

Reconstruction and Development through Peace Process in Afghanistan (2001-2016)

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ABSTRACT

Public policy is a course of action for government to address the problems of general public. It is designed through systematic cyclic process by following different steps present in the cycle. Every step is a building block for next stage. Therefore, each and every step of the cycle is essential to follow in the process of policy making. Policies are developed in political environment and numerous factors from this environment are involved in this whole process of policy making. These factors include resources, actors, rules, goals, skills, expertise and knowledge. Each factor has its own implication and significance in the process of policy making. Likewise, some other aspects like political economy, political and social structure and context and forms of government also influence the policy making process in diverse ways. Pakistan has unique political history since its inception. Consequently, she has experienced different forms of government in different eras due to diverse reasons. The uniqueness of political history and different forms of governments in Pakistan had given birth to multiple factors which played their role in policy making process of Pakistan. It is required to analyze the numerous factors which are present in external and internal environment of Pakistan and influence the policy making process of the country. It is also required to explore the political environment of Pakistan and to discover its influence on policy making process. These areas are dealt in this research study. This research study is based on secondary source of data collection. The published research papers and books on the same area are consulted for exploring the identified dimensions associated to policy making process of Pakistan. The content analysis of literature has been done for explaining the politics of policy development process in Pakistan. The findings of this research study have explained the diverse factors and their influence on the development of policies in Pakistan. The outcomes of this research study will help to understand the dynamics of politics of policy making process of Pakistan and its associated environment. It will help to explain the prevailing situation in Pakistan regarding the policy process and on the basis of the discussion the improvements can be suggested for refining and improving the process of policy development.

Keywords: *Politics, Policy making, Pakistan, Institutions, Framework*

Introduction

Afghanistan confronted various difficulties from right around two decades. Russian's strengths attacked in Afghanistan to bothered the peace and security of the nation. In the outcome various warlords and Afghan aggressors begin resistance against the Russian powers to pick up power in their own hands. This phenomena prompt to socio, economic and political obliteration in Afghanistan. After than super power attempted each year to propose peace proposition for advance, solidness, maintainability recreation and improvement of the nation. In the consequence of 9/11 United States of America began military operations in

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Afghanistan. Over 10 years of war against terrorism the United States of America and worldwide strengths chose to reconstruct and recover Afghanistan. Multiple peace process is in progress from 2002 in different perspective for reconstruction and development of country (Nasir, 2002, p. 1).

Bonn Agreement (2001)

The efforts of the Global communities in Kabul concentrate upon the aspects of state building to support the elected government of Hamid Karzai by adopting such measures to expand its consultant and competence to provide security and basic services for the prosperity of Kabul (Gregorian,2007, p. 50). According to the United Nation Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1378 on November,14, 2001,for the maintenance of the peace and security laid by the global powers after September ,11 Lakhdar Brahimini former United Nations mediator was brought in UN for maintaining peace keeping forces (Afghanistan report byUK agency, 2010. 21). On November 2001 in the German city of Bonn at Petersburg castle a conference took place led by global communities for permanent peace and security in Afghanistan. The meeting constitutes between four main Afghan groups and an international community.

The most important of these was the Northern Alliance comprises upon non Pashtun groups. Second one is the Rome group the followers of the King Zahir Shah, which provided Pashtun representative to the conference that was given the exclusion of the largely Pashtun Taliban. The third group was the Peshawar group led by Pir Sayed Gilani and the last one Cyprus group associated with the Humayoun Jareer the Son of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. This group gained support from Iran. According to William Maley the negotiators at Bonn were organized by "stellar groups" by the Afghan standards also point out some notable absentees (Smith, 2012.7, p. 8).

The Bonn conference concluded with the “Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions” (Margerson, 2010, p. 5). Its determination behind Bonn conference remains that Afghanistan representative should agree on transitional governing mechanism. According to Alexander, the Bonn agreement set in motion the two processes; one state building process another was peace consolidation process. According to him the last step of the Bonn process was critical because theoretically elections would provide legitimacy to the government across the country and made efforts to build durable governing institutions. The first-born and most basic theoretical argument for democracy is that, it channels the political conflict away from violence was now being applied to the eldest problem of Afghan political order.

The delegates of the Bonn conference met for nine days while concluding the conference on 5 December 2001with an agreement. The standard of Bonn agreement should contest future elections of Afghanistan on democratic values. The Bonn agreement specified the three objectives for the peace and security after several decades of crisis in Afghanistan. First to establish an interim administration which was unrepresentative of the country as a whole but that reflected the balance of power in Afghanistan. For securing the objectives of the Bonn agreement twenty nine ministries were created. Out of them sixteen

positions were given to non-Pashtun Northern alliance which has been considered benefited for the Taliban. So this interim government arrangement was intended to secure a space for stability in which feel easy to draft a constitution for the reconstruction of the country.

The Bonn agreement lay out step by step process, first to establish the Loya Jirga or Grand Assembly within six month and decided to hold a Transitional Authority including Transitional administration until full representatives choose under transparent machinery. The spirit of the success of the Bonn efforts can be realized when these efforts produced a draft of new Afghan constitution for the convening of the constitutional Loya Jirga which proved helpful for upcoming general election by providing full representatives of the government. That's why Bonn agreement also proved helpful for bringing credible and transparent elections in Afghanistan (Smith, 2012, pp. 7-10; Godson, 2004, p. 19).

It also facilitated the provision by redraft its justice system according to the "Islamic Principles, internal standards, the rule of law and the afghan legal traditions". (Barakat, 2002, p. 803). The significance of the Bonn can be understood by its objective that Afghanistan should undergo "warlord democratization" whereas these armed groups will undergo demobilization which will reduce the security threat and arbitrate their differences by elections in spite of violence. For completion of above mentioned goals confidence-building efforts and transparency was enforced by peace keeping forces (Rubin, 2006, p. 185). The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1386 gave authorization to International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The objectives of the ISAF remain to cooperate with international community to stop narcotics, proliferation and terrorism (Katzman, 2013, p. 6).

The objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) remain to focus on political and other humanitarian development efforts. The United Nations Secretary General Lakhdar Brahimi organized Bonn and directed UNAMA till December 2004 (Margerson,2010.3-4). UNAMA was mandated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to take several responsibilities like, "managing relief, recovery and reconstruction activities, holding elections further for providing political and strategic device for the peace process". UNAMA performed a significant role to facilitate the Bonn agreement which in turn set the road map for reestablishing territorial sovereignty to Afghanistan in 2001. Another interest of the UNAMA remains leftovers to stimulate advancement and peace in Afghanistan (Larsen, 2010, pp. 5, 11).

Tokyo Conference (2002, 2012)

United Nations, World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) supported conference which was held in Islamabad on 27-29 November 2002. All the other relevant UN agencies, promised to submit plan, budgets and missions and also the process of "Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programmed" (ITAP) which remained significant in Tokyo conference for the progress of the country. Another purpose remained to organize the humanitarian relief. (Margerson, 2010, p. 7). The conference in Tokyo raised the challenges towards peace and security of Afghanistan. The conference concluding with an agreement

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of Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) comprises on specific commitments to denote long term partnership between Afghanistan and global communities. Global community has assigned the duty to Provisional councils to observe the performances and duties of the governmental agencies.

In 2012, July8, the international community, Afghanistan government and civil society came across again in Tokyo after 2002, to discuss the future progress and development of the country. Such conference also throws a beam of light to increase the independence of Kabul and decrease the strength of global military security forces. In this conference the government of Afghanistan committed to help transparent presidential and parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2015 of Afghanistan (Anonymus, 2012, pp. 9, 106; Ragaglini, 2013, p. 1).

Berlin Conference (2004)

The berlin conference took place in April 1, 2004. The conference approximately contains sixty-five representatives from all over the world and also presence of an international organization for the reconstruction and development in Afghanistan (Margerson, 2010, p. 6). The participants of this conference said, " We, the participants in 2004 Berlin conference on Kabul, committed to the vision of the secure, stable, free, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan as laid out in the constitution of Afghan and as reaffirmed in the speech of President Hamid Karzai at this conference, in particular welcoming the announcement to hold the direct presidential and parliamentary elections in the 2004 of September" (Anonymus, 2004, pp. 1, 2).

The Afghan Compact and London Conference (2006, 2010)

The Afghan compact (AC) approve under U.S.A. and Afghanistan in 2006 for the cooperation of Afghanistan. On November 28, 2009 prime minster Gordon Brown and United Nations Secretary General (UNSG), Ban Ki Moon jointly plan to host the international conference in London for reconstruction of Kabul. German chancellor Angela Markel and French president Nicholas Sarkozy took part for organizing the conference. The objective behind the London Conference was to strengthen the Afghanistan security forces by the teamwork of international security forces (Margerson, 2010, p. 8). The 2006 AC, perceived the pre-requisite for the reconstruction and building of Afghanistan. In the London conference (LC) the afghan government and the international community signed an agreement known as Afghan Compact for the rehabilitation of the afghan citizens and reconstruction of the country. The Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) stressed on the eight sectors along with them like, "Security, governance, rule of law and human rights, economic and social development, infrastructure and Natural Resources, Education; Health; Social protection, Agriculture and Rural Development; Economic Governance and Private Sector Development" (Gregorian, 2007, p. 56).

Moreover worldwide communities are "Determined to strengthen their partnership to improve the lives of Afghan people and also to contribute towards their regional and global peace and security. It is also to be remembered that the transition to peace and stability in Afghanistan is not yet assured until and unless strong international engagement will be continue to address the remaining challenges. In the London conference it is also discussed that transition means the transfer of security, authority and responsibilities from ISAF towards the government of Afghanistan at the end of 2014 (Anonymus. December Report, 2012, p. 27).

The other objectives of this compact emphasis to resolved the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting the conditions for sustainable economic growth and development; strengthening the state institutions for the civil society; also removing the remaining terrorists threats from the country; to meet the challenges of counter narcotics, rebuilding the state capacity and its infrastructure; particularly concentrate on reduction of poverty; and fulfil the basic human needs. It is perceived by many scholars that the security remains a fundamental prerequisite for achieving stability and development in Afghanistan. The security cannot be provided by military forces only. It needs good governance, justice and the rule of law, which is enforced by reconstruction and development. If the afghan government gains support through international community, the afghan government will be able to consolidate peace by disbanding all illegal armed groups (The Afghan Compact or London Conference 31st Janu - 1st feb.1-3).

Paris Conference (2008)

Paris conference was held between the afghan government and international community on June 12, 2008 with the support of the previous conference known as AC and LC. In this conference the role of UNAMA expanded in Afghanistan for its recovery by promoting democratic values, investing in infrastructure, enhance the aid and reduce the level of corruption, improving those measures which remain affective for counter narcotics. It will also prove helpful to address the needs of the afghan people by promoting government services, improved civil society participation and also ensure the respect for human rights. In this conference the Afghan government and an international community committed to work together under the Afghan leadership to facilitate the ANDS.

In this conference 2008, outline the subjects which proved significant for the peace, security, reconstruction and development of the Afghanistan. For Example, if democracy is strengthened in Afghanistan to support the ANDS by increasing investment in infrastructure, particularly in agriculture and energy side, than increased civil society participation in the nation building process will re-enforce the respect and dignity of the afghan people. Moreover also by increasing the efforts and measurements to counter the narcotics strengthened the volatile region. According to the participants of Paris conference, "We have reaffirmed our determinations to fulfil the vision of a democratic, peaceful, pluralistic, and prosperous state based on the participation of Islam, as already set out in the Bonn

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agreement in 2001 later in 2006 in London Conference” (Anonymus, 2008, pp. 1-3; Margerson, 2010, p. 8).

Hague Conference (2009)

It took place on 31 March 2009, hosted by (UNAMA and Netherlands) more than eighty countries participated in this conference. They all met at Hague for the "International conference on Afghanistan: A comprehensive strategy in a regional Context". The Hague peace conference for the future of Afghanistan stability approximately comprises upon seventy three members. It is also said that in 2014 the city of Hague will host yet another significant conference known as the "Nuclear Security Summit" to discuss the issue of threat of nuclear terrorism and fight against illegal trafficking in nuclear materials (Margerson, 2010, p. 8; Williams, n.d. p. 2).

Kabul Conference (2010)

The symbol of Kabul peace process began with the Karzai inaugural speech on November 2009. That is why known as Kabul conference in which the afghan government improving the national security of the country. It underlined the support at national and sub national level in the country for the permanent peace and security. In the preamble of the Kabul conference, point number six, "The Kabul process recognizes that the Afghan Government can guarantee security only when its people are confident in its ability to deliver public services, good governance, human rights and protections including gender equality, and economic opportunities.

All parties recognize that the chance to deliver on these commitments has been earned through tragic losses, including civilian casualties and huge sacrifices from the Afghans and global armed forces currently engaged in the struggle for peace and stability in Afghanistan". In the Kabul conference many other aspects were documented for the reconstruction and development of the Afghanistan for example; "Governance , Rule of Law, Human Rights, Gender and Children's Rights, Economic and Socio Development, Reconciliation and Reintegration, peace and Security, Regional Cooperation and counter narcotics” (Anonymus, 2010, pp. 1-9; Margerson, 2010, pp. 8-10).

Chicago –NATO Summit (2010)

On November 20, 2010 at this meeting ISAF as a part of the Lisbon summit put a framework for the complete security responsibilities. In that way the process of this conference defines the implementation of the transition of power from center to regional level with a simultaneous drawdown of international combat forces. For example, in the development of certain areas of Afghanistan, UNAMA supports the civilians (Margerson, 2010. 10). In that summit NATO and ISAF collective security forces efforts to strengthen the afghan security forces. It is also committed in the agreement that the coalition military and security forces provide

3.6 billion dollar per year for the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) starting in 2015 till 2017. The government of Afghanistan agreed to provide approximately 500 million annually for the rehabilitation and recovery. The NATO and ISAF coalition member also proposed “NATO Strategic Plan” for Afghan National Security Police (ANSP).

The CHICAGO NATO SUMMIT also stressed upon the further role of ISAF for the security and protection of the citizens of Afghanistan. American’s deployed security troops and NATO mandates ready to trained Afghan army and police. In this way global institutions and actor’s remain significant to develop a sense of participation and cooperation in national and regional actors of the state of the Afghanistan for securing peace and security and also bringing reconstruction and development. (Anonymus, December report, 2012, p. 15).

Kabul Peace Process (2014)

It is presumed that at the end of 2014, Afghanistan government might be in a position to hold all the administrative and security responsibilities upon itself. The perception about the " Kabul process "came in to scene from 2010. It is also said at times by the scholars that the success of the Kabul process may not be ensured through using political and practical directions. Even its success about the maintenance of peace and security in Afghanistan revolves around those measures and techniques which will be adopted by the political administration of the country. The Kabul process abounded with multiple risks and an uncertain future. It will give many scenarios for the reconstruction and security of the country.

One aspect is that the Afghanistan government may succeed in the maintenance of power and holding the relative stability in the country which is supported thorough many factors. The success of the Kabul process is dependent upon many "ifs" for example, a capable government, the successful reconciliation, proper delivery of international aid, national solidarity and increased amount of national annual economy. All such conditions remain significant as in case of failure of any one of them could lead to the failure of Kabul Process which in turn would lead to failure to contribute in the advancement and stability of the country. The Afghanistan democratically elected government remained a failure to prove its credibility in the past ten years for the security and peace of the country. That is why many scholars proposed another way for the recovery of Afghanistan. It is suggested that national reconciliation is the right path for Afghanistan government.

The key to the national reconciliation might be possible, when negotiation takes place between the government and Taliban’s. The negotiations are considered the right way, however its success is not assured, because the outcome, will in larger part, depend on the Taliban. Another argument is that for the successful reconciliation the prerequisite is that Taliban should accept and recognize the existing political mechanism of the Afghanistan government and also its constitution (Huasheng, 2012, pp. 14, 15).

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Significance of State Actors towards peace and security United States of America

The fundamental objectives of the U.S.A. post 9/11 in Afghanistan are strengthening the security and maintenance of peace by dislocating and overthrowing the al Qaeda and also to prevent its reappearance to Kabul and Islamabad. Many of them said that another aim of the White House remains in Afghanistan to discard the safe havens of al Qaeda and destroy the Taliban capabilities to capture the Government of Afghanistan. Washington fulfills its central aims by five fully-integrated lines of efforts such as; first to complete the process of political transition to strengthen the Afghanistan according to the Lisbon framework. Secondly; continue to improve the competence of the security forces and government of Afghanistan by cohesive civilian military campaign. Thirdly, the United States of America will implement a long lasting tactical partnership with Afghanistan. Fourth the U.S.A. determination provides assistance to Kabul on reconciliation through a negotiated peace process. In the least U.S.A will deliver a large number of supports for the stability of Afghanistan.

The U.S.A. for the improvement and development of Afghanistan 2, 2012, signed an agreement known as “United States-Afghan Strategic Partnership Agreement”, which focuses on their upcoming compliant ties. Further Washington committed to provide assistance in Afghanistan in terms of social, political, and economic development along with long term security, good governance and regional cooperation while in response the government of Afghanistan promised to ensure accountability, transparency, oversight and guarantee the protection of human rights. This agreement also hold the commitment regarding the stay of United States forces post 2014 of providing training to Afghan national forces so as to improve the present position of Afghan security forces. The members of the bilateral security agreement were India, France, Britain, Italy, Germany, and Australia who signed it while pledging their support to Afghanistan beyond 2014 (Anonymus. December report. 2012).

The United States of America does not only help to rebuild the Afghanistan forces rather put a huge amount of investment in other discipline. In the result, United States faced threats and attacks from militants of Afghanistan even than America does not disclose its myth, that it “it will confront a difficult a task discovering partners for this and future rounds of the fight against terrorism” (Nasir, 2002, p. 1).

Russia

The biggest challenge to Moscow remained the re-emergence of the Taliban and the infiltration of the militants from Afghanistan to Central Asian countries including Chechnya. The permission of the mobilization of the NATO military forces by Russia was a sign of the Russia's apprehension about the victory of Taliban. In Russian perspective Taliban should not substitute any of the political

groups in Afghanistan and should distinguish themselves from the moderate and hard fundamentalist among Taliban. They not only pose additional threats to the adjoining regions rather also pose a key challenge towards Russian defence and external policy. Russian President Dametri Medvedev said that significant steps should be taken for the rehabilitation, peace, security, progress and reconstruction of the country by encountering the drugs cultivation and its trafficking (Saghafi-Ameri, 2011, p. 12).

India

India involved in Afghanistan for its reconstruction and development after the October 2011 through “Strategic Partnership Agreement” with Kabul and many other addressing other issues through cooperation in “governance, economic, education, commerce, public administration and in security sector”. The support from the New Delhi delivered to rebuild the Afghanistan infrastructure projects like electricity generation and transmission also with the reconstruction of roads particularly in Southern Nimroz province which provide a linkage for land locked Afghanistan to Tehran port of Chahbahar. Likely New Delhi wills breakdown the Afghanistan dependence on Pakistan regarding trade. India taking part in the reconstruction of the Afghan parliament building and also have given aid for the support of the construction of Salma Hydroelectric dam in the province of Heart. India announced its significant assistance towards Afghanistan in terms of security by providing training facility to ANSF personnel for the improvement of national and regional peace and security of Afghanistan. New Delhi being a regional actor and related to Afghanistan historically remained involved in the regional discussions for the security of Afghanistan also participated in the September 2012 (Anonymus. December report , 2012, pp. 145, 46; Saghafi-Ameri, June, 2011, pp. 11,12).

Central Asian States

For the objective of commercial transports and U.S. military aircraft the central Asian states along Russia host the Northern Distribution Network (NDN) which facilitates many ways and air transportation routes into and out of Kabul till November 2011. After closing the Ground Lines of Communications (GLOC) to International Security Assistance Forces, Now the territorial and space routes even now worked as sustainment paths into Afghanistan. That's why the maintenance of GLOCs and NDN remains critical to the present operation in Afghanistan. Instead of it these countries contributed in the development of poor infrastructure and economic betterment of Afghanistan, For Example Uzbekistan built approximately 75km railway line from Harth to Mazar-e- Sharif in November 2010. The republic of Kyrgyz hosts the Transit Center at Manas (TCM) an international airport for the mobilization of coalition forces to and from Afghanistan. This bilateral agreement will expire on July 2014 said by the president of Kyrgyz Almazbek Atambayev on October 2011.

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Late, the issue of TCM will be discussed by the U.S.A and Kyrgyz. All the central Asian countries remain worried due to the threat of spread of violence and extremism in their region specifically narcotics, trafficking and other criminal activities. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Tajikistan remains the main route for delivering narcotics to Russian markets. That's why to strict the border security became the main objective for the state national security forces.

China

The People's Republic of China was a part of the six plus two contacts Group on Afghanistan. During post September 11, Beijing shifted her policies towards Afghanistan progress and development rather supported the United Nations Security Council Resolutions. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a major partner now giving more attention to the poor Afghanistan (Ameri-Saghafi, 2011, p. 12). Due to the border region of Afghanistan China's presence remains continued and perceived East Turkistan a dangerous threat to China's security because in the past the close linkages of the East Turkistan organizations with the Taliban and Al Qaeda whose solidarity goes back long before the terrorists attack on 9/11. It is said by many scholars at times that Afghanistan's insecurity creates hurdles for the rest of the region particularly from South to Central Asian countries.

The instability in Afghanistan will not facilitate security and peace of the Afghanistan. The biggest challenge to China remained in terms of drug trafficking from Central Asia also from Pakistan geographical boundaries which prove fatal for Beijing (Huasheng, 2012,4). China has two primary interests in the Afghanistan. One of them is security of the Kabul and another her trade. China continued its relation with Afghanistan not only diplomatically rather also develop the economic relations with her. Even China has given no indication of plans to commit the security personnel to Afghanistan rather have offered to train the ANP and also providing the equipment to Afghan national police and force. Many Chinese companies are also developing a section of the Amu Darya oil field. Both countries put their efforts to counter the terrorism and narcotics which pose a grim challenge towards global communities. China also facilitates Afghanistan for settlement with Taliban.

Iran

Iran due to having a regional supremacy performed a long term role in Afghanistan for its reconstruction and development. That's why Tehran continues call for the permanent withdrawal of all the Western forces from the region. Since 2001, the coalition and Afghan forces have undirected comprises upon shipments of Iranian weapons. The reasons behind the support of the insurgent remain to fulfill its ultimate objectives of undermining the coalition forces and opposing the international military presence in Afghanistan. Since 2007, Iran has pledged more

than one billion aids to Afghanistan and given more than five hundred million. The Tehran reconstruction and development efforts have been largely concentrated in western Afghanistan, specifically in the Herat province. The intentions of the Iran behind all that remained to increase its influence and area beyond the border region into other parts of the Kabul. (Anonymus, December report, 2012, pp. 148,149; Katzman, 2011, p. 54).

Pakistan

Pakistan faced grim multiple challenges and passing through a difficult time to combating Taliban within its cities and districts, who had a long standing ties with the Taliban and now expected to try to convince the militants to end their insurgency. It is assumed by the afghan political groups at times that Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan facilitates the assistance to Taliban. In the perspective of Global Communities and regional players Pakistan's role remains significant towards peace talks for the sustainable peace and security of Afghanistan. According to an author Pakistan is keen to have a "friendly" relationship with Afghanistan. Although being a border sharing country performed an active and front line role as a non-NATO member in war against terrorism with the global communities further for the reconstruction and progress of the Kabul through participated in every conference at regional and international forum.

The future castings on Pakistan-Afghanistan regional ties remain challenging towards each other due to fake capabilities to relinquish the Taliban factor and Al Qaeda from their regional integrated territorial boundaries. In view of international players, if such kind of power vacuum happened in Afghanistan after 2014, it may be due to Pakistan. The overall crisis in Afghanistan has remained for many decades in any form and has affected Pakistan adversely. Can only reconstruction and development programs through rebuilding link roads, institutions like power sector, education, health and etc., will achieve peace and security in Afghanistan and can become a basic pillar for the recovery of the economic growth of the Afghanistan?

Will all these efforts to social reforms and recovery of economy put into side line the issues of security and matter of reconciliation or minimization of threat of terrorism and Taliban's incentives in this region? It is argued that as the withdrawal of foreign troops, the policy may shift for Afghanistan because foreign countries are profound to help post 2014 Afghanistan over, "Money, Equipment, and Training", even presently 66000 troops have been deployed in Afghanistan for the maintenance of peace and security (Mazhar, 2013, pp. 67-69; Saghafi-Ameri, 2011, pp. 11, 12).

Role of Non State actors for the peace and security

The significance of non-state actors in terms of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) can be understood through their participations for the recovery of Afghanistan. They involved particularly in development programs in terms of

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"coordination mode", attempting to work collectively with other central actors to enhance foreign linkages and partnerships. Presently in Afghanistan humanitarian needs exist side by side and generating a condition where NGOs establish relief and development programs under communication mode on one side and cooperation mode on other side.

According to the head of an NGO in Afghanistan, he commented that, "Women activists in all areas of the country told me that they feel they have no voice, and the agenda is totally driven by the donors. If they come with donors with a project proposal for an urgent need in their community, for example, for women shelters, they are told this is not on the radar screen, but we do have money for human immune virus, environment and gender mainstreaming so bring us a proposal on that" (Gregorian, 2007, p. 59).

From 2001, many conferences and meetings have concluded which ended up with the "Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund" (ARTF) in Tokyo, where almost 3.8 billion US dollars were pledged by the international community also in 2002 the Tokyo conference gave clear strategy to achieve a long term process of stability, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The presentation of the European Commission (EC) expressed their appreciation for the role of NGOs which have been played in Afghanistan for many decades and welcome their future plans for the recovery and rehabilitation. One of the EC participants said '... the EC cannot reach the communities without the NGOs' the strategy of EC clearly stated that '... because of the natural implementation allocated and planned funds for the strategy will be mainly implemented through NGO's (Jawad, 2002, pp. 8, 12).

According to the head of the Oxfam UK; "Our aim is not to replace Government. Only a government can take a country and deliver for its own people. But there are large gaps as to what government can do in poorer countries. NGOs are to work at the local level and gather information to provide to the government at the national level". In short non-state actors must find a space in the Afghanistan for rehabilitation. It is said that approximately four thousand people have died per year due to insecurity and continuing conflicts in Afghanistan. From this perspective NGOs now develop their programs and harmony in afghan national development policies Several NGOs concentrate towards strengthening the National Solidarity Programs or the National Emergency Employment Programmed (NEEP). The non-state actors generally work at the grass root level to provide aid, services and information to policy makers and state organizations along with the donor agencies. Other significant interests of the NGOs and Multinational National Corporations (MNCs) other non-state actors establishing an effective, coordinating relationship with at central, provincial and district levels (Jelinek,2006,1-8). UN, NGOs and many other agencies play their active participation by delivering the reports and real facts from central government to local warlords (Marsden, 2003, p. 104).

The author in his report in section 5 explained the performances of non-state actors (2a). "A wide variety of domestic and international human rights groups generally operated without government restriction, investing and publishing their findings on human rights cases. Hundreds of local human rights NGO's operated independently and included groups focusing on women's rights, media freedom and rights of persons with disabilities. Government officials were generally cooperative and responsive to organizations. The government of poor countries cooperated with IGOs and permitted them to visit their country" (Anonymus, Afghanistan, 2010, p. 81).

Outcomes

Reforms in Institution

Afghans were excited about the presidential election at that time. Moreover, global power and donor countries made efforts to reform the electoral institution for transparency to get rid of fraud and rigging in those elections. It is essential for a democratic country to bring reforms and improvements in their institution for the welfare of citizens (Coburn, 2014,1). To ensure the independence and neutrality of such institutions is particularly significant in post conflict situation, when a significant lack of trust among political actors is often conspicuous. In Afghanistan the element of mistrust exacerbated by the substantial powers vested in the executive by the constitution, the independence and neutrality of the Independent Election Commission (IEC) has been an issue of great controversy in previous elections. Due to lack of independence and neutrality of IEC massive fraud took place in previous presidential elections. Therefore, the political administration, political parties and other coalition cooperation council have continuously demanded "free and fair elections of future in Afghanistan" (Barakzai, 2013, pp. 3-4).

Elections are the most complex and expensive events for the protection of country. The recent reforms in the electoral law and law on structure and responsibility of the IEC and Electoral Election Commission (EEC) by the parliament and its approval by the president paved way for the legitimate electoral process in 2014. The implementation of the provision of both laws is a test for the reformed institution to fulfil their mandates effectively (Barakzai, 2013,1-3). According to author the 2014 presidential election considered a defining historical moment for the country because of the reforms in those institutions. The objective behind reforms in the institutions is to end the incompetence, corruption, nepotism criminality and the abuse of power (Felbab-Brown,undated). According to Giuliano Battiton, the recent Afghanistan elections result proved more positive and democratic (Thomas-Rutting, 2014, p. 1).

Abdullah Abdullah the candidate for presidential elections of 2014 withdrew from vote count because of the massive rigging in the elections. He secured 45% of the votes in the first round of elections against ex-finance Minister Ashraf Ghani's

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31.6%. The objection by Abdullah and other observers was that the turnout was 5 million, whereas IEC announced the turnout as 7 million. Moreover Mr. Abdullah Said, “We demanded from the commission the removal of the country’s chief electoral officer and the creation of a neutral committee to adjudicate his fraud claims”. “we are asking for the counting process to be stopped immediately” (Margherita, 2014, p. 1).

Earlier it was expected Dr Abdullah would become the next president of Afghanistan as the possibility that Dr Ashraf Ghani might become president was just one percent. At that time according to the constitution of Afghanistan the candidate who secured more than 50% vote would become the president of the country. How the question of fraud and rigging in elections resolved by the electoral election commission? (Irfan, 2014). To resolve the question of Election rigging Free and Fair Election Forum of Afghanistan (FEFA) an independent and non-profit organization promised “to ensure that all the democratic processes are implemented transparently through networking, citizen’s participation and good governance.” That is why FEFA sent their observers throughout the country. Their data was based on irregularities of election commission such as shortage of ballot papers or late opening of polling stations. These reports were sent to IEC to resolve such problems and also to prevent such happenings in other polling stations (Sajid, 2014, pp. 1,2).

However, Ashraf Ghani became the president of Afghanistan by securing more votes. Abdullah opposed and threatened to set up his own parallel government in case the votes are not recounted. To avert an electoral crisis, the global powers intervened as US secretary of John Kerry said that once the ballot recounted is done both opponents will abide with the elections results for the peace and security of the country. Usually the Afghans accept the electoral results announced by the IEC, so they accepted Ashraf Ghani as their president because for masses peace and security of their country is more significance rather than elected their favorite candidate as president. The question arises that as a result of the institutional reforms in Afghanistan what impacts would be faced by Pakistan for being the neighboring country (Sajid, 2014, pp. 2, 3).

Economic Growth and Development

Afghanistan achieved progress in the economic sector and social reformation with the help of international community by reducing “hunger, poverty and unemployment” by increase the role and importance of the private and public sector, to “encountering the narcotics industry, ensuring the continuity in macroeconomic stability” (The afghan Compact or London Conference 31 Jan -1 febu, undated,4). In this way a developed state might be able to prevent the Al

Qaeda and Taliban from reemerging. During the London conference approximately \$10.5 billion were delivered for the growth in economic sector. In recent years the gross domestic product growth estimates of 12-14% also increased the revenue of the government till 25%. It is argued it might be possible that Afghanistan became one of the rapid growing economies in South-East-Asia.

Reconstruction of Afghan poor infrastructure; the infrastructure of the Afghanistan has been poor, and many decades of war have helped to destroy much of what was left. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the members of the NATO have been under taking part in the development of Kabul, for example in the sector of "Roads, Dams, Education, Health, Bridges Railway, Electricity, Agriculture, Telecommunications, Airlines along Mining and Gas" (Shroder, 2007, pp. 92, 102).

Roads

The reconstruction and building the new roads in Afghanistan remain primary concern for U.S.A. After the down fall of the Taliban USAID provided nearly 25% of the budget for this sector. The roads perceived to enable the farmers of the Afghanistan to bring betterment in their trade. General Eikenberry further stated that "that where the roads end, the Taliban begin." The ADB funded 350\$ to reconstruct the Ring Road which have a remarkable importance. Many other roads built by the funding aid from outside such as, from Panjisher Valley to Kabul. Other are the Khost - Gardez road and a Salang by pass road via Bamiyan province.

Construction of Dams

Due to improper electricity and insufficient irrigation system agriculture system compel the donor countries to establish the dams for the fulfillment of deficit in economic and development of the country. USAID concentrate on the power projects in southern Afghanistan. Other interests remain to increase the capacity of the saving of the Kajak Dam in the province of Kabul, Helmand. The USAID gave 500 dollars for the restoration and expand the capacity of the Dam. Thus enhancing the electricity generation manifolds in South will cause of establishment of small factories and other business will flourish (Katzman, 2011,67-68).

Education and Health

During the period of governance of Taliban, Taliban's has demolished the institution of education. The USAID provides huge aid to Afghanistan for not only the reconstruction of schools rather to rebuild the universities and to make them operational as soon as possible. And the health sector demands reasonable funds to stop the infant mortality and for provision of minimum health facility to 65% of the population. Moreover "Jordan" has continued the same practice in Mazar-e-Sharif by strengthening the National Security for Institution Building (Anonymus. Reforming the Afghan National Police ,6).

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According to a report of American organization of global development, the strength of students in classes are low as compare to the information which sent to global development organization due to lack of essential needs including power and clean water, lack of teachers in the school in the country due to security threats. SIGAR official reported that in 25 school of Herat the total enrolled students were 2,639 but only 561 were present. So there is a need to protect the environment for school going children because without education society cannot flourish (Malik,2016,2).

The Afghan National Army

The “Afghan National Army” (ANA) has been established in 2002. It is not the outcome of the direct struggle of the national army of the Kabul that remained so from 1980s to the taliban government. The national army became weak during such wars. But those afghan officers who served before taliban have joined the ANA. Being a national symbol of the Afghanistan, it is said by U.S that it may protect secure and stabilize Afghanistan better than any other. The ANA look after the thirty four provinces of the country along with an international force “Provisional Reconstruction Teams” (PRTs) also deployed outside the Afghanistan to providing assistance and relief efforts. According to the U.S the “ANA” may control complete responsibility of its country at the end of 2014, which is announced by Hamid Karzai.

Afghan National Police

According to Brigadier General Gary O'Brien, “There are some parts of the Afghanistan where the last thing people want to see is the police showing up... The police (in some areas) are corrupt. They do not provide security for the people even they are the robbers of the people.” It is necessary in the eye of global community and international security forces to improve their abilities by training a specialized and actual police force. The security sector reforms in Afghanistan are dividing in to five "pillars", with the contribution of Germany, European Union and USA. So the ANP comprises on the Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) along with five specialized units which are following, Afghan Border Police (APB), Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP), the Counter Narcotics Police of the Afghanistan(CNPA) and the Criminal Investigation Division, and Counter Terrorism Police”(Anonymus. Reforming the Afghan National Police,6).

The article five of the charter of afghan police explains the duties of ANP for maintenance of stability also safeguarding the fundamental rights of citizens. Moreover reduce the rate of crimes by arresting the suspects and also secure the public and private property. It is also an important responsibility of the ANP to cope up with the challenge of illegal drug trade and trafficking and many others for development and peace of the country. The Jane's Sentinel Country Risk Assessment stated that "The police in Afghanistan has never an affective capacity to tackle the security problem. But their effectiveness in rural areas depends

entirely on co-operation from local leaders, including religious figures. After the Taliban government, Afghanistan had no centralized police services, except the United Front (UF) also known as Northern Alliance fighters who captured Kabul in 2001 and announced themselves the primary guarantor of the security in the capital” (Katzman, 2011, 33,35,64,68; Afghanistan, 2010,40,41).

Counter Narcotics

In the process of reconstruction and development international donor’s countries have been interested to establish institutions that made multiple efforts to prevent the cultivation and trade of narcotics because in future it may affect and weaken the institutions of Afghanistan. The United Kingdom and U.S have contributed an important duty to counter the narcotics (Poppy, opium and etc.) by substituting it through improved agriculture sector. They were supporting the Afghan government to conclude anti-narcotics strategies through establishing specialized agencies, for example as “the Counter Narcotics Police, mobile detection units by the central eradication planning cell”. It is also realized even presently, that the Government of Afghanistan and global community need in addition more solid and coordinated strategies and efforts to prevent the production and exports of drugs outside the border areas (Nazem et al., 2007,24-25).

Lady Rula Ghani, don't call her a women's activist. She has seized upon her part as First Lady of Afghanistan to talk up for Afghan ladies, kids, Internally displaced people (IDPs). She has turned into the general population face of the National Unity Government's (NUG) sexual orientation strategies, conveying talks, for example, a keynote delivered to the "Enabled Ladies, Prosperous Afghanistan" occasion on October 4 at the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. Mrs. Ghani said her first need for enhancing the status of Afghan ladies begins with deleting the injuries of war. "Savagery against ladies is an aftereffect of 40 years of war, absence of instruction, neediness, and medications," she said. Her second need is to make a secure environment in which ladies can openly seek after their exercises, and her third is to guarantee ladies' voices are listened. She said the NUG is handling each of the three objectives by changing the equity framework to give careful consideration to brutality against ladies, stressing reclamation of security and peace, expanding the quantity of ladies in decision making posts, and making a bureau level board to address sex issues. She feels the greatest difficulties as yet confronting Afghan ladies are (1) recovering appreciation as people, (2) the execution of existing laws, (3) absence of security, (4) the requirement for focused preparing and coaching, also, (5) the requirement for a more ladies well-disposed business environment. Mrs. Ghani concurred with the other ladies SIGAR met that Afghan ladies are confident about their future. "They are solid inside," the First Lady said. "They have not been broken” (Spoko, 2016, p. 6).

Russia, China and Pakistan recently held three-nation’s talks in Moscow to address the issue of increasing deteriorating security situation due to militant Islamic state group in Afghanistan. John Kirby, United States department personal

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stated without participation of Afghanistan in negotiation, how state actors maintain peace and security in Afghanistan. Moreover Afghanistan has right to hold negotiation on issue that related to it and its people because only Afghan-led reconciliation process could bring peace to Afghanistan. Will Afghanistan always remained vulnerable and dependent upon international effort to help Afghanistan become a secure and more prosperous? (Iqbal,2017).

Hence it is concluded that Afghans have suffered intermittent but continuous threat and insecurity for many decades but eventually that feeling of insecurity has subsided to an extent through efforts focusing on promotion of peace and security through reconstruction and development. All these cumulative and concurrent efforts of the global communities in the form of conferences and their mandates along with the non-state actors by establishing multiple institutions and departments respecting governance and administration, social and economic restructuring have brought about rehabilitation, harmony and stabilization and as a result to some extent have pacified local Afghan disputant who are ethnically divided.

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