



NATO'S MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPACTS

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ABSTRACT

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in 11th September 2001, President Bush declared the Global War on Terror, which is a complex military campaign aimed to destroy Al-Qaida and other affiliated terrorist groups that threatened the international security. Within few days the US with the support of most of the European countries alongside North Atlantic Treaty Organization started conducting their Operation Enduring Freedom by which they intend to, capture or kill high profile leader of Al-Qaeda and other affiliated groups in Afghanistan. In the history of NATO, it was the first time that invoked Article 5. After the collapse of Taliban regime, most of Taliban and Al-Qaeda leaders crossed Afghan border and settled in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas in Pakistan where the mentioned groups were supported by the local population which facilitated them to recover and regroup and cross the border for conducting armed attacks inside of Afghanistan. The collapse of the Taliban regime left Afghanistan stateless and to avoid further terrorist activities, Afghanistan needed to form a new government. International actors such as UN started a non-combat military campaign to bring peace and stability in Afghanistan and help the newly formed government to create their institutions and provide necessary military equipment's for Afghan National Army that they can defend their territorial integrity. This led to the formation of the International Security Assistance Force. In order to expand the military operation, NATO took the lead of the ISAF in Afghanistan on 11th August 2003. The ISAF mission ended in 2014 and a new NATO-oriented mission by the name of Resolute Support started from 2014 and continues until now. This thesis illustrates the factors that resulted in NATO's failure in providing peace and security in Afghanistan besides over a decade of their presence. Other factors are such as, that the NATO has also failed to create a sustainable roadmap for their mission, failed to have a good communication between the members and the Afghan Government during their missions, lack of transparency and accountability over their missions, avoided sharing any information about their operation targets; objectives and results, causing high civilian casualties during their operations all these have resulted to change the Afghan public views and support for the NATO existence and conducting operations. These factors also emerged anti-NATO coalition and anti-American sentiments among Afghan civilians which boosted the local Afghans in some areas to support the Taliban terrorists. The rise of Taliban insurgency operations in Afghanistan means that NATO has been unsuccessful in their mission of securing Afghanistan thus, the terrorists can still threaten and create challenges to international security.

KEYWORDS: Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda, ISAF, NATO, RSM, War on Terror.

I. INTRODUCTION

On 11 September 2001, the terrorist group of Al-Qaeda attempted the worst extremist strikes in the history of the world on the soils of the United States. The attacks targeted places on these locations: The World Trade Centre New York, Pentagon Washington D.C., and Pennsylvania. About 3000 people were killed by these four hijacked aeroplanes. A group of 19 terrorists which were linked to the Islamic rebellion group of Al-Qaeda took the charges for these attacks, this motivated the president Bush to fight terrorism globally. Referring to the US military's military response, the U.S administration declared global war by President Bush statement, we will consider no division between the ones who committed these and their suppressors (History 2010).

Within a few hours of the 9/11 attack a request from the United States was registered to the NATO's key political policymaking body for the use of Article 5 and since it was proved that the strike was from overseas against the United States as such, it was observed as an act to be dealt by the Article 5.

The Washington Treaty also known as NATO's founding treaty was signed by 4th April 1949. The doctrine of collective defence which is at the core of NATO's foundation treaty forms the basis of NATO's alliance with the US on the War on Terror in Afghanistan. On 7 October 2001, the US with its European allies started a combatant mission named, Operation Enduring Freedom, opposite to the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Additionally, with extensive support from its closest partners alongside NATO, US conducted air attacks in Afghanistan and dispatched its troops to southern and central Asian bases, not only to kill high profile Al-Qaeda leaders but also to remove Taliban government and other terrorist groups from Afghanistan. The Al-Qaeda and Taliban militants were targeted both by air through the US air strikes and overland through Northern Alliance. As a result, the Taliban regime collapsed, and the Northern Alliance got control of Afghanistan capital city Kabul. The new government based on party coalition was established in 2002 in Afghanistan and officially invited the US military to remove Al-Qaeda and Taliban from Afghanistan and the region (Finlan 2014).

The NATO mission considered one the key elements for Afghanistan development, NATO's core character in Afghanistan was to support the Afghan Rule in training and spreading its jurisdiction and dominance across the country and making the way for

modernisation and operative governance. This was largely through its UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force. Although NATO's mission was somehow effective in Afghanistan in terms of security, political, good governance, economic and military support but all these successes were temporary. Because they failed to end their mission successfully, on one hand, they killed a large number of civilians including women and children, on the other hand, they with their partners failed to completely eradicate the roots of terrorism from Afghanistan. There are some other key factors that resulted in NATO's failure to provide perpetual peace and security in Afghanistan.

The aim of this research is to highlight the importance of NATO's missions in Afghanistan? What were the challenges and barriers NATO's faced in Afghanistan? Which factors challenged NATO to bring peace and security in Afghanistan?

II. METHODOLOGY

As this research work will cover through the different period from the September 2001 the World Trade Centre attacks on America to the Taliban state in Afghanistan and the Al-Qaida terrorist activities all over the world. The best method suitable to analyse is to have a content analysis along qualitative approach which will be justified through works of other previous scholars. Theoretical and empirical analysis of different books, articles, academic journals, and study presentation will be considered for constituting the arguments for this study.

The exercise of qualitative approach for analysing the study is necessary and best for this study based on how it is used to address the core challenges of this study which is the international security threat and global terrorist activities in the world society particularly on a 3rd world country such as Afghanistan. Furthermore, from the outcome of this analysis, the summarised and concluded position will be open to further research since the study only focuses on the mission's impacts on the security of Afghanistan. Besides this, they have a lot of issues to be discussed on the prospect of partnership to the field of International relations and politics study.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon shocked the world as well as the United States of America. The 9/11 horrible attacks changed the world's security framework and all countries considered terrorism as their common enemy. As a result, a few days later the Bush administration declared the war on terror by saying: "Our 'war

on terror' begins with al-Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated." (Blum & Luban, 2014, p.1).

The US obtained authorization from the UN Security Council to attack Afghanistan and to destroy Taliban and Al-Qaeda network that was considered an immense danger to international security and peace. After the declaration of global War on terror, the North Atlantic Organization made a quick response to the US war on terror and this was the first time in the history of NATO that, the Article 5 of NATO was invoked as the means of self-defence. The core of NATO's foundation treaty is the principle of Collective defence. This unique law binds its affiliates together, promising them to shield each other with the essence of harmony with the Coalition. Article 5 of NATO states that:

If a NATO ally is the victim of an armed attack, each and every other member of the alliance will consider this act of violence as an armed attack against all members and will take the actions it deems necessary to assist the Ally attacked (Gulluk 2014 p.22).

NATO's mission was successful in the sense that they with their allies such as the USA could destroy their main enemy Al-Qaida leader and all their shelters in Afghanistan along the ones of Taliban's. They fought heavily along with other actors against these terrorists and changed the landscape of Afghanistan to a much more civilized country than the Taliban barbaric government. It is undeniable fact that, the NATO mission was very essential in Afghanistan in terms of promoting democratic values such as, women participation in government, educational opportunities for male and females, facilitating Afghan Armies with military services, on the other hand, it failed to bring perpetual peace and stability in Afghanistan causing high civilian casualty, violated religious and cultural values (Torreon, 2015)

Since 2001 NATO is in Afghanistan in order to contribute and assist Afghan government and there are different perspectives about their mission in Afghanistan, some scholars argue that in short term NATO was very successful in Afghanistan in the following grounds; by providing security, Economy, women participation, infrastructure and development, Transport and infrastructural reconstruction.

1. Security

NATO being given the responsibility to support the Afghan government by sustaining a secure and stable atmosphere for constructing the new Afghan government and its

institutions along building the Afghan National Security Forces for the security transaction and for the better future of Afghanistan. Their marginal mission was to safeguard and secure first the main parts, such as Kabul and few other cities like Mazar-e -Sharif, Herat and Nangarhar, for the Afghans to formulate their new government institutions, then expanded to other cities. ISAF under NATO worked closely with the UNAMA and the Afghan authorities and other NGOs. Likewise, NATO mission plan encompasses several important military tasks such as supporting the Afghan government for expanding its control over the country`s territory, to implement security and stability operations, to support the Afghan governments for demilitarizing illegally armed groups, and to assist the Afghan government with reforming the security sector. The total of 25 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT`s) working under the NATO ISAF command led to incorporating military and civilian elements, reinforce the central government authority in provinces to stabilize and undertake reconstruction measures throughout the country (Amanpur, 2016).

The NATO main body is Resolute Support Mission (RSM), which primarily planned to train, assist and advise the Afghan National Security Forces. The basic purposes of the RSM include planning for further expansion of training programs for the future of Afghan security forces, the construction of new military infrastructure and the funding of educational institutes with the objective of producing and teaching Afghan forces in the country or sending them abroad for improve and enhance educational training programs. Moreover, the training of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) is focused to these measures more to avoid high non-combatant casualties, to direct the activities within the legal basis and to proclaim the human rights protection measurements by considering protection and respect for women and children on their operations (Banerjee 2017).

2. Women Participation

In NATO provided a significant contribution for Afghan women because one of the goals of NATO in Afghanistan has been stated as leading to democratization, in which women participation in elections, government institutions and public and private administrative sectors are necessary for a democratic society in order to play a vital role in state development. Women`s condition in Afghanistan has significantly upgraded by the international society after Taliban regime. According to the constitution of Afghanistan, 27% of parliamentarians are reserved for women. International women

rights have been ratified by the ministry of women`s affairs. NATO initiated many military projects to empower and develop Afghan women capacity in Afghanistan such as Afghan Women Police. During Taliban regime, women were deprived of all kind of rights such as getting any education, or being employed to government or other official places.

3. Economy

In NATO also contributed for Afghan economy, for example, obtaining products and enterprises from Afghan organizations advances maintainable monetary improvement by making employment, building financial limits, building up the private and saving money divisions, empowering the improvement of foundation and creating charge income to help the conveyance of administrations to the general population of Afghanistan. Afghan firms know the market and can regularly give quality merchandise and enterprises at aggressive costs. With a shorter inventory network, nearby obtainment is frequently the most ideal path for the purchaser to boost esteem and the auspicious conveyance of required products and ventures. Expanded nearby acquisition enables neighbourhood organizations to develop, gain understanding, and produce employment in the modern, business, administration and farming divisions.

4. Infrastructure and Development

NATO`s Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) programs created a secure area for a national and international actor to conduct reconstruction works all over Afghanistan. They are consisting of civilian and armed staff`s teams employed to spread the control of the Afghan administration. While civilian teams lead political, economic, social and humanitarian aspects of PRT`s work with the support of NATO`s military operation teams focusing on security in the region and assistance with the civilian teams at the levels of medical assistance.

5. Transportation and Infrastructure Reconstruction

Under PRT projects, demining activities, roads and bridges, hospitals with medical facilities, basic health clinics in the villages, schools were rebuilt permitting children to continue schooling, wells, reservoirs and irrigation ditches are built to provide water to locals. Upon the request in the severe weather conditions food, medication, and winter supplies were distributed to help the devastated locals in different parts of the country.

PRT's principal mission is consisting of capacity building, promoting governance and supporting the growth of governance structures and institutions (Larsen 2013).

6. Challenges NATO Faced in Afghanistan

Despite all the above-mentioned struggles by NATO Afghanistan has remained a "failed state." Warlords have restored control of a large portion of the nation, and opium is presently the foremost agrarian yield. On the other hand, scholars, civil society members, human right defenders and Afghan officials underline the failures of NATO in Afghanistan, while objecting its policies, on NATO's arbitrary night operations, civilian casualties from these attacks, the rising hatred for the US and NATO forces among the Afghans, lack of knowledge about the culture of Afghanistan and disobeying the culture of Afghanistan and Islamic regulations, ethnic and lingual diversities. Despite of all illustrated facts above NATO failed in the following grounds:

The first objection is to NATO arbitrary operations, which were generally conducted during the nights. There was no sharing any kind of information about the nature of NATO's attacks and their results with the government of Afghanistan. Another objection is about NATO's attacks, which resulted in a high level of civilian casualty. Furthermore, NATO attacks triggered the anti-NATO sentiments. When NATO forces kill innocent people, the local population or tribesmen grow hatred against them, and they are provoked to support and join terrorist groups. Other concern is lack of accountability and transparency is another concern for NATO mission, in the recent theory of human rights principles, the party or groups who violate international norms must hold the account and responsibility of their faults and where necessary, they would be punished for the violation of laws.

Another factor is due to disregarding culture and traditions of Afghans, in most cases the arbitrary inspections and entering residential homes, lack of respect for Afghan customs and values, arbitrary arrests, private and secret prisons, lack of respect for Afghan sovereignty, and entering of NATO forces into holy places of Afghanistan, such as mosques, were the mistakes made in over the past years (Abbas 2009). Another factor is due to lack of attention and collaboration with political agents (Malak) because a political agent is called "Malak", he has the administrative and judicial power in the most of remote areas in Afghanistan. Another issue that raised objection it was lack of trust and unity because, NATO and, in all, the European Union initially entered

Afghanistan with the mentality that the United States ended the militant work and resolved military and security issues.

Though, it is undeniable fact that NATO provide unprecedented support to Afghanistan in terms of military, social, financial, educational, political and economic aspects but as mentioned above, several factors have led NATO not to be fulfilled its goals. After 15 years, Afghanistan is still one of the dangerous and corrupted countries.

In fact, regarding all these studies on NATO operation in Afghanistan despite all the efforts done for promoting good governance and rule of law the situation has dramatically worsened. Afghanistan has been a land torn by violence, decades of civil war caused by the foreign interests, ethnic leaders for seeking power through warlordism, and drug production have shattered Afghanistan into pieces and there is no armed resolution to this war. In order to achieve lasting security for Afghanistan and stable peace international community along NATO should support the Afghan Government in terms of security issues.

IV. WAR ON TERROR

War on terror is an International phenomenon that began with the declaration from the President Bush`s statement on the 11th September 2001 attacks of the terrorist from the Al-Qaeda group targeted certain highly populated and famous locations in the United States of America such as world trade centre and Pentagon (Blum & Luban, 2014). The Global War on Terror included operation globally in different parts of the world while the War on Terror in Afghanistan focuses on targeting and eliminating the terrorists located in Afghanistan such as Al-Qaeda, Taliban and others. This military campaign is the only reason why United States invaded Afghanistan, why they fought Taliban insurgencies, how NATO was dragged to fight insurgency besides US partners in Afghanistan and how International focus was brought towards Afghanistan`s situation. So, this illustrates how Afghanistan was turned into a battleground for NATO coalition forces and US troops. As a result, on October 7, 2001 the US forces started their air attacks from the NATO`s Central Asian base and bombed the Taliban`s occupied regions of Afghanistan to kill Al-Qaeda terrorists, since besides the US there were other groups of local fighters who were fighting against the Taliban regime such as the Afghan Mujahedeen`s (Northern Alliance) later came together and allied the US in

fight against terrorism which is locally called as Hizb-e-Jamiat Islami with the leadership of Ustad Rabbani and Ahmad Shah Masood as the commander in chief fighting against Taliban, al-Qaeda and Pakistani militia`s. US congress appropriated the total sum of \$22.9 billion in reserve funding for the War on Terror in Afghanistan. The US criticized the Taliban in Afghanistan for giving shield to the Al-Qaida leader, Osama Bin Laden. Taliban was defeated by the US and the Northern Alliance in December 2001.

In the beginning, the leadership of ISAF was given to England with the association of 18 NATO members. Later, on 20 Jan 2002 in the resolution of 1413 Security Council the leadership was handed over to ISAF Turkish troops, and on February 2003 the command was passed to German and Netherlands troops jointly. Since unlike Germany and Netherlands no other member country willingly stood up to take the command and thus the problem with who should take the commanding and who has the ability to command ISAF rose and that led NATO to accept the request of UN Security Council`s and Afghanistan`s wish and take the leading command of their mission`s ISAF in Afghanistan themselves.

With the approval of NATO`s interval for taking the command of ISAF in Afghanistan, the first NATO troops entered Kabul within three months. On 11th August 2003, NATO officially took the command of ISAF and extend its scope of North Atlantic treaty beyond its borders.

V. NATO IN AFGHANISTAN

Following the 9/11 assaults the United States with its security allies NATO began a series of military operations to arrest or execute the Al-Qaeda terrorists and the leader Osama who was in Afghanistan at that time. Soon after the starting of the Operation Enduring Freedom the Mujahidin`s allied with the western forces to fight Taliban and overthrew Taliban. Within months the Taliban lost control of capital Kabul and the Northern Alliance took control and formed a new interim government. Afghan and World Leaders met in Bonn Germany by December that year under the UN umbrella to formulate an agenda for the future of Afghanistan. Afghanistan was under the process of formulating a new government that would bring a national unity, lasting peace, stability, security and civil and human rights.

The United Nation`s Security Council (UNSC) and NATO with their ally`s accordance to Bonn Conference created the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). In August 2003 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) seized command of ISAF. In NATO`s history, this was the first combat-mission out of their Euro-Atlantic zone. The main role of NATO within ISAF mission was restricted only to provide security within capital Kabul until 2003 for the UN diplomats, the international actors and the institutes of the government. Later due to the need, the NATO-ISAF mission expanded to other major cities and later covered all of Afghanistan`s territory.

NATO is the main element for the universal community`s involvement in Afghanistan, supporting the Afghan security establishments for bringing peace and resistance, creating the way for rebuilding and powerful governance. The coalition`s purpose is to create the circumstances for Afghanistan which Afghans can enjoy years of peace and security after war and struggle, devastation and scarcity, a self- sustaining elective government with peace and security. Under the UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), NATO is supporting the Afghan Administration in encompassing and exercising its jurisdiction and control across the nation, creating circumstances for stabilization and renovation.

NATO-led ISAF under the UN-mandate of ISAF from mid-2003 to December 2014. ISAF mission was to work on capacity building the Afghan National Security forces to provide security and to enable the enrolment of Afghan authorities so that Afghanistan would never over be a haven for extremist`s groups. ISAF was NATO`s most challenging and longest combat task to date, at its peach, the ISAF troops were more than 130000 from 50 NATO and ally`s countries. (NATO and Afghanistan 2018) ISAF also contributed to 28 Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) for development and reconstruction by securing areas outside Kabul and in the provinces. Providing secure opportunities for the national and international actors to work on reconstruction projects.

Within the termination of ISAF mission in December 2014, the political scenery of Afghanistan has been varying. NATO formally announced the end of their combat mission in Afghanistan on Sunday 28 December 2014 after 13 years of war. Afghan national police and army took charge of the country`s security while a continuous rise of the insurgency and casualties from both civilian and military. With several attacks on

the capital and number of provinces under serious clashes with violence the NATO ISAF mission flag was lowered and a new RSM flag was elevated under which NATO's character is mainly limited to educating, counselling and supporting the Afghan security forces. General John F Campbell, the commander of the ISAF at a ceremony in the capital said: "Our Afghan partners can and will take the fight from here". (The Guardian 2014). At their peak in 2011, the ISAF forces were 150,000 and in contrast, to the international partnership forces a total of 3485 losses since 2001. The year 2014 was the deadliest year for the Afghan forces with 5000 casualties the highest toll since the war began. This year was not deadliest year not only to the military personnel's but also for the civilians. Nearly 10,000 civilian casualties have been reported according to UN. After 2014 around 18000 international troops will stay in Afghanistan of which 12000 of them will be a fragment of the new NATO task called Resolute support. While an extra 5500 US forces will work on the diverse role containing logistical assistance and counterterrorism.

NATO-ISAF's biggest achievement for the security of Afghanistan was helping to build 350,000 forces from ground up but still, they are ill-equipped mostly when it emanates to intelligence and air support. Afghan troops have asked for air support from the US-NATO forces 400 times, but they only got it in 30 events which the US troops call it "extreme situations".

Since the launch of ISAF, the main contributing countries are the USA and UK, they have provided 31855 US and 9000 British troops. With Barack Obama's win over the presidential election in 2009, he promised to send another 21000 forces who left Iraq after the end of US war in Iraq aiming to insert more pressure on the Taliban. ISAF under the command of (US) General Petraeus in 2011 had its highest number of deployed forces that was 132,203 from 48 contributing Nations and 28 Provincial Reconstruction Teams, which is also including 90,000 US forces. ISAF had overall 9 commanding bases all over the Afghanistan; ISAF Headquarters in Kabul, ISAF Joint Command unit (IJC), NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan unit (NTM-A), Regional Command Capital Headquarters in Kabul under Turkey leadership (TU), Regional Command South headquarters in Kandahar under United States leadership (US), Regional Command South West headquarters in Lashkar Gah (US), Regional Command West Headquarters in Herat under Italy Leadership (IT), Regional Command North

Headquarters in Mazar-e-Sharif under Germany leadership (GE), Regional Command East Headquarters in Bagram-Kabul under United States leadership (US).

VI. CONCLUSION

The main motivation behind NATO intervention was to capture or kill Al-Qaeda and other associated groups which was considered as a threat to NATO member countries and to world peace and stability in large. Furthermore, it is the only time in the history of NATO the Article 5 was appealed for. Under UN ISAF was a non-combat mission tasked only to provide and maintain security of the Afghan new government and international organizational actors only within the capital city Kabul. On 2003 when NATO got the control of ISAF their assignment was to create a peaceful environment in Afghanistan, but they also wanted to expand the territory to cover the whole country and help Afghan government to expand its central government influence on the rest of the country. NATO's main objectives for their assignment was to create opportunities for the Afghan jurisdiction to deliver sufficient security all over the country and confirm that it would never again become a safe refuge for extremists. NATO missions failed to bring perpetual peace and security for the Afghanistan, in order to create a vast number of Afghan security forces with capability of maintaining peace and security throughout Afghanistan despite all their efforts to train and equip at their RSM mission. Besides that, due to high civilian causality, the NATO almost totally lost its local support which created a big gap between foreign troops and civilians. Also NATO failed to accomplish the norms and values of a democratic government throughout the country, caused high corruption with their aids and lack of accountability over their projects, though they spent millions on social and infrastructural developmental projects but they were poorly executed, in some cases supported the local warlords which later become a mafia and illegal militias threatening the security, producing drugs, drug and illegal arm trafficking, and also supported the insurgency groups attacks. In fact, the following factors led NATO (ISAF and RSM) failure in Afghanistan:

Another issue was the causalities since terrorist directly targeted the coalition forces and due to their internal government political policies some member was not willing to participate in combat operations and have causalities. This created a division between ISAF allies.

Another concern is the lack of accountability and transparency regarding their missions' operations which coalition forces conducted in the past 15 years in Afghanistan. Despite several condemnations made by the Afghanistan government and public regarding their operations and civilian casualties in most cases both NATO and US have neglected to provide any details and information regarding the nature of NATO operations, their targets, and their operational results about their counter-insurgency mission reports.

An important objection on NATO was lack of a clear road map or mission vision. This lack of a clear road map created a controversy between the NATO members and Allies since most of the members were not willing to participate in counterterrorism mission and conduct military operations, since their forces were only equipped for peace-building and keeping operations. Another issue was the casualties since terrorist directly targeted the coalition forces and due to their internal government political policies some member was not willing to participate in combat operations and have casualties. This created a division between ISAF allies. Another concern is the lack of accountability and transparency regarding their missions' operations which coalition forces conducted in the past 15 years in Afghanistan. In fact, out of major drawbacks of NATO's tasks impact on Afghanistan, one was the civilian casualties resulted from their operations most importantly the night operations. Night Operations were the most commonly method used by the NATO and US forces during their missions. Another objection was lack of communication and sharing of information to each other and with the Afghan government. To avoid bureaucratic measures and long procedures as well as to overcome their Administrative policies the US forces didn't share any information about their missions with other NATO allies and to the Afghan government. As in the beginning the Afghan public and the Government were highly supporting the NATO-US existence and their missions but with the lack of precision over their attacks and high civilian casualties have changed the perception of public towards the interest of the Taliban insurgency. The rise of Anti-NATO and Anti-American sentiments among the public is another factor of their failure because the NATO has lost the local supports and the insurgency in some areas have gained these public supports. This is mostly caused because of the harsh and illegal treatment of the NATO forces with the Afghan prisoner, conducting military operations and entering the homes of civilians without considering the Afghan and Islamic culture, capturing and killing civilians without any

evidence and relevancy of them with Taliban insurgency, misbehaving and slaughter of women and children in their acts all have boosted the Anti-NATO sentiments.

Though the core objective of NATO's was to bring peace, stability, security and maintain that security, and support the Afghan administration to authorize its control to all over its region and develop the country with democratic norms and values with the long-term support and aid assigned by the agreements. But despite their high military presence in Afghanistan which was over 133000 international forces at its peak with best training and latest equipment they have failed to overcome their aims and objectives for the past 16 years. They could not fully eliminate the terrorists and the Afghan security forces are poorly equipped and though the security transition happened but still without the help of international forces and organizations they are not capable to face and defend insurgence attacks. Thus, the main issue of security still exists in Afghanistan and terrorist can still use Afghanistan to threaten the international security in future. As the world is witness to this fact, that the security condition in Afghanistan is getting unacceptable day by day and almost it became safe heaven to world terrorist organizations and this security concerns affected all, economic, social, political and cultural affairs of Afghan citizens.

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