

<b>Country/entity</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Afghanistan Compact Building on Success (London Conference)
<b>Date</b>	1 Feb 2006
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

<b>Parties</b>	Afghanistan (co-Chair), Aga Khan Foundation, Asian Development Bank, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, International Monetary Fund, Iran, Islamic Development Bank, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Norway, Organisation of Islamic Conference, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom (co-Chair), United Nations (co-Chair), United States of America, Uzbekistan, World Bank
<b>Third parties</b>	Listed as observers: Argentina, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Oman, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia
<b>Description</b>	This agreement is a product of the 2006 London Conference on Afghanistan, and outlines the Afghan government and international donors' commitments to the socio-economic reconstruction of the country. It contains several annexes: Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines; Annex II. Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan

**Agreement document** [AF\\_060201\\_The Afghanistan Compact.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights ...</p> <p>By end-2010, justice infrastructure will be rehabilitated; and prisons will have separate facilities for women and juveniles</p> <p>Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development ...</p> <p>By end-2010, employment opportunities for youth and demobilised soldiers will be increased through special programmes</p>
<b>Disabled persons</b>	<p>Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development, Social Protection, Disabled By end-2010, increased assistance will be provided to meet the special needs of all disabled people, including their integration in society through opportunities for education and gainful employment.</p>
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	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→Substantive  
Page 5, Economic and Social Development  
The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will  
...  
complete the reintegration of returnees, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants  
  
Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development  
...  
By end-2010, all refugees opting to return and internally displaced persons will be  
provided assistance for rehabilitation and integration in their local communities; their  
integration will be supported by national development programmes, particularly in key  
areas of return

**Social class** No specific mention.

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender**

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(5) Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike

...

(7) Recognise in all policies and programmes that men and women have equal rights and responsibilities

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened

Page 9, Rule of Law

...

prisons will have separate facilities for women and juveniles

Page 11, Education

By end-2010: in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, net enrolment in primary school for girls and boys will be at least 60% and 75% respectively; a new curriculum will be operational in all secondary schools; female teachers will be increased by 50%

...

By end 2010: enrolment of students to universities will be 100,000 with at least 35% female students

...

A human resource study will be completed by end-2006, and 150,000 men and women will be trained in marketable skills through public and private means by end-2010

Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

By end-2010, the number of female-headed households that are chronically poor will be reduced by 20%, and their employment rates will be increased by 20%

<b>Men and boys</b>	<p>Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording  Page 3, Principles of Cooperation  As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Recognise in all policies and programmes that men and women have equal rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Page 10, Education  By end-2010: in line with Afghanistan’s MDGs, net enrolment in primary school for girls and boys will be at least 60% and 75% respectively; a new curriculum will be operational in all secondary schools; female teachers will be increased by 50%</p> <p>...</p> <p>A human resource study will be completed by end-2006, and 150,000 men and women will be trained in marketable skills through public and private means by end-2010</p>
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

**State definition**

<b>Nature of state (general)</b>	<p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>Recognising the courage and determination of Afghans who, by defying violent extremism and hardship, have laid the foundations for a democratic, peaceful, pluralistic and prosperous state based on the principles of Islam</p> <p>Page 3, Principles of Cooperation  As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:</p> <p>(1) Respect the pluralistic culture, values and history of Afghanistan, based on Islam</p>
<b>State configuration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Self determination</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/ secession</b>	No specific mention.

**Accession/  
unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border  
provision** No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

**Political  
institutions (new or  
reformed)** Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references  
Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions – including civil administration, police, prisons and judiciary. These institutions will have appropriate legal frameworks and appointment procedures; trained staff; and adequate remuneration, infrastructure and auditing capacity. The Government will establish a fiscally and institutionally sustainable administration for future elections under the supervision of the Afghanistan Independent Electoral Commission.

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
The National Assembly will be provided with technical and administrative support by mid-2006 to fulfil effectively its constitutionally mandated roles.

**Elections** Page 2, Untitled Preamble  
...  
Noting the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement through the adoption of a new constitution in January 2004, and the holding of presidential elections in October 2004 and National Assembly and Provincial Council elections in September 2005

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation  
As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...  
(5) Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike

**Electoral  
commission**

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

The Government will establish a fiscally and institutionally sustainable administration for future elections under the supervision of the Afghanistan Independent Electoral Commission.

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

The Afghanistan Independent Electoral Commission will have the high integrity, capacity and resources to undertake elections in an increasingly fiscally sustainable manner by end-2008, with the Government of Afghanistan contributing to the extent possible to the cost of future elections from its own resources. A permanent civil and voter registry with a single national identity document will be established by end-2009.

**Political parties  
reform**

No specific mention.

**Civil society**

Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for...strengthening state institutions and civil society

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(5) Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will

...

strengthen civil society

**Traditional/  
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public administration**

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

The Afghan Government will rapidly expand its capacity to provide basic services to the population throughout the country. It will recruit competent and credible professionals to public service on the basis of merit; establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at all levels of Government

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions – including...civil administration

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, provides extensively for reform of the public administration system

**Constitution**

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Noting the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement through the adoption of a new constitution in January 2004

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**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.

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## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 2, Untitled Preamble  
...

Affirming their shared commitment to continue...to work toward a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, with good governance and human rights protection for all under the rule of law

Page 3, Purpose

...

this Compact identifies three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of this Compact:

...

(2) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Page 3, GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Democratic governance and the protection of human rights constitute the cornerstone of sustainable political progress in Afghanistan.

Page 4, Security

Genuine security remains a fundamental prerequisite for achieving stability and development in Afghanistan...It requires good governance, justice and the rule of law

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

The Afghan Government will...implement measurable improvements in fighting corruption, upholding justice and the rule of law and promoting respect for the human rights of all Afghans.

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

Reforming the justice system will be a priority for the Afghan Government and the international community...Measures will include...promoting human rights and legal awareness

...

human rights awareness will be included in education curricula and promoted among legislators, judicial personnel and other Government agencies, communities and the public

Page 8, GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS, Human Rights

... the UN will track the effectiveness of measures aimed at the protection of human rights; the AIHRC will be supported in the fulfilment of its objectives with regard to monitoring, investigation, protection and promotion of human rights.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	<p>Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Afghan Government and the international community reaffirm their commitment to the protection and promotion of rights provided for in the Afghan constitution and under applicable international law, including the international human rights covenants and other instruments to which Afghanistan is party.</p> <p>Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>...</p> <p>By end-2010: The Government's capacity to comply with and report on its human rights treaty obligations will be strengthened</p>
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	<p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality</p> <p>Page 3, Principles of Cooperation</p> <p>As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Recognise in all policies and programmes that men and women have equal rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion</p> <p>Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>...</p> <p>the exercise of freedom of expression, including freedom of media, will be strengthened</p>
<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>

**Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general</p> <p>Page 5, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>...</p> <p>With a view to rebuilding trust among those whose lives were shattered by war, reinforcing a shared sense of citizenship and a culture of tolerance, pluralism and observance of the rule of law, the Afghan Government with the support of the international community will implement the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation.</p>
<b>Democracy</b>	<p>Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>Democratic governance and the protection of human rights constitute the cornerstone of sustainable political progress in Afghanistan.</p>
<b>Detention procedures</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Media and communication</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles</p> <p>Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>...</p> <p>the exercise of freedom of expression, including freedom of media, will be strengthened</p>

<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 1, Preamble Affirming their shared commitment to continue, in the spirit of the Bonn, Tokyo and Berlin conferences, to work toward a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, with good governance and human rights protection for all under the rule of law, and to maintain and strengthen that commitment over the term of this Compact and beyond;
<b>Other</b>	Page 9, Annex I. Benchmark and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights ... Government security and law enforcement agencies will adopt corrective measures including codes of conduct and procedures aimed at preventing arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, extortion and illegal expropriation of property with a view to the elimination of these practices

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights ... human rights monitoring will be carried out by the Government and independently by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) ... the AIHRC will be supported in the fulfilment of its objectives with regard to monitoring, investigation, protection and promotion of human rights
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<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.
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## Justice sector reform

**Criminal justice and emergency law** Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws  
Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
By end-2010, the legal framework required under the constitution, including civil, criminal and commercial law, will be put in place, distributed to all judicial and legislative institutions and made available to the public.  
Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform  
Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
Reforming the justice system will be a priority for the Afghan Government and the international community. The aim will be to ensure equal, fair and transparent access to justice for all based upon written codes with fair trials and enforceable verdicts. Measures will include: completing legislative reforms for the public as well as the private sector; building the capacity of judicial institutions and personnel; promoting human rights and legal awareness; and rehabilitating judicial infrastructure.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions – including...prisons and judiciary  
  
Page 5, Counter-Narcotics - A Cross-Cutting Priority  
...  
Essential elements include improved interdiction, law enforcement and judicial capacity building  
  
Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
By end-2010, functioning institutions of justice will be fully operational in each province of Afghanistan, and the average time to resolve contract disputes will be reduced as much as possible. A review and reform of oversight procedures relating to corruption, lack of due process and miscarriage of justice will be initiated by end-2006 and fully implemented by end-2010; by end-2010, reforms will strengthen the professionalism, credibility and integrity of key institutions of the justice system (the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Attorney- General’s office, the Ministry of Interior and the National Directorate of Security).

**Prisons and  
detention**

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions – including...prisons and judiciary

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

By end-2010, justice infrastructure will be rehabilitated; and prisons will have separate facilities for women and juveniles.

**Traditional Laws**

Page 5, Counter-Narcotics - A Cross-Cutting Priority

...

It will also be crucial to...reinforce the message that producing or trading opiates is both immoral and a violation of Islamic law

**Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction**

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

Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for sustainable economic growth and development...rebuilding capacity and infrastructure; reducing poverty; and meeting basic human needs

Page 3, Annex I. Purpose

The Afghan Government has articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020. Consistent with those goals, this Compact identifies three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of this Compact:

...

(3) Economic and Social Development.

Page 4, Annex I. Security

Genuine security...requires good governance, justice and the rule of law, reinforced by reconstruction and development.

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will pursue high rates of sustainable economic growth with the aim of reducing hunger, poverty and unemployment.

Page 5, Counter-Narcotics - A Cross-Cutting Priority

...

Essential elements include...wider provision of economic alternatives for farmers and labourers in the context of comprehensive rural development

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for sustainable economic growth and development...rebuilding capacity and infrastructure; reducing poverty; and meeting basic human needs

Page 4, Annex I. Security

Genuine security...requires good governance, justice and the rule of law, reinforced by reconstruction and development.

**National economic plan** Page 3, Purpose  
The Afghan Government has articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

...

Public investments will be structured around the six sectors of the pillar on economic and social development of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy:

1. Infrastructure and natural resources; 2. Education; 3. Health; 4. Agriculture and rural development; 5. Social protection; and 6. Economic governance and private sector development. In each of these areas, the objective will be to achieve measurable results towards the goal of equitable economic growth that reduces poverty, expands employment and enterprise creation, enhances opportunities in the region and improves the well-being of all Afghans.

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development, provides extensively for a national economic plan, including measures for infrastructure, natural resources, education, health, agriculture, rural development, social protection, and private sector development.

Page 14, Annex II. Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan

...

Provide a prioritised and detailed Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) with indicators for monitoring results, including those for Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

**Natural resources** Page 3, Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(6) Ensure balanced and fair allocation of domestic and international resources in order to offer all parts of the country tangible prospects of well-being

Page 10, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

An enabling regulatory environment for profitable extraction of Afghanistan's mineral and natural resources will be created by end-2006, and by end-2010 the investment environment and infrastructure will be enhanced in order to attract domestic and foreign direct investment in this area.

...

In line with Afghanistan's MDGs...natural resource policies will be developed and implementation started at all levels of government as well as the community level, by end-2007.

**International funds** Page 3, Purpose

...

The Afghan Government hereby commits itself to realising this shared vision of the future; the international community, in turn, commits itself to provide resources and support to realise that vision. Annex I of this Compact sets out detailed outcomes, benchmarks and timelines for delivery, consistent with the high-level goals set by the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The Government and international community also commit themselves to improve the effectiveness and accountability of international assistance as set forth in Annex II.

Page 14, Annex II. Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan, provides extensively for a funding plan from international donors.

**Business**

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will

...

promote the role and potential of the private sector

...

promote the development of the country's human, social and physical capital, thereby establishing a sound basis for a new generation of leaders and professionals

Page 13, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

All legislation, regulations and procedures related to investment will be simplified and harmonised by end-2006 and implemented by end-2007. New business organisation laws will be tabled in the National Assembly by end-2006. The Government's strategy for divestment of state-owned enterprises will be implemented by end-2009

**Taxation**

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation

Page 14, Annex II. Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan

...

Improve its abilities to generate domestic revenues through, inter alia, customs duties and taxes; and to achieve cost recovery from public utilities and transportation

**Banks**

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(4) Pursue fiscal, institutional and environmental sustainability

Page 13, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

Internationally accepted prudential regulations will be developed for all core sectors of banking and non-bank financial institutions by end-2007. The banking supervision function of Da Afghanistan Bank will be further strengthened by end-2007. Re-structuring of state-owned commercial banks will be complete by end-2007. State-owned banks that have not been re- licensed will be liquidated by end-2006

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## Land, property and environment

**Land reform/rights** Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management  
Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

A Process of registration for all administrative units and the registration of titles will be started for all major urban areas by end-2006 and all other areas by end-2008. A fair system for settlement of land disputes will be in place by end-2007. Registration for all rural land will be underway by end-2007.

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

**Cultural heritage** Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible  
Page 11, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

A comprehensive inventory of Afghan cultural treasures will be compiled by end-2007. Measures will be taken to revive the Afghan cultural heritage, to stop the illegal removal of cultural material and to restore damaged monuments and artefacts by end-2010.

**Environment** Page 3, Principles of Cooperation  
As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(4) Pursue fiscal, institutional and environmental sustainability

Page 10, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

In line with Afghanistan's MDGs, environmental regulatory frameworks and management services will be established for the protection of air and water quality, waste management and pollution control, and natural resource policies will be developed and implementation started at all levels of government as well as the community level, by end-2007

Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

By end-2010, an effective system of disaster preparedness and response will be in place

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** Page 10, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

Sustainable water resource management strategies and plans covering irrigation and drinking water supply will be developed by end-2006, and irrigation investments will result in at least 30% of water coming from large waterworks by end-2010.

...

in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, investment in water supply and sanitation will ensure that 50% of households in Kabul and 30% of households in other major urban areas will have access to piped water.

## Security sector

### Security Guarantees

Page 3, Purpose  
this Compact identifies three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of this Compact:

...  
(1) Security

Page 4, Security  
The Afghan Government and the international community will create a secure environment by strengthening Afghan institutions to meet the security needs of the country in a fiscally sustainable manner.

...  
ISAF will continue to expand its presence throughout Afghanistan, including through Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), and will continue to promote stability and support security sector reforms in its areas of operation.

Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security  
By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Afghanistan's Ottawa Convention obligations, the land area contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced by 70%; all stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by end-2007; and by end-2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed.

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmark and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
Government security and law enforcement agencies will adopt corrective measures including codes of conduct and procedures aimed at preventing arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, extortion and illegal expropriation of property with a view to the elimination of these practices

### Ceasefire

No specific mention.

### Police

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...  
The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions – including...police

Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security  
By end-2010, a fully constituted, professional, functional and ethnically balanced Afghan National Police and Afghan Border Police with a combined force of up to 62,000 will be able to meet the security needs of the country effectively and will be increasingly fiscally sustainable.

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmark and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
Government security and law enforcement agencies will adopt corrective measures including codes of conduct and procedures aimed at preventing arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, extortion and illegal expropriation of property with a view to the elimination of these practices

**Armed forces**

Page 4, Security

...

To that end, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the US- led Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and partner nations involved in security sector reform will continue to provide strong support to the Afghan Government in establishing and sustaining security and stability in Afghanistan, subject to participating states' national approval procedures. They will continue to strengthen and develop the capacity of the national security forces to ensure that they become fully functional.

Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security

By end-2010: A nationally respected, professional, ethnically balanced Afghan National Army will be fully established that is democratically accountable, organized, trained and equipped to meet the security needs of the country and increasingly funded from Government revenue, commensurate with the nation's economic capacity; the international community will continue to support Afghanistan in expanding the ANA towards the ceiling of 70,000 personnel articulated in the Bonn talks; and the pace of expansion is to be adjusted on the basis of periodic joint quality assessments by the Afghan Government and the international community against agreed criteria which take into account prevailing conditions.

**DDR**

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 4, Security

...

With the support of the international community, the Afghan Government will consolidate peace by disbanding all illegal armed groups.

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will

...

complete the reintegration of...ex-combatants

Page 12, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Economic and Social Development

...

By end-2010, employment opportunities for youth and demobilised soldiers will be increased through special programmes

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

Page 4, Security

...

With the support of the international community, the Afghan Government will consolidate peace by disbanding all illegal armed groups.

Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security

All illegal armed groups will be disbanded by end-2007 in all provinces.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces**

No specific mention.

## Corruption

Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for...; meeting the challenge of counter-narcotics

Page 3, Purpose

...

A further vital and cross-cutting area of work is eliminating the narcotics industry, which remains a formidable threat to the people and state of Afghanistan, the region and beyond.

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

...

(9) Combat corruption and ensure public transparency and accountability

Page 5, Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will

...

curb the narcotics industry

Page 5, Counter-Narcotics - A Cross-Cutting Priority

Meeting the threat that the narcotics industry poses to national, regional and international security as well as the development and governance of the country and the well-being of Afghans will be a priority for the Government and the international community. The aim will be to achieve a sustained and significant reduction in the production and trafficking of narcotics with a view to complete elimination.

Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security

By end-2010, the Government will strengthen its law enforcement capacity at both central and provincial levels, resulting in a substantial annual increase in the amount of drugs seized or destroyed and processing facilities dismantled, and in effective measures, including targeted eradication as appropriate, that contribute to the elimination of poppy cultivation. By end-2010, the Government and neighbouring and regional governments will work together to increase coordination and mutual sharing of intelligence, with the goal of an increase in the seizure and destruction of drugs being smuggled across Afghanistan's borders and effective action against drug traffickers.

Page 8, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

The UN Convention against Corruption will be ratified by end-2006, national legislation adapted accordingly by end-2007 and a monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation will be in place by end-2008.

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

...

By end-2010, the Government will increase the number of arrests and prosecutions of traffickers and corrupt officials and will improve its information base concerning those involved in the drugs trade

...

A review and reform of oversight procedures relating to corruption, lack of due process and miscarriage of justice will be initiated by end-2006 and fully implemented by end-2010

**Crime/organised  
crime** No specific mention.

## Drugs

### Page 2, Untitled Preamble

...

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for...; meeting the challenge of counter-narcotics

### Page 3, Purpose

...

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**Terrorism** Page 2, Untitled Preamble  
...  
Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for...removing remaining terrorist threats

Page 4, Security  
...  
All OEF counter-terrorism operations will be conducted in close coordination with the Afghan Government and ISAF.

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## **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** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
With a view to rebuilding trust among those whose lives were shattered by war, reinforcing a shared sense of citizenship and a culture of tolerance, pluralism and observance of the rule of law, the Afghan Government with the support of the international community will implement the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation

Page 9, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  
...  
The implementation of the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation will be completed by end-2008

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## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	Not signed by the UN, but it was a sponsor of the London Conference.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	Listed as observers: Argentina, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Oman, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	<p>Page 4, Security</p> <p>...</p> <p>To that end, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the US-led Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and partner nations involved in security sector reform will continue to provide strong support to the Afghan Government in establishing and sustaining security and stability in Afghanistan, subject to participating states' national approval procedures.</p> <p>...</p> <p>ISAF will continue to expand its presence throughout Afghanistan, including through Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), and will continue to promote stability and support security sector reforms in its areas of operation.</p> <p>Page 7, Annex I. Benchmarks and Timelines, Security</p> <p>Through end-2010, with the support of and in close coordination with the Afghan Government, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and their respective Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) will promote security and stability in all regions of Afghanistan, including by strengthening Afghan capabilities.</p>
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	<p>Page 6, Coordination and Monitoring</p> <p>The Afghan Government and the international community are establishing a Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board for the implementation of the political commitments that comprise this Compact. As detailed in Annex III, this Board will be co-chaired by the Afghan Government and the United Nations and will be supported by a small secretariat. It will ensure greater coherence of efforts by the Afghan Government and international community to implement the Compact and provide regular and timely public reports on its execution.</p> <p>Page 16, Annex III. Coordination and Monitoring</p> <p>...</p> <p>the Afghan Government and the international community are establishing a Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board with the participation of senior Afghan Government officials appointed by the President and representatives of the international community. The Board will be co-chaired by a senior Afghan Government official appointed by the President and by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Afghanistan. Its purpose would be to ensure overall strategic coordination of the implementation of the Compact.</p>