

<b>Country/entity</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Statement of the International Conference on Afghanistan (Hague Conference)
<b>Date</b>	31 Mar 2009
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### **Afghan Wars (1979 - )**

The agreements are drawn from two distinct conflict periods. Post Soviet-intervention period. First, after an uprising against the communist government, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979 and set up a puppet government. Fierce resistance came in on the form of domestic and foreign Mujahidin fighters who, by 1988, forced the Soviet Union to withdraw. The Communist government that remained was defeated in 1992 against a background of violence, which spiralled into a tumultuous multi-party civil war with a strong tribal basis. In 1993 a peace accord was signed, but by 1994 the conflict realigned itself as the Islamic-based Taliban emerged from the refugee camps, eventually occupying the capital city of Kabul in September 1996 spurring groups that had militantly opposed the communist government to unite in opposition to the Taliban.

Post US-intervention period. After the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan and removed the Taliban from power. In December 2001, the UNSC mandated the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist Afghanistan's interim authorities. In 2003 ISAF command was placed under NATO's responsibility. Within three years, however, the Taliban managed to re-group and re-structure and launched intense resistance to the internationally-recognized Afghanistan government and NATO support troops. Despite this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.

Close  
Afghan Wars (1979 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process
<b>Parties</b>	Not signed, but agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: The Government of Afghanistan; the international community

**Third parties** Not signed, but agreement mentions the conference as co-chaired by: The Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; The Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan

**Description** This short agreement outlines the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan and unspecified members of the international community, as part of the Kabul Process. It contains commitments on governance, regional cooperation, security reform and socio-economic development.

---

**Agreement document** [AF\\_090331\\_Hague Conference Declaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

---

### **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation  
Page 2, Promoting Good Governance  
To accelerate efforts to improve governance and strengthen institutions, they agreed to:  
...  
Give firm support to the preparing and holding of elections that are secure, transparent, fair and credible, so as to enjoy the confidence of the Afghan people and to consolidate democracy in Afghanistan. The participants underscored the importance of the broadest possible participation of women and men.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

<b>Development</b>	Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction Page 3, Accelerating Economic Growth and Development To generate economic growth, they agreed to: ... Expand efforts to ensure that women are more fully integrated into assistance programmes in recognition of the need for Afghanistan to mobilize its entire population in the development of the country.
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

---