

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Resolution of the Asad 1399 (August 2020) Consultative Peace Loya Jirga
Date	19 Aug 2020
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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

Ashraf Ghani
President of Afghanistan, representing the Afghan Government.

Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
Chairperson of the High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR), representing the Afghan government and broader peace oversight.

Taliban Political Office (Qatar)
Taliban insurgent group in negotiations.

Masum Stanekzai
Head of the Afghan Government's Negotiating Team, representing the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in talks.

Shahrzad Akbar
Chair of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), representing civil society and victims' rights.

Abdul Rab Rasul Sayyaf
Political leader and initial chairman of the Loya Jirga, representing Afghan elders and political figures.

Belqis Roshan
Farah Member of Parliament, representing dissenting voices in the Afghan parliament.

Hamid Karzai
Former President of Afghanistan, representing Afghan political stability and consensus-building efforts.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar
Leader of Hezb-e Islami, representing an opposition political party.

Atta Muhammad Nur
Leader of a faction of Jamiat-e Islami, representing a major political faction in Afghanistan.

Third parties

Zalmay Khalilzad
US Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation, representing the United States.

Mike Pompeo
Representing the US Department of State's role in mediating the peace process.

Ross Wilson
US Chargé d'Affaires, representing US diplomatic engagement in Afghanistan.

United Nations (UN)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Pakistan (implicitly referenced)

Qatar

European Union (implicitly referenced through international community)

Description

This resolution from the Consultative Peace Loya Jirga approved the release of 400 Taliban prisoners as a prerequisite for peace negotiations while establishing framework conditions for the peace process. The agreement emphasized maintaining democratic values, the republican system, and constitutional order while calling for an immediate ceasefire and direct negotiations with the Taliban. The resolution also outlined specific requirements for protecting women's rights, preserving achievements of the past two decades, and ensuring the peace process remained transparent and inclusive.

Agreement document

[AF_200819_Resolution of the Asad 1399 Consultative Peace Loya Jirga \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Source of document

<https://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/en/reports/war-and-peace/kabul-opens-door-for-peace-talks-the-results-of-the-loya-jirga-on-prisoners-and-peace/>

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Other 13. The Consultative Peace Loya Jirga emphasises that the country’s women, who represent half of society, should enjoy legal and political status and should have a constructive role and participation in all phases of the peace process. 20. The government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is obliged to present specific guidance in the light of national interests and to take necessary action to further improve and strengthen the negotiation team and to strengthen women’s presence in all phases of the peace process
Equality	Equality→Equality (general) 13. The Consultative Peace Loya Jirga emphasises that the country’s women, who represent half of society, should enjoy legal and political status and should have a constructive role and participation in all phases of the peace process.
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.
