

<b>Country/entity</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	The Resolution Adopted at the Conclusion of the National Consultative Peace Jirga
<b>Date</b>	6 Jun 2010
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	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'.

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**Agreement document** [AF\\_100606\\_Conclusion of the National Consultative Peace Jirga.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

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### **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 women** No specific mention.

**International law** International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL  
Page 3, Framework for Talks with the Disaffected, Article 8  
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...  
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

**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 women** No specific mention.

**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  
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.

**Other** No specific mention.

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