

# "FINAL NETWORKING EVENT"

**Cairo, Egypt**

**20<sup>th</sup> August 2015**

**Documentation**

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## "FINAL NETWORKING EVENT"

### 1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Empowering regional civil society networks to take an active role in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Southern Mediterranean Region (ENTIRE) is a two year program funded by the European Union's Neighborhood Civil Society Facility. Main objective of the program is to strengthen the role of civil society organizations in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) topics in the Southern Mediterranean region (SMR). ENTIRE works with organizations based in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Syria and Tunisia.

The implementing agencies of the project are the Collective Leadership Institute (CLI), the Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA), the Arab Network for Environment & Development (RAED) and the German Water Partnership (GWP).

Within the project framework several activities were implemented over the past two years including trainings of selected members from ACWUA and RAED networks on the stakeholder dialogues methodology in IWRM. For further information about the project objectives and activities please refer to the following link: <http://entire.collectiveleadership.com/>

The 'Final Networking Event' or multi-stakeholder networking event was one of the milestones within the project framework with the purpose of optimizing best-practice exchange within ACWUA and RAED network members and GWP. This second networking event was planned as the closing event for the Action, in which also next steps for action sustainability should be discussed and agreed on.

The Multi-Stakeholder Event taking place at the Safir Hotel Cairo brought together 45 actors from civil society organizations, public institutions and the private sector from Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco. The participants exchanged best practice examples and identified some possible next steps after the project has ended.

## 2 EVENT PROGRAM AND RESULTS

The networking event was held in the city of Cairo on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2015. The High-level representatives were in attendance at the networking event, with some of them taking part in the morning's programme activities.

Among them were Dr. Emad Adly, General Coordinator of RAED; H.E. Dr. Hussein El-Atfy, Secretary General of the Arab Water Council; Mr. Gamal Gab Allah, Representative of the League of Arab States; Mr. Angel Gutierrez Hidalgo, First Counsellor and Head of Economic Cooperation section of the European Union Delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as representatives of the ENTIRE partners – RAED, ACWUA, GWP and CLI.

All speakers recognized that the current challenges the water sector in the Arab world is currently facing can be better coped when stakeholders collaborate. They were also pleased to learn that the project focused in building capacity on stakeholder collaboration towards improving multi-stakeholder dialogues on IWRM in the Southern Mediterranean Region. The contribution and support of the European Union was also highlighted.

The ENTIRE's closing event offered the space to:

- highlight the contribution made by the four partners regarding the project's objectives;
- report on the project results achieved during the past two years;
- present good practices from the trainees that attended the *Train the Trainer* workshop, as well as to
- outline the way forward.

### Presentations and German best practice examples

After the opening session and the introduction of the workshop agenda, different presentations took place:

- Alejandra Müller (CLI): Report on ENTIRE's achievements
- Dr. Azmi Ghneim (GWP): German Solutions for Water and Wastewater Challenges. Best practices for the ENTIRE Project

### 2.1 What has been achieved?

ENTIRE aims at strengthening the role of civil society organizations in reforms, democratic changes, and sustainable development of the water sector in the Southern Mediterranean region. In order to do so, the development, implementation and institutionalization of participatory mechanisms to successfully involve stakeholders in a fruitful dialogue were set as premise.

The CLI's proven methodology on *stakeholder engagement* and the related tools to *engage relevant key stakeholders in integrated water reforms* were the backbone of the capacity building programme and the mentoring system developed to improve knowledge sharing.

The project has achieved the following so far:

- 3 trainings on 'Stakeholder Dialogues in IWRM' building capacity on stakeholder collaboration of 58 practitioners
- 1 'Train the Trainer' for 27 facilitators who will deliver training programmes based on the Dialogic Change Model (DCM) approach for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder dialogue processes

- 2 regional multi-stakeholder networking events attended by Civil Society Organizations, the Government, donor agencies, experts, and media
- Best practice exchange by making available best practices on IWRM and stakeholder consultation from German experts and from the participants
- Supporting continuous learning through a web-based support platform for alumni of the training programmes and also online tools on stakeholder dialogues for a broader audience
- 4 issues of the electronic newsletter 'Mastering Collaboration in IWRM' disseminated through a distribution list of more than 9,000 recipients worldwide
- Publications and material

## 2.2 German Best Practice Exchange

Dr. Azmi Ghneim, Technical Director of GWP, presented the compilation of GWP's network selected cases that were introduced along the three trainings as German best practice cases, which are:

- Transformation Experience from Leipzig Water and Wastewater Utility by Sachsen Wasser GmbH
- Reduction of Non-Revenue Water by Dorsch Gruppe
- Aqua Republica: Decision Support System for IWRM by DHI-WASY GmbH
- Project Spree 2011: the restoration of the Spree River in Berlin, Germany by Luritec
- The use of solar energy for drinking water pumping and distribution in Berlin by p2m Berlin GmbH

Among the lessons learnt, Dr. Ghneim pointed out that it was possible to identify some commonalities: first, stakeholder dialogue is an important participatory tool for solving water problems in Germany and worldwide; second, raising public awareness is very important to bring the water problem to the political agenda; third, all stakeholders must be included as early as possible in the dialogue process; fourth, the role that media plays should not be neglected; and last, but not least, the dialogue process should be focused on the common goals to achieve the best win-win solutions.

## 3 GOOD PRACTICES DEVELOPED BY OUR ALUMNI

During the 'Train the Trainer' workshop, a small group of trainees got together to prepare a presentation on 'Good Practices in IWRM' using the DCM as a tool to analyze their own practice cases.

The outcomes of the group work were part of the networking event agenda. Six cases were presented, indicating how the initiative was implemented following the four phases of the DCM and the actions taken.

Here are the cases in order of appearance:

1	Traditional Water Harvesting to Improve Community Resilience to Climate Change Case giver: Mr. Ziyad Alawneh, Jordan
2	The Infringement on Drinking Water Canal Case giver: Ms. Nasra Nour Eldin, Egypt
3	Protection of Ouzzane City against Flooding Case giver: Mr. Abdessamad GHACHA, Morocco
4	Down to Earth – the Eco-media Project Case giver: Ms. Wijdan Alsharif, Palestine

5	Water Resources Protection Dialogue Case giver: Mr. Khalil Absi, Jordan
6	Displacement Induced from Climate Change Case giver: Ms. Lialy Mersal, Egypt

### **3.1 Case 1: Traditional water harvesting improves community resilience to climate change in Jordan**

**by Ziyad Alawneh, LHAP**

#### **Background**

- Jordan is scarce in water resources.
- Jordan has explored all its resources and is the phase of demand management.
- Precipitation is getting less and population is on the increase.
- Influxes of refugees is impacting resources adversely.

#### **Challenges**

- Convincing government authorities to consider additional means and techniques such water harvesting.
- Pacifying community worries on ponds and water ablation.

#### **Objectives**

- To convince governmental authorities to consider saving potable resources through additional means.
- Set up successful model examples to convince government authorities to replicate the effect and impact.

#### **PHASE 1**

- inception report.
- Community visits
- Government authorities meetings
- Exploring sites
- Publications production

#### **PHASE 2**

Discuss with the stakeholders the actual plan, clarify the resources, the goals and what we are going to do.

#### **PHASE 3**

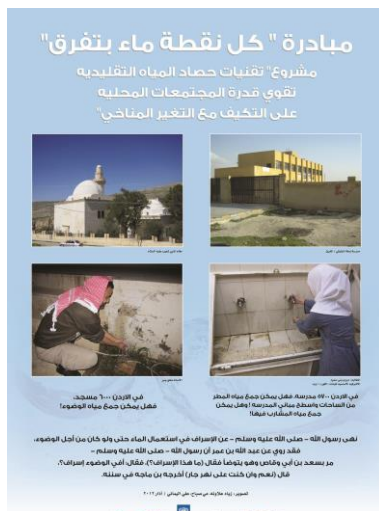
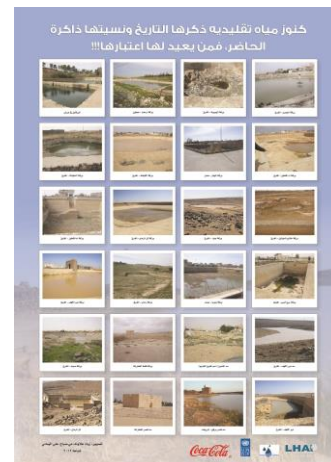
Continuous communication and meetings to ensure transparency and celebrate the results.

#### **PHASE 4**

Hand over ceremonies, MoU, construction models and community gardens advocacy campaigns thru Decision makers, media visits, won of ford, Foundation award

## Project publications and pictures

### EDM initiative in Media



### Handing Over Ceremony of Kofer Awan Girl School



### PROJECT PHOTOS



### 3.2 Case 2: The infringement on drinking water canal

by Nasra Nour elddine, Head of technical support sector, Alexandria Water Company

#### Background and objectives

- Drinking Water Canal is the main source of raw water for five water treatment plants which produce about one million m<sup>3</sup>/ day.
- During the last year the specifications of raw water has been changed .
- Explaining why the change in specifications infect people on the canal establishment of tourist facilities and dumping of waste on both sides of the canal .

#### Objective

Remove the infringements from both sides of the canal

#### Challenges

Difficulties of closing the tourist facilities where they are considered a source of livelihood of their respective owners .

#### Stakeholder involvement

First, Stakeholders needed to be engaged to understand the negative results from infringement of the canal.

Second, a committee was formed from different stakeholder groups:

- ☐ Police of water bodies
- ☐ The Ministry of Environment
- ☐ Ministry of Health
- ☐ Alexandria Governorate
- ☐ Alexandria Water Company

And thus a framework for change through dialogue has been created.

#### Current Results

- 1) All stakeholders agree on goals to prevent infringement on the canal
- 2) Places and facilities of violation were identified, including the people responsible for it.
- 3) It has been a dialogue with the owners of these facilities to strike a deal to prevent the infringement on the canal.
- 4) Regular meetings of all Committee members.
- 5) Develop a plan and give respite to the owners of facilities contrary to correct the situation.
- 6) Determine how to stop the activity facility in the case of non-response.
- 7) Strengthening the agreements and set up a support structure

We presented all operational procedures and the plan to the governor to issue formal decisions of the Committee for the implementation of the agreed plan.

#### How has the Dialogic Change Approach helped?

- Identify and organize the stakeholders relevant for the problem and its solution
- By involving all relevant stakeholders, it was easier to know about the law and find ways to address the problem
- Created a network of people sharing the same problem and finding solutions together (support!)



### 3.3 Case 3: Protection of Ouzzane City against flooding by ABDESSAMAD GHACHA, Morocco

Aim and objectives of the project

Construction of hydraulic structures to protect Ouzzane City against flooding



Stakeholder dialogues

The dialogue was needed to :

- To agree on the technical part of the project
- To identify and convince the various partners
- To establish a financial package for the project
- To draft a cooperation agreement

Most important stakeholders:

- The province of Ouzzane
- Municipality of Ouzzane
- Watershed agency
- National Drinking Water Office
- Ministry of Equipment
- National Promotion Division
- Ministry of the Environment

Results

Agreement on cooperation

- The agreement was formalized by a cooperation agreement
- The agreement :
  - Technical design studies: the watershed agency
  - Project client : The province of Ouezzane
  - Control of work: Hydraulic Department of the Ministry of equipment
  - Project funding: Financial arrangement with the contribution of the stakeholders

- Monitoring and evaluation committee was established and composed from the important stakeholders

The importance of dialogic change model approach

- The DCM allows for result-oriented, structured planning and implementation of stakeholders dialogue in four phases
- We learn from our project that all the phases should be accomplished adequately for best result and good timing

One learning from the case: It is important to go back to the phase 1 to engage more stakeholders

### **3.4 Case 4: Down to Earth - The Eco-media Project by Wijdan Al-Sharif, Center for Environment –Palestine (CEP)**

Background

- Problem: Eco-media does not exist!
- Main Goal: to use media & multimedia as a tool for raising people's environmental awareness in Palestine;
- Importance of Stakeholder Dialogue: driven by the need for awareness tools, cooperation, participation, success stories, funding...etc.
- Most important Stakeholders:
  - (1) Media & Multimedia Students;
  - (2) Colleges & Universities;
  - (3) Environment Quality Authority (EQA);
  - (4) Ministry of Information;
  - (5) Donor;
  - (6) Private sector (CSR).

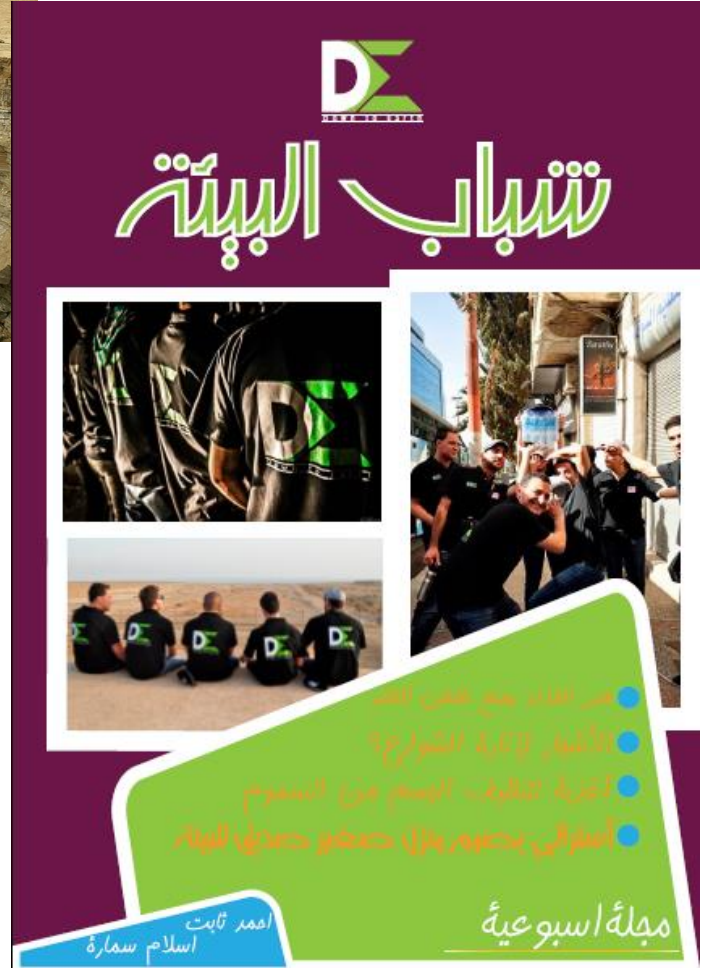
Results & Indicators:

- 80 participant initiatives (animations, TV spots, Radio spots, games, stories,.etc.
- 100 students reached
- 9 Palestinian universities and colleges were represented
- Marking major environmental events (Bazaars & Project exhibitions)
- Official participation and support
- Interest in partnerships (municipalities, PEA, Joint Councils)

DCM Approach

- Helped realizing the importance of involving all stakeholders in the different stages of the project (MOI case);
- Stakeholders Dialogues added more credibility to the project (documentation & implementation);
- More organizations were interested in future cooperation (municipalities & joint councils);
- Recommendation for implementing a second phase of the project was considered by the donors and supported by stakeholders.

## Project publications and pictures







أهلاً وسهلاً بكم  
في المعرض الأول للمشاريع والمبادرات الإعلامية الطلابية  
من خلال مشروع الإعلام والتواصل البيئي

## Down To Earth

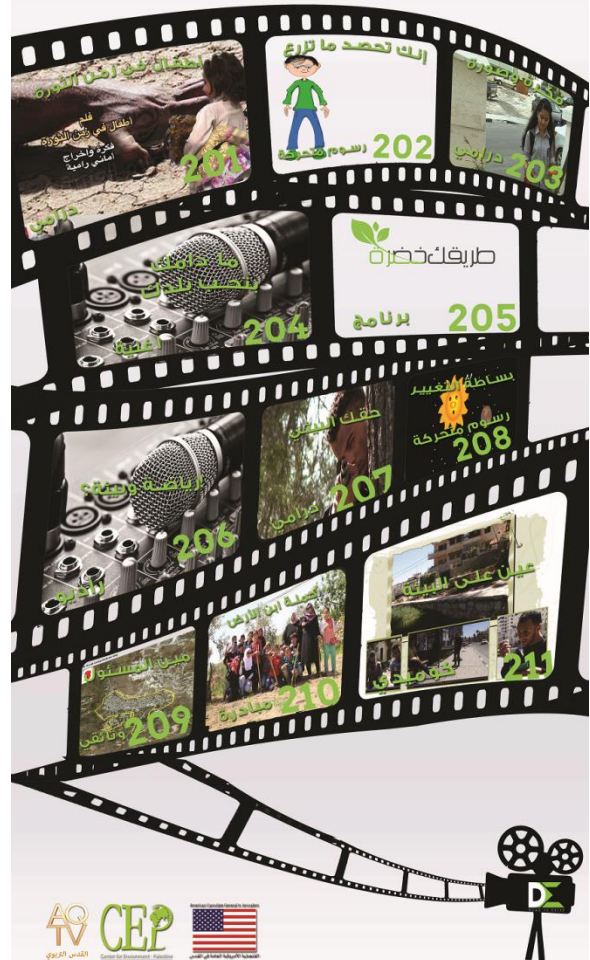


← قاعة رقم 2



أهلاً وسهلاً بكم  
في المعرض الأول للمشاريع والمبادرات الإعلامية الطلابية  
من خلال مشروع الإعلام والتواصل البيئي

## Down To Earth



→ قاعة رقم 1

### 3.5 Case 5: Water Resources Protection Dialogue by Omar Salameh and Khalil Absi, MWI, Jordan

#### Problem

- Ground Aquifers has been over abstracted
- Increase in Water Demand
- Syrian crises (1.5) millions immigrants
- Economical & industrial development
- Social welfare

#### Why there is need of stakeholder Dialogue

- Since water resources is very scarce and limited , its very essential to save water for the future generation.
- To have Conesus of all the relevance parties about the efficient use of water resources
- To facilitate the implementation of the resulted decision with full support of all parties
- To avoid any social resistance for the resulted decision

#### Key stakeholders

- Ministry Of interior & civil defense
- Mass media community
- Local governors
- Mayors
- Farmers or water users
- MWI
- NGOs and CBOs

#### Results

- More than 20,000 illegal networks closed.
- 661 wells shut down
- 1000 case turned to the courts
- 80-100 MCM saved
- Customer's participation & responsibilities towards protection Jordan's water resources increase
- Improvement of water Supply to many areas

#### Phase 1: Exploring and Engaging

- meeting, coordination , preparation and warming up

#### Phase 2: Bulding and formalizing

- inspection, diagnoses, media support, media press repots about the fines and penalties.

#### Phase 3: Implemanting and evaluation

- community leadership, key persons
- targeted campaign
- Post Evaluation

#### Phase 4: Developing further

- sustain the momentum and disseminate the plan to include other areas



### 3.6 Case 6: Displacement induced from Climate Change by Lialy Mersal, RAED, Egypt

#### Background

Bangar El-Sokkar represents the area of a special nature as an irrigated area at the end of El-Nasr Canal and with the growing phenomenon of drought in the Mediterranean basin and in the Arab countries, despite the fact that agriculture in Egypt is depending on irrigated crops, but drought has its reflection on the irrigated agricultural lands beside the rain, and the following-up on the impacts of this phenomenon and land degradation have an important result on the achievement of economic and social stability and achieve sustainable development indicators.

#### Key stakeholders

- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
- Ministry of Environment
- Local farmers
- Ministry of Local Development
- Ministry of Agriculture
- NGOs
- Media
- Experts

#### Current results

- the local community is aware about the Climate Change phenomena.
- To involve journalists in a media policy for the definition of climate change and its impacts and proposed policies to address them in the areas of the study at the national level, and also the meeting gathered a number of the local community representative to reach 97 participants at that day.
- Considered this area as a monitor for this phenomenon "drought and establishing an observatory in Bangar El-Sokkar village.
- Training of cadres from the laboratory climate Agricultural and Agricultural Research Center "section of remote sensing" in order to set up to follow up these phenomena.
- Mapping agricultural drought in Egypt through satellite images and maps of land degradation on the same scale with the preparation of a study to guide "SPEI" Standard

## 4 SETTING THE WAY FORWARD

How does the way forward for IWRM in the Southern Mediterranean region look like after ENTIRE comes to an end?

The participants at the networking event had the chance to interact in small discussion groups. They were requested to identify some activities that they could already support or would like to get supported in order to improve stakeholder collaboration in the region.

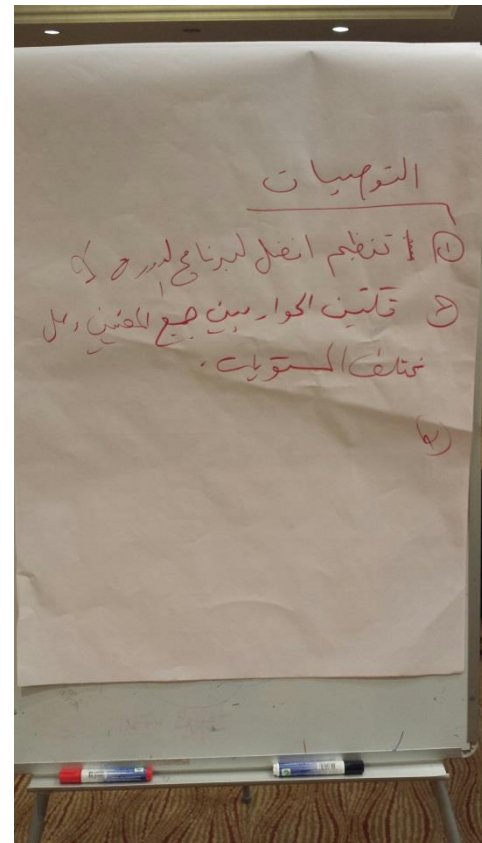
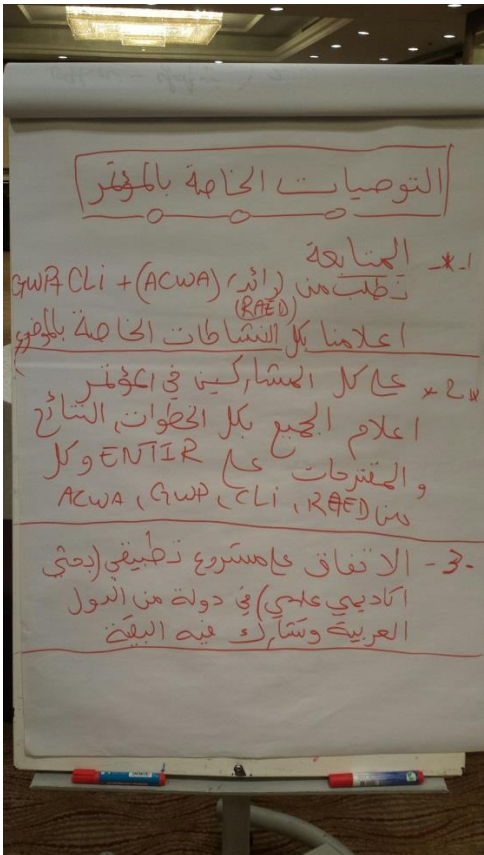
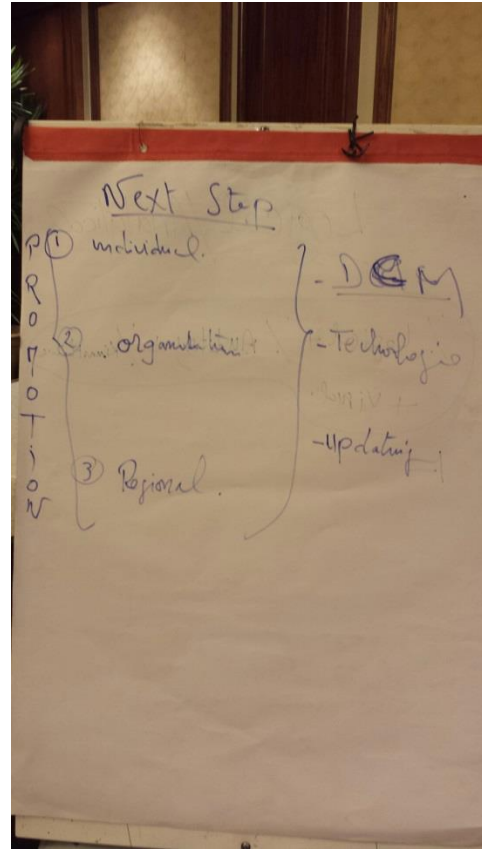
After an intense discussion and exchange, the three groups agreed on the following:

- They found the application of the DCM in their contexts feasible; therefore, an agreement to adopt the new knowledge, information and its application within their organizations was reached.
- There was an emphasis put on the importance of collaboration between RAED's, ACWUA's, GWP's and CLI's networks. In this regard, participants then encouraged their peers to apply the valuable tools learnt in the framework of ENTIRE, and to take action towards pushing forward their change processes.

- A regular flow of information as a means to share with each other the 'next steps', progress on results and follow up on recommendations proposed after the ENTIRE project term was seen as an important step that was undertaken by the participants. Added to this, social media was added as yet another instrument to staying connected to exchanging information and fostering future collaboration.
- A collaborative research project was suggested to take place in one of the participants' countries. The framework should still be discussed.

The field visit and cases provided and presented during the training workshops have proven to be a valuable means of exchange and a source of inspiration to continue pushing the participants' different initiatives forward. It is therefore encouraged that this practice is kept alive and to continue driving interchange of good practices between peers and the presentation of more from the region.







## 5 AGENDA

### FINAL NETWORKING EVENT AGENDA

#### Empowering regional civil society networks to take an active role in integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Southern Mediterranean Region (ENTIRE)

**Venue:** Safir Hotel Cairo, Egypt

**Date:** Thursday August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Time	Program
9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Welcome coffee
9:30 - 9:35 a.m.	Welcoming by the Arab Network for Environment & Development (RAED) Mr. Essam Nada, Executive Director
9:35 – 9:55 a.m.	Opening remarks by the ENTIRE partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA) Mr. Omar Salameh</li> <li>• German Water Partnership (GWP) Dr. Azmi Ghneim</li> <li>• Collective Leadership Institute (CLI) Ms. Kristiane Schaefer</li> </ul>
9:55 – 10:05 a.m.	Opening speech by the General Coordinator of RAED Dr. Emad Adly
10:05 – 10:15 a.m.	Speech by the Representative of the League of Arab States Mr. Gamal Gab Allah
10:15 – 10:25 a.m.	Speech by the First Counsellor and Head of Economic Reform section of the Delegation of the European Union to Egypt Mr. Angel Gutierrez Hidalgo
10:25 – 10:45 a.m.	Presentation of ENTIRE: Objectives and Results Ms. Alejandra Müller, ENTIRE Project Manager
10:45 – 11:15 a.m.	Coffee break
11:15 – 11:40 a.m.	Presentation of GWP best practices Compilation of lessons learnt from cases presented by experts during the three trainings on 'Working with Stakeholder Dialogues in IWRM' by Dr. Azmi Ghneim, Technical Director
11:40 – 12:40 p.m.	Presentation of alumni cases applying the Dialogic Change Model
12:40 – 1:10 p.m.	The way forward: leveraging collective intelligence
1:10 – 1:15 p.m.	Closing remarks by Mr. Essam Nada
1:15 – 2:30 p.m.	Networking lunch

# 6 ATTENDEES' LIST

## Final Networking Event "ENTIRE" 20 August 2015, Cairo, Egypt

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16.				
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Final Networking Event  
"ENTIRE"  
20 August 2015, Cairo, Egypt

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Final Networking Event  
 "ENTIRE"  
 20 August 2015, Cairo, Egypt

	Name	Organization / Country	Tele.	Email
1.	محمد عبد الله	مركز البحوث والتنمية	0100000000	
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Final Networking Event  
"ENTIRE"  
20 August 2015, Cairo, Egypt

	Name	Organization / Country	Tele.	Email
1.	أحمد محمد مصطفى الخردار	الطود - كوم حمارة		٠١٠٠٧٢٤٤٨٦٧
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## 7 FACILITATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The event was facilitated by Dr. Emad Adly, General Coordinator of RAED; Mr. Essam Nada, Executive Director of RAED, and Mr. Andrew Aitken, Facilitator and Trainer of CLI.

The **Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)**, established in 1990 during the preparations for the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro, is a regional network with members from over 250 environmental NGOs from Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Under the RAED umbrella, members implement successful projects in the Arab region on issues related to solid waste recycling, water conservation, renewable energy, and protection of endangered species.

The **Collective Leadership Institute (CLI)** is an internationally operating non-profit organization based in Germany and South Africa, founded in 2005. It is an independent initiative supporting stakeholders from civil society, the private and public sector in creating and implementing collaborative change initiatives for innovative and sustainable solutions to global and local challenges.

**Acknowledgements:** We would like to say thank you to all involved members of ACWUA, RAED and other organizations who have contributed through their input and comments on the success of the event.

### CONTACT

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