Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Communiqué of the Conference on Afghan Leadership, Regional Cooperation, International Partnership (London Conference Communique)
Date	28 Jan 2010
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community.
Third parties	-
Description	This short agreement re-affirms the participant's commitments made in previous international conferences on Afghanistan, and contains commitments on security, development and governance, and regional cooperation.

Agreement document	AF_100128_London Conference Communique.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Page 5, Development and governance, Article 26 The international community welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to implement the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan and to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law. Conference Participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service.
Equality	Equality→Equality (general) Page 1, Afghan Leadership, Regional Cooperation, International Partnership, Article 5 The London Conference will be followed by a conference in Kabul later this year, hosted by the Afghan Government, where it intends to take forward its programme with concrete plans for delivery for the Afghan people. These should be based on democratic accountability, equality, human rights, gender equality, good governance and more effective provision of government services, economic growth, as well as a common desire to live in peace under the Afghan Constitution. We remain convinced that together we will succeed. Page 4, Development and governance, Article 22 Conference Participants commended the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to improve access to justice and respect for human rights, including through its Justice and Human Rights Programme, political and financial support for the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and the adoption and implementation of a new national policy as soon as possible on relations between the formal justice system and dispute resolution councils. The Government of Afghanistan reiterated its commitment to protect and promote the human rights of all Afghan citizens and to make Afghanistan a place where men and women enjoy security, equal rights, and equal opportunities in all spheres of life. Conference Participants also committed to strengthening the role of civil society.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.

International law

International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
Page 1, Afghan Leadership, Regional Cooperation, International Partnership, Article 5
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New institutions

New institutions→Infrastructure (general)
Page 5, Development and governance, Article 26
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Violence against women

Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)
Page 5, Development and governance, Article 26
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Transitional justice

No specific mention.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Judiciary, judicial reform

Page 4, Development and governance, Article 22

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Institutional reform→Public administration

Page 5, Development and governance, Article 26

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Development Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Page 2, Security, Article 13

In the context of a comprehensive, Afghan-led approach, Conference Participants reinforced the need for an effective and enduring framework to create and consolidate a stable and secure environment in which Afghan men and women of all backgrounds and perspectives can contribute to the reconstruction of their country. In this context, Conference Participants welcomed the plans of the Government of Afghanistan to offer an honourable place in society to those willing to renounce violence, participate in the free and open society and respect the principles that are enshrined in the Afghan constitution, cut ties with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and pursue their political goals peacefully.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.