

Delhi Public School Bangalore South



BACKGROUND GUIDE



HDISEC

Historic Disarmament and
International Security
Committee

INTRODUCTION TO HDISEC

A cornerstone of the UN system, the Historical Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) represents a dedication to international peace and security via multilateral disarmament initiatives. In an effort to address the urgent issues brought on by the widespread proliferation of conventional and non-conventional weapons, DISEC has been a bulwark of diplomatic discourse and policy formulation since its founding. DISEC is the oldest committee in the UN, and its historical significance highlights how important it has been in forming international security frameworks and norms.

Mandate:

The mandate of DISEC covers a wide range of duties with the goal of reducing risks to global peace and security by means of disarmament and arms control initiatives. The committee works to advance all-encompassing plans to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), controlling the global arms trade, and encouraging measures to bolster member state confidence. By means of rigorous discussion and consensus-building, DISEC aims to cultivate an atmosphere that promotes long-term worldwide peace and security.

Historical Background:

DISEC was created in the wake of World War II as a proactive response to the devastation caused by international conflict and the pressing need for collective security measures. Early committee efforts established precedents for international cooperation in disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, laying the groundwork for landmark disarmament treaties like the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In response to changing threats over the years, such as cyberwarfare, terrorism, and emerging technologies with dual-use capabilities, DISEC has modified its tactics.

Principal Goals:

Leading the charge to reduce and eradicate nuclear, chemical, and biological weapon stockpiles through enforceable disarmament agreements is known as disarmament and non-proliferation. Arms control is the process of creating legal frameworks that control the acquisition and use of conventional weapons while encouraging accountability and openness among participating nations. Supporting efforts to prevent conflict and to rebuild after one has ended while highlighting the connection between disarmament and sustainable development is known as peacebuilding.

Committee Structure:

The principles of inclusivity and consensus-building guide DISEC's operations, guaranteeing that member states' varied priorities and points of view are appropriately taken into account during the decision-making process. The committee facilitates the sharing of concepts and best practices in disarmament diplomacy by offering a venue for positive discourse and negotiation. Through the promotion of a cooperative and respectful culture, DISEC advances the interests of the international community as a whole in advancing world peace and security.

Conclusion:

HDISEC is resolute in its commitment to maintaining the values of the United Nations Charter even as it continues to negotiate the complexity of the modern global security scene. DISEC works to achieve a world free from the fear of armed conflict, where diplomacy and discussion are the cornerstones of international relations, via persistent engagement and effective leadership. Through the utilization of the combined knowledge and cooperative attitude of its constituent nations, DISEC aims to mold a future that is more safe and secure for future generations

INTRODUCTION

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the land of hospitality, mesmerizing landscapes, comprehensive culture, astonishing history, legendary conquerors and a hub of tourism. The province is located in the northwestern region of the country. The total area of the province is 101,741 km². The Population of the province is 35 million with 52% males and 48% females, comprising 11.9% of Pakistan's total population.

The literacy rate of the province is 53%. It is the third literate province of the country. The youth of the province is complemented with extensive vision and innovative ideas to transform the province. The government is empowering them with employable skills to unleash their potential. About 50% of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population is young.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the third-largest provincial economy in Pakistan. The province contributes 10% of Pakistan's GDP and 20% in mining output. The province dominates the economy in forestry and agriculture by generating heavy revenue.

INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

The historic disarmament and international security committee will deliberate on the khyber pakhtunkhwa insurgency ,focussing on the intricate dynamics of proxy warfare until the freeze date of december 2011.Delegates will examine the insurgency's impact on regional stability ,the roles of various militant groups and the involvement of external state and non state actors. The agenda emphasizes understanding the historical context ,the strategies employed by insurgents and the geopolitical implications. . Delegates are tasked with formulating resolutions to address the insurgency ,curb proxy warfare and enhance international cooperation to restore peace and security in the region.

The insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, also known as the War in North-West Pakistan or Pakistan's war on terror, is an ongoing armed conflict involving Pakistan and Islamist militant groups such as the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Jundallah, Lashkar-e-Islam (LeI), TNSM, al-Qaeda, and their Central Asian allies. The conflict began in 2004 when tensions arising from the Pakistan Army's search for al-Qaeda fighters in the mountainous Waziristan area escalated into armed resistance.

Pakistan joined the US-led War on terror after 9/11 attacks under the Musharraf administration. However, after the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001-2002, Al-Qaeda and its Taliban patrons crossed the Pakistan-Afghanistan border to seek refuge in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The Pakistan Army under the Pervez Musharraf administration launched operations with the Battle of Wanna to hunt down al-Qaeda fighters, but failed to achieve desired results, leading to the Waziristan Accord, which ceded FATA territories to the militants. The emergence of Tehreek-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in 2007 further complicated the situation in FATA. The TTP emerged as one of the most lethal groups aiming to overthrow the Government of Pakistan in Islamabad and replace it with a Taliban-style government.

The insurgency became a critical issue for Pakistan when the Pakistan Army held a siege on the mosque of Lal-Masjid Islamabad to free foreigners taken hostage by the militants. The TTP declared Pakistan Army as an agent of Western powers and started bloody campaigns of suicide bombings throughout the country. The deteriorated law and order situation led to the assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto in 2007, which was also claimed by the TTP.

Pakistan with the exit of Pervez Musharraf got a fresh civil-military setup under the President Asif Zardari-led government of PPP in 2008. The challenges of globalization and increased corruption resulted in failed governance and a weakening of political authority, particularly in those areas of Pakistan which are not being directly administered by the Central Government. The result was a dramatic decline in administrative capacity and societal legitimacy.

Malakand Division consisted of three states and one agency i.e. Swat, Chitral, Dir and Malakand Agency. Before merging with Pakistan in 1969 each state had its own rules and regulations. After this merger, the PATA Regulations (Provincial Administrative Tribal Area) was implemented and this made the judicial system from bad to worse. This gave way to the rise of Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-i-Muhammadi (TNSM). Twenty five years of civil and proxy wars in Afghanistan and later Taliban Islamic movement which emerged in Afghanistan in 1995 strongly impacted on the deteriorating position of Malakand Division. For Theoretical framework The Post-Cold War era being marked by American “unilateral interventionism” considered international terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation to be the biggest challenges to America’s hegemonistic interest.

1 Thus, South Asia became the major focus of US foreign policy agenda. With American Operation Enduring Freedom the strategic significance of Pakistan gained prominence, from focus on the evil empire the immediate concern became failing states that either harbor or could sponsor terrorists. Within the State of Pakistan, Swat became one such region which was vulnerable to terrorism. This happened under a protracted process that began with the incorporation of Swat, Chitral, Dir and Malakand Agency into Pakistani State, which created the conditions of anarchy. The theoretical assumptions resemble what James Scott has called “authoritarian high modernism”. This imposition of policies in this region aimed at centralization of power that destroyed the autonomy of local customs and healthy tradition.

2 The societal issues being not addressed due to the bureaucratic delays created conditions for societal disillusionment. The society descended into chaos, interpersonal violence increased and even threatened the collapse of the Central Government. This process has been described by John Forrest as one of “State inversion”.

3 This situation was exploited by Sufi Mohammad with the promises of speedy justice to the uneducated and poor masses in Malakand Division.

After the merging of Swat, Chitral and Dir States into Pakistan, the PATA regulations were implemented by the government in Malakand Division. This created a gap between the settled areas of Pakistan and Malakand Division. In 1990, when the Peshawar High Court declared the PATA Regulations null and void, the Tehreek-i-Nifaz-i-Shariat-i-Muhammadi which was created in 1989, found momentum. At that moment it was fully supported by bureaucracy for lust of power. The manifesto of the TNSM is candid, in which parliament, judiciary and democracy are a western imposition that would be eliminated after Shariah is implemented all over Pakistan. In 1994, followers of the TNSM forced the then PPP government to promulgate the PATA Nifaz-i-Nizam-i-Shariah Regulation 1994. In 1994, Sufi Muhammad followers promised that they would not cast their votes in future elections but ninety-seven percent members of the TNSM cast their votes in all elections up to 2005.

After the defeat of the USSR in the proxy war, Washington left Afghanistan in uncertain situation which latter gave way to Taliban Government in Kabul. Due to contagious disease, Pakistan was much affected and especially the pashtuns of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, because the pashtuns of these areas supported Mujahideen in Afghanistan during proxy war. The TNSM was then strongly supported by the Taliban Government of Afghanistan. Not satisfied with the legislation, Sufi Muhammad continued to hold demonstrations. Subsequently, another Regulation called the "Shari-Nizam-Adal Regulation, 1999" was promulgated. A catastrophic position came after 9/11, when Sufi Muhammad carried 10,000 poorly equipped people of Malakand Division, Bajaur Agency and Kohistan District of Hazara Division to fight against American forces. Most of the fighters were either killed or captured by the Northern Alliance but Sufi Muhammad along with his son-in-law Fazalullah escaped to Pakistan and both were sent to D.I. Khan jail.

Due to pashtun code of mailmastya (hospitality), when Pashtoon Taliban from Afghanistan entered FATA, they found protection and gradually they also found sanctuaries in the settled areas such as Swat in Malakand Division due to the TNSM support. The enduring factor for peace and development in Malakand Division would be to establish political authority in partnership with the local tribal chiefs, good governance free of corruption, respect of merit and welfare of the common man. Perhaps this interpretation of the crisis in Swat is best exemplified by John Forrest's phrase as a process of "state inversion", whereby the state grows increasingly irrelevant for society. The result is social violence, extreme insecurity that in the case of Swat being hijacked by such persons as Sufi Muhammad and Fazlullah.

Non-state actors:

Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), famously known as Pakistani Taliban, is the deadliest among all indigenous militant outfits. The inceptions leading to the formation of TTP went back to the days of NATO operations in Afghanistan after 9/11. After the American intervention in Afghanistan, a section of radicals started a movement inside Pakistan to support the Taliban. They remained just sympathizers till the Lal Masjid (Red Mosque) incident happened in July 2007. In December 2007 the existence of the TTP was officially announced under the leadership of Baitullah Mehsud. 13 groups united under the leadership of Baitullah Mehsud to form the TTP in an undisclosed place in South Waziristan Agency of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The sole objective of the Shura meeting was to unite the small militant factions under the leadership of TTP against NATO forces in Afghanistan and to wage a defensive jihad against Pakistani forces. Osama bin Laden established the militant Islamist group Al Qaeda in the late 1980s. The group became well-known throughout the world for its involvement in multiple terrorist operations, the most prominent of which was the attack on the United States on September 11, 2001.

The philosophy of the group is centered on jihad against those who are seen as Islam's adversaries, especially Western nations and their supporters. Al Qaeda uses destabilization and violence to further its extreme cause through a dispersed global network of affiliates and supporters. Al Qaeda continues to be a symbol of international terrorism and radicalization even after suffering severe setbacks as a result of international counterterrorism operations.

A militant organization called Lashkar-e-Islam mostly operates in Pakistan and Afghanistan's tribal areas. Established by Mangal Bagh in 2004, it aims to enforce stringent Sharia rule and has engaged in numerous violent and extortion-related incidents. Targeting government forces, Lashkar-e-Islam has fought other factions for territory, intimidated people, and used force to assert its dominance. Even though internal conflict and military actions have caused its prominence to vary over time, Lashkar-e-Islam nevertheless poses a danger to regional security and stability. Based in the Sistan and Baluchestan Province of Iran and the surrounding areas of Pakistan, Jundallah is a Sunni Islamist terrorist group also known as the Jundallah Brigade or the People's Resistance Movement of Iran. Founded in the early 2000s, Jundallah wants more autonomy or independence for the Baloch people while also defending Sunni Muslims in Iran. The group, which frequently uses suicide bombs and guerilla tactics, has carried out multiple attacks against Shia civilians, Iranian government officials, and the military. Jundallah continues to pose a serious threat to Iran's internal security and the stability of the region, despite having been undermined by Iranian counterinsurgency efforts and external pressure.

STATE ACTORS

Pakistan: The Pakistani state itself has been involved in various capacities, including military operations against insurgent groups like the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other militant factions operating in the region.

Afghanistan: Due to the porous border with Afghanistan, Afghan militant groups have historically used KP as a safe haven and launching pad for attacks into Afghanistan. This has led to accusations of Afghan interference in Pakistani affairs, though the situation is often reciprocal due to cross-border movements of militants.

United States: Historically, the U.S. has been involved in the region through military operations against Taliban and Al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan, which has spilled over into border regions like KP. Additionally, U.S. drone strikes targeting militant leaders have been conducted in the tribal areas of KP.

Saudi Arabia: As a major financial supporter of Pakistan and a significant player in regional geopolitics, Saudi Arabia has been involved through financial support to various groups, which can indirectly affect the dynamics in KP.

Iran: Although less prominently, Iran has interests in stabilizing its eastern border and has been involved in supporting certain factions within Afghanistan, which could indirectly influence KP dynamics.

India: While traditionally not directly involved in the insurgency in KP, India and Pakistan's historical animosity and proxy conflicts mean that some Indian interests might be aligned with destabilizing Pakistan, potentially affecting KP indirectly.

IMPACTS

1. Security and Stability: The region has experienced prolonged insecurity and instability due to clashes between militant groups, government forces, and international actors. This has led to a breakdown of law and order, with frequent attacks targeting civilians, security forces, and infrastructure.

2. Humanitarian Crisis: As mentioned earlier, the conflict has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, both internally within KP and across the border into Afghanistan. This displacement results in humanitarian needs such as shelter, food, healthcare, and education. Armed groups often recruit children and adolescents, exposing them to direct participation in hostilities and depriving them of their right to education and a safe childhood.

3. Economic Disruption: The conflict disrupts economic activities such as trade, agriculture, and tourism. Businesses suffer due to insecurity and reduced consumer confidence, leading to unemployment and economic decline in the region.

4. Political Instability: The insurgency challenges the authority of the state and weakens governance structures in KP. Political instability further hampers development efforts and the ability of local governments to provide basic services and security.

5. Impact on Education and Health: Schools and healthcare facilities are often targeted or forced to close due to insecurity. This disrupts access to education and healthcare services, affecting the well-being and future prospects of the population, especially children.

6. Social Cohesion and Community Dynamics: The conflict strains social cohesion and exacerbates ethnic, sectarian, and tribal tensions. Displacement and violence can also lead to breakdowns in community trust and traditional social structures.

7. Regional and Global Implications: The instability in KP has broader implications for regional security, affecting neighboring Afghanistan and influencing international relations with countries involved in the conflict, such as the United States and Saudi Arabia.

8. Environmental Degradation: Conflict can lead to environmental degradation through displacement, deforestation, and pollution from military activities, affecting natural resources and exacerbating environmental vulnerabilities.

MAIN CONTENTIONS

Regional stability and conflict

For both local and larger geopolitical reasons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) region stability and security are vital. KP, which is part of Pakistan and borders Afghanistan, is crucial to the war on terror and insurgency. For the region to develop economically, socially cohesively, and in terms of governance, stability is crucial. Furthermore, instability in KP can have far-reaching effects, such as the spread of extremism and refugee flows, making it imperative for international security.

Maintaining peace and stability in the KP advances international peace efforts, improves neighborly relations, and enhances regional security.

Human Rights

Human rights are essential to the stability and development of Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region, which has historically been unstable. Respecting human rights encourages justice and equality, decreases conflict, and strengthens social cohesion. It gives underprivileged groups the ability to actively engage in the political and socio economic spheres, especially women and racial and ethnic minorities. Furthermore, protecting human rights garners support from both domestic and foreign sources, which is essential for promoting sustainable development and fostering peace in the area.

Counter Terrorism and Non-State Actors

Counter-terrorism efforts are vital in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region due to its history of conflict and presence of non-state actors who threaten regional stability. Effective counter-terrorism strategies help in dismantling terrorist networks, reducing violence, and protecting civilians. Addressing the influence of non-state actors, such as militant groups, is essential for establishing state authority and ensuring the rule of law. These efforts contribute to creating a secure environment conducive to development and peace, ultimately leading to a more stable and prosperous region.

Economic Impact

The importance of economic stability in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conflict cannot be overstated. Amidst ongoing security challenges and conflict, achieving economic stability is fundamental to fostering resilience, rebuilding infrastructure, and providing essential services to communities affected by violence. Economic stability offers a pathway to mitigate grievances, alleviate poverty, and address root causes of conflict, thereby promoting peace and stability in the region. It encourages investment, creates employment opportunities, and enhances livelihoods, contributing to the overall socio-economic development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Moreover, a stable economy can empower local populations, reduce dependency on external aid, and facilitate sustainable peacebuilding efforts. Therefore, prioritizing economic stability alongside security measures is crucial for addressing the complexities of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conflict and advancing towards lasting peace

QARMA

1. Ceasefire and Conflict Resolution: In order to address the insurgency and proxy warfare, does the resolution suggest a ceasefire or a framework for peace negotiations?

2. What procedures are described to help parties in conflict communicate and mediate their differences?

3. Humanitarian Concerns: How does the resolution handle problems like civilian casualties, displacement, and access to humanitarian aid that are brought about by the insurgency and proxy warfare?

4. Disarmament and Security Measures: To lessen the impact of proxy warfare and enhance regional security generally, what particular disarmament or security measures does the resolution suggest?

5. Monitoring and Reporting: What oversight and assessment procedures will be in place for the resolution's implementation and efficacy?

6. In what ways does the resolution tackle the underlying causes of proxy warfare and the insurgency?
