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Unveiling Afghanistan's Complicated Reality: The Failure of the Doha Conference and the Exclusion of Afghan Determination.

In the wake of the failed Doha Conference and amidst Afghanistan's ongoing turmoil, a critical examination sheds light on the intricate web of political agendas and power dynamics at play. From the Taliban's resurgence to the international community's role, the situation demands a deeper understanding to navigate towards sustainable peace.

The recent attempt to restart the Doha Conference has sparked numerous reports and discussions, marking the end of over two years of Taliban rule characterized by terrorism, misogyny, and anti-civilization sentiments. Analysts have offered varying perspectives on the significance of this meeting, with some expressing optimism and others dismissing it as mere propaganda orchestrated by American political interests.

The second Doha conference aimed to address the long-standing issues plaguing Afghanistan, yet questions arise as to why the US deemed the Taliban a more favourable option compared to the previous puppet regimes led by figures like Hamid Karzai and Ashraf Ghani. Throughout this period, the US and its allies poured billions of dollars into modernizing and equipping the Afghan Army. However, these funds often fuelled corruption within governance, military operations, and business activities, rather than fostering sustainable development.

Despite two decades of American presence, Afghanistan still lacks fundamental infrastructure such as large-scale irrigation projects and sustainable energy production. Instead, the country has witnessed a surge in drug cultivation and trafficking, exacerbating ethnic tensions and discord. Under Ashraf Ghani's leadership, marked by fraudulent elections and widespread rigging, professional

individuals were sidelined, weakening critical sectors like the military, and allowing Taliban forces to gain ground.

Eyewitnesses and former classmates of Ashraf Ghani have described him as mentally unstable, plagued by an inferiority complex, and driven by ethnocentric and tribalistic tendencies. Such characteristics rendered him unfit to lead a nation. Further details can be found in reference link number (1).

Since 2014, numerous analysts, both domestic and foreign, have observed the US attempting to transform the covert system it established in Afghanistan into a proxy force aligned with the Taliban. Despite a 20-year presence in Afghanistan under the guise of counterterrorism efforts, the US engaged in a deceptive war that resulted in a staggering loss of life. Former President Ashraf Ghani's admission revealed the devastating toll of this conflict, acknowledging that over 100,000 young Afghan military personnel, along with thousands of civilians, lost their lives. Additionally, thousands were left injured and disabled, while over one million became homeless, displaced, or forced to flee to neighboring countries. The disillusionment among American soldiers returning home was palpable, as evidenced by the resignation of thousands who discarded their medals in solidarity with the Afghan and Iraqi people. These soldiers acknowledged that the purported "war on terror" was a fabrication and expressed remorse to the affected populations of Afghanistan and Iraq. Witness accounts and further details on this matter can be found in the provided link (2).

The scheduled Doha Conference meeting, slated for February 19 and 20, 2024, ended in fruitless outcomes, as anticipated. The rejection of the conference by the Taliban administration further underscored its ineffectiveness.

1. The lack of internal legitimacy of the Taliban administration is highlighted, with their members being portrayed as foreign intelligence mercenaries. The rejection of the Doha Conference by the Taliban underscores their disregard for the Afghan people's choice and international norms.
2. Despite being listed as terrorists by the United Nations, the Taliban receives significant financial aid from the United States, raising questions about the motivations behind such support and its implications for regional stability.
3. The Taliban perceive their military victory over the United States as justification for their control over Afghanistan. They believe that seizing all weapons and asserting dominance entitles them to unilateral decision-making, dismissing the authority of international organizations and human rights norms. Consequently, they refuse to engage in negotiations with

parties involved in previous peace agreements, dismissing such efforts as mere propaganda. Zalmay Khalilzad, the US special representative for Afghan affairs, is singled out as responsible for the failure of negotiations and the tarnished reputation of the US government in Afghanistan. The Taliban view themselves as the sole arbiters of power in Afghanistan and see no value in negotiating with representatives they deem ineffective or corrupt. This attitude reflects their perception that they now hold complete control over the country, rendering further negotiations unnecessary in their eyes.

4. The Taliban's interactions with neighbouring countries, particularly those opposed to the US, suggest a complex geopolitical landscape with competing interests at play.
5. Despite the United States' provision of financial aid to the Taliban, which it sees to influence regional dynamics, the Taliban's interactions with Asian rivals, particularly China, have expanded. These interactions include agreements to sell Afghanistan's mineral resources to China and the establishment of consular offices in select countries. The United States, focusing on the conflict in Ukraine, has delegated control of Afghanistan to the Taliban, recognizing its inability to exert complete influence over the group. Reports suggest growing ties between the Taliban and Daesh, along with other terrorist factions, further complicating the situation.
6. A widespread belief among the Afghan populace is that unity and solidarity can topple the Taliban regime through a general uprising. The Taliban's oppressive actions, including the imprisonment of approximately 19,000 individuals from northern regions under harsh conditions, serve to fuel this sentiment. Afghans question the role of the United Nations and human rights organizations in securing the release of these prisoners. They also raise concerns about the complicity of the United States, which, through its partnership with entities like Pakistan's ISI, facilitated the Taliban's rise to power. The ongoing atrocities committed by the Taliban, including attacks on homes, abduction, rape, and killings, prompt questions about the accountability of the United States as a superpower complicit in these crimes against Afghan culture and societal norms.(3)
7. Many views recent developments, such as the Doha Conference's reimagining, as mere distractions orchestrated to sway public opinion, particularly during election cycles. Afghans are keenly aware of the consequences of America's two-decade occupation, which has left a legacy of murder, destruction, mass migrations, unemployment, poverty, and starvation. These outcomes serve as a lasting testament to America's

actions in Afghanistan and remain etched in the collective memory of generations.

These reflections provide insights into the complexities of the situation in Afghanistan and the various factors contributing to ongoing instability and conflict.

The first Doha conference only handed over power to the Taliban. The second Doha conference is an attempt to lay the groundwork for the official recognition of the Taliban. The Taliban are mercenaries bought by the United States under the management of the Pakistani government and do not represent the people of Afghanistan, and all the traders and corruptors are known to be former fake republic. With the Taliban's refusal to participate, the outcome of this meeting was foreseeable. However, some experts speculate that the Taliban's opposition could exacerbate the crisis further.

The situation in Afghanistan is intricately connected to broader regional and global conflicts, including those in Ukraine, Palestine, and Israel. These conflicts reflect the power struggles between Western and Asian powers.

Also, the first Doha conference essentially facilitated the transfer of power to the Taliban. The second conference appears to pave the way for the official recognition of the Taliban. However, it is crucial to note that the Taliban, viewed as mercenaries influenced by the United States and Pakistan, do not truly represent the Afghan people. The underlying motivations behind the Doha conference's revival can be outlined as follows:

1. A joint effort by the United States, UK and Pakistan to portray the Taliban as the sole option for Afghanistan's future.
2. A tactic employed by the American government to garner support for the purportedly inclusive system in Afghanistan, while implying that the Doha Agreement remains unfulfilled.
3. The growing influence of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, particularly India, Russia, Iran, and India, within Taliban circles, adding complexity to the situation.

In conclusion the Doha Conference represents a symbolic attempt to address Afghanistan's longstanding challenges, but its failure highlights the deep-rooted complexities and geopolitical dynamics at play. Moving forward, sustainable peace and stability in Afghanistan will require concerted efforts from regional and international actors to address underlying grievances and promote inclusive governance. Ultimately, the Doha Conference underscores the urgent need for

genuine, inclusive dialogue to address Afghanistan's complex challenges. As regional and global interests converge, the path forward requires concerted efforts towards accountability, transparency, and the empowerment of Afghan voices in shaping their own destiny.

Some links as references mentioned in this article:

1.

<https://youtu.be/6dvv48KoG34?si=COu8xq9f4t9pVNGd>

2-

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02JGKzTJD8RTWFmMGqDDN2TXQnWXYHbmLv7vGUnUDFjGotx43qvcZ2j38hz8nYYJGul&id=100011452358727

3.

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02JGKzTJD8RTWFmMGqDDN2TXQnWXYHbmLv7vGUnUDFjGotx43qvcZ2j38hz8nYYJGul&id=100011452358727