

Country/entity	Pakistan Taliban
Region	Asia and Pacific Cross-regional
Agreement name	North West Frontier Province Government's Agreement with the Taliban
Date	21 May 2008
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -)

Two distinct contexts have generated agreements.

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -)

The roots of the India-Pakistan Conflict lay in the partition of the British Indian Empire following the end of World War II, and the creation of the predominately Muslim Dominion of Pakistan (now Pakistan and Bangladesh) and the Union of India in 1947. Fuelled by Hindu and Muslim nationalism, the political partition spurred the largest mass migration as minorities sought refuge among their communal majorities. Retaliatory violence on both sides led to the deaths of 200,000 to 500,000 people.

A few weeks following the partition, Pakistan sent tribal militias into the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir, sparking the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947. Two other wars broke out in 1965 and in 1991, as well as a number of skirmishes over the Siachen Glacier. The conflict has seen less casualties since the announcement of a ceasefire in 2003, despite frequent violations by both sides. Public unrest remains sporadic and there has been occasional actions by Islamic militants. In addition, despite a decrease in human rights conditions by occupying forces on both sides, abuses are still documented.

Another dimension of the conflict developed in 1997, after Pakistan announced a successful nuclear test. Since then there has been a proliferation of treaties ensuring clear lines of communication in regards to nuclear testing and accidents to deter accidental escalation.

Pakistan-Afghanistan-US Conflict (2001 -)

Since the 2000s, the Afghanistan war had a noticeable spill-over effect to Pakistan. The Afghan Taliban maintain several strongholds in the western parts of Pakistan, especially in the Northwest Tribal Region. Native Islamist guerrilla outfits also remain active in the region and in 2007 they formed the umbrella organisation known as the Pakistan Taliban until it splintered into four different groups in 2014.

Close

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Pakistan-Taliban process
Parties	Pakistani Government; Pakistani Taliban
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement outlining 16 points that guide the parameters of the Taliban and the Pakistani Government in the North West Frontier Province.

Agreement document [PK_080522_North West Frontier Province Government Agreement with Taliban.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 1, 9. There will be no ban on health teams administering vaccination or drops to children against diseases like polio. There will be no ban on girls' education

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
Page 1, 3. No one will attack other's religion

Page 1, 15. Imam Dheri will be converted into an Islamic university under the management of a committee comprising representatives of government and Taliban

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 Page 1, 7. Non-local militants will be immediately handed over to the government. Attacks on barber shops and markets visited by women should be stopped

Page 1, 9. There will be no ban on health teams administering vaccination or drops to children against diseases like polio. There will be no ban on girls' education

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, 1. Taliban of Swat will accept the writ of the provincial and central governments of Pakistan and will remain in the ambit of that

Page 1, 2. Shariat-e-Muhammadi will be implemented in Malakand Division

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	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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics Page 1, 12. Speeches will be allowed only on that FM radio having licence
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	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 1, 2. Shariat-e-Muhammadi [Law of Muhammed/Shari'a Law] will be implemented in Malakand Division

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 2, 15. Imam Dheri will be converted into an Islamic university under the management of a committee comprising representatives of government and Taliban

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, 6. Army withdrawal will be gradual keeping in view the security situation in the area

Page 1, 7. Non-local militants will be immediately handed over to the government. Attacks on barber shops and markets visited by women should be stopped

10. There will be complete ban on display of arms and only arms having licence would be allowed

Page 1, 11. Kidnapping and car lifting should be condemned and eliminated. All centres used for training militants and use of explosives must be eliminated

13. Local Taliban will cooperate with government in investigations of cases against those involved in murders, dacoities and kidnapping

Page 1, 14. The government will take action against thieves, dacoits, kidnappers and others involved in such crimes

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1, 5. Government machinery, law enforcement agencies, government officials, buildings and installations, police stations, policemen, police lines, army, Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, bridges, roads, and electricity installations will not be attacked; there will be a complete ban on keeping private militias, there will be no suicide attacks, there will be no blasts in personal or governmental buildings, and there will be no remote-controlled bomb blasts

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, 6. Army withdrawal will be gradual keeping in view the security situation in the area

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 1, 10. There will be complete ban on display of arms and only arms having licence would be allowed

Page 1, 11. Kidnapping and car lifting should be condemned and eliminated. All centres used for training militants and use of explosives must be eliminated

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

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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	Page 1, 7. Non-local militants will be immediately handed over to the government. Attacks on barber shops and markets visited by women should be stopped
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1, 4. Prisoners will be released after reviewing the cases against them
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 1, 8. Government will compensate the deserving people affected by the operation in Swat
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

Page 2, 16. Minister for Environment Wajid Ali Khan, Dr Shamsheer Ali Khan, DIG of Malakand, and DPO of Swat from the government's side and Muhammad Amin, Ali Bakht, Muslim Khan, Mehmood Khan and Nisar Khan from Taliban side are members of the committee to oversee implementation of the agreement.
