

Talking Points for High Level Conference on Multidimensional and
Integrated Peace Operations
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By
Shahmahmood Miakhel
Governance Officer, UNAMA
Former Deputy Minister of Interior in Afghanistan (2003-2005)

- I would like to thank the government and people of Norway for supporting Afghans in the last two and a half decades in different forms. Also, I thank the government of Norway for supporting UN agencies and contributed generous support to UNAMA's Humanitarian Unit as well as UNDP's sub-national governance program. I thank Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Norway for organizing this important meeting and extend invitation to me to participate in the last moment. Especially I thank Ms.Kasperson for arranging all this.
- What I talk here today, is my personal view as Afghan/American who is now working with the UN and used to work as Deputy Minister of Interior from 2003-2005. I am one of the advocates of integrated approach to have good governance in order to make, keep and build enduring peace in Afghanistan and in the region which has direct impact on world security.
- In the case of Afghanistan, I would give you an analogy which I repeated many times in the last six years; When a patient go to a doctor, the doctor would ask for the history of the symptoms, then the doctor recommend some lab work or x-ray, and after diagnosing the problem, the doctor give prescription. The patient and doctor should make sure to use the full dose of the prescription otherwise the symptoms will return back. If the symptoms return back, next time the doctor will prescribe higher dose of medicine. If the prescription is not according to the symptoms, it will have side affects.
- In Synthesis paper, there was more focus on the integration of international actor role but there is less focus on the role of national governments or actors. If the model is like Kosovo and East Timor then we can talk about integrated action of international stakeholders. If the model is different e.g. in Afghanistan, then we are missing a partner which is the government of Afghanistan.

- In the case of Afghanistan, the much focus was on the implementation of Bonn Processes in order to give legitimacy to the government but less attention were paid to build institutions in order to enhance credibility of the government. In post conflict country in order to have enduring peace, there should be more focus on credibility of the government along with the legitimacy because peace can not be sustained only by legitimacy.
- During last six years, significance progress has been made in Afghanistan regarding building infrastructure and access to resources but due to lack of rule of law, bad governance and outside support of insurgency, we cannot say that Afghanistan is post-conflict country anymore. May be some colleagues will not be agreed with me to say Afghanistan is a country in conflict but this is reality on the ground. Why I say this because design of the programs or plan for the country which is in conflict different than from post-conflict countries. It means, programs which can be implemented in the normal situation, you can not implement them during conflict.
- If I go back to my analogy of patient, after six years, we have not diagnosed the problems in Afghanistan or we didn't have integrated approach and resources allocation in security, good governance and development. The source of insecurity in Afghanistan or AGEs are Taliban-Al-Qaeda and other insurgents groups, drug-lords, war-lords and organized criminal groups. These elements are linked to each other or in most cases they are the same player. These players are powerful because they have strong influence among political, executive and economic institutions in Afghanistan. They are also linked to international mafia. In order to fight these sources of insecurity in Afghanistan, there is strong need for political will to make tough decisions.
- Also there is need for integrated approach in the sectors of security, governance and development. In the case of Afghanistan, still we have fragment approach.
- Integrated approach should be supported by all stakeholders. (international community and national governments). Division among the international stakeholders or with the national governments is not helpful.