

Country/entity	Pakistan Taliban
Region	Asia and Pacific Cross-regional
Agreement name	Ahmadzai Wazir Wana Peace Agreement
Date	15 Apr 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -)

Two distinct contexts have generated agreements.

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -)

The roots of the India-Pakistan Conflict lay in the partition of the British Indian Empire following the end of World War II, and the creation of the predominately Muslim Dominion of Pakistan (now Pakistan and Bangladesh) and the Union of India in 1947. Fuelled by Hindu and Muslim nationalism, the political partition spurred the largest mass migration as minorities sought refuge among their communal majorities. Retaliatory violence on both sides led to the deaths of 200,000 to 500,000 people.

A few weeks following the partition, Pakistan sent tribal militias into the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir, sparking the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947. Two other wars broke out in 1965 and in 1991, as well as a number of skirmishes over the Siachen Glacier. The conflict has seen less casualties since the announcement of a ceasefire in 2003, despite frequent violations by both sides. Public unrest remains sporadic and there has been occasional actions by Islamic militants. In addition, despite a decrease in human rights conditions by occupying forces on both sides, abuses are still documented.

Another dimension of the conflict developed in 1997, after Pakistan announced a successful nuclear test. Since then there has been a proliferation of treaties ensuring clear lines of communication in regards to nuclear testing and accidents to deter accidental escalation.

Pakistan-Afghanistan-US Conflict (2001 -)

Since the 2000s, the Afghanistan war had a noticeable spill-over effect to Pakistan. The Afghan Taliban maintain several strongholds in the western parts of Pakistan, especially in the Northwest Tribal Region. Native Islamist guerrilla outfits also remain active in the region and in 2007 they formed the umbrella organisation known as the Pakistan Taliban until it splintered into four different groups in 2014.

Close

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -)

Stage Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process Pakistan-Taliban process

Parties Ahmadzai Wazir Tribe of Waziristan;
Wana Taliban led by Mullah Nazir Ahmad and his commanders: Hakimullah(?), Meetha Khan, Malang and Abd-ul-Hannan(?)
[50+ Signatories, names illegible]

Third parties

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Description

Short agreement between local tribe and Mullah Nazir of the Wana Taliban to cease in assisting Uzbek fighters that were a destabilizing force in the region after 2004. Forged a brief alliance between the forces of Mullah Nazir and the Pakistani Military against other jihadi factions in FATA.

Agreement document

[PK_150407_Wana Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[PK_150407_Wana Agreement_UR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties**Process type**

Formal structured process

Rationale

In relation to managing conflict between the Pakistani military forces and the Taliban in this area of South Waziristan, this is part of a clear formally established process which began in 2004. It appears this is supported by the wider tribal network in the area, along with the Pakistani military. There is also reference of a return of an exiled government presence, in order that it can start operations.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?

Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale

The first provision of this agreement further reflects the commitments of the 2004 Shakai national agreement (see PA-X main - Shakai Peace Agreement 05/07/04) between local leaders and tribal figures from Shakai, in Wana and the South Waziristan Agency/ Pakistan government. This was to counter the assistance or sheltering of any 'foreign terrorist' fighters. The commitments follow an ongoing effort by the Pakistani government since 2004 to reduce the presence of foreign militants and factions operating under the wider Taliban in Pakistan (TTP) and stopping the Taliban in gaining a foothold and presence in Wana. Part of this has been an effort to keep TTP militants out of Wana by signing a series of local peace agreements with militants in the area since 2004. The provisions in this local agreement further reaffirm that ongoing process.

Name of Locale

Wana

Nature of Locale

Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD)

32.299638, 69.597975

Participant type Local armed group
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) Page 1, 4. Since peace has been established in Wana, thanks to Allah...

Grievance List Page 1, 2. Whoever causes unrest, commits highway robbery, abduction, wrongful murder, or theft in the territory of Wazir tribe or creates hurdles against legitimate development activities and regional interest, would be liable to retribution by the tribe. 3. It will be the responsibility of the government and local administration to establish law and order, and ensure safety of electric, telecommunication system, and the transportation on public roads. It will also be their responsibility to take immediate action against those government officials who exploit the general public and who adopt unethical and tyrannical methods (against them).

Cattle rustling/ banditry Page 1, 2. Whoever causes unrest, commits highway robbery, abduction, wrongful murder, or theft in the territory of Wazir tribe or creates hurdles against legitimate development activities and regional interest, would be liable to retribution by the tribe.

Social cover Page 1, 1. It will be a punishable crime to shelter or assist Uzbek or their allied fighters or any local or foreign troublemakers and terrorists, no matter wherever they are in the territory of the Wazir tribe, that is to demolish his house, a penalty of Rs. 1,000,000 in cash, and exile.
