

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Tokyo Declaration Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan from Transition to Transformation (Tokyo Conference)
Date	8 Jul 2012
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 Afghan Government and the International Community (representatives from 55 countries and 25 international and other organizations from around the world)
Third parties	Ambassador Kazuo Kodama, Chargé d'affaires ad interim Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations
Description	This agreement extends and updates previous commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan and international donors. The areas of focus are: Security and Peace Process; Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance; Regional Cooperation; Private Sector and Civil Society; and contains an Annex titled 'Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework'.

Agreement document [AF_120708_Tokyo Declaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 2, Preamble, 3 With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as ... protection of human rights in particular the rights of women and children</p> <p>Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 7 ... The Participants stressed the importance of protecting civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Participants reaffirmed the importance for Afghanistan to attain a fully professional, capable and accountable ANSF that protects the civilian population, in particular women and children, respects the Constitution, and observes Afghan and international laws.</p> <p>Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 20 ... In this context, the importance of job creation and initiatives targeting youth and women employment should be emphasized.</p> <p>Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, 11 ... Ensure respect for human rights for all citizens, in particular for women and children</p>
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 10
The Participants underscored that sustainable return and reintegration of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons is essential to security and stability. The International Community reaffirmed the commitment, including in the Solutions Strategy made at UNHCR Geneva Conference on May 2 and 3, 2012, to enhance the development and reintegration potential in Afghanistan to create communities that are viable in the long-term and support the increased return of refugees from neighbouring countries. The Afghan Government and the International Community acknowledged the burden of Afghanistan’s neighbours, in particular Pakistan and Iran, in providing temporary refuge to millions of Afghan in difficult times and are committed to further work towards their voluntary, safe and orderly return.

Page 6, Regional Cooperation, 16
...
Keeping in mind that sustained engagement of Afghanistan’s regional partners remains key to addressing common challenges, such as terrorism, extremism, illicit drugs, refugees, disaster risk reduction, barriers to trade, investment and economic growth, the role of regional processes and fora that facilitate regular political dialogue and contribute to the building of confidence among countries is extremely important.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 2, Preamble, 2

...

Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including

...

enshrining a commitment to pluralism and human rights, in particular the equal rights of women

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

protection of human rights in particular the rights of women and children

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 7

...

The Participants reaffirmed the importance for Afghanistan to attain a fully professional, capable and accountable ANSF that protects the civilian population, in particular women and children, respects the Constitution, and observes Afghan and international laws.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9

...

In this context, the Participants reiterated the importance of reconciliation principles such as the renunciation of violence, the breaking of ties to international terrorism and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women

...

The Participants also stressed the importance of the participation of civil society organizations and women's groups in support of the peace process and the culture of peace and human rights in Afghan society in particular in the light of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

The Afghan Government affirmed that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, in particular the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution and Afghanistan's international human rights obligations. The Afghan Government committed to conducting free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2014 and 2015, in which all the people of Afghanistan participate freely without internal or external interference.

Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 20

The Participants shared the view that developing a vibrant private sector will be essential for sustainable development of Afghanistan particularly for the long term; and that it requires the firm commitment of the Afghan Government to taking all steps necessary to achieve an enabling business environment, including establishing regulatory frameworks and building necessary infrastructure. The Participants noted the importance of promoting domestic and foreign investment in Afghanistan. The Participants also encouraged the creation of models for cross-country partnerships in investment whereby international investors can engage in partnership arrangements with those from within the region as well as with local Afghan entrepreneurs. In this context, the importance of job creation and initiatives targeting youth and women employment should be emphasized.

Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 22

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

The Afghan Government affirmed that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, in particular the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution and Afghanistan’s international human rights obligations. The Afghan Government committed to conducting free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2014 and 2015, in which all the people of Afghanistan participate freely without internal or external interference.

Page 8, Private Sector and Civil Society, 23

The Participants emphasized the role of the Afghan civil society in advocating for and supporting human rights, good governance and sustainable social, economic and democratic development of Afghanistan through a sustained dialogue. The Participants reaffirmed that a thriving and free civil society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the equality of men and women, enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, will be key to achieving a more pluralistic society in Afghanistan.

Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Afghanistan Governance and Development Commitments, 11

...

Goal: Conduct credible, inclusive and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2015 according to the Afghan Constitution, in which eligible Afghan citizens, men and women, have the opportunity to participate freely without internal or external interference in accordance with the law.

Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections, 11

Goal: Conduct credible, inclusive and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2015 according to the Afghan Constitution, in which eligible Afghan citizens, men and women, have the opportunity to participate freely without internal or external interference in accordance with the law.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

In this context, the Afghan Government confirmed its resolve, as expressed at Bonn, that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded in the Afghan Constitution. The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, effective and independent judiciary and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 19

...

The Participants welcomed the conclusion of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), the transit agreement between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and the Agreement on Cross-Border Transport of Persons, Vehicles, and Goods (CBTA) among Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan within the framework of CAREC.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

No specific mention.

Elections

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

The Afghan Government committed to conducting free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2014 and 2015, in which all the people of Afghanistan participate freely without internal or external interference.

Page 10, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Mutual Commitments, 10

The Afghan Government and the International Community affirm that a functional democracy based on credible and inclusive elections, a professional and efficient civil service, access to justice and the rule of law are essential to a secure, just, stable and prosperous Afghanistan.

Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Afghanistan Governance and Development Commitments, 11

...

Goal: Conduct credible, inclusive and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2015 according to the Afghan Constitution, in which eligible Afghan citizens, men and women, have the opportunity to participate freely without internal or external interference in accordance with the law. Indicators: Develop, by early 2013, a comprehensive election timeline through 2015 for electoral preparations and polling dates; and Ensure that a robust electoral architecture is developed in a secure, participatory and transparent manner to enable successful and timely elections.

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 2, Preamble, Article 2

...

Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including

...

the development of increasingly active civil society

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9

...

The Participants also stressed the importance of the participation of civil society organizations and women's groups in support of the peace process and the culture of peace and human rights in Afghan society in particular in the light of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Page 8, Private Sector and Civil Society, 23

The Participants emphasized the role of the Afghan civil society in advocating for and supporting human rights, good governance and sustainable social, economic and democratic development of Afghanistan through a sustained dialogue. The Participants reaffirmed that a thriving and free civil society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the equality of men and women, enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, will be key to achieving a more pluralistic society in Afghanistan.

Page 8, Private Sector and Civil Society, 24

The Participants took note of the statement by Afghan civil society organizations at the Tokyo Conference. The Participants also welcomed the results of the civil society event jointly organized by Japanese and Afghan NGOs on July 7 in Tokyo.

Page 10, Annex II. Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Mutual Commitments, 10

The Afghan Government and the International Community affirm that a functional democracy based on credible and inclusive elections, a professional and efficient civil service, access to justice and the rule of law are essential to a secure, just, stable and prosperous Afghanistan.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

Public administration

No specific mention.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal
Page 2, Preamble, 2

...

Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including the promulgation of its new Constitution

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

In this context, the Afghan Government confirmed its resolve, as expressed at Bonn, that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded in the Afghan Constitution.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL
general**

Page 2, Preamble, 2

...

Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including

...

enshrining a commitment to pluralism and human rights, in particular the equal rights of women

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

protection of human rights in particular the rights of women and children; respect for individual dignity

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 7

...

The Participants stressed the importance of protecting civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Participants reaffirmed the importance for Afghanistan to attain a fully professional, capable and accountable ANSF that protects the civilian population, in particular women and children, respects the Constitution, and observes Afghan and international laws.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 8

...

Development of civilian policing and rule of law capabilities will be among the priorities.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9

...

In this context, the Participants reiterated the importance of reconciliation principles such as the renunciation of violence, the breaking of ties to international terrorism and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women

...

The Participants also stressed the importance of the participation of civil society organizations and women's groups in support of the peace process and the culture of peace and human rights in Afghan society in particular in the light of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, effective and independent judiciary and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption.

...

The Afghan Government affirmed that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, in particular the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution and Afghanistan's international human rights obligations.

Page 8, Private Sector and Civil Society, 23

The Participants emphasized the role of the Afghan civil society in advocating for and supporting human rights, good governance and sustainable social, economic and democratic development of Afghanistan through a sustained dialogue. The Participants reaffirmed that a thriving and free civil society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the equality of men and women, enshrined in the

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, 11
...
Demonstrated implementation, with civil society engagement, of both the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including through services to victims as well as law enforcement, and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women (NAPWA) on an annual basis

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 2, Preamble, 2
...
Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12
...
The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, effective and independent judiciary and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption.

Page 8, Private Sector and Civil Society, 23
The Participants emphasized the role of the Afghan civil society in advocating for and supporting human rights, good governance and sustainable social, economic and democratic development of Afghanistan through a sustained dialogue. The Participants reaffirmed that a thriving and free civil society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the equality of men and women, enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, will be key to achieving a more pluralistic society in Afghanistan.

Page 10, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Mutual Commitments, 10
The Afghan Government and the International Community affirm that a functional democracy based on credible and inclusive elections, a professional and efficient civil service, access to justice and the rule of law are essential to a secure, just, stable and prosperous Afghanistan.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, Preamble, 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including</p> <p>...</p> <p>and the development of increasingly active civil society and vibrant and open media.</p>
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 2, Preamble</p> <p>3. However, much remains to be done to realize the aspirations of the Afghan people for a peaceful, stable and self-sustaining Afghanistan. With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as security, with a focus on terrorism and counter-narcotics, poverty reduction, humanitarian needs, provision of basic social services, food security, protection of human rights in particular the rights of women and children...</p> <p>Page 3, Security and Peace Process</p> <p>7. The Participants welcomed the progress of the Transition process so far. With the announcement of tranche 3 on May 13, 2012, 75 percent of the population will now come under the security protection provided by the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).</p>
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	<p>Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, 11</p> <p>...</p> <p>Ensure respect for human rights for all citizens, in particular for women and children, and allow the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to perform their appropriate functions</p>
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 2, Preamble, 1

...

These undertakings are built on the outcome of the Bonn Conference in December 2011, where the Afghan Government and the International Community mutually renewed their long-term commitments in the areas of governance, security, peace process, economic and social development, and regional cooperation, as well as on the outcomes of the previous international conferences such as the London Conference in January 2010 and the Kabul Conference in July 2010.

Page 2, Preamble, 2

Since the landmark Tokyo Conference of January 2002, with the steadfast and strong support of the International Community, financial and otherwise, Afghanistan has achieved substantial development and made notable progress in many fields of development, including education, health, roads, electricity, and telecommunication, as illustrated at the symposium hosted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on July 6, 2012 in Tokyo.

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

poverty reduction, humanitarian needs, provision of basic social services

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 11

The Participants recognized that good governance at national and sub-national levels is essential for strong and sustainable economic development and improved livelihoods of the Afghan people. Through the Tokyo Framework, the Afghan Government and the International Community reaffirmed their partnership in the economic growth and development of Afghanistan through a process of mutual accountability, and the transformation of the relationship from recipient and donors to owner and partners.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 4

The Afghan Government reaffirms its solemn commitment to strengthen governance, grounded in human rights, the rule of law, and adherence to the Afghan Constitution, and holds it as integral to sustained economic growth and development.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 6

As Afghanistan enters the Transformation Decade, progress from the past decade in areas that underpin sustained economic growth and development, especially for women and girls, such as education, health and other basic services, as well as strengthened respect for human rights, must continue. Challenges such as vulnerability to natural disasters and humanitarian needs must also be addressed jointly in an effective and appropriate manner in Transition and the Transformation Decade.

Page 10, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Principles, 8

...

Regional cooperation facilitates the integration of regional economies, thus contributing to the sustainability of development efforts in Afghanistan.

Page 10, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Mutual Commitments, 10

...

Strengthened governance and institutions with a particular focus on the rights of women are prerequisites for strong and sustainable economic growth, employment generation,

National economic plan

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 14

The Participants reaffirmed their shared goal of achieving Afghanistan's long-term economic growth and fiscal self-reliance. To achieve this objective, the Afghan Government has developed Towards Self-Reliance, a strategy for sustainable growth and development to be implemented through the National Priority Programs (NPPs), with a focus on economic growth, revenue generation, jobs, and human development. The Afghan Government is to continue with the planning and implementation of these NPPs in proper and needed sequencing well into the Transformation Decade with reviews at appropriate intervals.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 2

...

The goals are consistent with the Afghan Government's economic and development strategy presented in Towards Self-Reliance.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 5

Working in partnership with the International Community, the Afghan Government seeks sustained development, economic growth and fiscal sustainability with declining reliance on donor financing as articulated in Towards Self-Reliance. To fulfill this vision, the Afghan Government has put together the National Priority Programs (NPPs), and, in consultation with International Community, is developing an Aid Management Policy to be endorsed by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) by December 2012 to ensure optimal execution and effectiveness of international assistance aligned with national priorities.

Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking, 11

...

Implement Public Financial Management Action Plan and improve the management of public funds as measured by Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment by 20 percent and raise the transparency of public funds measured by the Open Budget Initiative (OBI) to more than 40 percent;

Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development, 11

...

Ensure adequate resource allocations to achieve Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for health, gender, education, environment and food security and use of MDG indicators to measure progress

Natural resources Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 21

As far as investment priorities are concerned, the extractive industries, which already attract growing interest of private investors, as well as others of Afghanistan's productive sectors, such as agriculture and energy, will be crucial in attracting private sector investment in the interest of sustainable, inclusive economic growth and job creation in Afghanistan. In this context, the Afghan Government's Resource Corridor approach is noteworthy.

Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development, 11

...

Strengthened enabling environment for the private sector, as measured by the World Bank Doing Business Index, including development of an Extractive Industries Development Framework that governs Afghanistan's natural wealth through an accountable, efficient and transparent mechanism which builds upon and surpasses international best practices;

International funds Page 2, Preamble, 1

...

The Tokyo Conference, together with the Chicago Summit of Afghanistan and ISAF contributing countries of May 2012, established a renewed stronger foundation for partnership to support sustainable growth and development of Afghanistan throughout the Transformation Decade (2015-2024).

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 8

...

International assistance is to be delivered using appropriate, coherent and effective mechanisms guided by the principles of flexibility, transparency, accountability, anti-corruption and cost effectiveness.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

The Participants shared the view that the International Community's ability to sustain support for Afghanistan depends upon the Afghan Government delivering on its commitments as part of this renewed partnership.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 13

The International Community also noted the Afghan Government's progress on economic governance and ongoing partnership with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. The International Community welcomed Afghanistan's efforts to date and noted the importance of further actions, including the resolution of the Kabul Bank issue.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 14

...

The International Community welcomed the Afghan strategy, and reaffirmed its commitment of aligning 80 percent of aid with the NPPs and channeling at least 50 percent of its development assistance through the national budget of the Afghan Government in accordance with the London and Kabul Communiqués. In this regard, donors welcomed the headline results from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) review which confirm that there are established and credible mechanisms donors can use to meet their 50 percent on budget commitment beyond 2014. The Participants encouraged other partners, such as the UN agencies, to support alignment and on-budget mechanisms both through their policy roles and their programmatic activities.

Page 6, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 15

The Participants reiterated that the Afghan Government will have special, significant, and continuing but declining fiscal requirements that cannot be met by domestic revenues in the years following Transition as has been estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government in preparation for the Tokyo Conference. To help address the budget shortfall, the International Community committed to directing financial support towards Afghanistan's economic development through the Transformation Decade. In this context, in the initial stage of the Transformation Decade, the International Community committed to providing over 16 billion US dollars through 2015, and sustaining support, through 2017, at or near levels of the past decade to respond to the fiscal gap as estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government.

Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 18

...

The International Community is encouraged to support NPP projects which promote regional economic cooperation and to provide funding for the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) managed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Business

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

promotion of private investment

Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 20

The Participants shared the view that developing a vibrant private sector will be essential for sustainable development of Afghanistan particularly for the long term; and that it requires the firm commitment of the Afghan Government to taking all steps necessary to achieve an enabling business environment, including establishing regulatory frameworks and building necessary infrastructure. The Participants noted the importance of promoting domestic and foreign investment in Afghanistan. The Participants also encouraged the creation of models for cross-country partnerships in investment whereby international investors can engage in partnership arrangements with those from within the region as well as with local Afghan entrepreneurs. In this context, the importance of job creation and initiatives targeting youth and women employment should be emphasized.

Page 7, Private Sector and Civil Society, 22

The Participants welcomed the results of the Delhi Investors' Summit on Afghanistan hosted by the Confederation of Indian Industries on June 28 in Delhi, which benefitted from many participants from neighboring countries, and underscored the importance of implementing the recommendations of the summit. The Participants reaffirmed the significance of risk mitigation and credit provision schemes by the International Community in promoting private sector investment in Afghanistan. The International Community committed to taking concrete steps to promote private investment and trade by mobilizing relevant development finance institutions, export credit authorities, and other governmental and nongovernmental tools to encourage human and financial capital investments in Afghanistan. The Participants also reaffirmed the importance of women's participation in private sector conferences as reinforcing the need for inclusive development and recognition of women's rights.

Page 10, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Principles, 8

...

Private investment both domestic and foreign is key to sustainable economic growth

Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development, 11

...

Strengthened enabling environment for the private sector, as measured by the World Bank Doing Business Index, including development of an Extractive Industries Development Framework that governs Afghanistan's natural wealth through an accountable, efficient and transparent mechanism which builds upon and surpasses international best practices;

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Taxation, 11

...

Improve the Afghan Government's revenue collection and capacity of line Ministries' to develop and execute budgets accountable to, and incorporating, local needs and preferences. Indicators: Through more efficient, transparent and accountable customs and tax systems, raise the ratio of revenue collection to GDP from 11 percent to 15 percent by 2016, and to 19 percent by 2025; Improve budget execution to 75 percent by 2017

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 13

...

The International Community welcomed Afghanistan's efforts to date and noted the importance of further actions, including the resolution of the Kabul Bank issue.

Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking, 11

...

Goal: Improved integrity of public financial management and the commercial banking sector. Indicators: Implement the government program supported by the International Monetary Fund on schedule; continue to enforce asset recovery and accountability for those responsible for the Kabul Bank crisis; and strengthen banking supervision and reforms through Da Afghanistan Bank

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Personal or commercial banking
Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking, 11

...

Goal: Improved integrity of public financial management and the commercial banking sector. Indicators: Implement the government program supported by the International Monetary Fund on schedule; continue to enforce asset recovery and accountability for those responsible for the Kabul Bank crisis; and strengthen banking supervision and reforms through Da Afghanistan Bank

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance
Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 18

...

The International Community is encouraged to support NPP projects which promote regional economic cooperation and to provide funding for the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) managed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Cross-border financial flows
Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 18

...

The International Community is encouraged to support NPP projects which promote regional economic cooperation and to provide funding for the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) managed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 2, Preamble, 3
With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as
...
promotion of education and culture

Environment Page 2, Preamble, 3
With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as
...
food security

Page 6, Regional Cooperation, 16
...
Keeping in mind that sustained engagement of Afghanistan’s regional partners remains key to addressing common challenges, such as terrorism, extremism, illicit drugs, refugees, disaster risk reduction, barriers to trade, investment and economic growth, the role of regional processes and fora that facilitate regular political dialogue and contribute to the building of confidence among countries is extremely important.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 6
As Afghanistan enters the Transformation Decade, progress from the past decade in areas that underpin sustained economic growth and development, especially for women and girls, such as education, health and other basic services, as well as strengthened respect for human rights, must continue. Challenges such as vulnerability to natural disasters and humanitarian needs must also be addressed jointly in an effective and appropriate manner in Transition and the Transformation Decade.

Page 12, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development, 11
...
Goal: Achieve inclusive and sustained growth through a focus on human development, food security, private investment, and decent work and employment opportunities and the improvement of ranking in the human development index.
...
Ensure adequate resource allocations to achieve Afghanistan’s Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for health, gender, education, environment and food security and use of MDG indicators to measure progress

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2, Preamble, 1

...

These undertakings are built on the outcome of the Bonn Conference in December 2011, where the Afghan Government and the International Community mutually renewed their long-term commitments in the areas of governance, security, peace process, economic and social development, and regional cooperation, as well as on the outcomes of the previous international conferences such as the London Conference in January 2010 and the Kabul Conference in July 2010.

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as security

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 5

...

The Participants recognized that the main threat to Afghanistan's security and stability comes from terrorism and that this threat also endangers regional and international peace and security.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 8

The Participants welcomed the clear vision and appropriately funded plan for a sufficient and sustainable ANSF during the Transformation Decade as endorsed at the Chicago Summit of Afghanistan and ISAF contributing countries of May 2012. The International Community reaffirmed its intention to support the training, equipping, financing, and capability development of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) during the Transformation Decade, with the understanding that over the coming years, the International Community is to gradually reduce its financial contribution commensurate with the assumption by the Afghan Government of increasing financial responsibility. The pace and the size of a gradually managed force reduction to a sustainable level are to be conditions-based and decided by the Afghan Government in consultation with the International Community. Development of civilian policing and rule of law capabilities will be among the priorities.

Armed forces

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 7

The Participants welcomed the progress of the Transition process so far. With the announcement of tranche 3 on May 13, 2012, 75 percent of the population will now come under the security protection provided by the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). By mid-2013, all parts of Afghanistan will have begun transition and the Afghan forces will be in the lead for security nation-wide, allowing the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) by the end of 2014. The Participants stressed the importance of protecting civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Participants reaffirmed the importance for Afghanistan to attain a fully professional, capable and accountable ANSF that protects the civilian population, in particular women and children, respects the Constitution, and observes Afghan and international laws.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 8

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DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9

...

The Participants recognized the importance of reintegration as an integral part of the peace process, which will pave the way for community recovery and post-conflict rehabilitation of Afghan society through improving security, community development and local governance. In this regard, the International Community welcomed the progress made in reintegration efforts so far including the reintegration of over 4,700 ex-combatants.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 7

...

By mid-2013, all parts of Afghanistan will have begun transition and the Afghan forces will be in the lead for security nation-wide, allowing the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) by the end of 2014.

Corruption

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

security, with a focus on terrorism and counter-narcotics

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 6

The Participants stressed the critical importance of reducing drug and precursor production and trafficking, which poses another challenge to Afghanistan's security and its economic growth as well as to international peace and stability; and the responsibility of neighboring and consuming countries to address the demand aspect of counter narcotics. In this context, the Participants took note of the importance of outcomes of the 3rd Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating the Illicit Drugs and Opiates Originating in Afghanistan held on February 16, 2012 in Vienna. The Afghan Government and the International Community reiterated their determination to counter the menace of illicit narcotic drugs through such means as crop eradication, dismantling of drug production infrastructure and promotion of alternative agriculture and law enforcement, cooperation against illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, as well as money laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking. The Participants stressed that key to this is an end to conflict and the development of alternative livelihoods, as well as effective law enforcement, border control and anti-corruption measures; and the health sector must be able to provide care for those suffering from drug abuse.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 8

...

International assistance is to be delivered using appropriate, coherent and effective mechanisms guided by the principles of flexibility, transparency, accountability, anti-corruption and cost effectiveness.

Page 5, Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance, 12

...

The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, effective and independent judiciary and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption.

Page 6, Regional Cooperation, 16

...

Keeping in mind that sustained engagement of Afghanistan's regional partners remains key to addressing common challenges, such as terrorism, extremism, illicit drugs, refugees, disaster risk reduction, barriers to trade, investment and economic growth, the role of regional processes and fora that facilitate regular political dialogue and contribute to the building of confidence among countries is extremely important.

Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, 11

...

Goal: Improve access to justice for all, in particular women, by ensuring that the Constitution and other fundamental laws are enforced expeditiously, fairly and transparently; ensure that women can fully enjoy their economic, social, civil, political and cultural rights; fight against corruption, including strengthening counter-narcotics efforts;

...

Enact and enforce the legal framework for fighting corruption including, for example, annual asset declarations of senior public officials including the executive, legislative and judiciary

**Crime/organised
crime**

Page 2, Preamble, 3

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Drugs

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as

...

security, with a focus on terrorism and counter-narcotics

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 6

The Participants stressed the critical importance of reducing drug and precursor production and trafficking, which poses another challenge to Afghanistan's security and its economic growth as well as to international peace and stability; and the responsibility of neighboring and consuming countries to address the demand aspect of counter narcotics. In this context, the Participants took note of the importance of outcomes of the 3rd Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating the Illicit Drugs and Opiates Originating in Afghanistan held on February 16, 2012 in Vienna. The Afghan Government and the International Community reiterated their determination to counter the menace of illicit narcotic drugs through such means as crop eradication, dismantling of drug production infrastructure and promotion of alternative agriculture and law enforcement, cooperation against illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, as well as money laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking. The Participants stressed that key to this is an end to conflict and the development of alternative livelihoods, as well as effective law enforcement, border control and anti-corruption measures; and the health sector must be able to provide care for those suffering from drug abuse.

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Terrorism

Page 2, Preamble, 3

With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as ... security, with a focus on terrorism and counter-narcotics

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 5

... The Participants recognized that the main threat to Afghanistan's security and stability comes from terrorism and that this threat also endangers regional and international peace and security.

Page 3, Security and Peace Process, 5

... The Participants recognized that the main threat to Afghanistan's security and stability comes from terrorism and that this threat also endangers regional and international peace and security. In this regard, the Participants recognized the regional dimensions of terrorism and extremism, including terrorist safe havens, and emphasized the need for sincere and result-oriented regional and international cooperation towards a region free from terrorism in order to secure Afghanistan and safeguard the region and the world against the terrorist threat. The Participants renewed their firm determination to combat terrorism and extremism in all their forms and never to allow Afghanistan to become a sanctuary for international terrorism again.

Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9

... In this context, the Participants reiterated the importance of reconciliation principles such as the renunciation of violence, the breaking of ties to international terrorism and respect for the Afghan Constitution

Page 6, Regional Cooperation, 16

... Keeping in mind that sustained engagement of Afghanistan's regional partners remains key to addressing common challenges, such as terrorism, extremism, illicit drugs, refugees, disaster risk reduction, barriers to trade, investment and economic growth, the role of regional processes and fora that facilitate regular political dialogue and contribute to the building of confidence among countries is extremely important.

Page 12, Annex II. Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking, 11

... Implement the recommendations from the Financial Action Task Force Asia Pacific Group regarding anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	<p>Page 11, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, 11</p> <p>...</p> <p>Demonstrated implementation, with civil society engagement, of both the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including through services to victims as well as law enforcement, and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women (NAPWA) on an annual basis</p>
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 4, Security and Peace Process, 9</p> <p>The Participants reaffirmed the importance of the peace and reconciliation process with a view to ending the ongoing violence in the country and restoring lasting peace and security as per the UN Security Council Resolutions and as stated in the London and Kabul Communiqués, and reconfirmed in the Bonn Conclusions. The process that will lead to reconciliation and peace must be inclusive, represent the legitimate interests of all Afghans and be Afghan-led and Afghan-owned . In this context, the Participants reiterated the importance of reconciliation principles such as the renunciation of violence, the breaking of ties to international terrorism and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and emphasized the region’s respect and support for the peace process and its outcome.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 8, The Way Forward, 25

To ensure continuity and progress, the Afghan Government and the International Community decided to establish a follow-up mechanism to review their mutual long-term commitments laid out in this Declaration and the Tokyo Framework, and to verify the fulfillment of these commitments based on the notion of mutual accountability. For this purpose, the Participants decided, under the framework of the Kabul process, that follow-up meetings will take place at the ministerial level every two years, in between years at the senior officials level, and at more regular intervals under the Afghan-UN led Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) mechanism.

Page 9, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, 1

...

The Tokyo Framework establishes a mechanism to monitor and review commitments on a regular basis.

Page 13, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Modalities, 16

The Afghan Government and the International Community decide to establish a mechanism to monitor their performance of indicators and work plans through an established review process, building on the JCMB process. The Afghan Government, facilitated by the Ministry of Finance and relevant ministries, is responsible for achieving the governance and development indicators specified in the Tokyo Framework. Development partners are responsible for delivering on their aid commitments stated in the Tokyo Declaration and the Tokyo Framework.

Page 13, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Modalities, 17

The Afghan Government and the International Community are to implement the Tokyo Framework according to the modalities outlined below. The Afghan Government and the International Community are to establish a transparent and regular monitoring process, building on a reinvigorated Kabul Process and JCMB, to hold each other accountable for reciprocal commitments.

Page 14, Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, Modalities, 18

The three elements of the mechanism are: The Standing Committees and Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) to review progress on a regular basis; A Senior Officials Meeting to be held in 2013 and every second year subsequently to review progress and update indicators where needed; and A Ministerial-level Meeting to be held in 2014, and every second year subsequently to review progress, update indicators, assess resource requirements and renew international commitments.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

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