



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Afghanistan

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UK Prime Minister David Cameron has said that British troops will return from Afghanistan having accomplished the main aim of their mission - to achieve a basic level of security.

But how secure is Afghanistan, and what shape is the country in? BBC World Service reporter Dawood Azami takes a look at the challenges Afghanistan faces today.

Security

Security remains the country's biggest test.

It is true that al-Qaeda has been driven out of Afghanistan and it doesn't have any sanctuaries inside the country. But the Taliban are still a potent force - they are active in many parts of Afghanistan and even control a few districts in the south and east, including Helmand province where British forces have been based.

The international community has helped raise and train the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) that now number almost 350,000.

But since the handover of security responsibilities from NATO to Afghan forces in June 2013, the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) have seen a dramatic rise in casualties - raising questions about the sustainability of the Afghan forces.

While Afghan officials are largely confident about the capabilities of their troops, they have complained about the lack of proper equipment, especially heavy weapons, as well as about not having "a proper air forces with enough trained pilots and aeroplanes".

Civilian casualties from the armed conflicts remain high, with the United Nations reporting that more than 2,700 civilians have been killed and nearly 5,000 injured - the majority by armed groups - in the past year alone. And there have been reports of abuse by the Afghan Local Police (ALP).

Many people, especially in the south and east, also complain about NATO's night raids and house searches.

The high cost of maintaining the Afghan security forces is another major challenge - one estimated to reach about \$5bn (£3.3bn) a year.

Without continued international financial assistance, the Afghan government would not be able to afford such a force on its own.

A number of western countries, including the US, UK and Germany have signed strategic partnership agreements with Afghanistan, committing themselves to training Afghan forces after 2014.

But the US and Afghanistan are still discussing a separate security accord which would allow a number of US combat forces to remain in the country. The outcome of that deal is expected to determine whether other countries decide to keep any soldiers or trainers in Afghanistan.

Drugs

Drug production has increased in many areas of Afghanistan since the US-led invasion in 2001.

Afghanistan now produces some 90% of the world's opium.



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Despite years of international efforts to curb drug production in the country, a 2013 UN report found that opium growing has reached a record level, with more than 200,000 hectares under cultivation for the first time.

The drug economy is funding the insurgency and the Taliban reportedly receive an estimated \$100m (£66m) annually from taxing poppy farmers and drug traders.

The drug trade also fuels official corruption and has intensified a domestic addiction crisis in the country which now has more than a million addicts.

Economy

Afghanistan has received tens of billions of dollars in aid over the past 12 years. The country has seen a great deal of development and life has improved for millions of Afghans.

Thousands of kilometres of new roads have been built and the health sector has progressed with clinics built in even remote districts.

Thousands of new schools have also been built where millions of boys and girls are receiving education.

A number of towns and cities have seen so much development that in the words of an Afghan, "even their maps have changed".

Afghans are now connected to each other and the rest of the world via telephone and the internet.



Many children are deprived of basic education facilities

Some 20 million mobile phone subscriptions have been set up in a country of 30 million people. The mobile telecommunications sector is a major driver of the economy and is the largest taxpayer and the biggest non-governmental employer, aside from subsistence agriculture.

But Afghanistan is still one of the poorest countries in the world. There are still places in the country which have not felt the benefits of international aid.

Many children are still deprived of education and do not have access to basic facilities such as clinics and clean water.

Afghans in general say that a lot of aid money has been wasted and that the international community should have invested in major infrastructure projects such as building dams, housing schemes and industrial zones.

Overall, the Afghan economy is largely dependent on foreign aid and drug income.