Summary of Key Discussion:

- Tokyo 2002; Ramped up; Massive conferences; Modest utility; Broad strokes; Ghani was effective with the donors at the time; Because of his WB experience; Pushed; Survival mode; First priority was to get the government up and running; No system; No staff lists; ARTF delivered;

- Canada had a multilateral focus because it had no presence in Afghanistan; Not part of formal structure; Program of humanitarian assistance; Canada PRT discussion; Ambassador was largely focused on it; PRTs were being snapped up; Wanted something significant and strategic; Signature projects; Visibility; Program lines were set; Decisions and factors were Ottawa factors; not local factors; Manley review; Donor decisions were made in silos; but knew what the other donors were doing; Education and Health Sector was focused; Lots of sector work; Good minister relationship;

- Canada coordinated with the US Embassy between 2004 – 2008; 2001 -2002; Small donor appeals; Canada responded; US technical level was fine; Engaged well with AID and DOS; Good cooperation; US system has so many components; Who to coordinate with was an issue;

- UNAMA was a big part of life; Really effective coordination; Formal mechanisms; Hosted lots of meetings; Prepared for Tokyo with other donors; Mutual accountability was always part of the conversation; Not all donors bought in;

- Engaged a lot with the Aid Management Policy; Afghans took it to heart; Director of budget was involved; Framework, but no capacity to see it through; Discussion with donors Zakhilwal was clear; Government tried to enhance the budget;

- Coordination works by having things to rally around; Donor conferences drive actions and engagement; Coordination follows money; Coordinate money and coordinate people; ARTF as a model; Effective behaviors for coordination;

Follow-up:
- None