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Country/entity Afghanistan

Region Europe and Eurasia

Agreement name The Resolution Adopted at the Conclusion of the National Consultative Peace Jirga

Date 6 Jun 2010

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 -

)

Stage Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Government

Peace process Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: The

National Consultative Peace Jirga (NCPJ) participated by 1,600 delegates...including from both Houses of the Parliament, Provincial Councils, religious scholars, tribal leaders, civil

society organizations, Afghan refugees residing in Iran and Pakistan

Third parties

Description This short resolution was adopted by the National Consultative Peace Jirga. The

agreement contains declarations which lay out the principles and a framework for potential talks between the government of Afghanistan, international actors, and

opposition groups, referred to as 'the Disaffected'.

Agreement

AF_100606_Conclusion of the National Consultative Peace Jirga.pdf (opens in new tab)

document Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality → Equality (general)

Page 3, Framework for Talks with the Disaffected, Article 8

We call upon the government of Afghanistan and the international troops stationed in

the country:

...

People of Afghanistan demand a just peace which can guarantee the rights of its all citizens including women and children. For the purpose of social justice, the Jirga urges

that laws be applied equally on all citizens of the country

Particular groups of No specific mention.

women

International law → General IHRL, IHL and IL

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that laws be applied equally on all citizens of the country

New institutions New institutions→Reconciliation and peace

Page 4, Developing Mechanism for Negotiation with the Disaffected, Article 12
We, the participants of the Jirga commit ourselves to act as messengers of peace and take the message of the Jirga to our communities and our people in our areas and to

cooperate with the local authorities, tribal elders, youth and the women for the objective

of ensuring peace.

Violence against

No specific mention.

women

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement

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of ensuring peace.

Other No specific mention.