El-Sisi
The Idol of the Nile

Salman
The King of Calculated Risks

Aboul Enein
A diplomat Extraordinaire

Bahaa Elkoussy
A World of Fair Opportunities

Guterres
A man with a mission
International cooperation is essential to preserve peace and promote security, prosperity and justice throughout the world. Major issues like environmental protection, the war on drugs, gender equality, food security and curbing population growth cannot be resolved at local or regional level, but require a global approach.

Collaboration between the world’s peoples is a prerequisite for a peaceful and positive development, therefore we need the WFUNF. Therefore, there we go.

World Federation of United Nations Friends known as WFUNF is an independent, non-governmental organization. Guided by our vision of a United Nations that is a powerful force in meeting common global challenges and opportunities, WFUNF works to strengthen and improve the United Nations.

We achieve this through the engagement of people who share a global mindset and support international cooperation — global citizens.

Therefore, WFUNF’s work in sustainable development focuses on contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It works to strengthen civil society engagement in implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Development, and to support UNFs in raising awareness about the SDGs and advocating for and engaging in SDG implementation at the national level.

WFUNF’s main objectives are to educate individuals on the goals of the UN Charter and to encourage support for a stronger and more effective United Nations. Thus to accomplish these goals a number of educational outreach efforts; from seminars and research papers, to internships and conferences, and training programs for secondary and university school students are put in place. WFUNF encourages young people to use the organization to play a more active part in shaping the future of their world.

The Transparency, Accountability & Participation (TAP) Network is another project that entails broad network of civil society organizations that works to ensure open, inclusive, accountable and effective governance in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Moreover, the orphans found their way to WFUNF members as it has been one of the most complicated issues of modern days. Sheikha Al Thani, a member of the federation, has been exerting hectic efforts to coordinate the official and non-official efforts in that sphere. Sheikha has been working hard to secure the best possible healthy environment for the orphans that help enhance their skills and keep them away from social ailments.

WFUNF has also a keen interest in reaching out for the marginalized thus promoting the voluntary work which has been the main field of interest to Dr. Yasir Al- sharef, in Saudi Arabia. His inspiring ideas for health care and voluntary activities have benefited many in the remote areas of the kingdom.

WFUNF gives a special interest to women and children issues. Ambassador Fatimah Al-ansari, the legal activist and the well-known figure in that field has been working on finding the suitable mechanisms to settle child and women disputes in the Arab world. Empowering women and helping them to meet at culturally imposed challenges in the workplace and in society in general has been one of Al-ansari’s main targets.

A specially-designed strategy was also put in place to fight poverty and hunger. WFUNF’s members have been so keen to campaign for this issue to eradicate poverty and hunger in the Middle East, by offering the best possible work opportunities for young people and the technical support needed for their projects. Hunger is seen as a humanitarian dilemma and the corner stone of any development plan which looks forward to establish a well-balanced society. Therefore, Dr. Wafa Abo Hadi, a WFUNF distinguished member, has been deeply involved in helping people in Mauritania and other countries where poverty, hunger and bad environment formed the triangle leading to death.

Dr. Wafa Abo Hadi

Dr. Wafa Abo Hadi

Dr. Yasir Al-sharef

Dr. Fatimah Al-ansari

Sheikha Al Thani

Sheikha Al Thani

Ambassador Fatimah Al-ansari

Fatimah Al-ansari

Sheikha Al Thani
Guterres: A man with a mission

The UN General Assembly officially elected Antonio Guterres as the next UN Secretary General. Guterres is a well known figure around the UN and in global politics more broadly. From 2005 to 2015 he served as the UN High Commissioner for refugees and before that he served as Prime Minister of Portugal.

Mr. Guterres’ convictions about elevating support for education in humanitarian and development situations run deep. His firsthand exposure to countless internally displaced and refugee children surely helped shape his views about the importance of ensuring access to education - especially in the earliest moments of a crisis.

In 2015 he told the World Education Forum that “we have a collective responsibility to ensure education plans take into account the needs of some of the most vulnerable children and youth in the world - refugees, internally displaced children, stateless children and children whose right to education has been compromised by war and insecurity. These children are the keys to a secure and sustainable future, and their education matters for us all.”

Similarly, on the margins of the annual opening of the UN General Assembly in New York, Mr. Guterres participated in a panel discussion about education in humanitarian emergencies.

“If one looks at the investment in education in emergency situations compared with the global expenditure in those situations,” he told the leadership gathering, “we are still talking [about] a very small percentage [for education].” He added that “this shows, really, how neglected education has been in fund raising and fund mobilization in humanitarian aid.”

There is a growing need today for new development models that break down the historical silos within and between various development sectors in favor of coordinated, partnership-based collaboration - an approach GPE believes is highly effective. Along those same lines, Mr. Guterres said in the UN panel discussion that education must be deeply embedded in any humanitarian response from the very start of planning and execution, especially because crises can last for years and a country’s recovery can take even longer.

“Education that some might neglect in a narrow-minded approach to life-saving in emergencies,” he said, “… is the central pillar of any development project.”

As the UN’s refugee chief, Guterres persistently appealed to the conscience of the international community over the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War and he vowed to carry on being a spokesman for the downtrodden if he became UN secretary general.

“I am totally committed because of what I felt as head of UNHCR for 10 years,” he said during a debate between candidates chaired by the Guardian this summer. “You can’t imagine what it is to see levels of suffering that are unimaginable.”

Still, Mr Guterres must fortify the UN’s three main pillars: economic development (especially for the poor); human rights; and making and keeping the peace. The UN is still the global body with by far the widest reach and heaviest weight. With 100,000-plus blue-helmeted soldiers and police on a score of missions across the world, it has easily the biggest capacity as a neutral arbiter for stopping death and destruction. Preventing wars before they happen will inevitably be Mr Guterres’s intention.

More often he will have to pick up the pieces after disaster has struck.
His hectic efforts on the Arab and regional diplomatic levels have placed the Egyptian ambassador Dr. Sameh Aboul-Enein at the top of the Arab diplomatic corps as he has been associated with the main pillars of the Arabs and regional disputes and led the way to find answers to the most persisting questions. Therefore, Dr. Sameh who is known as a diplomat extraordinaire, became the Arab League’s permanent representative to the United Nations, meantime a board member of WFUNF.

Aboul Enein’s interest in education stems from the fact that he himself is a lecturer at the American University in Cairo for international security, conflict resolution and disarmament. He is also a visiting professor at the Diplomatic Academy, University of East Anglia, and visiting Lecturer and Course instructor at the NATO Defense College in Rome and at the British Military Academy in Swindon, UK.

Aboul- Enein was among the few in the Arab diplomats who referred to the challenges posed by the communication technology to modern diplomacy. According to him, innovations in science and technology have fundamentally changed the diplomatic structures while cyber warfare has become the key challenge for states in the modern and globalized world. Therefore, Ambassador Aboul- Enein has always been working to develop better training programs and the best educational facilities for Arab experts focusing on the five main UN pillars: Intellectual property, the UNCTAD, the UN Development 2030 Agenda, Climate change and the International Trade Organization.

These pillars are meant to maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis, Aboul-Enein here pointed to the relation between the Arab league and Arab-Swiss chambers of commerce and industry through his meeting with Prof. Jean-Paul Vulliety, president of the chamber.

Since the primary objective is to help the Arab states formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance and technology, Aboul Enein has been working round the clock to enhance and promote the Arab League’s ties with several UN organizations to secure constant economic developments in the region and keep in touch with the latest developments in that sphere.

For instance, the creation of UNCTAD in 1964 was based
The United Nations which is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries, is committed to several goals which can hardly be achieved but through the cooperation of the international community and the Information center in Egypt is one of the UN’s arms that would work to pursue that target, Bahaa Elkoussy, Head of the UN Information center in Cairo said.

Engaging the Arab and African researchers is a step forward, but Dr. Aboul-Enein went a little further when he took part at the forum organized with the Geneva College for International Studies; attended by a number of Arab and African ambassadors. During this meet, Aboul-Enein finalized an agreement with Professor Philip Bourin, the college Dean, to specially prepare short term training programs for the Arab League’s staff in the economic, political and legislative fields as a mean to keep them in touch with the latest developments in their fields of specialization. The Arab fellows due to join the college.

Moreover, citing the African component of several Arab states and focusing on the deep relationship developed between the Arab League and the African Union as well as the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, Dr. Aboul-Enein in his meeting with Mr. Martin Khor, Head of South Centre for Studies, pursued the Arab League’s initiative to develop better ties with the center and highlighting the best possible means to exchange experts and train the new buds in Arab diplomatic corps.

Dr. Sameh Aboul-Enein with Vladimir Kovchinov

Professor Philip Bourin

Dr. Sameh Aboul-Enein

Enhance coordination among the international players

Mohamed Abo Zied

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According to Elkoussy, the UN is committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. These goals will always be at the table when the info-center deals with the officials and popular players in Egypt as well as most Arab states. ‘‘We are here to inform and promote the UN priorities, build bridges and send messages of the most effective tools and channels that best serve the peoples’ needs and ambitions,’’ Elkoussy said. Therefore, the Info-center which is associated with the UN information department and the UN General secretariat for the media outlets to enhance their role and awareness of channels of cooperation with the UN administrative and governmental institutions and NGOs is meant to enhance the UN General secretariat for the information department and the media outlets to enhance their role and awareness of the world organization’s role both in war and peace. Worldwide the UN Info-center presents the role of the world body in international peace preservation, economic and social development as well as conflict prevention. These centers, according to Elkoussy, has also been campaigning for the UN celebrated years of international goal to attract the world’s attention of a single cause that should be highlighted for humanity to live in peace.

The UN info-centers are also keen to develop ties with the governmental and non-governmental institutions and media outlets to enhance their role and awareness of channels of cooperation with the UN. Thus, the UN Charter established six principal organs the United Nations: the General Assembly, the Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. The United Nations family, however, is much larger, encompassing 15 agencies and several programs and bodies that work in harmony to maintain peace and security all over the world and pursue the UN goals of better living for humanity. According to Elkoussy, the two and most well-known UN organs especially in this part of the world are the General Assembly and the Security Council. On the one hand, the Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.

Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session, and general debate, which many heads of state attend and address. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority. The General Assembly, each year, elects a GA President to serve a one-year term of office. On the other hand the Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Security Council has a Presidency, which rotates, and changes, every month. Moreover, Elkoussy referred to the UN role as a catalyst to conflict prevention. According to him, the world body uses the political tools of diplomacy and mediation to help nations prevent and resolve conflicts peacefully. Many of the UN envoys are recognized in the Arab world, Elkoussy said. The United Nations envoys are dispatched to areas of tension around the world to assist in defusing crises and activities in Egypt

Elkoussy believes that the UN goal is to be build a better, healtheir future for people all over the world.
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brokering negotiated settlements to conflicts, he added. However, the UN Secretary-General may exercise his or her "good offices" to facilitate the resolution of the conflict -- steps taken publicly and in private, drawing upon his independence, impartiality and integrity, to prevent international disputes from arising, escalating or spreading.

Civilian-led Political missions are also deployed to the field with mandates to encourage dialogue and cooperation within and between nations, or to promote reconciliation and democratic governance in societies rebuilding after civil wars. Elkoussy referred to the work of the United Nations to foster credible elections around the world as a tool that contributed directly to its efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict. "Underpinning the activities is the conviction that political issues lie at the root of many conflicts, and thus political solutions are required to resolve them." The UN Peacekeeping operations have also been among the most well-known acts of the world organizations in this region and worldwide.

The UN used to deploy peacekeeping operations, as Elkoussy says, to support the implementation of inter-state ceasefires or peace agreements, such as the first peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), set up in 1945 to monitor an Armistice Agreement between Israel and Arabs, or the UN mission on the Golan Heights (UNDOF). Today, they are often also required to play an active role in intra-state peacemaking efforts and get involved in peacebuilding activities (complex multidimensional peacekeeping including military, police and civilian components, e.g. the UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

These changes in the role of UN peacekeeping have been reflected in the policy reform documents of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (Brahimi Report, Capstone Doctrine, New Horizons). Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law, Elkoussy said. The experience of the past has also led the United Nations to focus as never before on peace-building efforts to reduce a country's risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development.

Building lasting peace in war-torn societies is among the most daunting challenges for global peace.

Building lasting peace in war-torn societies is among the most daunting challenges for global peace and security, Elkoussy said, adding that United Nations established the Peacebuilding Commission in 2005 to better anticipate and respond to the challenges of peace building.

In 2010, world military expenditures exceeded some 1.5 trillion US dollars. The need for a culture of peace and for significant arms reduction worldwide has never been greater. This applies to all classes of weapons from nuclear weapons to conventional firearms and landmines.

Since the birth of the United Nations, the goals of multilateral disarmament and arms limitation have been deemed central to the maintenance of international peace and security. These goals, according to Elkoussy, range from reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons, destroying chemical weapons against biological weapons, and strengthening the prohibition to halting the proliferation of landmines, small arms and light weapons.

These efforts are supported by a number of key UN instruments. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the most universal of all multilateral disarmament treaties, came into force in 1970. The Chemical Weapons Convention entered into force in 1997, the Biological Weapons Convention in 1975. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was adopted in 1996, however it has not yet entered into force. The 1997 Mine-Ban Convention came into force in 1999.

While women remain a minority of combatants and perpetrators of war, they increasingly suffer the greatest harm. The UN Security Council recognized that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peace building.

Counteracting the scourge of terrorism which is a major issue in the Middle East, is also in the interest of all nations and the issue has been on the agenda of the United Nations for decades, Elkoussy said. Almost no week goes by without an act of terrorism taking place somewhere in the world, indiscriminately affecting innocent...
people who just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. Eighteen universal instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated within the framework of the United Nations system relating to specific terrorist activities, he added. A global strategy to counter terrorism was agreed in September 2006 which marks the first time that all Member States of the United Nations have agreed to a common strategic and operational framework to fight terrorism. The Strategy, according to Elkoussy, forms a basis for a concrete plan of action: to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; to prevent and combat terrorism; take measures to build state capacity to fight terrorism; to strengthen the role of the United States in combating terrorism; and to ensure the respect of human rights while countering terrorism. Respect for human rights has thus become one of the main goals of the UN info-centers worldwide, Elkoussy said. Human rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. And they are the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination, Elkoussy said. The International human rights law lays down the obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups. Since its establishment in 1945, one of the fundamental goals of the United Nations has been promoting and encouraging respect for human rights for all, as stipulated in the United Nations Charter.

“Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom... Now, therefore the General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations...” Elkoussy said that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. Since its adoption in 1948, the UDHR has been translated into more than 360 languages – the most translated document in the world – and has inspired the constitutions of many newly independent States and many new democracies. The UDHR, together with the International Covenant Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols (on the complaints procedure and on the death penalty) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, form the so-called International Bill of Human Rights. Elkoussy pointed out that series of international human rights treaties and other instruments adopted since 1945 have expanded the body of international human rights law. They include the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), among others.

Economic development in a country means creating jobs, equal opportunities, and the right to education, health, and freedom. Elkoussy added that the economic development in a country means creating jobs, equal opportunities, and the right to education, health, and freedom. Therefore, the UN which is working hard to fight poverty and hunger all over the world, improve the educational standards and health services, will be an active partner not only the Egyptian government but to all Arab states opting for better living standards to its people, Elkoussy said. He added that the economic development in a country means creating jobs, equal opportunities and equality between men and women which fairly serve the UN goals of development and thus UN would find itself in better service to the world community as one of the leading promoters of constant development. Within this context, Elkoussy referred to the UN Economic and Social Council, which is a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues.
and its programs rely heavily on the contributions of its member states especially from the developed world. It should be understood that the UN role has limitation which could be behind the insufficient awareness of the world body’s role. In some cases, Elkoussy says, the UN projects are not well-covered by the local media.

Elkoussy believes that the UN goal is to build a better, healthier future for people all over the world. Thus its health and education organs have always been working all over the world through offices in more than 150 countries. For instance, the World Health Organization (WHO) staff work side by side with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people. WHO strives to combat diseases – infectious diseases like influenza and HIV and non-communicable ones like cancer and heart diseases. The organization help mothers and children survive and thrive so they can look forward to a healthy old age and ensure the safety of the air people breathe, the food they eat, the water they drink – and the medicines and vaccines they need. The primary role of all UN efforts, as Elkoussy says, is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations’ system, support countries as they coordinate the efforts of multiple sectors of the government and partners – including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private sector – to attain their health objectives and support their national health policies and strategies. The UNICEF is another UN organization that has a leading role in the Arab states especially in the Palestinian territories, Elkoussy said. According to him, the UNICEF is a leading humanitarian and development agency working globally for the rights of every child. Child rights begin with safe shelter, nutrition, protection from disaster and conflict and traverse the life cycle: pre-natal care for healthy births, clean water and sanitation, health care and education. UNICEF has spent nearly 70 years working to improve the lives of children and their families. Working with and for children through adolescence and into adulthood requires a global presence whose goal is to produce results and monitor their effects. The UNICEF also lobbies and partners with leaders, thinkers and policy makers to help all children realize their rights—especially the most disadvantaged.

The Security Council can impose sanctions or authorize the use of force to maintain international peace so that every child, boy or girl, has access to quality education as a fundamental human right and as a prerequisite for human development. UNESCO created the idea of World Heritage to protect sites of outstanding universal value. Pursuing scientific cooperation: such as early warning systems for tsunamis or trans-boundary water management agreements, to strengthen ties between nations and societies and finally protecting freedom of expression: an essential condition for democracy, development and human dignity. Despite all these efforts, the UN has been accused of double standards especially when it comes to issues concerning the Arab causes. Yet, Elkoussy said that the permanent members of the security have free and absolute right in defining and formulating their decision not only in the Middle East but globally. Sometimes, this council finds it hard to reach an active and decisive decision to certain issues or conflicts and the Middle East is not an exception. The superpowers which keep in mind the need to pursue their interest in the region might have different stances towards several issues in the Middle East especially the Palestinian question and the ongoing civil wars in Libya, Yemen and Syria. It is rather fair to say that the UN as an organization has never been adopting a double standard when it comes to certain questions, Elkoussy said. But it is rather the policies and stances of major member states that may add such color to the UN decisions.
President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi; is known as the “new idol of the Nile valley” in the Egyptian mainstream media. Born 19 November 1954, commonly known as Sisi, is the sixth and incumbent President of Egypt, in office since June 2014. He is known to be quiet and is often called the Quiet General. Even as a young man he was often called “General Sisi” due to his perceived orderly demeanor.

President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi was sworn into office on 8 June 2014. The event was marked by an impromptu public holiday in Egypt in conjunction with festivals held nationwide. Demonstrators on the streets welcomed Sisi with celebrations and carried his posters, chanting “The Army and the People are one hand”. On social networks, thousands of Egyptians changed their profile pictures to pictures of el-Sisi.

President Sisi, who repeatedly encouraged Egyptians to work harder, urged them to be ready for what he called “The hard work phase”, promising that “Egypt will witness a total rise on both internal and external fronts, to compensate what we have missed and correct the mistakes of the past.”

He formed the “Advisory council of Egypt’s scientists and experts” to advise him on national projects. By March 2015 after 8 months of Sisi’s rule, Egypt’s external debt fell to $39.9 billion, a drop of 13.5 percent. As a result of the economic reforms, and on 7 April 2015, Moody’s upgraded Egypt’s outlook from Caa1 to B3 with stable outlook expecting real GDP growth in Egypt to recover to 4.5% year-on-year for the fiscal year 2015, which ends in June, and then to rise to around 5%-6% over the coming four years compared to 2.5% in 2014.

El-Sisi has called for the reform and modernization of Islam; to that end, he has taken measures within Egypt such as regulating mosque sermons and changing school textbooks.

El-Sisi is the first Egyptian president in the country’s history to attend Christmas Mass and gave a speech at the Coptic Orthodox Christmas service in Cairo in January 2015 calling for unity and wishing the Christians a merry Christmas. Coinciding with Sisi’s visit an Arabic hashtag that translates to “you are a leader, Sisi” has been tweeted 14,486 times, and the hashtag “Sisi in the Cathedral” has been tweeted 3,609 times accompanied with pictures of a cross and a crescent symbolising the national unity.

Sisi has always pronounced that the army is committed to the popular mandate of 26 July 2013: “We are committed, in front of God, to the Egyptian and Arab people that we will protect Egypt, the Egyptians and their free will.” He also commented on the relationship between the Egyptian army and Egyptian people, saying that it is hard to break... “We would die before you [the Egyptian people] would feel pain”. He also compared the Egyptian army to the Pyramid, saying that “it cannot be broken”. Sisi was born in Cairo and after joining the military, held a post in Saudi Arabia before enrolling in the Egyptian Army’s Command and Staff College. In 1992 Sisi trained at the Joint Services Command and Staff College in the United Kingdom, and then in 2006 trained at the United States Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Sisi served as a mechanized infantry commander and then as director of military intelligence. El-Sisi has been protective of the privacy of his family. He is married and the father of three sons and one daughter. He comes from a religious family and frequently inserts Quranic verses into informal conversations.
The Custodian of the Holy Mosques

King Salman bin Abdul Aziz

On 23 January 2015, His Majesty King Salman bin Abdul Aziz, was appointed as the Custodian of the Holy Mosques and king of Saudi Arabia. A veteran of the country’s top leadership, king Salman launched a campaign to streamline the governmental structure with the intention of developing a versatile and dynamic government.

All of the eleven Saudi secretariats, were abolished and reconstituted as only two; the Council of Political and Security Affairs (CPSA), lead by Deputy Crown Prince Mohammad bin Nayef, and the Council for Economic and Development Affairs (CEDA), lead by the Secretary General of the royal Court Prince Mohammad bin Nayef.

February 2015 saw the calculation of the king’s post-coronation giveaway would cost on excess of $32 billion. Within such generous donations included grants to professional associations, literary and sports clubs; infrastructure investments in water and electricity; and bonuses worth two months of salary to government employees, soldiers, pensioners and students on government stipends both home and abroad. King Salman was born in Riyadh on 5/10/1354, corresponding to 31/12/1935. He received his early education at Princes’ School in Riyadh, which was established by King Abdulaziz in 1356 to provide education for his children. There he studied religion and modern science, and celebrated the completion of memorizing the whole Quran on Sunday, 12/8/1364 H.

The king started his political career at a relatively young age, becoming the governor of Riyadh in 1963, and for nearly 50 years, oversaw the development of the Saudi capital from a small desert town to a major metropolis.

Salman became almost synonymous with the city of Riyadh, which was little more than a desert backwater when he first arrived as deputy mayor in 1954.

King Salman made a marvelous job of creating Riyadh as a Saudi center of power and a city that works pretty well. He is known as a phenomenal worker. People used to set their clocks right at 8 every morning when his cavalcade of cars would go by on the way to the office.

On November 5, 2011, Salman was appointed Minister of Defence. He was also named a member of the National Security Council (NSC). The defense portfolio involved running the kingdom’s top-spending ministry, which used massive arms purchases to bolster ties with allies such as the United States, Britain and France.

King Salman has great interest in cultural and humanitarian work and since 1376 AH, corresponding to 1956, he has chaired many humanitarian and service committees that provide relief from natural and man-made disasters. For his humanitarian services, he has been awarded many medals and decorations, including awards from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal – First Class.

The new custodian of the holy mosques, King Salman’s 18 months on the Saudi throne have been marked by an unprecedentedly energetic and dynamic foreign policy expanding Saudi influence. According to security experts, Riyadh has been far more willing to take risks in national security choices than in recent decades. In the process, the Saudis have acquired some strategic territory. Saudi foreign policy, according to king Salman, is always committed to the teachings of our religion, calling for love and peace in accordance with its principles. “One of the most important principles is that the Kingdom continues to adhere to its international treaties, conventions and charters, including respecting the principle of sovereignty and rejecting any attempt to intervene in our internal affairs, as well as continued defense of Arab and Islamic issues in international forums in various ways. This includes the achievement of what the Kingdom has always sought and will always seek – namely, that the Palestinian people be granted their legitimate rights and be able to establish their independent state with Al-Quds as its capital.”

King Salman’s son, Prince Sultan, was the first person of royal blood, the first Arab as well as the first Muslim to fly in outer space when he flew aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery (STS-51-G) in June 1985.

He oversaw its transformation into a vibrant metropolis filled with luxury hotels, banks, shopping malls and a wide array of international-brand shops. King Salman made a marvelous job of creating Riyadh as a Saudi center of power and a city that works pretty well. He is known as a phenomenal worker. People used to set their clocks right at 8 every morning when his cavalcade of cars would go by on the way to the office.

King Salman has great interest in cultural and humanitarian work and since 1376 AH, corresponding to 1956, he has chaired many humanitarian and service committees that provide relief from natural and man-made disasters. For his humanitarian services, he has been awarded many medals and decorations, including awards from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal – First Class.

The new custodian of the holy mosques, King Salman’s 18 months on the Saudi throne have been marked by an unprecedentedly energetic and dynamic foreign policy expanding Saudi influence. According to security experts, Riyadh has been far more willing to take risks in national security choices than in recent decades. In the process, the Saudis have acquired some strategic territory. Saudi foreign policy, according to king Salman, is always committed to the teachings of our religion, calling for love and peace in accordance with its principles. “One of the most important principles is that the Kingdom continues to adhere to its international treaties, conventions and charters, including respecting the principle of sovereignty and rejecting any attempt to intervene in our internal affairs, as well as continued defense of Arab and Islamic issues in international forums in various ways. This includes the achievement of what the Kingdom has always sought and will always seek – namely, that the Palestinian people be granted their legitimate rights and be able to establish their independent state with Al-Quds as its capital.”

King Salman’s son, Prince Sultan, was the first person of royal blood, the first Arab as well as the first Muslim to fly in outer space when he flew aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery (STS-51-G) in June 1985.
In the Footsteps of a Grand President

HH Sheikh Khalifa has committed himself to continue in the footsteps of his late father, a task that he has set himself for nearly 30 years, since he first became Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi in 1969.

Sheikh Khalifa’s accession to the presidency was the culmination of a career of leadership that began in 1966 when, aged just 18, he was appointed by Sheikh Zayed as his representative in the Eastern Region of Abu Dhabi and the head of the emirate’s courts – a mark of the confidence Sheikh Zayed had in his son even at this early stage. That confidence was repeatedly demonstrated in subsequent years, as Sheikh Khalifa was appointed to a series of high-level positions, becoming Crown Prince in 1969 and then in 1971 assuming the role of Deputy Prime Minister in the first federal UAE cabinet.

Central to Sheikh Khalifa’s presidency is his belief in the need to enhance the active participation of UAE citizens in government, including greater empowerment of the Federal National Council. Domestically, Sheikh Khalifa has increased expenditure on the development of infrastructure throughout the UAE, improving education, housing, health and social welfare.

In particular, this care for the well-being of his citizens has led to the launch of a number of funds and initiatives targeted at developing the local workforce, granting financial and other assistance to budding entrepreneurs, assisting the agricultural sector, providing housing and alleviating the burden of private debt for citizens with low incomes.

Since becoming UAE President, HH Sheikh Khalifa has presided over a major re-structuring of both the Federal Government and the government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The appointment of a new Cabinet in February 2006, with Vice-President and Dubai Ruler HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum as Prime Minister, saw major changes in the portfolios with, crucially, the creation of new ministries devoted to the streamlining and modernizing of the business of government, a new focus on community development and, through the new Ministry of Federal National Council (FNC) Affairs, an important step towards reform of the political process with the introduction of indirect elections for half of the FNC’s membership.

Of particular importance in terms of ensuring that citizens were able to benefit from the country’s increasing wealth was the establishment by HH Sheikh Khalifa in 1981 of the Abu Dhabi Department of Social Services and Commercial Buildings, charged with the provision of loans to citizens for construction.

Sheikh Khalifa’s inclusion on the Forbes list of the world’s 50 most influential figures underlines the significance of the UAE on the global stage and the success of Sheikh Khalifa’s personal efforts in consolidating the achievements of his father.
The Emiratis’ have been testing the limits with the hectic efforts of His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Rashid to revolutionize every aspect of their daily lives. Since becoming the Vice President and Prime Minister of Dubai, Sheikh Mohamed has overseen the rolling out of revolutionary initiatives in the UAE.

H.H Sheikh Mohamed was born in 1949, the third of four sons. In 1995, he became crown prince of Dubai, with a chief objective of overseeing the transformation of this small patch of desert into the world’s most luxurious resort and business destination. To that end, he helped develop the Palm Islands, the Burj al-Arab hotel, the Burj Khalifa skyscraper, the Dubai World Cup and the Godolphin Stables.

A well-known poet himself, Sheikh Mohammed has always been deeply interested in poetry, especially of the Nabati style, which is native to the region. He also has a love of hunting, shooting, camel and horse racing. And with a personal net worth of over $4 billion, Sheikh Mohammed is also known for his charitable contributions, giving to such causes as literacy and cultural outreach.

Never a man plagued by self-doubt, Sheikh Mohamed developed an idea to have some of his own poetry written on the sea of the Persian Gulf. The poetry would be in the form of man-made islands, constructed by thousands of migrant workers, and on which Premier League footballers and the like might be encouraged to buy ocean-front real estate.

It was imagined that the lines, written in Arabic in concrete and sand, would be large enough to be read from space. In devising such a plan, the world-class self-mythologisers might have been content with a single line of verse. It gives you a measure of Sheikh Mohammed’s grand sense of beauty that he decided on a whole stanza. “Take the wisdom from the wise,” the script would run. “It takes a man of vision to write on water/ Not everyone who rides a horse is a jockey/ Great men rise to greater challenges.” And thus, he ran to the most challenging objective.

As a passionate proponent of open, service-led governance and strategic planning, HH Sheikh Mohammed has led major reforms to make government more business-like. The swift, yet progressive, governmental improvements have taken place through a bundle of well-thought-out initiatives driven by innovation, creativity and the principles of transparency and accountability.

HH’s vision for the UAE has been proven successful through achieving unprecedented rankings on global indexes and has lately achieved number one worldwide for government efficiency, according to IMD data.

The year 2007 witnessed unique achievements for Sheikh Mohamed both locally and regionally. On April 17th, he unveiled the UAE government strategy plan with the aim of achieving sustainable developments throughout the country, investing federal resources more efficiently and ensuring due diligence, accountability and transparency across federal bodies. The UAE Federal Strategy, a process of strategic reform intended to address a lack of co-ordination and strategic planning in government, as well as policy making issues and deficiencies in the legislative and regulatory framework, would work on improvements in social, economic, and public sector development.

In addition, the strategic plan targets developing the justice legislations, infrastructure in rural areas as well as signaling a zero tolerance policy towards corruption in government.

However, the Emiratis have been one of the leading populations celebrating Tolerance in their daily life. “The UAE is not just a financial and economic nucleus, neither is it just a tourism hub: we are also a nerve centre of a global humanitarian work.” These words of Sheikh Mohammed physically manifest in the many charity and humanitarian foundations established by HH, which are major local and international players providing assistance and opportunities to the less fortunate around the globe.
Baeshen: Humanitarian Issues are part of our life

Abdul gader Baeshen, manager of WFUNF in the Gulf region. He has been working round the clock to serve the most needed and offer his support for those of bad fortune.

Abdul gader is one of the few who has a vision on humanitarian question that helped him serve the poor and the needy within the framework of the gulf rich traditions of integration and cooperation. He has thus managed to change the concept of humanitarian service to integrate a rather new strategy for the Arabs needs and to coordinate that vision within the global network of humanitarian services. Ambassador Abdul gader was inspired by the deeply rich Arab characteristics of good well, generosity and bravery that stem from the hard environment of the desert. He has been able to highlight the dilemma of Arab issues on the regional and international levels and managed to pursue a strong and inspiring means to enhance the humanitarian efforts.

Al-Amiri: Arab’s Unity is an urgent necessity

The chairman of the Kuwaiti House for National Business, Dr. Yousef Al-Amiri, has several files in hand. He has been travelling to several countries and his last leg took him to Cairo where he met with President Abdel Fattah EL Sisi as well as many other officials.

Al-Amiri believes that his visit to Cairo came on time because Arabs are looking forward for Egypt’s leading political role in the region… “The whole region is witnessing upheaval and serious challenges that urgently need to be dealt with,” he said.

Al-Amiri met also with Aymen Wahdan, the regional manager of WFUNF federation in the Middle East and North Africa. The two officials stressed the need to enhance the strategic partnership between WFUNF and the Kuwaiti Fund for National Business. Joint ventures and development programs to approach this goal have been discussed as well as international campaigns and training courses.

According to Dr. Al-Amiri, a special protocol of cooperation will soon be finalized as part of the campaign launched in Kuwait under the title “Kuwaitis who Loves Egypt”. WFUNF is the major partner of this protocol which echoes the need for more cooperation and coordination of the Arabs’ efforts to meet the political and economic challenges.
Khogah: Meeting Youth Half Way is a serious challenge

Ambassador Yahya Khogah is a leading member of the World federation of the United Nations Friends known as WFUNF. He found in the federation of the UN friends a new mechanism to serve human causes in a full- fledged and easy to approach solutions.

He has a comprehensive view that goes deep down into the Arab humanitarian heritage and brings to light out of the box solutions to the day- to- day questions. Thus, Khogah became one of the leading figures who had been deeply involved in the humanitarian services which in turn promoted such way of thinking and helped integrating the Arab’s efforts within the context of the global humanitarian approaches. Khogah has also been interested in dealing with the younger generations. His efforts to meet them half way intellectually brought him popularity and introduced him to the limelight of the Arab youths’ forums. He has been able to attract the attention of the young Arabs to major questions thus promoting new trends and way of thinking among them.

Rashad: Serious Arts; spiritual outlet for people

Abdullah Rashad, the recently named WFUNF Ambassador for Good Well, believes that arts echo and present its society and thus he has been working to introduce the Arabs’ modern arts to the whole world.

Ambassador Dr. Rashad’s belief in the great message delivered by arts and artists who actually present their people and reflect their agony, happiness, dilemma and their victories and defeats, has made him one of the few who care for his artistic production and most importantly of his people.

Throughout his career, Dr. Rashad has been the icon of social and humanitarian work in his country. He believes that arts is a mean to alleviate hardships, renovate the soul and help societies to look forward despite of bad circumstances. He said that the harmony arts create is symbolically targeting a deep message inside each and every one of us. Arabs has been encouraging the most committed types of arts that strike a balance between their history and cultural heritage and the modern trends initiated throughout the world. Dr. Rashad believes that the public has hardly accepted arts of bad taste especially those that initiate fears, hatred and violence.

Citing women’s significant role in the Arab culture, Khogah has also been working hard to build a solid base for women empowerment in the region. He managed to bring to the fore leading female figures from the Arab culture, focusing on the quality of hard working, scientific thinking and the long adopted rules of respect to women as a leading figure in the traditional Arab families.

Citing the hectic efforts exerted by several establishments throughout the region to support the humanitarian cause, Ambassador Rashad said that WFUNF has also been working round the clock to finalize several development and humanitarian projects that will change the world’s view of many questions that had been ignored for decades.

And support,” he said. Ambassador Rashad believes that the humanitarian role which is in most cases is a sort of moral support has created a base of solid fraternity and developed and promoted the human connection among people. According to him such base which is also deeply rooted in the Arab culture has been the right approach to settle many disputes and face several challenges in the area. He added that women and youths have been the most to benefit from such human approach.
For every child, an education

By Mark Waltham (is a senior education advisor at UNICEF)

For the past four years, I have worked with colleagues around the world on the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children – a partnership that examines the reasons children are excluded from education and seeks ways for every child to go to school and learn.

Including the Excluded: Education for children with disabilities
Those of us in this line of work have seen significant progress in the past decades. Tens of millions of children who were excluded in the past now go to school – girls and children in poor and rural communities. However, children with disabilities have been the last to benefit from the progress of the last few years.

I have great hope that this soon will change. With the new Sustainable Development Goals, our work necessarily will need to focus on children with disabilities. Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for inclusive and quality education for all. Though there is often some misunderstanding about what we mean by inclusive education, the concept is particularly significant for children with disabilities. The term ‘inclusive education’ simply means that all children, regardless of their background or situation, are welcome in the same schools. Inclusive education means moving away from a system with special schools for children with disabilities and towards a system in which every child, regardless of ability, goes to a mainstream school.

There is still a long way to go. Progress towards inclusive education has lagged when it comes to teacher training, accessible school buildings, and appropriate learning materials. We also still need to improve data collection, a critical tool that allows us to identify children with disabilities and provide them with the services they need to go to school and learn. The lack of progress on inclusive education is a serious problem. In most low- and middle-income countries, about half of children with disabilities are out of school and, in countries approaching universal enrolment, up to 40 per cent of out-of-school children have a disability.

Estimates suggest that around 5 per cent of children in any country have a severe or moderate disability or learning difficulty. However, household surveys often only identify around 1.5 per cent of children disabilities.

In addition, the vast majority of children with disabilities who are out of school were never enrolled, either because the schools refused to accept them or because of discrimination in their families or communities.

There is some good news in the data: Children with disabilities who do go to school seem to make good progress, and their drop-out rates are actually lower than the rates for the overall population. So, if we do the work to get children with disabilities in school, there is a good chance they will progress.

In the next few months, UNICEF will ramp up efforts to reach children with disabilities with the start of a major programme with education ministries and partners around the world. The programme will build understanding about children with disabilities and develop the ability of education systems to respond. We also are disseminating reliable and up-to-date data so education ministries can provide appropriate services for children with disabilities. To improve this data, we are developing new ways to access information about children with disabilities. In addition, we are creating guidance for governments so they can analyse their own education sectors.

I truly believe that these efforts will benefit children with disabilities – and us all. For when children with disabilities go to school, they have the chance to become literate and engaged adults who can contribute to the betterment of their families, communities and the world.
The role of community in refugee journeys to Europe

Richard Mallett and Jessica Hagen-Zanker

We have long known that people’s social connections and networks often facilitate their migrations in some way – through financing the upfront costs or receiving people upon arrival, for example.

For Eritreans and Syrians coming to Europe, community networks both encourage the initial decision to go and provide elements of support along the way. But these same networks also have a role to play in promoting migration as a viable option in the first place. For a study for the Overseas Development Institute, we interviewed 52 people from three countries – Eritrea, Senegal and Syria – who had recently ‘made it’ to three European countries: Germany, Spain and the UK. For many people it was often the advice and actions of people they knew which helped them make up their minds to move. Much of the time, these influences came through personal contacts who had already made the journey. Almost every Syrian we interviewed, for example, knew someone personally who had made the trip through the Balkans previously.

This reality, together with the sharing of these people’s specific pathways through online social communities, are part of what normalises the idea of crossing borders. Media coverage of the ‘refugee crisis’ has tended to depict refugees and migrants as passive victims subject to the whims of evil people smugglers. But it is inaccurate to view these people as having no control over their fate. Despite the vulnerability that underlies many refugees’ and migrants’ journeys (stemming in turn from their undocumented status, desperation, fear and unfamiliarity with new places and rules), refugees negotiate, join forces and fight back.

Part of what has defined the ‘refugee crisis’ so far is the role of community in facilitating migrations and protecting vulnerable individuals. The most visible examples have tended to come in the form of European citizens stepping in but migrants and refugees themselves provide vital aspects of support for each other.

A brief story of one Syrian woman’s journey offers a single yet far from atypical illustration: After crossing over from Turkey, Fatima and her two children ended up travelling from Greece to Germany with a group of four Iraqi men she met on the boat from Turkey to Greece. They stood up for Fatima when threats were encountered, paid her share of expenses when her money ran out and carried the children when they walked for days.

When the group of travelling companions arrived in Munich, everyone moved to different towns where they had friends. Fatima was stuck at Munich train station, with no money. Again, Fatima was lucky. She met a German who told her there was a supermarket close by run by an Iraqi, who might be able to help. She went there and the Iraqi man bought her train tickets, gave her children biscuits and gave her 50 Euros for them. Later that day they got on a train to Berlin. So, far from being the product of purely individualistic, rational-actor behaviour, we see that migration is instead an example of collective action.

As Fatima’s case shows, this collective action is lubricated by a shared identity – which might be joint participation in the journey itself – and ultimately by membership of a community, however loose or temporary that might be.

We see this in relation to financing, decision making, and facilitation more broadly. The same can be said of the way in which migrants and refugees strive to secure protection along the way; these collective actions, far from being singular occurrences, are seen repeatedly.
Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015 – from 1.9 billion to 836 million – too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs. Globally, more than 800 million people are still living on less than US$1.25 a day, many lacking access to adequate food, clean drinking water and sanitation. Rapid economic growth in countries like China and India has lifted millions out of poverty, but progress has been uneven. Women are more likely to live in poverty than men due to unequal access to paid work, education and property.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. The SDGs work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. The SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet. “Supporting the 2030 Agenda is a top priority for UNDP,” said UNDP Administrator Helen Clark. “The SDGs provide us with a common plan and agenda to tackle some of the pressing challenges facing our world such as poverty, climate change and conflict. UNDP has the experience and expertise to drive progress and help support countries on the path to sustainable development.”

**What are the Sustainable Development Goals?**

The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing access to basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters. Rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity over the past two decades have seen the number of undernourished people drop by almost half. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress in eradicating extreme hunger.

**Eradicating poverty**

Progress has also been limited in other regions, such as South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, which account for 80 percent of those living in extreme poverty. New threats brought on by climate change, conflict and food insecurity, mean even more work is needed to bring people out of poverty. The SDGs are a bold commitment to 90 million children under the age of five are dangerously underweight. And one person in every four still goes hungry in Africa. The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round.

**Together with the other goals set out here, we can end hunger by 2030**

This involves promoting sustainable agricultural practices: supporting small scale farmers and allowing equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. Together with the other goals set out here, we can end hunger by 2030.
The preacher of the century

Ahmed Moussa

Sheikh Metwaly El Shaarawy is one of the greatest figures and the most brilliant preachers in the Islamic world. He devoted all of his life to serve Islam and left behind a huge amount of knowledge mainly the Quran explanation, which he presented in a weekly TV show. His unique style in explaining the Quran was one of the reasons behind his fame in the whole Islamic and Arabic world.

Sheikh Shaarawy was also famous for being the only non-Saudi to give the ‘Khutbah’ or the Islamic speech at the Mount of Arafat, a mountain of central importance during Hajj or the Islamic pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. He was also the first to attend the opening of the United Nations mosque where he recited several verses of the Quran that echoed the very same principles of the world body. Shaarawy praised the UN role, as advised by the Quran, to protect the minorities and women and children all over the world.

He passed away in 1998, after 87 years which was devoted to serve Islam and he was buried in his natal village…but his achievements are still alive and beneficial to millions of Muslims.

Raised in Egypt’s Nile Delta village al-Dacadous, Sheikh Shaarawy, who held moderate mainstream views of Islam, graduated in 1943 with an Islamic degree specializing in Arabic language. After his graduation, he held a number of important positions either in Egypt or outside, as he worked as a professor and agent in many Azhari Institutes. In 1950, he travelled to Saudi Arabia and worked as a professor at the Faculty of law at King Abdul-Aziz University in Makkah. When he returned home, Sheikh Shaarawy served as Egypt’s Religious Endowments Minister late 1970 of the past century.

Sheikh Shaarawy had a lasting impact on Egypt’s television audience when he appeared in the weekly program Nur ‘Ala Nur. His unique style in explaining the Quran was one of the reasons behind his fame in the whole Islamic and Arabic world.

Sheikh Shaarawy had a lasting impact on Egypt’s television audience when he appeared in the weekly program Nur ‘Ala Nur. His unique style in explaining the Quran was one of the reasons behind his fame in the whole Islamic and Arabic world.
Help a child in need. You can make a difference today.

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This is my situation...