keep their beards.

 In response to the September 11 attacks by Al-Qaeda on American territory, on October 7 2001, Washington and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) partners launched a large-scale military operation after the Taliban refused to bring Osama bin Laden. On December 6, the Taliban surrendered and its rulers fled with Al-Qaeda leaders to the south and east of the country and into Pakistan.

The disputes are still going on until today, after the American President Joe Biden announced on the 16th of August 2021, the withdrawal of his country's forces from Afghanistan, which will end on August 31, making it clear that Washington has reached their goals in Afghanistan in the fight against the terrorist threat. The Talibans started to occupy important regions in the north, such as the occupation of most of the Afghan capital, Kabul, including the presidential palace.

**II. Introduction :**

 Afghanistan has been unstable for centuries and is the object of constant conflict, being present at the intersection of the geostrategic interests of several powers, including China, Russia and the United States. The conflicts in Afghanistan are internationalized in scope and importance, involving forces such as the United States and the United Kingdom, and global causes such as terrorism. Up until late 2001, an Islamic group called the Taliban controlled about 90% of the country. They were involved

 in a very long civil war, which had started after the departure of the Soviet army in 1988.

During the Talibanian control over the country, they exercised a reign of terror. The Taliban aims to establish Sharia law in the country, an ultraconservative regime which includes strict and harsh social policies. A number of restrictions are applied, but more importantly, a large number of humanitarian laws have been seriously violated. But after September 11, 2001, it was the United States that invaded and controlled the country. Since 2001, the Security Council and the General Assembly have passed several resolutions on the conflict. The Security Council continues to receive quarterly updates on Afghanistan and calls frequent meetings on the subject. However, starting 2020, U.S. troops began to withdraw, as resources were being used unnecessarily, causing the Taliban to resume their authoritarian regime. After the complete U.S. retreat, the Taliban quickly regained control over the territory, breaking the agreements made earlier. President Ghani fled the country, and the Taliban's strict and oppressive authoritarian control resumed. Due to the recent and ongoing actions, this conflict is gaining more and more momentum, which is why it is vitally important to discuss this ongoing historic conflict.

**III. Definition of Key terms :**

1. **The Taliban:** A Deobandi Islamist religious-political movement and military organization in Afghanistan.
2. **NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, signed on 4 April 1949. An intergovernmental military alliance between 28 European countries and 2 North American countries.
3. **Al-Qaeda:** A militant Sunni Islamist multi-national organization, which is widely regarded as a terrorist group. It was founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet–Afghan War
4. **Public execution:** A form of capital punishment which "members of the general public may voluntarily attend."
5. **Geostrategic interests:** Benefits earned from a certain geographic country such as natural resources, weather…
6. **Humanitarian laws:** A set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare.
7. **Occupy:** To hold In possession; to hold or keep for use. The leader is not in charge of his land.
8. **Surrendering:** Stop resisting an enemy or opponent and submit to their authority.
9. **Incarceration:** Synonym to imprisonment, incarceration is the state of being confined and captivated in prison.
10. **Recidivism:** The tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.
11. **Supermax:** A high-security prison that is usually intended for dangerous prisoners

**IV. Background Information :**

*Historic Afghanistani background and its USSR occupation :*

Afghanistan became an independent country from it’s British occupation in 1919, and joined the UN in 1946. Since then, it has experienced a number of turbulent events. Firstly, the democracy of King Zahir Shah from 1964 to 1973 which was a parliamentary democracy in 1973 that resulted from a military coup; and Marxist coups in 1978 and 1979 that provoked Soviet intervention.

When a new government was elected, it had the full support of the Soviet Union, up until that government denied the union’s advice. The USSR then took control of the government, placed a new leader and invaded the country. 120,000 USSR troops were present in Afghanistan, but they were only able to take control of 20% of the country between 1980 and 1984.

An overwhelming number of Afghans opposed the communist regime, either actively or passively. The Soviets found it almost impossible to maintain a system because of the Afghan freedom fighters (mujahidin). At first they were poorly armed, but at the beginning of 1984, the mujahidin began to receive substantial assistance in the form of weapons and training from the United States and other foreign powers. By the mid-1980s, the Afghan resistance movement was being aided by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan, among others, and was posing a problem for the Soviets, both militarily in Afghanistan and in damaging the USSR's relations with much of the Western and Islamic world. About 4.5 million Afghans left the country, 3 million of whom migrated to neighboring Pakistan. The United Nations attempted to intervene in 1984, encouraging discussions between the governments of the United States, the USSR, Afghanistan and Pakistan. However, the war continued between Afghanistan, aided by the US and Pakistan, and the USSR, which occupied the territory. The end of this war was negotiated in 1988: the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan, as well as the United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement settling the main disputes between them. This agreement, known as the Geneva Accords, provided for non-intervention by the United States and the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Pakistan and Afghanistan, the right of refugees to return to Afghanistan without fear of persecution or harassment, and “the complete withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan by February 15, 1989” [[1]](#footnote-0). The human toll of this ten-year war is estimated at one million Afghan lives.

 *First seizure of power by Taliban :*

Even after the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, the war continued in Afghanistan. The Mujahideen, or resistance fighters, were not part of the talks and the Geneva agreement and therefore refused to accept its terms. Thus, the different militias that formed the Mujahideen clashed, creating a civil war, with different parts of the territory held by different Mujahideen groups.

One of these groups became the Taliban: a religious and political movement, and a military organization that aims to impose their interpretation of Islamic law on the country. Members of Taliban are largely drawn from the southern Pashtun ethnic group, which ruled Afghanistan for hundreds of years and now makes up about 40 percent of the Afghan population. The Taliban have grown faster than other groups. In 1994, they captured the southern city of Kandahar and slowly expanded their influence over the country. The civil war continued until 1999, by which time the Taliban controlled about 90 percent of Afghanistan. The Taliban took power and began to establish order. The group implemented an extreme interpretation of Islam throughout the country and committed massive human rights violations, especially against women. All girls' schools were closed and women were rarely allowed to leave their homes. The Taliban banned all forms of entertainment, including music, television, videos, and most of the world' s sports and games. Opponents of the regime were presumed guilty, were required to defend themselves without legal assistance, and were frequently executed in public.

*Al Qaeda, 9/11 and the 2001 war in Afghanistan :*

Even after the international condemnation of Taliban's human rights abuses, no international military force entered Afghanistan prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks. The September 11 attacks were a series of four terrorist attacks carried out by Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaeda organization on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center in the United States of America. Nineteen members of al-Qaeda took control of four commercial airplanes, then proceeded to crash two of the planes into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center, and a third plane into the Pentagon in Virginia. The crashes in the Twin Towers caused extreme damage and fires, which caused them to collapse entirely. Passengers on the fourth plane fought after learning about the other attacks, and the plane crashed into an empty field in western Pennsylvania.

The organization behind the attacks, Al-Qaeda, is also a militant Islamist organization, widely regarded as a terrorist group. It was founded in 1988 during the Soviet-Afghan war. In 1998, Al-Qaeda carried out bombings in both Kenya and Tanzania. The Security Council imposed sanctions on the Taliban to urge them to expel Osama bin Laden and his group from Afghanistan, but the Taliban refused.

After the September 11 attacks, the Taliban again refused to expel Al-Qaeda from Afghanistan. As a response to the attacks and the refusal, The United States, with the support of Britain and a number of Afghan leaders eager to retake their territory, attacked the capital Kabul, forcing the Taliban to flee. These attacks officially launched Operation Enduring Freedom, a U.S. dispute against terrorism in Afghanistan. Canada, Australia, Germany and France pledged future support. Continued attacks and the American occupation forced the Taliban system to fail and flee. After the Taliban was expelled from Afghanistan, Human Rights Watch assessed the situation as bringing greater personal freedoms and opportunities for women, but could bring back the fighting that took place before the Taliban took over.

 *The Karzai government, ISAF and UNAMA :*

In 2001, the UN sponsored a conference in Germany, where an Afghan party opposed to the Taliban created an interim or temporary government, the Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA), headed by Hamid Karzai. The country is now called the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan (TISA). The Bonn Conference also established the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to protect Karzai and the ATA in the capital Kabul.

In 2002, a Security Council resolution established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to support the Bonn Agreement and coordinate UN peace and stability operations in the country. In June 2002, a Grand National Council elected Karzai as president of EITA, and he was elected by the people in democratic presidential elections in 2004. He remained president until a turbulent election in 2014. Taliban attacks were carried out in an effort to violently disrupt the political process. Ashraf Ghani was elected president of Afghanistan, with political powers shared with his rival Abdullah Abdullah, due to fighting between them and accusations. The U.S. then demanded that Ghani and Abdullah reach an agreement as a condition for continued U.S. aid.

 *The international forces in Afghanistan :*

At first, ISAF was a small peacekeeping force, and its purpose was to provide security for the Karzai government in the capital, Kabul. Over time, ISAF's mission expanded. In 2003, at the request of the United States, NATO took over command of ISAF from the United Nations and began operating in the provinces. By October 2006, ISAF was commanding international military forces fighting local warlords and Taliban insurgents throughout Afghanistan. Beginning in 2011, ISAF gradually handed over responsibility for Afghanistan's security to Afghan forces. ISAF officially ended its mission in 2014, when it was replaced by a NATO-led non-combat mission called Resolute Support Mission (RSM), which provided training, advice and additional assistance to Afghan security forces and institutions. At this time, the Afghan Army also took full control of the country's security. ISAF peaked in 2009 with more than 130,000 troops from 51 NATO member countries. At the same time, the United States has continued to provide direct assistance. Most U.S. troops in Afghanistan are part of the MSR, but it is the only country that has troops in Afghanistan that do not belong to this mission, or independent troops. In fact, in August 2017, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that it actually had about 11,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan, nearly 2,500 more than it had officially reported in previous years. This information came just weeks after the Trump administration announced plans to send 4,000 troops in addition to the 11,000 currently stationed there. Former U.S. President Trump's strategy toward Afghanistan also rejected diplomatic approaches and instead took a military approach to the situation. The situation has become one of occupation and control of Afghanistan by American combat forces and troops. As a result, occasional Taliban attacks have been fought by the United States.

*The American withdrawal resulting to the Taliban takeover :*

In February 2020, former President Trump and NATO allies agreed to a deal with the Taliban. This agreement would allow a formal withdrawal of U.S. combat forces from Afghanistan. Part of the terms of the agreement was a promise by the Taliban not to allow al-Qaeda or extremist groups to operate in areas under their control. The agreement, called the "Agreement to Bring Peace to Afghanistan," calls for a rapid withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces and sets a deadline of May 1, 2021, for the full withdrawal of U.S. forces. However, Trump did not completely stop the war efforts; he promised a resumption of fighting if the Taliban violated any terms.

On February 29, 2020, the U.S. signed an agreement with the Taliban to withdraw troops in 14 months if the Taliban met the terms of the agreement. During this phased withdrawal, the Taliban and the Afghan government will have to work out a more concrete power-sharing agreement.

On April 14, 2021, Biden announced his intention to withdraw all U.S. regular troops by September 11, 2021, the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks and four months after the original May 1 deadline. On July 8, 2021, Biden then clarified that the deadline for U.S. withdrawal was August 31, ending Operation Freedom and the NATO Resolute Support mission. President Biden said that U.S. diplomatic and humanitarian work in Afghanistan will continue.

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken said the decision was made to focus resources on China and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since May 2021 and the news of the upcoming withdrawal, Taliban attacks have begun to escalate. Among the incidents was a bombing outside a school in Kabul, which reportedly killed 55 people and injured about 150. Fighting also broke out between the Taliban and Afghan forces in the southern province of Helmand. Districts in Wardak province, near Kabul, have also been captured by Taliban forces. June saw the Taliban seize even more territory. More than 150 Afghan soldiers were reportedly killed or wounded, with fighting taking place in 26 of the country's 34 provinces. On June 22, the Taliban took control of the main border crossing with Tajikistan, Shir Khan Bandar. A UN envoy reported that 50 of 370 districts had been retaken by the Taliban.

On August 8, the Taliban launched an offensive in northern Afghanistan in an attempt to encircle the capital Kabul. The British and U.S. embassies also accused the Taliban of killings and war crimes and denied the accusations, calling them "baseless reports.

On August 11, hundreds of Afghan forces reportedly surrendered to the Taliban in Kunduz. U.S. officials have speculated that the Afghan government could fall to the Taliban within 90 days. President Biden reportedly encouraged Afghan leaders to fight for their nation.

The last major city in the north, Mazar-i-Sharif, fell to the Taliban on August 14. This leaves only Kabul and Jalalabad under the control of the Afghan government. President Biden announced that he would not reverse the U.S. decision to leave Afghanistan, but that the U.S. would deploy 5,000 troops to expedite the withdrawal of American diplomats and Afghan allies from the country.

The Taliban took control of Kabul after the collapse of the Afghan government and the announced flight of Afghan President Ashraf Ghani on August 15. The city of Jalalabad has also fallen to the insurgents. In a statement posted on Facebook, President Ghani said he had left the country to avoid conflict.

The return of Taliban power to Afghanistan will mean a return to sharia law, the group's interpretation of Islamic religious law. This means that the country will return to operating under strict laws that infringe on human rights, especially with regard to women and girls.

**V. Main countries and organizations involved :**

1. **Countries:**
* Democratic Republic of Afghanistan : Afghanistan has been invaded by many international countries to destroy al Qaeda terrorist groups and the Taliban. The United States has spent 2 trillion dollars 2001-2021 in Afganistan to fight terrorism for the country. After the withdrawal of international country’s troops, Afghanistan is now governed by the Taliban and their Islamic political systems. The country has gone through a major crisis with more than 82,000 people evacuated from the country.
* The United States of America : On 11 September 2001, US involvement in Afghanistan was triggered by attacks on the United States plotted in Afghanistan by the al-Qaeda militant group, led by Osama bin Laden, who was in Afghanistan under Taliban protection. On the 7th of October 2001, US forces began an air campaign with strikes on Taliban and al-Qaeda forces. The United States has then focused on the Iraqi invasion during 2003, the Taliban has then gained territorial control over Afghanistan which then resulted into Barack Obama’s decision to order 17,000 more combat troops to reinforce 38,000 US troops and 32,000 from some 40 NATO allies already on the ground. The US then expanded their dominion step by step by the end of 2010 with contingents that would exceed 100,000. In 2011, Bin Laden was killed in Pakistan by US combats after his flee into Pakistani borders in 2001. At last, in a sudden move, US troops have completely withdrawn from Afghanistan after all these military aids to the Afghani combats, leaving their history behind to the Taliban to take over.

* The United Kingdom : Following the September 11 terrorist attacks in America, Britain deployed to Afghanistan with the US and other allies to destroy al-Qaeda, and the Taliban that had backed them, as to their coalition with the US. The British suffered 300 deaths in 2010 in the South of Afghanistan.
* The Russian Federation : Russia is highly interested in Afghan territory as it holds a strategic setting capable of destabilizing the entire Central Asian region. For that reason, after the U.S withdrawal, Russia is looking to “expand its influence in the region to fill the power vacuum left by the retreating U.S. military”. While all countries were evacuating their staff, Russia left their embassy staff in Kabul after it was seized by Taliban Russia took this dynamic as an advantage to do business with Taliban as they left their embassy staff to handle the situation and continue their relations with the country. “The president tried to show the international community his ability to restore order in Afghanistan after the chaotic withdrawal of U.S. troops by holding telephone talks with the leaders of Uzbekistan, Iran, Tajikistan, France and Italy.”
* The Islamic Republic of Pakistan : Pakistan was one of the countries that helped the growth of Taliban during the 1990’s and recognized it as a ruling government. After the rise and takeover of the Taliban, Pakistan has the opportunity to boost its bilateral trade with Afghanistan and provides an “unrestricted trade route to the countries of central Asia”.
* The People’s Republic of China : China has hosted a Taliban delegation in July 2021 in order to strengthen their ties so that China could economically benefit from these ties and revive business in the Afghani region.
* The Republic of France : President Emmanuel Macron said on Saturday France that he is willing to cooperate with the Taliban to support the country with its humanitarian crisis by evacuating its staff, embassy and providing refuge.
* Kingdom of Saudi Arabia : Saudi Arabia has announced that all members of its diplomatic mission have been sent to Afghanistan due to the current volatile situation. Saudi Arabia is now trying to bridge hostilities with Iran as a result of the Taliban takeover as it threatens to create chaos in the Middle East.
1. **Organizations:**
* The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) : The International Security Assistance Force is a NATO-led organization established under a UN mandate in December 2001. Its primary objective was to assist the Government of Afghanistan in providing security in the country and prevent the territory from falling back under terrorist control. ISAF is described as NATO's most challenging mission to date. The organization remained in place until 2014, when this security responsibility was transferred to Afghan forces and ISAF was disbanded.
* The North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO) : The Taliban’s main focus was to battle the NATO forces successfully through the use of Improvised Explosive Devices. “NATO Allies went into Afghanistan after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, to ensure that the country does not again become a safe haven for international terrorists to attack our homelands.” By 2015, the NATO had launched a Resolute Support Mission to help Afghani forces by equipping them air forces ideally to fight terrorism. On May 1st 2021, the NATO allies with careful decision chose to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, but will still cooperate and help the country according to the NATO Brussels Summit on 14 June 2021.
* The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) : The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan is a political mission established by the Security Council in 2002 at the request of the government to assist it and the Afghan people in laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development in the country.
* The Taliban: The Taliban is an Islamic fundamentalist group, founded in the early 1990s. They ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 until the US invasion in 2001. The Taliban imposed a harsh rule and faces immense challenges in providing Afghans with security, health services, and economic opportunities. Following the invasion, the group lost its control of Afghanistan. However with the US troops retreating starting 2020 the Taliban regrouped again and began taking back territory less than ten years after. By August 2021, the Taliban had seized most major cities, including the capital of Kabul. Taliban set up a government in the Capital of Afghanistan after the withdrawal of the US forces and staff. This organization brought on a humanitarian crisis by blocking international aid at first, but then they now began to accept international help and relations with France, China and Russia. However after 20 years of foreign intervention, they all withdrew the land and left the capital helplessly for the islamist militia to seize power. This local group organization was trying to gain territory in Afghanistan since the USSR occupation up until now, in order to rein in their islamic ideology and impose it on its citizens once and for all, and they managed to do so at the end in 2021.

**VI. UN involvement :**

- UNICEF officer Mr. Ben Messaoud has established contacts with the Taliban representatives in order to facilitate their reach to Afghanistan citizens that are in need of critical medical aid.

- Numerous departments in the UN have taken action to unravel this major and ongoing humanitarian, political and economical conflict. Since many citizens were fleeing the country as a result of the Taliban take over, the international organization of migration (IOM) has displaced nearly 400,000 people due to active violence in the country. “IOM reiterates that the safety and protection of civilians remains the number one priority and appeals to all parties to ensure unhindered access for all humanitarian actors providing relief and much-needed assistance to affected populations who should be able to continue to exercise their fundamental rights,” said Mr. Vitorino.

- After echoing the call by UN Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate end to violence and the protection of the rights of civilians, the IOM chief insisted that ensuring the safety of civilians was “paramount and should be a priority for all concerned. IOM urges all parties to continue efforts to maintain dialogue and work towards a peaceful resolution of the situation, prioritizing the welfare of the Afghan people.”

- The UN has then enforced a “stay and deliver” commitment in Afghanistan in order to be able to send humanitarian agencies to shelter those in danger, according to Dr. Ramiz Alakbarov, United Nations DSRSG, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator of the UN. As a result, “the UN Security Council passed a resolution on Monday August 30th that calls for the Taliban to facilitate safe passage for people wanting to leave Afghanistan, allow humanitarians to access the country, and uphold human rights, including for women and children.”

**VII. Possible Solutions :**

1) Urges the creation of a comprehensive monitoring system to limit conflicts in the country;

2) Consider limitation of all military weapons use in Afghanistan;

3) Decides to make young people and teenagers, and even adults, aware of what is happening in the country so that they can experience the situations that are currently occurring;

4) Calls on the Blue Helmet UN to be placed on Afghanistan’s borders ;

5) Recommends a meeting in which countries will offer economic aid to help the Afghans;

6) Proclaims the creation of an organization under the supervision of the UN, which will supervise and control the country from time to time;

**VIII. Guiding Questions :**

1. What can be the possible solutions to achieve peace, agreeing to all parties?
2. To what extent the intervention of other countries has increased the conflict ?
3. How did the problems in Afghanistan start a long time ago and until now, they are getting worse every day?
4. Why so far there are no solutions that can solve the conflict in Afghanistan ?
5. How to limit the danger in the conflicts ?
6. Why do the Afghans escape from the current situation when they never tried to find solutions?
7. How would your research explain the 2020 agreement between the United States and the Taliban regarding US’ troops withdrawal by May 2021?
8. Why did ISIS claim responsibility for the Kabul explosion on the 27th of August 2021?
9. Why is Afghanistan a strategic place? Focus on the enemies’ goals.

**IX. Useful links:**

1. The US War in Afghanistan : <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>
2. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan: <https://unama.unmissions.org/about>
3. Nato and Afghanistan : <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_8189.htm>
4. Taliban are back - what next for Afghanistan? : <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-49192495>
5. Guerre en Afghanistan : retour sur un conflit qui aura duré 20 ans :<https://www.geo.fr/histoire/guerre-en-afghanistan-retour-sur-un-conflit-qui-aura-dure-20-ans-205924>
6. L'article à lire pour comprendre qui sont les talibans, dont l'offensive éclair fait vaciller l'Afghanistan : <https://www.francetvinfo.fr/monde/afghanistan/l-article-a-lire-pour-comprendre-qui-sont-les-talibans-a-l-origine-d-une-offensive-eclair-en-afghanistan_4733447.html>
7. Comment les talibans reprennent l'Afghanistan: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MR13PjhiGJw>
8. Taliban enter Afghan capital as U.S. forces evacuate diplomats :

<https://www.cnbc.com/2021/08/15/taliban-fighters-enter-afghanistan-capital-kabul-.html>

1. Taliban take over Afghanistan: What we know and what’s next : <https://apnews.com/article/taliban-takeover-afghanistan-what-to-know-1a74c9cd866866f196c478aba21b60b6>
2. Why the US invaded Afghanistan – and a timeline of what happened from 2001 until the Taliban seized Kabul: <https://inews.co.uk/news/world/us-afghanistan-why-invade-timeline-what-happened-2001-taliban-kabul-explained-1154262>

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4. ANONYMOUS. « What is happening in Afghanistan? » 17 August 2021, Consulted on 19 August 2021.<https://6abc.com/what-is-happening-in-afghanistan-news-taliban-kabul/10955430/>
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