

<b>Country/entity</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Communiqué of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference)
<b>Date</b>	22 Jan 2002
<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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

**Parties** Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having participated:  
Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration, H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai  
Other representatives of the Administration were mentioned as present.

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

The Government of United States  
European Union  
The Government of Saudi Arabia

Lakhdar Brahimi, special Representative of the Secretary-General (UN)

International Organizations:

World Bank  
Asian Development Bank  
Islamic Development Bank  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Afghan Support Group (ASG)

A further 61 donor countries were involved but not specified in the agreement.

**Description** -

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**Agreement document** [AF\\_020122\\_TokyoConferenceSummaryConclusions.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

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

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

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

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical  
Page 2, 8  
...  
Without secure and active communities where refugees and IDPs wish to return, any reconstruction effort will not reach its goal.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

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

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

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

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

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

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

<b>Civil society</b>	<p>Page 2, 8</p> <p>...</p> <p>The AIA also emphasised the importance of community building, which underlies all sectors in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Page 3, 13</p> <p>The Conference also stressed the key roles being played by Afghan and international NGOs. In the NGO meeting held on January 20, Afghan and international NGOs participated, and the results of the meeting were reported to the plenary session. The NGO representative reported that Afghan and international NGOs agreed that a focus on education and training is necessary, particularly for women, to build the capacity of the Afghan people to contribute to reconstruction. Continued dialogue and co-ordination between NGOs, international organisations, donors and the AIA are essential to ensure efficient use of resources.</p>
<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	<p>Page 2, 8</p> <p>The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:</p> <p>(1) Enhancement of administrative capacity, with emphasis on the payment of salaries and the establishment of the government administration</p>
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Power sharing</b>	
<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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## Human rights and equality

<b>Human rights/RoL general</b>	Page 2, 8 ... Along with these priority areas, the AIA stressed its commitment to transparency, efficiency and accountability.  Page 3, 12 The Conference emphasised the centrality of restoring the rights and addressing the needs of women, who have been the prime victims of conflict and oppression. Women's rights and gender issues should be fully reflected in the reconstruction process.
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**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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### Rights related issues

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

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

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
[Summary: The agreement in its entirety provides for the international assistance and organization of socio-economic reconstruction efforts. See 'International Funds', 'Business', 'Banks', 'Organised crime/corruption', for specific socio-economic provisions.]

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 3, 14  
The Conference welcomed the preliminary needs assessment prepared by the World Bank, UNDP and Asian Development Bank. Further work on a more comprehensive needs assessment is planned to take place in Afghanistan in full partnership with the AIA in the coming weeks. Participants will review and monitor evolving reconstruction needs and progress reports of various projects at future ARSG meetings.

<b>Business</b>	<p>Page 2, 8</p> <p>...</p> <p>It strongly underscored the importance of reviving its tradition of private entrepreneurship as an engine of growth.</p>
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank</p> <p>Page 2, 8</p> <p>The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Reconstruction of the economic system, in particular, the currency system</p> <p>Page 3, 10</p> <p>...</p> <p>Sustainable economic development and the effective use of donor funding urgently require that sound currency arrangements.</p> <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance</p> <p>Page 4, 18</p> <p>...</p> <p>Decisions about allocation of expenditures will be the responsibility of the World Bank, UNDP, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank in close co-operation with the government of Afghanistan and in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary General.</p>

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## **Land, property and environment**

<b>Land reform/rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Pastoralist/ nomadism rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Environment</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Water or riparian rights or access</b>	<p>Page 2, 8</p> <p>The AIA identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) Agriculture and rural development, including food security, water management and revitalising the irrigation system.</p>

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

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

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

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

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

**Corruption** No specific mention.

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

**Drugs** Page 1, 4  
...  
Experts also met to discuss...counter-narcotics issues and alternative development.  
  
Page 1, 6  
...  
Assistance will be conditional on all Afghan parties positively contributing to the process and goals agreed in Bonn with the aim of...eliminating terrorism and narcotics production and trafficking.

**Terrorism** Page 1, 6  
Assistance will be conditional on all Afghan parties positively contributing to the process and goals agreed in Bonn with the aim of establishing peace, representative governance and stability in Afghanistan, and eliminating terrorism and narcotics production and trafficking.

## Transitional justice

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

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

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

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

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

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

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## Implementation

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

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

<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	UN Peacemaker <a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/">http://peacemaker.un.org/</a> <a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/node/1809">http://peacemaker.un.org/node/1809</a>

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