

<b>Country/entity</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the two campaign teams regarding the structure of the national unity government
<b>Date</b>	21 Sep 2014
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

<b>Parties</b>	Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
<b>Third parties</b>	The foregoing signatures were witnessed by: H.E. Jan Kubis, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations H.E. James B. Cunningham, Ambassador of the United States of America
<b>Description</b>	The Agreement between the Two Campaign Teams Regarding the Structure of the National Unity Government in Afghanistan was signed by Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai and Dr. Abdullah Abdullah following the contested 2014 presidential election. It established a power-sharing arrangement between the President and the newly created position of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to ensure political stability, reform implementation, and inclusivity in governance. The agreement aimed to address the country's governance challenges, particularly by fostering political cooperation and electoral reforms, and it was witnessed by representatives of the United Nations and the United States.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">AF_140921_Agreement regarding the structure of the national unity government.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	<p>Participation→Effective participation Page 3, C. Appointment of senior officials On the basis of the principles of national participation, fair representation, merit, honesty, and commitment to the reform programs of the national unity government, the parties are committed to the following:...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President and the CEO will agree upon a specific merit-based mechanism for the appointment of senior officials. The mechanism will provide for the full participation of the CEO in proposing nominees for all applicable positions and for full consideration of all nominations. In conformity with the intent of the Joint Declaration and its annex (Article 5), the President and the CEO will consult intensively on the selection of senior appointees not covered by the Civil Service Commission through the above mechanism, which can lead to equitable (Barabarguna) representation from both parties, and with attention to inclusivity and the political and societal composition of the country, with particular attention to women and youth, and persons with disabilities, for state institutions and agencies, including key judiciary and local administrative posts. The two parties are committed to early reform of the Civil Service Commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	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.

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