**Civilian Casualties: A Multi-Purpose Insurgency Tool**

Civilian casualties are a tragic reality of counter-insurgency campaigns in Afghanistan. There have always been debates at the policy level about the degree of force commanders of counter-insurgency forces should assume in an effort to protect civilians from harm. Further, it is a major concern that counter-insurgency forces bear the cost for civilian casualties even when they are caused by insurgent groups. In Afghanistan, civilian casualties have been rising since 2009 in Afghanistan. As a result, in the first half of 2018, 1,433 civilians have been killed and injured in suicide and complex attacks in Afghanistan. According to the UNAMA mid-year assessment report, more civilians have been killed in the first six months of 2019 than in any year so far in 2019 when UNAMA started systematic monitoring. Nangarhar and Kabul provinces have witnessed the most civilian casualties and they have been the top target of the ISKh and terrorist groups.

However, preventing civilian casualties have been one of the top goals of the Afghan government and the international community. However, the Afghan government and the international community not only have not been able to decrease and manage this critical issue but Afghan insurgents have worsened the issue of civilian casualties.

**Why is it so difficult to Prevent Civilian Casualties?**

Insurgents in Afghanistan hide inside of the population. When this happens, civilians die when the ANSF or the international community forces fight in such cases. In such cases, it doesn’t matter how much training, how restrictive the rules of engagement may be, or how much of a presence the occupying power may have. Civilian deaths are part of the collateral damage of war.

Policies and practices to minimize civilian harm

Military experts believe civilian harm—death, injury and damage to property—can be avoided or minimized through many different methods. Choosing an appropriate weapon system, functions warhead fuse and delivery system; considering the distance from which a weapon is launched; and the angle and timing of a weapon’s entry into the body through injury mechanisms. There are different policies and practices when implementing different levels of protection, which are, or even how small of a presence the occupying power may have. Policies and practices should be shared with armed actors and adjusted to different situations.

Summing up, the topic relating between the civilian casualties and violence in Afghanistan is characterized by three important facts: (1) there is a positive relationship between violence and the international community forces in an area and that relationship is much stronger for NATO-caused civilian casualties than for insurgent-caused civilian casualties. The attacks, which are similar in terms of trends in violence, not short-term fluctuations. (2) The relationship between civilian casualties and violence does not appear to be consistent across different areas.

Preventing civilian casualties is a critical challenge before the international community forces in Afghanistan. As we can see, there is a positive relationship between violence and the international community forces in an area and that relationship is much stronger for NATO-caused civilian casualties than for insurgent-caused civilian casualties. The attacks, which are similar in terms of trends in violence, not short-term fluctuations. (3) The relationship between civilian casualties and violence does not appear to be consistent across different areas.

By Mohammed Gul Sahibbzada

There has been a year of extreme weather events, from the ‘Beast from the East’ that froze much of the United Kingdom in March to Hurricane Florence in September and Typhoon Mangkhut in the Philippines. Scientists generally hesitate to say that any particular extreme weather event is caused by climate change, but the overall trend is clear: The number and intensity of extreme weather events are increasing. The impact of these events on people and the environment is also increasing. The impact of these events on people and the environment is also increasing. The impact of these events on people and the environment is also increasing. The impact of these events on people and the environment is also increasing.

By Daniel Litvin

That backlash could come in a variety of forms. Divestment campaigns are likely to gain steam as shareholder activism against the fossil-fuel industry becomes more widespread. Lawsuits could begin to extend further beyond the US, ultimately leading to more countries and companies starting to re-examine their investments in fossil fuels. Protest movements to disrupt on-shore operations could become more widespread as governments around the world begin to face increased pressure to act on climate change. In addition, a broader and longer-lasting response to climate change could come in the form of carbon taxes. This could include a carbon tax on goods that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, or even a tax on the right to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide. This could include a carbon tax on goods that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, or even a tax on the right to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide. This could include a carbon tax on goods that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, or even a tax on the right to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide.

Why should anyone shed tears for Big Oil and its investors? After all, as climate scientists point out, the planet’s average temperature has increased by 1.2 degrees Celsius since the industrial revolution, which is already causing extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, heat waves, or droughts. Moreover, as awareness of climate change spreads, the fossil-fuel industry is faced with a severe reputational crisis. In addition, investors are increasingly questions the long-term viability of fossil fuels. This is because climate scientists predict that the world will need to transition away from fossil fuels in order to avoid dangerous levels of climate change. In fact, the government of New Zealand recently banned all future off-shore operations could become more widespread as governments around the world begin to face increased pressure to act on climate change. In addition, a broader and longer-lasting response to climate change could come in the form of carbon taxes. This could include a carbon tax on goods that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, or even a tax on the right to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide. This could include a carbon tax on goods that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, or even a tax on the right to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide.

Storm Warning for the Fossil-Fuel Industry