



Brussels Conference on
AFGHANISTAN

4-5 October 2016

PARTNERSHIP FOR PROSPERITY AND PEACE

گزارش تفصیلی کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد افغانستان

۱۳ و ۱۴ میزان ۱۳۹۵



وزارت امور خارجه جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان

ریاست همکاری های اقتصادی

گزارش تفصیلی کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد افغانستان

۱۳ و ۱۴ میزان ۱۳۹۵

فهرست

۱. مقدمه
۲. روز اول، گزارش برنامه جانبی کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد جندر
۳. روز اول، گزارش برنامه جانبی در مورد همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی
۴. روز دوم، گزارش نشست اصلی کنفرانس بروکسل
۵. نتایج و دستاوردهای کنفرانس
۶. بیانیه افتتاحیه جلالتمآب وزیر امور خارجه
۷. بیانیه کلیدی جلالتمآب رئیس جمهور
۸. بیانیه دونالد تسک، رئیس شورای اروپا
۹. بیانیه بان کی مون، سرمنشی سازمان ملل متحد
۱۰. بیانیه اختتامیه جلالتمآب رئیس اجرائیه
۱۱. قطعنامه کنفرانس
۱۲. جدول تعهدات متقابل
۱۳. جدول تعهدات پولی
۱۴. لست کامل اشتراک کننده گان کنفرانس

گزارش تفصیلی کنفرانس بروکسل

۱۳ و ۱۴ میزان ۱۳۹۵ مطابق ۴ و ۵ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۶

مقدمه

کنفرانس بروکسل، که به تاریخ های ۴ و ۵ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۶ به میزبانی مشترک با اتحادیه اروپا دایر گردید، دهمین همایش بزرگ بین المللی برای افغانستان پس از توکیو ۲۰۰۲، برلین ۲۰۰۴، لندن ۲۰۰۶، پاریس ۲۰۰۸، لندن ۲۰۰۹، کابل ۲۰۱۰، بُن ۲۰۱۱، توکیو ۲۰۱۲ و لندن ۲۰۱۴ میباشد.

این کنفرانس با شرکت ۷۵ کشور و ۲۶ سازمان بین المللی در سه همایش از بزرگترین رویدادهای سیاسی - توسعه یی برای افغانستان محسوب میشود.

کنفرانس بروکسل نقش مهمی در تجدید تعهدات جامعه بین المللی برای توسعه اقتصادی و اجتماعی افغانستان بازی کرد. حکومت وحدت ملی افغانستان توانست با ارائه برنامه های جامع توسعه یی ۱۵,۲ میلیارد دالر امریکایی را برای تمویل برنامه های متذکره فراهم سازد. کنفرانس متذکره روی سه رکن ذیل طرح ریزی شده بود:

۱. روند دولت سازی بر مبنای چارچوب ملی صلح و رفاه افغانستان و سند تعهد متقابل،
۲. حمایت و تمویل متداوم جامعه بین المللی تا سال ۲۰۲۰ و موثریت بیشتر کمک ها،
۳. حمایت منطقه و جامعه بین الملل برای پایان بخشیدن خشونت در افغانستان تا توسعه اقتصادی و همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی بهبود یافته و همچنان فرایند های سیاسی به سمت صلح و آشتی پایدار مسیر یابند.

روز اول

گزارش برنامه جانبی کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد جندر

۱۳ میزان ۱۳۹۵ مطابق ۴ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۶

در نخستین روز کنفرانس که برنامه جانبی نشست تحت عنوان "زنان توانمند، افغانستان مرفه" برگزار شده بود در کنار مقام ها و نماینده های جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رئیس جمهور، جلالتمآب داکتر عبد الله عبدالله، رئیس اجرائیه، جلالتمآب صلاح الدین ربانی، وزیر امور خارجه، جلالتمآبه رولا غنی، بانوی اول، جلالتمآبه نسرین اوریا خیل، وزیر کار، امور اجتماعی، شهدا و معلولین، محترمه اورزلا اشرف نعمت، مشاور رئیس جمهور، محترمه حبیبیه سرابی، معاون شورای عالی صلح، محترمه سیما ثمر، رئیس کمیسیون مستقل حقوق بشر افغانستان، محترمه حسینیه صافی رئیس شبکه زنان افغانستان، محترمه نذیره رحمن، رئیس اقتصاد داخلی وزارت زراعت، آبیاری و مالداری افغانستان و محترمه منیژه وافق، بنیان گذار مشترک و رئیس بورد رهبران پیشگام در توسعه افغانستان؛ مقام های دیگر هریک خانم فیدریکا موگرینی، نماینده عالی در سیاست خارجی و امور امنیتی و معاون کمیسیون اروپایی، آقای نوین میمیکا، کمیسار امور انکشافی و همکاری بین المللی اتحادیه اروپا، خانم لیز دوست، خبرنگار ارشد بین المللی بی بی سی، خانم ارینا بوکووا، رئیس عمومی سازمان یونسکو، آقای گیل سمت، مدیر USAID، آقای بورگی برندی، وزیر امور خارجه ناروی، آقای میروسلاو لاجکاک، وزیر امور خارجه و امور اروپایی جمهوری سلواک و خانم پومزیه ملامبو نوکا، رئیس اجرائیه سازمان ملل متحد برای زنان نیز در برنامه حاشیوی سخنرانی نمودند.

در پهلوی مسایل توسعه اقتصادی از موضوعات مهم چند جانبه و محور بحث کنفرانس موضوع جندر (زنان، صلح و امنیت) و حقوق بشر در افغانستان بود.

تعهد خاص جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رئیس جمهور، جلالتمآب داکتر عبد الله عبدالله، رئیس اجرائیه، جلالتمآب صلاح الدین ربانی، وزیر امور خارجه و جلالتمآبه رولا غنی، بانوی اول جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان با حضور و سخنرانی های پر محتوای شان در نشست جندر و کنفرانس توجه خاص جامعه جهانی را به خود جلب نمود.

جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رئیس جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان در سخنان افتتاحیه خود تعهد خویش را مبتنی بر مبارزه با فساد اداری، تقویت زیر بنا ها، حقوق زنان، معارف، آوردن اصلاحات و خدمات ملکی تجدید نموده و به سایر دست آورد های فعلی حکومت در عرصه های مختلف اشاره نموده و برای بیرون رفت از چالش های موجود در مقابل حکومت خواهان همکاری دوام دار جامعه ملل گردید. موارد مختلف سخنان جلالتمآب رئیس جمهور مورد توجه و استقبال جهانیان قرار گرفت.

به تعقیب سخنان افتتاحیه جلالتمآب رئیس جمهور، بخش مباحثه گروهی (Panel Discussion) آغاز شد. در این بخش که معرفی آن توسط خانم لیز دوست صورت گرفت، خانم ارینا بوکووا و آقای گیل سمت سخنرانی محوری را

انجام دادند، حالانکه در بخش پرسش پاسخ ها اعضای دیگر گروه متشکل از آقای بورگی برندی، خانم سیما ثمر، خانم حبیبه سرابی، خانم حسینه صافی و خانم اورزلا اشرف نعمت، بود.

محور بحث این گفتگو توانمند سازی حقوق زنان افغان بود. که درین بخش خانم ثمر تعلیم و تربیه را محور زندگی خواند. اعضای گروه با سوالات مختلف پاسخ ارائه نمودند.

بخش دوم نشست که در مورد تقویت اقتصادی زنان افغان بود باز هم توسط خانم دوست به معرفی گرفته شد و سخنان محوری این بخش را جلالتمآبه رولا غنی، بانوی اول کشور ارائه نمود. وی در بخشی از سخنان خویش بیان داشت:

"در ماه می، سومین سمپوزیم بین المللی را در رابطه به توانمندسازی زنان افغان در کابل برگزار نمودیم، در این سمپوزیم جایگاه زن در اسلام، زنان قضا و عدالت، زنان تعلیم و تربیه و معارف، زنان صحت و سلامت، زنان و سیاست، زنان در رسانه ها، زنان و اقتصاد، زنان صلح و امنیت و زنان و فرهنگ از جمله موضوعاتی بودند که توسط ۱۰ پنل مختلف مورد بحث قرار گرفت و اضافه تر از ۴۵ زن متخصص افغان در رابطه به این موضوعات بحث و مناظره نموده و به سوالات اشتراک کننده گان که از کابل و ولایات در این سمپوزیم اشتراک نموده بودند و تعداد شان به ۳۰۰ تن میرسید، جواب ارائه نمودند.

تمام این انکشافات توسط اراده سیاسی حکومت وحدت ملی افزایش یافته است تا نه تنها کیفیت زندگی زنان افغان بلکه کیفیت زندگی هر شهروند افغان بهبود یابد.

حکومت افغانستان کوشش های زیادی روی ساختن زیربناها دارد تا نیاز های اساسی شهروندان را فراهم سازد.

در عین زمان سعی میگردد تا پدیده رایج بی قانونی، فساد و خشونت؛ توسط حاکمیت قانون و ریفورم های سیستم قضایی جوابگوی مشکلات شهروندان گردد تا از حق شهروندان حمایت صورت گیرد.

زنان بخش از جامعه عظیم افغانستان را تشکیل میدهند و یا به عباره دیگر نصف جامعه افغانستان را زنان تشکیل میدهند و توانمندسازی آنها نیز در میان همین جامعه بزرگ صورت میگردد.

زنان افغان نیز قربانیان چندین دهه جنگ و ویرانی بودند. بر علاوه متحمل شدن خسارات فزینگی، جایگاه خویش را در جامعه از دست داده اند، حق عزت و احترام و تا جایکه حق انسان بودن را از دست داده اند. آنها با دستیابی به فرصت ها میتوانند منحص یک شخص موثر در توسعه کشور، دوباره جایگاه خویش را در خانواده و جامعه بدست بیاورند.

در واقع با وجود انکشافات که از قبل در قسمت زنان بوجود آمده، هنوز هم ما ادعای آنها کرده نمیتوانیم که سهمگیری زنان افغان در فعالیت های اقتصادی به اوج خود رسیده است. رقم اخیر که از سروی بنیاد آسیایی بدست آمده فیصدی خانم های که در فعالیت های پر منفعت و عایدات فامیل خویش همکاری دارند را ۲۴٪ نشان میدهد.

برای رسیدن به خودکفایی اقتصادی خانم های افغان با موانع زیادی مواجه اند. بسیاری از آنها از حقوق قانونی خویش آگاهی ندارند، حتی از حق اسلامی شان برای فراگیری تعلیم و تربیه، میراث و داشتن استقلالیت اقتصادی آگاهی کامل ندارند زیرا همه چیز را از پدران و شوهران خویش به ارث برده اند در حالیکه قرآن کریم در رابطه به هر سه بخش حقوق زنان احکام مشخص دارد.

تقریباً ۸۰٪ از خانم ها از حق سواد و مهارت های حساب بی بهره اند. تعداد کثیر آنها به شناخت حقوقی خویش از جمله کارت تولد و نکاحنامه دسترسی ندارند چي رسد به اینکه به کارت هویت و اسناد ضروری دسترسی داشته باشند تا بتوانند منحه یک شخص قانونی عرض اندام نمایند و تجارت داشته باشند، برای گرفتن قرضه تقاضا نمایند و انتقالات تجارتي خویش را انجام دهند.

تعداد کمی از خانم ها به ترانسپورت دسترسی دارند و برای رفتن به بازار و یا یک منطقه باید به وسایط قابل دسترس و رضایت خویشاوندان خویش متکی باشند. همچنان تعداد کمی از خانم ها در رابطه به پیچیده گی تجارت (ارزیابی مارکیت ها برای تجمع منابع، تنظیم پلان های درازمدت تجاری، حفظ موجودی، تنظیم پالیسی معاشات، تنظیم حسابدهی استهلاکات و غیره) آموزش دیده اند.

حکومت وحدت ملی بمنظور توانمندی زنان از نگاه اقتصادی مسوده پلان ملی را ترتیب داده است که بیانگر اولویت پالیسی ها با هدف اعتماد به نفس می باشد. من باور دارم که وزارت محترم مالیه کوشش های زیادی بخرچ میدهد تا در اوایل سال ۲۰۱۷ این پروگرام براه انداخته شود که جزئیات بیشتر آنرا در بحث های پنل خواهیم شنید. تقاضای من از جامعه کمک کننده بین المللی این است تا پروژه ها و پروگرام های خویش را با پلان ملی مطابقت داده و یکجا سازند تا همه در یک مسیر روان باشیم چنانچه با هماهنگی ساختن پروژه ها نتیجه قوی بدست خواهد آمد. زمان آن رسیده تا باید با زنان رهبر افغان منحه یک شریک رفتار شود و دانش واقعی را از طریق پروگرام های آموزشی دراز مدت و رهنمایی های لازم را برایشان بیآموزانیم.

همچنان اجازه دهید تا آنها ساختار های پایدار برای خود بسازند و از مدل های بی ثبات چون NGO ها پرهیزند زیرا آنها به طور دوامدار نیاز به بودیجه اضافی دارند که در عدم موجودیت بودیجه این چنین ادارات از بین میروند.

بیاید که تمام نیروی خود را یکجا ساخته و یک افغانستان مرفه بسازیم تا در آن زنان و مردان در فضای صمیمیت و احترام به یکدیگر زندگی نمایند."

قابل تذکر است که درین رابطه ریاست حقوق بشر جهت انعکاس دست آورد های دولت در عرصه توانمند سازی زنان و حقوق بشر سه جزوه معلوماتی گزارش پیشرفت و وضعیت زنان، سفارشات سومین سمپوزیم توانمند سازی زنان و بروشور کاندیداتوری دولت افغانستان در انتخابات شورای حقوق بشر سازمان ملل متحد را تهیه نمود که به تعداد بیشتر از هزار جلد در جریان کنفرانس توزیع گردید. همچنان در این جزوات آدرس انترنتی صفحه ویبسایت سمپوزیم کابل ذکر گردیده که در روز کنفرانس از طرف نمایندگان جامعه بین المللی بیشتر از ۱۰۰۰ بار مورد بازدید قرار گرفت.

به تعقیب سخنان بانوی اول کشور باز هم مباحثه گروهی در مورد توانمندسازی اقتصادی زنان افغان ادامه یافت که اعضای دیگر این گروه را جلالتمآبه خانم نسرین اوریاخیل، خانم پومزیله ملبو نوکا، خانم منیژه وافق و خانم نذیره رحمن، شامل بودند. بحث های همه جانبه در مورد موضوع محور بحث صورت گرفت و پرسش پاسخ های متعدد مطرح گردید و که توانست قناعت خاطر شنونده ها را فراهم آورد.

در پایان، نشست با سخنرانی اختتامیه جلالتمآب دکتور عبدالله عبدالله، رییس اجرائیه کشور انجامید که برخی از موارد سخنرانی ایشان قرار ذیل میباشد:

"توانمندسازی ممکن است در جوامع گوناگون معانی مختلف داشته باشد. اما به طور کلی، توانمندسازی زنان تعهدی است که زنان را در پروسه های تصمیم گیری در تمام بخش های جامعه شامل می سازد.

برای ما در افغانستان، توانمندسازی زنان یعنی شامل کردن آنان در موقف های رهبری در تمام ادارات دولتی، احترام و حمایت از حقوق بشر برای همه مردان و زنان به طور مساوی، بیمه صحتی، امنیت و رفاه، ترویج تعلیم و تربیه و آموزش برای زنان، حضور زنان در زنجیره تولید و کسب و کار و ترویج برابری از طریق ابتکارات و حمایت جامعه. افغانستان یک پلان کاری ملی برای قطعنامه ۱۳۲۵ سازمان ملل متحد تهیه نموده است که در نتیجه آن، در حال حاضر زنان فعالانه در مذاکرات شورای عالی صلح شرکت می کنند. ما توانسته ایم ثبت نام دختران در تمام دانشکده های دانشگاه کابل و مؤسسات تحصیلات عالی خصوصی را افزایش دهیم.

هم اکنون ما چهار وزیر زن در کابینه و چهار سفیر زن داریم، تعداد والی و ولسوال زن و نیز تعداد قابل توجهی از معاونان وزرا را زنان تشکیل می دهند. با استفاده از پروژه پروموت (PROMOTE) که زنان تحصیل کرده را آموزش می دهد، چندین تفاهم نامه در سطح وزارت داشته ایم مبنی بر اینکه فارغ التحصیلان را استخدام نمایند.

جلالتمآب رییس اجرائیه کشور با سایر ابعاد دیگر نیز اشاراتی داشتند که مورد توجه و تعمق حاضرین کنفرانس قرار گرفت و بدین ترتیب بخش اول نشست روز اول کنفرانس بروکسل موفقانه پایان یافت.

روز اول

گزارش برنامه جانبی کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی

۴ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۶

نشست جانبی دوم کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی تحت عنوان رفاه و همگرایی منطقه یی در سالون شارلمان اتحادیه اروپا به ساعت ۳:۳۰ قبل از ظهر دایر شد.

در این نشست جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رئیس جمهور، جلالتمآب داکتر عبد الله عبدالله، رئیس اجرائیه، جلالتمآب صلاح الدین ربانی، وزیر امور خارجه، آقای محمد همایون قیومی، مشاور ارشد رئیس جمهور افغانستان در امور زیربنایی، و آقای عتیق الله نصرت، مدیر عامل اتاق تجارت و صنایع افغانستان از سوی افغانستان سخنرانی نمودند. همچنین آقای نوین میمیکا، کمیسار امور انکشافی و همکاری بین المللی اتحادیه اروپا، آقای ونکای ژانگ، معاون بانک توسعه آسیایی، آقای توماس پنلا، رئیس دفتر بانک توسعه آسیایی مقیم افغانستان، آقای رابرت سام، رئیس بانک جهانی از سوی سازمانهای جهانی، صحبت نمودند.

در این نشست جانبی، ۲۷ کشور و ۱۸ سازمان و نهاد منطقه یی و بین المللی دعوت شده بودند. از جمله ۲۷ کشور، ۹ کشور خارج از منطقه و همسایه افغانستان بودند که به حیث حمایت کننده و تمویل کننده برنامه ها و پروژه های منطقه یی افغانستان شناخته میشوند. این کشورها عبارتند از استرالیا، کانادا، جرمنی، دنمارک، ایتالیا، فرانسه، جاپان، ایالات متحده امریکا و بریتانیا میباشند. تعداد مجموعی اشتراک کننده گان به ۱۶۵ نفر میرسید.

هدف اساسی این نشست اجماع کشورهای منطقه، کشورهای حمایت کننده، نهاد ها و سازمانهای بین المللی در مورد اهمیت افغانستان منحصیث کشور وصل کننده منطقه، حمایت از اولویت های منطقه یی افغانستان و جلب تعهد مالی کشورهای همکار برای تمویل و تطبیق پروژه های اقتصادی منطقه یی بود.

وزارت امور خارجه در حصه تدویر این نشست از ماه ها قبل با همکاری وزارت مالیه در حصه تدویر موفقانه آن دست به کار بود. اسنادیکه در این نشست به اشتراک کننده گان توزیع شد شامل خلاصه پلان زیربنایی افغانستان، توضیح مختصر در مورد پروژه های دارای اولویت منطقه و گزارش سالانه رکا برای سال ۲۰۱۶ که جدیداً از چاپ برآمده بود، میشد.

خانم آرانچا گلزلایا، رئیس اجراییوی مرکز تجارت جهانی، که یکی از ادارات با پرستیژ جهان در عرصه تسهیل تجارت میباشد، گرداندگی این مجلس جانبی را به دوش داشت. وی در آغاز صحبت های خود، به معرفی برنامه پرداخت. وی گفت که همکاری های منطقه یی باعث رفاه منطقه میشود و برعکس رفاه منطقه باعث همکاری و همیاری بیشتر کشورها میگرددند.

آقای نوین ممیکا، از زمره اولین سخنران این نشست بود. وی در صحبت افتتاحیه خود موقعیت افغانستان را از بُعد جغرافیایی ممتاز خوانده و گفت که کشورهای منطقه از افغانستان با امن و مرفه بیشتر منفعت خواهند برد و بایست در این زمینه، که پوتانسیل های بسیار زیادی موجود است، سرمایه گذاری های لازم صورت گیرد.

کمیسار امور انکشافی و همکاری بین المللی اتحادیه اروپا از حاضرین خواست تا اولویت های افغانستان و منطقه را در امور زیربناها بایست جدی گرفت و در این زمینه گذار تعهدات از حرف به عمل از پیش شرطهای امنیت منطقه میباشد. آقای ممیکا از آغاز پروسه تطبیق پروژه تاپی، منحصت کار مشترک چهار کشور که باعث همگرایی بیشتر، رفاه و تغییر وضعیت منطقه خواهد شد، به گونه مثال یاد آوری نمود.

سخنران دوم این نشست، آقای ونکای ژانگ، معاون بانک توسعه آسیایی، بود. آقای ژانگ برنامه ها و اولویت های حکومت افغانستان را دلیل همکاری های مالی بیشتر از ۴٫۳ میلیارد دالری بانک توسعه آسیایی (به صورت بلاعوض و قرضه) با این کشور خواند. بانک توسعه آسیایی از طریق همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی آسیای مرکزی یا کریک در سکتورهای انرژی، ترانسپورت، زراعت و مدیریت منابع آبی با افغانستان همکاری مینماید. همچنین این بانک از طریق صندوق وجهی زیربنایی افغانستان برنامه ها و پروژه هایی را که از سوی چندین کشور تمویل میشود، تطبیق مینماید. آقای ژانگ از همکاری نهاد خود در حصه حمایت از ماسترپلان سکتور برق (۲۰۱۲ - ۲۰۳۲)، ماستر پلان سکتور ترانسپورت (۲۰۱۷ - ۲۰۳۶)، همچنان تاسیس اداره راه آهن و برشنا موسسه نیز یاد کرد. وی در حصه تطبیق پلانهای زیربنایی گفت که پروژه های منطقه یی همیشه پروژه های مغلق از بُعد تخنیکی، اداری و مالی میباشند که نه تنها به تمویل و مدیریت خوب تطبیق نیاز دارند، بلکه اراده سیاسی، اصلاحات برای تسهیل تطبیق و به همکاری درازمدت نیز ضرورت دارند. آقای ونکای ژانگ، از بسته ویژه مالی خود برای افغانستان در ختم سخنرانی خود پرده برداشت و کمک بلاعوض ۸۵۸ میلیون دالری خود را بین سالهای ۲۰۱۷ - ۲۰۲۰ با وجه اضافی ۲۰ میلیون دالری برای کاهش خطرات حوادث در نشست اعلان کرد.

گرداننده برنامه از جلالتمآب صلاح الدین ربانی، وزیر امور خارجه کشور، منحصت سومین سخنران به بحث افتتاحیه این نشست، دعوت کرد.

وزیر امور خارجه افغانستان صحبت در مورد همگرایی منطقه یی در مقر اتحادیه اروپا را که الگوی موفق همگرایی در جهان بوده است را مناسب حال این نشست حاشیوی خواند. وی گفت که برای برخی، مدل اروپایی ممکن است برای آسیای جنوبی و مرکزی بیش از حد آرمانگرایانه به نظر برسد، اما واقعیت این است که زمانی ما مسیر باستانی تجارت و ترانزیت بوده ایم. کشورهای منطقه ما در چهار راه جاده ابریشم قرار داشته اند. فرهنگ، اقتصاد و همگرایی تجارتي ما غیر قابل تصور بوده و منطقه ما مرکز فعالیتهای اقتصاد جهانی و منبع غنی سازی فرهنگ و دانش پنداشته میشد. با این حال مایه تاسف است که می بینیم چگونه امروز از این واقعیت به دور مانده ایم. تغییرات جیوپولیتیک باعث شده تا منطقه ما از لحاظ اقتصادی کمتر یکپارچه باشد. امروزه ما با داشتن جمعیت زیادی از جوانان اقتصاد رهبری کننده جهانی در منطقه را داریم، اما هنوز هم میزان بیکاری و بیسوادی بلند بوده و مردم در فقر زندگی میکنند. این بیانگر آنست که ما با چالشهای زیادی مواجه بوده و باید راه حلی را برای آنها جستجو نماییم.

جلالتمآب وزیر امور خارجه تجارت و ترانزیت را از مهمترین های همگرایی اقتصادی خواند. وی گفت، افغانستان منحصی چهارراه آسیا میتواند از طریق افزایش خالص اقتصادی در راستای همگرایی اقتصادی کل منطقه کمک نموده تا از این طریق بتواند نقش برجسته یی را در کاهش فقر روز افزون ایفا نماید. وزیر امور خارجه همکاری های اقتصادی را شالوده سیاست خارجی خوانده و گفت که باور داریم انزوا هیچ جایی در روابط بین المللی مدرن ندارد. افغانستان توسعه و رفاه خود را منوط به توسعه و رفاه کل منطقه میدانند. از همینرو، زمان آن فرا رسیده است تا چالشهای عمده خویش را بیان کنیم و زمینه را برای رشد و رفاه آینده فراهم سازیم. افزایش نا امنی و فعالیت های تروریستی در منطقه ما و جهان یک تهدید شدید بوده که نیاز به تلاش مشترک دارد. تهدید های امنیتی متاسفانه توجه ما را منحرف ساخته است.

وزیر امور خارجه پروسه های کنفرانس همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی (رکا) و قلب آسیا را منحصی دو روند تقویت اعتماد و ایجاد اطمینان از طریق ارتباطات پایدار در منطقه ما یاد کرد.

وزیر امور خارجه پس از ختم صحبت های افتتاحیه خود، از جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رییس جمهوری افغانستان دعوت به عمل آورد تا بیانیه کلیدی نشست را ارائه نماید.

جلالتمآب رییس جمهور غنی در آغاز سخنرانی خود گفت که همگرایی منطقه یی آسیا بر ضد هیچ کسی نبوده بلکه به نفع همه میباشد. رییس جمهور غنی گفت که تروریزم تهدید علیه یکی ما نبوده بلکه بر ضد همه ماست و حالا دیگر هیچ کس نظاره کننده تروریزم نیست، اکنون همه ما مورد آماج آن قرار گرفته ایم.

وی گفت که ما میخواهیم افغانستان را به مرکز اتصال مبدل سازیم و در موضوع اتصال مانع فزیکتی وجود ندارد بلکه مانع بزرگ آن نظریات ذهنی است که ما را از وصل شدن مانع شده است. مارکیت ها راه خود را در می یابند و در این جهت باید بیشتر سرمایه گذاری در حصه زیربناها صورت گیرد.

برای احیای برنامه های منطقه یی نه تنها به دید واضح بلکه به رهبریت جامع و همگانی نیز نیاز داریم. این باعث جهت دادن سرمایه گذاری های درست در وقت و زمان و محل مناسب آن میشود. به این اساس نه تنها به یک دیالوگ میان منطقه و کشورهای همسایه نیاز داریم بلکه به یک دیالوگ با سکتور خصوصی نیز ضرورت داریم.

به منظور تطبیق به موقع و موثر پروژه ها به امنیت نیاز است اما تامین امنیت تنها محصور به تامین امنیت پروژه ها نیست بلکه به امنیت کشورها نیز می انجامد.

رییس جمهور غنی افغانستان را به عنوان مرکز اصلی جاده باستانی ابریشم حیاتی خواند. احیای این جاده با رونق بیشتر تجارت و ترانزیت، جایگاه اصلی خود را باز یافته و افزون بر آن افغانستان میتواند نقطه وصل به کشورهای آسیایی شود. با حمایت کشورهای منطقه، حمایت کننده افغانستان گامهای فعالی برای همگرایی منطقه یی برداشته است. آقای رییس جمهور از پروژه های زیربنایی همچون بندر چابهار، پایلین گاز تاپی، کاسا یکهزار، راه لاجورد، خطوط آهن منطقه یی، فایبر نوری و سایر خدمات اقتصادی منطقه یی منحصی برنامه هایی بزرگ برای همگرایی در میان کشورهای منطقه یاد آوری نمود.

وی خاطر نشان کرد که هیچ کسی نمی تواند دیگران را از وصل شدن مانع شود و ما جدیداً یک ابتکاری را رویدست گرفته ایم تا راه ابریشم را از طریق فضا احیا کنیم و آنهایی را که مانع اتصال ما می شوند، به حاشیه برانیم.

به تعقیب سخنرانی جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، خانم آرانچا گلزلایا، گرداننده برنامه، چهار سخنران دیگر را که از قبل انتخاب شده بودند، دعوت نمود. اینها عبارت بودند از، آقای رشید مریدوف، وزیر امور خارجه ترکمنستان، آقای سرمدی، قائم مقام و معاون وزیر امور خارجه ایران، اکبر، وزیر دولت هند در امور خارجه، آقای سرتاج عزیز مشاور صدر اعظم پاکستان در امور روابط خارجی.

در ابتدا آقای مریدوف از حمایت جامعه جهانی در حصه برنامه های افغانستان در امور زیربنایی، بازسازی و امنیتی ستود. وی از نیات مثبت کشور خود در حصه تعهد سیاسی آن کشور منحصی یک همسایه خوب یاد کرد. وی از پروژه های مشترک و بزرگ هر دو کشور در حصه نفت و گاز (پایپ لاین گاز تاپی)، برق (دو جانبه، توتاپ و تاپ ۵۰۰)، خط آهن (از مسیر های آقینه و تورغندی) و سرک نیز یاد آوری نموده و تطبیق این پروژه ها را در راستای همکاری استراتژییک در منطقه خواند. همچنان از پیشرفت این پروژه ها و پلانهای بعدی آن نیز ذکر کرده گفت که این پروژه ها نه تنها باعث ایجاد سرمایه و منفعت منطقه در زمان حال میشود بلکه تاثیرات بلند مدت آن در آینده ها نیز متصور است.

آقای سرمدی سخنرانی خود را از تعهد کشور خود برای رفاه و امنیت افغانستان و حمایت از برنامه های این کشور آغاز کرد. آقای سرمدی از چالشهای منطقه یی مانند تروریزم، مواد مخدر و مهاجرت ها به حیث موانع بزرگ در راستای پیشرفت منطقه یاد کرد و گفت که امید میرود در این برنامه دو روزه راه حلی را جستجو نماییم تا باعث تقویت همکاری های ما شده و راه حل های اساسی جستجو شوند. آقای سرمدی از مهاجرین قانونی و غیر قانونی افغانستان و نقش ایران در حمایت از آنها نیز یاد آوری کرد. سپس معاون وزیر امور خارجه ایران از فواید بندر چابهار به حیث قدم مثبت برای رشد تجارت و ترانزیت میان هند، ایران و افغانستان یاد آوری نموده و از اعمار تاسیسات در حوزه چابهار مژده داد. همچنان از پیشرفت در مورد پروژه خواف - هرات صحبت کرد.

آقای اکبر گفت که رفاهیت از اولویت های دید ما در حصه روابط با منطقه به خصوص با افغانستان است. این همایش یکی از بهترین گزینه ها است. هندوستان در حصه بازسازی و اعمار پروژه های زیربنایی افغانستان تا سه میلیارد دالر تعهد نموده است. پروژه های زرنج - دلارام، بندر چابهار، توسعه صادرات از طریق گرنند ترنک رود، به حیث نمونه های موفق همکاری های دو جانبه است. وی از مشکلاتی که توسط پاکستان برای انتقال اموال افغانستان به هند است، یاد کرد و ادامه داد که این چنین حرکات باعث ناکامی آنهایی است که چالش را می آفرینند. آقای اکبر گفت که ارمان روزی است که همکاری اقتصادی حدود و مرزها را دریده و مردم منطقه ما را به سوی رفاهیت، روشنایی و باهمی سوق دهد.

آقای سرتاج عزیز از برنامه های پاکستان در حصه توسعه زیربناها میان افغانستان و پاکستان یاد کرده و دهلیز اقتصادی چین و پاکستان را منحصی تحول بزرگ در منطقه خواند و گفت روزی خواهد آمد که تطبیق این دهلیز تغییرات مثبت را در میان کشورهای ما ایجاد نماید. وی از پروژه های چند جانبه و دو جانبه در عرصه های مختلف نام برد. آقای عزیز از عبور اموال افغانستان تحت چارچوب اپتا به منطقه ی اتاری داخل خاک هندوستان یاد کرده گفت که به زودی لاری

های افغان میتوانند از مسیر پاکستان به این بندر راه یابند. در خاتمه آقای عزیز صلح و امنیت افغانستان را از علایق سیاسی کشور خود دانسته و در حصه همکاری های بیشتر وعده سپرد.

پس از سخنرانی این چهار مقام کشورهای همسایه، بخش اول نشست خاتمه یافته و جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی و وزیر امور خارجه افغانستان مجلس را ترک نمودند.

بخش دوم نشست، تحت عنوان زیربنای منطقه یی و تجارت و ترانزیت در منطقه، آغاز شد. خانم آرانچا گلزلایا، از جناب محمد همایون قیومی خواست تا سخنرانی خود را در مورد اولویت های منطقه یی و زیربنایی افغانستان آغاز نماید.

جناب همایون قیومی، مشاور ارشد رییس جمهور در مورد پلان زیربنایی ملی افغانستان که یک نقشه راه برای جریان انرژی، کالاها و تکنولوژی معلوماتی میباشد، صحبت کرد. آقای قیومی در مورد پیشرفتهایی که در یک و نیم سال گذشته صورت گرفته اند، به حاضرین معلومات داد.

آقای قیومی سه ساحه را به حیث ساحات دارای اولویت در حصه همگرایی منطقه یی یاد کرد: انرژی، تجارت و تکنولوژی معلوماتی. این سه ساحه از جمله سه فرصت خوب نه تنها برای افغانستان بلکه برای منطقه نیز میباشد. آقای قیومی در مورد هر یکی از پروژه های منطقه یی افغانستان، ظرفیت پروژه ها، وضعیت فعلی و دورنمای آینده آنها به صورت مفصل معلومات ارائه نمود.

آقای توماس پانیلا، رئیس بانک توسعه آسیایی در افغانستان در مورد پروژه های دارای اولویت منطقه یی که در توسعه اقتصادی افغانستان و منطقه نقش دارد، معلومات داد. وی از بخش های نرم افزار طرح های منطقه یی همانند پروژه های سخت افزار یاد کرده و اهمیت آنها را نیز برجسته ساخت. در حصه پروژه های دارای اولویت، آقای پانیلا از پنج پروژه دارای اولویت یاد کرد.

- اولین پروژه دارای اولویت عبارت از انتقال برق از ترکمنستان به پاکستان از مسیر افغانستان که تحت نام تاپ ۵۰۰ مسمی شده است، میباشد. قیمت تخمینی این پروژه ۷۵۰ میلیون دالر بوده و در حصه تمویل بخش افغانستان این پروژه به کمک های مالی نیاز دارد. بانک توسعه آسیایی در حصه مطالعات تخنیکی پروژه همکاری خواهد کرد.
- پروژه دوم اعمار بند برق کابل - کتر است که ظرفیت تولید حدود ۴۰۰۰ میگاوات برق را دارد. از سال ۲۰۱۳ به اینسو این پروژه تحت بررسی قرار داشته و مسایل اساسی آن مانند مطالعات تخنیکی پروژه شروع شده اند. قیمت پروژه از ۱,۵ تا ۲ میلیارد دالر تخمین شده است.
- پروژه سوم دارای اولویت عبارت از خطوط آهن است. هم اکنون خطوط آهن در سمت شمال افغانستان در سرحد با ازبکستان، با ترکمنستان و با ایران موجود است اما باید به داخل افغانستان و به بازارهای داخلی وصل شوند. خطوط آهن در حصه وصل منطقه یی نقش اساسی را بازی مینماید. هم اکنون نظر به تخمین های ابتداییه در حدود ۱,۵ میلیارد دالر صورت است تا این خطوط نظر به ماستر پلان اعمار شوند. مطالعات تخنیکی پروژه های راه آهن افغانستان به صورت مقطعی تحت مطالعه قرار دارند.

● پروژه چهارم دارای اولویت عبارت از انتقال داتا میان آسیای مرکزی و آسیای جنوبی میباشد که بنام دیجیتال کاسا، نیز یاد میگردد. این فایبر نوری از نواحی واخان تا کاشغر انتقال مییابد. پروژه دیجیتال کاسا تحت چارچوب مشارکت سکتور عامه و خصوصی تطبیق خواهد شد. این پروژه افغانستان را به بازارهای منطقه یی وصل و باعث افزایش عواید به خزانه دولت شده و در حصه کار یابی کمک میکند. بانک جهانی در حصه مطالعات این پروژه همکاری میکند.

● پروژه اخیر عبارت از بنادر خشکه و تسهیلات گمرکی در نواحی شاهراه های افغانستان است که در حصه ترانزیت و ترانسپورت سهولت های لازم را بار می آورد.

به همین ترتیب، رابرت سام، رئیس بانک جهانی در افغانستان در رابطه به تجارت و ترانزیت منطقه یی و فرصت ها و چالش های آن و عتیق الله نصرت، رئیس عامل اتاق تجارت و صنایع افغانستان به نوبه خود در مورد تسهیل تجارت و ترانزیت منطقه یی با تمرکز به سکتور خصوصی صحبت کردند.

پس از ختم سخنرانی ها، از حاضرین خواسته شد تا سوالها و نکته نظریات خود را در حصه معلومات ارائه شده ابراز نمایند. کشورها و نهاد های اشتراک کننده هریک به نوبه خود صحبت نمودند.

در اخیر جلالتمآب داکتر عبدالله عبدالله، رئیس اجرائیه جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان برای ارائه سخنرانی اختتامیه داخل سالون شد. وی در ضمن تشکری از اشتراک، حمایت و تعهد کشورها در این همایش گفت که این آرمان ما است تا یک افغانستان مرفه، در صلح و امن و دارای روابط دوستانه با همسایه ها، منطقه و جهان داشته باشیم. اما این آرمان زمانی به حقیقت می پیوندد که همکاری ها و همگرایی ها سنگ بنای روابط امروز ما را تشکیل دهد.

رئیس اجرائیه افغانستان پروسه رکا و قلب آسیا را پروسه های محوری در میزان موفقیت برنامه های منطقه یی افغانستان خوانده و در ضمن از نیاز به انسجام برنامه های نهاد های منطقه یی مانند سارک، کریک، ایکو، شانگهای، سپیکا و تراسیکا نیز یاد آوری کرد. آقای عبدالله عضویت افغانستان به سازمان تجارت جهانی را دست آورد خوب حکومت وحدت ملی خوانده و قدمه های تطبیقی آنرا برای تسهیل تجارت در منطقه اساسی گفت.

جلالتمآب رییس اجرائیه از کشور ترکمنستان برای میزبانی سال آینده (۲۰۱۷) کنفرانس همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی و همچنان از جمهوری ترکیه برای میزبانی کنفرانس تجارتنی رکا در استانبول که قرار است در سال ۲۰۱۶ دایر شود، و در ضمن از جمهوری هند که میزبانی نشست وزرای قلب آسیا را در دسامبر امسال بدوش گرفته است تشکر نمود.

رییس اجرائیه از تطبیق به موقع پروژه های کاسایک هزار، تاپی، تاپ ۵۰۰، راه لاجورد و چابهار و فایبر نوری به حیث گزینه های منتخب همگرایی ها و همکاری های منطقه یی یاد کرد و سرمایه گذاری های لازم را برای اجرایی شدن آنها ملزم شناخت.

با ختم سخنرانی جلالتمآب رئیس اجرائیه، نشست جانبی همکاری های منطقه یی تحت عنوان رفاه و همگرایی منطقه یی به پایان رسید.

روز دوم

گزارش نشست اصلی کنفرانس بروکسل

۱۴ میزان مطابق ۱۵ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۶

کنفرانس بروکسل در مورد افغانستان به تاریخ ۱۴ میزان در مقر شورای اروپایی به صورت رسمی گشایش یافت. این کنفرانس هنگامی دایر شد که یکروز قبل، جامعه جهانی و حکومت افغانستان در مورد همکاری های اقتصادی منطقه یی و جندر تبادل نظر نمودند.

در نشست اصلی کنفرانس بروکسل برعلاوه جلالتمآبان محمد اشرف غنی و داکتر عبدالله عبدالله، آقای دونالد تسک، رئیس شورای اروپا، آقای بان کی مون، سرمنشی سازمان ملل متحد و آقای شهزاده کریم آغاخان، رهبر اسماعیلیه جهان، نیز اشتراک داشتند.

در ابتدای این نشست، که با شرکت ۳۹ وزیر و سایر مقامات ارشد از ۷۵ کشور جهان و ۲۶ سازمان بین المللی دایر شده بود، خانم فدریکا موگیرینی، آجندای مجلس را معرفی نموده و از جلالتمآب صلاح الدین ربانی، وزیر امور خارجه کشور خواست تا به صورت مشترک مجلس را رهبری نمایند.

آقای ربانی در صحبت افتتاحیه خود اشتراک کننده گان را به نماینده گی از حکومت وحدت ملی افغانستان خوش آمدید گفت. وی با اشاره به موضوع کلی این کنفرانس که تحت عنوان مشارکت برای رفاه و صلح بود، آنرا از اولویت های حکومت افغانستان خواند و از همکاران بین المللی به خاطر فداکاری های شان جهت رسیدن به این اهداف مهم طی یک دهه و نیم گذشته سپاسگذاری کرد.

وزیر امور خارجه در مورد توافق روی یک چارچوب با دیدگاه روشن و یک نقشه راه واضح برای پالیسی های توسعه اقتصادی در آینده سخن گفت. وی گفت که حالا وقت آن رسیده تا آجندای اصلاح ملی، اولویت هاییکه در استراتژی خود کفایی تشریح شده است و همچنان چارچوب استراتژی ملی برای صلح و توسعه افغانستان را هرچه بیشتر تقویت بخشیم.

وزیر امور خارجه این کنفرانس را فرصت خوبی برای ایجاد دیدگاه مشترک در مورد آجندای اصلاحات افغانستان خواند و تاکید کرد که برای جامعه جهانی نیز فرصتی است تا حمایت سیاسی و مالی خویش را در قبال ایجاد صلح و تلاشهای توسعه در افغانستان دوام دهند.

به تعقیب این دو صحبت افتتاحیه، روسای مشترک مجلس از آقای دونالد تسک خواستند تا بیانیه خود را به نمایندگی از اتحادیه اروپا، میزبان مشترک کنفرانس، ایراد نماید.

آقای تسک در آغاز صحبت های خود این کنفرانس را فرصتی بینظیر برای جامعه جهانی خواند تا برای یک افغانستان با ثبات حمایت خود را اعلام نمایند. وی از چالشهایی که افغانستان و جامعه جهانی آنرا به صورت مشترک مواجه شده اند، یاد کرد اما گفت که با وجود آن هم علاقمندی و سطح مشارکت با افغانستان نشاندهنده قوت تعهدات جامعه جهانی حتی پس از ۱۵ سال است.

وی گفت که از آغاز سال ۲۰۱۷، اتحادیه اروپایی با همه اعضای آن بزرگترین تمویل کننده برنامه های توسعه یی افغانستان خواهد بود. همکاری های مالی ما تا ۱,۳ میلیارد یورو بوده و تا سال ۲۰۲۰ به همین سطح ادامه داده خواهد شد.

آقای تسک در ادامه صحبت های خود با اشاره به کشورهای منطقه گفت که در همکاری با افغانستان پایدار بوده و در شکستادن حلقه های خبیثه فقر، خشونت، افراطیت و بحران یکجا کار نمایند. همکاری های مالی باید موازی با همکاری ها در مورد حل و فصل اختلافات و صلح پیش بروند.

در اخیر، آقای تسک روی تعهدات متقابل تاکید نموده و گفت که تسریع روند اصلاحات پیش شرط روند توسعه، صلح و ثبات سیاسی میباشد. همچنان در مورد مهاجرین از حکومت افغانستان تشکر نموده گفت که برای حمایت طرح خروج مهاجرین، حکومت افغانستان تعهدات مالی و ایجاد برنامه های کارایی را از اتحادیه اروپا متصور خواهد بود.

روسای مشترک کنفرانس از جلالتمآب محمد اشرف غنی، رئیس جمهور افغانستان خواهش بعمل آورد تا بیانیه خود را ارائه نمایند.

رئیس جمهور افغانستان در سخنرانی خویش گفت: ما در اینجا به عنوان نماینده گان کشور ها و سازمان های بین المللی همکار با یک دیدگاه مشترک روی ارزش دموکراسی و حقوق بشر و با درک وخامت تهدید تروریسم که ثبات و امنیت جهان را تهدید می کند، گرد هم آمده ایم.

رئیس جمهور افزود: شما رهبران جامعه بین المللی دوستان ما بوده اید و برای آوردن امید به مردم افغانستان نقش داشته اید و جامعه بین المللی برای مردم ما دست کمک را در طی سالیان جنگ، فقر و بدبختی دراز کرده است.

محمد اشرف غنی گفت: در کشوری که آرزوی کودکانش مکتب رفتن است، شما مکاتب بنا کردید، جائیکه زندگی پر از آسیب و امراض بود، شما کلینیک و شفاخانه اعمار نمودید و داکتران و نرس ها را آموزش دادید، مکاتب و مزارع ما را که تخریب و ماین گذاری شده بودند و اطفال ما را هنگام بازی بی پا و دست می ساختند، به کمک شما از خطرات ماین پاکسازی کردیم و باغ ها و تاکستان ها را دوباره احیا نمودیم.

رئیس جمهور خاطر نشان کرد: زنان افغان در ۱۵ سال گذشته تاریخ ساختند، با وجود که مورد خشونت و ظلم قرار می گرفتند، شکست را قبول نکردند و فعالیت های خویش را در مطابقت به قانون اساسی که فرصت های مساوی را برای تمام شهروندان کشور فراهم کرده است، به پیش برده اند.

رئیس جمهور غنی گفت که فقر چالش مداوم است و ۳۹ درصد مردم ما تحت خط فقر قرار دارند که عایدات روزانه شان یک اعشاریه سی پنج دالر می رسد و این بدان معنی است که یک یا دو مرتبه روزانه غذا می خورند و امکانات اندک برای رفتن کودکان شان به مکاتب دارند.

رئیس جمهور افزود: من از تعهدات جدید و سخاوتمندانه شما به نمایندگی از مردم فقیر کشورم ابراز سپاس می کنم و ما در راستای کاهش فقر و از بین بردن آن تلاش های خستگی ناپذیر خواهیم کرد.

رئیس جمهور کشور گفت که از سال ۲۰۰۲ بدینسو سرمایه گذاری شما بالای نیروهای امنیتی و دفاعی افغانستان ما را توانایی بخشیده است تا مبارزه با تروریسم، جرایم و بی ثباتی را رهبری و مدیریت نمائیم.

رئیس جمهور تصریح کرد: نیروهای امنیتی و دفاعی کشور با اعتماد گسترده مردم افغانستان و حمایت همه جانبه جامعه بین المللی با دشمن مواجه و در برابر آنها غالب می گردند که مثال عمده آن شکست دیروز دشمن در کندز بود.

رئیس جمهور گفت: این نشست رهبران نمایانگر آنست که جهان برای تامین آینده مصئون شهروندان افغانستان متعهد است و هرگز تحت شعاع تبلیغات دشمن، قرار نمی گیرد. دشمنان آزادی می توانند جریان خبر را متاثر سازند، اما اراده ما را خدشه دار و از عزم ما کاسته نمی توانند و یا توجه ما را برای ساختن یک دولت قوی، دسترسی به مارکیت ها و نهاد های اجتماعی که هر ملت آزاد و دارای استقلال به آن نیازمند است، منحرف ساخته نمی توانند.

رئیس جمهور افزود: در سه ماه گذشته ما تعهد سرمایه گذاری سکتور خصوصی در افغانستان را به ارزش یک اعشاره یک میلیارد دالر بدست آوردیم.

وی گفت که خبر سرمایه گذاری کمپنی ترکی به هزینه دو صد میلیون دالر در بند کجکی ولایت هلمند که صد میگاوات برق را تولید می نماید، شما را خرسند خواهد کرد.

رئیس جمهور غنی گفت که برای نخستین بار در چهل سال گذشته، ما دو بند برق را به پایه اکمال رسانیدیم، که می تواند ۶۰ میگاوات برق را تولید کنند و ۶۵۰ میلیون متر مکعب آب را ذخیره نمایند. در سه سال آینده ما بند های بیشتری را اعمار خواهیم کرد تا تقریباً ۲۶ میلیارد متر مکعب آب را برای آبیاری و تولید برق مهار سازیم که در ۲۵۰ سال گذشته بی سابقه بوده است.

محمد اشرف غنی گفت که رسیدن اولین محموله های تجارتي قطار آهن از چین به افغانستان و توافق برای ایجاد یک دهلیز هوایی با هندوستان برای صادرات و واردات کالا های با ارزش زیاد به حجم کم، نوید دهنده گسترش همکاری های منطقوی است.

رئیس جمهور افزود: من خرسندم که به تعداد ۲۴۰ تن از مردم روستایی افغانستان از سراسر کشور با من و داکتر عبدالله و اعضای کابینه به ارزش یک میلیارد دالر پروگرام میثاق شهروندی را افتتاح کردیم که در ماه جنوری برای ۱۲ هزار دهات و قصبات کشور، خدمات صحی اولیه، معارف، برق رسانی و آب آشامیدنی صحی را فراهم می سازد.

رئیس جمهور غنی با اشاره به نشست مبارزه با فساد اداری در لندن، گفت که خرسندم که نه تنها مرکز عدلی و قضایی به شکل همه جانبه کاملاً فعال بوده، اولین توقیف در این خصوص نیز صورت گرفته است.

وی با اشاره بر اینکه ریشه مشکل در منطقه است، گفت که تروریسم مرز نمی شناسد، نباید میان تروریسم خوب و بد تفاوت قایل شد و آنرا پناهگاه داد و از آن اغماض کرد. تروریسم نه تنها تهدیدی برای افغانستان است، بلکه برای تمام جامعه بین المللی می باشد.

محمد اشرف غنی افزود: ما به وحدت، تلاش های متمرکز و دیالوگ متعهد هستیم و موافقتنامه صلح را امضا کردیم، موافقتنامه اخیر در اثر اجماع داخلی صورت گرفت نه وساطت بیرونی. موافقتنامه مذکور در مطابقت به قانون اساسی و در پی مذاکرات بین الافغانی به انجام رسیده است.

رئیس جمهور تاکید کرد که مردم افغانستان صلح می خواهند، ما به صلح خواهیم رسید و به سیاست سازنده متعهد هستیم، نه سیاست مخرب.

رئیس جمهور غنی، گفت که تروریسم متأسفانه یک پدیده کوتاه مدت نیست و با توجه به چهار موج تروریسم، این پدیده وسط مدت است و ما نیاز داریم تا برای مقابله با آن نیروهای خود را منسجم سازیم، تمرکز خود را حفظ کرده و با همدیگر حرکت کنیم.

رئیس جمهور کشور در اخیر سخنانش گفت: ما به دست دوستی نیاز داریم تا باور داشته باشیم که به رنج چهل ساله یک ملت با عزت که هیچگاه علیه هیچ یک از همسایه های خود تهدیدی را متوجه نساخته و کمک و همکاری جامعه بین المللی را استقبال نموده است، نقطه پایان بگذاریم.

سخنران بعدی این کنفرانس آقای بان کی مون، سرمنشی سازمان ملل متحد بود. وی بیانیه خود را با پیام مشارکت درازمدت برای رسیدن به صلح، رشد همگانی و توسعه پایدار با مردم افغانستان آغاز کرد.

آقای بان کی مون از دوسال گذشته در مورد برنامه های افغانستان برای مبارزه با فساد که در کنفرانس لندن ارائه شده بود یاد کرده و از اراده حکومت برای ایجاد فضای شفافیت، حسابدهی و بهینه سازی عرضه خدمات تمجید به عمل آورد. وی از ایجاد مرکز قضایی برای مبارزه با فساد، طرح های جدید برای نظم پروسه تدارکات و تقویت بودجه ملی، کارمشرک با صندوق وجهی پولی و عضویت افغانستان به سازمان تجارت جهانی استقبال نمود.

آقای بان کی مون چارچوب صلح و رفاه برای افغانستان را بستر مناسب برای توسعه و تطبیق اولویت های ملی برای پنج سال آینده خواند. از اصلاحات در پروسه انتخابات به منظور اعتبار آن و از حمایت سازمان ملل متحد نیز یاد کرد.

وی گفت: هدف غایی اصلاحات تغییر در زندگی مردم است. برنامه ملی میثاق شهروندی که امروز صحبت شد، جامعه و حکومت را بیشتر از پیش وصل میکند.

آقای بان کی مون از تعهد حکومت برای تطبیق آجندای توسعه یی ۲۰۳۰ برای توسعه پایدار که برای فقرزدایی، مصوونیت غذایی و سو تغذی اطفال، بلندبردن نرخ سواد و تقویت زنان و دختران استقبال کرد.

سرمنشی سازمان ملل متحد از اراده و همکاری فعال حکومت افغانستان با کشورهای منطقه یاد کرده گفت که فراهم آوری یک دید مشترک برای اتصال منطقه یی تهداب حل بسیاری از مسایل به خصوص رشد اقتصادی میشود. من به همه کشورهای منطقه میگویم که برای ایجاد یک آینده مطمئن و مرفه، دست به کار شده و از فرصتهای موجوده استفاده نمایند. همایش همکاری های منطقه یی نه تنها برای ساختمان خطوط آهن و سرکها کمک میکند، بلکه برای ایجاد اعتماد و همسایگی نیک نیز فرصتها را مساعد میسازد.

در ختم این صحبت ها، نوبت به وزرای خارجه کشورها رسید و اولین سخنران آقای جان کری وزیر خارجه ایالات متحده امریکا بود. مجلس پس از تصویر برداری سران و نماینده های کشورهای اشتراک کننده، با صحبت های کشورها ادامه یافت.

همچنان یک بخش قبل از چاشت مجلس به شرح چارچوب صلح و رفاه افغانستان اختصاص داده شده بود که توسط جلالتمآب اکلیل حکیمی، وزیر مالیه ارائه شد. به تعقیب آن خانم انت دیکسون، معاون بانک جهانی در حوزه آسیای جنوبی در مورد چشم انداز اقتصادی افغانستان صحبت نمود.

کشورهای همکار با افغانستان دیدگاه ها و نظریات خود را از رابطه شان با افغانستان بیان داشته و در ضمن از تعهدات مالی و یا تخنیکی خود صحبت کردند. لست تعهدات مالی که در این کنفرانس از سوی هریک از کشورها گفته شد در ضمیمه این گزارش آمده است.

مجلس از طرف قبل از ظهر با ریاست مشترک خانم موگیرینی و آقای ربانی و از طرف بعد از ظهر توسط آقای اکلیل حکیمی و آقای ممیکا گرداننده گی شد.

دو نماینده از جامعه مدنی افغانستان نیز در کنفرانس سخنرانی کردند. مجلس با بیانیه های جلالتمآب داکتر عبدالله عبدالله، خانم فدریکا موگیرینی و آقای نوین ممیکا خاتمه یافت.

پس از ختم مجلس، رئیس جمهور محمد اشرف غنی و خانم فدریکا موگیرینی برای یک کنفرانس خبری و ارائه پاسخ به ژورنالیستان در همان مقر حضور به هم رسانیدند.

نتایج و دست آوردها

کنفرانس بروکسل، در مغایرت با کنفرانس های قبلی، روی برنامه های واضح طرح ریزی شده بود و حکومت افغانستان توانست حمایت و تعهد جامعه جهانی را برای تمویل آنها جلب نماید.

این کنفرانس که با میزبانی مشترک اتحادیه اروپا و حکومت افغانستان در بروکسل برای دوروز دایر شده بود، توانست ۷۵ کشور و ۲۶ سازمان و نهاد بین المللی را گرد میز آورد.

شرکت کننده گان اصلاحات ارائه شده توسط حکومت افغانستان را تایید نمودند. آنها متعهد به ادامه حمایت سیاسی و مالی بین المللی برای افغانستان در چهارسال آینده شدند.

در این کنفرانس میزان تعهدات مالی به ۱۵,۲ میلیارد دالر امریکایی معادل ۱۳,۶ میلیارد یورو رسید. اتحادیه اروپا و کشورهای عضو آن تعهد مالی معادل ۵,۶ میلیارد دالر معادل ۵ میلیارد یورو را، که در یک سطح استثنایی برای حکومت افغانستان شده است، را در مسیر مشارکت با افغانستان و آینده با ثبات سیاسی و اقتصادی و دولت سازی و توسعه انجام داده اند.

توسعه و صلح، دو برآیند عمده پس از تطبیق این برنامه ها میباشند. برای توسعه کشور دورنمای واضح، پلان های درازمدت، میان مدت و کوتاه مدت با اهداف استراتژیک، تساوی عرضه خدمات، تهیه پروژه های قابل تطبیق در همه سکتورها، انسجام یافته با همه ارگانهای ذیدخل، پرسونل مجرب، و پول کافی نیاز است. در حالیکه برای صلح در پهلوی متحول های بالا، نیات سیاسی، اجماع ملی و منطقه یی، دیپلوماسی فعال و پیشگیرانه و گزینه های انتخاب نظام عادل به کار است.

حکومت وحدت ملی در هردو عرصه از قبل دست به کار شده است و امید می رود در روشنایی تطبیق اهداف کنفرانس بروکسل با کار مشترک بتوانیم به نتایج دلخواه برسیم.

طوری که از ورای سند چارچوب ملی صلح و رفاه افغانستان برملا است، توسعه همه سکتورهای اقتصادی افغانستان با در نظر داشت تساوی در عرضه خدمات، از اولویت های ما به شمار می رود. انکشاف سکتورهای معادن، زراعت و تجارت ما را در خود کفایی و رهایی جامعه جهانی از بارگران تمویل افغانستان کمک میکند. سرمایه گذاری مالی و بشری در این سکتورها نه تنها باید در اولویت های ما باشند، بلکه سایر ابتکارات نیز تشویق شوند تا افغانستان لجام سیر توسعه خود را بدست گرفته و سرنوشت خویش را خود رقم زند.

Opening Remarks

H.E. Salahuddin Rabbani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

5 October 2016, EU Headquarters

In the name of God the most Compassionate the most Merciful

H.E Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
H.E Donald Tusk, President of the European Council
H.E. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations
H.E. John Kerry, U.S. Secretary of State
His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, Imam of the Shia Imami Ismaili Muslims
Honorable Ministers, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the National Unity Government of Afghanistan and as the co-host of the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, it is a great privilege to welcome you all today. The overarching theme of this conference is “Partnership for Prosperity and Peace.”

Peace and Prosperity are the priorities of the Afghan government. The Afghan nation is grateful to our international partners for their sacrifices in helping us move towards those crucial objectives, for the past one and half decade. And once again, your presence here today reaffirms our enduring partnership and great alliance.

It strengthens and renews our joint commitment to see an Afghanistan free of war and poverty.

And for those who want this vision to fail, our gathering here today sends a clear message: that Afghanistan is on the path to a more prosperous future and has the unshakeable support of its international friends on this journey.

Since 2001, we have traveled a long and difficult journey together. When our partnership started, years of conflict had left Afghanistan devastated across the board. For instance, it is worth remembering that in 2002, fewer than 900,000 students were at schools with no girl among them. In the education sector, that was our starting point.

Today, that number has gone up to 9 million students, 40 percent of which are girls.

Today, Afghan women are active members of the civil society, as well as in the government and in the private sector. We have women ministers, deputy ministers, parliamentarians, members of the high peace council, judges, attorney generals, and ambassadors.

Due to government’s strong leadership, sound public health policies and support from the international community, we have achieved considerable progress in public health system. Maternal and child mortality rates have declined significantly.

Our fiscal position has also improved considerably. Effective revenue collection and more realistic budgeting have helped us balance our expenses. Over the period 2015-2016 our revenue has increased to 29 percent and is estimated to increase to 32 percent.

In late July, after over a decade of negotiations, Afghanistan acceded to the World Trade Organization as its 164th member. As a land locked country, we look forward to benefit from the special treatment granted for Least Developed Countries under the WTO multilateral trading system.

The Afghan government’s commitment in fighting corruption and its reform agenda remains firm. The establishment of an independent Anti-Corruption Justice Centre in Kabul and the creation of the National Procurement Authority are the strong examples of this commitment.

Similarly, the endorsement of the new election law last month is a major step towards electoral reforms in ensuring more transparent: provincial, parliamentary and Presidential elections in Afghanistan.

Building on a broad framework and consensus established in previous conferences on Afghanistan and under the leadership of the National Unity Government, today, we have developed a vision, and a clear roadmap for our future economic development policies.

Now it is the time for us to further foster our national reform agenda, and the priorities described in Realizing Self-Reliance Strategy Paper and in Afghanistan National Peace and Development Strategy Framework.

Last week, we took an important step in overall efforts to achieve a lasting peace, by concluding the signing of peace agreement with Hezb-e-Islami group. While fully committed to preserving the rights of our citizens, particularly women's rights, we are ready to sign similar agreements with other armed opposition groups, who are ready to renounce violence break all ties to the international terrorism and accept our constitution.

A glimpse at where we stand in our shared journey shows that our achievements are many and that Afghanistan is progressing on a positive trajectory. These are the achievements that are shared between the people of Afghanistan and the international community. We all can take pride in what we have achieved together.

Yet, our challenges remain formidable. On a daily basis, our brave security and defense forces are fighting to eliminate extremism and terrorism.

It falls upon all of us, as a responsibility, to make sure no innocent life is lost anymore whether it is in Brussels, Kabul, New York or elsewhere.

It is important today that we maintain a broad political support and a sense of mutual accountability beyond pledging to assist the Afghan nation in its path towards self-reliance.

We need to strengthen Afghan ownership and leadership, the economic growth and productivity, governance and rule of law, and renew our development partnership by taking into account the emerging challenges.

Yesterday, the side event on Regional Integration and Prosperity added more values to the existing Afghan-led regional cooperation processes, namely the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process.

These platforms and processes will help us to work closely with our neighbors to build better regional understanding, and to promote economic integration in pursuit of peace and development.

The rich discussions during the side event, Empowered Women-Prosperous Afghanistan were also assuring for Afghan women's economic empowerment. It offered a unique perspective on the essential role of Afghan women in helping to promote economic development.

Building upon our previous mutual frameworks, this conference is an opportunity to provide a platform for the government of Afghanistan to set out our vision and present our track record on our reform agenda.

Similarly, it is an opportunity for the international community to reaffirm their sustained political and financial support to Afghanistan's peace-building and development efforts.

Today, once more, we will express our durable commitment towards building a democratic and peaceful Afghanistan; and we will show to the adversaries that our alliance for a prosperous Afghanistan and a peaceful world is indestructible.

Thank you.

Keynote Speech

H.E. President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

5 October 2016, EU Headquarters

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Your Excellencies, let me begin this morning with a note of thanks on behalf of Dr. Abdullah and myself to the distinguished representatives of the 75 countries and 25 representatives from the international community who are gathered here today with the sole aim of helping Afghanistan. We have come together as a partnership of countries and international organizations united by a common perspective on the value of democracy and human rights, a shared vision of the grave threats to world stability that terrorism poses, the need for leaders to unite in the common cause of respect for international law and sovereignty of states, and the commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve the Social Development Goals.

It is a privilege to express the heartfelt thanks of the Afghan nation. Knowing sorrow that follows from war and the loneliness of displacement, exile and migration has been our condition for four decades. Despite the adversity, resilience is our national characteristic, derived from our long history as a meeting place of cultures and civilization, our abiding Muslim faith, our firm belief that we can overcome the past, and our culture of hospitality and friendship.

You, distinguished leaders of the international community, have been our friends and the font of hope for our people. The international community has offered our people a hand to help lift us out from the years of warfare, poverty, and cruelty. In a country that yearns for its children to be educated, you have built schools. Where lives were filled with trauma, disease, and early deaths you have built clinics and trained our nurses and doctors. Where our fields had been destroyed and filled with landmines that suddenly left innocent children playing their childish games without legs and arms, you helped us clear them of danger and replanted our vines and orchards. Our citizens- boys and girls, men and women, students and teachers, nomadic, rural and urban, young and old --grasped that hand of friendship and today we acknowledge the gratitude of our nation.

Afghan women have been making history in the last 15 years. Offended but not broken by the gender apartheid imposed on them, they have dedicated themselves to the realization of the rights, obligations, and equal opportunities that our constitution provides to all Afghan citizens. I celebrate the ability and capability of the Afghan women speaking for themselves. They speak articulately and clearly as women and not just through identities derived from their relationship to men of their families. Viewed case by case or category by category, the stories of our women's remaking of themselves, as cultural, economic, political and social actors are inspirational. Viewed collectively and measured by their network effect, they are taking a giant step for a historic transformation in the lives and roles of Afghan women. Supporting the emerging platform for sustained change requires focused attention, resources, and political will. For every life changed, unfortunately, ten or more remain at risk. If you look into what women farmers have done with around \$40 to become the breadwinners of their families and hear them speak with the dignity that economic empowerment brings with it, you cannot but believe that Afghan women will be guardians of the democratic values enshrined in our constitution. I hope that their First Lady's partnership with their president can serve as a demonstration that strength lies in mutual respect and commitment. I am proud to acknowledge my continuous debt of gratitude to Rula for subjecting my ideas of reforms to the rigorous logic of whether it meets the test of putting people first, particularly the excluded and the poor. The First Lady and I express our deepest thanks to the women and men in your countries, particularly in the executive and legislative branches, for your advocacy and support for expanding and sustaining the gains of Afghan women, for empowered women – the theme of yesterday's session—are indeed the key to a prosperous Afghanistan. Our inspiration comes from Bibi Khadija – the employer and then the wife of the Prophet (PBUH) – who was one of the most prominent merchants of Arabia.

The youth and the poor -- the two other numerical majorities of our people --are also feeling the impact of your support. As Minister of Finance in 2002, I literally searched for months for a capable leader or manager. As president, I am fortunate to be flooded with CVs of capable Afghan men and women who combine education, experience and commitment. In reading several hundred proposals from candidates for mayors of municipalities, I was struck by the evidence of a generational change in our capabilities and skills for leadership and management. Thanks to your investment, we now have the 5-10 thousand people who can staff and drive

the reforms and the projects that our electorate has mandated their Government of National Unity to deliver. On behalf of the young generation of Afghan men and women who are going to bring us stability and prosperity, Dr. Abdullah and I thank you for opening up the opportunities offered to them.

Poverty is our enduring challenge, as 39% of our people live below \$1.35 a day. That means 1-2 meals a day and low probability of their children ever attending school. Nonetheless, the 61% that live above the poverty line and can eat 3 meals a day and send their children to school owe their changed lives to your assistance – for in 2001—after five years of drought and the cruelties of the Taliban— we were facing social collapse in the face. I thank you for your generous new pledges on behalf of our poor, as we are going to be relentlessly focusing on reduction and elimination of poverty.

Some months ago, I presided over the graduation ceremony of cadets from our Security Academy – where 549 officers – 13 of them girls – graduated. These young people – the crème de la crème of our youth—exemplify our national will in defense of our country.

Your investment in our security and defense forces since 2002 has given a capability that can lead and manage the war against terrorism, criminality and instability. Your generous commitments in the Warsaw Conference have assured our people that their volunteer sons and daughters in the security and defense forces will have the training, enablers and assistance to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country. I thank President Obama for his historic decision to support our quest for freedom and democracy and all the leaders- Chancellor Merkel, Prime Minister Renzi, Prime Minister Cameron, President Erdogan, leaders of the four framework nations, and all other governments and people of all the countries that are supporting the Resolute Support Mission to advise, train and assist our forces.

Your commitment, however, has been much more significant than spending of treasure. Your sons and daughters have fought shoulder-to-shoulder with us, making the deepest of sacrifices in the cause of freedom. On behalf of the Afghan people and our security and defense forces, I would like to request a moment of silence in the honor of the fallen heroes from your countries and ours.

When our Security and Defense Forces assumed full responsibility for the defense of our country on January 1, 2015, a significant number of pundits predicted our imminent collapse. How could the Afghan Security Forces carry the job of 130,000 ISAF soldiers? Terrorism united – from Al Qaeda to the emerging Daesh- Taliban groups, criminal networks around the heroin trade and those providing sanctuary and succor to them, bet against us. Defining our critical task as the survival of our country, we, the government of National Unity, reorganized and mobilized our security and defense forces – which operated in as many as fifteen provinces a day.

We are still carrying out 15-18 missions a day. But there are significant differences between 2015 and October 2016. Confident of immense public support and full international backing, our security and defense forces are confident of facing and overcoming the forces of disorder. Kunduz yesterday is an illustration. Knowing the penchant of Taliban and their supporters – as expressed in the clipped English of their press release—we had predicted a series of attacks designed to overshadow the Brussels Conference. This gathering of leaders committed to securing the future of Afghan citizens, however, cannot and will not be overshadowed. Enemies of freedom can affect the news cycle but they will not dent our will, diminish our resolve, or divert our focus from building the strong state, market and societal institutions that a free people and a sovereign country require. A war president was the last thing that I wanted to become but as the proud commander-in-chief of our forces I salute their will and their sacrifice. All Afghans, especially our forces, know the stakes entailed in our sacrifice: the future of generations to come and the right of the Afghan people to independence, sovereignty, democracy, development, peace, and unity.

There are no easy decisions in Afghanistan but I hope that history will judge that when confronted with hard choices, we have made the right choices. As both our problems and solutions are chain-linked -- where the weakest link determines the strength of the chain—we have to think multi-dimensionally and act on multiple fronts simultaneously. But before addressing the road ahead, I would like to take a moment to summarize the positive achievements that your help has brought to some 30 million of my Afghan brothers and sisters.

Just a little less than two years ago we held our first Ministerial meeting in London, where our newly installed Government of National Unity presented an ambitious reform agenda. The goal of that agenda was to put Afghanistan on a path to self-reliance through a combination of sound macroeconomic management, private sector development, and a stable, inclusive, system of public administration and finance that would carry into action democratically debated public policies.

To understand and overcome our developmental constraints while fighting for our survival has required focus and teamwork. I, therefore, hope that our challenges should not obscure the accomplishments of our government and the commitment of the Afghan people to move forward.

Setting revenue targets and achieving revenue targets is one of the most significant tests of political will and capacity for leadership and management. Commitment becomes clear when a poor country invites the IMF to set these targets and monitor their implementation. I don't think they get many invitations.

In 2015, despite the severe recession, we increased revenue by 22%. We then reached agreement with the IMF on a three-year staff monitored program. I am delighted to state that Minister Hakimi, our gifted Minister of Finance, has informed me that yesterday we fully met the revenue targets for 2016 – three full months ahead of the schedule.

Our budgets are credible and our medium-term fiscal management plans feasible. Contrary to prevalent practice, we are championing condition-based assistance. Not only are we asking the IMF to be strict with the conditionality that will help us build macroeconomic stability and a sound banking sector that can finance our recovery and growth, we are proposing the same model to our partners.

Our new development partnership with the United States is condition-based and we have met all the conditions. Thank you Secretary Kerry for championing this approach. The State-building compact with the EU, signed yesterday, is another significant step in this direction. Thank you President Tusk and Ms. Mogherini. On-budget assistance supporting credible reforms is the key to accountability, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency.

Joining the WTO required a focused effort and full coordination between the executive and legislative branches of the government. We prepared the necessary laws, submitted them to parliament and obtained passage by July 2016.

This effort required a sustained dialogue with our private sector, about the effectiveness of which you will hear directly from the private sector. If investment by the private sector is the criterion of credibility, then I have good news to share. In the last three months alone, we have secured commitments for investment of \$1.1 billion from the private sector. What is particularly rewarding is fully \$800 million is in the energy sector- requiring a 20-year timeframe. Equally significant it is three Afghan entrepreneurs who are making the bulk of the investment through a public-private partnership. The news that a major Turkish company is willing to invest \$200 million in a dam in Helmand to produce 100 megawatts of power should particularly please you.

For decades we have talked about water resources, our potential to generate thousands of megawatts of energy, using our location to serve us as a regional hub for transit and trade, integration of our rural and urban sectors, our mineral resources, containing corruption and many other wonderful things. The Government of National Unity has brought discipline to these dreams, knowing that our masters, the Afghan public and our partners, the international community, judge us by the results and not just by mere effort.

For the first time in forty years, we have completed two dams, generating 60 mw of new power and storing 650 million cubic meters of water. In the next three years, we commence building more dams than the last 250 years combined to harness an estimated 26 billion cubic meters of our water for irrigation and power generation. Storage of the water will allow us to create a regional system of water trade and water conservation. I want to thank Dr. Qayoumi, my brilliant friend, who resigned from his position as president of San Jose State University to guide our infrastructure and human capital portfolio and the ministers and all other colleagues who have acted upon his advice and guidance.

On energy and infrastructure, we have turned 10 years of talk into action, through agreements, groundbreaking ceremonies. CASA 1000, TAPI and Chabahar are in the process of realization, to be followed by multiple efforts at connectivity in the future. Economically, Afghanistan is once again becoming integrated with Central Asia and through it to Europe. The arrival of the first cargo by train from China and the agreement to establish an air corridor with India for export and import of high value low volume commodities are harbingers of the dividends of regional cooperation to be expanded.

Our approach to regional cooperation is through development of clusters. TAPI, for instance, will become a cluster, as will be others.

Any and all things having to do with agriculture has received our serious attention, for sustained agricultural growth is the key to political and social stability. We are pleased that 240 villagers from all over the country

joined myself, Dr. Abdullah and our Cabinet in Kabul as we launched the billion-dollar Citizen's Charter program, which in January will provide basic health, education, electrification, and clean water to 12,000 rural and urban communities across Afghanistan. And what touched my heart was when those 240 villagers stood up and told us, the government, that the two targets for their half of the Citizen's Charter contract were to ensure that every penny is accounted for — and that within four years they will make sure that 50% of their village council members will be women. Think about that. Rural and urban representatives are telling us that they believe in change. This is real social transformation in action.

Last Saturday, with help from the EU and the US, we launched a land certification program that will turn hundreds of thousands of urban squatter families in our five largest cities into property owners with secure titles. And in January I invite all of you to join the launch of our National Program for the Economic Empowerment of Women, which, together with our programs to end violence against women, will put real substance into our Constitutional obligations to ensure equal rights for women.

During the London anti-corruption summit hosted by Prime Minister Cameron, we announced that we will establish a counter-corruption justice center. I am pleased that not only is the justice center fully functional but that it has made its first arrest. A senior official in the Ministry of Interior who was asking for a \$150,000 bribe was caught red handed and will be publicly tried. The National Council on Rule of Law has been set and has put the rules on how to proceed further.

Central to our policy of fighting corruption is building the rule of law institutions and we are enormously pleased with the work of the Chief Justice and the Attorney General. Our problems remain and they are networked: criminality and corruption are interrelated and it requires regional focus. We have made significant progress in arriving at economic cooperation in the region. What is critical is to generate the political will for regional cooperation. Terrorism does not know borders; there cannot be a distinction between good and bad terrorists, providing sanctuary or tolerating; Terrorism is a threat not only to Afghanistan, but also to the entire global community.

We are enormously pleased and proud both of the strategic patience, strategic focus and strategic commitment of the global community as represented today. Thank you President Tusk, Ms. Mogherini, the Secretary General, Mr. Kerry and all other distinguished participants for showing that political will, but the root of the problem is in the region; we, at the national level, are committed to unity, to focused effort, to dialogue. We made the peace deal, the recent peace deal, from within our public consensus, not outside of it. It is based on our constitution; it was negotiated in Kabul, the capital of all Afghans and it took place through an inter-Afghan dialogue. Afghans can make peace. We will make peace. We are committed to constructive politics, not destructive politics. We are committed to a politics of imagination, a politics of inclusion, a politics where every Afghan, as the constitution specifies, is equal to another Afghan. The largest task is the poverty in the region; the political will and focus in the region generated to define poverty and terrorism as our two central challenges. I am confident that we will overcome them. Terrorism is not a short-term phenomenon; unfortunately, if the previous four waves of terrorism are an indicator, it is a medium term phenomenon. We need to join our forces, keep our focus and move together. Afghans have the ability given our culture of resilience to overcome; we need the friends' hands of friendship to believe and conclude that 40 years of suffering of a dignified nation that has never posed a threat to any of its neighbors and has always welcomed the international community with open arms, is enough. Thank you for the statement of support. Thank you for this magnificent gathering. And we shall succeed.

Remarks

by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

5 October 2016, EU Headquarters

We are here to reaffirm our long-term partnership with the people of Afghanistan for peace, inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Two years ago in London, the Government of Afghanistan outlined a clear path towards this future. This included measures to tackle corruption, advance governance reforms and address the illicit economy.

Despite complex challenges, the Government has made important headway towards promoting transparency, accountability and improving public services. I commend the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Justice Centre, strengthened budget and procurement processes, increased engagement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Afghanistan's recent membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Afghan National Peace and Development Framework provides further shape to the country's national development priorities over the next five years. Increasing the credibility of the electoral process through agreed electoral reforms is also critical. The United Nations stands ready to support this effort.

Of course, the ultimate goal of the reform agenda is real change in people's lives. The Citizen's Charter, one of the new National Priority Programmes presented today, can better link communities and the Government.

Afghanistan's women must be provided greater space to play their full role as political actors and peacemakers. Securing and promoting women's rights and empowerment is essential. I am pleased that women's economic empowerment is a key part of the new National Priority Programs. I welcome President [Mohammad Ashraf] Ghani's and Afghanistan's attention to engaging women in all aspects of peacebuilding, and fully implementing its National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. I encourage the Afghan Government to ensure further progress.

I also welcome the Government's commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is crucial to reducing poverty, addressing food insecurity and child malnutrition, improving literacy rates and empowering women and girls.

Of course, ongoing violence continues to take a devastating toll. Conflict remains the main obstacle to the prosperous future that the people of Afghanistan deserve. I am deeply concerned by the record numbers of civilian casualties and growing numbers of people forced from their homes. This year alone, more than 1 million Afghans will be on the move within Afghanistan and across borders.

We must continue to work together in support of a peace process for Afghanistan and the region. Four years ago, in Tokyo, the international community and the Government of Afghanistan forged a partnership based on mutual accountability. Today, that principle continues to guide our shared commitment towards a peaceful and prosperous future for the Afghan people.

In their efforts to rebuild their country, the people of Afghanistan have been able to count on international development assistance. To consolidate gains, international support will remain necessary for years to come. I urge all partners to commit to an agenda to deepen and strengthen development opportunities for the Afghan people and address endemic poverty. We must ensure that assistance is predictable, shaped by sustained commitment to mutual accountability and aid effectiveness, and aligned with the priorities of the Afghan Government as consolidated in the Afghan National Peace and Development Framework.

The substantial levels of assistance that this Conference is seeking can only be justified — to the people of Afghanistan and of donor countries — if the lives of Afghans are visibly and sustainably improved. Peace and prosperity in Afghanistan require both regional support and consistent regional engagement, including through platforms like the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process.

I commend the Afghan Government's active engagement with regional partners and vision for connectivity, which represents such an important foundation for economic growth. I call upon all of Afghanistan's regional partners to seize these opportunities for cooperation and do their part to help build a prosperous and peaceful

future. The side event on regional infrastructure cooperation is a timely opportunity to build not just roads and railways, but also trust and good-neighbourly relations.

The commitments of this Conference provide a crucial window of opportunity for the next four years. The National Unity Government must sustain its unity of purpose. My message is clear: keep Afghanistan on the path towards stability, accountability and greater self-reliance. Build bridges. Put the Afghan people first. Together, let us demonstrate to the Afghan people a spirit of cooperation and agreement on the path forward. The needs are too great, and the challenges too many, for anything less.

The United Nations looks forward to working with all of you to support Afghanistan, and reinforce Afghan leadership and ownership of the sustainable reform agenda. We share a bond that stretches back over many decades. Next month will mark Afghanistan's seventieth year of membership in the United Nations. I congratulate Afghanistan on that milestone and stress again the enduring commitment of the United Nations to a strong, prosperous and democratic future.

I count on the strong leadership of President Ghani and also CEO Abdullah Abdullah as leaders of the National Unity Government. Let us all make the most of today's opportunity to chart a way forward that truly betters the lives of all the Afghan people.

Thank you for your leadership and commitment. Thank you very much.

Remarks

by President Donald Tusk at the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan

5 October 2016, EU Headquarters

Two weeks ago in New York, I underlined to leaders in the United Nations that today's conference is a unique opportunity for the rest of the world to show that it cares about supporting a stable Afghanistan. This is why I am very glad to welcome 75 countries and 25 international organizations here this morning. And I especially want to greet President Ghani, Chief Executive Abdullah and all the representatives of the Afghan government who join us as co-hosts.

In today's world, responsible nations face many serious challenges at the same time. Despite this, the interest and level of engagement in Afghanistan show that the international community's commitment remains strong, even after 15 years.

As of 2017, the EU and its Member States will be the largest donor of development assistance to Afghanistan. We will be supporting international efforts and local capacity building with around 1.3 billion euros this year, and will maintain this effort until 2020. More than 4,100 EU nationals are assisting local security forces, primarily through the NATO-led Operation Resolute Support, but also through the EU's police training mission in Kabul.

These contributions reflect a strategy for a self-reliant Afghanistan, built on security, democracy, economic development and the rule of law.

In many ways the strategy is succeeding, thanks to the joint efforts of the Afghan authorities and international partners. To give a few examples. In 2001, only one million children were in school and almost all of those were boys. Today, more than 9 million children, nearly 40 per cent of them girls, are enrolled. During the same period, access to primary healthcare has increased from 9% of the population to more than 57%. And reform actions have been overall encouraging, especially in the area of public finance management, and in other sectors including justice, anti-corruption and human rights. More must now be done to make these things a reality in everyday life in Afghanistan.

All of us need to be very pragmatic over the coming months. Without our vigilance and support, Afghanistan could easily slide backward. Violent extremism, narcotics and political factionalism remain ever-present enemies of the country's future. Too many Afghans live below the poverty line. Too many see no future for themselves in Afghanistan. This is why we will focus today on a new Afghan National Peace and Development Framework, solid indicators to measure progress over the next two years, and new national priority programs. At the same time, we must not ignore the issue of security. It remains the most important component for ensuring the success of all initiatives.

To the countries from the region gathered here today, we want to underline that Afghanistan will overcome the vicious cycle of fragility, poverty and violent extremism only with the help and co-operation of its neighbors. Financial support is very welcome but far more important is to support the efforts of those pushing for peace. An end to the climate of conflict will bring benefits to every single country in the region, also economically. Therefore I appeal to every country to act responsibly in the interests of a stable Afghanistan.

Europe wants to see the Afghan reform process accelerate and become more robust, for the good of the people of Afghanistan. Political stability, peace and security are essential for economic development to take hold. Then, security and prosperity begin to re-inforce each other in a virtuous cycle. We have experienced this in Europe in our postwar history. To get to that situation in Afghanistan, we need a viable peace process, reform of the judiciary and - in time - proper parliamentary elections. We need stronger state institutions. That is why the European Union and Afghanistan have signed a State Building contract worth 200 million euros to support stability and good governance in the country.

No global challenge is more divisive or emotionally loaded than the issue of migration, whether we are speaking of refugee protection, internally displaced persons or irregular economic migrants. EU countries are doing the most to support humanitarian relief efforts for internally displaced persons; the most to help host communities support refugees in the region; and are leading the West in the care of asylum seekers. We do not expect praise

for this. But we do expect sending countries to take back irregular economic migrants, in line with international standards and obligations. That is why I want to thank the Afghan government for its courage in agreeing a way forward to manage migration fairly in co-operation with the European Union. We will support this agreement with money and job-creation programs to reintegrate returning migrants to the benefit of their local communities.

The people of Afghanistan are at a crossroads. The Afghan government and international community are holding the signpost. One road leads back to violence, endemic poverty and regional instability. The other leads to self-sufficiency, prosperity and a new generation of healthy, educated Afghan girls and boys. The Afghan people have suffered enough; they deserve peace, security and the freedom to plan a common future in their own country.

Unlike some, I do not believe that the Afghans are doomed to repeat a troubled history over and over. As the great poet Rumi - who the Afghans call Jalāl ad-Dīn Balkhī - once said: "Yesterday is gone and its tale told. Today new seeds are growing."

I wish everyone a good conference and that we will plant many new seeds for Afghanistan.

Thank you.

Closing Speech

H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

5 October 2016, EU Headquarters

Excellencies, friends of Afghanistan, ladies and gentlemen,

This international donors' conference is titled "partnership for prosperity and peace", and I am delighted to say that the result is highly encouraging as we embark on a new phase of Afghan development and progress aimed at paving the way for long-term self-sustenance.

On behalf of every peace and progress-loving Afghan man, woman and child, I thank all participating delegations, your governments and peoples, the United Nations and major international organization represented here for standing by the Afghan people at this crucial moment.

I want to express my deepest appreciation to the Government of Belgium for providing excellent facilitations in the vibrant city of Brussels and, in particular, to the leadership of the Europe Union for their warm hospitality and partnership during this conference, and their steadfast support provided to Afghanistan for more than 15 years.

As we saw, the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan would not have been complete without the active participation of many other stakeholders, regional representatives and non-government organizations, including women and youth, whose discussions and input enriched our deliberations and outlook into the future.

I am particularly struck by the quality of the preparatory work since London 2014. I welcome the ideas and recommendations shared by policy, technical and professional groups that have played a positive role in this regard, including civil society and the private sector.

Since President Ghani addressed our achievements this morning, as well as the challenges we are facing since we last met at the London Conference in 2014, I will dwell on a few key themes and priorities that need to guide our efforts over the next few years given the results derived from this conference.

I am heartened to see the international community and donor nations treat Afghanistan as a multi-year and long-term aid partner, knowing full well, that we are very much focused on self-reliance. This pragmatic approach makes sense, and will help us all with better planning, coordination and implementation.

The pledges made over the past few hours are very impressive and encouraging. They send a very clear message of hope and support to the Afghan people. At a time when many in our country worry about security threats, economic hardship, political challenges and regional uncertainty mixed with destructive meddling, this is very welcome news from our friends and allies who are also preoccupied by several other global hotspots and demands made on scarce resources.

Yesterday, we held two important side events. The one on women's rights and empowerment highlighted our shared commitment in this area. The National Unity Government is determined to improve women's participation in the legislative, judiciary and executive branches. Donor projects such as PROMOTE and others will help us empower thousands of Afghan women over the next decade in the public and private sectors.

However, we are fully sensitive to the plight of women and the challenges they face in society, especially in rural areas. We will do everything possible to protect women by addressing violence and high illiteracy rates.

As you may know we are a candidate to the UN Human Rights Council for 2018-2020. We hope your support of our candidacy will consolidate our human rights gains and allow us to share our experience with the rest of the world too.

Yesterday's other side event, regional integration, is a top foreign policy objective for us, seeking to galvanize political will and support for better regional integration and cooperation. Projects such as CASA1000, TAPI, TUTAP, and Chabahar are examples of our commitment for regional cooperation, trust-building and prosperity.

I have just come from an important forum with civil society organizations. We are proud of the constructive role civil society has and continues to play, which we view as a bridge between our people and their elected government.

As an example, in the Chief Executive's office, my colleagues, that I am proud to and I meet hundreds of people from all walks of life and every corner of Afghanistan on a weekly basis, including members of our civil society, to learn from them and to listen to their views and make use of them in policy decisions.

The formation of Afghan National Unity Government was a landmark achievement in our political history. It derived its legitimacy from two rounds of voting. We are now aiming to broaden the scope of inclusivity and governance by stressing on competency and merit for the remainder of our term.

The political accord that established the National Unity Government is our "social contract", as we are determined to uphold and implement it per our pledge to the Afghan people and the endorsement of the international community.

The end of the era of big spending and little oversight is behind us. As part of the new realities, the Afghan economy underwent major readjustments, combined with years of corrupt practices that have produced severe hardship for our people.

If you add the security risks and terrorist threats facing our people to the mix, many Afghans have been forced to leave. We are trying, with your understanding, to mitigate this challenge, and offer better prospects to our young and educated. We will work on fair and pragmatic repatriation schemes, but we expect and are aiming for the kind of planning that can prevent migration in the first place.

While we are talking of migration, I here draw your attention to the scale of humanitarian issues faced by Afghanistan as it is both receiving returning Afghans at a scale not seen in the last decade and having to better address needs of displaced people.

We cannot underestimate the burden this places on the Afghan economy, the brunt of which is borne by the Afghan people themselves who generously host displaced and returnees a like. I am concerned that this generosity and capacity to support should not be over extended. We need to ensure that they do not fall into poverty themselves and no longer can afford to host. We have to be aware of increasing levels of poverty and vulnerability of the displaced and returnees as well as the hosting communities.

We must avoid a situation where vulnerable groups continue to remain in unacceptable living condition.

We welcome that EU and all others have expressed the need for a systematic approach to these issues.

The President and I have recognized that this vulnerable population must be addressed as a matter of urgency and as part of an approach in dealing with poverty in Afghanistan.

Continuing on challenges, the illicit production and trafficking of narcotics still remains a national, regional and international challenge. It not only poses threat to individuals and societies but more importantly it funds terrorism. The government of Afghanistan is fully committed to fight this evil with all available means at its disposal. However, to succeed in this front quicker we must boost our joint efforts through relevant local and regional frameworks.

As you are aware, Afghanistan's National Peace and Development Framework which is in line with Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, is our development roadmap for the next five years. We will ensure that the framework provides equal development opportunity across all provinces through national priority programs that work and are result-oriented.

As far as our mutual commitments and deliverables through the Self-reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF), I want to stress on electoral reforms – as I have for many years - and holding of fair and transparent elections as integral to our “social contract”, which can assure and preserve political stability in the country.

But I also believe that political stability is contingent upon improved economic performance, job creation, provision of services and fighting a corrupt system built over the years in an environment besieged by impunity and lack of accountability.

While we are resolved to fight all forms of terrorism and radicalism, to protect our nation, its values and our constitutional order by Our and Resolute Support brave and committed forces, we are also committed to keeping all viable doors open to enter into dialogue with those who continue to use violence against Afghans for their own narrow interests or at the behest of external powers. Peace is our people's wish, but it has to be organic, just and in accordance to our nation's wishes.

The President and I will be going back to Afghanistan with very good news from the Brussels Conference. It's not all about monetary pledges or technical assistances that are very much welcomed; It's about a journey that started 15 years ago. A long and arduous journey where many have, and continue, to pay the ultimate price, at times painful and made difficult by destructive forces, at times full of hope and inspiration; at times experiencing missed opportunities, and at times grasping opportunities. All in all, a journey that has yet to reach its defining moment. The journey is not only ours. Its success will be historic and will reverberate globally. We believe that it is attainable, and we very much appreciate your contributions and commitments toward making this a worthwhile journey.

Thank you very much.

Communiqué

The Brussels Conference on Afghanistan: Partnership for Prosperity and Peace

Issued on October 5, 2016 by the 75 countries and 26 international organisations participating in the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan

The Brussels Conference was opened by H.E. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and H.E. Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, and concluded by H.E. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The event was co-chaired by H.E. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission, H.E. Neven Mimica, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, H.E. Salahuddin Rabbani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and H.E. Eklil Hakimi, Minister of Finance of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

(1) We, the National Unity Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (hereafter called the Afghan Government) and the International Community along with other partners, met on 5 October 2016 in Brussels to renew our partnership for prosperity and peace.

(2) We underline our collective commitment to deepen and strengthen our cooperation to achieve Afghanistan's Self-Reliance in the Transformation Decade (2015- 2024) and to create a political, social and economic environment that will allow Afghanistan to consolidate peace, security, sustainable development and prosperity.

(3) Important progress has been achieved on Afghanistan's way to a functioning, accountable and increasingly sustainable state, but the substantial challenges that the Country still faces require further efforts to safeguard and build on these joint achievements. To foster this progress, we reaffirm our commitment to the following three pillars over the Transformation Decade:

- Afghan-led state- and institution building as outlined by the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework and the Self Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF);
- Sustained international support and funding at or near current levels through 2020 with increased aid effectiveness;
- Regional and international support for ending violence to foster economic development and improve regional economic cooperation, and for a political process towards lasting peace and reconciliation.

Section 1: The Reform Agenda

(4) The International Community welcomes the new Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) setting out Afghanistan's strategic policy priorities towards achieving self-reliance and the presentation of five new National Priority Programs (Citizens' Charter, Women's Economic Empowerment; Urban Development; Comprehensive Agriculture and National Infrastructure) to improve the conditions for advancing sustainable development and stability.

(5) We note the successful completion of the International Monetary Fund's Staff Monitored Program (SMP) and take note of the recent agreement between the Afghan government and the International Monetary Fund on the Extended Credit Facility supported arrangement that aims to preserve macro-financial stability and sets out a structural reform agenda with a focus on institution building, fiscal and financial reforms, and measures to combat corruption. We acknowledge the significant progress being made by the Afghan government to increase domestic revenue collection and implement the public financial management roadmap, which coupled with economic growth, are key to realizing self-reliance over the longer term. We welcome the government's commitments to undertake additional reforms to promote higher and more inclusive growth and maintain financial stability.

(6) Credible, inclusive and transparent elections will lead to greater political stability, and strengthen sustainable democracy in Afghanistan. While some progress has been made, concrete steps will be taken by the government to implement in 2017 the essential electoral reforms and prepare for elections to further restore trust and confidence in the electoral process and its institutions. Effective democratic and inclusive governance in

accordance with the Constitution remains essential for our partnership.

(7) The International Community welcomes the priority the Afghan government has placed on fighting corruption, which remains a major obstacle to development and stability. The International Community welcomes steps taken so far. The government will effectively implement its anti-corruption measures to ensure that core government functions such as procurement, appointments, financial management and policy making are transparent, accountable and consistent, and that violations are met with legal, timely and consistently applied sanctions. The International Community welcomes the establishment of the High Council on Rule of Law and Anti-corruption and the Anti-Corruption Justice Centre and looks forward to their effective operation.

(8) We underscore the urgency of reducing poverty in Afghanistan by creating employment and addressing particularly widespread problems such as child malnutrition, food insecurity, poor sanitation, and conflict related impoverishment. This requires specific actions and inclusive reform approaches in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and rural and urban development as envisioned in the new National Priority Programs. The International Community recognizes the Afghan leadership in community based development and endorses the proposed investments for improved delivery of essential public services to poor rural and urban communities, in particular for women and girls.

(9) We stress the importance of strengthening the rule of law and pursuing important judicial reforms to strengthen state legitimacy, while protecting the safety and security of judges, prosecutors and defence attorneys. Of particular importance is ensuring all Afghan citizens have access to a formal justice system that is fair and respected in its application of the law. Institution building remains central, including police and civilian policing, the Attorney General's Office, the court system, and the provision of legal aid.

(10) The protection and implementation of the constitutional rights and international human rights in Afghanistan remains essential. Special consideration needs to be given to the rights of women and children, including measures to prevent violence against women and children and forced marriage, and to combat torture or ill treatment as well as discrimination. The International Community welcomes the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Ombudsman of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC).

(11) We stress the key role of women in development, justice and peace and the continued commitment to protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls increasing their access to health and education services improving their capacity for self-reliance and expanding their opportunities and participation to achieve economic prosperity. This includes tangible support for the new National Priority Program on Women's Economic Empowerment and our funding for the National Action Plan to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, as well as the Afghan government's commitment to ensure participation of women in all peace processes. Of particular importance is empowering rural women as key agents for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Section 2: Development Partnership

(12) The alignment of international support with Afghanistan's national priorities as outlined in the ANPDF is essential. As set out in the Tokyo Declaration (2012) and reaffirmed at the London Conference on Afghanistan (2014), international partners remain committed to providing significant but gradually declining financial support towards Afghanistan's social and economic development priorities throughout the Transformation Decade, as the Afghan government continues to deliver on its commitments as part of this renewed partnership under the mutual accountability framework.

(13) We note the exceptional development support, which Afghanistan has received and continues to receive from international partners. We reaffirm that the renewed partnership depends upon the principle of mutual accountability and on both sides delivering on their commitments. Donors are committed to build on the gains that have been made by the Afghan people with international support since 2002 and to provide effective assistance including through close alignment with the ANPDF.

(14) Building on the donor community's achievement of Tokyo commitments to increase the level of development assistance channeled through the National Budget of the Afghan Government, we are committed to further increase aid effectiveness. We recognize the need to promote a high degree of Afghan ownership through use of country systems and joint programming, and in line with the commitments under the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In addition to bilateral agreements and based, amongst

others, on implementation of the agreed reforms, in particular progress on the Public Financial Management (PFM) roadmap, we will explore possibilities for different forms of flexible on-budget assistance, including State Building Contracts and expanding programs in support of Afghan development priorities, notably through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and related incentives or reimbursement schemes. On-budget support will continue to be contingent on improvements to accountability and audit mechanisms.

(15) We strongly welcome and equally value all other development assistance and project support that Afghanistan receives from its international partners to support Afghan National Development Priorities.

(16) We recognize the progress made under the SMAF and endorse the new set of SMART¹ SMAF indicators for implementation in 2017/18.

(17) For the period 2017-2020, international partners commit and confirm their intention to provide US\$ 15.2 billion in support of Afghanistan's development priorities. We particularly welcome the contributions from new donors to Afghanistan as well as other announcements of bilateral assistance.

(18) We recognize the role of civil society and media in Afghanistan's development and the need to include civil society in the political processes. We welcome the Afghan civil society's contributions to the Conference and recognize also the contributions of international NGOs, both for Afghanistan's development and in partnership with Afghan civil society, including in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(19) We recall the critical role that the private sector will play in Afghanistan's path to sustainability. We welcome the first steps being taken and intend to make greater efforts to facilitate private sector development and an enabling business and investment climate. As set out in London (2014), there is urgent need to prioritise a stronger, more consistent regulatory framework enabling a stronger and more competitive business environment, as well as investment in energy and infrastructure, agriculture and the extractive industries to help encourage private sector investment and more sustainable economic growth. This includes effective measures to counter the threat of conflict and corruption around the extractive industries. The international Community welcomes the Afghan government's commitment to encourage and provide incentives for public-private partnerships.

(20) Afghanistan's potentially large extractive industry reserves should build the economy and benefit national development. The Afghan government will take further steps to implement its commitment to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and supports the efforts to improve mining governance and transparency that are presented in the ANPDF. The Afghan government highlighted plans to combat illegal mineral extraction and to ensure fully transparent tendering for mine development so that the Afghan people benefit in full from natural resource development.

Section 3: Peace, Security and Regional Cooperation

(21) A secure, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan is vital to peace and stability in the region as a whole.

(22) Development and security are interconnected challenges for Afghanistan's state-building process, and need to be underpinned by genuine political support at the regional level.

(23) We remain determined to counter all forms of terrorism and violent extremism as fundamental threats to international peace and stability.

(24) Stability and security in the region are not divisible. They can only be achieved and maintained with an approach that promotes security for all states in the region.

(25) The International Community welcomes the undeterred willingness of the Afghan Government to engage with all armed groups in a political process without preconditions. The only way to a durable end to the conflict in Afghanistan is through a lasting political settlement. In order to reach a peace settlement, we remain fully committed to supporting an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process representing all Afghan citizens and

¹ Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART)

their legitimate interests that preserves Afghanistan's unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and equal rights of all Afghans under the Constitution of Afghanistan. We reaffirm that such a process must lead to the renunciation of violence and breaking of all ties to international terrorism and the respect for the Afghan Constitution including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women and children. We welcome all initiatives to create a conducive environment for such a process, particularly the efforts undertaken by the Afghan government, and call on all parties to engage in such a process.

(26) Stressing that the stability of Afghanistan affects the stability of the entire region, we are committed to preserving the independence of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as a democracy, bound to the rule of law and the respect of human rights as enshrined in the Afghan Constitution.

(27) We welcome the commitment of the regional and key international stakeholders to respect, support and promote a political process and its outcome in order to ensure peace, security and prosperity in Afghanistan and the wider region.

(28) Noting the increasing number of civilian casualties, we condemn all attacks targeting civilians or civilian facilities, which must be protected. We recall the responsibility of all parties to protect civilians in accordance with their obligations pursuant to International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law.

(29) We recognize the sacrifices and achievements of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) as well as the sacrifices made by the international partners. We welcome the commitments in support of the ANDSF expressed by the international partners of Afghanistan.

(30) We underline the importance of close and effective cooperation in the field of irregular migration and of the multilateral, regional and bilateral processes and political agreements in this regard, including the Joint Way Forward on Migration Issues between Afghanistan and the European Union. We are committed to effectively addressing the growing pressure of irregular migration in accordance with international commitments and obligations, including the human rights and legal rights of all migrants as recognized in international laws.

(31) We recognize the challenge to Afghanistan and the region in meeting the protracted needs of displaced people and refugees. We commend regional countries, in particular Iran and Pakistan, for their efforts in hosting millions of Afghans, in the spirit of good neighbourly relations, over several decades. In this regard, we call on the International Community to further support and assist the refugees and the countries and communities hosting and receiving them. We reaffirm our common objective to their voluntary, safe and orderly repatriation and resettlement in a timely and dignified manner. We recognize the need to provide support and assistance, including enhancing the capacities of Afghan communities and local authorities to help returnees and internally displaced persons. Root causes of displacement must be addressed.

(32) We reaffirm our joint commitment and the need for a sustained and integrated approach in effectively reducing the illicit production and trafficking of narcotics and precursor products, and fighting organized crime, including money laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism. We also note the importance of continuing our important work in treating and rehabilitating those with substance abuse disorders. We underline the need for renewed efforts to support countries concerned in addressing these challenges within relevant regional frameworks including thorough the implementation of the Afghan National Drug Action Plan.

(33) We welcome the important initiatives for regional connectivity, notably in the frameworks of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) and the Heart of Asia Confidence Building Measures to further improve transit, transport and energy corridors and facilitate increased trade throughout the region. We welcome continued efforts on implementing the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement and welcome the progress on projects such as CASA-1000, TAPI gas pipeline, and important regional railway infrastructure projects. We welcome the signing of the Chabahar Agreement by Afghanistan, Iran and India and welcome the agreement on the Lapis Lazuli Transit Trade & Transport Route.

(34) Following the ministerial meeting of the Heart of Asia/Istanbul Process in Pakistan in 2015, which allowed for an important advance in the regional political and security dialogue, the International Community looks forward to maintaining and deepening this cooperation at the upcoming meeting in Amritsar, India on 4th December 2016. We appreciate the Turkish government for the organization of the RECCA Business Forum in Istanbul in November 2016 and Turkmen government for convening the 7th RECCA in Ashgabat in 2017.

Section 4: The Way Forward

(35) We look forward to the Senior Officials Meeting in 2017 and the next Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan in 2018.

(36) The Afghan Government expressed its appreciation to the European Union for cohosting the Brussels Conference and the Participants for their continued extraordinary support for the security and development of Afghanistan.

(37) Participants affirm the central role played by the United Nations in Afghanistan, including their role in coordinating international support.

**Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework
Smart Deliverables 2017 / 2018**

1. Ensure continued emphasis on democratic governance, leading to free, fair, transparent and participative elections. Concrete steps taken by the Government towards 2017 electoral reform process and electoral preparations.
2. Anti-corruption strategy for the whole of government drafted and endorsed by the High Council on Rule of Law and Anti-corruption in the first half of 2017 and implementation initiated in the second half of 2017. Five revenue generating ministries publicly report on implementation progress of their anti-corruption action plans in 2017.
3. Structural benchmarks of the IMF Extended Credit Facility program for 2016 and 2017, focusing on macroeconomic stability, fiscal and financial reforms met.
4. Demonstrate progress in implementing NAP 1325 as specified in its implementation plan through annual published reporting in 2017 and 2018, including by increasing the percentage of female civil servants from the current level (2015 baseline) by 2 percentage points in 2017 and an additional 2 percentage points in 2018.
5. Special court division (Dewan-e-Khaas) on violence against women established in 15 provinces by December 2017 and the remaining provinces by December 2018. In addition, dedicated violence against women prosecution units established and functional, including adequate staffing, in all 34 provinces by December 2017. The Government commits to increase incrementally the percentage of women serving as judges and prosecutors in these special courts and prosecution units.
6. Launch of the Women's Economic Empowerment Plan by first half of 2017 and first implementation report produced by 2018.
7. To reduce poverty, launch of Citizens' Charter in at least 2000 poor villages by December 2017 and additional 2000 by December 2018.
8. Out of the positions planned under CBR, 1200 recruitments completed by December 2017 and the remaining positions by 2018.
9. Performance management reform introduced to five institutions (Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock, Ministry of Interior, Independent Directorate of Local Governance, Central Statistics Organization, Supreme Audit Office) including at the subnational level, where funding is available, in 2017.
10. Implementation mechanism for the Public-Private Partnership law put in place and at least three project concepts approved by High Economic Council in 2017 out for tender by 2018.
11. Land Management Law and Land Acquisition Law approved by the Cabinet in the first half 2017 and the Bankruptcy Law and Municipality Law in the second half 2017.
12. To operationalize the government's commitment to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), amendments to the Mining Law submitted to the parliament include measures such as publication of mining contracts, identification of the mining contracts beneficial ownership, assignment of mineral rights for funding of mining projects, suspension for Force Majeure, rights of private land owners' enforcement of mining contracts being linked to their publication, by first half 2018 and the mineral fiscal regime developed by 2018.

13. Simplification of 15-25 common public services and integration into Asaan Khedmat (one-stop-shop) by 2017. Expansion of the one-stop-shop model to three additional locations in Kabul by 2018.
14. The government develops a time-bound investment climate reform plan in partnership with the private sector. The scope of the plan will be discussed and approved in an open session of the High Economic Council by the middle of 2017.
15. National Procurement Commission compliance with contract publication (high-value/above threshold contracts) should exceed 75 per cent by end of 2017.

Development partnerships and aid effectiveness

16. Results of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) external review are submitted to Steering Committee by October 2017 for approval. Approved recommendations implemented by ARTF in 2018 and implementation progress report in ARTF annual review.
17. To improve aid effectiveness and build Afghan capacities, development partners will review options to channel a higher share of their development assistance through on-budget modalities² in 2017 and 2018. Decisions will be based, amongst others, on implementation of the agreed reforms, in particular progress on the Public Financial Management (PFM) roadmap.
18. Development Partners and Government finalize and implement financing agreements for all off-budget government projects by first half of 2017 and for all new government projects thereafter.
19. Development Partners to align 80% of their development assistance to support Government policies, including the revised National Priorities Programs by January 2018.
20. Development partners and Government review and approve Joint Working Group Report on Taxation by December 31, 2016 and start implementing the approved recommendations in 2017.
21. To ensure institutional sustainability, all program management units (PMUs), program implementation units (PIUs) and other relevant parallel mechanisms begin to be integrated within the structure of the relevant ministries in 2017.
22. Beginning in 2017 donors will confirm that their contractors are required to implement the National Technical Assistance (NTA) scale in their programs, and verify compliance semi-annually on its full implementation to the Ministry of Finance.
23. All new technical assistance to government to be approved by Ministry of Finance. Modalities and business process standards to be completed between Government and Development Partners by December 31, 2016.
24. Joint working group between Government and NGOs established by December 2016 to resolve NGO tax and reporting issues and final report by June 2017. Implementation of updated regime to start on January 2018, with compliance reporting submitted annually.

² Such as the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), New Development Partnership (NDP), State Building Contract (SBC), Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AIF).

Country/Organization Pledges at the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan
October 5, 2016
(Based only on what was said at the conference itself. If a country is not listed, it did not pledge.)

Country/ Organization	Assistance	Reference
ADB	“Over the next four years (2017-2020), ADB aims to approve \$878 million in grants, including \$20 million for disaster risk reduction and the rest for transport, energy, and agriculture and natural resources sectors, with special attention to regional cooperation, governance, and capacity building.”	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.adb.org/news/adb-reaffirms-commitment-support-infrastructure-development
Aga Kahn/AKDN	Have spent \$1 billion so far since 2001. Expect to continue spending at the same rate through 2020, in similar areas, such as cultural heritage, education, energy, health, and poverty alleviation.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.akdn.org/speech/his-highness-aga-khan/brussels-conference-afghanistan
Australia	AUS\$80 million/year through 2020 (\$61 million as of 10/14/16)	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://dfat.gov.au/news/news/Pages/australias-renewed-commitment-to-afghanistan.aspx
Austria	€4 million euro for 2017, training for diplomats and for countering narcotics.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Canada	C\$270 million over the course of 2017-2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference
China	(No financial pledge.)	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjbxw/t1404269.shtml
Czech Republic	Will maintain current levels through 2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/issues_and_press/press_releases/x2016_10_05_deputy_minister_kolaja_at_the_conference.html
Denmark	Subject to annual Parliamentary review, 1.7 billion DKK (\$260 million) from 2017-2020. AFG remains largest aid recipient.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://um.dk/en/news/NewsDisplayPage/?newsID=0FD9BB6A-8878-498B-B831-898CB214B26A
Egypt	No hard #s or specifics. Training and capacity for civil service including diplomats. Training courses for police in Egypt. Judicial training beginning soon. 437 students at moderate Islamic universities.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Estonia	Afghanistan is still one of the main receivers of development aid and Estonia plans to continue supporting Afghanistan in the same capacity until 2020. For 2016: €400,000 euros for ARTF and up to €270,000 to LOTFA.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.vm.ee/en/news/undersecretary-reinart-estonia-continues-support-stability-and-development-afghanistan
European Union	(Development Comm. Mimica) Delivering on €200 million/year Tokyo pledge through 2020, thus €800 million 2017-2020. With the new State-Building	

Country/ Organization	Assistance	Reference
	Contract, an additional €200 million of incentivized budget support over the next two years.	
Finland	€110 million over the course of pledge period 2017-2020. “The majority of the support will be channeled via the World Bank and UN agencies to three central sectors: law and security, development of basic services, and development of the economic infrastructure.”	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=352519&nodeid=15145&contentlan=2&culture=en-US
France	€100 million 2016-2020, targeting education and health, in particular.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/afghanistan/events/article/afghanistan-andre-vallini-attending-ministerial-donors-conference-05-10-16?xtor=RSS-4
Germany	Up to €1.7 billion over 4 years	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2016/161004-BM_AFG.html
India	\$1 billion over unspecified time frame: “India has already completed projects worth over \$2 billion; it has committed a further \$1 billion for infrastructure and capacity building in Afghanistan. This was announced during the recent visit of the Hon’ble President of Afghanistan to India.”	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.mea.gov.in/Speeches-Statements.htm?dtl/27463/Address_by_MJ_Akbar_Minister_of_State_for_External_Affairs_at_Brussels_Conference_on_Afghanistan_October_5_2016
Indonesia	450 scholarships, forum for Islamic clerics on de-radicalization, building an Indonesian Islamic Center	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Iran	Noted its assistance in hosting Afghan refugees, particularly health services and education. Noted Chabahar, 500 university scholarships, rail project to link Afghanistan with Europe.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Ireland	€2.5 million/year, up to €10 million through 2017-2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Italy	Will maintain assistance through 2020 at Tokyo levels (told in Washington in late September €50 million/year)	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Japan	Up to 40 billion yen (~\$400 million), of which \$130 million will go toward security assistance. “... the success of this conference depends on, not the amount of the pledge today, but whether or not Afghanistan will be able to realize self-reliance, to a degree where today’s Brussels Conference can be the last occasion for the donors to announce multi-year pledging.”	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000193943.pdf

Country/ Organization	Assistance	Reference
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan continues to provide political and practical support to Kabul. KazAID, the nation's official development assistance agency, focuses on Afghanistan, including a pilot project to improve the economic independence and rights of women launched in August with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Kazakhstan also provides university grants to young Afghans within the educational program initiated by President Nazarbayev in 2009.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.kazakhembus.com/content/foreign-minister-attends-eu-related-gatherings-brussels
Latvia	No financial pledge. Wish to join Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process. Intend to donate to UNESCO, and assist Kabul Polytechnic to train railway transport specialists.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Luxembourg	€7.4 million 2017-2020, toward a joint FAO/MAIL project on food security	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.gouvernement.lu/6359296/05-schneider-bruxelles
Mexico	Intends to contribute to a future UNHCR program	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Netherlands	€240 million total 2017-2020 (€60 million per year)	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Norway	700 million NOK/year (\$80 million) through 2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/aid-afghanistan/id2514444/
Pakistan	\$500 million for development projects to be added in consultation with the Afghan government, as well as 3,000 additional scholarships for Afghan students to study at Pak. universities.	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://mofa.gov.pk/pr-details.php?mm=NDM1Ng
Qatar	\$6 million to support recon efforts, \$4 million for development projects, for a total of \$10 million	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Romania	No financial pledge. Offer courses to civil servants, intend to help MOJ, MAIL with advice and training.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Russia	(no pledge); noted they support Afghanistan bilaterally and through UN agencies; 46,000 tons of humanitarian aid, 400 grants for training in Russia. Kabolov called for more attention to the Daesh threat, drugs, and more support for Afghan women	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia has given \$497 million to Afghanistan since 2001 in the form of highly concessionary loans and grants to NGOs. Pledge an additional \$100 million in financing through the Saudi Fund for Development.	Statement at the Brussels Conference
Slovakia	Will maintain €300,000/year pledge through 2020, plus a one-time special allocation of €500,000 now.	Statement at the Brussels Conference

Country/ Organization	Assistance	Reference
South Korea	\$120 million total 2017-2020 (\$30 million per year)	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/press/pressreleases/index.jsp?menu=m_10_20
Sweden	“In Tokyo, Sweden made a commitment to support Afghanistan throughout the transformation decade - a long-term commitment for the period 2015 to 2024 of an indicative amount of 8-8.5 billion SEK. Today I reiterate that ambition.” (Note, 8 billion SEK = \$910 million as of 10/13/2016)	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.government.se/speeches/2016/10/speech-by-isabella-lovin-at-brussels-conference-on-afghanistan-4-5-october-2016/
Switzerland	CHF 26 million per year through 2020 (\$26,294,000 as of 10/14/16)	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-64040.html
Turkey	Will deliver on Tokyo pledge of \$150 million total 2015-2017, and pledged an additional \$150 million over period 2018-2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.mfa.gov.tr/foreign-minister-cavusoglu-attended-the-brussels-conference-on-afghanistan.en.mfa
UAE	Nothing; reviewed past assistance totaling \$400 million over past 5 years, but did not mention anything for the future	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/07-10-2016-Afghanistan.aspx
UK	£750 million total 2017-2020	Statement at the Brussels Conference; https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sets-out-long-term-support-for-stable-secure-and-prosperous-afghanistan-to-2020
World Bank	“From current levels of approximately USD \$200 million a year, we expect to increase overall financial support for Afghanistan under IDA-18, depending on the final outcomes of the IDA replenishment and reflecting our renewed focus on the specific needs of fragile states.”	Statement at the Brussels Conference; http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2016/10/05/annette-dixon-world-bank-vice-president-for-south-asia-at-brussels-conference-on-afghanistan

**Brussels Conference Participants
5 October 2016**

Country / Organization	Represented by
Countries	
ALBANIA	Ditmir Bushati, Minister for Foreign Affairs
ARGENTINA	Mario Verón Guerra, Ambassador - Head of the Argentinian Mission to the EU
ARMENIA	Garen Nazarian, Deputy Foreign Minister
AUSTRALIA	Ric Wells - Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Deputy Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
AUSTRIA	Ambassador Peter Launsky, Vice Minister of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Integration, Europe and Foreign Affairs
AZERBAIJAN	Elmar Mammadyarov, Minister for Foreign Affairs
BAHRAIN	Abdulla bin Faisal bin Jabur Al Doseri - Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs
BANGLADESH	Mohammed Shahdat Hossain, Ambassador designate to the EU
BELGIUM	Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Igor Crnadak, Minister for Foreign Affairs
BRAZIL	Everton Vargas, Ambassador designate - Head of the Brazilian Mission to the EU
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Abu Sufian Haji Ali - Ambassador designate to Belgium
BULGARIA	Daniel Mitov, Minister for Foreign Affairs
CANADA	Kenneth Neufeld, Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan - Kabul
CHILE	Rodrigo Fernandez Gaete, Deputy Head of the Chilean Mission to the EU
CHINA	Deng Xijun, China's Special Envoy on Afghanistan Affairs
CROATIA	Miro Kovač, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs
CYPRUS	Kornelios Korneliou, Permanent Representative to the EU
CZECH REPUBLIC	Vaclav Kolaja, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
DENMARK	Kristian Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs
EGYPT	Hamdy Loza, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
ESTONIA	Vaino Reinart, Undersecretary for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
FINLAND	Eija Rotinen, Special Representative for Afghanistan, Deputy Director General
FRANCE	André Vallini, Minister of State for Development and Francophonie
GEORGIA	Mikheil Janelidze, Minister for Foreign Affairs
GERMANY	Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Minister for Foreign Affairs
GREECE	Andreas Papastravou, Ambassador - Permanent Representative of Greece to the EU
HUNGARY	Péter Szijjártó, Minister for Foreign Affairs
ICELAND	Bergdis Ellertsdottir, Ambassador - Head of the Icelandic Mission to the EU
INDIA	M. J. Akbar - Minister of State for External Affairs
INDONESIA	Yuri Octavian Thamrin, Head of the Indonesian Mission to the EU
IRAN	Morteza Sarmadi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
IRELAND	Declan Kelleher, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the EU
ITALY	Mario Giro, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
JAPAN	Kentaro Sonoura, State Minister for Foreign Affairs
JORDAN	Yousef Bataineh, Ambassador - Head of the Jordanian Mission to the EU
KAZAKHSTAN	Erlan Idrissov, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Country / Organization	Represented by
KUWAIT	Jasem Albudaiwi, Ambassador designate to Belgium
KYRGYZSTAN	Erlan Abdyldayev, Minister for Foreign Affairs
LATVIA	Andrejs Pildegovics, State Secretary
LITHUANIA	Jovita Neliupšiene, Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the EU
LUXEMBOURG	Romain Schneider, Minister for Development Cooperation
MALAYSIA	Fenny Nuli, Deputy Chief of the Malaysian Mission to the EU
MALTA	Hon Carmelo Abela, Minister for Home Affairs
MEXICO	Miguel Ruiz Cabanas, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
MONGOLIA	Khishigdelger Davaadorj, Ambassador - Head of the Mongolian Mission to the EU
MONTENEGRO	Vera Jolicic-Kulis, State Secretary
NETHERLANDS	Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation,
NEW ZEALAND	Murray McCully, Minister for Foreign Affairs
NORWAY	Børge Brende, Minister for Foreign Affairs
OMAN	Najeem Sulaiman Najeem, Al Abri, Ambassador - Head of the Omani Mission to the EU
PAKISTAN	Sartaj Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs
POLAND	Joanna Wronecka, Undersecretary of State
PORTUGAL	Nuno Brito, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the EU
QATAR	Soltan Saad Al-Moraikhi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Yun Byung-se, Minister for Foreign Affairs
ROMANIA	Daniela Grigore-Gitman, Secretary of State for Global Affairs
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Zamir Kabulov, Special Envoy for AFG,
SAUDI ARABIA	Nizar bin Obaid Madani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
SERBIA	Aleksandar Vulin, Minister of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	Miroslav Lajčák, Minister for Foreign Affairs
SLOVENIA	Karl Erjavec, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
SOUTH AFRICA	Baso Sangqu, Head of the South African Mission to the EU
SPAIN	Luis Felipe Fernandez de la Peña, Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan
SWEDEN	Isabella Lövin, Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate and Deputy PM
SWITZERLAND	Thomas Greminger, State Secretary
TAJIKISTAN	Aslov Sirodjidin Muhrinovich, Minister for Foreign Affairs
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	Nikola Poposki, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
TURKEY	Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for Foreign Affairs
TURKMENISTAN	Rashid Meredov, Minister for Foreign Affairs
UKRAINE	Mykola Tochytskyi, Ambassador - Head of the Ukrainian Mission to the EU
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Ahmad Al Jarman, Assistant Minister for Political Affairs - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
UNITED KINGDOM	Rory Stewart - Department for International Development, Minister of State
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	John Kerry, Secretary of State
UZBEKISTAN	Abdulaziz Kamilov, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Organization/agency/IFI	
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	Zhang Wencai, Vice President and Thomas Panella, Afghanistan Country Director

Country / Organization	Represented by
Aga Khan Development Network	HH Aga Khan
AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)	Nikolai Putscher, Executive Director
EIB	Werner Hoyer, President
IDB (Islamic Development Bank)	Sayed Aqa, Vice President, Cooperation and Country Programming
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Peter Maurer, President
IMF	Daniela Gressani, Deputy Director, Middle East and Central Asia Dept. and Christoph Duenwald, the Fund's mission chief for Afghanistan
IOM	William Lacy Swing, Director-General
NATO	Jens Stoltenberg, Secretary-General
OECD	Douglas Frantz, Deputy Secretary-General
OHCHR / UNAMA	Danielle Bell, Director of Human Rights Unit at UNAMA and Representative of OHCHR
OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)	Ms Ismat Jahan, Ambassador - Permanent Observer of the OIC Mission to the EU
OSCE	Ambassador Paul Bekkers, Director of the Office of the Secretary General
SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)	Arjun B. Thapa, Secretary-General
SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization)	Rashid Alimov, Secretary General
UNAMA	Tadamichi Yamamoto, Special Representative
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION	Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General
UNDP	Haoliang Xu, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	Irina Bokova, Director-General
UNHCR	George Okoth-Obbo, Assistant High Commissioner for Operation Daisy Dell, Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	(Ms) Jean Gough, Regional Director for South Asia
UNODC	Yury Fedotov, Executive Director
UN Women	Phumzile Mlambo-Ngucka, Executive Director
WORLD BANK	Annette Dixon, Vice-President
WFP	David Kaatrud, Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Daniel Gustafson, Deputy Director-General