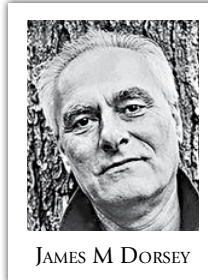


# Afghanistan has lessons for the Gulf



JAMES M DORSEY

THE US withdrawal from Afghanistan will likely clarify what the Gulf's security options are.

Gulf states are likely to monitor how Russia and China handle the perceived security vacuum and security threats in the wake of the US withdrawal and abandonment—for all practical matters—of Central Asia. It will tell Gulf states to what degree Russia and China may be viable alternatives for a no longer reliable US security umbrella in the Middle East.

Gulf states are likely to discover that they are stuck with a less committed United States. That reality will push them to compensate for uncertainty about the US with greater self-reliance and strengthening of formal and informal regional alliances, particularly with Israel.

There's no doubt that Russia—the world's second-largest exporter of arms—and China will be happy to sell weapons and exploit cracks in the Gulf's relationship with the US. But neither has the wherewithal nor capacity to replace the US as the Middle East's security guarantor.

That didn't stop Russia from signing defence cooperation agreements with Saudi Arabia and Egypt last month. With no details disclosed, the agreements seemed a Saudi and Egyptian effort to wave a warning finger at the US, while Moscow grabbed the opportunity to poke Washington in the eye.

"Given Saudi Arabia's strategic ties to the United States, it is unlikely that Riyadh is going to cooperate militarily with Moscow to a degree comparable with the Americans any time soon," said Russian Middle East scholar Alexey Khlebnikov.

"Moscow has neither the desire nor the capacity to replace Washington as the main ally of Cairo and Riyadh. It will try to exploit the situation in order to increase its arms deals in the region, which will give it more hard currency inflow," he added.

In the same vein, Arab states would be wise to recognise that the Middle East is not Central Asia, the near abroad for China and Russia, which long dominated the region under the umbrella of the Soviet Union that was made up of Russia, the Central Asian states, and others. Threats stemming from migration, political violence, and drugs in Central Asia are on Russia and China's

doorstep rather than in more distant lands. How Russia and China deal with those threats will likely influence Gulf leaders' thinking. It will be a litmus test for the two Asian powers that Gulf and other leaders will pay close attention to.

"Russian leaders will face a much stickier challenge if the self-proclaimed Islamic State or other organised extremist groups begin once again to target Central Asia or Russia itself from Afghanistan. This is precisely the

alliance counterparts in Dushanbe at that very moment.

The Taliban victory in Afghanistan has put into sharp relief the parameters of the Gulf's options as Washington debates US foreign policy, including the scope and utility of the US military presence in the Middle East.

"On one side of the debate, some are pushing for the continuation or expansion of the current posture. The other extreme demands the elimination of all or nearly all

Middle East for the long term, but that the deployment of men and military assets should be smaller, leaner, and more flexible.

"Given technological and strategic developments in recent years, and lessons learned from the post-9/11 era, the United States should now certainly be able to do more—or at least enough—with less," Mr Ibish said.

Mr Ibish's perceived consensus strokes with elements of a military strategy Mr Biden laid out in a speech in defence of his handling of the Afghanistan withdrawal. He insisted that the US, going forward, would shun ground wars with large troop deployments.

Instead, the US would focus on economics and cybersecurity in its competition with Russia and China. It would counter extremists with military technology that allowed for strikes against specific targets, rather than wars like Afghanistan.

Mina Al-Oraibi, editor-in-chief of *The National*, one of the Middle East's prime English-language newspapers, published in the United Arab Emirates, put her finger on the gap between the Gulf's expectations and the reality as portrayed by Mr Biden.

"Among policymakers in the Middle East, there is now an understanding the United States is no longer invested in maintaining stability abroad—unless its narrowly defined national interests are directly impacted," said Ms Al-Oraibi.

In an article titled "America Isn't Exceptional Anymore," she wrote that Mr Biden's definition of the US mission in Afghanistan as "preventing a terrorist attack on American homeland" and "narrowly focused on counterterrorism, not counterinsurgency or nation-building" had been heard loud and clear in the Middle East.

"In countries like Libya and Yemen, where conflicts continue and nation-building is crucial, Washington has been disengaged for a number of years. However, that disengagement is now official policy," Ms Al-Oraibi said.

"From the threat of terrorist groups like the Islamic State to emboldened militias like Hezbollah, US allies can no longer rely on Washington. As US officials question some countries' choices—like Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia increasing ties with China—they must understand Beijing comes across as a more reliable partner in the same way Russia proved a more reliable partner to Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, ensuring his survival," she added.

Survival being the keyword, Ms Al-Oraibi clearly defined perhaps the most fundamental

consequence of the US withdrawal that played into the hands of autocrats, even if Russia and China were unlikely to support them in the ways the US has done for decades.

"With a disengaged United States and a lack of European consensus on filling that void, the establishment of systems of government in the shape of Western liberal democracies no longer makes sense. After two decades of promoting democracy as the leading system of government, the view from the Middle East is the United States has abdicated that rhetorical position. And that may not be a bad thing. Effective government should be the goal, rather than governments formed simply through the ballot box that don't deliver for their people," Ms Al-Oraibi wrote.

Ms Al-Oraibi's hard-hitting analysis suggests that US Defence Secretary Lloyd Austin has his work cut out for him when he travels to the Gulf this week to thank countries like the UAE and Qatar for their help in the evacuation from Afghanistan.

The risk for the US is that China may prove more adept at Mr Biden's game, particularly if relations between Beijing and Washington deteriorate further. China, for example, try to exploit regional doubts by nudging the Gulf, home to the world's oil and gas reserves, to price their energy in Chinese renminbi instead of US dollars—a move that, if successful, would undermine a pillar of US global power.

A possible litmus test for China's engagement in Afghanistan will be whether a Taliban-dominated government extradites Uighurs. China has successfully demanded the extradition of its Turkish Muslim citizens from countries like Egypt, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Ji hinted at possible extradition requests in talks in July in China with Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, a co-founder of the Taliban. Mr Wang demanded that the Taliban break relations with all militant groups and take resolute action against the Uighur Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP).

The Taliban have so far rejected—irrespective of cost—pressure to crack down on militants who have helped them in their wars over the past 25 years. Haneef Atamar, the foreign minister in the US-backed Afghan government of former president Ashraf Ghani, asserted that Uighurs, including one-time fighters in Syria, had contributed significantly to recent Taliban battlefield successes in northern Afghanistan.

Dr James M Dorsey is an award-winning journalist and scholar and a senior fellow at the National University of Singapore's Middle East Institute.



Saudi Arabia, a key US ally in the Middle East, recently signed a defence cooperation agreement with Russia.

FILE PHOTO: REUTERS

scenario that Russian policymakers have worried about," said Carnegie Endowment Russia scholar Paul Stronski.

In recent weeks, Russia has sought to highlight its capabilities and commitment to Central Asian security in exercises with Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and other members of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), a Russian-led military alliance of former Soviet states.

However, Gulf states should take note: Mr Stronski suggests that Russia's reliability record is not much better than that of the US. Russia failed to come to the aid of CSTO member Armenia in its war against Azerbaijan last year. It also did not step in to end days of inter-communal violence in 2020 along the border between CSTO members Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, even though Sergey Shoigu, the Russian defence minister, was meeting his

fixed US military facilities in the region. Both constituencies are loud and passionate, but a strong new consensus falling between these two positions is nonetheless emerging," said analyst Hussein Ibish.

The room for compromise is created by the fact that US President Joe Biden and his predecessor, Donald J Trump, adopt the same foreign policy driver even if they label it differently. Mr Trump employed the principle of "America First," a phrase first employed as a World War II-era anti-Semitic rallying cry.

Mr Biden emphasises a narrowly defined national interest. Both embrace some notion of isolationism, albeit framed differently in scope, as do right-wing nationalists, libertarians and left-wing progressives engaged in the debate.

Mr Ibish suggested that the consensus involved that US troops would remain in the

## PROJECT SYNDICATE

# The G20 must recommit to COVAX



SETH BERKLEY

IT has been one year since the international community gave its backing to the Covid-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility to lead a worldwide effort to end the acute phase of the pandemic. The initiative aimed to

ensure that every country—not just those with sufficient money or resources—could access life-saving vaccines once they became available. To this end, G20 health ministers had a meeting in Rome on September 5-6, to discuss how to ensure that COVAX fulfils its mission, among other things.

A year ago, no one knew when or even if it might be possible to develop a safe and effective vaccine against Covid-19, let alone the 20 that are available today. But since making its first international deliveries in February, COVAX—a partnership established by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, the World Health Organization (WHO), Unicef, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance—has delivered more than 235 million vaccine doses to 139 countries, and expects to deliver another billion doses in the fourth quarter. Only China, India, and the United States have delivered more. This start to the largest and most complex vaccine roll-out in history has given hope to millions of people, and laid solid foundations for how we respond to future pandemics.

Yet so much more could—and should—have been achieved by now. It is unacceptable that only 1.8 percent of people in low-income

countries have received their first dose of a Covid-19 vaccine, compared to 82 percent in high- and upper-middle-income countries. This shocking inequality is as economically senseless as it is destructive to human life, with the latest estimate of the cost of the slow roll-out amounting to USD 2.3 trillion.

The world was woefully unprepared for a pandemic, and this is reflected in the challenges COVAX has faced. By the time initial funding arrived, wealthy countries had already locked up early vaccine supplies. Export bans affecting key suppliers, and difficulties experienced by many manufacturers in scaling up production to the required level, also undermined COVAX's ability to access doses early.

Given increasing global vaccine inequity and the rise of new, more contagious coronavirus variants, we must put these challenges behind us. Thanks to the support of almost all G20 governments, alongside that of foundations and private businesses, COVAX has now raised nearly USD 10 billion and secured more than 600 million donated doses. All the preparations are in place for the most comprehensive vaccination effort that the world has ever seen.

Based on the committed orders COVAX has placed with vaccine manufacturers and the additional donations, hundreds of millions of new doses should now be available each month. We need to make sure they reach poorer countries and get into people's arms. To avoid further delays, and for the facility to succeed, we need support from G20 leaders in four key areas.

First, we need doses, and we need them now. The premise of COVAX was always that the facility should be able to negotiate and



Bangladesh has received several consignments of Covid-19 vaccines via COVAX facility.

PHOTO: UNICEF BANGLADESH

buy its own doses. With our early vaccine access compromised, donations have played a vital role in maintaining our ability to keep doses flowing to those most in need. Of the 600 million doses pledged to COVAX to date, 100 million have now been delivered. We need more—and soon—with longer shelf lives and greater certainty, so that recipient countries have time to plan their roll-out. This can be achieved without jeopardising high-income countries' national vaccination efforts.

We also need G20 leaders to support our call for transparency. COVAX has legally

binding agreements with manufacturers for more than four billion doses, but has all too often faced delays in accessing them. Without greater clarity regarding firms' order books, it is impossible to know whether these holdups are due to production challenges or preferential treatment for bilateral arrangements. Insisting that manufacturers are transparent about their order timelines can ensure a level playing field where no one—particularly those living in developing countries—gets bumped to the back of the vaccine queue because of another bilateral

deal. In addition to ensuring that manufacturers keep their commitment to COVAX, governments should make global vaccine access their highest priority. Countries with pending orders for doses that they currently don't need should allow COVAX to take their place in the queue, so that we can get doses to needy countries now.

Finally, lower-income countries require continued financial and technical support for their Covid-19 vaccine roll-outs. Strengthening national health systems will help these countries to ensure delivery of doses and mitigate the pandemic's secondary effects, and will leave in place an infrastructure critical to future global health security.

By recommitting to COVAX, G20 leaders will recommit to a multilateral solution that builds on the astounding scientific progress of the past year. Based on COVAX's latest forthcoming supply forecast, when topped up with doses through bilateral deals, equitable Covid-19 vaccine access can protect up to 60 percent of the adult population in 91 lower-income countries. This would represent a huge step toward the WHO target of 70 percent, which is needed to suppress the coronavirus everywhere, and COVAX represents the best opportunity to achieve it.

Failure to ensure vaccine equity would mean more lives lost, broken healthcare systems, even deadlier and more transmissible variants, and a pandemic with no end in sight. The G20 must not allow that to be an option.

Seth Berkley is CEO of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2021 www.project-syndicate.org (Exclusive to The Daily Star)

**QUOTABLE Quote**

**MOHSIN HAMID**  
(born July 23, 1971)  
British-Pakistani novelist

*I personally tend to believe that there is a right to migration, the same way there's a right to love whom you like and to believe what you believe and to say what you want to say.*

**CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH**

**ACROSS**

- 1 Cavalry weapon
- 6 Muskrat's home
- 11 Clearly stunned
- 12 Leg bone
- 13 Studied (over)
- 14 Shark's home
- 15 City on the Passaic
- 17 Spot to jot
- 19 Wall climber
- 20 Game caller
- 23 Pal of George and Jerry
- 25 Citrus fruit
- 26 Formal event
- 28 Pool tool
- 29 Put a price on
- 30 Sugar suffix
- 31 Mouse-spotting cry

**DOWN**

- 1 Easy victim
- 2 Before today
- 3 Hoedown
- 4 Olympics weapon
- 5 Beaujolais, e.g.
- 6 Yarn
- 7 Candle part
- 8 Playwright
- 9 Hamm of soccer
- 10 Mythical piper
- 16 Turned aside
- 17 Director
- 18 Rap sheet item
- 20 Hora, for one
- 21 Host at a roast
- 22 Flows into
- 24 Quill need
- 25 Fall back
- 27 Black Hills region
- 31 Spine-tingling
- 33 Hat material
- 34 Stood
- 35 Bar concern
- 36 Melody
- 37 Sticky gunk
- 39 Jupiter or Mars
- 40 Hog home

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**YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS**

H	E	I	R	S		S	T	I	R
E	N	S				O	P	I	N
A	R	O	S	E		N	A	D	A
L	A	T	E			O	T	T	A
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D	E	L	I			D	E	S	K
B	E	T				D	E	P	O
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H	E	N	S			T	Y	P	E

**BEETLE BAILEY** BY MORT WALKER

**BABY BLUES** BY KIRKMAN & SCOTT