Country/entity	Pakistan
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	The Peace Agreement District Kurram executed in Para Chanar
Date	14 Jul 2023
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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 reference 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 Siachan 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Pakistan-Taliban process
Parties	Kurram Shia Tribes Kurram 'Takfiri' Tribes
Third parties	Local tribal council (Jirga-e-Qaumi) Pakistani army 30-member peace jirga led by Commissioner Kohat
Description	A short local inter-tribal six point ceasefire agreement outlining the areas of enforcement in the district, providing for elements of demobilisation and setting out terms of violation. Substantively safe passage and road access for citizens is addressed, as well as elements of social cover. The agreement also describes the grand jirga consisting of tribal elders as acting as a local implementation mechanism, overseeing fighting posts vacated by both parties. The term 'teega' in provision 3 is a Pashto word for the placing of a symbolic stone representing a commitment to a cessation of hostilities.

Agreement document	PK_230714_The Peace Agreement District Kurram executed in Para Chanar_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	PK_230714_The Peace Agreement District Kurram executed in Para Chanar.pdf (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://english.iswnews.com/29298/shia-communities-of-parachinar-takfiri-tribes-reconcile/

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	There is clearly a dedicated body supporting, mediating and helping to implement this local tribal ceasefire. It also seems form further available source material that there is a clearly established structure for implementation in the local areas concerned. The 30 member peace 'jirga' (conference of tribal elders) is led and supported by the commissioner and deputy commissioner of the area, as well as consulting with the local district administration, district police and other law enforcement agencies.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No

Link to national process: articulated rationale	No clearly described link either in the agreement text or in further available research sources.
Name of Locale	Kurram
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	33.958922, 69.903209
Participant type	Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Page 1, Preamble, ... the worthy Commissioner of the Kohat division Syed Muhammad Ali Shah constituted a divisional Grand Jirga (a committee of tribal elders) consisting of the tribal elders representing district Kohat, district Hangu, and district Orakzai. A meeting of this Grand Jirga convened by the Commissioner Kohat division and chaired by the deputy commissioner Dr Azmat Wazir took place on 11 July 2023 in district Kurram. The jirga members undertook a long, drawn-out process of consultation between the local district administration, district police, law enforcement agencies and the local tribal elders to reach a ceasefire agreement between the warring factions.
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	An armed conflict that later mutated into a sectarian issue broke out at various locations in the district Kurram on 07 July 2023 and lasted till 13 July 2023. Still, due to the aggravation of violence at different locations, they could not end the warfare despite their joint effort.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	5. If any unpleasant incident occurs, the area's residents will be duty-bound to extend all kinds of help to the district administration, district police and all law enforcement agencies to facilitate the apprehension of the accused. The residents of the area will desist from siding with the accused so that the real perpetrators can be penalised for the maintenance of peace in the area. Moreover, if it comes to light that any person or group has directly or indirectly tried to protect the accused, he/they will be treated as accused. 6. If any group or person is found violating any of the above clauses, they will be fined 120 million pkr. The amount of fine will be confiscated in the name of the government and the members of the Jirga.