

## Murder of ISIS Leader and Its global consequences



US President Donald Trump unexpectedly announces October 27 press conference, That ISIS leader known as the Islamic State was killed by US Special Forces in northwest Syria, He wanted to make the incident more important than its size, with ridiculous accent, he called Baghdadi a coward and a loser: While crying and screaming, He locked himself and three of his children inside a tunnel, and Destroyed by suicide vests, Prior to this, US news media, including the New York Times, CNN and Newsweek, had also been rumored to have been killed by the ISIL leader in Adlib, Syria. Given the importance of the subject, we have devoted this week analysis to the details of the incident and its consequences for the world and Afghanistan.

### Who was Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi?

Not much is known about Abu Bakr- al- Baghdadi's life, especially his teenage and youth, Even after he took over ISIL leadership, He was less visible and, like Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri, former and current al-Qaeda leaders, he also did not voice messages. The fighters under his command have never spoken to visit their leader; it is even known that he used the coveralls when meeting with his regular



Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

members, which is why he was nicknamed "Sheikh Invisible". Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi is said to have been born in 1971 in the city of Samarra (north of Baghdad). And at the time of the US invasion of Iraq (2003), he was scholar in a small mosque, while other narrations suggest that he also had military activities in government of Saddam Hussein, It is clear that al-Qaeda leaders spent four years in Boca Prison (southern Iraq, where most al-Qa'ida activists were held) and have been closely acquainted with al-Qaeda's thoughts during this time. In 2010, he took over the leadership of al-Qaeda in Iraq, but never made a pledge to Ayman al-Zawahiri, who urged him to concentrate on Iraq and put Syria on the Nusra Front. The fact is that after the rise of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, Baghdadi had a higher status among al-Qaeda supporters than Ayman al-Zawahiri. In October 2011, the US officially declared Baghdadi a terrorist and announced the price of information leading to his arrest -\$10 million, a prize that went up to \$ 25 million in subsequent years.

### **How Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was trapped?**

The story of Abu Bakr-al Baghdadi's capture is really interesting, at the height of his power (2014), Mordecai controlled 10 million people from two countries, Iraq and Syria, in an area of 100,000 square kilometers, two of his deputies play important role in reaching him, according to Al Jazeera, One is Ismail al-Ithawy, arrested in February 2018 by Iraqi government intelligence. During his confession, he provided Iraqi intelligence with important information on how Baghdadi was saved from security efforts by Iraqi security forces over many years. Al-Ithawy confesses how Baghdadi most of the time had strategic talks with his commanders inside a regular service truck full of vegetables. An Iraqi intelligence official says al-Ithawy continues to provide valuable information on the quality of traffic and Baghdad detention sites to the intelligence services. Names of five deputies (including himself) and places where they saw and meeting with Baghdadi. The information from the al-Ithawy confessions was later shared with intelligence from other countries, including CIA Central America. Al-Ithawy information undoubtedly played an important role in the arrest of Baghdadi over the spies who were chasing him day and night. Al-Ithawy, who holds a doctorate in Islamic sciences, like Baghdadi, was released from custody by US forces in 2006 after four years in prison. It was discovered in mid-2019 that Baghdadi was in Adlib and was moving from village to village with his family and three of his close deputies. Abu Suleiman



## Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

Khaledi was another Baghdadi deputy who provided important information to Iraqi officials after al-Ithawy, but played a key role in anonymity. According to reports, the man was initially a close associate of Baghdadi, but later opposed to being killed by his close associates at the hands of ISIS elements, according to reports by Iraqi Democratic Forces, mostly Kurds, as spies against Baghdadi. This is how it is linked to Central American Intelligence (CIA); Although US officials have so far refused to admit it, the information eventually led to the identification of Baghdad's recent residence in Idlib and the operation of his high-rise operation. According to the latest information, Baghdadi has been secretly living in the village of Barisha in Idlib, Syria for six months.

### **ISIS after leader's death**

While Baghdadi assassination is still headlines worldwide, it raises an important question in the minds of who will lead ISIS after Baghdadi's death. However, the death of Baghdadi is considered a major blow to ISIS's regulation. But just as al-Qaeda did not disappear with the fall of Osama bin Laden in 2011, ISIS will not be destroyed with the disappearance of Baghdadi, from the outset; ISIS has used a decentralized way of managing itself, unlike other armed groups. Particularly after April 2019, when Abu Bakr Baghdadi, during a video clip, learned that he had transferred his powers to a commission. Baghdadi reportedly had a spiritual and symbolic role in al-Qaeda, and had no role in stewards' plans and decisions. Five days after the killing of Baghdadi, an unnamed person, Abu Ibrahim Hashemi Qureshi, was named as his successor, though there was no such person among the ISIL leaders. This person may be the same Turkmen-Iraqi Abdullah Qardash, a close associate of the ISIS leader, who many thought would be described as Baghdadi's vice, and may be a completely illusory name, as others believe. However, ISIS will have to provide more details in the coming days.

### **Consequences of Baghdadi's Death**

Baghdadi was killed as ISIS reached its lowest point in the Arab region and thousands of its former fighters are held captive in Iraqi and Syrian camps and few are mentioned in headlines, If President Trump's political urges were not for the US, his killing would probably not have been a priority for any of the countries in the



Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

region. Donald Trump is likely to spread his message to his predecessor, Barack Obama, by dissolving Osama bin Laden in 2011 to set American public on the path to re-election as president. While there are many differences between the bin Laden incident and the Baghdadi assassination, Americans feel it before others. Newsweek Magazine quotes John Harvard on CNBC television, "Although the death of Baghdadi is a tragic event, it is unlikely that it will bring about a major change in the American public's attitude toward President Donald Trump's policies." American writer Cian Ograd goes a step further and says with boldness: "Baghdadi's death does not necessarily mean a world-changing, safer world, while Donald Trump remains in power." But the West British Times newspaper warns that Baghdadi's death may spark more violence around the world, adding that ISIL-armed groups may continue their wars with new fashions from now on. . As long as there is deep oppression in the Arab world, there will be opportunities for new terrorist arrangements, the newspaper writes. Newspaper summarizes ISIS's rise in oppressive policies of authoritarian regimes in the Middle East and their ugly dealings with political opponents, But the activities of the Khorasan branch of the Islamic State of Iraq, which has been going on in Afghanistan for several years, may not be greatly affected by the killing of Baghdad, as the network has its independence and is more subject to regional conditions than its central leadership in Iraq and Syria. In recent months, bloody clashes between ISIL gunmen and Taliban fighters have occurred in various parts of Afghanistan, especially in the eastern provinces of the country, causing heavy casualties and causing the group to withdraw from some areas. But the future of armed groups depends on the future of US policy in Afghanistan and the fate of peace talks that has re-emerged after a recession.

## SCO Summit and its impacts on Afghan peace process



Representatives of the member states of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) came together in the 18th Heads of Government Council meeting of SCO in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbekistan, on 01-02 November, 2019. CEO of the Afghan government, Dr. Abdullah Abdullah also participated in this meeting. The face of this organization is directly linked to the situation in Afghanistan and the attention, concern and enthusiasm of the organization has increased in the last eight years. In view of the value of this organization in the region, Afghanistan also called for full membership of the organization last year. The Afghan CEO had meetings with premiers of Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iran deputy president and the Indian Minister of defense on the sidelines of the latest meeting of this organization. Given the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's 18th Summit, what is the role of SCO members in Afghan peace? And what is the role of the members of the organization as a whole in the facets of Afghan peace? It is analyzed here.

## SCO Summit at a Glance

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was established in 2001, with the aim of promoting cooperation between the member states in security, political, commercial, economic, and many other fields. In 2001, with the addition of Uzbekistan the Shanghai-5 changes its name into Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). In 2004, Mongolia became the first observer of SCO, in 2005 India and Pakistan also became observers and in 2012, due to Chinese support, Afghanistan was also awarded as an observer of this organization. In 2015, SCO grant memberships to India and Pakistan and by 2016 they would start as permanent members of SCO. Shanghai Cooperation Organization is working as a forum for the mutual trust, neighborly relations and boost cooperation in politics, trade, economy, culture and education, energy and transport between its members. There are currently eight permanent members of the Organization (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan), Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and the countries of Mongolia, and Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey. And Sri Lankan countries are known as talking partners

## The 18<sup>th</sup> Summit of SCO

Given the current situation in Afghanistan, the involvement of the SCO is essential in the Afghan peace process, so the member states of the organization also pay attention to the organization in terms of its role in the Afghan peace process. The daughter added that this conference was important to Afghanistan. The focus of this meeting was on the internal structure and work of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and in the year 1 and 2019, the work undertaken by the memorandum was assessed and the memorandum of organization was established in 2020. The Budget and Plan of the Year were discussed as well as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to co-operate with other international communities, and in this meeting, useful cooperation in the area of environment, joint fight against terrorism, drugs. Drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit references to money, illicit trade of light weapons, economic development, transport cooperation. And industrial growth was also discussed.

## Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

In the economic field: In the economic field, Member States should increase their trade bargaining rates and reduce taxation among Member States, as well as Member States share information about natural concessions in their regions. Impressing neighbors, exchanging information between the leaders and officials of the countries to promote international terrorism in the country and establish coordination among those responsible, sharing their experiences and information with each other on mutual management and interdisciplinary projects. Work to accelerate economic growth in the region. Cooperation in the Environment: Member States will work together not only to develop programs for environmental protection but also to implement them, especially in the border areas. Joint Counter-Terrorism: Member States must cooperate with their national laws to eradicate terrorism and prevent violent and separatist acts. Joint Counter-Narcotics: Member States will take steps to eliminate drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit references to money and other harmful substances. Member States should promote dialogue between civilizations against each other in the civil war. Political and military: Enduring stability and strengthening interpersonal trust in the military-political arena.

### **Sideline Meetings on Afghanistan**

The SCO concerns about Afghanistan have been increased due to Afghanistan's situation; that's why the SCO has given more attentions to Afghanistan. Therefore, the ongoing 18th SCO summit was important for Afghanistan.

The sideline meeting in important for Afghanistan, is as follows:

Requests regional countries to create regional consensus on counter-terrorism: Abdullah Abdullah, the chief executive of the Afghan government, who attended the meeting on behalf of the Afghan government, said that a regional strategy and strategy for counter-terrorism was needed to work together. Counter-terrorism, Afghanistan is currently besieged by terrorism, and so the cooperation of the SCO regional countries depends on the peace and stability of Afghanistan. It is imperative, therefore, to work together to resolve the common problems in the region through a fair, peaceful and dignified approach to ending the war.

## Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

Moscow-Afghan relations: The CEO of the Afghan National Unity Government has met with the Russian Prime Minister on the sidelines of the summit. The visit has three major components: first: strengthening bilateral relations between Afghanistan and Russia; second: the Afghan peace process; and third: the fight against drugs.

Relations with regional countries: Afghan CEO Dr Abdullah Abdullah at the sidelines of 18th SCO summit met with the prime ministers of few regional countries. He invited Uzbekistani Prime minister to Kabul, talked with Russian Prime minister on security and economic cooperation and moreover talks on bilateral ties with Tajik and Indian delegation

### **Role of the SCO member states in Afghan peace**

Over the past eighteen years, the SCO has become the largest and regional regional cooperation organization in the world, which is the largest in terms of population and population across the globe. The general economic volume and population of the member states of the organization are 20% and 50% of the world separately. It has established extensive cooperative relations with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations and has extended its global influence. And all member states of this organization have influence in all aspects of the war in Afghanistan, so some of the countries involved in this organization can play a positive role in the Afghan peace process, with China having its own economic influence. The basis can be to put pressure on regional countries [Pakistan] so that groups that have some kind of role in Afghan insecurity can bring the dialogue to the table. Tell the main side of the Afghan war, that Afghan peace can be resolved through dialogue and that we will also cooperate in resolving it through dialogue. Ray wants a solution through the war, and we do not cooperate with him, so if these countries really want to do so, America cannot stay here for long.

### **Conclusion**

The 18th meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is being held at a time when the results of the Afghan presidential election have not been known and once again the regional and international level peace talks have been called for. The European Union, the Quadrilateral meeting on Afghan peace in Moscow and the inter-Afghan meeting being held in China in the near future, is something that will





Center for Strategic & Regional Studies - Kabul

once again bring about lasting peace in Afghanistan. Hopes have fallen; the organization is influencing the parties involved in the Afghan war, hoping that they will use their influence in this regard to end the imposed war on the Afghans and for Afghan peace, which is now an endeavor. It is ongoing that their cooperation should be accelerated so that by playing their positive role, we can create a regional consensus for the coming of Afghan peace and ending the war. It is also necessary for Afghan politicians to announce the results of the presidential elections as soon as possible and the winning team will take drastic steps to form the new government and the victorious electoral teams will be formed with the winning team on the new government and the Afghan government. At the beginning of the peace process, we must cooperate fully so that we can strengthen our international position and reach a lasting peace in Afghanistan.

Contact Us: \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** [info@csrskabul.com](mailto:info@csrskabul.com) - [csrskabul@gmail.com](mailto:csrskabul@gmail.com)

**Website:** [www.csrskabul.com](http://www.csrskabul.com) - [www.csrskabul.af](http://www.csrskabul.af)

**Office:** (+93) 202564049 93-+ (0) 784089590

**Note:** Please let us know your feedback and suggestions for the improvement of Weekly analysis.

