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**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Mapping Terrorism and Policy: Reshaping U.S. Foreign Policy towards War on Terror 2001-2010**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research explores that the U.S. Foreign policy was re-established as a way of punishing terrorist groups in the aftermath of 9/11, with the initiation of War on Terrorism (WOT) in 2001. The U.S. continued spending billions of dollars in its effort to secure safety for its citizens. The Bush and Obama administrations took numerous actions such as diplomatic actions, democracy, laws, and resolutions, state sponsor policies, financial control, and economic sanctions, intelligence, covert, and military action, drone policies, foreign partnerships, alliances, and aid as the principal instruments in fighting against terrorism. The military actions conducted in especially in Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan greatly aided in preventing the spread of terror and to track the movement of terrorist resources. This explanatory and qualitative study opines that Washington should enhance the alliances and confidence of its allies to proper materialize its policy, hence, they can get fruitful results against the WOT.

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**KEYWORDS**      Afghanistan, Taliban, Terrorism, U.S. Foreign Policy, War on Terror

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**Introduction**

The fighting against the terrorism have a long history since centuries, however, the U.S.-led major war on terror (WOT) started in response to the World Trade Centre's attack by the terrorists on September 11, 2001. Soon after this tragedy, the American leadership found the Al-Qaida and his leadership (Osama Bin Laden) as the key responsible of this attack, hence, decided to destroy them for their terrorist activity. Under the WOT umbrella, the U.S. leadership took the various actions such as military, democratic, diplomatic, alliances and intelligence actions and many more as well.

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The WOT was not one that was purely military-based; there were also networks, supports systems, leadership structures and other factors that influenced the strength of the terrorist organization. The U.S. was not only fighting physically but was also putting in place measures that would see the support and networks of terrorist groups cut off. WOT was a means through which the U.S. would see the implementation of laws, policies, and regulations meant to cut off terrorist actions across the world (Boyle, 2008). For the Bush Administration, the only way lives would be saved through the complete elimination of terrorist groups. The best strategy adopted for this was the isolation and localization of all terrorist activities so that its destruction could be speedy and effective through sustained actions. President Bush stated that "No group or nation should mistake America's

intentions: We will not rest until terrorist groups of global reach have been found, have been stopped, and have been defeated" (Nawab, et. al. 2021; Boyle, 2008). The U.S. government had every instrument of statecraft at its disposal when fighting against terrorism.

### Diplomatic Actions

The U.S. is known to be a diplomatic nation that has, over the years become one of the most influential nations in the world; this has been possible through the relationships it continues to maintain with other nations. In the fight against terrorism, this is the first instrument that the U.S. used to its favor. According to (Berschinski, 2007), the Bush Administration took to enacting more strategic actions to ensure the problems were solved. For many years, the States had built diplomatic relationships with other nations, and in the wake of these attacks, the U.S. joined in anti-terrorism meetings. It acted as a motivator steering other nations against terrorism.

Similarly, the nation tried to develop diplomatic relations with the Taliban while negotiating with them; on the other hand, through other diplomatic relations, the U.S. coerced and built pressure on the Taliban Regime through peace talks (Shah, Yousafzai, & Nelson, 2018). Among these actions was the opening of the Taliban Afghanistan Political Office in Doha, Qatar, the release and exchange of five Taliban members from Guantanamo Bay Prison for American Prisoners of war, and lastly, the removal of sixty-four names belonging to Taliban Members that were listed as terrorists under the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1988 and 1989. Of these names, four of them belonged to Taliban Members who were part of the Taliban's Peace Council (Shah, Yousafzai, & Nelson, 2018) & Muzaffar, et. al. 2020).



Figure 1.

The Taliban sent a delegation to Moscow for talks and have met US officials BBC News, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-46865955>.

### Democratic Actions

The instability within nations has gradually fuelled uprisings that could easily lead to terrorist development in many of these countries. Terrorism arose because of instability in Afghanistan (Santos & Teixeira, 2013). To fight it, the U.S. treated democracy as the best antidote to the WOT. Democracy gives all nations across the world, stability, and peace. It is the key through which insecurity and global radicalism are extinguished. The Bush Administration used this instrument to its advantage (US State Department, 2006). Through effective democracy and freedom, they were able to control any regional clashes, conflicts, and terrorist activities in a particular region. The WOT is depicted as one that can easily be won should support democracy spread not just in the U.S. but also across the world. The beliefs of the U.S. were expounded to other countries as it stated any country seeking democracy, that is political reforms, power in parliament, development of independent policies, an honest justice system, freedom of the press and a free and active civil society, should be supported (US State Department, 2010).

Fundamental changes were also made to the nature in which aid was given to developing countries. President Bush developed an unprecedented emergency relief fund comprised of 15 billion dollars. The relief fund was to be offered to countries struggling with HIV/AIDS and other epidemics; however, it was to be issued in form of a grant instead of a loan. Additionally, to reduce corruption in certain states and enhance democracy in that Nation, the U.S. pleaded with the international community to provide food, clean water, education that was accessible and free, training of educators and administrators, technological supply and funding (US State Department, 2006). Through these, such nations were able to strengthen their economy, political environment and diplomatic ties to other nations. All these changes were to be enacted in and oppressive governments should they accept the terms issued. The funds to be issued to such nations in need were also to be developed through the partnership made between the U.S. and other democratic nations across the globe. For those nations that actively violated the terms if democracy, then their aid and funding would be frozen. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) would be promoted in countries where the governments are eagerly fighting corruption, accountability and the rule of law in the nation (Sauvant et al., 2012). With the aid of international organizations, these democratic strategies would be implemented, and terrorism thwarted through these strategies. Any nations that worked against these interests and promoted the continuous violation of human rights through the reign of tyranny, therefore, promoting such acts as terrorism, instability, poverty, corruption, and lack of freedom would see the unity of allied democratic countries fighting against them (Sauvant et al., 2012).

### Alliance/Partnership with Foreign Nations

The Bush administration firmly believed that a world where great powers compete instead of prepare for war would provide better chances in the war against terrorism. For this reason, the administration sought to build alliances and partnerships with other nations to ensure that the reach of terrorists was slowly being limited with the spread of allied partnerships (US State Department, 2010). All partnerships have their own merits and demerits, and for most of the alliances, they agreed on WOT. It is due to the spread of international terrorism that many nations were willing to form a coalition with the U.S. Even nations that have never seen eye to eye with the U.S. on matters politics joined the U.S. to condemn acts of terrorism; this, of course, is Russia and China (Ruohonen & Kimppa, 2019) & (Muzaffar, et. al. 2018) These nations all demanded the execution of Osama Bin Laden. It is from these coalitions that the U.S. increased its coalitions under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

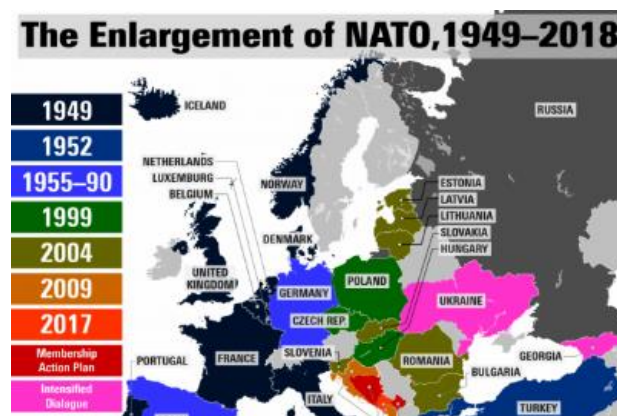


Figure 2.

Enlargement of NATO from 1949-2018 (Smith, 2019), <https://mronline.org/2019/01/02/is-russia-imperialist/>.

After 2001, the U.S. enlarged the membership of NATO offering willing and eligible nations an opportunity to join the alliance and partner with the U.S. These nations all agree that the war against terror is one that they should all participate in and ensure terrorism is removed from the face of the earth (Miller, 2012). The Bush administration strongly encouraged the international community to fight against terrorists and ensure the safety of citizens. The U.S. also presented opportunities to nations that were weak and unable to cope with such threats from terrorist organizations. By joining the WOT, these nations would be eligible for aid provision enhancing the capability of the state to fight against such threats within their country (US State Department, 2003).

A three-step strategy was issued with the alliance of such nations to fight against terrorism. The first step was to provide law enforcement that would aid in the capture, detention, and prosecution of persons suspected and identified as terrorists. The second step would involve the U.S. focusing on the growth and development of decisive military strength, intelligence centers, and specialized intelligence resources and technology to be used in the defeat of terrorist networks. Lastly, the U.S. would cooperate with all its partners and international security organizations to ensure the plan remains aggressive across the globe, eliminating any sources of finances and preventing terrorist growth in the world (Miller, 2012).

Under these alliances and partnerships, member states have been able to shoulder the weight and burden of eliminating terrorism across the world. Each member state defends its allied partners and aims to attain the same common objectives and goals under WOT.

### **Laws and Resolutions**

The U.S. Foreign Policy also included criminal laws and resolutions that the U.S. intended to enact throughout the world. These laws counter the actions of criminals and have consequently led to the prosecution of terrorists (Simeon, 2019). One of the critical laws passed by the United Nations Council was the resolution, number 1368 of September 2001; this resolution states that any person found to have participated in any manner towards the implementation of the 9/11 attacks should be prosecuted and punished. The punishment for this should be delivered even using military force. The Resolution S.J. Res-23 of September 18, 2011 mirrors Res-1368 in that it stipulates all nations, institutions, and persons that aid or harbors terrorist persons or organizations are to be dealt with using all necessary and appropriate force available (Grimmett, 2006).

Since the September 2001 attacks, President Bush signed and agreed to various sanctions. In October 2001, he signed the Patriot Act that was meant to counter any terrorist activities by detecting, disrupting, and saving American people from terrorist organizations (Jenkins, Willis, & Han, 2016). Investigations have been conducted to identify nations that sponsor or cooperate with terrorist organizations. Sanctions have been recommended for non-cooperative nations. Pakistan and Greece are among the nations highly suspected of these two actions. The U.S. National Commission on Terrorism (NTC) 2001 in their report stated that there were more recorded terrorist activities in the two nations than there were in others. Out of the 146 activities recorded in Greece, only one was solved. To resolve the current issue under the two-nation, the U.S. recommends Public Law (P.L.) 104-132 sanction banning arms sale to such nations till they become cooperative and becoming ineligible for the U.S. Visa Waiver Program. Under this report, other sanctions were also enacted (Bush, 2001; Jenkins, Willis, & Han, 2016). These included Presidential Decision Directives (PDD's) 39 and 62 being re-established for the same purpose (Armistead & Malone, 2004).

Additionally, international security agencies meant to work against these uncooperative nations are tasked with the responsibility of ensuring they work against terrorist activities and operations. All these laws and sanctions are to work together in detecting any activities that include money laundering, sponsoring, or aiding any terrorist activities that include logistical, financial, political, or social against the U.S. All these are backed up in a report issued by the U.S. Department of Defense (Ronczkowski, 2017). In 2003, the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Terrorism recommended that all nations should be issued with a strict rule to join the WOT. The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373 also stipulated that other countries are responsible for participating and ensuring that terrorist activities are worked against in their government (Ronczkowski, 2017).

### **States Sponsors Policy**

The success of any terrorist organization depends on it having finances. Often such organizations have sponsor states who provide finances and military support. The United States re-established the foreign policy in a bid to limit access to the States by these Sponsor States. In the 1990s, a list of nations that were noted to be repeated 'state sponsors.' The U.S. secretary general banned any act of support or military aid to Sudan, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, Cuba, and Iraq. All these countries provided they enact laws that counter-terrorism will be given support once they enact the U.S. Laws against terrorism (Pillar, 2004).

As evident with the Laws and Resolutions, the Foreign Policy was also against state sponsors. The Bush administration aimed to resist these nations and considered them hostile states to the U.S. The U.S Security Decision Directive (NSDD) was among the policies that aimed to punish such states. Afghanistan, Iran, and Syria are amongst the top three nations that have been declared hostile nations towards the United States. The United States has also stated that sanctions will be imposed on both Pakistan and Greece because they are uncooperative to the anti-Terrorism laws (National Commission on Terrorism, 2000). The U.S. through its foreign policy has been able to ban any technological, military or arms-related sale to these nations in a bid to stop international terrorism. Even though Afghanistan is not on the list of nations considered hostile towards the U.S., all sanctions have been enacted against the as the U.S. does not recognize the Taliban Government (Perl, 2001a; Perl, 2001b). Nationals and persons that belong to the list of countries noted as wholly or half-way cooperative are required to attain a Visa if they are to visit the U.S. Countries, not in the list are not entitled to the program and hence can visit the U.S. without the visa (Perl, 2001a).

### **Economic Sanctions and Financial Control**

As mention above, finance is a crucial factor driving the finance of terrorist activities. International terrorism has gradually risen due to the ability of terror sympathizers to sponsor terror cells in different organizations. Looking back at the events that led to the 9/11 attacks, a lot of it is tied to Al-Qaeda, and the financial aid Osama Bin Laden provided to many terror cells across the world. To crush the growth of these acts, the U.S. focused on financial control and economic sanctions within the Foreign Policy between 2001 and 2010 (Ruohonen & Kimppa, 2019). The first action the United States enacted was to block the movement and owned property of the state that was suspected to be housing, aiding or sponsoring terrorist activities. The second action the U.S. took was to ban any material or asset assistance that was being issued to the terrorist state (Pillar, 2004; Crews, & Tarzi, 2008). A list of such properties and materials includes funds, charities, any services, financial opportunities, technologies, software, and any import or export activities to the State were blocked. These policies and sanctions have been enacted the hardest on

Afghanistan and the Taliban Regime except for medicine, medical equipment, and agricultural items (Ruohonen & Kimppa, 2019).

The enactment of these financial controls and sanctions saw over 600 bank accounts, and over 3000 terrorists killed all over the world. Accounts of people who were also affiliated with Al-Qaeda were frozen as the U.S. tried to curb the influence terrorist groups have in the world. Executive Order 13224 which allowed all these sanctions and controls to be put in place was signed on September 23 in the wake of the 9/11 attacks (Roth, Greenburg, & Wille, 2004). By the end of 2002, more than 120 million dollars' worth of assets had been blocked worldwide. These assets were believed to belong to terrorist group financiers (Bush, 2001).

Moreover, the United States also froze the operations of Banks that assisted any terrorists. An instance of the implementation of such controls is evident with the Syrian Accountability Act Public Law 108-175 that was enacted in December 2003. Under this policy, the U.S. government banned exports amounting to over 200 million dollars to Syria. The States also imposed strict sanctions against the government for they failed to control terrorist activities within its borders and were considers supporters of the act (Means, 2010).

### **Intelligence**

Intelligence in the country is a crucial factor in maintaining security through proper relay of information across all communication channels. Law enforcement and other agencies within the country are specifically placed and designed to ensure that leaks and security threats against any country, individual, or government can be identified, traced, and thwarted before they can commence (Deeks, 2014). However, the attacks on the two towers signified a failure in the intelligence of American security agencies. The Bush administration claimed that it was one of the biggest failures in intelligence. After the attacks, notable changes were enacted within the U.S. The Foreign Assets or Sources with Known Human Rights violations of 1995 were immediately cancelled and the policy for Intelligence Collection was re-established (Perl, 2001b). This policy stipulated that intelligence would be collected from human sources and available instruments, all in a bid to prevent any terrorist attacks from occurring. Intelligence to be collected was not only from the United States Citizens alone but also from all over the world. Information regarding terrorist plans, training grounds, sponsors and terrorist activities was of crucial importance to the government, facilitating the implementation of preventive procedures on U.S. soil (US State Department, 2003). All these were enacted under Section 403 of the Foreign Intelligence Authorization Act of FY-2002 that was stipulated under P.L. 107-108 (Deeks, 2014).

Facilitating the continuous flow of information from members of the public to law enforcement a 'tipoff' policy allowing members of the public to provide law enforcement with any information about terrorist activities within their area had to be developed (Strom, Hollywood, & Pope, 2016). The program was also meant to ensure that terrorists are kept out of the U.S. borders. Additionally, various lists containing terrorist names and faces have been issued to U.S. visa-issuing officers in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the U.S. border to monitor the people who enter and leave the country (Deeks, 2014).

### **Covert Action**

The War on Terror also saw the development of the Combat International Terrorism Act of 1984 program. The program dictated and gave the U.S. permission to conduct covert



actions that would see terrorists executed to prevent the spread of their influence across borders. Under the same program, monetary rewards are offered worldwide or any information or whereabouts of suspected terrorists or supporters of the same. The same reward can be offered for information regarding any stakeholders, citizens, or assets that are being used for supporting or financing terrorist activities. Reward amounts vary depending on various factors, for instance, if it is a person being searched for and their importance in the terrorist group (Macrae, & Harmer, 2003). The policy has seen the U.S. successfully capture and execute Amal Kansi and Ramzi Yousaf. Kansi was under the CIA's most-wanted list, while Yousaf was identified as the mastermind behind the World Trade Centre bombings in 1993. The policy also allowed the U.S. to develop intelligence agencies in countries outside of the U.S. to monitor and provide information regarding terrorists and terrorist activities in those countries (Perl, 2001b).

### **Military Action**

Sending American troops to Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, The Philippines, and Pakistan has been the most effective tool used by the U.S. in the WOT. The military actions that were conducted in each of these countries, especially in Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq, and Pakistan, greatly aided in preventing the spread of terror to the international scene. These actions were also instrumental in restraining Osama Bin Laden's assets and financial resources to ensure he did not succeed in financing other terrorist cells across the globe. An example of such an act is the attack on Taliban and Al-Qaeda infrastructure and safe havens in Afghanistan with airstrikes (Belasco, 2009). The move paralyzed the operations of Al-Qaeda and aided in the removal of Taliban control in such areas. 1000 U.S. special troops and CIA operatives were used to ensure the operations ran smoothly. However, towards the end of 2001, 1300 specialized U.S. troops and NATO soldiers were sent to Afghanistan to continue the war between the U.S., Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Operations were conducted in Paktia and Kandahar in 2002 and 2003 respectively. These operations were crucial in recovering the regions from Taliban and Al-Qaeda control (The War in Afghanistan, 2009; Katzman & Thomas, 2017).

After the successful penetration of U.S. troops in these areas, more were sent to rid the country of all terrorist threats across the nation. Over 30,000 troops were sent at the request of the commanding officer of the U.S.-NATO, General David McKiernan, in 2006, by 2008, 2000 more troops had been added (Katzman & Thomas, 2017). Under the Obama administration, a new strategy for the management of Pakistan and Afghanistan was developed with additional military forces sent to the Afghan-Pakistan border. The aim of the same was for the prosecution of key leaders and members in the Taliban and Al-Qaeda members. Military troops in Afghanistan were able to achieve the development of governance in different provinces while increasing the provision of assistance from NGOs. The same troops were able to control the spread of narcotics in the country; however, the U.S. was still unable to capture the people in charge of the 9/11 attacks (Belasco, 2009).

In 2008, President Obama declared that the U.S. to counter and complete the mission intended in Afghanistan would send the full force of the U.S. to Afghanistan. The next year, 51,000 troops were sent into Afghanistan under the request and command of General Stanley McChrystal to complete the new strategy set by the commander in the WOT. Eventually, the use of military troops allowed the execution of Osama Bin Laden while in Pakistan on May 2nd 2011 (Horton, 2019). Additionally, under the Trump administration, the son to Osama Bin Laden, considered the heir to Al-Qaeda, was killed in a military operation aimed at eliminating terrorism in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region (Horton, 2019).

## Foreign Aid

The U.S. Foreign Policy also stipulated foreign aid as a key instrument to fight against the WOT. Poverty, illiteracy, failed governments, and corruption in a state are some of the conditions that often allow terrorist to seize leadership opportunities in a country, or even get away with individual acts while sheltered in that country (Katzman, 2002). For the U.S. the war on terror also requires actively challenging poverty, failed governments, lack of education and hopelessness within a country (Boyle, 2008)

Under the Foreign policy, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the main body tasked with the responsibility to provide foreign assistance that promotes both social and economic development in poverty-stricken nations (USAID, 2022). The USAID initiative was developed under President John F. Kennedy's administration in 1961.



Figure 3.

President J. F. Kennedy Addressing USAID Board of Directors and Assistant Directors on the White House Lawn on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1962, <https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/usaids-history>.

By the 1970s, USAID focus was not only centered on technical and capital assistance but also expounded to include food, population planning, health management, education, and HR development (USAID, 2022). In the 1980s, USAID also incorporated the stability of currencies and financial systems as one of the responsibilities in assisting nations. During this era, the program sought to promote market-based principles that were meant to restructure the policies and institutions in developing countries. The same principles aimed to increase employment and income opportunities for the population within the nation assisting in economic development of the country (USAID, 2022).

In the 1990s, sustainable development and democracy in a nation became one of USAID's topmost priorities. In a bid to improve the quality of life in different nations, a variety of tailor-made development assistance programs meant to improve the supported nation's economic state were implemented. The countries under that package received integrated packages of assistance, help during critical principles and support through the operation of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (USAID, 2022). However, USAID's operations were once again reformed in the 2000s. With the terrorist attacks and the declaration of WOT, government officials called for the reformation of USAID's methods of operation. The rebuilding of government infrastructure, civil societies, and basic services in a nation became key responsibilities of the program. With continuous funding



allocations, the U.S. had to plan and strategize redeveloping governments, infrastructure, and other operations effectively and efficiently. The program sought to contact other partner organizations in both the private and public sectors to allow the extension of foreign assistance (Perl, 2001b). Currently, the program operates in over 100 countries across the globe.

Using USAID and the overarching policies and goals it seeks to obtain, both president Bush and Barack Obama used the program as an instrument in countering terrorist attacks. Additionally, the U.S. government developed an Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program that was meant to ensure the provision of advanced technology in the fight against terror (Thrall & Goepner, 2017). The program ensured troops were adequately trained, equipped and educated on how best to counter the terror attack. Under this program, over 20,000 soldiers have been trained, and many other countries equipped in the fight against terrorism. These countries have been offered military, financial, technological and economical facilities to counter terrorist activities (Grimmett, 2006).

### Drone Policy

As part of the technology used in the collection of intelligence necessary in the WOT, the CIA, under the Bush and Obama administration utilized drones to collect and information regarding the operations of terrorists in a particular area. These drones, formally named Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) were to be used for surveillance purposes and airstrikes should the need arise. They were the key elements that were used to conduct successful airstrikes in the Taliban and Al-Qaeda controlled regions in Afghanistan after the 1998 bombings (Woods & Yusufzai, 2013).



Figure 4. A Drone Airstrike (The Associated Press, 2013)

In 2001, with the declaration of WOT; the use of drones was increased with the need to determine which areas were under terrorist control and which were not. The U.S. government expanded the use of drones to Pakistan after the WOT declaration and the bombings on Al-Qaeda and Taliban controlled regions. The terrorist, in the wake of these bombings fled to Pakistan in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) near the border between the two countries. Due to the increased movement of terrorist organizations to the Afghan-Pakistan border, more people in the FATA areas joined the terrorist organizations and continued to fight against the U.S.-NATO forces sent to Afghanistan (Crews, & Tarzi, 2008). The Drone Policy, as also combined with the Covert Action where soldiers were issued with a list of Taliban and Al-Qaeda leaders that were to be executed. President Obama signed off on a list of names of Al-Qaeda members to be executed using drone strikes (Becker & Shane, 2012).



Figure 5. CIA Drone Strike Casualties under the Obama Administration (Wagner, 2015, *MSNBC.com*)

However, with the continued use of drones, casualty levels continue to increase as the death toll for civilians caught in the cross-fire continues to increase.

### Conclusion

Although there has been objection to the strategic methods utilized by the United States Government in curbing and fighting terrorist activities across the nations, the WOT is a battle that is still not won. The U.S. government still has the mandate to ensure that the strategies enacted to fight WOT are successful. The Bush Administration was instrumental in the development and improvement of the various strategies needed for counter-terrorism. The use of diplomacy as a way to enhance the relationship and alliances with other nations to the advocacy for democracy where nations were urged and assisted in maintaining democratic governments and that allowed the growth and development of the country have proved to be some of the principal instruments that have won the WOT. Additionally, the U.S.'s continuous allegiance and alliance with developing nations and its financing of operations within the country has also limited the spread of terrorist bases. The U.S. Government can monitor what occurs in specific nations and offer its assistance where the government is unable to handle the terrorist threat at hand.

Moreover, monitoring the political, economic, social, and financial state of a country allows the U.S. to understand better how best it can assist, ensuring the country is not weak; hence, it does not present an opportunity for the development of terrorist cells in the nation. Besides, the strict regulations and policies have allowed the U.S government to track the movement of terrorist resources and have an understanding of where threats lie. Through the same technology, the U.S. can freeze the accounts and assets belonging to such terrorist groups grounding their operations in the international scene. Severe actions have been taken by the U.S. to ensure that WOT is not lost. Billions of dollars have been spent in the different initiatives meant to curb the problem across nations in the world. Funds have been used in NATO, troop deployment to countries where the terrorist threat is active, technology used in monitoring and tipping off, military equipment use and aid in countries currently fighting against terrorism and for democracy, medical aid, financial aid, drone strike management among other strategies. All these are in a bid to rid the world of the terrorist threat. These have been made possible through the re-shaping of the U.S Foreign Policy after the attacks on the two towers in 2001.

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