



This Project is funded
by the European Union

**Water and
Environment Support**
in the ENI Southern Neighbourhood region



Peer to Peer exchange on Water Harvesting and Natural Water Retention Measures

(RW-4-P2P)

Final Report

July 2022

<i>Version</i>	<i>Document Title</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Review and Clearance</i>
v.1	RW4-P2P WH & NWRM Final Report	Demetris Zarris George Papanikolaou	

WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT IN THE ENI SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD REGION

The "Water and Environment Support (WES) in the ENI Neighbourhood South Region" project is a regional technical support project funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI South). WES aims to protect the natural resources in the Mediterranean context and to improve the management of scarce water resources in the region. WES mainly aims to solve the problems linked to the pollution prevention and the rational use of water.

WES builds on previous similar regional projects funded by the European Union (Horizon 2020 CB/MEP, SWIM SM, SWIM-H2020 SM) and strives to create a supportive environment and increase capacity all stakeholders in the partner countries (PCs).

The WES Project Countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Libya, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. However, in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of EU funding or to promote regional cooperation, the eligibility of specific actions can be extended to neighbouring countries in the Southern Neighbourhood region.



DISCLAIMER:

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the WES Project and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

To ensure the visibility of the EC and the project, please follow the EU visibility guidelines as described here https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/comm-visibility-requirements_en.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	6
2. METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE OF THE PEER-TO-PEER.....	6
2.1. STRUCTURE OF THE P2P PROCESS	6
2.2. THE PEERS.....	7
2.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE P2P PROCESS	9
2.3.1. IDENTIFYING THE THEMES AND TOPICS OF EXCHANGE	10
2.3.2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES	12
3. EVALUATION RESULTS.....	15
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19



ACRONYMS

<i>CB/MEP</i>	Capacity Building/Mediterranean Environment Programme
<i>CIS</i>	Common Implementation Strategy
<i>CN</i>	Concept Note
<i>EC</i>	European Commission
<i>ENI</i>	European Neighbourhood Instrument
<i>EU</i>	European Union
<i>FD</i>	Floods Directive
<i>FPs</i>	Focal Points
<i>Medpol</i>	Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean
<i>MENA</i>	Middle East and North Africa
<i>MIO-ECSDE</i>	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
<i>MSFD</i>	Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
<i>NCWR</i>	Non-Conventional Water Resources
<i>NKE</i>	Non-Key Expert
<i>NWRMs</i>	Natural Water Retention Measures
<i>PCs</i>	Partner Countries
<i>P2P</i>	Peer-to-Peer
<i>SWIM</i>	Sustainable Water Integrated Management
<i>SWIM-Horizon2020 SM</i>	Sustainable Water Integrated Management – Support Mechanism Project
<i>UNEP/MAP</i>	United Nations Environment Program - Mediterranean Action Plan
<i>UfM</i>	Union for the Mediterranean
<i>USWM</i>	Urban Storm Water Management
<i>WES</i>	Water and Environment Support
<i>WFD</i>	Water Framework Directive
<i>WH</i>	Water Harvesting

1. Background and Objectives

As part of the WES project workplan for the second year (2020-2021) related to the Regional Activities on Non-Conventional water Resources (NCWR) focusing on “*water harvesting including through retention & aquifer recharge with storm water, a Peer-to-Peer (P2P) exchange*” addressing the same topic (RW-4-P2P) was implemented, **combined with** a regional on-line training on the same subject (RW-4-Reg). This Report presents the elements of this Peer-to-Peer process for experience sharing and knowledge transfer on Water Harvesting (WH) and Natural Water Retention Measures (NWRMs) in the WES partner countries.

The **objectives** of the Peer-to-Peer activity, which involves direct exchange of experience between and among peers from relevant institutions in the beneficiary countries, were:

- Strengthen the capacities of the appointed Peers from the WES Partner Countries on selected issues related to NWRM in both urban and natural and rural environments.
- Allow participation of peers to National trainings of other countries as resource persons or observers.
- Sharing knowledge among peers on challenges related to the implementation of NWRM in their countries.
- Sharing expertise on NWRM applicable in the South Mediterranean countries.
- Boosting south-to-south (and north-to-south) cooperation.
- Building lasting relations and exchanges among the peers, as opposed to one time ad-hoc exchange.

In addition, under **UNEP-Map/Medpol, an assessment on “Current practices of urban storm water management in the Mediterranean” (currently in progress)** as part of the preparation of a new regional plan on urban storm water management (USWM) was presented in the P2P process. **The Peer-to-Peer process was also linked up with this assessment in order to feed it with recommendations and suggested measures that are applicable to the countries of the region.** During the 4th P2P Meeting, UNEP/MAP delivered a presentation by Mr. Mohamad Kayyal, Programme Management Officer / MEDPOL, UN ENVIRONMENT titled “Presentation of case studies: UNEP/MAP Regional assessment on Urban storm water management – Presentation of the findings and recommendations”. The initial scope was that the peers could also contribute later to the preparation of the regional plan on USWM and will enhance the appropriation of the plan and subsequently its implementation in the Partner Countries.

2. Methodology and Structure of the Peer-to-Peer

2.1. STRUCTURE OF THE P2P PROCESS

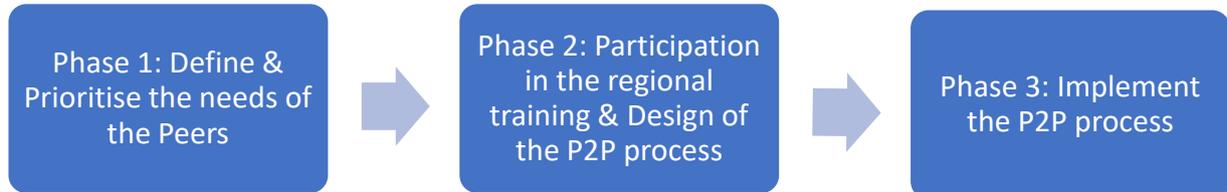
The activity was composed of **three phases**:

The **first phase** of the activity was conceived to commence right after the approval of the TORs with the designation of the peers; introducing them to the process and identifying their needs.

The **second phase** was linked with the participation of the Peers in the Regional Training (REG-4), the selection of the topics, and the design of the P2P process.

The **third phase** was the implementation of the P2P process based on the needs and priorities identified during the first phase and agreed upon during the second phase.

During the third phase, the peers received coaching and expert advice on selects aspects of WH and NWRMs in both urban and natural and rural environments. They also had the opportunity to interact, learn from each other, research certain topics in their countries and present findings and share experiences, and build a regional peer support network in relation to the topic.



The P2P exchange was implemented by WES Lead Company “*LDK Consultants SA (GR)*” with the support of the Key Experts of the WES project Prof. Michael Scoullos (Team Leader), Ms. Suzan TAHA (Water Key Expert) and Ms Lisa Papadogeorgaki (Communication and Networking Expert).

In addition, the following two Non-Key Experts (NKE) coordinated, facilitated, supported and guided this P2P activity.

	Position/Experience	Name	Designated P2P Group
NKE1	Technical Coordinator, & Senior Expert in Hydrology and Design of WH and NWRMs	Demetris Zarris, Civil Engineer, Dr. Hydrologist	Group 1: NWRM in urban areas with inputs to rural areas.
NKE2	Senior Expert in Irrigation Engineering and Agricultural Policy	George Papanikolaou, Dr. Agronomist	Group 2: NWRM in natural/rural areas

2.2. THE PEERS

Two groups were created under the P2P exchange process to facilitate better and more specialized interaction amongst the peers of the same group and corresponding to their interests and/or specialization:

- a. **Group 1:** For the P2P exchange on NWRMs in urban/natural areas.
- b. **Group 2:** For the P2P exchange on NWRMs in natural/rural areas.

The **profile** of the participating peers was outlined as follows:

- **Position:** Officials representing relevant institutions involved in different aspects of Water Harvesting including Natural Water Retention Measures from Ministries in charge of Water, Irrigation, Agriculture, Environment and Land Management, water utilities, municipalities and river basins authorities.
- **Experience in:**
 - Hydrology, water resources engineering, water resources management, geology or soil science, land and environment management, agricultural or irrigation management.

- Involvement in the selection, design and implementation of NWRM as part of plans and programmes addressing water, floods, biodiversity, climate change adaptation, forestry, and agriculture or urban issues.
- Familiarity with national and local water policies.
- **Academic background:** Bachelor of Science in Hydrology (incl. Geology, Hydrogeology and Soil Science), Engineering, Landscape Architecture.
- **Computer literacy** (in particular MS-Excel file). Capable to use online tools, including virtual meetings software
- **Fluency** in English or French with adequate English reading skills¹

Participation of national experts with good knowledge in water harvesting and natural water retention measures was also encouraged, in order to strengthen the exchange of experiences between the peers and enhance capitalisation on work already developed at national level.

WES also encouraged the participation of women and youth in all of its activities as appropriate, while two to three peers per country can participate.

Annex 1 lists the names of the peers in both groups (Group 1 on NWRM in urban/natural areas, and Group 2 on NWRM in natural and rural areas).

The **role** of the Peers was:

- Full participation in the regional training.
- Contribute to the preparation of the Regional Training.
- Specify if there is particular interest on specific topics to address them.
- Participate in the planned P2P virtual meetings and presentations.
- Provide information about their countries in relation to WH/NWRM, including case studies.
- Research certain topics in their countries and present findings.
- Exchange with other Peers and the Coach.
- Communicate with the P2P experts/coaches, and report progress and ask for input, information, advice, etc.
- Share documents or references as needed.
- Channel inputs from other key policy makers and stakeholders in their country including civil society organizations.
- Inform the other relevant persons in their countries and try to apply and test, to the extent possible, proposals/solutions applied elsewhere.
- Provide feedback to the draft UNEP/MAP “Regional Assessment on Urban storm management” and other related documents/processes that may arise during the P2P implementation.
- Provide to their colleagues from other countries every practical support, documents explanations, etc., for better sharing of good practices on the issue of the P2P.
- Make provision for availability, presence and active participation in all P2P related activities in order to keep the continuity and coherence of the process.

Dedication to the role was expected to amount to approximately 1-2 hours per fortnight throughout the duration of the P2P exchange **in addition to the full participation in the regional training, and meetings.**

¹ Understanding written English was considered necessary as most of existing background material was in English

Being fully on-line, a reliable internet via a personal computer or other equivalent device was a pre-requisite for participating in the P2P process/meetings.

2.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE P2P PROCESS

Based on the tasks listed in the TOR, the P2P activity was grouped around three phases.

- Phase 1: Define & Prioritise the needs of the Peers
- Phase 2: Participation in the regional training (RW-4-REG) & design the P2P process (RW-4-P2P)
- Phase 3: Implement the P2P process

Phases 1 and 2 were pre-requisites to design the P2P process and implement it which are summarised here below.

During the **kick off meeting launched on 12 July 2021**, the appointed peers were invited to complete a **short survey questionnaire** to capture needs and expectations. The **specific objectives of the questionnaire** were to:

- a. better comprehend the backgrounds of the participating peers
- b. identify whether there is a consensus between the peers about the scope and role of WH & NWRMs regarding flood and drought mitigation and increase of water availability locally.
- c. identify common areas of interest between the Peers, within the context of WH and NWRMs, and to assist designing the next steps towards an efficient P2P implementation
- d. collect information on the perceptions and eventual misunderstandings related to the wider use of NWRM that may distort P2P interaction at later stages
- e. Identify priorities in terms of significant issues in NWRM requiring immediate action, capacity gaps, aspects where support is mostly needed (in terms of modelling, design, legal, environmental, institutional and funding parameters in their countries), etc. To this effect, a **list of potential topics was enumerated for prioritisation by the peers.**
- f. understand the expectations of the peers from the Peer-to-Peer exchange and identify what are their priorities
- g. assess the level of commitment of the peers to the process and their willingness to share knowledge and experience acquired from the implementation of WH and NWRMs in their countries

The Questionnaire, which was submitted through the Google Forms tool, was designed with 12 Questions that were disseminated prior to the kick off meeting (<https://www.wes-med.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/RW-4-P2P-2021.07.12-Survey-Questionnaire-en.pdf>). Out of the 29 peers, 21 questionnaires were filled up and submitted with a questionnaire submission efficiency of 72.4%.

The **kick-off meeting** which was organised **online (12 July 2021)** aimed to introduce all the participants (Peers, Experts, etc.), and agree on roles and expectations. **Specifically, during this meeting, the peers** were; inter-alia:

- a. introduced to the whole P2P process and its functioning, the peers and the experts;
- b. familiarised with the definitions of WH and NWRM and the applicable measures in urban and Natural environments, in addition to those relevant to Agriculture
- c. briefed on the purpose of the questionnaire referred to above;

Following the online WES regional training on WH and NWRM (RW-4-REG)² which took place during October 2021 and in which all the peers participated, a dedicated session was organised on 4 November 2021 in order to:

- **Present the results of the questionnaire** based on which the priority topics were proposed for further training related to Natural Water Retention Measures (NWRM)/Water Harvesting (WH) in both urban and natural/rural environments
- **Select and agree on the topics per each P2P group:**
 - NWRM in Urban areas
 - NWRM in natural/rural areas
- Agree on the outputs per focus group
- Define the process and tools for sharing and exchange of information and experiences
- Plan in more detail the next steps and agree on Milestones and deadlines

2.3.1. IDENTIFYING THE THEMES AND TOPICS OF EXCHANGE

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire, the priority topics that were the subject of further support under each focus area were proposed by the respective experts. The selection criteria of the topics/subjects included urgency, popularity, added value at the regional level, expected impact at the regional level, availability of resources. The results were presented during the session of the 4th of November mentioned above and it was agreed that the exchange within the P2P activity will focus around the following pressing/emerging issues of the beneficiary countries as per the table below for each focus area.

A. FOCUS AREA 1: NWRM IN URBAN AREAS - TOPICS FACILITATED BY NKE1 (DEMETRIS ZARRIS (DZ))

Theme 1: Design Methods and Computational Tools for the appropriate use of WH and NWRMS in Urban Areas including data requirements and modelling tools.

Topic 1: Hydrologic & Hydraulic Design of certain WH and NWRMs in Urban Areas – Output: Excel file with all details, data and parameters ready to apply.

Topic 2: WH and NWRMs master planning in urban areas with software tools (The Storm water Management Model (SWMM)) – Output: Application of model with a hypothetical case study.

Topic 3: Interaction between the Peers on the following:

- Case Studies from the Partner Countries;
- Institutional Issues and Funding Opportunities;
- Incentives promoting the use of WH & NWRMs in Urban Areas.

Theme 2: Environmental Impacts of WH and NWRMS in Urban Areas.

² Objective of the training was to introduce the concept of Water Harvesting (WH) and Natural Water Retention Measures (NWRMs) as an alternative and efficient tool to minimize flood risk and increase the potential for water storage whether on the surface or in the aquifer.

Topic 1: Water Quality Assessment and Biodiversity Issues in Urban Areas using WH and NWRMs – Output: Modelling methodologies and software tools.

Topic 2: Interaction between the Peers

- Case studies from the Partner Countries (Presentation of success (or failure) with a view to accommodating biodiversity).
- Discussion between the peers and the coach.
- Lessons Learned.

B. FOCUS AREA 2: NWRM IN RURAL AREAS - TOPICS FACILITATED BY NKE2 (GEORGE PAPANIKOLAOU (GP))

Theme 3: Use of WH as Non-Conventional Water Resources in Agriculture

Topic 1: Basic steps & Key parameters of the use of WH in Agriculture. This will cover the following aspects:

- Planning: to assist rain-fed farmland, to create full irrigated farmland etc.
- Utilising: measures and settings to achieve efficiency and productivity of project;
- Scaling: understanding the relation between supply and planned area;
- Subsidizing: need for economic support to construction and/or maintenance and/or farmers;
- Costing: the methods to achieve water productivity and economic stability of project;
- Institutional arrangements: need to establish distinct regulations for each WH project.

Topic 2: Interaction between the Peers in order to achieve full understanding of key parameters

Topic 3: Presentation by interested countries in a dedicated session on one of the following:

- An irrigation project involving WH of NCWR in the peer's region of work
- Potential of developing an irrigation project involving WH of NCWR in the peer's region of work

Theme 4: Agricultural Policy Measures and Good Agricultural Practices to achieve Sustainable Rural Development in the context of WH

Topic 1: Legislative and Institutional Issues related to WH in Agriculture. This will cover the following aspects:

- Legal and Institutional arrangements including legislative framework regarding Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), provisions for environmental aspects in agriculture (Soil, Water, Air & Biodiversity)
- Applications of the legal framework including controls and sanctions
- Agricultural policy framework including measures to support farmers (training on best management practices, economic incentives for proper implementing, subsidizing investments for reducing environmental footprint)

Topic 2: Exchange between the Peers on good agricultural practices in their countries

Topic 3: Presentations by interested countries in a dedicated session on one of the following:

- The legislative framework for GAP in selected project countries, including balance between incentives, controls and sanctions.

- The framework for subsidizing and training farmers towards sustainable use of resources in selected project countries.

C. FOCUS AREA 3: NWRM IN NATURAL AREAS - TOPICS FACILITATED BY NKE1 (DZ)

Theme 5: Design Methods and Computational Tools for the appropriate use of WH and NWRMS including data requirements and modelling tools

Topic 1: Hydrologic & Hydraulic Design of certain WH and NWRMs in Natural Areas – Output: Excel file with all details and parameters.

Topic 2: WH and NWRMs master planning in natural areas with software tools (The HEC – HMS model) – Output: Application of model with a hypothetical case study.

Topic 3: Interaction between the Peers.

- Case Studies from the Partner Countries.
- Institutional Issues and Funding Opportunities.
- Incentives promoting the use of WH & NWRMs in Natural Areas.

D. FOCUS AREA 4: NWRM IN RURAL & NATURAL AREAS - PROPOSED TOPICS TO BE FACILITATED BY NKE1 (DZ) & NKE2 (GP)

Theme 6: Environmental Impacts of WH and NWRM in Rural/Natural Areas

Topic 1: Water Quality Assessment and Effect of WH and NWRMs on Natural Resources in Natural/Rural Areas

Output 1: Modelling methodologies and software tools (Natural areas)

Output 2: Can WH projects have a negative impact in Soil, Water & Biodiversity of the wider areas (Natural & Rural Areas)

Topic 2: Interaction between the Peers

- Case studies from the Partner Countries (Presentation of success (or failure)).
- Discussion between the peers and the coach.
- Lessons Learned.

2.3.2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES

Phase 3 of the process “Implementation of the P2P process” was facilitated by virtual meetings and continuous e-mail communication among and the Peers and between the NKE and his respective group. The remote networking was coordinated by the respective expert coaching each group.

The actual implementation of the P2P exchange process commenced during this phase (Nov. 2021) of the activity and lasted over a period of at least 8 months.

Five (5) formal on-line meetings (with **simultaneous interpretation in EN and FR**) were conducted addressing the different themes and topics emanating from the results of the previous phases and distributed as per table below. The meetings are summarised here below (by focus area):

- Two (2) meetings addressing NWRM in Urban environments.
- Two (2) meetings addressing NWRM in Rural/Natural environments.
- One (1) final meeting on Rural and Natural areas where both groups participated.

Date	Meeting No. ³	Focus Area	Theme	Topic(s)	Expert	Title
28 Dec 21	Meeting 1	Urban	1	1&2	DZ	Design methods and computational tools for the appropriate use of WH and NWRMs in urban areas including data requirements and modelling tools
29 Dec 21	Meeting 2	Rural	3	1	GP	Use of WH as non-conventional water resources in agriculture
22 Feb 22	Meeting 3	Rural	4	1	GP	Agricultural Policy Measures and Good Agricultural Practices to achieve sustainable rural development in the context of WH
23 Feb 22	Meeting 4	Urban	2	1	DZ	- Environmental impacts of WH and NWRMs in urban areas - Session to present the UNEP/MAP MED POL assessment
16 June 22	Meeting 5 & 6	Rural & Natural & Urban	5	1&2	DZ	Environmental impacts of WH and NWRMs in rural/natural areas
			6	1	GP	Environmental impacts of WH and NWRMs in rural/natural areas

During the meetings, the peers were **also** requested to present the findings of the tasks pre-assigned to them including case studies from the Partner Countries (Presentation of success or failure), lessons learnt, and the results of the research they were asked to make on certain aspects of NWRM in the urban and rural/natural environments. To this effect, each coach **developed guidelines** to help peers structure their research and findings. **Equally, the meetings were used to review and report progress and any problems/challenges** arising in implementation.

Group 1 on urban environment was invited to an online session originally intended to remotely review and provide comments on the results (to date) and the recommendations of the assessment of Current Practices in Urban Storm Water Management (URSWM) in the Mediterranean undertaken by the UNEP/MAP MED POL in the framework of preparation of the new Regional Plan on USWM. Since the assessment was already completed by the time the session was held, the latter was only used to introduce its results and recommendations to the peers and was open later for Q&A. The presentation was combined with the online session that was held on 23 February targeting the NWRM – Urban areas group.

Proposed Date	Meeting No.	Focus Area	Theme	Topic(s)	Expert	Title
23 Feb 22	4	Urban			Mohamad Kayyal - Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP)	Session to present the UNEP/MAP MED POL assessment

³ See agenda for each meeting in the WES website.



The P2P process was also intended to assist in **identifying the most appropriate material in support of each theme** and in facilitating access to relevant existing information sources, knowledge hubs, resource persons, bibliography, on a needs-basis. These were shared in the cloud with the peers prior to each session.

Each coach was scheduled to **prepare short informal 6-month report and yearly report** of the Peer-to-Peer progress which was duly reflected in the progress report to the Commission.

The results of this Peer-to-Peer exchange are:

- Improved knowledge on selected aspects related to the NWRM and WH in both urban and rural/natural environments in terms of modelling, design, legal, environmental, institutional and funding parameters in addition to incentives promoting the use of WH & NWRMs.
- Capacity building among the PCs.
- Clarifying concepts, perceptions, misunderstandings or “myths” about an NWRM.
- Establishment of cooperation and alliances among the PCs.
- Enhanced appropriation of the UNEP/MAP “Regional Assessment of Urban Storm Water Management” (parallel process to the WES P2P activity) when eventually completed and approved.

The deliverables are the following:

1. An on-line Kick off meeting (agenda, ppts, background materials, etc.). In this regard, the agendas and all the presentations made by the experts and the case studies presented by the peers can be found on the following link:
https://www.wes-med.eu/activities_type/rw-4-p2p-peer-to-peer-exchange-on-water-harvesting-and-natural-water-retention-measures/
2. Information shared by the Peers and the Coach. See List of references per meeting in Annex 2.
3. Six (6) formal meetings; three for each focus group, in which meetings no. 5 targeting the group on NWRM in the rural and natural environment and meeting no. 6 targeting the group on NWRM in the urban environment were combined together for efficiency purpose. Likewise the session to present the UNEP/MAP MED POL assessment was hosted by the urban group as part of meeting no. 4.
4. Six-month informal reporting (included in February meetings).
5. A final report on the P2P activity (this Report), recapitulating the processes that took place throughout, the main learning achievements, the knowledge products shared, etc.

Although the P2P process encouraged the Peers to form and start conversations with the NKEs and the rest of the peers, and besides the efforts of the NKEs to facilitate these dialogues and the exchange information, the Peers have shown almost no interest to benefit from this process. This failure of the P2P process was disappointing for the NKEs for not being able to stimulate the peers to start exchanges on technical issues. This failure could be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic since the P2P process was not combined with any physical meetings/sessions; originally planned to take place as part of regional trainings or through exchange visits between peers. .

Moreover, some of the peers that were assigned by the PCs were at the managerial level. These people are already busy in their jobs and do not appreciate more work from the training sessions. Equally important is the possible fear of getting exposed and risking their image if their homework is flawed.

Accordingly, the participation of the Peers was mainly through their contributions with presentations during the P2P formal meetings. These contributions were as follows:

Date	Meeting No.	Focus Area	Theme	Topic(s)	Country	Title
28 Dec 21	Meeting 1	Urban	1	1&2	IL	From Infiltration to Recharge Urban NWRM in Israel
			1	1&2	PL	Palestinian Strategy for Urban Stormwater Management
29 Dec 21	Meeting 2	Rural	3	1	AL	Les autorités chargées de la planification et de la priorisation des projets d'irrigation Le cas d'Algérie
			3	1	PL	Water Harvesting in Rural Areas Experience & Practice
22 Feb 22	Meeting 3	Rural	4	1	JO	Potential of developing an irrigation project involving WH of NCWR in Alhumra area
23 Feb 22	Meeting 4	Urban	2	1	IL	Achieve A Water Sensitive City Using Natural Based (Profitable!) Solutions - a City Case Study

3. Evaluation results

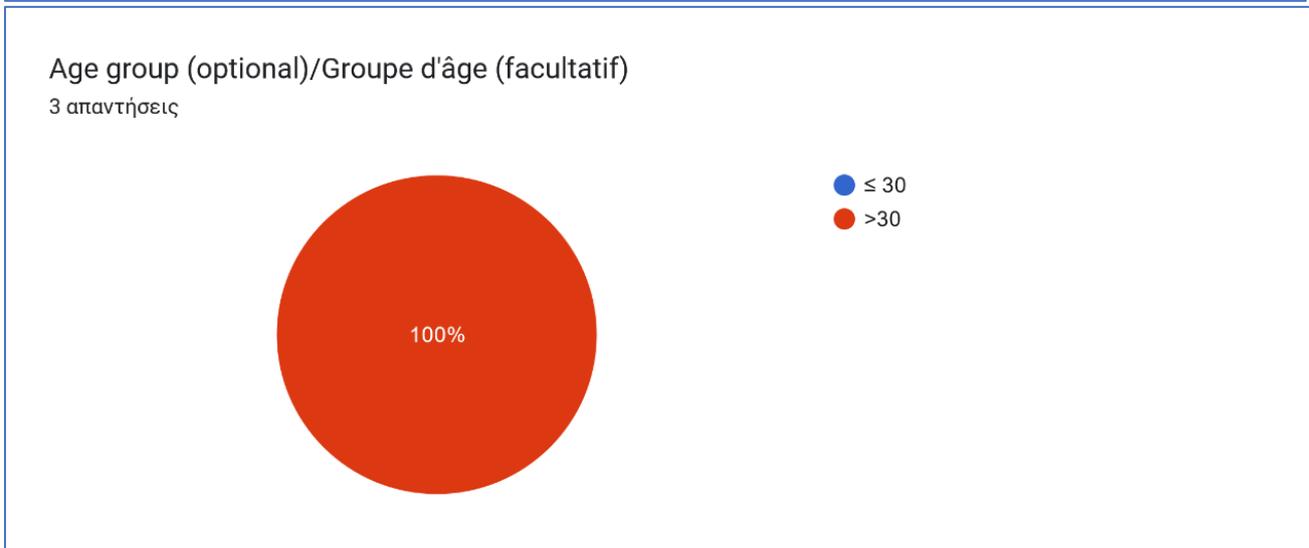
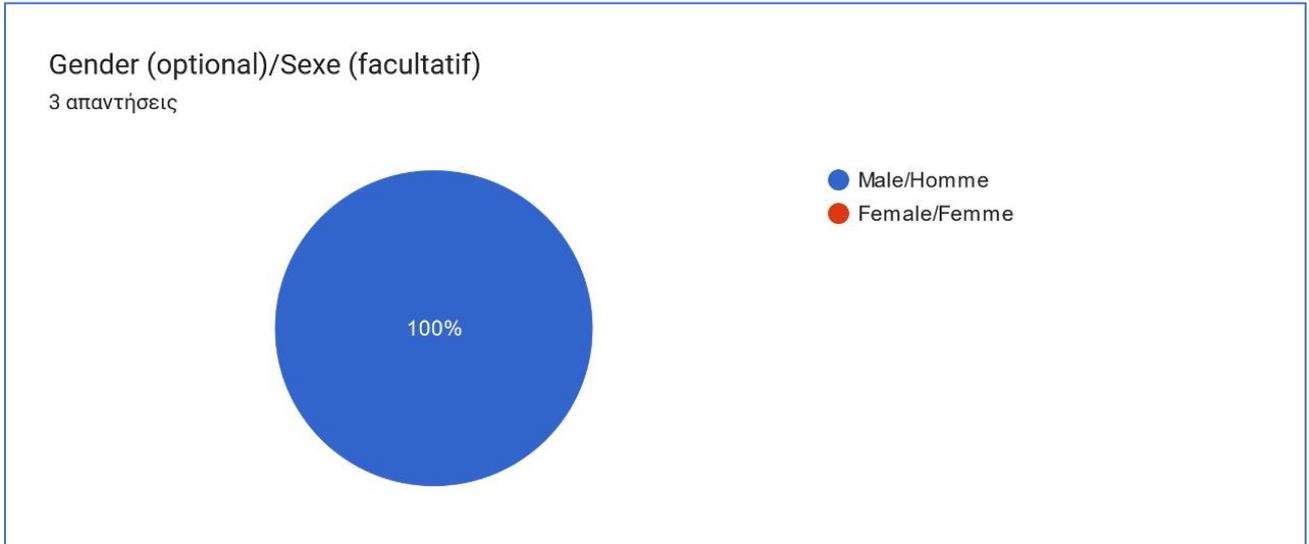
Unfortunately, only 3 of the Peers evaluated the P2P process. This is another example of the peers' interest in the Activity. The results of the evaluation are presented below in tabular and graphical format.

QUESTION		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	NOT SURE	Total Replies
A1	Planning/confirming the P2P activity: the formulation of objectives and expected results was participatory, efficient and effective	0	3	0	0	0	3
A2	Delivering the P2P activity: [Concepts were clear]	2	1	0	0	0	3
A3	Delivering the P2P activity: [Schedule and objectives were met]	0	2	0	0	1	3
A4	Delivering the P2P activity: [Expected results were achieved]	1	1	0	0	1	3
QUESTION		EXCELLENT	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	NOT SURE	Total Replies
A5	Facilitation/delivery of the P2P process	3	0	0	0	0	3
A6	Interaction with the other Peers	0	1	1	1	0	3

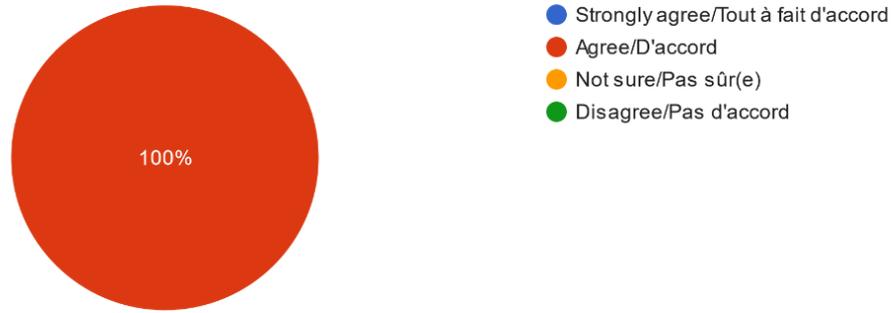


	QUESTION	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	NOT SURE	Total Replies
A7	Interaction with the coach	1	1	1	0	0	3
A8	Do you consider the peer-to-peer processes a suitable tool for knowledge transfer?	1	2	0	0	0	3
A9	Overall rating of the P2P process	1	2	0	0	0	3

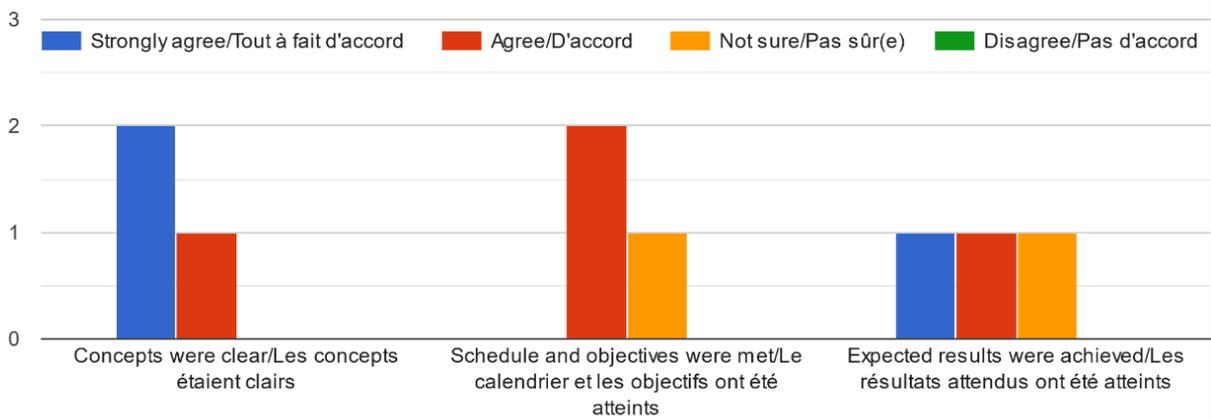
The following figures illustrate in a graphical way the responses on questions A1 to A9.



1. Planning/confirming the P2P activity: the formulation of objectives and expected results was participatory, efficient and effective / Planification...es résultats attendus a été participative et efficace
3 απαντήσεις



2. Delivering the P2P activity: / Réalisation de l'activité P2P :

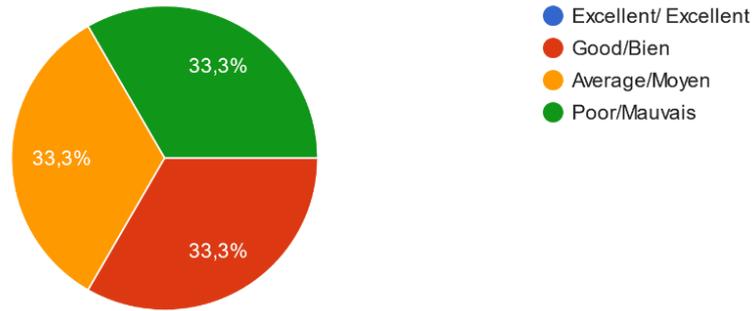


3. Facilitation/delivery of the P2P process / Facilitation/réalisation du processus P2P
3 απαντήσεις



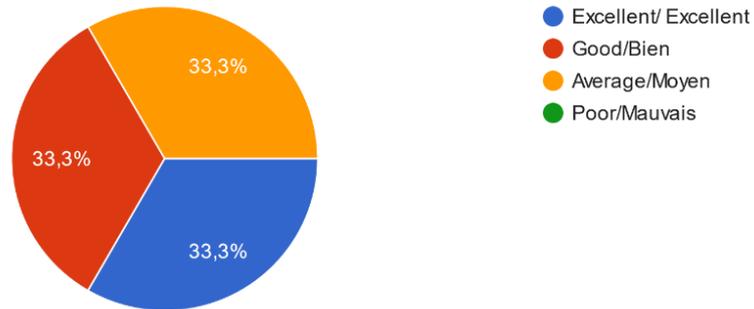
4. Interaction with the other Peers/Interaction avec les autres pairs

3 απαντήσεις



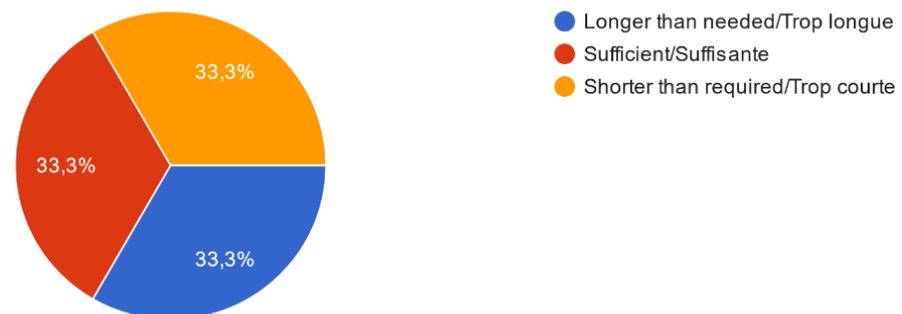
5. Interaction with the coach/Interaction avec le coach

3 απαντήσεις

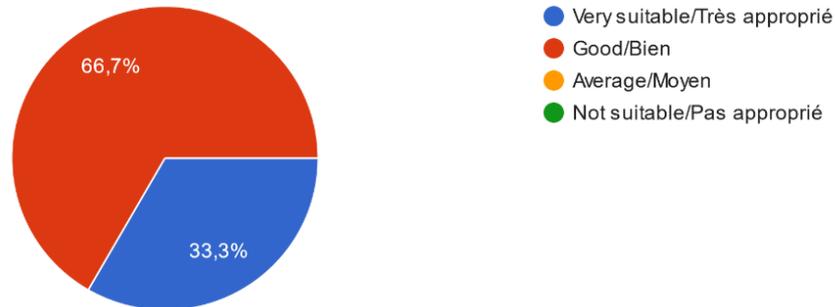


6. Duration of the process: In your view the duration of the peer to peer process (from conception to the delivery of the output(s)) was: / Durée du pro...onception à la livraison du/des résultat(s)) était :

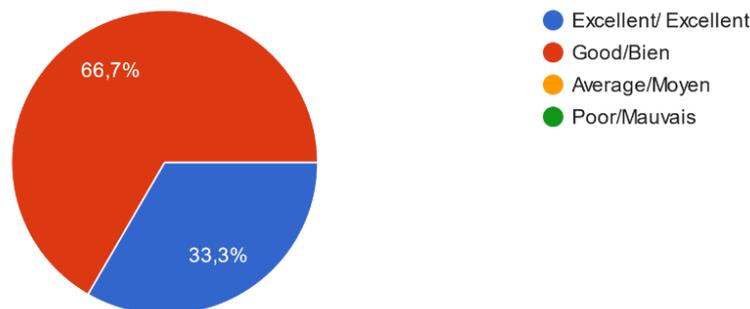
3 απαντήσεις



1. Do you consider the peer-to-peer processes a suitable tool for knowledge transfer?/Considérez-vous les processus entre pair...il approprié pour le transfert des connaissances ?
3 απαντήσεις



2. Overall rating of the P2P process/Evaluation globale du processus P2P
3 απαντήσεις



4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Although the main conclusion of the P2P Activity is that it succeeded in the primary scope to bring together the peers and share with them the new concepts of the Natural Water Retention Measures and Water Harvesting both in urban areas and natural / rural areas, it did not succeed in stimulating the peers' interest to exchange their thoughts, issues and questions with the NKEs and the rest of the peers, despite persistent efforts to encourage them to do so.

The peers had a profound chance to augment their knowledge and capabilities in this field of stormwater management but they failed to benefit from that, except when 4 peers in total made equal number of presentations regarding case studies from their countries.

One obvious reason for that is the COVID 19 pandemic and the restrictions that were imposed to social distances and all events with physical presence were cancelled. All meetings were made with the internet platform. Unfortunately all peers are working as highly regarded managers in their ministries and the available time to interfere with the P2P process was profoundly limited.

One way to overcome that for future Activities is to call lower level scientific and technical staff of the Ministries, especially when most of the subjects dealt within the P2P Activity was strictly technical

(e.g. the hydraulic design of a raingarden / check dam, the application of the SWMM and HEC-HMS models). When the subjects are more technical, high level administrative / technical staff is harder to follow contrary to younger and more technical members of the staff pyramid within the Administrative Body.



