| | |
|---|---|
| **Country/entity** | Afghanistan |
| **Region** | Europe and Eurasia |
| **Agreement name** | Renewed Commitment by the Afghan Government to the Afghan People and the International Community to Afghanistan (Kabul Conference Communique) |
| **Date** | 20 Jul 2010 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | Yes |
| **Agreement/conflict level** | Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) |

**Afghan Wars (1979 - )**

The agreements are drawn from two distinct conflict periods. Post Soviet-intervention period. First, after an uprising against the communist government, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979 and set up a puppet government. Fierce resistance came in on the form of domestic and foreign Mujahidin fighters who, by 1988, forced the Soviet Union to withdraw. The Communist government that remained was defeated in 1992 against a background of violence, which spiralled into a tumultuous multi-party civil war with a strong tribal basis. In 1993 a peace accord was signed, but by 1994 the conflict realigned itself as the Islamic-based Taliban emerged from the refugee camps, eventually occupying the capital city of Kabul in September 1996 spurring groups that had militantly opposed the communist government to unite in opposition to the Taliban.

Post US-intervention period. After the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan and removed the Taliban from power. In December 2001, the UNSC mandated the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist Afghanistan's interim authorities. In 2003 ISAF command was placed under NATO's responsibility. Within three years, however, the Taliban managed to re-group and re-structure and launched intense resistance to the internationally-recognized Afghanistan government and NATO support troops. Despite this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.
Close
Afghan Wars (1979 -
)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Stage** | Implementation/renegotiation |
| **Conflict nature** | Government |
| **Peace process** | Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Parties** | Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community |
| **Third parties** | - |
| **Description** | This agreement outlines commitments by the government of Afghanistan and unspecified members of the international community, covering: international donations; governance, rule of law, and human rights; gender and children's rights; economic and social development; peace, reconciliation and reintegration; security; regional cooperation; and security. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Agreement document** | AF_100722_Kabul Conference Communique.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Groups**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Children/youth** | Groups→Children/youth→Substantive<br>Page 5, Gender and Children's Rights, 10<br>Participants committed to respect and prioritise the fulfilment of the rights of Afghan children, and to invest in girls' and boys' education, protection and healthcare. |
| **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<br>Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 21<br>Participants noted the importance of regional cooperation to prosperity, peace and stability, and applauded the recent joint efforts of Afghanistan and its regional partners to<br>...<br>address Afghan refugee issues<br><br>Page 8, Regional Cooperation, Article 24<br>Participants underlined the importance of:<br>...<br>The voluntary, safe, and gradual return of Afghan refugees in dignity, and the support of the international community to this process |
| **Social class** | No specific mention. |

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender**

Page 2, Preamble, 5
The Kabul Process recognises that the Afghan Government can guarantee security only when its people are confident in its ability to deliver public services, good governance, human rights protection including gender equality, and economic opportunities. All parties recognise that the chance to deliver on these commitments has been earned through tragic losses, including civilian casualties, and the tremendous sacrifices of the Afghan and international armed forces currently engaged in the struggle for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Page 5, Gender and Children's Rights, 10
Participants reiterated the centrality of women's rights, including political, economic and social equality, to the future of Afghanistan, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Participants commended the mainstreaming of gender into all priority programmes and reiterated their commitment to assist all national ministries and sub-national government bodies in implementing their respective responsibilities under the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), and to ensure that all training and civic education programmes contribute to concrete advancements in its implementation. In addition, the Government of Afghanistan, over the next six months, is to identify and prioritize NAPWA benchmarks for implementation within each cluster; and develop a strategy to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including services for victims. Participants committed to respect and prioritise the fulfilment of the rights of Afghan children, and to invest in girls' and boys' education, protection and healthcare.

Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 13
Participants welcomed the outcomes of the Consultative Peace Jirga, held from 2-4 June 2010. The Consultative Peace Jirga demonstrated the strong will within Afghan society to reconcile their differences politically in order to end the conflict. The Government of Afghanistan noted the demand of the Consultative Peace Jirga that all parties engaged in the conflict respect the need to bring lasting peace through mutual understanding and negotiations, in full respect of the values and rights, including those of Afghanistan's women, enshrined in Afghanistan's Constitution, and through inclusive elections. Participants welcomed the establishment of an inclusive High Peace Council composed of women and men to set policy, strengthen political confidence and build consensus.

Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 14
Accordingly, Participants welcomed and endorsed in principle the Afghan Government's Peace and Reintegration Programme, which is open to all Afghan members of the armed opposition and their communities who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, respect the Constitution and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. The international community reiterated its commitment to continue to support this endeavor through the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund, and looks forward to local Peace Jirga meetings that include men and women at district and provincial levels to discuss elements of an enduring peace.

Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 31
The participants recognized the paramount importance of holding transparent, inclusive and credible elections in the fall, encouraging the full participation of female as well as male candidates and voters, and the Afghan Government in particular is fully committed to ensuring this objective and welcomes the international community's support.

**Men and boys**

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 5, Gender and Children's Rights, 10
Participants commended the mainstreaming of gender into all priority programmes and reiterated their commitment to assist all national ministries and sub-national government bodies in implementing their respective responsibilities under the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), and to ensure that all training and civic education programmes contribute to concrete advancements in its implementation. In addition, the Government of Afghanistan, over the next six months, is to identify and prioritize NAPWA benchmarks for implementation within each cluster; and develop a strategy to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including services for victims. Participants committed to respect and prioritise the fulfilment of the rights of Afghan children, and to invest in girls' and boys' education, protection and healthcare.

Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 13
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Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 14
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Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 31
The participants recognized the paramount importance of holding transparent, inclusive and credible elections in the fall, encouraging the full participation of female as well as male candidates and voters, and the Afghan Government in particular is fully committed to ensuring this objective and welcomes the international community's support.

**LGBTI**

No specific mention.

**Family**

No specific mention.

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**State definition**

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| **Nature of state (general)** | Page 1, Preamble, 2<br>...<br>The Consultative Peace Jirga of June 2010 was an expression of national consensus and gave a mandate to adopt a “whole of the state” approach and “whole of government” path to national renewal. The essence of the “whole of the state” is constitutionalism: to strengthen each of the three branches of the government and to reinforce the constitutional checks and balances that guarantees and enforces citizen rights and obligations. |
| **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** | Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Initiate within six months a strategy for long term electoral reform that addresses in particular the sustainability of the electoral process<br><br>Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 13<br>The Government of Afghanistan noted the demand of the Consultative Peace Jirga that all parties engaged in the conflict respect the need to bring lasting peace through mutual understanding and negotiations, in full respect of the values and rights, including those of Afghanistan's women, enshrined in Afghanistan's Constitution, and through inclusive elections<br><br>Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 31<br>The participants recognized the paramount importance of holding transparent, inclusive and credible elections in the fall, encouraging the full participation of female as well as male candidates and voters, and the Afghan Government in particular is fully committed to ensuring this objective and welcomes the international community's support |
| **Electoral commission** | No specific mention. |
| **Political parties reform** | No specific mention. |

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|---|---|
| **Civil society** | Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>It is also crucial that the Government, in pursuing its reforms, continue to consult with the people through their representative bodies, civil society, and other mechanisms.<br><br>Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Implement over the next twelve months, in a phased and fiscally sustainable manner, the Sub-National Governance Policy, and strengthen local institutional capacity, including training of civil servants and development of training curricula, and develop sub-national regulatory, financing, and budgetary frameworks<br><br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>In cooperation with civil society and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), finalize and begin the implementation of the National Priority Programme for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities, and undertake human rights, legal awareness and civic education programmes targeting communities across Afghanistan to foster a more informed public and civil society, and to increase Government accountability<br><br>Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 29<br>...<br>The Kabul Process is to include annual meetings between the Afghan Government, the international community, and civil society |
| **Traditional/ religious leaders** | No specific mention. |
| **Public administration** | Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Increase its efficiency and effectiveness by continuing to implement broad-based policy, legal, and structural reform in public administration. Over the next six months, the appointment procedures for senior civil servants are to be simplified and made transparent, merit-based procedures are to be introduced and salary reform accelerated; Strengthen civil service reform by enhancing complementarity between the Afghan Civilian Technical Assistance Programme (CTAP) and the Management Capacity Programme (MCP) in twelve months |
| **Constitution** | No specific mention. |

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| **Power sharing** | |
| **Political power sharing** | No specific mention. |
| **Territorial power sharing** | No specific mention. |

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| **Economic power sharing** | No specific mention. |
| **Military power sharing** | No specific mention. |

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**Human rights and equality**

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| **Human rights/RoL general** | Page 1, Preamble, 2<br>...<br>The essence of the “whole of the state” is constitutionalism: to strengthen each of the three branches of the government and to reinforce the constitutional checks and balances that guarantees and enforces citizen rights and obligations.<br><br>Page 2, Preamble, 3<br>...<br>Participants affirmed their support for relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions upholding the security, prosperity and human rights of all Afghans<br><br>Page 2, Preamble, 5<br>The Kabul Process recognises that the Afghan Government can guarantee security only when its people are confident in its ability to deliver public services, good governance, human rights protection including gender equality, and economic opportunities<br><br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>Good governance, the rule of law, and human rights form the foundation of the strategy to achieve a stable and prosperous Afghanistan.<br><br>Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 13<br>The Government of Afghanistan noted the demand of the Consultative Peace Jirga that all parties engaged in the conflict respect the need to bring lasting peace through mutual understanding and negotiations, in full respect of the values and rights, including those of Afghanistan’s women, enshrined in Afghanistan's Constitution, and through inclusive elections.<br><br>Page 7, Security, 19<br>...<br>The international community committed to support the Government of Afghanistan in creating the conditions necessary to allow for transition and to continue to support the transition process to advance to the point where the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) are fully capable of maintaining internal and external security, public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan’s borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens |
| **Bill of rights/similar** | Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>In cooperation with civil society and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), finalize and begin the implementation of the National Priority Programme for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities, and undertake human rights, legal awareness and civic education programmes targeting communities across Afghanistan to foster a more informed public and civil society, and to increase Government accountability |
| **Treaty incorporation** | No specific mention. |

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| **Civil and political rights** | No specific mention. |
| **Socio-economic rights** | No specific mention. |

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**Rights related issues**

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| **Citizenship** | Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights<br>Page 1, Preamble, 2<br>...<br>The essence of the “whole of the state” is constitutionalism: to strengthen each of the three branches of the government and to reinforce the constitutional checks and balances that guarantees and enforces citizen rights and obligations. |
| **Democracy** | No specific mention. |
| **Detention procedures** | No specific mention. |
| **Media and communication** | No specific mention. |
| **Mobility/access** | No specific mention. |
| **Protection measures** | Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians<br>Page 6, Security 17.<br>Participants recognized that civilian casualties and protection of civilians are of great concern and noted that most civilian casualties are caused by insurgent attacks. Participants regretted the death of every Afghan and international civilian, and Afghan and international military forces remain committed to the objective of a steady reduction in the rate of civilian casualties.<br>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups<br>Page 5, Gender and Children’s Rights<br>10. … Participants committed to respect and prioritise the fulfilment of the rights of Afghan children, and to invest in girls’ and boys’ education, protection and healthcare. |
| **Other** | No specific mention. |

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**Rights institutions**

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| **NHRI** | Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI<br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>In cooperation with civil society and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), finalize and begin the implementation of the National Priority Programme for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities, and undertake human rights, legal awareness and civic education programmes targeting communities across Afghanistan to foster a more informed public and civil society, and to increase Government accountability<br>...<br>Strive to ensure the necessary political and financial support for the AIHRC while guaranteeing its constitutional status, and initiate discussions with the AIHRC within six months to explore its budgetary status |
| **Regional or international human rights institutions** | No specific mention. |

**Justice sector reform**

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|---|---|
| **Criminal justice and emergency law** | Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws<br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>establish a legal review committee within six months to review Afghan laws for compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which the Government of Afghanistan has already signed into law and ratified. Laws found to be inconsistent are to be prioritized for revision<br>Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform<br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Improve access to the delivery of justice throughout Afghanistan by: advancing a legislative reform agenda that includes enacting the draft Criminal Procedure Code in the next six months, preparing commentaries on the Civil and Penal Codes, and strengthening state policies and judicial capabilities to facilitate the return of illegally seized lands; improving provision of legal aid services within the next 12 months; aligning the national priority Law and Justice for All Programme with the National Justice Programme and the National Justice Sector Policy in the next twelve months, and committing to sequenced implementation of the reforms they require; completing the informal justice strategy in alignment with the National Justice Sector Strategy to link it with the formal justice sector, and beginning implementation in the next twelve months.<br><br>Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 15<br>...<br>In parallel, the Government of Afghanistan has committed to improve the capacity of the justice institutions in order to ensure due process in making these decisions and to address the most serious crimes. |
| **State of emergency provisions** | No specific mention. |
| **Judiciary and courts** | Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Improve capacity in the judicial system through the design and implementation of a comprehensive human resources strategy that strengthens accountability mechanisms and provides adequate benefits for judicial employees within 12 months |
| **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 1, Preamble, 3

...

These events reaffirmed the commitment of the Afghan Government to improve security, governance and economic opportunity for its citizens.

Page 2, Preamble, 5

The Kabul Process recognises that the Afghan Government can guarantee security only when its people are confident in its ability to deliver public services, good governance, human rights protection including gender equality, and economic opportunities

Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9

...

Improvements in these areas should not only increase the confidence of the Afghan people in their own future, but also underpin security improvements and economic and social development.

Page 6, Security, 18

...

Participants agreed to continue efforts to ensure stable areas benefit from development

Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 21

Participants noted the importance of regional cooperation to prosperity, peace and stability, and applauded the recent joint efforts of Afghanistan and its regional partners to

...

enhance regional economic cooperation and employment opportunities

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

Page 8, Regional Cooperation, 24

Participants underlined the importance of:

...

Integrated regional infrastructure projects, including transport; and encouraged both multilateral organisations and bilateral partners to promote such projects, including those presented in the Regional Cooperation Concept Paper submitted to the Kabul Conference

...

Investment in and expansion of railway and road linkages from Afghanistan's neighbours, such as Abadan and Chahar Bahar to Herat, Zaranj to Delaram, Gwadar-to-Kandahar, and Hairatan to Mazar-i-Sharif, and Torkham to Jalalabad, which are welcome and highly appreciated. Afghanistan invites the international community to support for its integrated railway corridor across the country

**National economic plan**

Page 1, Preamble, 1
...
The Afghan Government's programme is defined by measurable benchmarks contained in this document, as well as the detailed National Priority Programmes supported by the Conference that together represent the prioritized requirements of the Afghan National Development Strategy.

Page 2, Preamble, 5
...
The international community welcomes the Afghan Government's committed reforms outlined in its new National Priority Programmes, particularly those related to accountability and anti-corruption

Page 2, Principles of Effective Partnership, 7
...
As donor funds are increasingly transferred to the Afghan Government in line with increased confidence in Afghan public financial management, off-budget development assistance should also increasingly align with the prioritized Afghan National Development Strategy

Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9
... The Afghan Government pledged to ... finalise by October 2010 the Framework of the Afghan Government's National Priority Programmes, including guidelines for clear goals, benchmarks and timelines

Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 11
Participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's development agenda, which is focused on job creation and broad-based economic growth driven by National Priority Programmes on agriculture and rural development, human resources development, and economic and infrastructure development, as agreed at the London Conference. The international community supported the Afghan Government's strategy that seeks to achieve fiscal independence by unlocking Afghanistan's potential prosperity through an effective mix of investment in critical infrastructure and the development of a skilled labour force and of a strong, value-adding agricultural sector. The international community and the Afghan Government understood that the success of this strategy depends on the creation of a strong enabling environment for private sector investment, including public-private partnerships in social and economic development, through adequate regulatory and institutional reform

Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 12
Consistent with the realignment of donor funds behind these programmes, the Government of Afghanistan is committed to: Further the design, costing and sequencing of the national priority programmes by October 2010, and undertaking their implementation to achieve planned outcomes; Implementing the Public Financial Management Roadmap within the established timeframes to further strengthen the transparency and accountability of Afghan Government systems and to increase budget execution
...
Maintain economic stability, improve the effectiveness of public spending, and increase domestic revenues in a sustainable manner by about 0.7 percent of GDP by March 2011, with a view to attaining fiscal sustainability over time.

Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 27
Participants appreciated and benefited from the Government's strengthened inter

**Natural resources**

Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 12
Consistent with the realignment of donor funds behind these programmes, the Government of Afghanistan is committed to:
...
Setting out detailed plans to rehabilitate and expand regional transport and energy networks to realise the benefits of, amongst other things, its growing extractive industries sectors. This should be supported by relevant policy, fiscal and institutional reforms across these sectors, including implementation of mining regulations and establishing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Secretariat

Page 8, Regional Cooperation, 24
Participants underlined the importance of:
...
The economic potential of Afghanistan's natural resources for the stability of the state and the region, and the prosperity of its peoples
...
The centrality of Afghanistan in the production, transmission and distribution of energy resources

**International funds**

Page 1, Preamble, 3

...

In addition, these events reaffirmed the international community's commitment to support the transition to Afghan leadership and its intention to provide security and economic assistance to realise our shared objectives.

Page 2, Preamble, 5

...

In support of Afghanistan's vision of renewal and programmes to deliver concrete benefits to its citizens, the international community intends to realign its assistance to advance Afghanistan's priorities, reaffirming the commitments made at the London Conference to channel increasing international resources through the Afghan Government budget, and in greater alignment with Afghan priorities

...

Appreciating the role that international financial institutions have played in the management of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and their support for national programmes, Participants invited them to provide their support and expertise for the Afghan Government's programme of renewal

Page 2, Principles of Effective Partnership, 7

...

This partnership should include coherent support by the international community, lending its resources and technical knowledge to the implementation of Afghan-defined programmes. Participants acknowledged that aid delivered through the budget is among the most effective means of reducing dependence, delivering the shared governance, development and security outcomes that Afghans desire, and increasing the coherence of aid and Afghan Government capacity. As donor funds are increasingly transferred to the Afghan Government in line with increased confidence in Afghan public financial management, off-budget development assistance should also increasingly align with the prioritized Afghan National Development Strategy. The Government of Afghanistan recognizes the importance of established and successful bilateral development programmes and projects, which are in line with the Afghan development priorities and that fulfill the criteria for effective off-budget development finance and form crucial elements to meet Afghanistan's reconstruction and development needs.

Page 2, Principles of Effective Partnership, 8

...

In line with the London Conference Communiqué, restated their strong support for channeling at least 50% of development aid through the Afghan Government's core budget within two years while, as committed at the London Conference, the Afghan Government achieves the necessary reforms to strengthen its public financial management systems, reduce corruption, improve budget execution, and increase revenue collection to finance key National Priority Programmes

...

Expressed their readiness to align progressively their development assistance behind the National Priority Programmes with the goal of achieving 80% of alignment within the next two years.

...

Intend to begin work with the Afghan Government to practically implement the principles outlined in the 2010 "Operational Guide: Criteria for Effective Off-Budget Development Finance"

Page 4, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9

...

| | |
|---|---|
| **Business** | Page 8, Regional Cooperation, 25<br>Participants look forward to the next Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) and the concurrent business-to-business meeting, and which is to focus on regional economic connectivity and enhanced cooperation. |
| **Taxation** | No specific mention. |
| **Banks** | Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance<br>Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 12<br>...<br>The underlying policies and reforms to support these objectives are set out in the understandings reached last week between the Government and the staff of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a new three-year economic program to be supported by the IMF's Extended Credit Facility. |

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**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** | No specific mention. |

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**Security sector**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Security Guarantees** | Page 1, Preamble, 3<br>...<br>These events reaffirmed the commitment of the Afghan Government to improve security, governance and economic opportunity for its citizens. In addition, these events reaffirmed the international community's commitment to support the transition to Afghan leadership and its intention to provide security and economic assistance to realise our shared objectives.<br><br>Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9<br>...<br>Improvements in these areas should not only increase the confidence of the Afghan people in their own future, but also underpin security improvements and economic and social development. |
| **Ceasefire** | No specific mention. |

**Police**

Page 7, Security, 19

...

The international community committed to support the Government of Afghanistan in creating the conditions necessary to allow for transition and to continue to support the transition process to advance to the point where the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) are fully capable of maintaining internal and external security, public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan’s borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens

Page 7, Security, 20

...

Continue the implementation of the Afghan National Police Strategy and its underpinning Police Plan to build a strong, professional police force, with a focus on institutional and administrative reforms of the Ministry of Interior including the implementation of the Ministry's Anti-Corruption Action Plan, and leadership development

**Armed forces**

Page 2, Preamble, 6

...

All parties recognise that the chance to deliver on these commitments has been earned through tragic losses, including civilian casualties, and the tremendous sacrifices of the Afghan and international armed forces currently engaged in the struggle for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Page 6, Security, 17

...

Participants regretted the death of every Afghan and international civilian, and Afghan and international military forces remain committed to the objective of a steady reduction in the rate of civilian casualties.

Page 6, Security, 18

Participants welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to a phased exercise of full authority over its own security. The international community expressed its support for the President of Afghanistan’s objective that the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) should lead and conduct military operations in all provinces by the end of 2014. The international community committed to provide the support necessary to increase security, and to the continued support in training, equipping and providing financing to the ANSF to take on the task of securing their country

Page 7, Security, 19

Within the framework of Afghan sovereignty participants endorsed the Afghan Government’s plan, developed in coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), based on mutually-agreed criteria and phased transition to full Afghan responsibility for security, as set out in the technical Inteqal (transition) paper, and endorsed a decision-making process of the Government of Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Council (NAC). The international community committed to support the Government of Afghanistan in creating the conditions necessary to allow for transition and to continue to support the transition process to advance to the point where the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) are fully capable of maintaining internal and external security, public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan’s borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens

Page 7, Security, 20

...

Progressively enhance the quality and quantity of the ANSF such that the ANA reaches a strength of 171,600 personnel and the ANP of 134,000 by October 2011, with the necessary financial and technical support by the international community; Support the ANSF, in line with the Government's financial means, with continued and sustained financial and technical support from the international community

| | |
|---|---|
| **DDR** | Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes<br>Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 14<br>Accordingly, Participants welcomed and endorsed in principle the Afghan Government's Peace and Reintegration Programme, which is open to all Afghan members of the armed opposition and their communities who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, respect the Constitution and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. The international community reiterated its commitment to continue to support this endeavor through the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund, and looks forward to local Peace Jirga meetings that include men and women at district and provincial levels to discuss elements of an enduring peace |
| **Intelligence services** | No specific mention. |
| **Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** | Page 9, Counter-narcotics, 26<br>...<br>Welcomed the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1267(1999) in the sphere of implementation of UNSCR 1822 (2008), including the identification of individuals and entities involved in financing or supporting activities of Al Qaeda and the Taliban, relating to the use of the proceeds of illicit cultivation production and trafficking of narcotics and their precursors, and recommended to continue such coordination |
| **Withdrawal of foreign forces** | No specific mention. |

**Corruption**

Page 2, Preamble, 5

...

The international community welcomes the Afghan Government's committed reforms outlined in its new National Priority Programmes, particularly those related to accountability and anti-corruption

Page 3, Principles of Effective Partnership, 8

...

Intend to work with the Afghan Government to improve procurement procedures and due diligence in international contracting procedures within a year, and, unless a clear case for added value is made, endeavour to reduce sub-contracting and to take responsibility for the visibility and transparency of all necessary sub-contracting networks.

Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9

...

Undertake all necessary measures to increase transparency and accountability and tackle corruption. The Afghan Government pledged to

...

establish, within twelve months, the statutory basis for the Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal (Special Courts)

...

submit an Audit Law within six months, meeting international standards, for external audits to ensure the strengthening and the independence of the Control and Audit office, and to authorise the Ministry of Finance to carry out internal audits across government; establish a legal review committee within six months to review Afghan laws for compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which the Government of Afghanistan has already signed into law and ratified. Laws found to be inconsistent are to be prioritized for revision; adopt policies governing bulk cash transfer, including regulations or laws that are needed, and begin their implementation over the next twelve months; establish the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with a permanent secretariat, to be fully operational in three months

Page 7, Security, 20

...

Continue the implementation of the Afghan National Police Strategy and its underpinning Police Plan to build a strong, professional police force, with a focus on institutional and administrative reforms of the Ministry of Interior including the implementation of the Ministry's Anti-Corruption Action Plan, and leadership development

Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 21

Participants noted the importance of regional cooperation to prosperity, peace and stability, and applauded the recent joint efforts of Afghanistan and its regional partners to combat

...

the drugs trade

Page 7, Regional Cooperation, 21

...

Participants re-affirmed their support for the objectives and principles laid out in the Kabul Declaration of 2002 on Good Neighbourly Relations, in particular the shared determination to defeat terrorism, extremism and drugs trafficking, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty

**Crime/organised crime**

Page 2, Preamble, 5
...
The international community welcomes the Afghan Government's committed reforms outlined in its new National Priority Programmes, particularly those related to accountability and anti-corruption

Page 3, Principles of Effective Partnership, 8
...
Intend to work with the Afghan Government to improve procurement procedures and due diligence in international contracting procedures within a year, and, unless a clear case for added value is made, endeavour to reduce sub-contracting and to take responsibility for the visibility and transparency of all necessary sub-contracting networks.

Page 3, Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, 9
...
Undertake all necessary measures to increase transparency and accountability and tackle corruption. The Afghan Government pledged to
...
establish, within twelve months, the statutory basis for the Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal (Special Courts)
...
submit an Audit Law within six months, meeting international standards, for external audits to ensure the strengthening and the independence of the Control and Audit office, and to authorise the Ministry of Finance to carry out internal audits across government; establish a legal review committee within six months to review Afghan laws for compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which the Government of Afghanistan has already signed into law and ratified. Laws found to be inconsistent are to be prioritized for revision; adopt policies governing bulk cash transfer, including regulations or laws that are needed, and begin their implementation over the next twelve months; establish the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with a permanent secretariat, to be fully operational in three months

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**Drugs**

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...

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| **Terrorism** | Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 14<br>Accordingly, Participants welcomed and endorsed in principle the Afghan Government's Peace and Reintegration Programme, which is open to all Afghan members of the armed opposition and their communities who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, respect the Constitution and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. The international community reiterated its commitment to continue to support this endeavor through the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund, and looks forward to local Peace Jirga meetings that include men and women at district and provincial levels to discuss elements of an enduring peace.<br><br>Page 7, Regional Cooperation<br>21. Participants noted the importance of regional cooperation to prosperity, peace and stability, and applauded the recent joint efforts of Afghanistan and its regional partners to combat terrorism by ending support, sustenance and sanctuaries for terrorists from wherever they are, and the drugs trade, increase stability, enhance regional economic cooperation and employment opportunities, and address Afghan refugee issues. Participants re-affirmed their support for the objectives and principles laid out in the Kabul Declaration of 2002 on Good Neighborly Relations, in particular the shared determination to defeat terrorism, extremism and drugs trafficking, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty. Participants further recognized the need for greater regional coordination and extended their support to the inclusive vision set out in the Istanbul Statement on Friendship and Cooperation in the “Heart of Asia” of January 2010, which offers regionally-owned measures for enhanced regional cooperation. |

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**Transitional justice**

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| **Transitional justice general** | No specific mention. |
| **Amnesty/pardon** | No specific mention. |
| **Courts** | No specific mention. |
| **Mechanism** | No specific mention. |
| **Prisoner release** | Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 15<br>As requested by the people of Afghanistan at the Consultative Peace Jirga, the Government of Afghanistan committed to reduce the number of people arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. In parallel, the Government of Afghanistan has committed to improve the capacity of the justice institutions in order to ensure due process in making these decisions and to address the most serious crimes. To facilitate this process, a Special Detainee Release Committee has been formed and systems and procedures are to be developed with the aim of releasing detainees whose detention is based on inaccurate information or unsubstantiated allegations |
| **Vetting** | No specific mention. |

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| **Victims** | Page 5, Gender and Children's Rights, 10<br>In addition, the Government of Afghanistan, over the next six months, is to identify and prioritize NAPWA benchmarks for implementation within each cluster; and develop a strategy to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including services for victims. |
| **Missing persons** | No specific mention. |
| **Reparations** | No specific mention. |
| **Reconciliation** | Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 13<br>Participants welcomed the outcomes of the Consultative Peace Jirga, held from 2-4 June 2010. The Consultative Peace Jirga demonstrated the strong will within Afghan society to reconcile their differences politically in order to end the conflict. The Government of Afghanistan noted the demand of the Consultative Peace Jirga that all parties engaged in the conflict respect the need to bring lasting peace through mutual understanding and negotiations, in full respect of the values and rights, including those of Afghanistan's women, enshrined in Afghanistan's Constitution, and through inclusive elections. Participants welcomed the establishment of an inclusive High Peace Council composed of women and men to set policy, strengthen political confidence and build consensus.<br><br>Page 6, Peace, Reconciliation and Reintegration, 14<br>Accordingly, Participants welcomed and endorsed in principle the Afghan Government's Peace and Reintegration Programme, which is open to all Afghan members of the armed opposition and their communities who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, respect the Constitution and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. The international community reiterated its commitment to continue to support this endeavor through the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund, and looks forward to local Peace Jirga meetings that include men and women at district and provincial levels to discuss elements of an enduring peace. |

**Implementation**

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|---|---|
| **UN signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Other international signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Referendum for agreement** | No specific mention. |
| **International mission/force/ similar** | Page 7, Security, 19<br>Within the framework of Afghan sovereignty participants endorsed the Afghan Government's plan, developed in coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), based on mutually-agreed criteria and phased transition to full Afghan responsibility for security, as set out in the technical Inteqal (transition) paper, and endorsed a decision-making process of the Government of Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Council (NAC). |
| **Enforcement mechanism** | Page 9, Next Steps: Supporting Afghan Ownership and Leadership, Strengthening International Partnership, 29<br>Participants further welcomed steps to strengthen the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) in its support role for the Kabul Process. Participants agreed that the JCMB would meet every four months (supported by Standing Committees and their sub-committees) to monitor and assess progress of the Government and the international community in achieving the commitments stated above, and at the January 2010 London Conference<br>...<br>The Government of Afghanistan and the international community stated their intent to meet at Ministerial level, on an annual basis, to review mutual progress on commitments and to consider new Afghan priorities as part of the Kabul Process |