

XXXV
TECMUN



Counter-Terrorism
Committee

Delegates,

First of all, I would like to thank you all for the efforts you've made to be part of this Model. I wouldn't want to waste the small number of words I have in telling you how important this is for me, but I would like to say how important this is for the world. Every step you've taken to be part of this, every single piece of research, of leadership you've shown, all that makes you better people, which is what the world is striving for in these times of need, prepare you for a near future that you will have to overcome so that you can make this space safer for everyone. You are risk takers, not only by being a part of this model but by stepping out of the comfort zone and breaking your day-to-day routine. I cannot stress how thankful I am only at the fact that you may be reading this anywhere you are. Even this small action makes you better, makes you interested in the contemporary world problems that need a solution. Maybe the biggest economist or businessperson or even president lies in the group of people that will read this, I cannot be sure myself about those facts, but I am sure that whoever you are and whoever you may become will achieve change at its full power.

I'll give you a piece of advice, trust yourself, believe in your own capabilities during these three days and forever and most importantly enjoy every minute of this amazing experience. Know that these three days are not about winning a prize it is about coming together and proving yourself and others how capable you are of everything you set your mind to. Believe in yourself because when you don't no one else will, hold your heads high, be strong. Carve these words into your hearts "Great things never come from comfort zones" and remember that what you are doing is great. One last thing, take every single moment of this experience in, good or bad, opportunities like this don't present themselves too often.

Sincerely yours,

President Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez,
President of the Counter-Terrorism Committee
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Background of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was established on September 28, 2001, in the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) Resolution 1373, as response to the extremist attacks in the United States of America, on September 11, 2001. As a branch of the UNSC, the Committee counts with the 15 Member-States that form the Council. Its main goal is to strengthen the political and institutional abilities of each Member-State to combat terrorist activities that occur nationally, regionally and internationally. The Counter-Terrorism Committee aims to satisfy the four fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Strategy which are: combat activities that help to spread terrorism, prevent and combat terrorism, develop the capacity of the Member-States to act against extremism, and improve the United Nations system against terrorism accordingly with the Human Rights and the rule of law.

Faculties

- Criminalize the financing directed to terrorist groups
- Freezing funds of any person or organization related to acts of terrorism
- Deny the financial support to terrorist groups
- Forbid shelter or support of any kind to terrorists
- Share all collected information in order to investigate, detect, arrest, extradite and prosecute the individuals who are involved in terrorist activities
- Sanction any active and passive assistance to those who commit terrorist attacks

Topic A

Measures to counteract the territorial expansion of the Islamic State (ISIS) and Al-Qaeda in Libya

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Introduction

The terrorist expansion in Libya intensified in 2011, when the *kateebas* (brigades) executed president Muammar al-Qaddafi. Since his assassination, the nation has gone through a series of strikes and military operations, one of which is The Dignity Operation in 2014, led by general Jalifa Haftar, against jihadist groups established in Benghazi and the East of Libya. During the same year, several extremist groups were able to expand their ideologies all across the country by taking advantage of the insecurity in the borders and the instability or entire lack of government that has affected the country since the death of the president. In April of the same year, 300 jihadists from Syria and Iraq arrived to the city of Derna, Libya, raising the numbers of terrorists to 1,100. Also groups linked to Al-Qaeda, such as Ansar al-Sharia Libya (ASL) were able to extend their domains. In 2015, the Islamic State was able to increase its territory and enlarge its caliphate by taking advantage of the lack of security, causing the capture of the city of Sirte.

Since then, the conflict in Libya has grown much stronger. In April, 2019, there were 2,860 casualties, 460 of them were loss of lives. 75,000 people fled the country seeking refuge in the international community. Amidst the chaos, the capital, Tripoli, was taken by the extremist groups of ISIL and Al-Qaeda. There has been 17 outrages, 8 abductions, and 10 people injured since April 4, 2019. The government and the militia are focused on direct confrontations instead of protecting the civilians.

Background

in February, 2011, an armed uprising shattered Libya. On February 17th of the same year, protestors striked for better life conditions and for the destitution of Muammar al-Qaddafi who was in the power for 42 years. After ten days of conflict between opposition rebels and forces of the Libyan government, the conflict spread across the country and the National Transitional Council in Benghazi was created where high rank politicians decided not to recognize the authority of the government. A month later, the United Nations (UN) imposed a 'no-fly' zone over Libya. To discuss the issue at hand, The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) held an emergency meeting on March 25th of the same year, while the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) ministers agreed to take over the given orders and intervene in Libya. By the end of May, 2,700 airstrikes were carried out in Eastern Libya. It is estimated that there were over 400,000 casualties, causing a severe migratory flow, especially to Europe and to specific regions of Asia.

These conflicts created an opening for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaeda to enter the country as the counterterrorism efforts failed. The Government of National Accord (GNA) backed by the United Nations in Libya has made great efforts to deal with the terror in the nation. The counterterrorism missions and policies implemented looks forward to build government capacity, prevent future attacks, and finally, to the complete eradication of terrorism in Libya. These measurements have had positive effects such as limiting the area where ISIL and Al-Qaeda are settled, but have not yet reached the desired goals and expectations that were set.

Revolution against president Muammar al-Qaddafi in 2011

Muammar al-Qaddafi was president of Libya for 42 years. He took over power in 1979, when he renounced to his post of secretary-general, in the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress (GPC). The country was an authoritarian State under the government of Qaddafi, which led to the designation of Libya as a sponsor of terrorism, allowing the United States of America to sanction the nation according to the allegations made against it.

The Libyan people started to protest against Qaddafi on February 15th, 2011. Strikes had as a main goal to overthrow the government of Muammar in the nation. The answer of the authorities to these riots was to use water cannons and rubber bullets against the crowd, causing the intensification of the protests, which led to the use of lethal force. Hence, on February 22nd, the president gave a speech where he accused the protestors of being traitors, or acting under the influence of drugs (hallucinogens) and being controlled by Al-Qaeda; Qaddafi also declared that the government would fight back against the protesters if necessary as it had been demonstrated before.

The rebellion against Qaddafi started and were able to deflect most of the pro-Qaddafi troops in the eastern regions of the country. As this happened, the conflict was raging to full power in the capital of the country, Tripoli. During the months of August and September, the rebels took over the Tripoli and created the Transitional National Council, which was a key to effectively force the president to abandon his position and go into hiding. While the country was going through the governmental transition, the former president was found in Qasr Abu Hadi, Libya and brought over to Sirte where he was executed.

ISIL and Al-Qaeda inside Libya

After the death of the president, the country faced an alarming situation. The lack of a well established government caused insecurity all across Libya which provoked the entrance of many jihadi groups. According to *Cambridge*, jihadi can be defined as the Islamist threatening movements that occur on the west. The groups that took advantage of the current situation of the country in order to enter were Al-Qaeda and ISIL. The first time Al-Qaeda showed up in Libya was when it started supporting the movement in Northern Africa and the Levant region of the Middle East. The main purpose of it was to establish relationships among Salafi-jihadi leaders, an Islamic ideology which considers very important to return to the pure Islam and considers violence a *fard 'ayn* (religious duty). This was one of the main strategies for these groups, because with the alliance they will be able to expand their ideology to several communities and gain followers. The first sightings of ISIL in Libya, were in the city of Derna in 2014. These led into feuds between both Al-Qaeda and ISIL fanatics.

In April of 2014, 300 extremists from Syria and Iraq formed a new group, which took over the city of Derna. ISIS has a branch that is alleged to be composed of 800 followers divided into dozens of camps near the Jebel Akhdar (Green Mountain) in Libya where the Northern Africans undergo thorough training. While ISIL kept on gaining territory and fresh followers Al-Qaeda and the *Islamic Youth Shura Council*, which was a coalition of Islamist militias, lost influence and grip over their domains within the nation. Taking advantage of the lack of government and the insecurity of the country, in 2015 the Islamic State was able to expand its caliphate into the city of Sirte, by launching an attack into the army in Misurata under the control of the *Tripoli General Congress*, the mayor authority in the country during the first Libyan civil conflict. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant not only took cities surrounding the capital (Tripoli) but also took over communication, universities and the Airport of Sirte. As the group kept on expanding they took over the cities of Harahua and Benghazi; as they tried to conquer the city of Derna they suffered a defeat against a coalition led by the *Mujahideen Shura Council* (MSC), also a coalition of Islamist militants. As a result of this Salim Derbi and Nasir Atiyah Al-Akar leaders of the group were executed.

Al-Qaeda positioned as a supporter for local movements to most countries of the Middle East and South Africa, with the objective of strengthening relationships with Salafi-jihadi in order to influence communities by “quietly building its legitimacy through a focus on local issues and concerns.” (Smith, 2017). Al-Qaeda's joint groups have more presence in Libya than ISIL as they take advantage of the current insecurities and governmental and social instabilities mostly in the eastern regions of the country. *Ansar al-Shaira Libya* (ALS), an Islamic militia

that promoted the application of the Islamic law in Libya, was linked to the *Islamic Maghreb* (AQIM), a branch of the extremist group named Al-Qaeda, through a lost of network of shared ideology, training camps, support structures, and personal connections. As their presence grew stronger they decided to implement military training and organizational experience after the conflicts in the Jihadi fronts in the 1980s and 1990s. Derna and Benghazi in eastern Libya had strong links to Al-Qaeda in Iraq in the time, where the *Iraqi Sunni Al-Qaeda* was founded by Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi in 1999 which later transformed its ideals and grew into modern day's ISIL.

The organization started to gain pressure since the United States of America was listing it as a terrorist organization because of their behavior. Libya-based *Libyan Islamic Fighting Group* (LIFG), an armed Islamist groups, leadership criticized al-Qaeda's strategy of indiscriminate use of bombing and targeting West Asia. LIFG leaders, along with other Salafists, which are people who follow the ideology, and Islamists, engaged a process of reconciliation with the Libyan regime through Saif al-Islam Qaddafi, Qaddafi's son. Resulting on the LIFG disbandment in 2010, Salafi-jihadists started to join the fight in February 2011. The *Libyan Islamic Movement for Change* (LIMC) a new group form by people from LIFG, has strong links to Al-Qaeda and made sure to secure roles in Libya's new political and military governance spectrums. Libya's reluctance to give its support to Islamist or Jihadist groups has become a great issue of trust and mistrust in the region for Political Islamists. Libya almost in its entirety follows a Sunni Muslim Rule in which they do not strictly follow particularly one religious leader. Al-Qaeda and ISIL had already exploited other regions in the Levant such as Syria, Iraq, and Yemen; However, in Libya there is a severe clash of ideas given that the Salafi-Jihadi ideologies in the nation can be easily swayed and along them the general population of the country.

Measures used by the terrorist groups for their territorial expansion

The territorial expansion of terrorist groups has evolved throughout the years. Military forces and governments created safe camps for the protection of Libyan citizens, which are located in the south of the country, mainly in Tripoli and Benghazi. Those states are safely protected with government provided equipment to keep the residents safe at all times. These actions have strongly reinforced the Islamic State. Through the use of propaganda to influence the population of Libya ISIL has been able to regain the popularity and power over the region from 2014 to 2017. The terrorist group soon realized that the United Nations had a strong grip over

the insecurities and instabilities of the country as a whole which ISIL used to its favor starting small attacks as examples and demonstrations of terror. Then in June, the Islamic State accepted responsibility for two bombings that injured 18 civilians in the eastern city of Derna, the group's first attack in the city since 2016.

Libya has been a major hub for global jihadist movements and foreign fighters since the 1980s. Following the expulsion of Muammar al-Qaddafi, Libya continued having an inconsistent position with the jihadi. During the post-Qaddafi period, the Libyan government wasn't accepted by its population. Libya's government was divided into two: The Islamist government established in Libya's capital, Tripoli and the internationally recognized government in the east. As the estate of the internationally recognized government was inconsistent the jihadist fighters were able to establish by force their own control system, and ingrained themselves in some key militants, who collaborated with them. Libya became the central spot in which jihadists implemented their "post-graduate training" which is indoctrinating people to the Islamist government system, alongside the ISIL. ISIL's objective was to implement jihadists on the "under-governed" locations, such as Derna and Sirte.

Originally, the bond between ISIL's leaders and their followers was unstable since their traditions fluctuated, however, as there was a constant flow of ideas from Syria to Derna, Tripoli, and Benghazi, they initiated to impersonate many ISIL's attitudes, including their brutish methods of governing. Jihadists groups, in alliance with ISIL, unified themselves as the unique governing authority in Sirte, in 2015. After the former leader of the organization, Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi formally recognized ISIL in Libya, territorial expansion kept on going as well as Jihadist propaganda to sway the people to their side. After and eight-month offensive led and supported by the United States airstrikes, ISIL was successfully thrown out of Sirte in December 2016. Sirte's territory was destroyed and ISIL's fighters remained in the territory to maintain a presence in Libya. Libya's general belief system, also known as the zero-sum mentality, has created many different military and political perspectives this is enforcing the governance instability.

International intervention to combat extremism in Libya

The United Nations has been an important organism in this conflict because, by dint of them, many countries have helped or intervened in the country in order to combat extremism. The United States as it did on many other countries in the region took the matter into their own hands and sent out troops as an offensive strategic operation which was later complemented

with the launch of approximately 110 Tomahawk Missiles. By the end of the attacks and the partial success of the coalition, former president of the USA provided authorization to use predator planes on the region and armed the rebels with weapons for them to fight alongside the newly started NATO operation.

On the early moments of the conflict, North Atlantic Treaty Organization was a fundamental organism inside the development of the events because of their measures to contain the situation. Nevertheless, years later, in 2015, a high ranked officer of NATO confessed the military intervention that executed Muammar al-Qaddafi in 2011 was a “terrible mistake” (Telesur, 2015) and that after the intervention they never followed up on the political situation the country had. Nevertheless, The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Woman, among other UN organisms, have been involved in Libya's situation. Additionally, the United Nations Support Missions has a Political Affairs Division, Electoral Assistance, a Human Rights and Transitional Justice Division, Security Institutions Service, a Women's Empowerment Section and a Public Information Division.

United Nations Support Mission In Libya (UNSMIL) was requested by the authorities in the country to support the country's new transitional government during the 1950s. With the help of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the main purpose of the agency is to “ensure the integrated delivery of tangible results in support of the national development and humanitarian agenda” (UNSMIL, 2019). Since UNSMIL is an integrated mission, all funds, programs and agencies work at the same time to provide political, humanitarian and development streams to complement each other. Their strategic framework has three priority areas: support the transitional government and lead to a new trustable one; ensure the effectiveness of their national and international organs to provide basic services and prevent conflicts; promote democratic principles and ensure human rights for all the people.

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Topic B

Strategies to control aerial attacks caused by drones in the Middle East, focusing on the Syrian Arab Republic.

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Introduction

In 2011, the Arab Spring happened. A number of countries (Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Libya, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Yemen) came together and rose against anti-democratic regimes. This has been one of the major causes for the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's) within these countries borders as a strategy to smuggle drugs, and aerial attacks. All the parts involved in this conflict have a role inside this specific section of the conflict, but the extremist groups have been playing a much bigger role. In the early beginning of the conflict the first international body to intervene was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) using US Air Force MQ-1 armed with AGM 114 Hellfire Missiles. Countries like the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Iraq have been actively participating in attacks within the Syrian borders. The casualties that the use of UAV's have brought have been severely catastrophic reaching millions of displaced and dead people, it is reported that approximately 500,000 people were killed during these attacks in 2018. As the countries keep trying to fight the extremist groups inside of the Syrian borders these groups have managed to survive and remain bounded. The remainder of said terrorist groups in Syria and the Levant has also been of great pressure to Turkey where 25,000 have been displaced.

Background

The conflict inside the Syrian Arab Republic started in March of 2011, with the strikes against the president, Bashar al Assad. Unexpectedly, inside the territory, armed opposition groups started to form, with the purpose of combating the police brutality against the protestants. In 2012, the combats arrived to the capital city, Damascus, and, the second largest city in the country, Aleppo. The rebels started to gain force by being financed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar. According to a report made by Financial Times, Qatar in 2013 spent approximately 3 billion dollar on the syrian conflict. In September of the same year, many rebels from the city of Aleppo told they received \$150 courtesy of the country. Also, according to The New York Times, Saudi Arabia “has financed a large purchase of infantry weapons from Croatia and quietly funneled them to anti government fighters in Syria in a drive to break the bloody stalemate that has allowed President Bashar al Assad to cling to power” (February, 2013). Nevertheless, in March of the same year, Saudi Arabia joined in with Qatar “Saudi and Qatari share the same goal. We want to see an end to Bashar’s rule and stop the bloodshed of the innocent Syrian people” (Reuter 2019)

In 2012, the conflict was thought to be over but Assad got help from other nations in the Levant that were his allies; The Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Islamic Republic of Iran to combat the rebels and gain more power within the nation. The conflict was prolonged, which allowed the entrance of jihadist groups into Syrian territory. In June, 2014, the Islamic State launched an offensive against Iraq and Syria, and proclaimed its caliphate in a Syrian city, Raqqa. In September, 2014, an international coalition led by the United States of America, with the help of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was launched against the Islamic State (ISIS). In August of the same year, the extremist group Daesh used surveillance drones to closely observe the operations and movement within military airport of Tabqa, Syria, to help them plan the assault in which the airport would be taken.

In the year 2015, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic and the Russian Federation had been attacking the terrorist groups in the region as part of a plan to reduce their presence and to help Bashar al Assad to stay in presidency. In April 4, 2017 a chemical attack causing the death of approximately 86 people occurred. In January of 2018, an attack with 13 drones was carried out on the Russian air base of *Hmeimim*. In Hama, during 2019, the Syrian military forces brought down a drone managed by terrorist groups who were trying to attack a Russian military base. In the northwest of Syria, mainly in Idlib, there has been eight attacks, and two more in a rural zone near Aleppo, which has costed the life of 103 civilians, 26 of whom were childrens. Three of the attacks were launched in June 25, and, since then, the number of victims has increased to 450. Michelle Bachelet, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights said that “air strikes kill and mutilate a significant number of civilians several times a week, and the answer seems to be to shrug.” (2019).

Situation in Idlib

Idlib is a small town located in the Northwestern Region of Syria close to the Syrian-Turkish border. It is one of the last rebel outposts throughout the whole country which has provoked constant military attacks in the region. When the conflict first started the estimate of inhabitants of the region was of 1.5 million. As the conflict escalated and migration became an issue in the country, the estimate of inhabitants of the region today is of about 3 million people of which 180,000 have been displaced and other 80,000 are still trying to find a safe refugee. The people

who are being displaced were used to go to the nearest country which was Turkey, but since the beginning of the conflict they are already 3.5 million people, and the ones who try to get in, they got shot. The United Nations has discussed about taking these individuals to a Turkish controlled territory in Northern Syria. Inside the territory of Idlib, the UN estimates a 30,000 rebels, were 10,000 were catalogue by the organization as terrorist.

Within the province of Idlib, there is an extremist group under the name of Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), which work mainly as a subunit of Al-Qaeda located in Syria, Iraq, Libya and other regions of the Levant. People who live here, describe the group as authoritarian, which has caused the insecurity to increase, by kidnapping, torturing, and executing their opponents, were they are people who document the abuses made by this extremist group, or protestants who are against their regime. Because of this situation, both, the Syrian and the Russian governments have taken action in order to terminate the threat brought by the extremist groups in the region. The Russian, Turkish and Iranian leaders have agreed to de-escalate the tension in the Idlib province. Although each of these have different mind-sets, it has been deemed necessary to prevent the total fracture of the partial ceasefire announced last spring in Sochi, Russia.

In April, 2019, a current offensive against the extremism in the city of Idlib was launched by the Russian and Syrian armies. These strikes have caused the death of approximately 1,031 civilians. Since then, up to 18 of the country's hospitals have been destroyed, three internal refugees camps attacked, and 14 schools suffered damages. In December of the same year, airstrikes started to occur frequently killing approximately 18 civilians according to the information that the White Helmets (Syrian Civil Defense Group) provides.

The countries involved in said airstrikes has as a main objective to counter the extremist groups occupying the government of Idlib. Turkey is committed to avoid the displacement of people of Idlib to its country Aleppo, a city under the Turkish control. The Russian Federation has been strengthening the bonds they have with Turkey, this action has caused the spread of Jihadists among the Syrian Territory. It has also cause many migrants and refugees to be classified as criminals and illegal migrants inside of their home country which has led to several executions.

Financing terrorist groups for drones

Drones have become an essential weapon in the Syrian conflict. This technology was first used in the First World War, when the British forces tried to reduce the mortality among soldiers. Then, during World War II, the americans used this to protect their navy and combat enemy fleets. Nevertheless, the technology started to gain importance in the Vietnam War, when the drones were used secretly by military forces in order to attack preset targets and cause minimum casualties. Since the decade of the 1970s, these devices have become a weapon that generates global concern, especially after terrorist groups managed to obtain these kind of lethal armament.

Terrorist networks mainly collect financial resources through online lottery account openings. They corrupt the hawala to transfer funds around the world. Groups are exchanging their resources for cryptocurrencies. This type of change is immune to the old ways of the government (such as the bank transactions or stuck operations) to detect and interfere. Since cryptocurrencies do not need a central authority is arduous for the government to control the amount of money and the addressee. The cost per flight varies by the type of drone. The larger armed system such as the Global Hawk costs approximately \$15,000 per hour. “According to the Bard College Center, the Department of Defense of United States of America requested up to \$9.39 billion for drones and technology. The Stimson Center determined the administration’s request at \$3.4 billion for drone procurement, research, development, testing and evaluation.” (Randall, 2019)

One of the main countries that has access to these equipment is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since the iranian revolution started, the country, along with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, started to develop drones and associated technologies in order to be able to defend against international attacks. However, the Tehran regime is in charge of manufacturing drones and distributing them to the regime of Bashar Al Assad to gain power, according to a new post on 2017 by Hilsman Patrick on The Daily Beast. Causing not only a lethal threat to this two territories but also opened a new illegal route that communicates Syria, Lebanon, and Gaza in order to traffic them.

Aerial attacks by terrorist groups

ISIL has been actively using drones since 2014 to explore enemy’s positions and capture aerial footage of attacks in order to use it for propaganda. Furthermore, drones help to adjust the aim of mortars, artillery guns, and missiles. The group gradually shifted the use of drones as an offensive method, either for guided airborne bombs or drop munitions on targets. Most of

ISIL's drone attacks have included lightweight ordnance such as grenades, rocket warheads, and others. These are occasionally modified to improve accuracy.

When the Iraqi government troops recaptured the Iraqi capital, Ramadi, in 2016, a workshop where drone parts were manufactured was discovered. Similar factories, where commercial drones were built and modified in order to increase the use of weaponized drones, were also discovered. During the Syrian conflict, the difference between the United States' drone sophistication and the lightweight Islamic State's drones was remarkable. However, the lightweight drones caused the coalition troops to take countermeasures against them, including early detection systems. Furthermore the use of resources to find drone facilities, in order to gather intelligence and learn about the opposing side, the Islamic State started using surveillance drones. The use of weaponized drone attacks began in late 2016 and escalated in 2017.

Inside the Syrian Arab Republic there have been several terrorist attacks that have had severe casualties. In January of 2018, an Islamist rebel group decided to attack the Russian air base of Hmeymim, with 13 drones. In 2019 in Hama, Syria, there is a Russian Military Outpost that had been attacked a year before and was attacked again. The drone preceded from the extremist groups in Idlib who were trying to attack the men from the Syrian Army. In December of the same year, three hydrocarbon facilities located in the province of Homs were attacked by drones which were mainly simultaneous, and the governor of the city named Talal Al-Barazi, stated that the assaults were a terrorist attacks against the economy of the nation. He immediately linked those strikes with the extremist groups because the Islamic State owns a gas field precisely in the territory of Homs, after attacking the forces of the Syrian Government.

Hezbollah, is Shia Islamist political and military organization situated in Lebanon, which its name means "the Party of God". Its paramilitary wing is the Jihad Council and the political wing is loyalty to the Resistance Bloc situated in the Lebanese Parliament. The organization has been headed by Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah is considered, along with its military wing as a terrorist organization by United States, Israel, Canada, the Arab League, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Argentina, Paraguay, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia, Venezuela (Guaidó government) and Honduras. Hezbollah has repeatedly used drones to probe Israel's air defenses; further releasing a video, in 2016, demonstrating a drone dropping bombs on Syrian rebels. Al Qaeda had begun developing small attack drones within its avionic engineering division. They conducted at least one test flight before being spotted by the police.

in 2013. In 2016, terrorist leaders begun a recruitment programs for engineers to travel abroad to Syria, Iraq, and other regions of the Levant to work on weapon programs and UAV development. Pro-ISIL technicians used social media to discuss the adaptation of engine parts into missiles or in military-style drones.

Aerial attacks by foreign and internal military forces to combat extremism in Syria

To counter-attack the current situation Syria is going through, other countries have planned strategies to intervene. The United States of America orchestrated an airstrike against Syria for the first time on April, 2017, when the president of the United States, Donald Trump, ordered an attack against Syrian-airfield with 59 tomahawks, jet-powered, subsonic cruise missile used primarily by the United States Navy, endangering thousands of lives. United States military and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) use drones as part of conventional fighting in war zones as well to conduct targeted killings of terrorism suspects both inside and outside of the battlefields. While the Barack Obama administration transferred all authority for the US drone program to the Department of Defense, however the Donald Trump administration, expanded CIA drone use and reportedly establishing a new CIA drone base in Niger. Throughout 2017 and 2018 the US conducted drone strikes in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Libya, Somalia, Iraq, and Syria.

The first attack against the Islamic State occurred in September, 2014, when the United States of America decided to lead a international coalition against the extremist groups. As the conflict raised, in December, 2015, France started bomb operations and attacks against the extremist groups, in September of the same year, the United Kingdom decided to join in and helped to avoid further lethal attacks in different countries. Russia, has taken an important part on its security because of military reasons. In 2016 Russia intervened in the situation, targeting the terrorists and rebels, in action, it has helped the Syrian government to gain territory, such as Aleppo. Nevertheless, throughout the years, the capital city of the Syrian territory has been taken over by the Turkish government. On April 4, 2017 a chemical attack was launched against the city of Jan Sheijun in the province of Idlib; As a result, there were 86 casualties. The attacks had as a main objective to take over the chemical arsenal of the rebels and avoid these chemical weapons to raise any other threat to the syrian civilian population.

On April 26, 2019, president Bashar al Assad and his Russian allies began airstrikes against the remains of the Syrian opposition. At least 11,500 airstrikes have been carried out since then, using cluster bombs and barrel bombs, which are illegal under international law.

They have been used to target civilian buildings and centres such as hospitals, schools and houses. This unlawful series of attacks plus the constant threats from other countries create a hostile environment for the Syrians to stay safely in the country. Communitary centers and schools are particularly unsafe places to be in, so as places where a medium or large amount of people can be located.

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