

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Rome Conference on Justice and Rule of Law in Afghanistan
Date	3 Jul 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 -)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: the Government of Afghanistan, the Government of Italy and the United Nations co-hosted a Ministerial level International Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan.

Third parties -

Description This short agreement details the outcomes of an international conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan, outlines donor support for national development and justice reform strategies and programmes.

Agreement document [AF_070703_RomeConference.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, Paragraph 2
The Conference has reaffirmed the crucial importance of the reform of justice and the implementation of the rule of law for the reconstruction of Afghanistan , recognizing that without justice and the rule of law no sustainable security, stabilization, economic development and human rights can be achieved.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 1, Paragraph 2

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Page 1, Paragraph 4

Within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact, the vision of “Justice for all” and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, the Government has committed itself to finalize a national justice sector strategy and to implement a comprehensive rule of law reform with the assistance of the international community that has pledged significant support.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Paragraph 2

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National economic plan Page 1, Paragraph 4
Within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact, the vision of “Justice for all” and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, the Government has committed itself to finalize a national justice sector strategy and to implement a comprehensive rule of law reform with the assistance of the international community that has pledged significant support.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 1, Paragraph 5

The Conference has agreed that the rule of law reform and the coordinated support by the International Community will be implemented through a National Justice Program , including short, mid and long term implementation and a mechanism for review, to be funded in significant part through the ARTF, and has invited the World Bank together with other international organisations to assist the Government in the development of the National Justice Program.

Page 1, Paragraph 6

Donors at the Conference confirmed their previous and continuous commitment to the reform of the Justice and Rule of Law sector. In addition they have made new pledges for a total amount in the range of about 360 millions dollars (some of which are multi-year pledges) to support short term projects and will consider to commit further funds to implement the National Justice Program. They have committed themselves to a coordinated approach at central level and at provincial level through the establishment of a Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism. The Conference agreed on the establishment of an Afghan led effective and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the justice sector linked to the ANDS/JCMB Secretariat.

Page 1, Paragraph 7

Finally, the Conference agreed on the next steps as foreseen by the Conference Joint Recommendations, including the elaboration, by October 2007, of a Justice Sector Strategy followed by the National Justice Program supported by an implementation plan by the Government and donors to be developed within the ANDS process that will be presented in a meeting in Kabul, in order to link the programs with the commitments expressed and the recommendations adopted in Rome. The program will be finalized and made operational soon after the Rome Conference, in collaboration with the Afghan Ministry of Finance, with the assistance of the World Bank and the donor community.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.



Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Paragraph 2

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Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: the Government of Afghanistan, the Government of Italy and the United Nations co-hosted a Ministerial level International Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/node/1815>
