Country/entity	Tajikistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Act on Mutual Forgiveness
Date	1 Jul 1997
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Tajikistani Civil War (1992 - 1997)

Ethnic marginalization formed a key feature in the Tajikistani Civil war when liberal democrat and Islamic groups from the Garm and Gorno-Badakhshan took up arms against the government of President Rahmon Nabiyev. Members of Nabiyev's government were predominantly from the regions of Leninabad and Kulyab. Anti-government protestors took to the street following the 1991 presidential elections, which caused the government to hand out arms to pro-government militias. Following clashes, anti-government factions captured the President and forced him to resign at gun-point. A new government under the Kulyabi native, Emomali Rahmonov, who fended off democratic and Islamist militias. Eventually, with support from Islamist factions in Afghanistan, the opposition united under the United Tajik Opposition umbrella. In 1994, the UN deployed a peacekeeping force to monitor the 1994 ceasefire agreement. A peace agreement was signed in 1997 and completely removed the Leninabad 'old guard' from power.
Close
Tajikistani Civil War (1992 - 1997)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Tajikistan peace process
Parties	(signed) E. Sh. Rakhmonov, President of the Republic of Tajikistan (signed) S. A. Nuri, Leader of the Tajik Opposition
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement adopting programme on mutual forgiveness, condemning use of mass media to fomen hostility. With view to facilitate the implementation of the Act on Mutual Forgiveness, all prisoners of war will be released.

Agreement document	TJ_970107Act on Mutual Forgiveness.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	New institutions→Reconciliation and peace Page 1, para 5,...In the names of orphans and widows, fathers and mothers, and all those who lost their relatives and loved ones; ...We forgive all those who took up arms and fought against each other during the period of the military and political confrontation;
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	Transitional justice→Past and gender Page 1, para 10: May people work together in order to repair the damage of the war, ensure adequate care to orphans, widows, disabled and elderly and, by doing this, restore the feeling of friendship and respect in the society;
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.