

U.S. withdrawal constrains counterterrorism options

By Michael Ausim

When U.S. President Joe Biden announced a full troop withdrawal from Afghanistan by Sept. 11, he said he believed in fighting terrorism without bases on the ground. "We'll reorganize our counterterrorism capabilities and the substantial assets in the region to prevent resurgence of terrorism," he said in April. In recent days, it's become clear that is easier said than done.

On Sunday, the New York Times reported that U.S. officials have held talks with Pakistan about using nearby Pakistani military bases for U.S. counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan. This option makes sense: Pakistan has the advantage of location and proximity. It previously granted base privileges to U.S. security personnel for training posts during the Cold War and for drones in the 1990s.

But anti-U.S. sentiment runs deep in Pakistan. The public strongly opposes hosting arrangements for the United States. Prime Minister Imran Khan is a vocal opponent of U.S. drone strikes, and his government has taken a positive position on the question of U.S. bases—publicly rejecting the possibility of an agreement. According to the Times story, the U.S. Pakistan talks have not gotten far.

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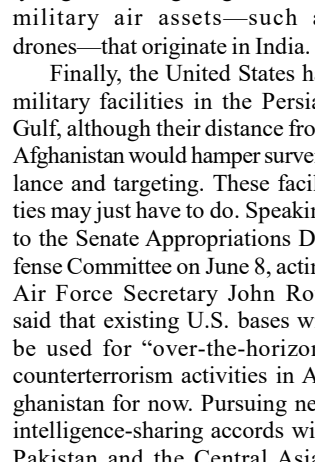


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Hosting US military bases a hot potato for Afghanistan's neighbors

By Ana Noug

KABUL: With the pullout of US troops from Afghanistan, Pentagon officials are making late-stage decisions on the possibility of US military bases on its soil in the future. However, the US has not discussed its attempts, and is still trying to persuade its neighbors.

Apart from Pakistan, another obvious option for Washington would be Central Asia. US troops were there after all, based in the region from 2001 to 2014. According to US media reports, the Pentagon is

drawn fire upon itself anytime. Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, Shah Mahmood Qureshi, is May ruled out the possibility of US military bases on its soil in the future. However, the US has not discussed its attempts, and is still trying to persuade its neighbors.

Apart from Pakistan, another obvious option for Washington would be Central Asia. US troops were there after all, based in the region from 2001 to 2014. According to US media reports, the Pentagon is

indeed eyeing Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as potential candidates for new bases. However, it's hard to imagine that Central Asian countries will easily allow Washington to open bases.

Currently, Central Asian countries have some security concerns. In previous years, with Russian and Chinese troops in the region, the US has finally made the decision to withdraw troops after having been stuck in a quagmire for nearly 20 years. It now is in a complete and total psychological state. On the one hand, Washington feels confident to stabilize the Afghan situation, on the other, it is unwilling to see itself lose control of Afghanistan after its people's push.

Therefore, securing a military base in Afghanistan's neighbors has become a choice. Washington's purpose is to ensure it can still form a timely military deterrent against Afghanistan even if its troops are withdrawn from the new country.

It has been a prominent topic in the past few months when considering relations with Washington. This is why Washington is making great efforts to persuade its neighbors to do so. At the moment, Pakistan is the only country in South Asia that supported the decision of the administration of former US president George W. Bush to start a war in Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime 20 years ago. But the expected effects of its policy of withdrawing from Afghanistan will be significantly reduced.

Pakistan doesn't want to be dragged into Afghan affairs and must under intense pressure from Islamabad to do so.

However, a new US military base near Islamabad is no option for Afghanistan's neighbors as it is not in line with the reality and needs of Afghanistan.

The withdrawal of the US strategy to deal with the changes of the situation in Afghanistan is a relatively "low-cost" way to maintain the US strategic and military deterrence. If the US cannot find an appropriate alternative to military solutions, this is more consistent with the reality and needs of Afghanistan.

The author is a professor of the Middle East Studies Institute at Shanghai International Studies University. This article also appeared in Global Times website.

WB reiterates support for agricultural projects in Afghanistan

and Food Safety Project (EFSS).

The World Bank assistance comes as Afghanistan is seriously threatened by drought and recent droughts have hit the agriculture and livestock sector, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock should draw further assistance from the World Bank and other relief agencies in the sector of agriculture.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Nemat, Badghis and some northern provinces are currently among the most vulnerable provinces due to drought, and a number of people in this province have left their homes due to lack of water.

Meanwhile, economic experts say that Afghanistan's agriculture is one of the key factors for the country's economic growth, so the government should pay serious attention to improve this sector, because the majority of Afghans in villages, towns and other provinces are involved in agricultural sector.

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Addressing child labor through protection response for undocumented Afghan returnees

KABUL: Child labor is a priority protection concern in Afghanistan with some estimates showing that more than half of children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in work of some kind (AIHRC, 2018). Children in Afghanistan endure some of the worst forms of child labor from being recruited into the armed conflict, to the production of bricks and carpets, as well as in agriculture, mines, and most recently on the streets as beggars, shoe shiners and porters.

High rates of poverty, insecurity, displacement, and natural disasters mean sending school-age children to work is often essential to the survival of families, putting children across Afghanistan at significant risk.

The 2018 Human Rights Watch Overview (HRW) for Afghanistan indicates that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation further as the loss of livelihoods, coupled with school closures in 2020 to contain the spread of the virus, likely precipitated increases in child labor.

The economic downturn has seen poverty skyrocket in Afghanistan and, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), half the population is now in need of humanitarian support, with 80 per cent of Afghans living below the poverty line (less than USD 2 a day). This poverty, coupled with the spread in insecurity since intra-Afghan peace talks began in September 2020, has seen unprecedented numbers of undocumented Afghan migrants crossing the border from Iran.

Between January-April 2021 alone, more than 170,000 Afghans entered—an increase of 100,000 entries in the same period in 2020.

MoPH asking for cooperation to control COVID-19 third wave

Amid increasing positive cases of COVID-19 in Afghanistan, a number of international organizations have confirmed cooperation with the country's health sector.

Health is asking for cooperation in providing ventilation, oxygen and COVID-19 vaccines. Currently, the third wave of coronavirus in Afghanistan, which has caused concern of the country's health system and World Health Organization is spreading rapidly in the country.

It is estimated that the number of those infected for COVID-19 is more than the official number announced by MoPH on daily basis as most people do not go to hospitals for COVID-19 tests.

A number of international health organizations have recently informed of cooperation with MoPH in expanding the pandemic in the country.

On the other hand, UNICEF says it has accelerated efforts to provide cooperation with Afghanistan's health sector.

UNICEF is committed to be continuously cooperated with the Afghan ministry of public health in the prevention of COVID-19 vaccines, medical equipment, and safety and public awareness," said Fawzia Arsan, a spokeswoman for UNICEF. He said that the organization was committed to continue support to MoPH in the respective fields.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) says the real number of COVID-19 patients is well above the number it has reported since the coronavirus first broke out in February 2020.

He also spoke about the Afghanistan and Food Security

Emergency (EFSS) project, which is aimed at strengthening the World Bank's support for the project as well as the agriculture and livestock sector, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock should draw further assistance from the World Bank and other relief agencies in the sector of agriculture.

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