

Introduction

It is come upon that 2011 has a turning point to the international military and political campaign lead by USA since a decade at Afghanistan. On July 2011 , Afghanistan commenced to undertake the security tasks for major residence centers within the context of transitional common plan between NATO & Afghanistan which shall be accomplished by 2014. the essential hand over synchronized with the beginning of the proposed withdrawal of the US military troops from Afghanistan following the military increase which added more 30,000 US soldiers at Afghanistan within 2010 for stop the crawl of Taliban and to build up the capabilities of the Afghani government .

Both major events that give a gesture to the commencement of a new strategy for the complex efforts that seek the achievement of the stability in Afghanistan . however , it cannot be measured only upon several of the governorates that have been delivered to the Afghani leadership or upon the extent of the withdrawal of the foreign troops within three coming years . There are other variables affects the situation in Afghanistan and the region . These variables include the capability of the Afghani national security and the contribution of the effective regional entities within the efforts of achieving the stability in Afghanistan as well as the progress of the conciliation and remerging within the state . The transitional phase has been established upon vast and deeply rooted international relationships and based on long termed international support in which Afghanistan continuing the development of its local abilities for the performance of liable and permanent transition .

Within the experiments of the past three years , it is unexpected to reach a solution to the dispute in Afghanistan by one step but it is a result of extended and complicated process . It is expectable that the transitional process has extendable procedure my overcome the specified date in 2014 .

The current situation in Afghanistan has been developed along several years due to the local and international interactions for confronting the political and security challenges in the country . This date remains a conclusive factor in the future . no military either foreign or local troops shall win much unless the Afghani government proofs its ability to control on its lands as well as to gain the confidence of the people and to prevent sneaking and subrogation from abroad . therefore , the complete

security transition in 2014 is not a guarantee for the peace and stability in Afghanistan. In addition , the conclusion of a peace treaty with Taliban itself cannot be a great step for permanent peace within the region .

It is difficult to achieve permanent peace in Afghanistan except by finding out a end-state acceptable to the Afghani people and not prejudice the legal security interests for the other effective entities within and outside the region . It requires the treatment of the national, regional and international fears as it is emerged by the situation in Afghanistan . so , the key is to achieve this target which is an integrated strategy includes the military strategy with the political and developmental strategies .

In order to identify these strategies , the Afghani community has to gather efforts for achieving the ambition of the people instead of the imposing it by the aid program based on the offer and on the success of this strategy based on the resources and upon good Afghani leadership and international cooperation and the most important thing is time . Due to the local and regional political and security dynamics , the transition process shall be multi-aspects and also complicated .

This research reviews the required political and strategic conditions for the permanent transition of the security liability in Afghanistan by 2014 within renewable strategy by USA and international aid troops for establishing security in Afghanistan (ISAF) . This research deals with the long term effects of the transition process on peace and stability in Afghanistan and its surroundings .

Overview

Since 2001 , the conditions have been developed in Afghanistan from relatively simple situation after the end of the struggle to complicated threaten environment distanced with terrorism and insurrection as well as several challenges confronting the establishment of the nation . This increased complication confused the Afghani government and the contributing countries and hinders the development of any unified vision on long termed basis for the nation and people . the parties dealt with all resulted cases with different methods as the operations for each side have been compromised by the interactions towards the events instead of the strategic project that are aiming to the support of long termed targets . so the bad coordination for the establishment of the state and to achieve the stability that lead to the default in treating the lack of security and the increase of the high violence cases which reached its peek since the over

thrown of Taliban in 2001. now , it is difficult to solve the huge challenges by weapons and the money from the western countries as is has been delivered randomly . The local, regional and international considerations for the Afghani conflict interfere in non separated way and require integrated strategy and international cooperation .

In 2009 , Barak Obama , the US president decided to send 30,000 additional soldiers of the US troops to Afghanistan as part of a strategy for stopping Taliban and building up the ability of the Afghani government that give the chance to USA to begin the withdrawal of its troops on July 2011. the military leap following it that increased the number of the international aid troops for the establishment of the security (ISAF) leaded by USA to more than 140,000 soliders (including 100,000 US members) and the new stability strategy that based on the residence that is considered the first serious efforts for fighting the insurrection throughout the existing war since nine years .

London International conference held on January 2010 adopted new road map for Afghanistan as the major points are the transition of the security liability to the Afghani government and to support the capabilities of the national security in Afghanistan as well as to support the Afghani government plan to the national conciliation . the meeting launched what called " Kabul Operation " that is lead by the Afghani people aiming to quick enabling the country to rule itself with liability government and to limit depending on the international community and to support its security strength as well as to safeguard the best rights for all citizens .

This operations that also included the held of the national consultative council of peace (Loya Jirga) on June 2010 who adopted the commencement of the peace talks with the repellants as it reached its peak at the international conference at Kabul on July 2010 as the Afghani government offered the details of the transition under Afghani leadership .

At Kabul conference , the president Karazai expressed his wish to view the Afghani national security troops to take the leadership at the security operations all over Afghanistan by the end of 2014 . NATO supported such trend and presented the commitments with Afghanistan to prepare the security conditions and capabilities to the Afghani government to practice its authority all over the Afghanistan.

Kabul conference approved three years plan for identifying and executing the priorities which is a plan based on the strategy of the Afghani national development for 2008 . The new plan identifying the Afghani national priorities in five major fields : security , ruling , law applicability , economic and social development , conciliation and requalification and the regional cooperation .

This operation has been approved within the Nato summit at Lisboan on November 2010 , the presidents of the states confessed with the achieved progress at Afghanistan that leads to the transition . The Afghani borne the complete liability and the security leadership . At the early of 2011 , after the evaluation and taking common decision between Afghanistan and Nato .

Later of the same year , a regional conference had been held at Istanbul on 2 / 11 / 2011 , in the presence of representatives from Afghanistan and twelve neighbor countries , they approved a protocol for terrorism fighting, drugs dealing and activities of the armed within Afghanistan and its surroundings . However what called " Istanbul protocol " did not satisfy the expectations of the Afghani people to reach a binding commitment from its neighbor countries to remove the bases of the repellants from its lands . The conference also failed to agree to establish regional group such as (OSCE) for supervising the execution of the regional obligations and facilitate the regional economic integration within the initiative of the new silk way supported by USA . The poor results of the meeting reduced the potentiality of achieving important achievements at the grand conference at Bun on December 2011 that based on the transitional process in Afghanistan and the obligations of the international community in supporting the Afghani peace and development after 2014 .

On 5 / 12 / 2011 , after ten years of over throw of Taliban regime at Afghanistan , about one hundred countries have been met at Bun for talking about the future of Afghanistan after 2014 . The participants undertook to achieve the security and the political and financial long support to Afghanistan for keeping its stability after the withdrawal of the foreign troops by the end of 2014. On the other hand , the Afghani government restrict obligations for supporting the essence of the law , corruption fighting and the promotion of the democratic institutions and the fair ruling . However, the conference has been boycotted by Pakistan on objection to mistaken US air strike on November 2011 as 11 Pakistani soldiers have been killed nearby the Afghani borders .

Islam Abad is deemed the most affect role in terminating the insurrection in Afghanistan due to its relation with the Afghani repellants who use safe shelters in Pakistan within the attacks through the borders .

The other relapse to the conciliation process in Afghanistan is the assassination of Burhan Eddin Rbani , chief Afghani negotiator and the ex-president of the state on September by a suicide bomber from Taliban pretended to be peace envoy . This led to the weakness of the previous expectations that the conference shall announce specific progress to political settlement between Afghanistan and insurrection by Taliban .

Although Bun conference ensured that the transfer of the security liability in Afghanistan shall not mean to leave the country , the grantor countries did not present specific obligations for supporting Afghanistan at what named " Conversion decade " (2014 – 2024) . The Afghani president , Hamed Karazai estimated the needs of his country from annual external aids with an amount of 10 billion USD after 2014. The conference left major questions without any answers : how can the international community guarantee the stability of Afghanistan upon the withdrawal of the foreign troops by 2014 within the conditions that a political settlement has not been reached . While the Afghani national security forces lacks the ability to deal with the threatens effectively ? It is expectable to deal with some of these cases at the meeting of Nato summit on May 2012 followed by the grantors conference at Tokyo on July .

The transition process is based on several hypothesis :

- That the Afghani national security forces owns the ability for dealing with the security threatens separately or within the decrease of the US forces .
- To move forward the conciliation in Afghanistan to such point to decrease the threat level .
- To remove the shelters of Taliban in Pakistan or to reduce it by cooperation with the Pakistani Government .
- To advance towards the execution of the political reforms as committed by the Afghani government in part of the transition process and to make the government represent widely and be liable before the people .

The Transition : to what ?

- The effective authorities at the Afghani political scene are seeking for achieving time gaining in Afghanistan and the region within the non existence of common vision for the final targets by 2015 and later . It is clear that the strategic efforts for any alliance has no identification to the final target to be always common between all the interested parties . Afghanistan is not out of this base . The vision of the final target is related to the strategic objectives for the various effective authorities including Nato , USA , Afghanistan , regional countries . Whereas the permanent peace and stability in the country is the aim for Afghanistan , it is deemed as a means for ensuing the security interests of USA and Nato in the region . The regional effective authorities support the peace in Afghanistan but the same that serve its different objectives .
- The transfer of the security liability to the hands of the authorities in Afghanistan by 2014 and the institutional support of the national security abilities in Afghanistan as well as the support of the Afghani government plan are the common known objectives of the Nato forces by the leadership of USA . As for the obligation level of the Nato to achieve the stability in Afghanistan by 2014 is unclear and based on the ambiguous regional and international developments .
- The visions differ between the effective parties about the final objective and the difference of the insistence and their unequal obligation for dealing with the struggle that form the selection of the proper strategy . As per the case in Vietnam , USA failed to determine the correct final objective regarding the strategic and operational aspect in Afghanistan . this led the leaders establish final target to them which served their interests , then the international interference in the building of the state as an idea came later within the struggle with the international terrorism as to eliminate the danger that threaten USA as emerged from the Afghani lands .
- previously , the absence of common vision about Afghanistan caused a hinder prevented the distinction between means and targets . It is always the means determines the objective and the tactics move the strategy and in all cases , the offer determines the request as well as the short termed necessities are always to be taken as prior to the long termed priorities . this failed vision led to a question by several people about the operation led by USA , if it desire to secure Afghanistan or to reform southern Asian completely or simply to prepare the conditions for an exist from

liability . but as per the experiments of the past ten years , the unification of the efforts and the coordination of the activities of the interested who have various abilities and different political interests in hard and dynamic environment that has been proven as impossible . The key of the success in the future is a common vision for the final targets in Afghanistan and upon the local capabilities for achieving such objectives .

- Both vital national interests of USA are the defeat of Al Qaeda and the other terrorists who are threat through the national borders to the US lands and its alliance and to prevent these groups to get the nuclear substances . Upon those vital interests , USA put a major objective represented in dismantling, weaken and defeat Al Qaeda and to prevent it coming back to Afghanistan and Pakistan . These vital interests and the basic objectives are indicate to Pakistan not Afghanistan . At Pakistan , there were the leader of Al Qaeda and the nuclear weapons . Despite that USA has no vital interest in Afghanistan , the instability in Afghanistan shall bring trouble in Pakistan . In addition to the existence of the launch point in Afghanistan helps USA to achieve stability in Pakistan .