Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Hizb-e-Islami
Date	22 Sep 2016
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	President of the IRA Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, chairman of HIA delegation Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, chairman of HPC Peer Sayed Ahmad Gailani and HIA head of peace delegation, Mohammad Ameen Karim.
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement contains mutual commitments of the Afghanistan government and the Hizb-e-Islami group. The government agrees to work towards lifting international restrictions against Hizb-e-Islami members, prisoner release, rights to political activities and participation, and facilitation of inclusion in government institutions. Hizb-e-Islami commits to a ceasefire, cutting ties with terrorist groups, and to support the work of the High Peace Council.

Agreement document	AF_160929_Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Hizb-e-Islami.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	Equality→Equality (general) Page 1, Article Three Both parties believe that all people both man and woman enjoy equal right and responsibility before law indiscriminately and without concession. The single and united Afghanistan belongs to all brave tribes and people of this territory and national sovereignty is the unquestionable right of nation that enforces it directly or through its elected representatives.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.