

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Resolution of Intra Afghan Peace Conference in Doha, Qatar (Doha Roadmap for Peace)
Date	8 Jul 2019
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	Stated to be Participants to the Afghan Peace Conference. (secondary sources suggest that 62 participants were present, 17 of whom were members of the Taliban. On the Afghan-Kabul side, some participants were women). Same source suggests that the resolution was drafted by 6 Kabul representatives and 3 of the Taliban.
Third parties	Qatar German Government United Nations USA Countries in the region
Description	The meeting in Doha brought together representatives from Kabul and representatives of the Taliban, with support from Qatar and the German Government. The participants produced a resolution that sets out principles for future talks, provides a starting definition of the Afghan state, sets key human rights principles, provides for release of some vulnerable groups of prisoners. It also sets conditions for the roadmap to peace, listing them as an agenda for the future rather than agreed items.

Agreement document	AF_190708_Resolution of Intra Afghan Peace Conference (Doha roadmap for peace)_EN (unofficial translation).pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Agreement document (original language)	AF_190709_Doha roadmap for peace_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
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Disabled persons	No specific mention.
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Elderly/age	No specific mention.
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Migrant workers	No specific mention.
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Racial/ethnic/national group	No specific mention.
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Religious groups	No specific mention.
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Indigenous people	No specific mention.
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Other groups	No specific mention.
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Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 2, 6:
Assuring women [sic] rights in political, social, economic, educational, cultural affairs as per within the Islamic framework of Islamic Values.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, 2:
Afghanistan is a united, Islamic Country and home for all different ethnicities. Islamic Sovereignty, social and political justice, national unity, territorial sovereignty, which all Afghans are committed upon.

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 No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Page 2, 5, d: 5. The following steps shall be taken to create trustable environment for peace and in order to have our nation safe from the war and its consequences, violence and devastation shall be decreased: the conflict parties shall consider these measures. [...] d. Committed to respect and protect the dignity of people, their life and property and to minimize the civilian casualties to Zero.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 2, 5, d: 5. The following steps shall be taken to create trustable environment for peace and in order to have our nation safe from the war and its consequences, violence and devastation shall be decreased: the conflict parties shall consider these measures. [...] d. Committed to respect and protect the dignity of people, their life and property and to minimize the civilian casualties to Zero.

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	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 2, 5, d: 5. The following steps shall be taken to create trustable environment for peace and in order to have our nation safe from the war and its consequences, violence and devastation shall be decreased: the conflict parties shall consider these measures. [...] d. Committed to respect and protect the dignity of people, their life and property and to minimize the civilian casualties to Zero.
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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

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 2, 5, b-c:
5. The following steps shall be taken to create trustable environment for peace and in order to have our nation safe from the war and its consequences, violence and devastation shall be decreased: the conflict parties shall consider these measures.

[...]

b. Ensuring the security of public institutions, such as schools, Religious Madrassas, hospitals, markets, water dams and other working locations,

c. In particular, respect educational institutions, like schools, universities, and other educational institutions as well residential areas.

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	Page 2, 5. a: 5. The following steps shall be taken to create trustable environment for peace and in order to have our nation safe from the war and its consequences, violence and devastation shall be decreased: the conflict parties shall consider these measures. a. unconditional release of elders, disables and sick inmates.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

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 Announced and published on Twitter by US Special Representative Zalmay Khalilzad
<https://web.archive.org/save/https://twitter.com/US4AfghanPeace/status/1148388647357636608>
