

In the Name of God, the Most Merciful, the Most Kind



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Daesh's Growing Foothold in Afghanistan

Earlier, the 70th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 70) took place at UN Headquarters in New York. While speaking at the United Nation Council on Foreign Relations, the CEO of Afghanistan, Abdullah Abdullah, said that Afghanistan tried to have cordial relations with its neighbors, but the response from the other side was not positive and therefore there was problem in relations. Afghanistan accuses Pakistan for every terrorist attack taking place deeming Taliban till date derives support from the neighboring country. It should be learnt without having stuck to fundamental principle of non-interference a nation may not succeed winning the status of peaceful coexistence.

Peace is a term that most commonly refers to absence of aggression, violence or hostility. In the world, a country or a society, peace begins to dwell where differences are celebrated than being contradicted to the point of no-return. Peace is based on politics, culture, education, family values, experience and history but the basis is the same to co-exist without dispute, bloodshed and undermining fellow beings. Peace is the mother of all human progress. Exclusive of peace a nation cannot propel towards an eminent material accomplishment. One of the elements that deeply erode peace is terrorism that is multiplying to demean law and order in Afghanistan. Without curbing the destabilizing external and internal elements, peace may not be installed holistically.

One of the groups distorting peace in this piece of land is Daesh. The United Nation (UN) recently published report showed the self-styled Islamic State (IS) group is making inroads in Afghanistan and recruiting followers in 25 of the country's 34 provinces. It is said that the number of groups and individuals who are openly declaring either loyalty to or sympathy with IS continues to grow in a number of provinces in Afghanistan. The source has said that IS fighter had been fighting Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and the Taliban in different areas of Afghanistan. It said 10 percent of the Taliban fighters had sympathies with the Daesh fighters, adding that 70 percent of the group's fighters came from Syria and Iraq to Afghanistan. Amidst the negligence of ANSF who not deem them a threat their growth marks is blatant fault. It is highlighted that member of group are travelling to Iraq and Syria.

The tale of coldblooded atrocities earned them prominence not only in Iraq and Syria but also in Afghanistan and Nigeria and elsewhere. It is witnessed the ongoing tale of intra-Taliban conflict led to defection of some potential Taliban leader into Daesh. It undoubtedly marks the growth of strength of the said terror group. Henceforth, they have started recruiting illiterate people in their ranks and executing indescribable tale of viciousness. According to certain media outlets, Daesh militants have so far killed as many as 600 people over the past four months in Achin district in eastern Nangarhar province. The group - which originated in Iraq and Syria - has also taken nearly 150 people hostage recently, including clerics, tribal elders and government officials, he added.

It is unearthed earlier the militants ISIS terrorist group are recruiting child soldiers and force marriages on young women and girls in eastern Nangarhar province of Afghanistan. The said province is stated to be worst affected the heinous crimes of the terror group. According to the local tribal elders the affiliates of the terror group have executed hundreds of people including civilians amidst ongoing violence in parts of Nangarhar province where brutal clash also continue between the ISIS and Taliban militants.

Aggravated with the soaring atrocities of the terrorist group, the district governor has called for a public uprising against the loyalists of the terrorist group. The First Vice President Gen. Abdul Rashid Dostumto is already leading an operation against the loyalists of the terrorist group in eastern Nangarhar province, as he led operations in Northern provinces. The acting provincial governor of northern Balkh province Ata Mohammad Noor has too followed the First Vice President Gen. Abdul Rashid in leading military operations against the militant groups in northern parts of Afghanistan. The operations were conducted in different parts of northern Balkh, Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul provinces of Afghanistan, according to the provincial government media office.

The ongoing fight between ISIS or Taliban and government that mostly hurts the unarmed civilians categorically reflects every boundary of decency and humanity will be crossed to rise to power. This is not the first tragedy of this sort we should be regretful of and resort to condemnation only - the whole state of affairs depicts the government warring militants counteract as if all the militants have surrendered to them and vowed to disband armed militancy.

This undoubtedly is an alarming sign for the state of Afghanistan, already sickened by recurrent attacks launched by local insurgents and militants. Moreover, Afghanistan undeniably serve as a fertile land providing with large number of individuals whose trust can easily be earned, subsequent of assurance of virtues, noble deed and dearness in the sight of Creator. Consequently, it is pretty trouble-free for ISIS, to establish a sound operational ground in this piece of land, hence adding government miseries. The government can not get away unless the roots of terror groups are cut off; simple renunciation of presence of footprints of ISIS, instead a tangible measure should be put into practice, to get out of this menace; else's large number religiously betrayed individuals will respond at the call of Amirul Momineen, by joining the ranks of such militants.



The Responsibilities of the "People"

By Dilawar Sherzai

Man is called a social animal for he cannot live his life alone; rather he lives in a society with the gathering of some other humans. As he is not perfect, he needs the people to be around him to give him love, affection, honor, value and support him for everything he does. This is why he relies on others to fulfill his needs and, therefore, he forms a society for living properly. The formation of a society is the basic unit of team work where every individual is supposed to be dependent on one another and highly influenced by every single act of each other.

People living in one society may differ in individual qualities but they are quite similar in social qualities since they belong to the same circumstances. Their personal problems may be different from each other but their social problems are same to a certain extent. That is why an individual effort or struggle might be relatively easier to do and in the same way it is easier to pursue one's thoughts and reach to the destination but it is not that easy when one society as a whole comes out on its way to its destiny. All the individuals are responsible for the development of the society equally though removing all the personal differences and gathering at a single ground is quite hard and almost impossible as everyone tries to be heard more than any other person and wants his ideas to be followed which, no doubt, brings hurdles in the way to prosperity. To escape these hurdles we require a system that could be acceptable for all members and wherein all the members have are fully aware of their roles and status and they have the full understanding of the responsibilities that they have to perform; not a society, wherein, all the problems are related to the leaders and the leaders are held responsible for all the issues and deficiencies.

It is really weird to find people blaming only the leaders for all the disorder and problems in the society. Before blaming the leaders for all the misdeeds it is important to consider some of very important questions - Have we ever bothered to see around ourselves and know the problems deeply? Have we every tied to bring about developments in the society? Have we ever been quite responsible to play our roles? Have we every thought to keep the social matters above all other concerns? Have we ever considered over working for the society selflessly? Have we ever looked over our duties towards the society beyond our rights? Have we ever recognized our own tendency and things we can do for betterment? And have we ever learnt to have a critical view over our actions as and ask ourselves

about the mistakes that we commit without much consideration? Or we have only found the easiest way to put the entire burden over leaders' shoulders? It is important to note that all the leaders whom we hold responsible for having done nothing and for all harms to the society, belong to the same surroundings we have and they have become leaders because we have made them so. Without the will and cooperation of the people, leaders would never become leaders. It is also imperative to consider that when we ourselves escape our duties, why shouldn't the leaders do the same, as they are human beings as well? When we have never considered the evil to be eliminated from the roots and deconstruct the old useless system; how can we think to build anything new? How come we expect the leaders to be different from us when they are the products of the same corrupt society? I am afraid we don't have the complete privilege to criticize them when we have never seen into our own collars. It is necessary to understand that the leaders may be able to give just a guideline to follow and ultimately it is the people themselves who have bring about changes.

Renowned scholars and thinkers in human history have utilized most of their energy in discussing how the leaders should be, but it is now time when human beings need to discuss that how the subjects should be as the human society is becoming more and more democratic and the in democratic setup the role of the subjects become more important than that of leaders as democracy is the government of the people. The will of the subjects basically get transformed into elections that choose the leaders to govern the country. Most of the institutions in democratic setup are people centered, not autocratic where the leaders alone take decisions; therefore, it is important in such setup that how the subjects are, and what sort of role they play. If the subjects are aware, active and cooperative, a democratic setup is bound to be successful.

Our society can never go forth if we rely only on some representatives to do it. Unless we, all the common members of the society, try to support them, we will not face success in life. Let us leave blaming the leaders only because they are not wrong alone; we are their partners of equal shares of evils and let us promise to use up our energy and strength all together for a common cause and purpose and a broader perspective of mass well-being. Let us substitute the old ideas with the new ones in order to go with the pace of developed and civilized world. Let us not only talk about our rights but speak up for our duties as well to have a better society. Let us all be active to play our role to fill the gap between leaders and the common people. Let us think beyond our personal interests to coup with the changing mood of the entire world.

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Rebuilding the Asylum System

By George Soros

The European Union needs to accept responsibility for the lack of a common asylum policy, which has transformed this year's growing influx of refugees from a manageable problem into yet another political crisis. Each member state has selfishly focused on its own interests, often acting against the interests of others. This precipitated panic among asylum seekers, the general public, and the authorities responsible for law and order. Asylum seekers have been the main victims.

The EU needs a comprehensive plan to respond to the crisis, one that reasserts effective governance over the flows of asylum-seekers so that they take place in a safe, orderly way, and at a pace that reflects Europe's capacity to absorb them. To be comprehensive, the plan has to extend beyond the borders of Europe. It is less disruptive and much less expensive to maintain potential asylum-seekers in or close to their present location.

As the origin of the current crisis is Syria, the fate of the Syrian population has to be the first priority. But other asylum seekers and migrants must not be forgotten. Similarly, a European plan must be accompanied by a global response, under the authority of the United Nations and involving its member states. This would distribute the burden of the Syrian crisis over a larger number of states, while also establishing global standards for dealing with the problems of forced migration more generally.

Here are the six components of a comprehensive plan.

First, the EU has to accept at least a million asylum-seekers annually for the foreseeable future. And, to do that, it must share the burden fairly - a principle that a qualified majority finally established at last Wednesday's summit.

Adequate financing is critical. The EU should provide €15,000 (\$16,800) per asylum-seeker for each of the first two years to help cover housing, health care, and education costs - and to make accepting refugees more appealing to member states. It can raise these funds by issuing long-term bonds using its largely untapped AAA borrowing capacity, which will have the added benefit of providing a justified fiscal stimulus to the European economy.

It is equally important to allow both states and asylum-seekers to express their preferences, using the least possible coercion. Placing refugees where they want to go - and where they are wanted - is a sine qua non of success.

Second, the EU must lead the global effort to provide adequate funding to Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey to support the four million refugees currently living in those countries.

Thus far, only a fraction of the funding needed for even basic care has been raised. If education, training, and other essential needs are included, the annual costs are at least €5,000 per refugee, or €20 billion. EU aid today to Turkey, though doubled last week, still amounts to just €1 billion. In addition, the EU also should

help create special economic zones with preferred trade status in the region, including in Tunisia and Morocco, to attract investment and generate jobs for both locals and refugees.

The EU would need to make an annual commitment to frontline countries of at least €8-10 billion, with the balance coming from the United States and the rest of the world. This could be added to the amount of long-term bonds issued to support asylum-seekers in Europe.

Third, the EU must immediately start building a single EU Asylum and Migration Agency and eventually a single EU Border Guard. The current patchwork of 28 separate asylum systems does not work: it is expensive, inefficient, and produces wildly inconsistent results in determining who qualifies for asylum. The new agency would gradually streamline procedures; establish common rules for employment and entrepreneurship, as well as consistent benefits; and develop an effective, rights-respecting return policy for migrants who do not qualify for asylum.

Fourth, safe channels must be established for asylum-seekers, starting with getting them from Greece and Italy to their destination countries. This is very urgent in order to calm the panic. The next logical step is to extend safe avenues to the frontline region, thereby reducing the number of migrants who make the dangerous Mediterranean crossing. If asylum-seekers have a reasonable chance of ultimately reaching Europe, they are far more likely to stay where they are. This will require negotiating with frontline countries, in cooperation with the UN Refugee Agency, to establish processing centers there - with Turkey as the priority.

The operational and financial arrangements developed by the EU should be used to establish global standards for the treatment of asylum-seekers and migrants. This is the fifth piece of the comprehensive plan.

Finally, to absorb and integrate more than a million asylum seekers and migrants a year, the EU needs to mobilize the private sector - NGOs, church groups, and businesses - to act as sponsors. This will require not only sufficient funding, but also the human and IT capacity to match migrants and sponsors.

The exodus from war-torn Syria should never have become a crisis. It was long in the making, easy to foresee, and eminently manageable by Europe and the international community. Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has now also produced a six-point plan to address the crisis. But his plan, which subordinates the human rights of asylum-seekers and migrants to the security of borders, threatens to divide and destroy the EU by renouncing the values on which it was built and violating the laws that are supposed to govern it.

The EU must respond with a genuinely European asylum policy that will put an end to the panic and the unnecessary human suffering.

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