

Governance In Afghanistan Context And Possibilities

Despite vast efforts to build the state, profound political order in rural Afghanistan is maintained by self-governing, customary organizations. Informal Order and the State in Afghanistan explores the rules governing these organizations to explain why they can provide public goods. Instead of withering during decades of conflict, customary authority adapted to become more responsive and deliberative. Drawing on hundreds of interviews and observations from dozens of villages across Afghanistan, and statistical analysis of nationally representative surveys, Jennifer Murtazashvili demonstrates that such authority enhances citizen support for democracy, enabling the rule of law by providing citizens with a bulwark of defence against predatory state officials. Contrary to conventional wisdom, it shows that 'traditional' order does not impede the development of the state because even the most independent minded communities see a need for a central government – but question its effectiveness when it attempts to rule them directly and without substantive consultation.

Warlords, Strongman Governors, and the State in AfghanistanCambridge University Press

In a growing number of instances after the cold war, the United Nations and other international actors have sought to rebuild or establish new political institutions in states or territories recovering from violent conflict. From Afghanistan, Iraq and the western Balkans to less prominent wars in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America and the South Pacific, the international community's response involves extensive intrusions into the domestic affairs of sovereign states.Extending beyond the narrow mandates of traditional peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations, these interventions aspire to reconstitute local power within a democratic framework. This book examines the evolution of international peacebuilding during this tumultuous period, identifying the factors that limit the progress of international actors to institutionalize democratic authority and the rule of law in war-shattered societies. Based on extensive field research, it gives particular attention to Afghanistan's Bonn Agreement process (2001–2005) and Post-Bonn period (2006–2009), in which the country's multiple, competing forms of authority (e.g., religious leaders, tribal elders, militia commanders, and technocrats) challenged efforts to create "modern" forms of political authorityrooted in democratic norms and the rule of law. Despite the significant risks involved, this volume argues that the institutionalization of democratic legal authority can create the conditions and framework necessary to mediate competing domestic interests and to address the root causes of a conflictpeacefully. At the same time, one overlooked problem of international peacebuilding stems from the divergent conceptions, between international officials and the local population, of authority and its sources of legitimacy. By helping a conflict-affected society reconcile the inherent tensions between competing forms of authority and, over time, deepen democracy—rather than lower the metrics for progress and conditions for exit, international peacebuilders can contribute to improved conditionsfor governance and a reduction in intra-state political violence. This examination of the peacebuilding–democratization nexus in war-torn societies aims to generate new insights for scholars, policy-makers, and practitioners in both the study and practice of politics and internationalrelations.

This guide contains information on the administrative and political scene in Afghanistan, including the structures and processes of government. Issues discussed include: the historical and political context of the Afghan State; central and local administration, including budget and staffing aspects; central and local fiscal relationships; and service delivery in terms of the education and health sectors. The guide draws the bulk of its material from six provincial case studies, as well as using additional research undertaken by the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) and the World Bank.

Local Security in Afghanistan – Case Studies of Afghan Local Police, Arbakai, Peruvian Rondas Campesinas, Indian Territorial Army, Critical Lessons about Incorporating Traditional Governance and Force

Gender, Violence, and Power in Afghanistan

Security Governance in Germany and the Netherlands

Formal and Informal Credit Systems

The Oxford Handbook of Governance and Limited Statehood

The 9/11 Commission Report

The Politics of Connectivity and Dispersal

Although today's richest countries tend to have long histories of secure private property rights, legal-titling projects do little to improve the economic and political well-being of those in the developing world. This book employs a historical narrative based on secondary literature, fieldwork across thirty villages, and a nationally representative survey to explore how private property institutions develop state-building within the context of Afghanistan. In this predominantly rural society, citizens cannot rely on the state to enforce their claims to ownership. Instead, they rely on community-based land registration, which has a long and stable history and is often more effective at protecting private property rights than state registration. In addition to contributing significantly to the literature on property rights and state governance from the new institutional economics perspective.

Unpacking the major debates, this Oxford Handbook brings together leading authors of the field to provide a state-of-the-art guide to governance in areas of limited statehood where state authorities lack the capacity to implement and enforce central decision and/or to uphold the monopoly over the means of violence. While areas of limited statehood can be found everywhere - not just in the global South - a variety of actors maintain public order and safety, as well as provide public goods and services. While external state 'governors' and their interventions in the global South have received special scholarly attention, various non-state actors - from NGOs to business to violent armed groups - have emerged that also engage in governance. This evidence holds for diverse policy fields and historical periods. The book offers a new perspective on the nature and scope of governance in areas of limited statehood from interdisciplinary perspectives including political science, geography, history, law, and economics. 29 chapters review the academic scholarship and explore the conditions of effective and legitimate governance in areas of limited statehood, as well as its implications for world politics in the twenty-first century. The authors examine theoretical and empirical evidence on the dimensions of areas of limited statehood, and deal with the various governors as well as their modes of governance. They cover a variety of issue areas and explore the implications for the international legal order, for normative theory, and for policies toward areas of limited statehood.

This book examines the implications of international military withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014 for the country's future economic growth, fiscal sustainability, public sector capacity, and service delivery.

This book aims to show that a strong and achieving public service is a necessary condition for a competitively successful nation. The concept of good governance is linked with institutionalised values such as democracy, observance of human rights and greater effectiveness of the public sector.

Rebel Governance in Civil War

A History

Why Allies Rebel

Land, the State, and War

An Ever Dangerous Neighborhood

Afghanistan: Legislation, Post-Taliban Governance and Troop Levels

The War in Afghanistan

Why has the Taliban been so much more effective in presenting messages that resonate with the Afghan population than the United States, the Afghan government and their allies? This book, based on years of field research and the assessment of hundreds of original source materials, examines the information operations and related narratives of Afghan insurgents, especially the Afghan Taliban, and investigates how the Taliban has won the information war. Taliban messaging, wrapped in the narrative of jihad, is both to the point and in tune with its target audiences. On the other hand, the United States and its Kabul allies committed a basic messaging blunder, failing to present narratives that spoke to or, often, were even understood by their target audiences. Thomas Johnson systematically explains why the United States lost this "battle of the story" in Afghanistan, and argues that this defeat may have cost the US the entire war, despite its conventional and technological superiority.

Warlords have come to represent enemies of peace, security, and 'good governance' in the collective intellectual imagination. This book asserts that not all warlords are created equal. Under certain conditions, some become effective governors on behalf of the state. This provocative argument is based on extensive fieldwork in Afghanistan, where Mukhopadhyay examined warlord-governors who have served as valuable exponents of the Karzai regime in its struggle to assert control over key segments of the countryside. She explores the complex ecosystems that came to constitute provincial political life after 2001 and exposes the rise of 'strongman' governance in two provinces. While this brand of governance falls far short of international expectations, its emergence reflects the reassertion of the Afghan state in material and symbolic terms that deserve our attention. This book pushes past canonical views of warlordism and state building to consider the logic of the weak state as it has arisen in challenging, conflict-ridden societies like Afghanistan.

According to the Associated Press, the war in Afghanistan is the longest war in American history, lasting thirteen years. From a peak of 140,000 troops in 2010, the U.S. and NATO still operate a contingent force of around 13,000 soldiers, despite formally ending involvement in December 2014. This essential edition explores the complex issue of the war in Afghanistan. Compelling examples provide context and inspire critical thought.

This book explores and maps the relationship between borders, security and global governance. Theoretically, the book seeks to establish to what degree, and in what ways, traditional notions of borders, security and (global) governance are being eroded, undermined and contested in the context of a globalising world. Borders are increasingly being re-conceptualised to account for connectivity as well as divisions at the same time as focus is shifting from permanence to permeability. The ambivalence ascribed to bordering processes is at heart a security concern; borders are not only entwined with state formation but are also attempts at governing securities, identities and histories. Proceeding from a critical rendering of statist conceptualisations of borders, security and governance, the book not only emphasises the politics of borders, mobility and re-locations, but also provides a shared groundwork for interrogating the spatial conditions for bordering and border work as manifestations of a continuously deferred becoming rather than being. A principal contribution of the volume is its scrutiny of how borders are enacted and perceived in and through the everyday, and of how such production and construal can make sense as acts of resistance to various forms of governing.

Such a focus reveals the necessity of investigating how governing from afar affects the possibilities and tendencies to securitise as well as desecuritise, within as well as beyond elite settings. This book will be of much interest to students of border studies, human geography, governmentality, global governance and IR/critical security studies.

The Envoy

Democratic Peacebuilding:Aiding Afghanistan and other Fragile States

The Pitfalls of Protection

Aiding Afghanistan and other Fragile States

Government and Politics

Afghanistan As a Federal System with Autonomous Regions

Post-Taliban Governance, Security, and U. S. Policy

For nearly two decades, Congress has shaped the U.S. approach to Afghanistan and the ongoing conflict there. Chapter 1 provides a summary of legislative proposals considered in the 115th Congress that relate to U.S. policy in Afghanistan. As reported in chapter 2, the United States, partner countries, and the Afghan government are attempting to reverse recent gains made by the resilient Taliban. Transitioning to a smaller international mission consisting primarily of training and advising the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). The Trump Administration is reportedly considering proposals to deploy additional ground forces to Afghanistan and somewhat broaden their mission. These forces would likely be part of the Resolute Support Mission (RSM), the ongoing NATO mission. Chapter 3 discusses the current U.S. policy in Afghanistan and the challenges it faces. Chapter 4 discusses the current U.S. policy in Afghanistan and the challenges it faces. 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At publication date, a free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press's open access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Since the 2001 overthrow of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, violence against women has emerged as the single most important issue for Afghan gender politics. The Pitfalls of Protection, based on fieldwork in Afghanistan in 2008 and 2015, locates the struggles over gender violence in local and global power configurations. The author finds that aid flows and geopolitics have served as both opportunities and obstacles to feminist politics in Afghanistan. Showing why Afghan activists often chose to use the leverage of Western powers instead of entering into either protracted negotiations with powerful national actors or violent confrontations, the book offers a new perspective on the possibilities and limitations of feminist politics in Afghanistan. The book also examines the achievements and the limits of this strategy.

The topic of this book is how rebels govern civilians during civil war. It takes a worldwide comparative approach. Its theoretical analyses involve issues in the characteristics, emergence, evolution, decline, and consequences of rebel governance. Its empirical accounts discuss insurgent groups around the globe, including Latin American, African, Asian, and European cases.

In this timely and thorough volume, Michael Semple analyzes the rationale and effectiveness post-2001 attempts at reconciliation in Afghanistan. He explains the poor performance of these attempts and argues that rethinking is necessary if reconciliation is to help revive prospects for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Property Institutions and Political Order in Afghanistan

Aid Paradoxes in Afghanistan

Political Islam and the rise of ethno-politics 1992–1996

Reframing Productive Power in Afghanistan

Reconciliation in Afghanistan

Taliban Narratives

Governance Without a State?

It is debatable whether Afghanistan historically meets most accepted definitions of a nation state. Afghanistan has historically been governed by local and tribal leaders with short-lived attempts at a strong central unitary government. Whenever there has been a strong central government, it has relatively quickly been removed from power. The people of Afghanistan resent strong central government and demonstrate this through their repeated revolts and coups that follow any bold government intrusion in their lives. King Amanullah's sweeping attempts at westernization of the country and the subsequent coup that overthrew him demonstrates this. This historical trend raises questions about the United States' current efforts to strengthen Afghanistan's central government. Given the current United States administration's goal to reevaluate Afghan policy, this research subject is timely. This monograph asserts that Afghanistan should be governed utilizing a federal system with strong autonomous areas. It begins with a discussion of the modern history of Afghanistan, focusing on governance, and a brief background of Afghan cultural demographics. The second segment defines a federal system and an autonomous region. It also shows the strengths and weaknesses of each form of government. The third segment will be a case study of the countries of Spain, Belgium, and the autonomous region of Kurdistan in Iraq. Both Spain and Belgium are examples of nation-states that are made-up of strong ethnic groups in which a federal system with autonomous regions has helped to stabilize. The region of Kurdistan within Iraq is an example of a country using an autonomous region to decrease ethnic violence and separatist movements with a positive outcome. The analysis of these three case studies will focus first upon the strengths exhibited by these chosen political systems. The second part of the analysis will demonstrate the current parallels between these federal systems of government and autonomous regions and the situation in Afghanistan. The third portion of the analysis will explore the current challenges within Afghanistan that could be alleviated utilizing this alternative political system. Finally, this analysis will lead to a conclusion and recommendation that Afghanistan should alter its government's current design and adopt a federal system with strong autonomous regions. The monograph will not examine how to execute possible autonomous regions within Afghanistan and how the federal system should be specifically structured. This is a topic for future research.

Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Taliban's return to power in August of 2021 caused everyone to ask why the two decades of institution building in Afghanistan failed. This book investigates the root causes of failed reforms in an important area of reform: trade and credit institutions. It explains why the efforts to reform and regulate the economic institutions in Afghanistan failed and what we can learn from their failure. It draws on more than eighty interviews with Afghan merchants, business leaders, money dealers, and government officials in five major provinces of Afghanistan to identify the barriers to access to credit and to understand the performance of formal institutions (banks) and their informal counterparts. This book finds that Afghan merchants were often unable to benefit from the offerings of formal institutions for three reasons: a highly volatile business climate, uncertain contract enforcement, and an unsupportive property rights system. Several informal institutions have emerged that alleviate some of the credit constraints on Afghan merchants. These informal institutions include risk-sharing trade credit operations, money dealers' short-term working capital loans, Gerawee, and Sar qulfi. Although these informal institutions have helped Afghan merchants survive, they are unable to support economic growth. This book argues that countries like Afghanistan should solve their institutional dilemma by adopting an approach which the author calls Grounded Institutional Reform. Using this approach, a country would formalize existing informal institutions, a development that would vastly increase their effectiveness. While this book focuses on credit and trade in Afghanistan, the analysis of formalizing the informal can easily be extended to solve other types of economic problems in similarly situated countries. This book should be of great interest to scholars, policymakers, and development workers in the field of law, finance, and development.

Why has the US so dramatically failed in Afghanistan since 2001? Dominant explanations have ignored the bureaucratic divisions and personality conflicts inside the US state. This book rectifies this weakness in commentary on Afghanistan by exploring the significant role of these divisions in the US ' s difficulties in the country that meant the battle was virtually lost before it even began. The main objective of the book is to deepen readers understanding of the impact of bureaucratic politics on nation-building in Afghanistan, focusing primarily on the Bush Administration. It rejects the ' rational actor ' model, according to which the US functions as a coherent, monolithic agent. Instead, internal divisions within the foreign policy bureaucracy are explored, to build up a picture of the internal tensions and contradictions that bedevilled US nation-building efforts. The book also contributes to the vexed issue of whether or not the US should engage in nation-building at all, and if so under what conditions.

Informal Justice and the International Community in Afghanistan

US Nation-Building in Afghanistan (Open Access)

A Cultural and Political History

Nation, Ethnicity and the Conflict in Afghanistan

The American War in Afghanistan

Policies and Politics in Areas of Limited Statehood

A New York Times Notable Book Winner of 2022 Lionel Gelber Prize The first authoritative history of American's longest war by one of the world's leading scholar-practitioners. The American war in Afghanistan, which began in 2001, is now the longest armed conflict in the nation's history. It is currently winding down, and American troops are likely to leave soon but only after a stay of nearly two decades. In The American War in Afghanistan, Carter Malkasian provides the first comprehensive history of the entire conflict. Malkasian is both a leading academic authority on the subject and an experienced practitioner, having spent nearly two years working in the Afghan countryside and going on to serve as the senior advisor to General Joseph Dunford, the US military commander in Afghanistan and later the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Drawing from a deep well of local knowledge, understanding of Pashto, and review of primary source documents, Malkasian moves through the war's multiple phases: the 2001 invasion and after; the light American footprint during the 2003 Iraq invasion; the resurgence of the Taliban in 2006, the Obama-era surge, and the various resets in strategy and force allocations that occurred from 2011 onward, culminating in the 2018-2020 peace talks. Malkasian lived through much of it, and draws from his own experiences to provide a unique vantage point on the war. Today, the Taliban is the most powerful faction, and sees victory as probable. The ultimate outcome after America leaves is inherently unpredictable given the multitude of actors there, but one thing is sure: the war did not go as America had hoped. Although the al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was killed and no major attack on the American homeland was carried out after 2001, the United States was unable to end the violence or hand off the war to the Afghan authorities, which could not survive without US military backing. The American War in Afghanistan explains why the war had such a disappointing outcome. Wise and all-encompassing, The American War in Afghanistan provides a truly vivid portrait of the conflict in all of its phases that will remain the authoritative account for years to come.

NGOs are seen as important actors of international relations and foreign policy by many scholars. However, such a perspective has rarely been empirically examined. This book therefore takes a look at the access granted to NGOs by the state to the planning and decision-making processes in foreign and security policy. By applying the theoretical concept of security governance, the author takes a look at frameworks such as the German Action Plan Civil Crisis Prevention, the Coordination Committee Humanitarian Aid, the Dutch PSD Network and the National Action Plan 1325. In conclusion, a comparison between Germany and the Netherlands reveals where NGOs can gain more access to foreign security policy. It eventually enables the author to argue how big or small the role of these non-state actors really is and what consequences this implies for both the empirical and theoretical side of foreign policy. Andreas Werner, M.A., studied Political Science, International Relations, Philosophy as well as Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Marburg and at the Mount Allison University, Canada. He successfully defended his PhD thesis at the University of Münster in 2015. He currently works as a research associate at the German Police University.

This Edited Volume About Afghanistan-Government And Politics Is Divided Into-Introduction-Historical Background-Soviet Intervention-Post Soviet Afghanistan-Afghanistan And The International Community. It Is A Systematic Piecing Together Of Articles Contributors By Scholars And Specialists In Various Journals.

The fate of Afghanistan and the success of U.S. and coalition efforts to stabilize Afghanistan will in large measure be affected by the current and future policies pursued by its varied proximate and distal neighbors. Weinbaum evaluates the courses of action Afghanistan's key neighbors are likely to take.

Informal Order and the State in Afghanistan

Reform and Regulation of Economic Institutions in Afghanistan

A Guide to Government in Afghanistan

Gender, Governance and Islam

Strategies and Realities of Counterinsurgency and State Building in Afghanistan

Principles, Practices and Perspectives

Defiant Local Partners in Counterinsurgency Wars

Modeled on the classic Vietnam War book, War Comes to Long An, Carter Malkasian's War Comes to Garmser promises to be a landmark account of the long war in Afghanistan, which has lasted with a few brief interludes of truce from 1979 to the present. Garmser is a Pashtun district in the heart of Taliban country with about 150,000 people, and the author, Carter Malkasian, served there for two years as a civilian official under the auspices of the US State Department. Malkasian, an Oxfordtrained historian who is fluent in Pashto, places the primary focus on the Afghans' experience rather than those of the various Russian, American, and British interlopers over the past three decades. He is interested in the war that the Afghans fought, not the one that Westerners fought, and to that end takes readers into the world of the Pashtuns: their feuds, their grievances, their beliefs, and their way of life. Two basic questions thread through his entire account: is Afghanistan in factungovernable, and are the coalition's efforts doomed to failure? Many say that the situation is hopeless given widespread corruption and the thanklessness of the Afghan people. However, as Malkasian shows, the situation is more complicated than that, and the efforts put forth by the government and the coalition - whether inspired or ill-conceived - matter. It has been a village war, and it is places like Garmser that provide us with the best window into it. What does Garmser tell us? Whileit is still too soon to tell, it is the case that Garmser was relatively peaceful when the Taliban ruled the region. Also, and the US did have some success when the US surge of 2009-2010 occurred. Still, over the course of three decades, war has been the one constant in life there. When the time comes for Americans to judge whether the war in Afghanistan was a futile endeavor - a time that will soon come, given US plans to withdraw in 2013-14 - they should focus on the places where the Talibanis most likely to reappear in force: places like Garmser.

Since 2001, the Afghan population's access to basic services has greatly improved in nearly all sectors. School enrolment has increased sharply, with over eight million children currently enrolled in school, of which 39 percent are girls. Current strategies for improving sub-national service delivery focus on delegating greater authority to provincial and district administrations. This report aims to identify administrative constraints in three key sectors of public service delivery, education, health and agricultural extension services. The analysis follows the service delivery chain, from central to provincial, through district to community level, and is particularly concerned to examine service delivery in these three sectors through the window of sub-national governance and its relations to the service delivery mandates of line ministries. The study provides the Government of Afghanistan with recommendations on how to alleviate critical constraints to service delivery at sub-national levels on a sustainable basis, in the context of an expected restrained fiscal future. The report's main findings are based on qualitative research. The key findings are based on existing literature and reports as well as field visits to 5 provinces and 10 districts and qualitative analyses of over 171 key-informant interviews on different levels of service delivery administration, 68 in-depth interviews with community leaders, and a community household survey in 20 communities spread over 5 provinces and 55 service facilities (for example, schools and clinics) were assessed. The report is split into six sections: section one gives executive summary; section two provides a brief introduction to the study objectives and clarifies some key definitions; section three outlines the methods used to perform the analysis; sections four, five, and six provide in-depth discussions of education, health, and agriculture extension respectively; and section seven provides recommendations and concludes. The over-arching governance structures and further methodological details are given in appendix one. All references and research tools are presented in annexes.

Ethnic and tribal loyalties in Afghanistan provided the lethal cocktail for the violent conflict that engulfed the country following the collapse of the Soviet backed government in 1992. The ensuing fighting between mujahideen groups paved the way for the tectonic social and political shifts, which continue to shape events today. What accounts for the emergence of ethnicity, as the main cause of conflict in Afghanistan? What moved people to respond with such fervour and intensity to calls for ethnic solidarity? This book attempts to make sense of ethnicity ' s decisive role in Afghanistan through a comprehensive exploration of its nature and perception. Based on new data, generated through interviews, field notes and participant observations, Sharma maps the increased role of ethnicity in Afghan national politics. Key social, political and historical processes that facilitated its emergence as the pre-dominant fault-line of conflict are explored, moving away from grand political and military narrative to instead engage with zones of conflict as social spaces. This book will be of interest to students and scholars working in politics, ethnic studies and security studies.

After more than a decade of great effort and sacrifice by America and its allies, the Taliban still has not been defeated, and many Afghans believe that a civil war is coming.Aspiration and Ambivalence analyzes the U.S. and international efforts in Afghanistan and offers detailed recommendations for dealing with the precarious situation leading up to the 2014 transition to Afghan control and beyond. Vanda Felbab-Brown argues that allied efforts in Afghanistan have put far too little emphasis on good governance, concentrating too much on short-term military goals to the detriment of long-term peace and stability. The Western tendency to ally with bullies, warlords, smugglers, and other shady characters in pursuit of short-term military advantage actually empowers the forces working against good governance and long-term political stability. Rampant corruption and mafia rule thus persist, making it impossible for Afghans to believe in the institutional reforms and rule of law that are clearly necessary. This must change—otherwise, the chances of building responsive and sustainable governmental structures are slim, indeed. Felbab-Brown combines thorough research and analysis with vivid personal accounts of her time spent in the war-torn nation—powerful vignettes illustrating the Afghan aspirations for peace, stability, and sovereignty and the stubborn obstacles to securing them. “The year 2014 will mark a critical juncture in Afghanistan’s odyssey. After more than a decade of arduous fighting and political involvement, the U.S. and international presence there will be significantly reduced and circumscribed. Although the international community has committed itself not to abandon Afghanistan as it did in the 1990s, the onus will be on the Afghan government to provide for the security of the country, its economic development, and governance that attempts to meet the needs of the Afghan people. Difficult challenges, major unresolved questions, and worrisome trends surround all three sets of processes. The biggest hole in the U.S. strategy and international efforts to stabilize the country is the failure to adequately address the country’s fractured and brittle political system and very poor governance.”--fromAspiration and Ambivalence

Warlords, Strongman Governors, and the State in Afghanistan

Critical Administrative Constraints to Service Delivery

War Comes to Garmser

Human Security and Agency

Afghanistan and Its Neighbors

Looking beyond 2014

Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States

Governance discourse centers on an “ ideal type ” of modern statehood that exhibits full internal and external sovereignty and a legitimate monopoly on the use of force. Yet modern statehood is an anomaly, both historically and within the contemporary international system, while the condition of “ limited statehood, ” wherein countries lack the capacity to implement central decisions and monopolize force, is the norm. Limited statehood, argue the authors in this provocative collection, is in fact a fundamental form of governance, immune to the forces of economic and political modernization. Challenging common assumptions about sovereign states and the evolution of modern statehood, particularly the dominant paradigms supported by international relations theorists, development agencies, and international organizations, this volume explores strategies for effective and legitimate governance within a framework of weak and ineffective state institutions. Approaching the problem from the perspectives of political science, history, and law, contributors explore the factors that contribute to successful governance under conditions of limited statehood. These include the involvement of nonstate actors and nonhierarchical modes of political influence. Empirical chapters analyze security governance by nonstate actors, the contribution of public-private partnerships to promote the United Nations Millennium Goals, the role of business in environmental governance, and the problems of Western state-building efforts, among other issues. Recognizing these forms of governance as legitimate, the contributors clarify the complexities of a system the developed world must negotiate in the coming century.

U.S. and outside assessments of the effort to stabilise Afghanistan are mixed and subject to debate; the Administration notes progress on reconstruction, governance and security in many areas of Afghanistan, particularly the U.S.-led eastern sector of Afghanistan. However, a November 2007 Bush Administration review of U.S. efforts in Afghanistan reportedly concluded that overall progress was inadequate. This mirrors recent outside studies that contain relatively pessimistic assessments, emphasising a growing sense of insecurity in areas previously considered secure, increased numbers of suicide attacks, and increasing aggregate poppy cultivation, as well as increasing divisions within the NATO alliance about the relative share of combat among the nations contributing to the peacekeeping mission. Both the official U.S. as well as outside assessments are increasingly pointing to Pakistan as failing -- either through lack of attention or eliberatestrategy -- to prevent Taliban commanders from operating from Pakistan. To try to gain momentum against the insurgency, the United States is considering new initiatives including adding U.S. troops to the still combat-intense south, possibly assuming U.S. command of the southern sector, and increasing direct U.S. action against Taliban concentrations inside Pakistan. Politically, the Afghan government remains reasonably stable. The post-Taliban transition was completed with the convening of a parliament in December 2005; a new constitution was adopted in January 2004, successful presidential elections were held on October 9, 2004, and parliamentary elections took place on September 18, 2005. The parliament has become an arena for factions that have fought each other for nearly three decades to debate and peacefully resolve differences, as well as a centre of political pressure on President Hamid Karzai. Major regional strongmen have been marginalised. Afghan citizens are enjoying personal freedoms forbidden by the Taliban, and women are participating in economic and political life. Presidential elections are to be held in the fall of 2009, with parliamentary and provincial elections to follow one year later. To help stabilise Afghanistan, the United States and partner countries are deploying a 47,000 troop NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) that now commands peacekeeping throughout Afghanistan, including the restive south. Of those, 19,000 of the 31,000 U.S. forces in Afghanistan are part of ISAF. The U.S. and partner forces also run regional enclaves to secure reconstruction (Provincial Reconstruction Teams, PRTs), and are building an Afghan National Army and National Police. The United States has given Afghanistan over \$23 billion (appropriated, including FY2008 to date) since the fall of the Taliban, including funds to equip and train Afghan security forces.

Human Security and Agency investigates how human security manifests itself in the context of Afghanistan and explores the factors that promote and impede its development. To that end, Nilofar Sakhi examines whether the development of productive power is an effective approach to human security implementation in a country that has experienced numerous development programs, which were designed and implemented to build communities and protect their security. The objective of this book is to move beyond a simple exploration of the causal relationship between human security, structures, and agency and investigate the factors that either promote or impede the implementation of human security. It employs multiple methods of systematic inquiry and engages literature on the socioeconomic and political context in Afghanistan to understand the factors that influence the agency of production, creativity, and control that individuals possess. The combination of well-grounded empirical work and theoretical insights makes this book an invaluable introduction to the study of human security.

Contents: (1) Background: From Early History to the 19th Cent.; Early 20th Cent. and Cold War Era; Geneva Accords (1988) and Soviet Withdrawal; The Mujahedin Govꝓt. and Rise of the Taliban; Taliban Rule (Sept. 1996- Nov. 2001); The ꝓNorthern Allianceꝓ Congeals; Policy Pre-9/11; 9/11 Attacks and Operation Enduring Freedom; (2) Post-Taliban Nation Building: Political Transition; Governance Issues; (3) Post-War Security Operations and Force Capacity Building: Taliban, Al Qaeda, and Related Insurgent Groups; (4) Regional Context: Pakistan-Afghan. Border; Increased Direct U.S. Action; Iran; India; Russia, Central Asian States, and China; (5) U.S. and International Aid to Afghanistan and Development Issues; (6) Residual Issues from Past Conflicts.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan: Background and Policy Issues

Promoting Good Governance

Governing Borders and Security

Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11

The Use and Power of Stories in the Afghanistan Conflict

Post-war Governance, Security and U.S. Policy

NGOs in Foreign Policy

The relationship between aid and state building is highly complex and the effects of aid on weak states depend on donors ' interests, aid modalities and the recipient ' s pre-existing institutional and socio-political conditions. This book argues that, in the case of Afghanistan, the country inherited conditions that were not favourable for effective state building. Although some of the problems that emerged in the post-2001 state building process were predictable, the types of interventions that occurred—including an aid architecture which largely bypassed the state, the subordination of state building to the war on terror, and the short horizon policy choices of donors and the Afghan government—reduced the effectiveness of the aid and undermined effective state building. By examining how foreign aid affected state building in Afghanistan since the US militarily intervened in Afghanistan in late 2001 until the end of President Hamid Karzai ' s first term in 2009, this book reveals the dynamic and complex relations between the Afghan government and foreign donors in their efforts to rebuild state institutions. The work explores three key areas: how donors supported government reforms to improve the taxation system, how government reorganized the state ' s fiscal management system, and how aid dependency and aid distribution outside the government budget affected interactions between state and society. Given that external revenue in the form of tribute, subsidies and aid has shaped the characteristics of the state in Afghanistan since the mid-eighteenth century, this book situates state building in a historical context. This book will be invaluable for practitioners and anyone studying political economy, state building, international development and the politics of foreign aid.

Following a period of rapid political change, both globally and in relation to the Middle East and South Asia, this collection sets new terms of reference for an analysis of the intersections between global, state, non-state and popular actors and their contradictory effects on the politics of gender.The volume charts the shifts in academic discourse and global development practice that shape our understanding of gender both as an object of policy and as a terrain for activism. Nine individual case studies systematically explore how struggles for political control and legitimacy determine both the ways in which dominant gender orders are safeguarded and the diverse forms of resistance against them.

This thesis seeks to determine how the United States should facilitate and advise the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) regarding local Afghan security forces. Through in-depth analysis of relevant case studies (Afghan Local Police, Indian Territorial Army, Peruvian Rondas Campesinas, Afghan arbakai), this thesis gleanes critical lessons, positive and negative, to inform the development of an appropriate local security program for modern-day Afghan society. Given Afghanistan's tribal nature, challenging geography, and the inability of GIROA to secure its population with national forces, there is a need for effective local security elements that can protect their communities without challenging the survival of the central government. When developing local security elements, GIROA should incorporate traditional governance, establish an appropriate link between local security elements and the military, and adapt force structures to judiciously selected areas. Additionally, GIROA should create training and employment regimens for local security elements that preserve their intended use as small, defensive forces and impose minimal disruption to community life. This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community.I. Introduction * A. Background of the Problem * B. Security/Effectiveness * C. Chapter Overview and Findings * 1. Literature Review--Militias and Local Security in Afghanistan * 2. Case Study--Afghan Local Police * 3. Case Study--Indian Territorial Army * 4. Case Study--Peruvian Rondas Campesinas * 5. Case Study--Afghan arbakai * 6. Conclusion and Recommendations * II. Literature Review--Militias and Local Security in Afghanistan * III. Case Study--Afghan Local Police * A. History * B. Security/Effectiveness * C. Popular Support * D. Sustainability * E. Government Control * F. Criminal Activity * G. Lessons Learned * IV. Case Study--Indian Territorial Army * A. History * B. Security/Effectiveness * C. Popular Support * D. Sustainability * E. Government Control * F. Criminal Activity * G. Lessons Learned * V. Case Study--Peruvian Rondas Campesinas * A. History * B. Security/Effectiveness * C. Popular Support * D. Sustainability * E. Government Control * F. Criminal Activity * G. Lessons Learned * VI. Case Study--Afghan arbakai * A. History * B. Security/Effectiveness * C. Popular Support * D. Sustainability * E. Government Control * F. Criminal Activity * G. Lessons Learned * VII. Conclusion and Recommendations * A. Principles for Local Security * B. U.S. Military's RoleWhen the United States intervened in Afghanistan in 2001, it did so in the middle of a civil war between tribal militias led by regional powerbrokers and the Taliban, which brutally sought to maintain strict control over the Afghan people. Following the rapid toppling of the Taliban by a small contingent of American Special Forces and intelligence operatives partnered with Afghan guerrilla elements, the United States, NATO, and the United Nations assisted in the establishment of a transitional central government. Potentially counter to the tribal nature of Afghan society, the United States and its allies shaped the fledgling Afghan government and its security forces into organizations resembling its own composition. After seventeen years of sustained combat, the United States continues to commit troops and resources in an ongoing effort to achieve a stable Afghanistan free of insurgent and terror organizations.

Analysing policy documents from nine counterinsurgency wars, Elias asks why powerful militaries have difficulty managing local partners. Revealing a critical political dynamic in military interventions, this book will appeal to academics and policymakers addressing counterinsurgency issues in foreign policy, security studies and political science.

Improving Public Services in Afghanistan's Transformational Decade

Building and Undermining the State

Aspiration and Ambivalence

Afghanistan in Transition

From Kabul to the White House, My Journey Through a Turbulent World

Afghanistan

Thirty Years of Conflict on the Afghan Frontier

Traces the political history of Afghanistan from the sixteenth century to the present, looking at what has united the people as well as the regional, cultural, and political differences that divide them.

Zalmay Khalilzad grew up in a traditional family in the ancient city of Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan. As a teenager, Khalilzad spent a year as an exchange student in California, where after some initial culture shocks he began to see the merits of America's very different way of life. He believed the ideals that make American culture work, like personal initiative, community action, and respect for women, could make a transformative difference to his home country, the Muslim world and beyond. Of course, 17-year-old Khalilzad never imagined that he would one day be in a position to advance such ideas. With 9/11, he found himself uniquely placed to try to shape mutually beneficial relationships between his two worlds. As U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan and Iraq, he helped craft two constitutions and forge governing coalitions. As U.S. Ambassador to the UN, he used his unique personal diplomacy to advance U.S. interests and values. In *The Envoy*, Khalilzad details his experiences under three presidential administrations with candid behind-the-scenes insights. He argues that America needs an intelligent, effective foreign policy informed by long-term thinking and supported by bipartisan commitment. Part memoir, part record of a political insider, and part incisive analysis of the current Middle East, *The Envoy* arrives in time for foreign policy discussions leading up to the 2016 election.