Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Taliban MoU with department of Helmand on education
Date	14 Feb 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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	Other
Conflict nature	Other
Peace process	Afghanistan Islamic-Emirates-intra-Afghan

Parties	- Taliban Representative of Education Commission of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan - Education Representative of Helmand Province (see original language document for signatories)
Third parties	-
Description	A ten point agreement advocating for the importance of education, schools and religious centres as national assets. The agreement provides for further development and reconstruction of schools and religious centres and sets out district level monitoring mechanisms to ensure schools reopen and are protected. The agreement also provides for delivery of educational materials and establishes punitive measures for civilian or military officials who obstruct the programme, as well as measures to freeze salaries of teachers or headteachers who do not carry out their duties.

Agreement document	AF_180214_Taliban MoU with department of Helmand on education.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	AF_180214_Taliban MoU with department of Helmand on education (retrieved from Twitter 14.2.18).pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	There appears to have been a practice of local agreement-making in Helmand, as described by Cavendish (2018).
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement does not link to other agreements nor does it reference a process.
Name of Locale	Helmand
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	31.363647, 63.958611

Participant type	Central state actor Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Regional state actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar

---

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	No specific mention.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
