China-style Counter-terrorism Strategy Will Lead to Peace

China's counter-terrorism strategy is highly effective and global powers and Afghanistan's neighboring countries acknowledge that their counter-terrorism strategy had borne the desired result as they no longer send any terrorist or extremist groups to their countries. But that of its neighbor, China, has been much more productive.

The China-Style approach is a holistic, multidimensional, sustainable approach that addresses the root causes of terrorism by providing comprehensive solutions aimed at poverty alleviation, education, job creation, and community building. It is designed to prevent radicalization and extremism by fostering socioeconomic development and political stability.

China employs various strategies to combat terrorism, which include
- Poverty alleviation: Providing economic opportunities and social programs to address the root causes of extremism
- Education: Offering education and training programs to counter radical ideologies
- Job creation: Creating employment opportunities to reduce the risk of radicalization
- Community development: Strengthening communities to provide social support and counter extremist influence
- Dialogue and engagement: Engaging with grassroots communities to build trust and counter radical narratives

Conclusion:
China’s counter-terrorism strategy is highly effective and will lead to peace. It has been praised by global powers and Afghanistan’s neighboring countries, which recognize the positive impact of the strategy on poverty alleviation, education, job creation, and community development.

By: Mohammad Zahir Akbari

Afghanistan's Peace Process

Afganistan’s peace process appears to have reached a stalemate with the Taliban's malafide intent for talks. Declarative talks in the past failed to show any difference or the potential of the Taliban to make convincing proposals to resolve the pressing issues of the stakeholders.

Despite being pressured by their interlocutors, the Taliban still held firm against serious negotiations with Kabul. Although the Taliban held several rounds of talks with the US representatives and the names of their negotiating team have been removed from the UN black list, they still refuse to declare an Afghan government concerned with the Loya Jirga (Parliament) to ensure peace and conflict resolution in the country. The Taliban are not interested in the peace process and are willing to continue their armed conflict.

The Taliban are led by the Haqqi/Baradar group, which is considered as the most radical and aggressive group. They are supported by Pakistan and have a history of combating the Afghan government.

The US government and the Afghan government have been engaged in peace talks with the Taliban for several years, but these efforts have not led to a peaceful resolution. The Taliban have shown no willingness to negotiate in good faith.

The Afghan government has called for an end to the violence and for a political solution to the conflict. They have called for the Taliban to engage in meaningful talks and to work towards a peaceful solution.

Conclusion:
The peace process appears to have reached a stalemate, and the Taliban's reluctance to engage in meaningful talks poses a significant obstacle to achieving a peaceful resolution.

By: Hujjatullah Zia

Kabul Peace Consultant Jirga Ends with Stress on Immediate Ceasefire

The Loya Peace Consultative Jirga (grand traditional meeting) has issued final communiqué after five working days of talks in Kabul.

The Jirga, attended by the Afghan government, the Taliban, and other stakeholders, concluded its session on May 7 with an emphasis on immediate ceasefire.

The Jirga was held to bring peace to Afghanistan after years of conflict and violence. The delegates discussed various issues, including the need for a ceasefire, the release of prisoners, and the participation of all stakeholders in the negotiations.

The Afghan government and the Taliban are the key players in the peace process. The government demands the release of their prisoners and the Taliban want to end the violence.

The Jirga’s final communiqué called for an immediate ceasefire and the release of prisoners. The delegates also called for inclusive political dialogue and the establishment of a broad-based government.

The Jirga’s conclusions are significant as they provide a roadmap for the Afghan government and the Taliban to move forward in the peace process. The immediate ceasefire and the release of prisoners are critical steps towards a lasting peace in Afghanistan.

By: Hujjatullah Zia

After Public Demand for Peace, Ball is in Taliban’s Court

In another tweet on April 25, Khalilzad said that the Taliban had stated that “a cease-fire is not part of the agenda” adding that “the Taliban want to end the violence without a ceasefire.” He also maintained that “the Taliban want to end the violence without a ceasefire.” He also maintained that “Taliban and Afghan government should negotiate to reach a peace deal.”

According to the Taliban, the Afghan government is the one that should make the first move towards negotiations.

The Taliban are willing to engage in peace talks, but they want to see the Afghan government take practical steps to reduce violence and bloodshed.

The Afghan government has called for a ceasefire and the release of prisoners, but the Taliban have said that these issues cannot be addressed until a complete and final peace agreement is reached.

The Afghan government and the Taliban have been engaged in peace talks for several years, but these efforts have not led to a peaceful resolution. The Taliban have shown no willingness to negotiate in good faith.

The Afghan government has called for an end to the violence and for a political solution to the conflict. They have called for the Taliban to engage in meaningful talks and to work towards a peaceful solution.

Conclusion:
The Afghan government and the Taliban are the key players in the peace process. The government demands the release of their prisoners and the Taliban want to end the violence.

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