

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Resolution of Intra Afghan Peace Conference in Doha, Qatar (Doha Roadmap for Peace)
Date	8 Jul 2019
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	<p>Stated to be Participants to the Afghan Peace Conference.</p> <p>(secondary sources suggest that 62 participants were present, 17 of whom were members of the Taliban. On the Afghan-Kabul side, some participants were women).</p> <p>Same source suggests that the resolution was drafted by 6 Kabul representatives and 3 of the Taliban.</p>
Third parties	<p>Qatar</p> <p>German Government</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Countries in the region</p>
Description	<p>The meeting in Doha brought together representatives from Kabul and representatives of the Taliban, with support from Qatar and the German Government. The participants produced a resolution that sets out principles for future talks, provides a starting definition of the Afghan state, sets key human rights principles, provides for release of some vulnerable groups of prisoners. It also sets conditions for the roadmap to peace, listing them as an agenda for the future rather than agreed items.</p>

Agreement document [AF_190708_Resolution of Intra Afghan Peace Conference \(Doha roadmap for peace\)_EN \(unofficial translation\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [AF_190709_Doha roadmap for peace_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Other
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Assuring women [sic] rights in political, social, economic, educational, cultural affairs as per within the Islamic framework of Islamic Values.

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.
