

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Afghanistan Compact Building on Success (London Conference)
Date	1 Feb 2006
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	Afghanistan (co-Chair), Aga Khan Foundation, Asian Development Bank, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, International Monetary Fund, Iran, Islamic Development Bank, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Norway, Organisation of Islamic Conference, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom (co-Chair), United Nations (co-Chair), United States of America, Uzbekistan, World Bank
Third parties	Listed as observers: Argentina, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Oman, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia
Description	This agreement is a product of the 2006 London Conference on Afghanistan, and outlines the Afghan government and international donors' commitments to the socio-economic reconstruction of the country. It contains several annexes: Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines; Annex II. Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan

Agreement document [AF_060201_The Afghanistan Compact.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation	<p>Participation→Effective participation Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights:</p> <p>By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened.</p>
Equality	<p>Equality→Equality (general) Page 3, Principles of Cooperation As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Recognise in all policies and programmes that men and women have equal rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>Equality→Social equality Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development ...</p> <p>By end-2010, the number of female-headed households that are chronically poor will be reduced by 20%, and their employment rates will be increased by 20%.</p>

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions New institutions→Infrastructure (general)
Page 3, Principles of Cooperation:
As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:
...
(5) Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike:

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights
By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Prisons, prisoner release
Page 9, Rule of Law
...
prisons will have separate facilities for women and juveniles.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Public administration
Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights:
By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened.

Development Development→General
Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights
By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened.
Development→Education
Page 11, Education
By end-2010: in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, net enrolment in primary school for girls and boys will be at least 60% and 75% respectively; a new curriculum will be operational in all secondary schools; female teachers will be increased by 50%
...
By end 2010: enrollment of students to universities will be 100,000 with at least 35% female students

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
