



Economic Connectivity | Armenia – Azerbaijan Dialogue Series:

Expert Dialogues as Conflict Transformation Device

Final Report, July 2026





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Executive Summary

The project | ECAADS is one of the first post-2020 initiatives that consistently brings together technical experts from both Armenia and Azerbaijan in small, bilateral, professionally focused formats under the broad umbrella of economic connectivity. Initially conducted in Berlin and Tbilisi across its first 12 months, ECAADS convened five dialogues drawing on the knowledge of sets of 3-4 experts from each country on topics including regional transport cooperation, energy (hydrocarbons and renewables), water management, market integration, skills building and long-term connectivity scenarios.

Expansion of scope (2023-25) | Since those initial dialogues, the project has broadened considerably. By the end of 2025, ECAADS has held 11 dialogues, incorporating new and deeper thematic areas: tourism as a driver of reconciliation and rural development; export-oriented markets, value chains and joint Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) opportunities; gender-responsive and women-led peacebuilding; and climate resilience. These additions reflect an evolving regional landscape in which economic cooperation, climate adaptation and inclusive governance are increasingly recognised as essential elements of sustainable peace.

Added value | ECAADS has normalised dialogue within a growing, cross-border expert community, fostering professional trust in policy areas essential for both countries' development. Its forward-looking, technical orientation helps avoid the tensions that often surface when historical grievances dominate discussions. As older generations of experts retire, ECAADS provides a critical platform for younger specialists who have had few prior opportunities for bilateral exchange. The inclusion of women and emerging professionals, particularly in climate, water, tourism and digital fields, further strengthens the project's relevance and long-term impact.

Recommendations | This final report synthesises insights from 11 dialogues, grouping them thematically to identify concrete, politically feasible project concepts. These recommendations span transport and connectivity, green and renewable energy, water cooperation, climate resilience, tourism development, export diversification, digital services, vocational training and gender-inclusive peacebuilding. The ideas vary in scale, cost and time horizon, but collectively provide donors and policymakers with clear pathways for supporting mutually beneficial, confidence-building initiatives, both before and after full normalisation.

Way forward | With additional dialogues planned in 2026, ECAADS will increasingly focus on bringing together private sector actors from Armenia and Azerbaijan, creating spaces for exchange, relationship-building and identifying shared economic interests. Its aim is to support the emergence of a cross-border network of business actors willing to engage and to enable first steps towards practical cooperation over time. In parallel, the initiative will continue to facilitate dialogue formats that support bilateral trust-building, while expanding its approach to combine economic focused dialogue with targeted training in conflict sensitivity. This will equip participants to engage in cross-border confidence-building more effectively.

Methodology

ECAADS operates at the intersection of Track 2 and Track 3 diplomacy. It convenes technical experts, private sector representatives, academics and civil society actors in professionally moderated formats to explore forward-looking, economically grounded areas of mutual interest. It does not seek to negotiate political settlements or address contested historical narratives directly.

All dialogues are conducted under the Chatham House Rule and are carefully designed to ensure professional credibility, sectoral expertise and balanced representation from both Armenia and Azerbaijan. Participants do not hold official government positions at the time of participation but are well-informed of current policy allowing space for exploratory thinking while remaining grounded in policy and market realities. A bilateral Steering Committee supports participant identification, advises on political feasibility, and helps disseminate dialogue outcomes within national networks.

ECAADS' theory of change rests on three pillars:

1. **Normalisation of professional interaction:** Regular, technically-focused exchange builds habits of cooperation among emerging generations of experts who have had limited exposure to bilateral formats.
2. **Pre-negotiation infrastructure:** Developing feasibility studies, pilot concepts and institutional models in advance of, or accompanying, political breakthroughs ensures that cooperation can move rapidly when windows of opportunity open.
3. **Peace dividend articulation:** By translating abstract notions of reconciliation and soft regionalism into tangible economic opportunities, ECAADS helps communicate to both societies what stability can concretely deliver.

This structured yet flexible dialogue architecture transforms technical cooperation from a speculative aspiration into a prepared and implementable agenda.





Context (2020–2026)

The South Caucasus is navigating a period of profound transformation across infrastructure, trade, governance and climate adaptation. Amid shifting geopolitical alignments, sanction-driven disruptions have re-oriented conventional transit and trade corridors. This has heightened the strategic significance of alternative routes across Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, connecting Central Asia with Europe through the so-called Middle Corridor. In tandem, escalating climate pressures continue to shape national agendas, with water stress, fluctuating precipitation and growing agricultural vulnerabilities undermining rural economies and hydropower systems alike. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan are thereby confronted with a pressing imperative to diversify their energy supplies and embrace resilient, renewable alternatives while digital services, sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism sectors emerge as new engines of growth, accompanied by a surge in demand for vocational training and digital skills.

At the same time as these changes accelerate, after three decades of conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, the region's new generation of policy and technical communities have had little, if any, prior experience of structured bilateral cooperation. The importance of reliable platforms for cross-border exchange has grown considerably.

ECAADS maintained its dialogues during the Second Karabakh War and military takeover of Karabakh region by Azerbaijan in September 2023, times when bilateral work was highly sensitive and often discouraged. Now we see positive steps towards peace and economic cooperation. The August 2025 initialling of the Washington Declaration by President Aliyev and Prime Minister Pashinyan, presided over by U.S. President Donald Trump, culminated in the signing of the “Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and Interstate Relations between Azerbaijan and Armenia,” a significant milestone in the peace process.

Within the peace framework, the launch of the “Trump Route for International Peace and Prosperity” (TRIPP) underscored the prospects for economic connectivity. Through the U.S.-brokered arrangement, the Washington Declaration envisages the opening of bilateral and international transportation, including unimpeded access to Azerbaijan's Nakhchivan exclave via southern Armenia's Syunik region and reciprocal benefits for Armenia for intra- and inter-state communications. By alleviating the constraints associated with Armenia's land-locked geography and Azerbaijan's separated exclave, the arrangement opens the door to enhanced mobility, trade connectivity and economic integration in a region long marked by conflict and division.

These developments have likewise signalled an unprecedented improvement in bilateral relations and a broader surge in Western engagement. In early November 2025, for the first time in decades, Russian and Kazakh wheat was delivered to Yerevan via Azerbaijan and Georgia, marking a shift in regional transit dynamics. The following month saw the first recorded recent instance of commercial trade between the two countries as Armenia received 22 wagons of Azerbaijani gasoline.

These developments continue: in February 2026, U.S. Vice President Vance visited both Armenia and Azerbaijan, solidifying Washington's growing role in the region. During the visit, the parties discussed expanding U.S.-Armenia nuclear energy cooperation, including potential small modular reactor projects, explored opportunities for semiconductor production in Armenia and advanced planning for the TRIPP. At the same time, Baku and Washington signed a strategic partnership charter. Between Armenia and Azerbaijan, senior-level government contact has increased, and expert groups have been travelling to the respective capitals, signalling continued normalisation efforts and the exploration of new avenues for cooperation.



In the context of ECAADS's mission, these developments highlight the relevance of economic connectivity and open the door for more intensive work around the topics discussed in the dialogues such as green infrastructure, tourism, water cooperation and inclusive governance. It moves many of the project concepts envisioned in previous ECAADS dialogues from purely speculative to increasingly actionable. At this stage, the implementation of first steps - such as feasibility studies or pilot programmes - could help pave the way to developing concrete projects or investments that support connectivity.

These developments present a strategic window during which enabling conditions for cooperation are aligned. Across all eleven dialogues, a consistent set of cross-cutting policy insights emerged:

- Lower-risk, technically grounded and economically rational initiatives, such as feasibility studies, digital customs systems, basin-level pilot projects and SME cooperation platforms can generate early dividends without being captured by politically sensitive sovereignty questions;
- Shared vulnerabilities, particularly in climate resilience, hydrological management and energy security create objective incentives for cooperation that transcend political divides;
- Data transparency and digital interoperability are foundational enablers of trust and long-term integration, whether in freight systems, renewable energy grids, hydrological monitoring or cross-border IT services;
- Economic complementarities between Armenia and Azerbaijan in agriculture, minerals, IT, manufacturing and tourism provide practical entry points for value-chain integration and export diversification.

- Durable cooperation requires visible and socially distributed peace dividends, especially for rural border communities, women and youth, who are disproportionately affected by conflict and climate volatility;
- Institutional platforms, such as water forums, neutral trade hubs, cultural initiatives and SME financing mechanisms are essential to move from ad hoc interaction to structured regional cooperation.

Taken together, these insights suggest that economic connectivity between Armenia and Azerbaijan should not be approached as a single infrastructure corridor but as a phased, multi-sectoral ecosystem built on resilience, reciprocity and incremental trust-building.



1. Thematic Cluster Transport, Connectivity & Trade Infrastructure

1.1 Strategic Importance: Reconnecting the South Caucasus to unlock economic and political transformation

Transport and trade connectivity have reemerged as central pillars in the evolving geopolitical and economic environment of the South Caucasus. The transformation of regional transit routes, driven by sanctions, shifting alliances and the emergence of alternative infrastructure corridors, has reshaped what is technically and politically feasible. The August 2025 Washington Declaration further amplifies these dynamics, creating a moment in which cross-border connectivity between Armenia and Azerbaijan as well as enhanced regional connectivity from the two countries to Türkiye, Iran and Russia is no longer a distant aspiration but an emerging reality. In this new context, infrastructure investments are not only about mobility; they are also about stabilisation, economic diversification and the creation of shared spaces where cooperation can take root.

1.2 Policy Insights

Building on this strategic context, dialogue participants emphasised sequencing transport cooperation in a politically and economically intelligent manner. While large-scale corridor projects attract the greatest public attention, not all infrastructure initiatives carry the same level of political sensitivity, capital intensity or diplomatic complexity. A deliberate distinction was therefore drawn between technically feasible, lower-risk interventions and more politically sensitive, sovereignty-linked transit arrangements.

“Low-hanging fruit” measures, including the rehabilitation of pre-existing rail segments, upgrades to secondary road networks, harmonisation of customs procedures, digitalisation of freight documentation and third-party feasibility studies can generate early economic dividends without requiring immediate resolution of contested political questions. These initiatives are comparatively modest in cost, technically straightforward and capable of delivering tangible benefits to

border communities, SMEs and logistics operators. Crucially, neutral and third-party feasibility studies serve not only as planning tools but also as confidence-building instruments: by producing shared data on costs, maintenance models and security options, they reduce uncertainty and depoliticise early-stage cooperation.

By contrast, high-visibility corridor projects involving new transit regimes, special legal arrangements or sensitive security provisions remain contingent on broader diplomatic progress and sustained political will. While such projects hold transformative long-term potential for regional integration and trade expansion, a phased approach, beginning with technically grounded restorations and cooperative pilots in neutral spaces, allows institutional trust, regulatory familiarity and operational interdependence to develop incrementally.

For donors and development partners, this sequencing logic is particularly relevant. Early investment in feasibility studies, pilot logistics hubs and customs modernisation can shape future infrastructure governance frameworks while demonstrating visible peace dividends. Over time, these lower-risk initiatives can lay the institutional and technical foundations required for more ambitious cross-border transport arrangements, ensuring that transformative infrastructure, when politically feasible, is built upon established habits of cooperation rather than fragile political compromise.

1.3 Priority Project Proposals

- **Feasibility Studies for Reopening or Restoring Transport Links (Dialogue 1):** Robust third-party assessments of railway and road corridors between Armenia and Azerbaijan remain a prerequisite for donor-supported infrastructure planning. Studies should prioritise security models, maintenance costs and connectivity to regional hubs. First steps have been taken by the EU and Azerbaijan: a study focused on Nakhchivan railway connections as part of the Cross-Regional Connectivity Agenda under the auspices of the EU Global Gateway Initiative has been launched.

- **Barkhudarly Free Trade Zone & Logistics Hub (Dialogue 10):** This proposal envisions a strategically located free trade zone near the Armenia-Azerbaijan border, linked to the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway. It offers a politically neutral environment to test phased cooperation in trade and warehousing.
- **Revitalising the Sadakhlo Bazaar (Dialogue 9):** The historic tri-country market in Georgia could be reactivated as an agro-festival and food-trading hub, serving as an early people-to-people and SME cooperation mechanism.
- **Cross-Border Agritourism and Wine Tourism Routes (Dialogues 9 & 10):** Clustered tourism routes involving rural SMEs and wine producers could stimulate economic activity in regions most affected by past conflict.



Map 1: Sadakhlo

Sadakhlo is located in southern Georgia near the Armenia–Azerbaijan border region, serving as a key point for cross-border connectivity and regional cooperation.



Map 2: Barkhudarly

Barkhudarly is located near the Armenia–Azerbaijan border, close to the Aghstafachay Water Reservoir, highlighting its relevance for cross-border water management and connectivity.

2. Thematic Cluster Energy, Climate & Green Transition

2.1 Strategic importance: Building climate smart energy systems to turn common vulnerabilities into shared resilience

Energy security and climate resilience have become defining challenges for Armenia and Azerbaijan. The region faces increasingly volatile hydrological cycles, rising temperatures and heightened stress on water- and energy-dependent sectors. At the same time, global and regional energy markets are shifting rapidly, with new incentives to diversify beyond fossil fuels and reduce dependency on single suppliers. Both countries recognise that investments in renewable energy, efficient resource management and cross-border climate action could serve as stabilising pillars of long-term prosperity. The evolving geopolitical environment, including new transit arrangements such as the TRIPP, strengthens the feasibility of such cooperation by expanding the infrastructure through which energy and environmental projects can be implemented.

2.2 Policy Insights

Dialogue discussions underscored that climate and energy vulnerabilities are increasingly shared across borders. Hydropower plants, agricultural systems and rural livelihoods in both Armenia and Azerbaijan are exposed to fluctuations in river flows and rising temperatures. Improved data sharing and harmonised and coordinated monitoring methodologies are essential to climate adaptation. Renewable energy emerged as a promising area for future collaboration, with specific opportunities for joint infrastructure, cross-border energy trade and shared investment models. Participants also noted that green agriculture and sustainable land management are critical components of broader resilience, offering opportunities to integrate climate objectives with rural development and private-sector initiatives.

2.3 Opportunities for Cooperation

- **Cross-Border Renewable Energy Initiatives (Dialogue 2):** A feasibility study for a joint wind farm near Bichanak Pass offers a symbolic and practical entry point into shared energy investment. Improving electricity exchanges could also alleviate shortages in border regions.



Map 3: Bichanak

Bichanak is a village in Azerbaijan's Nakhchivan exclave, located near the Armenian border, indicating potential cross-border connectivity.

- **Water-Energy-Food Nexus Approaches (Dialogues 3 & 11):** Integrated basin planning and harmonised hydrological methodologies can reduce climate risks and improve ecosystem health.
- **Promotion of Green Agriculture (Dialogue 10):** Enhanced access to green credit, certification schemes, vocational training and sustainable production methods can support farmers navigating rapidly changing markets.

3. Thematic Cluster Water Cooperation & Environmental Governance

3.1 Strategic Importance: Managing shared waters as shared destinies

Shared water resources constitute one of the most interdependent and politically sensitive domains in the South Caucasus. The Kura-Araks basin

links Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia through a common hydrological system that influences agriculture, energy production, drinking water supply and environmental stability. Climate change has intensified pressures on this system, worsening droughts, reducing seasonal flows and amplifying pollution risks. As a result, the governance of shared river basins and the ability to manage them cooperatively has become essential not only for environmental resilience but also for peacebuilding and economic stability.



Map 4: Joghaz Water Reservoir

The Joghaz Water Reservoir is located near the Armenia–Azerbaijan border, highlighting its relevance for shared water management and potential cross-border cooperation.

3.2 Policy Insights

Dialogue participants emphasised that water challenges cannot be addressed unilaterally. Fragmented data systems, incompatible monitoring practices and limited communication between hydrological authorities hinder effective planning. At the same time, there is deep institutional knowledge and a history of technical cooperation that can be reactivated. The needs identified by experts include basin-level pilot initiatives, harmonised methodologies, shared environmental standards and community-inclusive governance arrangements. A recurring insight was the importance of integrating gender-responsive approaches: women working in agriculture, local governance and climate adaptation hold essential lived knowledge that is often absent from formal water institutions.

3.3 Priority Project Proposals

- **Shared River Basins Pilot Initiative (Dialogue 3 & 8):** Pilot projects in smaller basins, such as Arpa/Arpaçay, Bazarçay/Vorotan and the rehabilitation of Joghaz dam and reservoir offer realistic entry points for rebuilding technical trust.
- **Establishment of a Regional Water Forum (Dialogue 3):** A structured scientific platform would facilitate joint monitoring, research and dialogue. Existing initiatives such as the regional Women in Water Diplomacy network can provide a springboard to kick-start such a platform, while strengthening women's leadership in climate adaptation, governance and negotiation, integrating gender perspectives into environmental policy.

4. Thematic Cluster Tourism, Culture & Peacebuilding

4.1 Strategic Importance: Tourism and culture as bridges reconnecting communities and rewriting regional narratives

Tourism carries profound potential as a peace-building tool in the South Caucasus. As a sector that directly engages citizens, entrepreneurs, rural communities and cultural actors, it can foster contact, empathy and shared economic benefit even where political processes remain fragile. The growing international interest in multi-country itineraries, especially those involving wine, gastronomy, wellness and nature, positions Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia as a compelling regional destination. The broader geopolitical context, including Armenia-Türkiye normalisation talks and the TRIPP developments, strengthens the feasibility of regional tourism flows by providing pathways for improved cross-border mobility and logistics.



Map 5: Water bodies throughout Azerbaijan and Armenia



4.2 Policy Insights

Dialogue participants highlighted that despite political sensitivities, tourism already functions informally across borders, with tour operators in all three countries coordinating discreet itineraries for travellers seeking cross-border experiences. There is strong demand for joint products but limited institutional structures to support them. Cultural heritage, which has historically been contested, can instead serve as shared ground when approached through mutually respectful and professionally curated frameworks. Youth engagement, cultural festivals and place-based storytelling emerged as vital components for building long-term societal resilience.

4.3 Priority Project Proposals

- **Regional Tourism Circuits (Dialogue 9):** Clustered packages including wellness, wine, gastronomy and adventure, could be rolled out rapidly with limited regulatory adjustments.
- **Cross-Border Cultural Events (Dialogue 9):** Initiatives such as the Red Bridge Ethno-Jazz Festival or tri-country culinary festivals can foster indirect interaction and shared identity.
- **Showcase Village Cultural Park (Dialogue 9):** A medieval-life park at a tri-border point could serve as a flagship cultural cooperation site.
- **Diversity Routes & Minority Heritage Tourism (Dialogue 9):** These routes would highlight minority communities' cultural contributions across Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- **Agro- and Wine Tourism Supply Chains (Dialogue 10):** Linking farms and wineries across borders can enable rural revitalisation while minimising political sensitivities

5. Thematic Cluster Export-Oriented Markets & Joint Economic Development

5.1 Strategic Importance: Leveraging complementary economies to build mutually beneficial cross-border value

Enhancing export capacity and diversifying economic structures are critical for both Armenia and Azerbaijan as they seek to reduce vulnerabilities linked to resource dependence and shifting market access. The complementarities between their economic profiles, particularly in agriculture, IT, minerals, processing industries and niche products, create natural opportunities for cross-border value chains. Strengthened by improved connectivity prospects, including those associated with the TRIPP, the region is now better positioned to activate shared commercial platforms, integrated production systems and targeted SME support.

5.2 Policy Insights

The dialogues highlighted significant asymmetries in export composition yet emphasised the opportunity for collaboration through complementary strengths. Armenia's capacities in IT, design and mineral resources can intersect productively with Azerbaijan's strengths in agribusiness, tobacco, pharmaceuticals and large-scale manufacturing. Regulatory predictability, vocational reform and logistical efficiency were identified as general prerequisites. Digital service exchanges and green entrepreneurship also emerged as promising sectors that can be activated even before full border opening.

5.3 Priority Project Proposals

- **Cross-Border Value Chains (Dialogue 10):** Combining inputs, such as Armenian minerals with Azerbaijani finishing, Azerbaijani tobacco with Armenian manufacturing, can boost value-added exports.
- **IT and Digital Services Integration (Dialogues 4 & 10):** Opportunities exist for cross-border outsourcing and online service exchanges, pending cybersecurity and tax harmonisation

- **“Taste of the Caucasus” Regional Export Brand and Products (Dialogue 10):** A joint brand could consolidate seasonal produce and specialty goods from the region for broader market reach. Curated combinations, such as Armenian cognac with Azerbaijani dried fruit, can target high-end markets and leverage storytelling.

6. Thematic Cluster Gender, Inclusion & Social Peacebuilding

6.1 Strategic Importance: Empowering women, youth and marginalised communities for peace and prosperity

Inclusive development, particularly the meaningful participation of women and youth, is essential for sustainable peace and economic transformation. Across the South Caucasus, women constitute a significant share of agricultural workers, water stewards and informal operators in tourism and trade. Yet their representation in decision-making structures remains limited. Strengthening gender-responsive mechanisms helps ensure that new regional connectivity and market initiatives generate broad-based benefits and contribute to long-term societal resilience.

6.2 Policy Insights

The dialogues acknowledged the disproportionate effects of conflict, climate change and economic volatility on women and marginalised groups. Participants consistently emphasised the need for women’s leadership in climate and water governance, cross-border commerce, cultural exchange and rural entrepreneurship. Storytelling, culinary diplomacy and youth engagement were identified as powerful tools to foster empathy, normalise contact and restore inter-community trust.

6.3 Priority Project Proposals

- **Support of existing women-led and -focused initiatives in the region (Dialogue 11):** while initiatives to support female leadership exist across multiple sectors in the region, the unstable funding landscape threatens the scope and longevity of their activities. Funders

should seek to fill gaps that have been created by the departure of funders (such as USAID) to ensure existing projects can continue their ongoing operations. Building on existing women-centred networks and projects, such as the Women in Water Diplomacy network, funders can support women technical experts from across the region

- **Rural Women’s Entrepreneurship and Skills Development (Dialogues 4 & 10):** Systematic and institutionalised provision of vocational and digital skills training for rural women would enable participation in cross-border value chains and create networks that support women-led microbusinesses in agriculture, tourism, design and IT.
- **Storytelling, Cultural Narratives and Peace Education (Dialogues 9 & 11):** Projects aimed at developing regional storytelling platforms - oral history archives, a tri-lingual peace cookbook and multimedia formats - can highlight shared experiences, preserve cultural heritage and promote peace education across communities.

7. Cross-Cutting Recommendations for Donors and Policymakers

7.1 Why Engagement Matters Now

The convergence of political openings, climate urgency, market shifts and geopolitical developments has created a rare moment for donors, policymakers and investors to support projects that would previously have been politically or technically unfeasible. Timely engagement can:

- Accelerate confidence-building between Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- Ensure early investments shape emerging institutions and regulatory frameworks;
- Demonstrate visible peace dividends to both societies, especially border communities;
- Position the South Caucasus as a stable and attractive region for future private-sector investment.



By supporting coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions, donors and policymakers can transform the current window of opportunity into a durable foundation for regional cooperation.

The durability of any peace process depends on whether citizens experience measurable improvements in daily life. Dialogue participants consistently emphasised that macro-level agreements must be accompanied by visible ground-level impact, particularly in border regions historically affected by isolation and economic stagnation.

7.2 Immediate Low-Cost Interventions

Early-stage interventions can be launched even before fully open borders or formalised arrangements. They focus on research, skills, digital tools and low-risk cooperation in neutral spaces. These interventions help rebuild habits of collaboration while preparing institutions for more ambitious initiatives.

- **Commission feasibility studies and working groups** on key transport routes, tourism circuits, customs harmonisation, basin-level water cooperation and renewable energy potential, enabling donors to identify viable early investments.
- **Support vocational and IT skills development**, especially for women and youth in rural border areas, to ensure inclusive participation in emerging economic opportunities.
- **Activate pilot cooperation spaces** such as the Sadakhlo bazaar, enabling direct SME interaction and creating visible benefits for communities.
- **Allowing service-based cooperation**, for example in IT, design, remote tourism services, agro-consulting, to begin – even in the absence of cross-border mobility.

These rapid interventions will build trust, reduce transaction costs and lay the groundwork for more substantial infrastructure-related commitments.

7.3 Medium-Term Investments

Once basic enabling conditions are in place, donors and policymakers can help establish mid-scale cooperative structures that support the institutionalisation of economic connectivity.

- **Establish the Barkhudarly Free Trade Zone**, a neutral platform that can evolve into a regional logistics hub and testing ground for trilateral commercial cooperation.
- **Launch Peace Trails and agritourism routes**, fostering rural development and community interaction along emerging mobility routes.
- **Operationalise a South Caucasus Water Forum** to institutionalise cooperation, harmonise methodologies and host annual scientific exchanges.
- **Sponsor cultural festivals and student exchanges, creating new generational links** and promoting narratives of coexistence.

These mid-term investments create institutional continuity, strengthen public-private partnerships and prepare the region for higher-level integration.

7.4 Long-Term Transformative Initiatives

Longer-term projects aim to reshape the structural foundations of the regional economy. They require stable mobility, deeper regulatory harmonisation and multi-year financing, but hold the greatest potential for sustainable peace dividends.

- **Develop an integrated regional energy market**, including cross-border transmission lines, shared renewable generation, and regional balancing mechanisms.
- **Create basin-level water governance mechanisms**, modelled on global best practices and aligned with EU Water Framework Directive principles.
- **Renew transportation and rail links** to revitalise trade and mobility in rural and border communities.

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- **Implement a shared regional tourism brand**, enabling the South Caucasus to position itself competitively in global tourism markets.
 - **Establish a tri-country SME financing facility under the EU's Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP)**, incentivising joint ventures, export-oriented cooperation and cross-border innovation.

These ambitious initiatives can anchor long-term stability by aligning national interests around shared economic systems and collective climate resilience.

7.5 Digital and Data Foundations for Regional Cooperation

Across all thematic clusters, digitalisation emerged as a foundational enabler of sustainable cooperation. From customs harmonisation and freight tracking to shared hydrological monitoring and renewable grid balancing, data interoperability is central to long-term regional resilience.

The dialogues identified several priority project proposals:

- Automation of hydrological monitoring through shared sensor networks.
- Digital customs and e-freight documentation platforms.
- Cybersecurity coordination frameworks for cross-border IT services.
- Early warning systems for floods, droughts and wildfires.
- Shared digital marketplaces for SMEs and freelance service providers.

Investments in digital infrastructure are comparatively low-cost relative to physical transport corridors yet yield high trust-building value. Transparent data exchange reduces suspicion, lowers transaction costs, and enables evidence-based policymaking.

Donors and policymakers should therefore treat digital interoperability not as a sectoral project, but as a cross-cutting precondition for connectivity across transport, energy, water, trade and tourism.

Conclusion

The ECAADS initiative demonstrates that sustained, technically-grounded dialogue can generate peace dividends even in sensitive post-conflict environments. Since 2021, the initiative has helped normalise professional and informal interaction between dozens of Armenian and Azerbaijani experts and businesspeople across key sectors for long-term stability: connectivity, energy, water, climate resilience, tourism, trade and inclusion. By deliberately focusing on forward-looking, development-oriented opportunities, ECAADS has preserved space for cooperation while political processes evolved, ensuring that expertise, trust and project concepts were ready when the windows of opportunity emerged.

The August 2025 initialling of the peace agreement has created a window of opportunity to transform speculative cooperation to implementable action. Many of the project ideas outlined in this paper, once constrained by political or structural barriers, are increasingly feasible and strategically timely. Donor, investor and policymaking engagement can convert this momentum into concrete outcomes by supporting cooperation projects implementable over the short-, medium and long-term. By aligning investments across infrastructure, climate, markets, tourism and inclusive governance, partners can help anchor peace in shared prosperity and resilience.

Looking ahead, ECAADS offers regional actors and policymakers a platform that brings together political progress with a host of concrete technical expertise to support sustainable economic and social integration. The initiatives presented here are not ends in themselves, but building blocks toward a South Caucasus in which economic cooperation becomes mutually beneficial and self-sustaining.



Annex

A. Organisers

Both the Hertie School and Restart Initiative have been actively following the road to peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan since 2020. In the context of ECAADS, they focus on facilitating dialogue and exchange between experts, testing the viability of economic connectivity measures and developing ideas and projects regarding economic cooperation between the two countries, to explore new ways in which the EU and others can support this dimension of dialogue. ECAADS is moderated by top facilitators with backgrounds in post-conflict dialogue, water management, political economics, finance, transport and energy policy as well as in the politics and geography of the South Caucasus.

A.1 Hertie School

Hertie School is a private university based in Berlin, Germany, accredited by the state and the German Science Council. It prepares exceptional students for leadership positions in government, business, and civil society. Interdisciplinary and practice-oriented teaching, first-class research and an extensive international network set the Hertie School apart and position it as an ambassador of good governance, characterised by public debate and engagement. Its Executive Education department offers tailor-made executive programmes for clients across all sectors: international organisations, public administrations, nonprofits, think tanks and academia. Projects and training curricula are developed in close cooperation with clients in order to respond to the specific needs of every organisation and to guarantee maximum applicability of the acquired skills to the challenges that participants face in their professional life. Our team develops and delivers trainings on our Berlin campus, abroad or in interactive online formats that expand programme offerings to participants around the world, regardless of location.

Dr. Bernhard Knoll-Tudor I

Director of Executive Education, Hertie School

Dr. Bernhard Knoll-Tudor is Director of Executive Education and Adjunct Faculty at the Hertie School where he develops strategic partnerships and establishes high-level working contacts with INGOs, government bodies, IOs, foundations and think tanks globally. As Adjunct faculty, he teaches public international law as well as skills courses. He co-steered the EC-funded Capacities for Rights in Georgia project (2024-25) and originated and conceptualised ECAADS. He co-chairs the boards of the Recharging Advocacy for Rights in Europe (RARE) and the EU-funded STARLIGHT projects. Before joining the Hertie School, Bernhard served as director of the Global Policy Academy at Central European University, Budapest. He worked for ten years for the OSCE, an international organisation devoted to “hard” security as well as to human rights diplomacy, where he was involved in policy design and mission management. He has held positions at the European Union Monitoring Mission (Sarajevo), the United Nations Administration Mission in Kosovo (Prishtina), the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) as well as with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (Warsaw). Bernhard earned a master’s degree in law at the University of Vienna and an MA in international relations and economics from Johns Hopkins/SAIS with a focus on IR theory (Bologna, Italy, and Washington, DC). He obtained his PhD from the EUI (Florence) and is the author of *Legal Status of Territories Subject to Administration of International Organisations* (Cambridge University Press, 2008). His latest publications can be accessed [here](#) (a legal analysis on public international law issues arising from the 2020 war, *European Journal of International Law*), [here](#) and [here](#) (on the respective roles of the EU and the OSCE in post-war Karabakh - *Security and Human Rights Monitor* and *EurActiv*), [here](#) (on Bosnia 30 years after the Dayton Peace Agreement, *Foreign Policy*), [here](#) (on civic space challenges in the EU, *Verfassungsblog*) and [here](#) (on human rights defenders in the OSCE space, *Journal of Human Rights Practice*).

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Senior Project Coordinator, Executive Education,
Hertie School

Mai Kishimoto Hohwy is Senior Project Coordinator at Hertie School Executive Education and is responsible for an international portfolio of customised executive training programmes. Her portfolio covers a range of topics, from digitalisation and data management, to good financial governance and capacity-building for human rights advocacy. Before joining the Executive Education team, Mai was part of the coordinating team behind the organisation and execution of HRH the Queen of Denmark's state visit to Germany in 2021 at the Danish Embassy in Berlin. She has also worked at the Danish Embassy in Tokyo as a political intern and at the Danish strategic and organisational consultancy, MUUSMANN A/S. She speaks English, German and Danish fluently and has knowledge of Japanese, Swedish and Spanish. Mai holds a Master of Science in Political Science from Aarhus University, Denmark.

Luka Bluashvili |

Student Assistant, Executive Education,
Hertie School

Luka Bluashvili is a Student Assistant at Hertie School Executive Education, where he supports the team across various aspects of project implementation and evaluation. Prior to joining the Hertie School, Luka worked as a copywriter for a Georgian political news outlet and was actively involved in several civil rights organizations in Georgia. His work ranged from informal education to human rights advocacy, and Georgia's Eurointegration efforts. He speaks Georgian, English, German and Russian. Luka holds a bachelor in International Relations from Tbilisi State University and is currently pursuing a Master's in Political Science at the Free University of Berlin.

A.2 Restart Initiative

Founded in Georgia in 2021, Restart Initiative is a non-profit organization with the mission of building connections for economic and social development in the South Caucasus. It uses its expertise in comms and international development to identify opportunities for constructive engagement in the region.

Isabelle McRae |

ECAADS Project Lead, Restart Initiative

Isabelle McRae leads the Economic Connectivity Armenia Azerbaijan Dialogue Series (ECAADS) on behalf of Restart Initiative. As an independent consultant, Isabelle advises businesses on political risk and development strategy in Eurasian and Middle Eastern markets. She is the Geopolitical and Public Policy Lead at LAVAL Consultations and is co-founder of the Strategic Simulations initiative, a commercial venture at the University of Cambridge. Isabelle's work has spanned from economic development projects with local governments, to public policy research, high-level political interpreting and entrepreneurship. She holds a Master's in Conflict Studies from the London School of Economics and regularly publishes and speaks on Eurasian politics and social entrepreneurship.



Emin Milli |

Founder and Chairman, Restart Initiative

Emin Milli is the Founder and Chairman of Restart Initiative and the Co-Founder of Daha Yaxşı, Restart Initiative's media project. He is also the Founder and former Managing Director (2013-2019) of Meydan TV, an independent Azerbaijan media organization based in Berlin. Milli was a public advocate for dialogue between Armenia and Azerbaijan during and after the Second Karabakh War. He continues to call for peaceful engagement and economic connectivity between the two countries. His co-authored pieces with Armenia colleagues on the conflict in NK have been published in Newsweek, Al-Jazeera and the International Business Times. From 2002-2004, Milli directed the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Baku. In 1999-2000, he was the coordinator of the International Republican Institute in Azerbaijan. Emin has worked as an advisor and consultant to the Council of Europe, the EU and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) on legal and administrative reform in Azerbaijan. He holds a BA in International Law, cum laude, from Baku State University and an MA from the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), where he studied State, Society and Development.

B. Facilitator biographies

Wolfgang Sporrer |

Adjunct, Hertie School

Wolfgang Sporrer (+2025, Austria) was a fellow and adjunct faculty at the Hertie School and an ECAADS co-moderator. He headed the Human Dimension Department of the OSCE SMM in Kyiv, where he led the civilian aspects of conflict management and facilitated and promoted dialogue between the opposing sides. Before that, he was the head of the international oil and gas company OMV's representation in the Caspian region, where he spearheaded the regional efforts to promote the Southern Gas Corridor for the EU. Previously, he served as the Head of the Europa House of the European Commission in Baku and

headed the Democratisation Department of the OSCE Presence in Albania. He also served as a political adviser in the EU delegation in Moscow and in several functions for the OSCE in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. He studied law at the University of Vienna, the Université Catholique de Louvain La Neuve and the LSE and held a diploma in International Relations from Johns Hopkins University / SAIS.

Dr. Oliver Gnad |

Dialogue 5 Co-Moderator

Dr. Oliver Gnad (Germany) is the co-founder and managing director of the Bureau für Zeitgeschehen (Bureau of Current Affairs), a Frankfurt-based think-and-do-tank specialised in strategic foresight and scenario planning. He is a Senior Non-Resident Fellow of the German Marshall Fund and a Certified Senior Instructor of Globalytica Ltd., a Washington-based thought leader in building analytic cultures. Since 2015, he is also an adjunct faculty member of the Hertie School. From 2008-16, he served as Director of GIZ AgenZ, an in-house consultancy of GIZ. Between 2003-07, he was the Director for International Programs of the ZEIT Foundation in Hamburg. Oliver holds a doctoral degree in contemporary history from Goethe University Frankfurt and is the author of several books and articles on the Cold War, the German party system, sustainable development as well as foreign and security policy issues.

Dr. Alexey Gusev |

Dialogue 5 Co-Moderator

Dr. Alexey Gusev (Russia) is a policy researcher and independent consultant focused on such areas as skills development, higher education, human capital and technological entrepreneurship. Before 2022 Alexey headed public policy research at Skolkovo School of Management, the leading business school in Eastern Europe at that time, where he was responsible for policy advice and capacity building programmes in the public sector. Alexey worked on projects with the World Bank, UNDP, ILO, World Skills International and with universities and think-tanks across the Eurasian region. He was a leading facilitator of various



industry-focused foresight sessions in Russia as well as in Armenia and Kazakhstan. Alexey holds an MA degree in sociology from the University of Manchester and a doctorate in sociology from MGIMO University. He has an Executive Master's in Public Administration from the Hertie School.

Dr. Christoph Beier |
Dialogue 6 Moderator

Until 2020, Dr. Christoph Beier (Germany) served as Vice Chair of the Management Board of GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit). Before that, he advised the Indonesian government on decentralization and later held various leading management positions within GIZ. Until 2023, he led a programme on good governance for local development in the South Caucasus. He currently lectures at the Department of Geography at the University of Bonn.

Dr. Jeanene Mitchell |
Dialogue 8 & 11 Co-Moderator

Dr. Jeanene Mitchell (U.S.) is an international development and area studies expert with over 23 years of experience in the South Caucasus and Türkiye on water, energy, gender and sustainable development topics. She is the former Project Lead of ECAADS and Founder and Principal of Confluence Enviro-social Consulting. Previously, Jeanene led stakeholder engagement for the USAID South Caucasus Regional Water Management Program as well as the UNDP-Global Environment Facility Kura II project. She has worked in climate change and distributed energy policy research at the Columbia University Center for Energy, Marine Transportation and Public Policy and is a published author on transboundary water management, oceans law, urban energy and environmental peacebuilding topics. Jeanene holds a PhD in Near and Middle Eastern Studies and a Certificate in International Development from the University of Washington, an MA in International Affairs from Columbia University and a BSFS in International Politics from Georgetown University.

Dr. Róisín Burke |
Dialogue 8 & 11 Co-Moderator

Dr. Róisín Burke (Ireland) is an Assistant Professor of Public International Law with the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights at Utrecht University (UU). She is also a member of UU's Research Platform on Peace, Security and Human Rights, and the Montaigne Centre for the Rule of Law and Administration of Justice. Róisín's present and past work, publications and teaching have cut across the areas of international criminal law, international humanitarian law (IHL), human rights law, women peace and security (WPS), peace operations, international security law, rule of law programming in conflict-affected states, legal pluralism and public international law. She is leading a NWO project related to WPS, transboundary water security and environmental peacebuilding in the South Caucasus. She has been a consultant on projects related to gender, human rights, IHL and peacebuilding with NGOs, and international and regional bodies. Previously, she was a Senior Law Lecturer (above the bar) at the University of Canterbury and worked as Political Advisor to the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the UN. She holds a doctorate from the Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law, University of Melbourne, an LLB in Law and European Studies (UL), an LLM in International Human Rights Law (Irish Centre for Human Rights) and is admitted as an Attorney in New York State.

Michele McKenzie |
Dialogue 9 Moderator

Michele McKenzie (Canada) is an international sustainable tourism strategy expert. She is the former President and CEO of the federal Crown corporation 'Canadian Tourism Commission' ('Destination Canada') and former Deputy Minister of Tourism, Culture and Heritage for the Province of Nova Scotia. In 2020 she was recognised by the Tourism Industry Association of Canada with a Lifetime Achievement Award. Michele has extensive consulting and stakeholder engagement experience working with private sector actors in developed and developing economies. From 2023-2025, she was based in Tbilisi, Georgia, as Chief of Party for the USAID South



Caucasus Regional Tourism Program aimed to promote long-term regional cooperation across the South Caucasus region, based on shared economic interests in the tourism sector that contributed to mutual prosperity, collaboration and stability in the region. Michele has developed national tourism strategies for Canada (multiple) and Jordan. She has developed numerous sub-national tourism destination strategies in North America, the Middle East and North Africa. She is currently leading the development of a Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy for the Town of Bar Harbor, Maine, including the development of actional recommendations for responsible tourism. Michele is a graduate of Dalhousie University in Halifax and holds an Honorary Degree from Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning in Toronto. In 2017 she completed a one-year fellowship with Harvard University's Advanced Leadership Initiative where her work focused in the impact of tourism development on indigenous communities in the MENA Region and Canada's Arctic.

Dr. Davit Kirvalidze I
Dialogue 10 Moderator

Dr. Davit Kirvalidze (Georgia) has over 30 years of leadership and management experience in agriculture, specifically focused on development policy, value-added agriculture and private sector development. Throughout his career, Dr. Kirvalidze has been involved with agriculture, rural development and environmental science in various capacities, as a scholar, farmer, legislator, manager, decision maker, reformer and fundraiser. Dr. Kirvalidze served as advisor to the Prime Minister of Georgia on agriculture and rural development. He served two terms as Minister of Agriculture of Georgia, where he initiated and led institutional reforms to increase productivity and competitiveness, expand access to finance, stimulate export growth and attract investments into Georgian agriculture sector and food industry. Prior to serving as Georgia's Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Kirvalidze was an elected Member of Parliament and Chair of the Agrarian Committee. Following independence, Dr. Kirvalidze emerged as an architect and leader of Georgia's evolving agricultural and rural sector, encompassing commercial farms, small-

holders as well as small and medium-sized enterprises. He has undertaken advisory and policy work in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ireland, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, the Netherlands, Ukraine, the U.S., Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe. He holds a D. Phil. in Agricultural Sciences and a degree in Soil Sciences and Agrochemistry from Georgian State Agricultural University in Tbilisi.

Dr. Aaron T. Wolf I
Dialogue 11 Training Facilitator

Dr. Aaron T. Wolf (U.S.) is a water resources geographer at Oregon State University and a trained mediator/facilitator. He co-directs the Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation, through which he has offered workshops, facilitations and mediations around the world. He is the author of *The Spirit of Dialogue: Lessons from Faith Traditions in Transforming Conflict* (Island Press, 2017) that he uses to bring facilitation and capacity-building to a variety of conflict settings, notably between entities who share water resources. He is a Professor of Water Diplomacy at IHE-Delft Institute for Water Education in The Netherlands and is a partner at Four Worlds Partners.

C. Steering committee & coordinators' biographies

Ahmad Alili I
Steering Committee Member, Azerbaijan

Ahmad Alili is a researcher in international public policy and regional security of the South Caucasus, EaP countries and neighbouring regional powers. He is part of several peacebuilding EU-supported initiatives and UN and PfP consortia. Currently, he is the director of the Caucasus Policy Analysis Centre (CPAC), a Baku-based independent think-tank intending to achieve regional integration of the South Caucasus. Also, he is a lecturer at the Academy of Public Administration on the role of non-state actors in regional security, public management and good governance. In addition, Ahmad lectured in ad-hoc workshops and



seminars organised by international and local actors. He is conversant in Azerbaijani, English, Russian, Turkish and Farsi and French (limited).

Ismayil Abdullayev |

Steering Committee Member & Coordinator,
Azerbaijan

Ismayil Abdullayev earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Baku State University and a Master's in Diplomacy at the University of Florence, Italy. He is a fellow of the Distinguished Hubbert Humphrey programme. Ismayil was actively involved in a number of social and research activities, including conflict resolution. He speaks English, Italian, Russian and Azerbaijani languages and is a member of the "Karabakh Council" expert group. He works as a coordinator of the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) in Baku.

Dr. Arman Grigoryan |

Steering Committee Member, Armenia

Dr. Arman Grigoryan is an Associate Professor in the International Relations Department at Lehigh University. He received his Ph.D. in political science at Columbia University. His dissertation was a study of escalatory effects of third-party interventions. He also holds an MA in international relations from the University of Chicago and an undergraduate degree with a major in Middle Eastern Studies from Yerevan State University. Arman has published articles on interventions, ethno-federalism, the relationship between war and democracy, and US foreign policy. His publications have appeared in *International Security*, the *International Studies Quarterly*, the *International Political Science Review* and *Ethnopolitics*.

Artak Kirakosyan |

Steering Committee Member & Coordinator,
Armenia

Since 2016, Artak Kirakosyan directs the Civil Society Institute (CSI). He served as CSI Chairman from 2000-08 and as CSI Board Chairman from 2008-16. Mr. Kirakosyan is a trainer on organisation development and conflict management; he has led trainings both in Armenia and abroad for

CSOs and youth. He has been involved in joint work on human rights issues with Azerbaijan and TK partners since 1999 and on peacebuilding since 2005. Artak is experienced in leading successful public advocacy campaigns and has built strong connections with local and international CSOs, state institutions, mass media, experts and various constituency groups.

Shams (Shamsiyya) Mustafayeva |

Steering Committee Member, Azerbaijan

Shams Mustafayeva is a Partnerships and Development Finance Officer at the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Baku where she supports strategic planning for and coordination of UN country team partnerships. Shams has been in the development field for about twenty years, having started her career in 2002 with IREX in provincial Azerbaijan helping to build computer and online instruction skills of local teachers. She continued with the US Peace Corps as the first national Pre-service Training Director (2004-2008) leading the design and implementation of large-scale training programmes for Peace Corps Volunteers in Azerbaijan. From 2010 to 2018 she held senior leadership positions at two higher education institutions in Azerbaijan: the ADA University as an Associate Vice Rector and the State Academy of Physical Education and Sport, as an advisor to the rector. Shams has conducted numerous leadership development trainings for senior managers from public and private sectors, students and young entrepreneurs, IDPs and refugees and rural women and girls. She is a certified coach and a gender awareness expert and a co-creator of several women's empowerment projects in the country, including the "Code for Future" and the "Women and the Future in Azerbaijan" initiatives. Shams received the "Iconic Women Creating a Better World for All" award from the Women's Economic Forum for her work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Dr. Benyamin Poghosyan |
Steering Committee Member, Armenia

Dr. Benyamin Poghosyan is a Senior Research Fellow at APRI Armenia, an independent and nonpartisan think tank based in Yerevan and the founder and chairman of the Center for Political and Economic Strategic Studies. He was Vice President for Research - Head of the Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense Research University 2016-19. He joined the Institute for National Strategic Studies (predecessor of NDRU) in 2009 as a research fellow and was appointed INSS Deputy Director for research in 2010. During his ten years at the only state think tank dealing with Armenian foreign policy and regional and international security, Dr. Poghosyan prepared over 100 policy papers which were presented to the political-military leadership of Armenia, including the President, the Prime Minister and the MFA. Since 2009, Benyamin, as a speaker, has participated in more than 100 international conferences and workshops on regional and international security dynamics. His research areas are geopolitics of the South Caucasus and the Middle East, U.S.-Russia relations and their implications for the region, and the BRI. He is the author of more than 200 academic papers / op-eds in different leading international journals. In 2013, Benyamin was a Distinguished Research Fellow at the U.S. National Defense University College of International Security Affairs and is a graduate of the U.S. Institutes for Scholars 2012 Program on U.S. National Security Policy Making. He holds a PhD in history and is a graduate of the 2006 Tavitian Program on International Relations at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Maya Barkhudaryan | Steering Committee Member, Armenia

Maya Barkhudaryan has extensive experience in dialogue-building, project management and evaluation. She has been involved in research on metal mining and its impact, conducted an assessment of the Joghaz water reservoir and evaluated the situation in Tavush's border villages during times of conflict. Additionally, she has worked on strengthening human rights protections and democratic institutions. Maya has served as a project manager, evalu-

ation specialist and consultant for local, foreign, and international organizations.

D. Dialogue Timeline

DATE	TOPIC	LOCATION
16-17.06 2022	Transport	Berlin
19-21.12 2022	Energy	Tbilisi
5-8.3 2023	Water	Tbilisi
17-20.3 2023	Markets and Skills-Building	Berlin
14-16.3 2023	Scenarios for Economics Connectivity	Tbilisi
6-9.12 2023	Skills-Building	Berlin
8-10.12 2023	Steering Committee Dialogue – Way Forward & Implementation of Project Proposals	Berlin
25-28.6 2024	Water	Borjomi
20-21.10 2025	Tourism	Potsdam
23-24.10 2025	Export-Oriented Markets and Enterprise	Berlin
3-9.11 2025	Conflict Sensitivity and Climate Resilience	Berlin

E. Donors and Partners

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F. Film Documentation

Ferdi Huseynvand is the co-founder and creative director of Daha Yaxşı media. He is also a co-founder and former producer of Meydan TV. Previously, he directed music videos and YouTube shows as part of the Bulistan Group. His documentary on ECAADS covers the topics and outcomes of dialogues 1-5. The documentary and selected video interviews with ECAADS participants can be viewed [here](#):

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