

## 論文の英文要旨

論文題目	Building the State to Achieve Peace: A Moderation and Mediation Analysis of the Effects at the Subnational Context in Afghanistan (2002- 2021)
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***Abstract***

This study seeks to account for the subnational discrepancies in conflict mitigating or conflict promoting effect of post-2001 international state-building in Afghanistan. Institutional capacity theories consider *Getting to Denmark*, constructing institutional capacity, expelling rent-seekers, and consolidating power to have conflict mitigating effects. According to the modernization theory, international aid employed in state-building can transform and modernize the conflict-generating traditional social structure of war-torn societies, thereby, having conflict-alleviating effect. The theory of new institutionalism assumes that institutions may both regulate behavior and mitigate conflict. According to the problem-solving theories of liberal peace, liberalization has a conflict-mitigating effect; while, the critical camp, the hybrid peace theory assume that the right alignment of the *local-international* is conducive to peace.

According to both camp of the liberal thesis, conflict outcomes are commonly ascribed to the mismatch between *international* and *local* agency, culture, and structure. This hypothesis, assuming *the local* as undifferentiated, does not account for variation in effects at the subnational unit. In addition, the liberal peace thesis, as an overarching theoretical framework for state-building, peace nexus, has major methodological limitations: A) the liberal peace literature, based on the Freedom House and Polity datasets have treated the change in democracy-autocracy rating across time as an independent variable, effectively treating institutional effectiveness as constant. This is problematic. First, it blurs the line between two distinct variables: regime type and institutional strength. Second, it is universalistic. Well-established democracies are not the case for post-conflict societies, which either lack the state or have a fragile one. B) Additional proxy variables for state effectiveness, such as per capita income and proximity to a country's independence, which are accounted by liberal peace-related research, are only loosely correlated with the existence of functional state institutions. C) The *conceptual local* of hybridity is not equal to the *contextual local*.

Given that, this study investigates the question of discrepancies in the conflict effect of post-2001 state-building in Afghanistan, as well as subnational factors that may have moderated this link, producing variation. The current study operationalizes state-building as institution-building as well as service and aid delivery. It adopts an empirical operationalization of the state

and state-building rather than normative ones. Therefore, it incorporates institutional effectiveness and state-ness data and treat the existence of coherent state institutions as its point of departure, studying state-building peace nexus. Likewise, this study recasts on *path-dependency*, a theoretical tool of new institutionalism to account for the subnational discrepancies in the effect. In addition, in order account for the discrepancies of the effect of state-building at the subnational unit, the current study proposes several subnational-specific moderating variables in state-building, peace nexus, such as grievance, aid looting, corruption, proximity to Pakistan, connectivity and access to *Shura*, which are typically considered as independent variables of conflict. Their moderation and mediation effects are statistically modelled and tested, using Hayes SPSS Process Macro. The current work conducts three studies at 1) the provincial unit ( $N=34$ ), 2) the district unit ( $N=392$ ) and the individual unit ( $N= 378$ ).

The finding demonstrates, first, that variation in empirical sovereignty at the subnational unit, the score of functional and coherent state institutions to mitigate conflict at the subnational unit, is the primary determinant of discrepancies in the conflict outcome of state-building. Second, the aforementioned moderating factors, which exist to varying degrees across subnational units, moderate the influence of state-building on conflict, resulting in discrepancies in effect. According to Study A, aid-looting mediates the effect of aid while grievance act as a moderator. Study B suggests that the effects of administrative control on conflict is buffered by proximity to Pakistan, while nor proximity to Pakistan or connectivity buffers the effect of counter-narcotics. The effect of civil servant access index on conflict is buffered both by proximity to Pakistan and connectivity. Study C suggests that effects of state-capacity (confidence in police and justice system) on conflict are moderated by corruption and access to local *Shura*. The effects of Rule of Law (accessibility of state courts), DDR and service delivery, however, are not moderated by contextual factors, such as sympathy to armed groups, accessibility of local *Shura* as well as corruption respectively.

In a nutshell, the existence of varying levels of state institutions and state capacity at the subnational unit, the existence of varying degrees of empirical sovereignty to mitigate conflict, as well as the aforementioned provincial and district-specific moderating factors, which moderate the effects of existing state institutions on conflict, result in discrepancies in the effects.