

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Communiqué of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference)
Date	22 Jan 2002
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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 participated: Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration, H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai and other representatives of the Administration. Japan, the US, the EU and Saudi Arabia were the co-chairs of the Conference.

Third parties Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having attended: H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan; H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General.

Description -

Agreement document [AF_020122_TokyoConferenceSummaryConclusions.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical
Page 2, Article 8
...
The importance of de-mining and assistance to war victims and the disabled was also stressed.

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 2, 8
...
Without secure and active communities where refugees and IDPs wish to return, any reconstruction effort will not reach its goal.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 2, 8
The AIA identified the following key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:
...
(2) Education, especially for girls

Page 3, 12
The Conference emphasised the centrality of restoring the rights and addressing the needs of women, who have been the prime victims of conflict and oppression. Women's rights and gender issues should be fully reflected in the reconstruction process.

Page 3, 13
...
The NGO representative reported that Afghan and international NGOs agreed that a focus on education and training is necessary, particularly for women, to build the capacity of the Afghan people to contribute to reconstruction. Continued dialogue and co-ordination between NGOs, international organisations, donors and the AIA are essential to ensure efficient use of resources.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 2, 8
...
The AIA also emphasised the importance of community building, which underlies all sectors in Afghanistan.

Page 3, 13
The Conference also stressed the key roles being played by Afghan and international NGOs. In the NGO meeting held on January 20, Afghan and international NGOs participated, and the results of the meeting were reported to the plenary session. The NGO representative reported that Afghan and international NGOs agreed that a focus on education and training is necessary, particularly for women, to build the capacity of the Afghan people to contribute to reconstruction. Continued dialogue and co-ordination between NGOs, international organisations, donors and the AIA are essential to ensure efficient use of resources.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration Page 2, 8
The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:
(1) Enhancement of administrative capacity, with emphasis on the payment of salaries and the establishment of the government administration

Constitution No specific mention.

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, 8
...
Along with these priority areas, the AIA stressed its commitment to transparency, efficiency and accountability.

Page 3, 12
The Conference emphasised the centrality of restoring the rights and addressing the needs of women, who have been the prime victims of conflict and oppression. Women's rights and gender issues should be fully reflected in the reconstruction process.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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 [Summary: The agreement in its entirety provides for the international assistance and organization of socio-economic reconstruction efforts. See 'International Funds', 'Business', 'Banks', 'Organised crime/corruption', for specific socio-economic provisions.]
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.

International funds Page 3, 14

The Conference welcomed the preliminary needs assessment prepared by the World Bank, UNDP and Asian Development Bank. Further work on a more comprehensive needs assessment is planned to take place in Afghanistan in full partnership with the AIA in the coming weeks. Participants will review and monitor evolving reconstruction needs and progress reports of various projects at future ARSG meetings.

Business Page 2, 8

...

It strongly underscored the importance of reviving its tradition of private entrepreneurship as an engine of growth.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank

Page 2, 8

The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:

...

(5) Reconstruction of the economic system, in particular, the currency system

Page 3, 10

...

Sustainable economic development and the effective use of donor funding urgently require that sound currency arrangements.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance

Page 4, 18

...

Decisions about allocation of expenditures will be the responsibility of the World Bank, UNDP, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank in close co-operation with the government of Afghanistan and in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary General.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

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

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** Page 2, 8
The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:
...
(6) Agriculture and rural development, including food security, water management and revitalising the irrigation system.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 1, 4
...
Experts also met to discuss military demobilisation, military and police training, de-mining, and counter-narcotics issues and alternative development.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces** No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

**Crime/organised
crime**

No specific mention.

Drugs

Page 1, 4

...

Experts also met to discuss...counter-narcotics issues and alternative development.

Page 1, 6

...

Assistance will be conditional on all Afghan parties positively contributing to the process and goals agreed in Bonn with the aim of...eliminating terrorism and narcotics production and trafficking.

Terrorism

Page 1, 6

Assistance will be conditional on all Afghan parties positively contributing to the process and goals agreed in Bonn with the aim of establishing peace, representative governance and stability in Afghanistan, and eliminating terrorism and narcotics production and trafficking.

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 Page 2, 8
...
The importance of de-mining and assistance to war victims and the disabled was also stressed.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, 2
The Conference provided the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) an opportunity to reaffirm its determination to pursue the process of reconciliation, reconstruction and development of Afghanistan

Page 2, 7
Chairman Karzai and other representatives of the AIA made presentations on their vision and policies for Afghan reconstruction and development. They expressed their resolve to pursue the process of reconciliation and reconstruction of Afghanistan...

Page 2, 8
...
The AIA also emphasised the importance of community building, which underlies all sectors in Afghanistan.

Implementation

UN signatory Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having attended: H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General.

Other international signatory Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having attended: H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/node/1809>
