

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS)

Herat Security Dialogue IV

(October 2-3, 2015 - Herat)

Conference Report



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About AISS

The Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS) was established in October 2012. It aims to create an intellectual space for addressing strategic issues pertaining to Afghanistan in the wider regional and international context. Promoting dialogue between and among different stakeholders will be an end as well as an integral means in attaining AISS objectives.

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A short introduction to the Herat Security Dialogue Series

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS) organized the fourth round of “Herat Security Dialogue” in Herat, Afghanistan. The two-day conference, held on October 2-3, 2015, was attended by high-ranking government officials, legislators, academicians, representatives of international organizations, media outlets and civil society

The fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue was held under the umbrella theme of “Islamic Civilization: Stagnation and Renaissance.” Herat security Dialogue (HSD) is an annual international conference, held by the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies in the historical city of Herat.

The essential aim of this conference is to provide an opportunity for representatives of the countries to discuss on issues concerning cooperation and collaboration on areas of security, politics, culture and development.

Summary of the Herat Security Dialogue IV

The fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue was conveyed in the historical city of Herat to assess the security situation in Afghanistan and recommend solutions to the challenges. In this two-day international conference, more than 68 international delegations, including ambassadors, experts, and representatives of 22 nations, consisting the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic Iran, the Republic of Turkey and the United States of America and 70 political experts and analysts from Afghanistan attended. In the fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue, former Taliban leaders who conformed to the Constitution of Afghanistan and Pakistan former ISI staff also attended.

The dialogue aimed at discussing the current security dilemma in the region, the threats from ISIS, and religious extremism, and regional integration and international collaboration on tackling challenges.

During the first day of this dialogue, three working sessions were held under the following themes: 1) Moral and Political Dimensions: Ideas, Institutions and Practices 2) State and Challenges of Muslim Women 3) Islam and the Rest: Confrontation and Dialogue. During the second day of the dialogue on October 3, two sessions were held to discuss 4) Cultural and Social Dimensions: Media, Education and Law” 5) Herat School of Security: Concepts and contemporary Relevance.

Objective of the Conference

Herat Security Dialogue serves as a forum between scholars, politicians, experts, analysts, and statesmen to engage in a dialogue aimed at developing practical and broad cooperation and collaboration. Herat Security Dialogue as an international forum aims to promote mutual understanding and find common grounds in the areas of political dialogue, security coordination, combating ISIS and religious extremism in the region.

One of the significant objectives of this conference is connecting and bridging between countries. The conference aims at strengthening dialogue between countries and civilizations. The umbrella theme of this conference was the Islamic Civilization: Stagnation and Renaissance.

Herat Security Dialogue is an international conference conveyed annually in Herat that represents the delegations of states, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations to discuss on issues of critical importance for the purpose of peace and security in the region. This conference provides a platform to discuss security in the region and world, and recommend effective measures and approaches. Herat Security Dialogue is one of the most important dialogues in the region, that even such an importance series of inter-states dialogues have not been conveyed in South Asia, Central Asia or the Middle East.

The national, regional and international participants raised their opinions and provided comments and recommendations on a range of five themes, issues and areas, including:

- Moral and Political Dimensions: Ideas, Institutions and Practices
- State and Challenges of Muslim Women
- Islam and the Rest: Confrontation and Dialogue
- Cultural and Social Dimensions: Media, Education and Law
- Herat School of Security: Concepts and Contemporary Relevance

The conference set out to address the need for a permanent forum where both national and regional stakeholders can engage in dialogue aimed at developing practical and broad security cooperation, as well as overall enhancing cooperation and collaboration between Afghanistan, and the countries in the region. Herat Security Dialogue aims to identify the reasons for distrust between states, endure of conflicts, insurgency and terrorism in the region and beyond.

During the fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue, political experts, analysts and representatives of the states recommended ground plans for assessing the challenges, and finding solutions for them. Efforts for stabilizing peace in Afghanistan, combating ISIS, and religious extremism were the issues that participants agreed on them.

Part I

The Conference Panels

Herat Security Dialogue is an important step towards building trust and enhancing cooperation and collaboration between Afghanistan and the countries of the region. The dialogue aims to bring together politicians, scholars, practitioners, policymakers, parliamentarians and political leaders on a common platform to discuss the issues of critical importance and of contemporary relevance. The Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies is the prime think-tank organizes the dialogue.

The fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue was held for two days on October 22-23, 2015 in Herat, Afghanistan. The talks were structured that the first working session was dedicated to discussion on issue of Moral and Political Dimensions. The second and the third sessions included State and Challenges of Muslims Women, and Islam & the Rest: Confrontation and Dialogue respectively. On the second day, the fourth session was devoted to Cultural and Social Dimensions: Media, Education and Law, while the fifth and last session was dedicated to the Herat School of Security: Concepts and Contemporary Relevance.

The two-day dialogue is an effective step to undertake a strategic negotiation between Afghanistan and the countries of the region. Continuing the process of evolving a permanent platform for academic exchanges between Afghanistan, and the countries in the region, the fourth Herat Security Dialogue touched some of the profound and complicated issues that were never discussed before and it paved the way for future dialogues. The Herat Security Dialogue IV proved to be another successful chapter in the Afghanistan, and the countries of the regional relations.

During the fourth Herat Security Dialogue, panelists and participants provided their views and highlighted recommendations towards building a credible consensus among national, regional, and international stakeholders – one that would benefit Afghanistan, and the entire region.

Inauguration Session

Dr. Davood Moradian, general director of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS), welcomed the participants to the fourth Herat Security Dialogue. In his welcoming notes, he spoke about the Herat Security dialogue and its importance for the purpose of bringing politicians, scholars, experts, analysts, media outlets and civil society together and discussing ways forward for peace and stability in the region.

Mr. Moradian added Afghanistan and the countries in the region are like islands; separated due to lack of dialogues, and we, here have come to remove the distance and bring together these islands and make it a greater one. The main objective of this conference is building trust between states and removing doubts and misgivings. The best way for building trust among nations is dialogue. Through dialogues, we can identify problems and seek solutions to them. Our relations with European countries are far better and friendlier than with our neighboring countries, whom we have shared culture and religion. In Herat Security Dialogue, we want to find out the problem and make states friendly and closer. Two years back, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan boycotted our conference, but fortunately today in Fourth Herat Security Dialogue, we have delegations of twelve people from Pakistan, including former head of the ISIS, former minister of defence and many former ambassadors of Pakistan to Kabul. We also have a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are here to present us Persian Music and very prestigious diplomat, who is the head of Institute for Political and International Studies at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We do also have a delegation from the Republic of India led by the former Foreign Minister of Republic of India. We have more than 68 guests from abroad and 70 guest from Afghanistan today in this conference, and this is all because of four years of efforts for bringing everyone on this table.

Mr. Moradian added this year's theme of the Herat Security Dialogue is Islamic Civilization: Stagnation and Renaissance. In a two-day conference, we will discuss on why the Islamic civilization has become a challenge and concern for Islam. Eight hundred years ago, Islam was the basis for development and now it has become a concern and stagnation. We have scholars here from different countries to answer to that question; but the most important question in this conference would be "can Islam return back to that climax of development and human civilization and how we can make that possible?"

Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta, AISS Chairman of advisory board in his welcoming remarks said. We all agree that once Islam was at the forefront of development and science. On those old days, in this geography, where Herat was the capital of science, knowledge and civilization; Europe was in total destructions, darkness and doom. The Muslim countries were the birthplace of science and development. All the obstacles, Muslim countries contributed largely to the promotion of human civilizations across generations.

Mr. Spanta continued. Today, when we look at the Islamic States, the situation is worse than we can imagine. In the Middle East, especially Arabic countries, due to religious extremism and reborn of fundamental ideologies, the production of knowledge is to the lowest point. All Arab states without any exception, only publishes 21 thousand books annually, on the other hand, Islamic Republic of Iran publishes 65 thousand books. Among all 28 countries who ranked the less publishing states, 15 states are members of Organization for Islamic Cooperation. Muslim countries publish less books compared with other countries, but they purchase the most of warfare and weaponry in the world. They also led in suicide attacks, violence and conflicts.

Mr. Asif Rahimi, the governor of Herat in his welcoming remarks said. The convey of fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue under the umbrella theme of Islamic Civilization: Stagnation and Renaissance, is a very good news and I would like to thank everyone for their efforts in this regards, especially the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies. Dialogues and discussions on strategic and security issues are very important and an opportunity for peace, stability and regional integration. Finding solutions to the security dilemmas through dialogues and diplomatic channels with academic and rationale approaches are without any doubt the best option for the development of the countries. Security dialogues with purpose of assessing the current security challenges and finding appropriate solutions to them can be very effective for building trust and enhancing cooperation on areas of economy, politics, cultural and development between countries.

Salman Khurshid, a former Minister of External Affairs of Republic of India at the opening session of this conference said. The problems and obstacles Afghanistan faces can be removed and resolved. We have learned this from our experiences. I am talking about decades back, when Pakistan, Bangladesh and India were all one India; we faced many challenges and obstacles. We all have shared historical and cultural backgrounds. Indians today have an identity, which comes from Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. Not even a single Indian can claim that (s) he is an Indian, but has not been affected by Islam, Hinduism or Buddhism. In India, it does not matter what religion one follows, when it comes to integrity, autonomy and sovereignty of their country, they are one.

Dialogue is one of the best approaches for peace and building trust. Today, we all have come here for a dialogue, and I am hopeful that the Herat Security dialogue can help us to solve all our problems and achieve peace in this region.

Panel 1: Moral & Political Dimensions: Ideas, Institutions and Practices

Dr. Mujib Rahimi, Spokesperson to Afghanistan's Chief Executive Officer chaired the session

Speakers:

Dr. Sayed Makhdum Raheen, former Minister of Information and Culture, Afghanistan

Ambassador Aydin Nurhan, Permanent Representative of Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to Afghanistan

Dr. Kamal Helbawy, member of the National Council for Human Rights – Vice President of the Human Rights Commission Session in Egypt

Mr. Mohammad Moheq, AISS Research Fellow and Advisor to the Office of the President, Afghanistan

Dr. Sayed Makhdum Raheen, former Minister of Information and Culture of Afghanistan started the session with a historical discussion about the Islam and said. The collapse of our civilization from the cradle of science and knowledge is very unfortunate. If we refer to the history, we can see that Herat was the home of science, medical and knowledge. We had schools, universities, palaces, gardens, and thousands of accomplishments. At the time when the Europe was burning in the conflicts and civil wars, Herat was an example for development and civilization. Our first ambassador and scholar who traveled from Herat to the Indian sub-continent was Khoja Muin Din Chashti. When he reached India, his wisdom and knowledge influence there and gave birth to new schools of thought.

Maybe to some extent the invasion of Moghuls had something to do with the disintegration of Islamic society, but more than that by leaving philosophy and logic, we destroyed our civilization. When we ran away from philosophy, from science, and from logic, it sandwiched the Islamic society within wars and extremism and later the fallacy took control of our society. Now the situation of Islamic society is even worse, and can easily be manipulated and used by the great powers. From that day until now, we are facing a total collapse and failure and it is the responsibility of our current generation to overcome it and return to the Islamic Renaissance.

Ambassador Aydin Nurhan, Permanent Representative of Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to Afghanistan pointed out to the current challenges and obstacles the Islamic society is facing and said. Islamic civilization can overcome the current obstacles by using a number of programs. One of the tools that we can use is technology. It has developed in the West and has been used by the West; but we can use technology as a tool for awareness. We can use technology as a tool to bring everyone together and make sure everyone contributes to the development and prosperity of our society.

Western Society has developed; we can learn from the Western society and make the long journey shorter.

We do not only need to focus on the material aspects, but also on the moral aspects of this process.

We can achieve our goals by educational programs. We can use video games to develop and make the children brain ready and then we can familiarize them with their history and civilization. We can teach them

how to live in peace. Islam is facing many political challenges today. Powerful states today threaten us with nuclear weapons, while Islamic nations do not have even access to these weapons for their defence. Unity among Muslims and Islamic states is another challenge. Muslims no more think about unity under Islamdom, they cannot even think about coming together like the European Union. Poverty in Muslim countries has challenge democracy and freedom, while the Western countries might not even face with the dilemma of poverty and the challenges it faces to the society. All the United Nations Security Council Members excluding China are Christian states. Muslims have not been able to be appointed the head of UNSG. For Muslims to be heard and voice justice, they must be a permanent member of the UNSC and led the UNSG. Organization for Islamic Cooperation has 57 state members, after the United Nations, it is the second largest international organization. This organization can only be a strong organization, when their members are stronger and only their efforts can be effective when they can change things at the international level.

Dr. Kamal Helbawy, member of the National Council for Human Rights and the Vice President of the Human Rights Commission Session in Egypt talked about the importance of the dialogues between civilizations and said. Dialogue is very important, not only for the purpose of discussing the regional challenges and problems, but also assessing the quality of life and comparing it with other civilizations. Dialogue is important, because it helps to replace war with peace, and it assists us in finding new values and thoughts. We do not only focus on technological aspects of the civilizations, but also on the ethical and moral aspects of them. We shall not let the morality disappear from our world.

We must build our civilization based on love and affection. We can solve many problems through dialogues. We have witnessed an effective dialogue between the US and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and things have been going very well for both nations. We have also witnessed the lack of dialogue between Saddam Hussain and US. Today, we have many countries that are strong and powerful in terms of technology and weaponry, but only we have a few countries that are strong in terms of forgiving, good relations and peace. We need more countries with power of love, peace and humanity. They are the real powers of a nation.

Mr. Mohammad Moheq, AISS research fellow and an advisor to the Office of the President of Afghanistan called morality, the foundation of humanity and said. My question is how a human can become that brave while spending all their life serving a belief, ideology, and organization, suddenly stands up against all of them, question the ideology and organization, and oppose them. Let's give priority to peace, security, stability and welfare of humans, it is a morality issue. Where do we stand with morals and morality and how our civilization has reacted to it? In the last century, we have seriously come closer to our own renaissance. We had started with seriousness and good will. Our scholars, experts, writers and analyst, they are all keen to start a new era for the eastern Renaissance. Along this journey, we have been misled, and we walked towards

industrialization and machineries. We went after wars and other ideological conflicts. we knocked everyone's doors; and joined every party and political institutions and organizations to show us the way and lead us, but among all, we had forgotten to go after morals. We embraced politics, industry, any ideology, but never once, we embraced the morality to lead us.

Panel 2: State and Challenges of Muslim Women

Dr. Mariam Safi, Chief Executive, Institute for Policy Research and Development, chaired the session

Speakers:

Ambassador Fauzia Nasren, Institute for Inclusive Security, Pakistan

Ms. Nahid Fareed, Member of Parliament, Afghanistan

Ms. Alessandra Fiorentini, Member of School for Advanced Studies in social sciences, France/Italy

Ms. Saliha Ben Ali, Researcher, Women without Borders, Belgium/Syria.

Ambassador Fauzia Nasren from the Institute for Inclusive Security of Pakistan discussed the situation of Muslim women in Islamic countries and the world and said. In the next decade, it must be a priority for us to engage with others. We must seek ways to bring peace and welfare for our people. The recent changes in the areas of technological advancements, and the events like the Iranian Revolution, the 9/11, have caused fundamental changes in social aspects of people's life. The religious extremism, terroristic acts and the formation of the ISIS have all devalued the rights of women and have given birth to a new patriarchal system even in the secular states.

If we look from all angles to the life of Muslim women, they face challenges and obstacles. Only states can solve these challenges and obstacles. One of the tools that states can use to solve these challenges is technological advancements. We might not be able to use the technology to help all of them, since they live in different countries with different traditions and cultures, but overall it can help a lot.

Ms. Nahid Fareed a member of Afghanistan parliament raised her concerns about the Afghan women challenges and obstacles in the areas of economy and politics in Afghanistan and said. Afghan women are very vulnerable in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is the worst country for women. According to the recent findings of a study conducted in 165 countries, Afghanistan is the worst country for women to live. Afghan women face many challenges in Afghanistan; they lack access to opportunities (economic and financial), the Afghani culture and traditions do not allow women to work outside their homes and take part in decisions. Afghan women are only supposed to be housewives and even after the divorce, their children will be taken

away from them. Now, if we compare the current situation with the Taliban regime, there have been many changes in women life, but that is not enough, there is need for more changes to provide a better life for Afghan women.

Ms. Alessandra Fiorentini, a member of School for Advanced Studies in social sciences of France discussed the role of folklore in Islam and said. After I completed my studies in Role about Islam, I decided to travel to Muslim countries, and learn from firsthand experience, for that purpose I travelled to Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Tajikistan, and partially to Uzbekistan. Along my journey, I learned about the contribution and role of women in culture and traditions of these countries. I saw women conveying big ceremonies such as Sufra Abu Fazl, Sufra Bibi Si Shanbi, Sufra Bibi Mushkil Kisha, Sufra Bibi Noor and Bibi Hor. In Tajikistan, I met a number of women who were conducting these ceremonies, they introduced me to other women, and they were all like sisters. We cannot neglect the role of sisterhood in Islam in light of these ceremonies.

Folklore is an approach and way that can affect the mind and it certainly affects those who believe in it. According to Misbah Mahmoud, a Pakistani anthropologist: Culture, politics, economy and technology, they are not here to solve our problems, the solution is in our society and it should be done through a bottom up approach where the folklore comes in.

Ms. Saliha Ben Ali, a researcher in Women without Borders of Belgium talked about the role of women in light of family and said. If we want to fight against the extremism, then we need to enhance our capacity. We must increase awareness in our society. In May 2015, 700 people graduated from the school of mother in Indonesia and in their graduation ceremony, more than 4000 people including children, youth, farmers and religious leaders attended to support the awareness and educational programs in Indonesia.

When mothers are educated, they can better influence the society and they can help us to bring peace and security. In 2014, Women without Borders met many women whose children had joined ISIS and they talked with them about their experiences and listened to them to understand and find the challenges they face as a result of lack of influence on their children and community.

When a mother can help to bring stability in a community, she is actually saving her community, and we have had many examples of mothers' role in France, Belgium, Sweden, Austria and England. In May 2015, after a year of the Mother School program, we decided to establish such schools in Belgium and the government supported our initiative. Mothers are more emotionally connected to their children than anyone else and they can easily identify and understand if their children are vulnerable to danger. In such cases, women can largely contribute and play an important role in saving lives and avoiding violence in society. We must pay attention to the roles of mothers and support them. Mothers must be equipped with skills, to help and support their children for a better world. Mothers can be the best option, which no one ever paid

attention to, and there is an urgent need for changing our worldview about the role of mother in our society. Mothers can make a better and saver world for all of us and we must help them to play their important role in our society.

Panel 3: Islam & the Rest: Confrontation, Misunderstand and Dialogue

Ms. Jyoti Malhotra, Senior Writer, India Today chaired the session

Speakers:

Ambassador Jean- Michel Marlaud, Ambassador of Republic of France to Afghanistan

Dr. Mustafa Turk Zahrani, Director General, Institute for Political and International Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Ali Ameri, Lecturer, Ibni Sina University, Afghanistan

Ambassador Ronald E. Neumann (Ret.) President, American Academy of Diplomacy

Following ambassador Jean- Michel Marlaud, the ambassador of Republic of France to Afghanistan, and Dr. Mustafa Turk Zahrani, director general of Institute for Political and International Studies, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran; Mr. Ali Ameri, a lecturer at Ibni Sina University of Afghanistan, talked about Islam and the Rest: a confrontation, misunderstanding and dialogue and said. The relationship between Islam and other religions have never been constant and same. Sometimes, there have been conflicts and while other times, it have been peaceful. The Middle Ages were the golden time for Islam for the dialogues and debate between civilizations and it has helped Islam to benefit from this interaction and expand the Islamdom to many new countries. We can learn from our history that we can always have a choice to interact with other civilizations and live in peace.

The interactions on that time have helped us a lot and we were able to understand and comprehend far better the religion than today. We have learned about our religion and civilization. We can also include morality and inclusiveness in our dialogues and make it ideal. Establishing an ideal dialogue between civilizations can be one of the best outcomes we have ever achieved.

What we can learn from today's discussion is that it is possible to have an inter civilization dialogue and interact peacefully with other religions. Second, it can help our world to have a peaceful life with diversified ideologies and beliefs. One of the main challenges today faced in Islam is that we have distanced ourselves from knowledge, science and they have been obstacles in our path towards an effective dialogue with other religions and civilizations. As a result, today we have lost many opportunities to interact with other

civilizations and have dialogues. If we do not interact and have dialogue with other civilizations, we will have religious radicalization.

Dr. Mustafa Turk Zahrani, Director General of Institute for Political and International Studies at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran talked about the importance of development of Islamic civilization and said. One of the main paths that we can find peace and solve our political problems is dialogues between civilizations, and it must be within a civilization first. Huntington, a well-known theorist emphasized on dialogues among civilizations and predicted that civilizations will have clashes with each other and what can help us to avoid those clashes is to understand and minimize the conflicts. There are challenges today in Muslim countries, but if we look back and study Islam, there is no problem in Islam, the conflicts and all challenges are because of lack of our understanding about Islam. Islam has been a platform for dialogues and is always open to inter-civilizations dialogues. Now, if we want to have dialogues with other civilizations, first we have to solve our own problems, our internal conflicts and clashes.

Another challenge, which we face today, is because of referencing history with our today situation and lacking adaptation. History as a theoretical framework can help us, but it complicates if we put it forward as the main source. We must be able to interpret better and understand that Islam does not support violence. My recommendation is that we must take effective measures to have dialogues with other civilizations. We must replace military generals and diplomats with cultural and religious scholars, those who understand the issue perfectly. When it comes to national security, it should be given priority to soft politics and dialogues rather than military.

Panel 4: Cultural & Social Dimensions: Media, Education and Law

Mr. Shah Mahmoud Miakhel, Country Director (Afghanistan) United States Institute for peace (USIP), chaired the session

Speakers

Mr. Abdullah Bazkurt, Ankara Bureau Chief, Today's Zaman, Turkey

Mr. Aziz Royesh, President of Marefat High School, Afghanistan

Dr. Kadyer Malikov, Director, Analytical Center for Religion and Law, Kirghizstan

Mr. Shah Mahmoud Miakhel, the Country Director of United States Institute for peace (USIP) in Afghanistan, talked about the good governance in Afghanistan and said. One of the main causes, for most of the challenges in Afghanistan is the inability of establishing effective governance. As far as we are not able to establish good and working governance, development is not feasible. Building public opinions and leading

them towards the national interest is another must for a country to develop, which unfortunately Afghanistan need it more than any other country in the world. To achieve these goals, educational institutions in the country must develop. Another problem in Afghanistan is relying on foreign aids. Afghanistan needs to become economically independent to develop. As far as the country depends on foreign aids, it is difficult to develop. The educational curriculum in the country is very old and ineffective, and it can be a challenge against the country's efforts to achieve their goals.

Mr. Abdullah Bazkurt, the Ankara Bureau Chief of the Today's Zaman in Turkey considered good governance as one of the main principals of development and said. The Educational system and media are tools that can help a country to develop. Media can play an important role in shaping ideas and providing public awareness to people in making good decisions that can support their national interest. Governments and civil society organizations must understand that media can play an important role in good governance and should pay more attention to them. Providing awareness can be an effective approach in reducing destruction, conflicts and wars in a country. Neighboring countries have helped Afghanistan in these areas. Turkey is one of those countries who have helped and aided government of Afghanistan in the areas of providing quality education. There are still gaps and challenges in provision of quality education in Afghanistan, but it does not mean that changes have not taken place. In recent years, Afghanistan has improved a lot in the areas of access to education and quality education. Last decade has been a golden era for Afghanistan's educational system.

Mr. Aziz Royesh, president of Marefat High School in Kabul, Afghanistan raised his concerns about the challenges and obstacles in the educational system of Afghanistan and said. The system of education in Afghanistan is suffering from quality and access. Because of many factors, even within a decade of investment in the educational system of Afghanistan, still there are serious challenges. One of the factors that have hindered the development is the history and tragic events that have had effects on the lives of people in this country and it is not possible to suddenly solve the problems and remove all the challenges and obstacles. Another concerning issue in the educational system of the country is the morality, which has been detached from our educational system. The educational institutions in the country cannot be away from the effects of the political, social and structural dilemma that have been going on for decades. The key to the development of a country is access to and good quality education. If we are missing both of them, then it is difficult for a society to develop. Another problem in the country is that the messages of Islam have not been interpreted very well related education.

Dr. Kadyer Malikov, Director at the Analytical Center for Religion and Law in Kirghizstan talked about the importance of cooperation and collaboration in the areas of economy, politics and security between countries in the region and said. It is the responsibility of the countries in the region to cooperate and collaborate in the

areas of economy; politics and security for development and regional integration, but unfortunately there are serious challenges that do not allow the cooperation. Other obstacles such as corruption, lack of social justice, extremism, discrimination, ethnic conflicts, and conflict on borders and conflict on division of share of water hinder development. Besides all these challenges and obstacles, public do not trust their state and it has resulted in creating new waves of problems for the countries.

In Central Asian Republics, due to lack of Islamic scholars, and good interpretation of the religion, the challenges have increased. Lack of good governance is a trouble making issue in these countries. The bad relationship between Russia and American has worsened the situation in the region. Discrimination in access to justice such as the human rights is another concerning issue. The proxy and soft war between countries in the region have risked the stability of regimes. Many foreign states support the religious extremism in the region and it is forcing threats against the peace and welfare of the countries. If we are supposed to help our countries to develop, then we need to build trust. We must establish fair justice system. We must not discriminate while conducting the law. We must enhance cooperation and cooperation between the countries in the region. All these steps can help us to achieve peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region.

Panel 5: Herat School of Security: Concepts, Practices and Contemporary Relevance

Mr. Reza Mohammadi, AISS Researcher/President of Afghanistan writer's Association, chaired the session

Speakers

Eng. Husain Fakhri, Director, Anti-Corruption Authority/Writer, Afghanistan

Dr. James Caron, Professor, SOAS/University of London

Dr. Salih Mohammad Rasikh, Professor, University of Balkh, Afghanistan

Dr. Sayed Akbar Shah Jafari, Lecturer, Jamia Islamia University, India

Mr. Reza Mohammadi, AISS Researcher and President of Afghanistan writer's Association entitled Herat Security dialogue as an important platform for expert discussions and dialogues on political and security areas and said. Mysticism, Literature and security have been the core focus of our dialogue today and they have well complemented each other for the current situation of our world. In the past, centuries back, scholars have brought these topics and issues together for good managements of states and public. We can

learn a lot about them from what we have inherited as memoirs and history books. Persian literature, poets, and scholars, they all have talked about morals and morality in their poetry. We can see the same efforts in Pashtu literature and in the works of Pashtun Poets. In Turkish language, we do also have many examples of such cases. This means that morality has always been a very important part of our life and our society. Morality and pluralism have been practiced in literature, poetry and other artistic works before and after Islam in this region.

Eng. Husain Fakhri, Director of Anti-Corruption Committee and a writer from Afghanistan talked about the important role of literature in management and political society and said. Literature is important for our society, because it institutionalizes morals and morality in our society. Literature and artistic works can bring peace and harmony. Shah Namah and other great literary works have been source of morality and peace in our society. Literature and artistic works even have been sources of inspiration for military leaders, commanders, politicians and heads of states. Those poets have combatted arrogance and ignorance through their poems. Poems of Hafiz can be a great example of fighting with religious extremism and opening doors for dialogues and negotiations.

Dr. James Caron, professor at SOAS and University of London talked about the literature of the region and said. As a historian and someone who studies in the areas of history and Islam and mysticism, today I saw two very important issues were discussed. First, the dialogue (Herat Security Dialogue) is not just a dialogue for discussing issues concerning religious beliefs and ideologies, but creating a platform for solving the society problem. States have always played the key role in societies and traditions, but if we study history, we can learn that in this region, it has been quite different. In here, in these lands, non-state actors have always played the key role. Sometimes states and government have fought against them and oppressed them, while they have continued their way and approaches through mysticism and Sufism. Sufism in the past was an inner issue, but since in mysticism, pluralism is a central matter, we can bring both of them together and use them as means for bringing peace in our society.

Dr. Salih Mohammad Rasikh, professor at the University of Balkh, Afghanistan said, the literature of this region has a single shape with specific characteristics that differentiate it from other civilizations and cultures. Like Persian language, Turkish language has also many poets and scholars that have largely contributed to the literature of this region. Amir Ali Shir Nawawi is one of the Turkish poets and scholars who have written many books about morals and morality in our society. His skills in many languages and cultures have made him a cross-cultural poet and scholar whose work had

impacts on our political, society and cultural ways of life. The platform where poets and scholars have created through their literary and artistic works can be considered one of the most important gifts to the humanity. Herat as one of the center of literature and poets for thousands of years has served a hub for scholars, writers and poets in the region and even sometimes, it is called the richest city of the Khorasan era empires.

Dr. Sayed Akbar Shah Jafari a lecturer at the Jamia Islamia University of India talked about the literature and literary works in India and said. Literature can be spiritual food for political works, and a good example is the Republic of India. In India, followers of many religions live peacefully. The culture of peace and living with peace has been institutionalized. In India, living together and peaceful has not been easy and inherited. The country has opened her arms for scholars, writers, and poets to come, enrich her civilization, and create social pluralism. In this country, literature and artistic works have played an important role.

Indian mysticism and Islamic Sufism in India have complemented each other and it has happened because of many scholars, writers and poets who traveled, lived and worked in India and created a platform for dialogue. For analyzing challenges today in Islam, we have to look at two things. Islam is shaped from two elements, the body and the soul. If we want to practice Islam, we must have both of them with us. Unfortunately, one of the main causes for the creation of religious extremism is that we have only grabbed the body and left the soul.

Terrorism has nothing to do with Islam. The interpretation that relates terrorism to Islam is a one-sided conclusion. The current challenges and problems we see today in Islam has no roots in Islam. The countries in the region are rich with literature and artistic works and they can have good messages even for non-Muslims, but good literature can only be effective, when it is harmonized with knowledge and science.

Conclusion

More than 68 ambassadors, representatives of states, experts from 22 countries and 70 experts, political, and cultural analysts for two days in Herat city, attended the fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue. In this conference, national, regional and international delegates presented their ideas and thoughts on areas such as moral and political dimensions, state and challenges of Muslim women, Islam and the rest, cultural and social dimensions, and the Herat school of security.

The main theme for the fourth round of Herat Security Dialogue was Islamic Civilization: Stagnation and Renaissance. Participants focused and discussed on issues concerning challenges that Islam faces today because of extremism and violence. Participants counted the economic imbalance in the Islamdom compared to other regions as one of the main challenges because of the failure of dialogues. They suggested if Islamic states want to have effective dialogues, first they must focus on economic growth and development. On the contrary, others opposed the idea and said that Islamic countries are not poor, and they have abundant resources. Lack of effective management and good will are the main reasons for the current situation in Islamic countries.

In this conference, participants also talked about the role of media and education in the society and called upon countries of the region to work honestly and express their commitment for the development of this region. Participants counted media as eyes and ears of society and urged the governments to support and help media to play their crucial role. In this conference, panelists and participants also raised their concerns about the lack of control on Madrasas in Pakistan and their effect on security and stability of the region.

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies thanks and expresses their gratification to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, honorable ambassadors, diplomats, politicians, scholars and government officials attending the sessions, discussing critical issues related to Afghanistan and region and providing suggestions for the enhancement of cooperation between Afghanistan and the countries of the region.

Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

Herat Security Dialogue-IV

2-3 October 2015

Agenda

Thursday October 1

Throughout the Day	Participants' Arrival in Herat
19:00-21:00	Private dinner/free time

Friday October 2

Opening Session

08:30-09:30		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recitation of Holy Koran 2. National Anthem 3. Recitation of Hymns of Khaja Abdullah Ansari 4. Sufi Musical Performance 5. Welcoming remarks by AISS chairman of advisory board, Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta 6. Welcoming remarks by the Governor of Herat 7. Keynote Speaker: H.E Minister Salman Khurshid, former minister of External Affairs of Republic of India
Panel I: Moral & Political Dimensions: Ideas; Institutions; Practices		
09:30-11:00	Moderator	Dr. Mujib Rahimi, Spokesperson to Afghanistan's Chief Executive Officer
	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Rahin, former Minister of Culture and Information, Afghanistan 2. Ambassador Aydin Nurhan, Permanent Representative of Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to Afghanistan 3. Dr. Kamal Helbawy: Member of the national council for Human Rights Vice-President of the Commission session in Egypt 4. Mr. Mohammed Moheq, AISS research fellow/adviser to the Office of the President
11:00-11:30	Tea Break	
Panel II: State & Challenges of Muslim Women		
11:30-13:00	Moderator	Dr. Mariam Safi, Chief Executive, Institute for Policy Research & Development Studies, Afghanistan
	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambassador Fauzia Nasren, Institute for Inclusive Security, Pakistan 2. Ms. Nahid Fareed, Member of Parliament, Afghanistan 3. Ms. Alessandra Fiorentini, Member of School for advanced Studies in the Social Sciences, France/Italy 4. Ms. Saliha Ben Ali, Researcher, Women Without Border, Belgium/Syria
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
Panel III: Islam & the Rest: Confrontation, Misunderstanding, and Dialogue		
14:00-15:30	Moderator	Ms. Jyoti Malhotra Senior Writer, India Today
	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambassador Jean-Michel MARLAUD, Ambassador of Republic of France to Afghanistan 2. Dr. Mustafa Turk Zahrani, Director General, Institute for Political and International Studies of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iran 3. Mr. Ali Ameri, Lecturer, Ibn Sina University, Afghanistan 4. Ambassador Ronald E. Neumann (ret.) President, American Academy of Diplomacy

15:30-16:00	Tea Break	
	Panel IV: Afghanistan's Transformation Decade (2015-2014): Opportunities & Obstacles	
	Moderator	Ambassador Manizha Bakhtari, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Afghanistan
16:00-17:30	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambassador of People's Republic of China to Afghanistan, Ambassador Mr. Deng Xijun 2. Senator Afrasiab Khattak, Pakistan' Awami National Party, Pakistan 3. Tamim Asey, Economic Advisor to the Afghanistan National Security Council 4. General Abdul Hadi Khalid, AISS research fellow/Senior Adviser to Minister of Interior, Afghanistan 5. Dr. Frederic Grare Senior Associate Director, South Asia Program Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, USA
19:00-21:00	Official Reception hosted by Herat's Provincial Council, Venue: Herat Citadel	

Saturday October 3

08:30-09:00	Traditional Sufi Music	
	Panel V: Cultural & Social Dimensions: Media, Education, Law	
	Moderator	Mr. Shah Mahumud Miakhel, Country Director (Afghanistan), United States Institute for Peace (USIP)
9:00 – 10:30	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Abdullah Bozkurt, Ankara Bureau Chief, Today's Zaman, Turkey 2. Mr. Aziz Royesh, President of Marefat High School, Afghanistan 3. Dr. Kadyer Malikov, Director, Analytical Center for Religion & Law, Kirghizstan
10:30-11:00	Tea Break	
	Panel VI: Herat School of Security: Concepts, Practices and Contemporary Relevance	
	Moderator	Mr. Reza Mohammadi, AISS researcher/ President of Afghanistan writers' Association
11:00-12:30	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Sayed Akbar Shah Jafari, Lecturer, Jamia Islamia University, India 2. Eng. Fakhri, Director, Anti-Corruption Authority/Writer, Afghanistan 3. Dr. James Caron, Professor, SOAS/University of London 4. Dr. Salih Mohammad Rasikh, Professor, University of Balkh, Afghanistan
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
	Panel VII: The Way Forward	
	Moderator	Mr. Ashraf Haidari, AISS Research Fellow/Director of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Afghanistan
13:30-15:30	Speakers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Asad Durrani, Former DG, ISI, Pakistan 2. Professor Sattarzada, University Lecturer, Tajikistan 3. Mr. Ibrahim Warsaji, Scholar, Afghanistan
15:30 – 15:35	Note of Thanks: Director of AISS, Dr. Davood Moradian	
15:35-16:00	Sufi Music	
20:00-18:00	Cultural Program	

Annex 2: List of Participants

Name	Designation	Organization
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan		
Adeel, Mohammad Juma	Border Zone Commander, Herat	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Ahmadi Farid, Nahid	Member	Afghanistan Parliament
Ali Zaayi, Kamran	Head	Herat Provincial Council
Amini, Rohullah	Director/ Senior Research Fellow	American Institute of Afghanistan Studies
Amiri, Ali	Lecturer	Ibn Sina University
Asey, Tamim	Advisor	National Security Council
Azam, Farouq	Chair Man	Movement of Peaceful Transformation of Afghanistan
Baheen, Aziza	Activist	Civil Society
Baheen, Sultan Ahmad	Director General of third Political Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Baher, Zemaray	Head of the Electronic ID Card Program	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Bakhtari, Manizha	Former Ambassador	Embassy of Afghanistan in Norway
Baluch Zada, Ajmal	Activist	Civil Society
Bashir, Marya	Former Head	Attorney Office, Herat
Dadfar Spanta, Rangin	Former Advisor	National Security Council
Fakhri, Sayed Ghulam Hussain	Director General	High Office of Anti-Corruption
Farhad, Monir Ahmad	Spokes Person to the Governor	Balkh Province
Fouzi, Habibullah	Head of International Relation Committee	High Peace Council
Ghiyasi, Tooryalai	Director of Cultural Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Haidari, Mohammad Ashraf	Director of Policy and Strategy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hakim, Fahim	Former Commissioner	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
Jamshidi, Mahbooba	Head of Women Affairs, Herat	Ministry of Women Affairs
Kabiri, Nazir	Senior Policy Advisor to the Finance Minister	Ministry of Finance
Kakar, Kawon	Director General	Kakar Advocacy
Khair Andish, Aziza	Activist	Civil Society
Khalid, Abdul Hadi	Senior Advisor to the Minister	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Majidi, Farhad	Member	Afghanistan Parliament
Mia khel, Shah Mahmood	Country Director	United States Institute of Peace
Mohammadi, Reza	President	Afghanistan Writers' Association
Moheq, Mohammad	Poem and Writer	Adviser to the Office of the President
Mostafavi, Mojgan	Deputy Minister of Publications	Ministry of Information and Culture

Mousavi, Sayed Askar	Lecturer	Kabul University
Murtazawi, Sayed Baqer	Public Protection Commander	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Mutahar, Mir Haidar	Editor in Chief	Arman-e Milli Daily
Nawabi, Zaryalai	Former Advisor to the Minister	Ministry of Information and Culture
Negah, Mohammad Yasin	Poem and Writer	Civil Society
Niazi, Rafiullah	Researcher	Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan
Noyan, Abbas	Secretary- General	Right and Justice Party
Nyayesh, Farhad	Mayor	Herat Municipalit
Qattali, Sayed Abdul Wahid	Former Head	Herat Provincial Council
Rafiee, Azizullah	Executive Director	Afghanistan Civil Society Forum
Rahimi, Asif	Governor	Herat Province
Rahimi, Mujib-Ul Rahman	Spokes Person to Afghanistan's Chief Executive Officer	Afghanistan Unity Government
Rahimi, Sardar Mohammad	Advisor to the Vice President of Afghanistan	Afghanistan Unity Government
Rahin, Sayed Makhdom	Former Minister	Ministry of Information and Culture
Rasekh, Saleh Mohammad	Lecturer	Balkh University
Roozi, Abdul Majid	Chief Police of Herat	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Royesh, Aziz	President	Marefat High School
Saafi, Mariam	Chief Executive	Institute for Policy Research and Development Studies
Saber, Abdul Saboor	Head of National Directorate of Security, Herat	Ministry of Interior Affairs
Saeedi, Ahmad	Political Expert	Civil Society
Saihoon, Iran	Officer	Bami Dunya Women & Children Support Organization
Saihoon, Saifuddin	Lecturer	Kabul University
Salik, Yama	Head	Radio Mardum
Sarir, Abdul Saboor	Editor in Chief	The Afghanistan Times
Seraj, Mahbouba	Activist	Civil Society
Shaheer, Mohammad Rafiq	Head	Herat's Council of Experts
Sherjan, Hassina	Founder and CEO	Aid Afghanistan for Education
Spinghar, Moheb	Director of Institute of Diplomacy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tamanna, Faramarz	Director General of Center of Strategic Studies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Wahidi, Fazlullah	Ex-Governor	Herat Province
Warsajee, Mohammad Ibrahim	Scholar	Civil Society
Rahmati, Barakatullah	Deputy Spokesman	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
United States of America		
Grare, Dr. Frederic	Senior Associate Director	Carnegie's South Asia Program
Neumann, Ambassador Ronald	President	American Academy of Diplomacy

Sedney, Dr David	Senior Fellow	Atlantic Council
Felbab-Brown, Dr Vanda	Senior Fellow	Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence
Arsalan, Hamid	Program Manager	National Endowment for Democracy
Kingdom of Belgium		
Bin Ali, Saliha	Researcher	Women Without Border
People's Republic of China		
Xijun, Deng	Ambassador	Embassy of China
Daohao, Mr. Wang	Commercial Counselor	Embassy of China
Pengzhou, Mr. Song	Political Section Chief	Embassy of China
Zhenjie, Mr. LU	Third Secretary	Embassy of China
Arab Republic of Egypt		
Nasr, Mohab	Ambassador	Embassy of Egypt
El Shari, Walid	Consul	Embassy of Egypt
Helbawy, Dr. Kamal	Member/Vice President	National Council for Human Rights/Commission in Egypt
French Republic		
Marlaud, Jean-Michel	Ambassador	Embassy of France
Josso, Guillaume	Political Counselor	Embassy of France
Millet, Colonel Jean-Michel	Defense Attaché	Embassy of France
Leppi, Mr. Stive	Consul	Embassy of France
Fiorentini, Mrs. Alessandra	Member	School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences
Federal Republic of Germany		
Koelbl, Susanne	Foreign Correspondent	der Spiegel
W. Duwaerts, Kristof	Resident Representative	Hanns Seidel Foundation
Republic of India		
Sinha , Amar	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Kabul
Kumar, Mr. Saurabh	Ambassador	Embassy of India In Tehran
Mishra, Amit Kumar	General Consul	Indian Consulate in Herat
Narain, Sujit Kishore	Defense Attaché	Embassy of India
Khurshid, Salman	Former Minister	External Affairs
Srivastava, Raj Kumar	Joint Secretary	National Security Council Secretariat, New Delhi
Kumar, Vijay	Diplomat	Indian Consulate in Herat
Katoch, Gen. P C	Member	USI Council
Malhotra, Jyoti	Senior Writer	India Today
Raghavan, T.C.A	Ambassador	Indian High Commissioner, Islamabad, Pakistan
Shah, Dr. Ali Akbar	Professor	Jamia-e Islamiyah University
Surya, Rekha	Cultural Activist	India

Vohra, Ms. Anchal	Foreign Affair Editor	CNN, IBN
Islamic Republic of Iran		
Afkhami Rashedi, Mahmud	General Consul	Iran Consulate in Herat
Yazdi, Dr. Papoli	Professor	Mashhad University
Zahrani, Dr. Mostafa	Director General	Institute for Political and International Studies of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Burqeei, Seyed Emad	Member	Iranian Music Band
Fallahi Jawad Abadi, Mehran	Member	Iranian Music Band
Hasan Zadeh, Behzad	Member	Iranian Music Band
Kamalian, Suroush	Member	Iranian Music Band
Italian Republic		
Brouche, Dr. Fransico	Professor	University of Rome
Republic of Kazakhstan		
Yessentayev, Arman	Political Officer	Embassy of Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic		
Malikov, Dr. Kadyr	Director	Analytical Center Religion, Law and Politics
Kingdom of Netherlands		
Elp, Ms. Lotte Van	Activist	Big Peace Thinkers
Islamic Republic of Pakistan		
Durani, Gen. Asad	Former Director	Inter-Services Intelligence
Khan, Aziz Ahmad	Former Ambassador	Embassy of Pakistan in United States
Mohammad Arif	General Consul	Pakistan Consulate in Herat
Inamullah	Official	Pakistan Consulate in Herat
Hasan, Raooif	Chief Executive	Regional Peace Institute
Malik, Asif Yasin	Former Defense Secretary	Pakistan Army
Hussain, Dr. Syed Rifaat	Head of Department. Government & Public Policy	National University of Sciences and Technology
Nasreen, Fauzia	Member	Institute for Inclusive Security
Qazi, Ashraf Jehangir	Ambassador	United Nations
Wazir, Mohammad Ayaz	Senior Diplomat (RET)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan
Khattak, Afrasiab	Member	Awami National Party
Akhlaque, Nasim Zehra	Columnist and TV Host	Dunya News
Russian Federation		
Boyko, Dr. Vladimir	Professor	Altai State University
Republic of Tajikistan		
Satar Zada, Abdul Nabi	Lecturer	
Kalandarov, Hokim	Member	Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan
Abdullohi Rahnamo, Hakim	Head of Department of Analyzing and Forecasting of Foreign Policy	Center for Strategic Researches under the President of the Republic

of Tajikistan

Republic of Turkey

Akin, Ali	Ambassador	Embassy of Turkey
Baykara, Mr Koray	First Secretary	Embassy of Turkey
Senyigit, Mr Fatih	Security Chief	Embassy of Turkey
Ünlü, Mr. Hayati	Secretariat	Arab-Turkish Congress of Social Sciences
Yalçinkaya, Alaeddin	Professor	TASAM
Bozkurt, Abdullah	Ankara Bureau Chief	Today's Zaman

Turkmenistan

Ovezov, Hoja Sapargeldievich	General Consul	Turkmen Consulate in Herat
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United Kingdom

Caron, Dr. James	Lecturer	Islamic South Asia Faculty of Language and Culture, SOAS
Clark, Kate	Country Director	Afghanistan Analysts Network

International Organizations

Nurhan, Ambassador Aydin	Permanent Representative to Afghanistan	Organization for Islamic Cooperation
Pupols, Armands	Political Affairs Officer	UNRCCA

Annex 3: Links of the National and International Media covered the conference

- [BCC reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Rahe Frada TV Reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Tolo News reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [1TV Reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Chekad TV reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [8 Sobh reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Shafaqna Reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Ava reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Daily Afghanistan reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Pajhawok reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Payam Aftab reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Bakhtar News reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Jomhor News reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)
- [Eslah News Paper reports on Herat Security Dialogue IV](#)

Annex 4: ACAD-III logo and photos

HSD-IV Logo



Sample of the Conference Photos







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