

Forum: Security Council (SC)

Issue: Situation in Afghanistan

Student Officer: Cindy Chen

Position: Deputy President of the Security Council

Introduction

The situation in Afghanistan has been a serious international issue for 20 years now and has drawn great attention from the global community, and still affects us today. With the Afghanistan war happening for over 20 years, the 9/11 attacks acted as a major trigger in causing USA involvement in the situation, thus sparking the bloody 20-year conflict. There are two main parties involved in the war: The United States of America (USA) and the Taliban. The war lasted for 14 years, from 2001 to December 2014, but there have been continuous post-war armed conflicts up to now. Ongoing conflicts between two political parties over the period of time have caused tremendous levels of damage both socially and economically to Afghanistan, putting its people into long term poverty. With its political system in complete tatters, countries such as the US, Russia, UK, France. They took the opportunity to interfere with its system, putting the already undermined country into further complications and causing a significant number of casualties during conflicts.

USA signed an agreement with the Taliban in 2020 to withdraw its troops in 14 months—the USA armed forces should all be withdrawn by August 31, 2021. Also, the peace agreement with the US entails that Afghan government prisons must release “up to 5,000” Taliban fighters from a list that was given to the US some time ago. In return, the Taliban will release 1,000 members of the Afghan security forces. This has caused huge dissatisfaction among some of the countries involved including France and Australia because 400 fighters on the list were known to be responsible for killing their soldiers. The Afghan government also resisted the release of these fighters, but under the sheer pressure from the US, they relented.

The current conflict of Afghanistan continues to claim civilian casualties, the extremists from Taliban and other armed groups have committed crimes against the international Humanitarian Law towards the civilians, include but are not limited to: denying girls education and participation in sports, making females as sex-slaves. The humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is emerging, to population displacement, the medical system collapses, and set-backs to educational accesses. Moreover, with the burden of increasing COVID-19 cases since 2020, the medical infrastructure is even more overwhelmed.

Definition of Key Terms

The Afghanistan War

An international conflict took place between the USA and Afghanistan, together with some other countries to eliminate the extreme terrorists—mostly the Taliban. The war lasted from December 2001—2014.

September 11 attacks

A series of airline hijacking and suicidal attacks against USA conducted by 19 military groups related to Islamic extremists. The traumatic attacks occurred in Washington D.C and New York City especially, has led to significant number of deaths with extensive destructions. This event acted as a trigger to pull USA in effort combating Terrorisms.

Taliban

The word “Taliban” means “students” in English. The Taliban is a religious military organization that refers to itself as “the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan”, waging war within Afghanistan and commanding terrorist attacks in other countries. This group has been internationally condemned for its cruelty and brutal violence towards the Afghan citizens, as a result of its enforcing interpretation of the Islamic Sharia law. This group is a strong follower and enforcer of the Islamic Sharia law, known to be highly restrictive and often violating human rights, and is therefore internationally condemned for its cruelty and violence towards the Afghan citizens. The Taliban and its allies are responsible for 76% of the casualties in Afghanistan, according to the United Nations.

Background Information

The Afghanistan War

Prelude: The September 11 attacks

On September 11, 2001, 4 airplanes were hijacked and crashed in the World Trade Center. Civilians from 78 countries died, the whole international community was mourning for the loss. The French newspaper “Le Monde” stated “We are all Americans” afterwards.

The US government quickly responded by condemning this event on an emergency conference held by the United Nations Security Council, and granted military interference against the terrorists. Although the Taliban government of Afghanistan denied its involvement, evidence

collected by the US government all pointed towards an Islamic terrorist group—"Al Qaeda"—formed in 1988 by Osema Bin Laden. The U.S President George W. Bush demanded the leader at that time—Mohammed Omar to deliver all the leaders of al-Qaeda that are behind this terrorism action. But Mohammed Omar refused that demand, which leded USA to begin the plan for a war.

Osema bin Laden wrote "letter to America" in November, 2002, stating that the aggression against Muslims in many countries by "Zionist crusader alliance and their collaborators" as in USA's past actions in other events in the Middle East were to be blamed. This was the key motive behind the 9/11 attacks. An idea of "USA is weaker now" in the perspectives of the terrorist leaders due to the withdrawal of troops from countries like Vietnam and Somalia, making it the best time for attacks.

First Phase: toppling the Taliban

"The Jawbreaker"—a central intelligence agency team, along with other anti-Taliban allies such as the British special forces—initiated a strategy by entering the country and work with the Northern Alliance—an anti-Taliban military organization supported by countries such as India and Russia. Together the Alliance provided equipments and facilities to the Afghans, air campaigns were also in place. On October 7, 2001, the marking of public start of the action was done by the U.S. and British war planes attacking the Taliban targets. The Northern Alliance overtook a series of Taliban-held towns in the following two months, conducted an intensive search for the Taliban leaders, including Bin Laden—the founder if Al Qaeda and have organized several terrorist attacks. It was during the Battle of Tora Bora when the northern Alliance almost captured bin Laden, but the Taliban leader managed to get away. The first phase of the Afghanistan war ended after March, 2002, by the entrance of troops from other countries, including Canada, France, Germany and Australia.

Second Phase: from 2002 to 2008

This phase is marked by the Americans kept fighting against the Taliban and rebuilding the major facilities in states. A key event for this was when US President George W. Bush announced a "Marshall Plan" for Afghanistan to provide financial assistance and other funding for development. During this period, a recovery aid program was developed by the international community to assist from education, health, and agriculture. The Northern Alliance continued the method of using armed forces against the Taliban. The Taliban preserved their forces and recruiting more people instead of fighting against the Alliance forces. They chose to control countrysides, in order to takeover cities ultimately. The US and other countries did not have the power to destroy the Taliban completely.

Third Phase: from 2009 to 2014

The strategy released by the US President Barack Obama about increasing the number of troops in Afghanistan was a classic counterinsurgency practice, with its purpose being to protect the population from being targeted by the Taliban and help to reform the core insurgents in Afghanistan society. Starting from 2011, the control of security was gradually handed over to the Afghanistan government and army. However, this approach failed as the casualties remained high and are lacked adequate preparation to stop the violation. At the beginning of 2010, the Northern Alliances and more than 20 other countries suffered severe casualties in the war. As the war kept being escalated, the Western countries received domestic political pressure to remove their troops and get themselves out of the dilemma. In December 2014, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) combat mission has officially finished, which signifies the end of the Afghanistan war. Its purpose was to lift Afghan people “out go the darkness and departs and to give hope”. However, it obviously failed since the deaths of 3485 soldiers represented an inefficiency of the mission.

Situation after 2014

2014-2019

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) departed in 2014, and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) was in charge of maintaining security in the country. Although the NATO combat operations had ended, the NATO-led Operation Resolute Support took over as ISAF's replacement. Thousands of NATO troops stayed in Afghanistan to train and advise Afghan government forces, as well as to continue the war against the Taliban as foreign allies.

In early 2015, The Islamic State (IS) group appears in eastern Afghanistan and captures a huge area of Taliban-controlled territory in Nangarhar province in just a few months. Following President Ashraf Ghani's request, US President Barack Obama announced that his country will delay its soldier withdrawal from Afghanistan. Later in Qatar, Taliban leaders and Afghan authorities meet for informal peace talks. Both parties agree to resume discussions at a later date, while the Taliban insist on fighting until all foreign soldiers have left the country.

In 2016, according to the United Nations, over one million Afghans were moving between countries either as a result of internal displacement caused by the war or as a result of neighbor and EU countries forcing them to return home. In the purpose to maintain "precarious security environment," US President Barack Obama announces that 8,400 US troops would remain in Afghanistan through 2017. NATO also agrees to keep the military forces the same and to continue paying local security forces until 2020.

After US president Donald Trump's inauguration , he announced that USA will send more troops to Afghanistan in 2017. This prompted several bomb explosions and ongoing attacks attributed to the Taliban for the next two years, a protracted peace talk between USA and Taliban

was broken down in September, 2019. The US President Donald Trump posted a tweet to cancel the peace talks when an American soldier was killed during cross-fire.

2020-2021: withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan

The Afghan Taliban and the United States signed a peace accord in February, 2020, for a planned pullout of US forces. The US-Taliban peace deal delayed the issue of a political settlement in Afghanistan to direct talks between officials of the Afghan government and various main political factions on the one side, and Taliban representatives on the other. All US armed forces will be withdrawn by September 11, 2021, according to the present U.S. President Joseph Biden.

Despite the peace talks, civilians were maimed and died in the armed conflict throughout the year, and the number of people internally displaced increased. Between January 1 and September 30, according to the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2,177 civilians were killed and 3,822 were injured. The Taliban are not operating alone, the ties between them and other transnational terrorist organizations are stronger today than they have been in prior years.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

United States of America (USA)

The major goal of American objectives in Afghanistan is to reduce the possibility of Afghan territory being exploited for attacks on the US homeland, people, and assets. A corollary is to reduce the likelihood of Afghanistan being used to attack US allies.

The United States has a strong interest in ensuring that Afghanistan's instability does not jeopardize South Asia's nuclear stability in any of the following ways: by spilling over into Pakistan and jeopardizing the security of its nuclear weapons; by entangling Pakistan in Afghanistan's insecurity and diverting Pakistan's attention away from the critical need to improve its internal stability; or by drawing India and Pakistan into a proxy war, which could grow into a serious military clash between the two countries.

Even as the US prepares to leave Afghanistan and revise its involvement strategy in the country over the previous two decades, it still has other interests in the country's internal stability. The goal should be to exit Afghanistan in such a way that the risk of a catastrophic humanitarian disaster is minimized.

Finally, the US has an interest in protecting and enhancing political plurality and human rights in Afghanistan because they are the most effective means of ensuring the country's long-term stability and are compatible with our humanitarian and democratic values. Clearly, the capabilities that the US should dedicate to these numerous goals vary, and they are also dependent on the domestic support which they can produce.

Russia

Russia's purpose is not to end or manage Afghanistan's civil war. Instead, its goals are operational: to preserve Russia's security by containing Afghanistan's "instability," to maintain Russia's presence in Central Asia, and to facilitate Russia's peace attempts.

Since 2001, the United States and NATO have taken most of Moscow's attention in Afghanistan, with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and China playing increasingly larger roles. The brief rapprochement in Afghanistan between Russia and the United States in the early 2000s can be seen through diplomatic engagements in policies. Notably, the US and Russia agreed on which groups to support—the 'Northern Alliance' and the Kabul administration in 2011.

The logic behind Russia's containment approach can hint to some possible future consequences. As the United States prepares to leave Afghanistan, it's feasible that Russia will welcome other third countries prepared to help with its "containment policy" by engaging Afghanistan in parallel ways. If a stronger Chinese presence, for example, helps Moscow maintain its containment policy, the Russian leadership will certainly welcome it.

France

Since the NATO-led war in Afghanistan began, France has taken part in a number of military operations and battles around the nation. In 2002, France re-established diplomatic relations with President Hamid Karzai's Afghan government. France has played a key role in ensuring security in Afghanistan's north-east region as part of the International Security Assistance Force.

The French Embassy in Kabul issued a statement asking "the whole French community" in Afghanistan to leave, citing "the evolving security situation in the country" and Afghanistan's "short-term prospects." It didn't go into detail. France can no longer guarantee safe evacuation, according to the statement.

The declaration comes as the United States prepares to end its 20-year war in Afghanistan, with other NATO forces already departing. Taliban fighters are sweeping across wide regions of Afghanistan, capturing district after district. The outgoing US commander cautioned that rising violence is jeopardizing Afghanistan's chances of a peaceful resolution to decades of conflict.

United Kingdom (UK)

British combat troops left Afghanistan in 2014. British forces had been in Afghanistan since 2001, when they were dispatched as part of a coalition charged with finding al-Qaeda leaders in the response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

In the United Kingdom, media coverage of the conflict – particularly of repatriation ceremonies – contributed to raise public awareness of the conflict. There was rising skepticism regarding the military

intervention's original goals and its chances of establishing peace. Simultaneously, there was an outpouring of sympathy for troops fighting in Afghanistan. New service charities were successful in their fundraising efforts for the war.

The long-term solution to Afghanistan's challenges was increasingly recognized as having to come from within the country. More responsibility was transferred to Afghanistan's own security services and administration. British combat soldiers were withdrawn from Afghanistan in late 2014. Afghan forces took over the Camp Bastion outpost, which had served as the key focus of British military operations in Helmand Province. In Afghanistan, a total of 454 British military members lost. Small numbers of British troops continue to assist the Afghan National Security Forces with training and advice, although they are no longer involved in actual combat operations.

China

On Afghanistan, China has adopted firm, consistent, but low-profile stances. While remaining broadly in line with the international community on the subject of Afghanistan, China's policy remains largely independent that focuses on China's own interests, concerns, and objectives. China maintains stable and positive relations with the Afghan government, participates actively in the country's economic reconstruction, and offers financial and other support to Afghanistan. China supports the international community's efforts in Afghanistan, but abstains from participating militarily.

China does not criticize America's participation in the Afghan war, but it does question the war's efficacy. China also refuses to join the Northern Distribution Network (NDN) of the United States in Afghanistan. Because of its strong relations to the "East Turkistan" organization, China dislikes the Taliban. But it addresses the Taliban cautiously, seeking to prevent direct conflict. China prefers an Afghan-run Afghanistan and hopes that the transition to enhanced Afghan responsibility and ownership in security and civilian matters goes as planned. At the same time, China is prepared for the unexpected.

As a realist, China acknowledges the great obstacles that the Afghans facing in terms of recovery and bringing an end to a decades-long conflict. China understands that the Afghan people will determine their country's final fate. If the situation deteriorates, China will be forced to confront this truth. However, China will make every effort to achieve a favorable outcome.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
11th September 2001	The September 11 attacks
7th October, 2001	Official start of the US and British Invasion in Afghanistan
December 3, 2001 - December 17, 2001	Battle of Tora Bora

2001- early 2002	First Phase of the Afghanistan war
2002-2008	Second Phase of the Afghanistan war
2009-2014	Third Phase of the Afghanistan war
Late 2014	British combat troops withdrawal from Afghanistan
May, 2015	Taliban and Afghan government officials hold informal talks in Qatar
2017	NATO agreed to delay the army withdrawal to 2020
2019	The Taliban control more territory than at any point since 2001
February, 2020	The U.S. and Taliban sign a peace deal that calls for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces in 14 months.
April, 2021	The U.S. President Joseph Biden announced that the complete U.S. armed forces withdrawal from Afghanistan will take place on September 11, 2021.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

United Nations Security Council

- Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the issue of combating terrorism, 20 January 2003 **(S/RES/1456)**
- Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, 12 December 2014 **(S/RES/2189)**
- Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular resolutions, 10 March 2020 **(S/RES/2513)**

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Creation of an Interim International Security and Peacekeeping Force (IISPF)

As part of a multifaceted peace mission, the IISPF may be approved in an UN-sponsored international convention. Managing and monitoring ceasefire provisions; providing security and police protection during the transition period as US and NATO combat troops leave; and assisting in the creation of new integrated Afghan security forces capable of building trust in local

communities and protecting the safety and human rights of minority groups and women are some of the functions Of the interim security force.

Improvements on cultural awareness is generally accepted as a critical component of successful peacekeeping deployments. If the proposed security force in Afghanistan is made up of personnel from neutral third-party Muslim-majority nations like Indonesia and Bangladesh, it will be more reliable and cultural sensitive. Taliban officials have previously urged that US forces be replaced with Muslim peacekeepers, and have promised not to fight such a group.

To ensure international participation, the IISPF would need to function under UN authorization. Countries will only send soldiers to a UN peacekeeping mission that has been approved by the Security Council. The force would be in place for a short time until the transition process was completed and a new governmental system and integrated Afghan security and police forces were established. The United States and its NATO allies should agree to contribute to the temporary force's funding as well as supply equipment, logistical support, and training. Following the UN peacekeeping concept, command of the force might be given to commanders from Muslim-majority troop-contributing countries. NATO and the US might then assist in the formation, equipping, and training of new Afghan security forces. Even for now, the efficacy of IIPS on forming this security force has been lower since the Taliban are nearly undefeatable at some extent, and they have more people with more time.

Afghan Ownership of Afghanistan's Future

First, localized bottom-up strategies that recognize Afghanistan's various constitution and internal regions and are adapted to solve those particular challenges should be prioritized. Second, solutions should be Afghan-led and implemented, but with US supervision that holds Afghanistan responsible for the outcomes. While pursuing vital national interests, the United States and its coalition partners must allow and encourage Afghan initiatives. Third, solutions should be long-lasting and scalable. The Afghan government must anticipate a reduction in donor support and develop and implement remedies without relying on excessive US or coalition cash commitments.

Finally, once initiatives have been developed, they should be implemented in locations that are most likely to succeed. Prior to full-scale deployment, proofs of concept or "confidence objectives" should be optimized to enhance the resilience of solutions. Aside from the military's clear obligation to exert pressure on the Taliban, coalition forces possess a range of features that should enable them to aid Afghan growth. They have access to less-secure areas of the nation, have formed contacts with Afghan leaders, and have formidable intelligence assets, all of which make them vital to the facilitation of a political settlement.

Reconciliation and Reintegration

Due to the Taliban's splintered structure, the Afghan government should take a deliberate and focused strategy to pressing the Taliban in areas where government influence is more vulnerable, while also adopting a “bottom-up and top-down” approach to reconciliation efforts.

The possibility of a substantial number of former insurgents, along with Afghanistan's growing youth population, raises the concern for social instability and radicalization to be driven back and intensified in the future. To prevent future insurgencies or increased criminal activity, investments in economic and human capital development must be made simultaneously in order to create a tangible opportunity for the youth population and former insurgents. A locally oriented program based on a national model provides an effective example, where it supports local infrastructure development, provides work opportunities to former Taliban as positive reinforcement, and teaching basic skills for future employment and discouraging potential radicalism in the Taliban.

Afghanistan Narrative and Influence Operations

The ability of the Afghan government to organize the community through influence operations will be the foundation for progress in Afghanistan. To achieve such progress, a comprehensive and long-term strategy should be taken that allows the Afghans to take matters into their own hands.

The coalition should support Afghan-led messaging that uses Islam and culture to tell a better tale in order to boost narrative and influence operations. The messages must appeal to emotions and be backed up by actions through proper dissemination platforms.

Information campaigns against the Taliban must be coordinated with larger strategic objectives. Putting an enormous amount of social pressure on local Taliban targets/individual Taliban leaders to reach a reconciliation could bring about significant change. A psychological operation might be created to generate anxiety about the capacity of Taliban members' family to remain in Pakistan to reinforce the narrative.

The Transition of Roles in Afghanistan

Most crucially, the alliance must continue to hand over control of the mission to its Afghan partners, or the US will be back in Afghanistan seventeen years from now seeking to solve the same problems. If countries don't encourage Afghan independence

and legitimate governance, Afghanistan will continue to rely on foreign presence and support to function beyond the current Resolute Support Mission.

Furthermore, the Afghanistan government must devote efforts to increase on international collaborations through the establishment of ties with teammates to promote further corporations.

Possible Solutions

Putting specialists in charge of development

To induce Taliban insurgents to reconcile or achieve an agreement, a delicate balance of rewards and sticks will be required. In order to do this, rebels must be convinced to make concessions in a way that does not alienate those who have stayed loyal to the Afghan government. Some reintegration will most likely occur naturally at the local level, while others may necessitate centralized government action. To provide the best conditions for talks, the Afghan government must continue military and political pressure on the Taliban while also giving viable, appealing, and practicable alternatives for individuals who choose to stop fighting.

Economic and development assistance is fundamental to ensuring a long-term peace in Afghanistan. Much of the money has been spent by military authorities and units who have little grasp of development ideas and best practices. Assistance from the United States to Afghanistan should be planned to achieve significant development goals, controlled and managed by development professionals, and evaluated based on its influence on the country's growth.

Assistance with conditions

Afghanistan requires foreign assistance to survive, therefore economic aid is a significant point of pressure. Any direct assistance to the Afghan government should be conditional on progress toward goals such as constitutional safeguards for women and girls, security sector reform, good governance, and the rule of law.

Getting rid of waste and inefficiency

The administration should keep aid flows completely visible not only to donor countries and citizens, but also to the Afghan government and intended beneficiaries, and ensure that they are subject to strict evaluation and assessment requirements. When it comes to aid flows, the administration should be fully transparent not only to the benefactor and citizens, but to the beneficiaries and the Afghan government as well. Having strict evaluation and assessment requirements in the rehabilitation process is also key to a reliable and efficient recovery.

Bibliography

- "Afghanistan at 'Dangerous TURNING Point', UN ENVOY Warns Security Council || UN NEWS." *United Nations*, United Nations, news.un.org/en/story/2021/08/1097312.
- "Afghanistan Profile - Timeline." *BBC News*, BBC, 9 Sept. 2019, www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12024253.
- "Afghanistan War." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/event/Afghanistan-War.
- Desk, News. "A Historical Timeline of Afghanistan." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 4 May 2011, www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/asia-jan-june11-timeline-afghanistan.
- "Everything You Need to Know about Human Rights in Afghanistan." *Everything You Need to Know about Human Rights in Afghanistan | Amnesty International*, www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/.
- "France Urges Compatriots to Leave Afghanistan Immediately." *AP NEWS*, Associated Press, 13 July 2021, apnews.com/article/europe-france-afghanistan-6198199613c398beb6b6a007cb12b4fe.
- "Getting Peace Right in Afghanistan: A Political Solution to a Military Problem." *Atlantic Council*, 20 Aug. 2019, www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/getting-peace-right-in-afghanistan-a-political-solution-to-a-military-problem/.
- Goodson, Larry P. "The U.S. and Afghanistan after 2014." *Asian Survey*, vol. 55, no. 2, 2015, pp. 249–272., doi:10.1525/as.2015.55.2.249.
- Joshi, David Cortright and Madhav, et al. "Securing a Plan for Ending the War in Afghanistan." *IPI Global Observatory*, 16 Mar. 2021, theglobalobservatory.org/2021/03/securing-plan-for-ending-war-afghanistan/.
- May 14, 2020. "Support Long-Term Afghan-Led Solutions." *Friends Committee On National Legislation*, www.fcnl.org/updates/2020-05/support-long-term-afghan-led-solutions.
- "Reframing Russia's AFGHANISTAN POLICY." *Foreign Policy Research Institute*, www.fpri.org/article/2021/07/reframing-russias-afghanistan-policy/.
- "Up for Debate: US Afghanistan Policy." *Middle East Institute*, www.mei.edu/debate-us-afghanistan-policy.
- "What Was the British Role in Afghanistan?" *Imperial War Museums*, www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-was-the-british-role-in-afghanistan.
- Zucchini, David. "The War in Afghanistan: How It Started and How It Is Ending." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 22 Apr. 2021, www.nytimes.com/article/afghanistan-war-us.html.
- Bureau, A. B. P. N. (2021, August 16). *Afghanistan crisis: From 2019 US-Taliban peace talks In DOHA to fall OF Kabul: TIMELINE*. News. <https://news.abplive.com/news/world/afghanistan-crisis-from-us-taliban-peace-talks-to-return-of-islamic-state-timeline-1476534>.

Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. (n.d.). *Northern alliance*. Encyclopædia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Northern-Alliance>.

Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. (n.d.). *Osama bin Laden*. Encyclopædia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Osama-bin-Laden>.

History.com Editors. (2010, August 13). *Reaction to 9/11*. History.com.
<https://www.history.com/topics/21st-century/reaction-to-9-11>.

TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Updated: Sep 11, 2020. (n.d.). *What, why and how of 9/11 terror ATTACKS: All you need to know - times of India*. The Times of India.
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/what-why-and-how-of-9/11-terror-attacks-all-you-need-to-know/articleshow/78052276.cms>.

Appendices

Appendix I:

Afghanistan: Why is there a war?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-49192495>

Appendix II:

UN security Council reports on Afghanistan

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/afghanistan/>