



The Nature & Water Knowledge Sharing Forum

Final Proceedings



THE REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK ON WATER - RKNOW



Acknowledgments

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The Nature and Water Knowledge Sharing Forum was made possible through the Regional Knowledge Network on Water (R-KNOW) and its partners in the MENA region. The Regional Knowledge Network on Systemic Approaches to Water Resources Management project (which is now called the R-KNOW project), is a 3 year regional project funded by the European Union. The project aspires to create a Regional Knowledge Network on Water that will assist in strengthening the application of systematic approaches to water management in 5 countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Morocco and Egypt). RKNOW is structured around the following thematic areas:

- Water Governance.
- Water, Food and Energy.
- Sustainable Water Technologies.
- Water and Climate Change.

The forum was organized and sponsored by The Regional Knowledge Network on Water (RKNOW) funded by the European Union, the (Nurturing NGO Capacity to Engage in Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Mediterranean) Project funded by the MAVA foundation and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Regional Office for West Asia.

We would like to thank H.E. Dr. Hossam Moghazy, Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation in Egypt, all session moderators, IUCN members, RKNOW partners for making this forum possible.

R-KNOW partnership

- International Union Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Global Water Programme – Switzerland and the Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) – Jordan
- EMWIS Technical Unit (Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the know-how in the Water sector) - France
- Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) – Egypt
- Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development (PHG) – Palestine
- University Abdelmalek Essaâdi of Tetouan - Tangier Morocco
- Arab Women Organization of Jordan – Jordan
- Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon - Lebanon

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"This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Regional Knowledge Network on Water (R-KNOW) and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union."

Overview of the Forum



Current and past approaches of water resources management (WRM) have proven inadequate for the global water challenges. These approaches are mostly sectorial management, where each sector (domestic use, agriculture, industry, environmental protection, etc.) has been managed separately, with limited coordination between sectors. This approach leads to fragmented and uncoordinated development of water resources. Water is by nature a flowing resource, which crosses sector boundaries. Many uses of water have spillover effects on other uses, and water development projects have unintended social and environmental consequences.

Many accumulative experiences have been implemented all around the world; specific examples exist in the Arab region for the best water management. These experiences and knowledge are not well known by others in the world and even in the region. RKNOW partners have therefore launched the regional initiative on Systemic Approaches to Water Resources Management to collect and share these experiences and knowledge.

The Workshop was organized jointly between;

Regional Knowledge Network on Systemic Approaches to Water Resources Management (RKNOW) is a regional project funded by the European Union for a period of three years. The project aspires to create a Regional Knowledge Network on Water that will assist in strengthening the application of systematic approaches to water management and governance in five countries

(Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Morocco and Egypt). It also aims to influence policy and decision-making processes as means to enhance good governance in the water sector.

Nurturing NGO Capacity to Engage in Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Mediterranean, it is a three year project that aims to increased capacity of conservation communities in Jordan, Lebanon, the OPT and Syria for effective and concerted conservation action , it is funded by MAVA foundation with focus on building the technical capacity for biodiversity conservation and advocacy/networking capability.

The overall objective of the workshop is to promote systemic approaches to integrated water resource management (water governance) and disseminate knowledge, lessons learnt and experience driven by the engaged partners/ stakeholders.

With specific focus on:

- Bring in experience from the region to identify the challenge issues in the region in water management
- Drive further stakeholder engagement, capacity building and knowledge sharing in water management and conservation of nature
- Identify priorities of the Region in water management and to align a number of initiatives in the region with each other
- Share best practices in water governance, climate change, water technologies, energy nexus in the region and water integrity.
- Enhance networking and exchange between different organizations

Expected Outputs

- 1) Agreement on outlines of regional water /climate change and conservation of nature strategies and action plan.
- 2) Exchange knowledge and information about water governance, climate change and nature conservation
- 3) Provide knowledge to the participants on the four thematic areas, water integrity and water governance on ground water .

Thematic Areas

The knowledge sharing database is at its peak, this forum has helped seed new innovative ideas within the themes further acknowledging the fact that there are more topics and subthemes that compliment a larger scale. RKNOW provides examples to showcase how we can promote new ideas and ways forward that are not only comprehensive or exclusive to the four thematic areas, therefore, we welcome and encourage new innovative ideas and knowledge participation in the future. The forum has discussed the above four thematic areas over four sessions as following:

1. Water Governance and Policy Influencing Session



Water is one of the most serious sustainability challenges facing the planet. The water crisis is a result of failures in water governance which ultimately leads to failure in economic and social development, political instability and ecosystem integrity.

Water governance relates to the range of political, social, economic and environmental systems that control decision-making and are put in place to develop and manage water resources and the delivery of water services at different levels of society. Water governance is much more about the way in which decisions are made (i.e. how, by whom, and under what conditions decisions are made) than the decisions themselves. Therefore, it is expressed in terms of *transparency, accountability and information sharing*.

Tackling the challenges of water governance requires a coordinated effort among policy makers and stakeholders. In specific, those who play a role in, and those who are affected, must take actions to improve the water sector.

Good governance is a means to an end. It delivers beneficial outcomes for society, the economy and the environment. Good governance practices allow responding to the problems of today with policies that are consistent with the long term goals. Thus, an effective governance system is a

mechanism to manage water in a sustainable, integrated and inclusive manner that will help tackle water challenges and make political will effective on ground.

Outcomes and key messages of the session:

Specific key areas where discussed during the forum, which include Water integrity, ground water governance, case studies and challenges in the region.

Much is being done to promote water integrity and anti-corruption measures in the Middle East. Principles indicated that water is a mechanism for peace and positive interactions between nations. Current initiatives in MENA, indicate that the region faces significant Water Integrity risks at multiple levels. It is therefore thought that improving and prioritizing this issue will help the MENA region reach better water governance goals in the future.

Groundwater abstraction has clearly shown to have increased significantly in the region over the last 40 years - mostly at the hands of private corporation which have only benefited a few. There are global frameworks promoting groundwater governance comprising of collective actions to manage groundwater resources. A global diagnostic was developed highlighting inadequate leadership, limited awareness, no measurement of resources, lacking legal systems, insufficient stakeholder engagement. The overall vision and goal is to work more on governing ground water abstraction and that by 2030 groundwater governance in the MENA region can become a reality.

Water governance in the MENA region can only be achieved with building awareness, increasing capacity building, reforming governance by better updated policies and developing strategies. It is also important to mention, that nothing can be possible without a bottom up approach, increasing stakeholder engagement and using a participatory approach. It is also of utmost significance, to target women. Mainstreaming gender should be a priority in wanting to increase water governance. Capacity building programs targeting women in local communities have proven to increase governance on the ground in multiple countries.

Challenges facing the application of good water governance in MENA region:

1. Political and institutional frameworks
 - Lack of accountability of all stakeholders
 - Overlapping of responsibility and defragmentation of priorities
 - Lack of political will
2. Financial Limitations
 - Low capacities
 - Low investments in human capital and capacity building
3. Environmental and Geographical challenges
 - Water scarcity
 - Lower climate change resilience capabilities
 - Political insecurity and priorities

2. Water and Climate Change Session



Climate change effects have been globally recognized, with increasing temperatures leading to even higher evapotranspiration, which increases pressure on water resources. It is clear that already scarce water resources are under threat; with more than half of the Arab world using ground water as a main water resource, much should be done to help conserve it, manage it and further increase water governance.

Session Objective:

This session has addressed climate change issues related to water management in the Arab Region by focusing on the importance of capacity building based on the accumulative experiences of RKNOW partnership and other regional initiatives and stressing its utility to improve local coalitions for IWRM. The objective was to discuss the applicability of approaches and other experiences to sustain the "Groundwater Contract" process as a case study of local coalition for IWRM of aquifer systems. Groundwater Contract represent an important solution that seeks to place water management in the heart of policy responses to groundwater resources depletion and degradation. It seeks to combine the various actors in the water community and promote an integrated policy on groundwater management and climate change.

Outcomes and key messages of the session:

Challenges that affect different sectors in climate change include data sharing and availability (socio economic data, economic aspects of climate change), coordination and stakeholder

engagement and the need for a shift in attitude by water managers to better respond to uncertainty.

Therefore, The Participatory approach is key in building self-organization as a component to increase resilience towards climate change and is suitable to improve ground water governance. Good ground water management can also be achieved by defining the rights and obligations of the local community, legitimizing law enforcement, involving political institutions as part of stakeholder engagement.

Different tools used such as those from the [SEARCHⁱ](#) approach only provide guidance and recommendations to properly adapt to climate change (CC) and increase CC resilience on the ground. RKNOW helps to further apply this guidance through sharing practical examples of positive applications of the tools. In other words, RKNOW provides the tools themselves and how well they can be applied.

Challenges to reach climate change resilience within local communities

- Legal and institutional
 - Weak law enforcement
 - updating current water policies
- Social acceptance about certain behavior change
 - Lack of incentives towards change
 - Low capacity building capabilities
 - Low knowledge levels of end users
 - Low Awareness

3. Innovation and Sustainable Technologies Session



Sustainable technology has been defined as technology that provides for our current needs without sacrificing the ability of future populations to sustain themselves.

Session objective:

This session was set to identify innovative technologies that are best able to address local problems and meet needs while contributing to the improvement of overall social, economic and environmental conditions in the target area.

Specific criteria set for innovative technologies are used to be able to qualify in certain areas and in the MENA region. Technologies should have the ability to sustainably be adapted to local conditions, can be easily operated and maintained; above all have low cost and is therefore affordable by end-users. Technologies used in the MENA region should also be culturally and socially acceptable and applicable for high potential scaling up. It's also important to mention that it should also follow new low carbon and low energy global trends.

Outcomes and key messages of the session :

Sustainable technologies should be applied in specific locations according to need and context. This can be done through pilot projects that will test the technology on the ground with all relevant actors while ensuring that an adequate evaluation methodology is also in place. Different technologies can work on multiple sectors; waste management, water treatment, energy and more. However, one of the main issues with using desalination technologies; is waste. It is important to look at technologies that minimize or eliminate waste by combining uses for water with different levels of salinity for example. In addition to solar energy and water

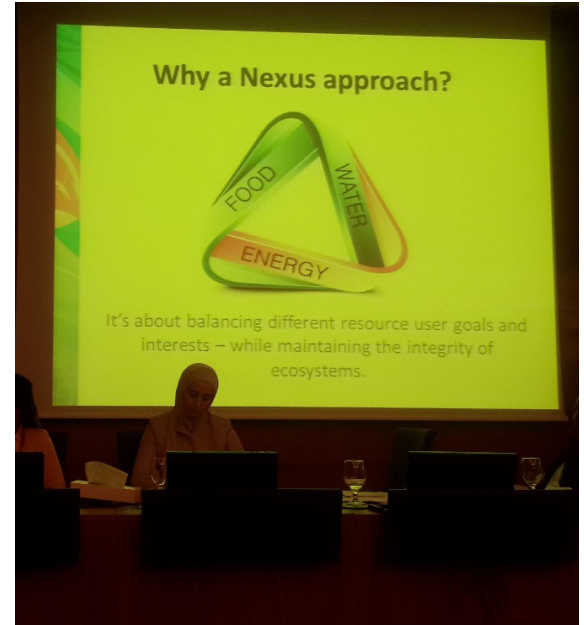
treatment technologies, GIS and remotes sensing for improved watershed and irrigation management should be investigated.

Different ways can be found to help in tackling challenges and obstacles to the application of sustainable and innovative technologies. It is clear that much should be done on monitoring and evaluation of new technological advances, following a multi stakeholder engagement process to help local community adapt and increase their capacities towards using this technology.

Challenges facing the application of sustainable and innovative technologies:

1. Institutional Challenges:
 - Lack of funding
 - Overlapping of roles and responsibilities
 - Projects are based on donor international needs and are not catered for local needs
 - Lack of long term sustainability planning
 - Corruption
2. Legal challenges:
 - Little to no regulations found to be implemented
 - Top-down decision making (little to no stakeholder engagement)
 - Lack of accountability and transparency
3. Cultural & Social Economic challenges:
 - Resistance to change when new technological advances come in
 - Political instability in the MENA region
 - Lack awareness and capacity for end-users
 - Most of the technologies are expensive
4. Environmental and Technical challenges
 - little mapping done in the region for vulnerable areas
 - little to noEIAs made for implemented projects
 - little to no experience in new technological advances
 - lack of evaluation and monitoring of new technologies
 - lack of operational maintenance

4. Water, Food and Energy Nexus Session



The Water, Food and Energy (WFE) Nexus framework aims to illustrate and identify the interactions and connections between these three resources and how they are linked. The synergies and tradeoffs that arise from the way they are managed, and the potential areas of conflict to support decision makers in promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction policies. The interrelatedness of the WFE nexus sectors should be used as an opportunity to tackle development issues with a multi-sectorial approach. The framework for action introduces areas that must be taken into account when developing projects using a nexus approach: governance, sectorial policies, financial instruments, industrial development and innovation technology, and environmental assessment. Within these areas, participatory approaches and knowledge sharing are emphasized.

Session Objective:

It is important to highlight the Nexus approaches for supporting the decision making and planning processes regarding the nexus and policy coherence, identifying the challenges and highlighting case studies. This paves the way to attaining the objectives of sustainable development, equitable utilization, poverty reduction, and resilience of social and ecological systems.

Outcomes and key messages of the session :

Challenges facing the WFE nexus in the MENA region include few synergies between sectors and stakeholders on all levels, limited understanding towards the benefits of the nexus approach, incoherent strategies across the three sectors and finally little experience on the ground when it comes to pilot projects.

Food security is one of the most important issues to be discussed in connection to water governance needs for the nexus. Much should be done over the different synergies and conflicts risen in the agricultural sector and tackle the major issue of waste in food production and consumption. It was also highlighted that we need more nutrient rich food rather than just food.

It has been evident that solar energy is an untapped resource in this case, with increasing agricultural needs in the Mediterranean in terms of water pumping for example, much work will be done on smart energy approaches.

The Water, food and energy Nexus framework includes stressors and fields of action for policy coherence. The nexus approach can be achieved through national dialogues, consultation, local actions and research and development. The nexus can act as a tool to deal with interconnectedness, a tool for decision making. However, moving forward with partnership initiatives need further capacity building activities with institutions.

The nexus is highly affected by population growth and climate change. It is therefore very important to make sure that the welfare of the locals are taken into consideration. Climate change clearly affects all three sectors and therefore acts as a huge contributor for economic burdens. Much effort should be done to use the nexus as a tool to contribute in Energy and Food security efficiency and not only as an increasing water governance tool.

Building Understanding and Moving to Influencing Policies

- **Communication:**
Raise awareness, Establish advocacy campaigns, Adopt participatory approach, multi-sector policy dialogue, lobbying parliamentarians and officials
- **Technical:**
Highlight benefits of nexus approach (economic), Develop case studies, further collection of data, analysts, research
- **Organizational:**
Identify clear roles and responsibilities of involved entities, Develop action plan

Challenges for the application of WFE Nexus in the region

- Mindset of policy makers and lack of political will
- Lack of synergies between different stakeholders
- Lack of practical understanding of the nexus approach
- subsidization programs are an obstacle to conservation and the efficient use of water and energy
- Lack of a comprehensive strategy for the three sectors (water ,food and energy) - intersectional dialogue
- Top-down approach of management
- Lack of pilot projects - something tangible to base analysis on
- Mismanagement of existing resources

The R-KNOW partnership can be seen as a future outlook for improving water governance, water ,food and energy nexus, Climate Change Resilience and innovative water technologies, the following initiatives can therefore compliment and further add expertise.

Regional Initiatives:

- [South-South and Triangular Cooperation](#): South-South Cooperation is the mutual sharing and exchange of development solutions -knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology and resources; between and among countries in the global South. Triangular Cooperation involves partnerships between two or more developing countries along with a third partner, typically a traditional resource partner and/or multilateral organization.
- [The Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network](#): The Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network (AWARENET) is an independent, impartial regional network of training and research institutes, NGOs, government authorities and experts in the field of water engaged in the development and delivery of capacity building programs and resource material on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) policies and practices for the Arab region.
- [Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector](#): EMWIS is an initiative of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It provides a strategic tool for exchanging information and knowledge in the water sector between and within the Euro Mediterranean partnership countries.
- [The Water Integrity Network](#): The Water Integrity Network (WIN) is a network of organizations and individuals promoting water integrity to reduce corruption and improve water sector performance.
- [Sustainable Water Integrated Management](#): Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM) is a Regional Technical Assistance Programme launched by the European Commission to contribute to the extensive dissemination and effective implementation of sustainable water management policies and practices in the Southern Mediterranean Region.
- [Water DROP](#): Water DROP aims at developing an integrated Water Resources Management approach that will co-ordinate water cycle management across sectors with the enforcement of multi-stakeholder partnerships (public and private actors) to put in place the sharing of an innovative water management approach at the Mediterranean Basin level.
- [Strategic Foresight Group \(SFG\) - Blue Peace](#): Trans-boundary water security issues addressed at a global level and in hydro-political regions of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. SFG has developed the Blue Peace approach that transforms trans-boundary water into an instrument for cooperation, with collaborative and sustainable strategies shared by riparian countries.

- [Million Tree Campaign](#)

Within the Second MTC, APN collaborated with the Palestinian Agricultural Farmers Union on the Seedlings of the Nation (Ashtal al Watan) project that is funded by the Welfare Association, APN launched the project on the 27th of December in 2013 by cultivating 300 olive trees in the territory belonging to more than 25 families in the town of Makhrou.

- [Developing Hydroponics to Access International Markets](#)

ACDI/VOCA implemented a five-year, \$22 million high-value agriculture program in Lebanon. The Developing Horticulture to Access Impactful Markets (DHAIM) project strengthened the technical capacity of Lebanon's agricultural value chain actors, including the private sector, foundations, the regional chambers of commerce, and other partners to aid economic growth.

- [Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean \(GWP-Med\)](#)

GWP-Med, established in 2002, is the Mediterranean partnership of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). Aiming for a water-secured Mediterranean, GWP-Med promotes action, demo application and knowledge exchange on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and sustainable use of water resources. Working at different levels -regional, national, local and transboundary- it provides technical support to policy making, facilitates dialogue on water security and IWRM issues and, implements demonstration actions. GWP-Med facilitates a multi-stakeholder platform bringing together 10 major regional networks of different water disciplines, including government, river basins, local authorities, professionals, NGOs, research institutes, and over 80 other institutions and organisations from both EU and non-EU countries. The GWP-Med Secretariat extends its human resources in Athens, Beirut and Tunis. More information is available at www.gwpmed.org, www.facebook.com/GWPMed

- [Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector project](#)

Labelled in 2012 by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), this regional Project is a joint undertaking of the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It aims to diagnose key governance bottlenecks to the sustainable financing of the water sector, including through private sector participation, and to support the development of consensual action plans based on international good practices. Strategic partnerships with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the FEMIP Trust Fund (FTF) of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the GEF – UNEP/MAP MedPartnership programme and the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI) have been instrumental in setting the project under effective implementation.

ⁱ **Social, Ecological and Agricultural Resilience in the Face of Climate Change Project (SEARCH)** is a three years regional project worked in five countries in MENA . SEARCH has developed and piloted a resilience framework for adaptation to climate change through local action planning and testing of interventions designed to increase climate change resilience and adaptation.

Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday , 12 th May		
Time	Topic	Who
09:00 – 10:00	Opening	
	Opening Speech and RKNOW introduction	Eng. Mufleh Abbadi
	Speech from Arab Water Council	H.E Dr. Hussein El Atfy, Executive Director of the Arab Water Council
	Speech from EU delegation	Mr. Janis Aizsalniek, EU
	Speech by H.E Minister of Jordan Ministry of Environment	H.E Mr. Taher Shakhshir, Minister of Environment, Jordan
	Speech by H.E Minister of Egypt Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	H.E. Dr. Hossam Moghazy, Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation
	MAVA introduction	Mr. Ziad Samaha
	RKNOW Knowledge sharing methods	Dr. Jauad Al Kharraz Ms. Lara Nassar
	Scaling up strategies in integrated water management (IWM)	IUCN - Global Water Programme
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 – 11:30	Session 1: (Water Governance and Policy influencing)	Moderated by: Ms. Anthi Brouma

	Water Integrity in water governance MENA region Water integrity within the wider UfM environment and water portfolio - policy and project developments	Ms. Alice Jaraiseh, SIWI Mr. Mohammed Elrazzaz (UfM Secretariat)
	Water Governance on Ground water	Dr. Ralf Klingbeil, UN-ESCWA
	Case study: Local actions to achieve good water governance in Lebanon	Ms. Tala Moukaddem, SPNL
	High land forum : Case from Jordan	GIZ and MOWI
	Wise water women : Case from Jordan	Mr. Muttasim Al Hayari, JOHUD
	Q&A	
	Break	
11:30 – 12:30	Group work and round table	
12:30 – 01:00	Group Work Presentation & Discussion	
01:00 – 02:00	Lunch	
	Session 2: (Climate change and groundwater management)	Moderated by: Dr. Hammoui
02:00 – 03:00	Capacity building on climate change: 4C project in Morocco	Dr. Khalid Tamsamani, MoE Morocco
	Climate resilience approach (SEARCH tool kit)	Dr. Ayman Rabi, PHG Palestine
	Climate change impact on groundwater resources in Oasis systems	Dr. Mohamed Messouli, C.A. Marrakech University
	Groundwater Contract in Morocco	Dr. Salaheddine Dahbi, MoW Morocco
	Groundwater Contract from SEARCH' Resilience Approach	Dr. Lahcen Taiqui, A.E. Tetouan University
	Break	
03:00 – 04:00	Group work and round table	
04:00 – 04:30	Group Work Presentation & Discussion	

DAY 2: Wednesday , 13th May		
Time	Topic	Who
09:00 – 10:00	Water ,food security and Energy Nexus session	Moderator : Dr. Amani Alfarra
	Introduction to WEF Nexus Approach; A way forward to Sustainable Development	Dr. Amr Abdel Mageed
	Water Energy and Food Nexus in the Arab Region	Dr. Hammou Lamrani
	The water-food-energy nexus in the context of climate change	Dr. Mohammad Abd-Rabo
	In the context of crisis and change: Governing the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in the Jordan River Basin"	Dr. Amani Alfarra
	Water ,food and energy nexus at household levels : Case study Jabal Al Nadeef -Jordan	Ms. Maha Zoubi
	Water, Energy, Food Nexus: Leading strategies & MENA realities	Ms. Afef Tlili
10:00 – 10:30	Discussion	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:30	Group Work Presentation & Discussion	
12:30 – 01:30	Lunch	
01:30 – 02:30	Session 2: Innovation and Technologies	Moderated by: Dr. Ayman Rabi

	Presentation: Experienced Sustainable and innovative Technologies/ Palestinian Hydrology Group	Mr. Sayel Weshahi
	Presentation: Desalination technologies in Jordan Valley	Mr. Isamm Nofal
	Presentation: The technology of real time monitoring for water resources	Mr. Omar Zayed
	Presentation: Best available technologies for environment and water management two study cases: Netherlands and Tunisia	Ms. Afef Tlili
	ACCBAT - Adaptation to Climate Change through Improved Water Demand Management in Irrigated Agriculture by Introduction of New Technologies and Best Agricultural Practices	Mr. Berardo Da Schio, ENSIAP
	Q&A	
	Break	
02:30 – 03:30	Group work and round table	
03:30 – 04:30	Group Work Presentation & Discussion	
04:30 – 05:00	Wrap up and conclusion	

The Nature & Water Knowledge Sharing Forum
Participants
12-14 May, 2015
Sharm El Sheikh – Egypt

No	Name	Country	Organization
1	Mahnaz Kadhemi	Bahrain	Bahrain Women Association for Human Development (BWA)
2	Mohamed Baqer Awal	Bahrain	Al Wasat News
3	Maha Al-Zu'bi	Canada	Energy and Environmental Systems Specialization
4	Mohammed AbdRabo	Egypt	GIZ
5	Khaled Allam	Egypt	Consultant
6	Ossama Salem	Egypt	Capacity Building International
7	Dr. Abdel Hamid	Egypt	FAO
8	Amr Abdel Mageed	Egypt	CEDARE
9	Ayman Ibrahim	Egypt	Telemetry MWRI
10	Galal Marzouk	Egypt	CEDARE
11	Hammou Lamrani	Egypt	GIZ
12	Hussein El-Atfy	Egypt	Executive Director of the Arab Water Council
13	Mohamed Draz	Egypt	Ministry of Agriculture
14	Mohamed Rami Mahmoud	Egypt	Assistant Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation
15	Essam Nada	Egypt	Executive Director, RAED
16	Jawad El Kharraz	France	EMWIS, Technical Unit
17	Eric MINO	France	SEMIDE / EMWIS

18	Anthi Brouma	Greece	Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med
19	Khadija Catherine Razavi	Iran	Centre for Sustainable Development
20	Jinan Qasim Hashim	Iraq	Ministry of Environment
21	Ramadhan Al-Sulaivany	Iraq	University of Duhok
22	Sameer Al-Juboori	Iraq	Kirkuk Technical College, North Technical University
23	Dr. Faiq Younis Al-Mansory	Iraq / Basra	Marine Science Center
24	Muttasim Al-Hayari	Jordan	The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
25	Muna Yacoub Hindiyeh	Jordan	Jordan Environment Society
26	Ehab Eid	Jordan	The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan (JREDS)
27	Hatem Taifour	Jordan	Royal Botanic Garden
28	Ibtesam Younis	Jordan	Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordanian Badia
29	ISLAM MAGHAYREH	Jordan	Jordanian Society For Desertification Control & Badia Development
30	Shrooq Mohamed Abdelghani	Jordan	MoENG
31	Mohammad Qtaishat	Jordan	Arab Group for Protection of Nature (APN)
32	Mohammed BANI MUSTAFA	Jordan	mercycorps
33	Said Damhoureyeh	Jordan	University of Jordan
34	Maen Al Smadi	Jordan	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)
35	Lara Nassar	Jordan	IUCN
36	Mufleh Abbadi	Jordan	IUCN
37	Sameeh Nuimat	Jordan	IUCN
38	Suhaib Hammad	Jordan	AWO
39	AYMAN HADID	Jordan	MOA
40	Hany El Shaer	jordan	IUCN
41	Nura A. Abboud	Jordan	The Jordanian Society for Microbial Biodiversity
42	Odeh Al Meshan	Jordan	Jordan Badia Research and Development Centre -
43	Ola Mallah	Jordan	IUCN
44	Raed Bani Hani	Jordan	Ministry of Environment
45	Fida Haddad	jordan	IUCN
46	Maher Al Qaisi	Jordan	Jordanian Society for Organic Farming
47	Saleh Azzam	Jordan	IUCN
48	Berardo Da Schio	Jordan	ICU ENSIAP project office Jordan
49	Burri Georges	Jordan	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
50	Reem Al-Qaissi	Jordan	GIZ
51	Enrico Ferracin	Jordan	ICU ENSIAP project office Jordan
52	Mohammed Zaarour	Jordan	RSCN
53	Hani Abu Qdais	Jordan	JUST
54	Firas Abed Al Hadi	Jordan	Consultant
55	Tareq hmaidi	Jordan	Jordan Press Foundation
56	Mohammad AlKayed	Jordan	
57	Muatsem Mustafa Al Sawai	Jordan	IUCN ROWA
58	Amer Haddad	Lebanon	Environment Protection Committee
59	Ali DARWISH	Lebanon	Green Line
60	Elias Chnais	Lebanon	Association for Forests, Development and Conservation
61	Joelle Barakat	Lebanon	Association for the Protection of Jabal Moussa

62	Myrna Semaan Haber	Lebanon	Friends of Nature Association
63	Nizar Hani	Lebanon	Al-Shouf Cedar Society
64	Zaher Redwan	Lebanon	Green Hand
65	Ralf Klingbeil	Lebanon	UN ESCWA - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
66	Tala Moukaddem	Lebanon	SPNL
67	Jawdat Abo Jaoude	Lebanon	CDR
68	Ziad Samaha	lebanon	IUCN
69	Missak Derkaloustian	lebanon	WUA Anjar
70	Fady Asmar	Lebanon	Consultant
71	Lara Samaha	Lebanon	MOEnv
72	Mohamed Messouli	Morocco	Marrakech University
73	Salaheddine DAHBI	Morocco	Head of Planning Division, Basin Agency of Loukkos
74	Bousselham KHARBOUCH	Morocco	President of Laouamra Municipality
75	Fouad Ahalouch El Kerriasti	Morocco	Secretary General of Regional Council of Tanger Tetouan
76	Khalid RIFFI TEMSAMANI	Morocco	Regional Observatory of Environment and Sustainable Development in Tangier Tetouan Region
77	Lahcen Taquie	Morocco	UAE
78	John Dennis LIU	Netherlands	Director, Environmental Education Media Project
79	Zaher al Sulaimani	Oman	Environment Society of Oman
80	Ayman Rabi	Palestine	PHG
81	Imad Atrash	Palestine	PWLS
82	Mohammad Al Amleh	Palestine	Land Research Center - LRC
83	Omar Zayed	Palestine	Water Authority
84	Rasha Disi	Palestine	PHG
85	Akram Halayqah	Palestine	Ministry of Environment
86	Isam Nofal	Palestine	Ministry of Agriculture
87	Sayel Wishahi	Palestine	PHG
88	Jane Hilal	Palestine	The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem Society (ARIJ)
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90	Ayman Abdulrahman	Saudi arabia	UNDP - MoWE
91	Fayez al Ruwaili	Saudi arabia	Presidency of Meteorology & Environment (PME)
92	Mohammed El Razzaz	Spain	UfM Secretariat
93	Abubaker Ahmed	Sudan	UNESCO Chair in Water Resources
94	Mohammed Hussein	Sudan	UNESCO Chair in Water Resources
95	Alice Jaraiseh	Sweden	Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
96	Afef Tlili	Tunisai	
98	Gregory Simkins	UAE	Dubai Desert Conservation Reserve
99	Adam A. Torrey	UAE	Gulf Consulting Group
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