

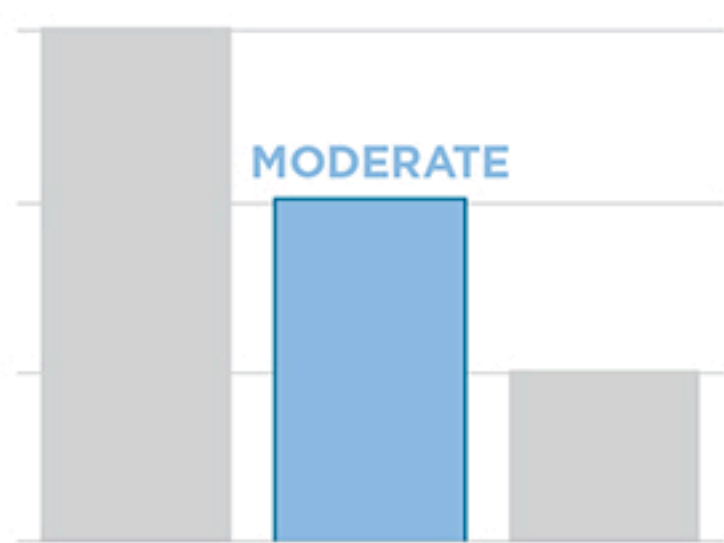
# Women's role in Afghanistan's Bonn negotiations (2001)



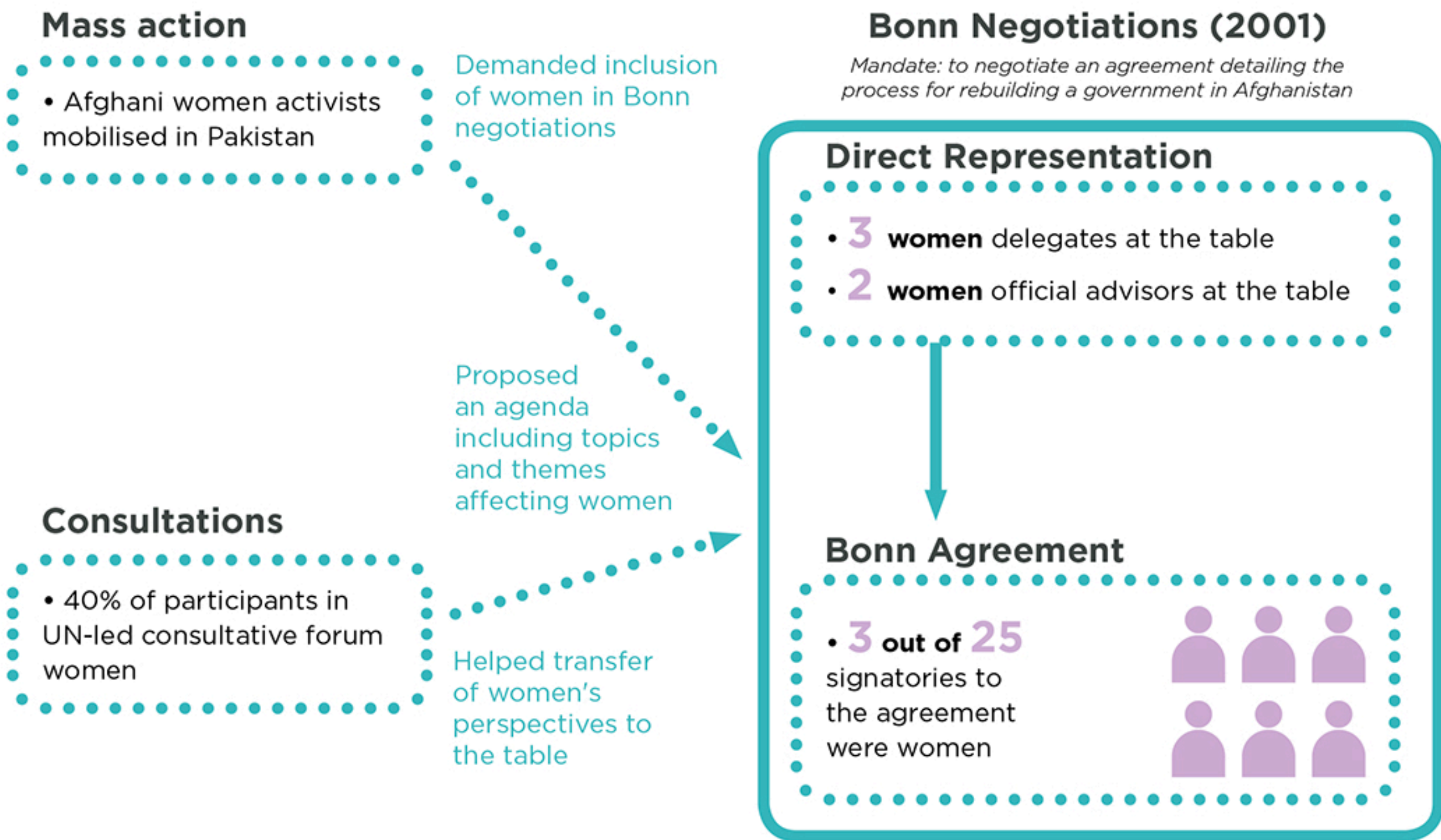
## BACKGROUND ON AFGHANISTAN'S BONN NEGOTIATIONS (2001)

In 2001, the US declared its 'war on terror' and invaded Afghanistan to support the Northern Alliance to take control of the country and defeat the Taliban, who had ruled since 1996. After, the defeat of the Taliban in November 2001, Afghan political parties (excluding the Taliban) and international actors met in Bonn, Germany to negotiate an agreement detailing how to rebuild government in Afghanistan. The Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-Establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (the 'Bonn Agreement') signed on 5 December 2001 established the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA), and agreed on a timeline towards elections and constitution-making. Timeline included electing a Transitional Authority through an Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ), a constitution making process through a Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ), and finally overseeing parliamentary and presidential elections. However, violence continued in some provinces of the country.

## WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



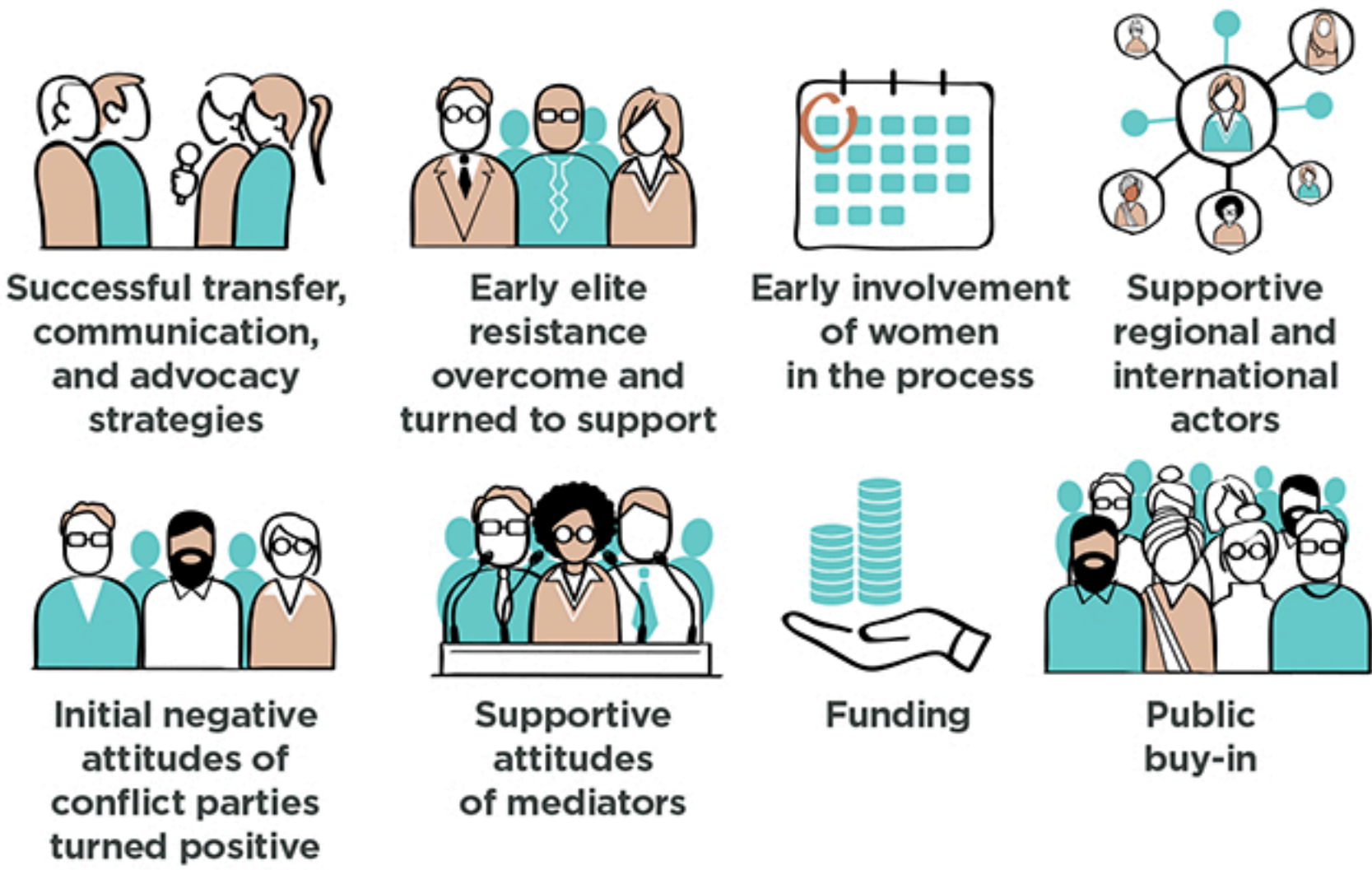
## WOMEN'S INCLUSION IN THE PROCESS



## WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS

- ➔ Women's participation in the negotiations in Bonn was an important milestone for Afghanistan, marking the shift from a highly exclusive society under Taliban rule to a more inclusive one.
- ➔ In neighbouring Pakistan, two influential women groups mobilised masses to lobby for women's inclusion in the peace negotiations and to propose an agenda to those involved in a manner conducive to address themes and topics affecting women in Afghanistan.
- ➔ Women present in the consultative forum were able to influence the process by raising topics and themes affecting women in Afghanistan and bringing them to the attention of the formal negotiators.
- ➔ The Bonn Agreement established a Ministry of Women's Affairs and included provisions for the inclusion of women in subsequent processes and governing structures.

### + FACTORS ENABLING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



### - FACTORS CONSTRAINING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



This infographic is based on a case study published by the Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative (IPTI) as part of the series "Women in Peace and Transition Processes" that analyzes the conditions under which women participated in and influenced peace, political reform, and constitution-making processes worldwide. To discover other infographics and our case study series, visit our website: [www.inclusivepeace.org](http://www.inclusivepeace.org)

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