

Aid Effectiveness in the Water and Sanitation Sector: Policies, Practices and Perspectives

Date: Wednesday 8 September 2010,
Location: Room T6, Stockholm International Fairs, Stockholm, Sweden
Participants: see annex 1
Minutes: Ghislaine Heylen (member of the AWG Secretariat)

Welcome and opening

Mr. Dick van Ginhoven, Senior Water Advisor. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands and Co-chair of the European Union Water Initiative – Africa Working Group (AWG) welcomed all the participants of the seminar and gave a warm welcome to Hon. Ms. Buyelwa Patience Sonjica.

Hon. Ms. Buyelwa Patience Sonjica welcomed all the participants of the seminar. She stated that she is rejoiced all these different organizations joining forces for this event. She focused on need to see the improvements caused by the implementations of the Sharm El Sheikh declaration. Ms. Sonjica applauded the outcomes of the High Level Meeting which was held in Washington last April. She did stress on the other hand the challenges that the sector is facing in the near future. There is a need to unravel the concept of aid efficiency. The results of this joint effort need to be reflected within the countries itself, in the field. Ms. Sonjica very strikingly summarized it as: **“MDG’s are not about numbers, but they are about people, the lives of the people. Water is central to the living conditions of the people. There is a need for alignment between existing initiatives.”** Her hope for this seminar was that the different organisations come up with concrete proposals for aid efficiency. Ms. Sonjica welcomed the joint initiative of the African Working Group (AWG) and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) to investigate and elaborate Aid Effectiveness in more depth.

Mr. Jon Lane (Chair to the Interim Core Group of SWA) welcomed all participants of the meeting and was glad to announce that his interim task was finished and he is now acting member of the SWA steering committee. Mr. Lane explained that **SWA is a new global alliance of like minded organisations who strive for water and sanitation for all**. He mentioned that it is with great pleasure that SWA is co-hosting this seminar. He stressed that Aid- Effectiveness is a controversial topic and he will be looking forward to the interesting discussions that will enroll.

Mr. Dick van Ginhoven, Co-chair of the European Union Water Initiative – Africa Working Group (AWG) added to these words of welcome that the topic of Aid- Effectiveness is increasingly becoming more and more important in view of the current economic and financial crisis and that distribution of **funds needs to be looked at in an intelligent manner**. Mr. van Ginhoven explained the set-up of the seminar that will start with four presentations in which the presenters will provide perspectives and suggestions for improving Aid- Effectiveness. After the coffee break, ideas can be shared to see how we can be more efficient with reference to Aid- Effectiveness. The goal of this seminar is to come to concrete outcomes on how to improve Aid-effectiveness in practice.

Setting the Scene: The Status of Aid-Effectiveness in the WSS Sector

Four short presentations were given from different perspectives on the progress made and challenges in Aid-Effectiveness in the water and sanitation sector. These presentations are available as separate powerpoint files.

- **A Multilateral Perspective - Ms Margaret Catley-Carlson, UNSGAB**

Ms. Catley-Carlson started her presentation with bringing forward some critical questions and conceptual issues.

- She started with the question why there is economic scarcity.
- There is a decrease in natural resources

- There is a link between water and energy. On a global scale there is an increasing need for energy.
- One of the most difficult things is that water is not the most important issue in most countries.
- Should we do water? Yes
- The wish for water vs capacity to solve water system problems.
- With some water available, people may choose to opt for other commodities instead like mobile phones for example
- It is difficult to prioritise water if we leave the tap running.
- There is a great need for functional systems
- There are some existing new ideas, but need for technology to solve this
- The absence of failure does not automatically equals success

• **A Civil Society Perspective - Jamillah Mwanjisi, Executive Secretary, African network of civil society organizations (ANEW)**

Ms. Mwanjisi represented ANEW in absence of professor Edward Kairu. She started her presentation by explaining that ANEW is a continental (African) platform for NGO's. Most of the members focus on water and sanitation. ANEW wants to bring together different stakeholders; they strengthen the voices of the communities. Their main goal is to promote to have water and sanitation prioritized on the political agenda on the African continent.

Ms. Mwanjisi identified the following bottlenecks in the sector:

- Donors have not yet aligned support to national development priorities. There are currently too many initiatives which in its turn results in lack of ownership.
- The influence of donors is very substantial and greatly influence national plans.
- The existing plans related to Sharm el Sheikh are sometimes not yet fully funded.

Ms. Mwanjisi subsequently mapped out what needs to be done

- Harmonization of plans and priorities.
- Aid- Effectiveness needs to go in tandem with debt cancellation.
- Transparency and accountability between donors and governments.
- Promotion of use of country systems.
- Civil society organizations require more resources for effective engagement.
- More needs to be done with ref. to implementation and monitoring process.
- There is no need for new frameworks; go with the existing frameworks and see how they can be improved.
- View water and sanitation as a basic human right!
- Research, reports from CSOs are needed about monitoring cash flow to see if the funds are going where they are really needed.

• **Developing Country Government Perspective: – Mr. Yaw Asante Sarkodie, Team Leader, Water and Sanitation Monitoring Platform (WSMP), The Water Directorate, Ghana**

Mr. Sarkodie started his presentation with referring to the compact Ghana signed with SWA. His presentation consisted out of three major components:

➤ **Ghana's essential WASH challenges**

Graphs show a low coverage figures especially for sanitation. There is also a delay in finalising MTDP- DPs waiting to align program and there is limited governmental budgetary allocation to WASH. Finally he indicated that the Sector plans are not linked to performance monitoring system.

➤ **Assessment of Aid Effectiveness in Ghana**

Mr. Sarkodie subsequently identified 5 pillars of Aid Effectiveness in WASH:

The first pillar is ownership, the second is alignment, the third one is harmonisation, number four is managing for results and the final one is mutual accountability.

➤ **Main lessons for Aid Effectiveness in Ghana**

The presentation was concluded with the statement that in spite of some existing weaknesses and challenges aid has been effective in increasing access to & use of improved WASH services. Dedicated directorates and Ministries have been set-up and the government invested more or less 15 million dollars to re-prioritize the WASH sector. With reference to the Compact Ghana signed with SWA, the government committed to participate in all HLM's. On the mutual accountability side there is still a challenge lying ahead in activating the NGO's and the media in the sector dialogue. The way forward according to Mr. Sarkodie lies in the SWA Ghana compact, the full implementation of SWAP, the engagement of the government in the promotion of accountability and finally a sector M&E system being to be developed and linked to MTDP.

• **Summary of the Findings of the 2010 GLAAS Report on Aid-Effectiveness in the WSS Sector - Mr. Peregrine Swann, Senior Water and Sanitation Adviser, WHO**

The presentation elaborated on the present status of the SWA initiative and its different components. Emphasis was given to the High Level Meeting (HLM) and the UN water GLAAS report, published on 21 April this year. 27 donors and 42 development countries contributed to the GLAAS report.

Out of the study 4 recommendations arose:

➤ **R1: Demonstrate greater political commitment**

One of the findings of the above report is that **education and health have significantly outpassed WASH.**

➤ **R2: Target resources better**

The study showed that the majority of aid does not go to basic services. Donors do not appear to prioritise Fragile States and aid for basic services as a proportion of the total aid to the sector declined over the last five years.

➤ **R3: Strengthen national and sub-national systems to plan, implement and monitor**

Globally, institutional roles and responsibilities need to be better defined and operationalized.

Most of the funds allocated to sanitation in African countries are off-budget or combined with other budgets.

➤ **R4: Strengthen partnerships**

Most aid recipients have a multitude of donors disbursing funds.

Mr. Swann presented the next steps that will be taken with reference to the GLAAS report. The first step will be the finalization of the GLAAS 5-year strategy by end of October 2010. Next to that regional workshops will be organised back to back with other events like AfricaSan and SACOSAN in 2011. Another step will be the launch of the next GLAAS report in 2012 together with JMP. This second GLAAS report (with an expected 60+ developing countries) in 2012 will feed into the HLM.

Panel questions following the presentations:

Questions to Mr. Sarkodie

➤ If you are saying that leadership capacity issues are being addressed- what kind of approach do have you in mind?

Mr. Sarkodie replied that this question relates more to the area of sanitation. The entire Ministry of local government is a big office with all kinds of different departments. A couple of years ago the Ghana Ministry

opened a sanitation directorate and thus offered capacities to district and local levels. His suggestion would be to make sure that the government provides a budget trail for monitoring.

➤ Referring to the Increase of funds for the WASH sector: what are the specific arguments to give more funds to water and sanitation; how did you get the Minister of finance interested in SWA?

There was a technical working group of seniors in techniques, CSOs, finance ministers etc. which performed activities to get the ministers prepared for the HLM. Finance people were brought in in order to convince them, links between sanitation and other departments were made. The solution to resolve the lack of interest in water and sanitation on the political side was to link it to the creation of jobs for youth.

Questions to Hon. Ms. Buyelwa Patience Sonjica

➤ African countries have made a lot of commitments; we are seeing some progress eg Ghana. How is AMCOW going to address the issue that some countries are not making progress?

Ms. Sonjica replied that AMCOW has been struggling to convince the ministers of finance of the importance of water and sanitation. There is little allocation of funds. AMCOW brought together the Heads of State in Sharm el Sheikh. The heads of states committed to giving more allocation to Water and Sanitation. Ms. Sonjica expressed the hope that they will have influence over the ministers of Finance. At least they are so far in terms of political commitment; in time AMCOW hopes it will translate into budget. She added that within the African Union a subcommittee has been given responsibility through which they communicate consents. The issue of water is now a priority in Africa.

Ms. Sonjica took the opportunity to comment on other points that were made during the powerpoint presentations. She emphasized that relationship between donor and country is a very important point. In this relationship not only donor should be the largest contributor. Charity must start at home. The governments must start to show higher commitments. The issue of the Aid- Effectiveness should tie up with the effectiveness of governments: transparency, accountability, implementation and monitoring should improve effectiveness within the governments. With reference to the Low Income Countries (LIC's), a way needs to be found to address the 9 percent unallocated- there is a need to advise on how to progress.

Ms. Sonjica added to the above points that it is ironical that the aid flow is reducing proportionally towards water and sanitation but has increased for health and education. With the increased aid flow for health we are re-acting the consequences of not delivering of water and sanitation. As long as there is a delay in the delivery of water and sanitation, there will be no progress in health. She concluded by saying that there is no stand alone budget for sanitation and in this respect posed the question: Shouldn't we be looking at sanitation as MDG?

Questions to Mr. Peregrine Swann

➤ How can we address the issue that the money does not reach the poor?

Mr. Swann replied that transparency and accountability needs to be increased. This goes hand in hand with attributing a more significant role of CSO's. There is an imbalance between large and basic systems. Globally, one can state that the aid to basic systems has gone down. Donors should ask themselves why they are not putting more funds into basic systems. The governments sometimes do not have the criteria to reach the unserved. We need to develop our own criteria for the sector.

➤ There is a vast disparity between JMP reports and country reports. What is required from countries for monitoring. What criteria are donors using for channeling funding?

Peregrine Swann replied that JMP data comes out of household surveys. Government data per se does not exist, because there usually is a vast array of different government reports. Over the years we have seen that there was some kind of reconciliation process. When they have gone through the exercise they got it sorted out. A good example is India where open defecation is the norm. In first instance the government didn't like the data, but now they use the JMP data as if it was their own.

Clarissa Brocklehurst added to the above that Ghana is a good example of this: Ghana uses shared latrines, JMP does not count them as improved sanitation, but the government does.

Questions to Ms. Jamillah Mwanjisi

➤ What efforts are going around ANEW what is going on in different country levels with reference to cso at?

Ms. Mwanjisi replied that there was a case-study of Tanzania which investigated where the money goes. It informed the government planning process. Most of the funding went to urban areas and rural areas were not a priority; the marginalised groups were basically forgotten. The Tanzanian government took it as a good initiative and now they want to plan differently. They are also discussing with AMCOW to report to the AU on a yearly basis. They are in the process of discussing how CSOs can give added value to already existing frameworks. The CSOs can play an important role to identify where the gaps are.

Aid-Effectiveness in Practice (Facilitator Mr. Paul Van Koppen, EUWI-AWG)

One round of group discussions was conducted in a World Café setting. Below is a summary of the outcomes of the 4 tables.

• Group 1: How can the High Level Meeting of the SWA address Aid Effectiveness? Topic Holder: Ms. Clarissa Brocklehurst (UNICEF)

• Present status and main characteristics

- There is a lack of harmonisation over data. There is a need for higher quality and better data sets.
- We need to monitor and evaluate the entire chain
- Can it affect programme quality and/or corruption?

• What are the lessons learned and what are main challenges?

- Government- led processes are the most effective. Donor driven processes do not work.
- The Finance Ministers play crucial role towards bilateral donors.

• What are concrete recommendations for improvement and for implementation?

- We should try to get the media more involved activating the NGO's and the media in the sector dialogue; linked with transparency
- The HLM as a platform to disseminate best practices for Aid-Effectiveness.
- Grassroots represented as well as equity- indicators.
- Disaggregated donor data.
- Link to the Paris declaration.
- Work at regional level and case by case. Aggregate up.

• Group 2: How can a global fund for technical assistance contribute to improved Aid Effectiveness in the water supply and sanitation sector? Topic holder: Dano Wilusz, US State Department

• Present status and main characteristics

- Especially in off track countries, national plans are lacking
- Ability to absorb investments lacking
- Investments don't lead to services
- National governments have responsibility for creating enabling environment
- External aid agencies – how can they improve/support enabling environment?
- **What are the lessons learned and what are main challenges?**
 - Not more money for taps and toilets – but will eventually lead to more investments. World Vision – GLAAS analysis good starting platform for root cause analysis.
 - Donor govts like to see success Developing capabilities at the government level best way to break cycle.
 - Humanitarian funds have limited timeframes (Congo).
 - Donor financing limited to yearly basis.
 - Important to strengthen civil society organizations as well as government.
 - There are unpopular countries for donor investments – not part of aid stream. Isn't there a joint responsibility to create mechanism to start interacting with those countries, provide technical advice.
 - Perhaps not popular politically, but a pooled fund maybe through multilateral channels could address.
 - Important for mechanism that demand comes from the countries themselves in order to achieve sustainability in processes we start.
 - Uganda – to generate demand, speak to national and local governments, processs to define what is needed first (instead of prescribing solutions). National WASH Program – every year technical review. Need agreed upon sector requirements, national level forum, annual reviews
 - Global fund would help develop more efficient country processes. Examples – auditing and accounting systems.
 - For result – coverage or sustainability? Fund should contribute to sustainability and increasing absorptive capacity. Examples are fragile states. Governments aren't the only ones struggling with implementation – also on the ground level.
 - Important to leverage aid funding as much as possible, in some places that would include civil society (example Liberia). But important to target institutions (national, district, etc)
 - Will fund create mechanisms and processes, or fund existing ones? Many mechanisms already exist but need to be strengthened/respected.
- **What are concrete recommendations for improvement and for implementation?**
 - Pooled fund would be useful
 - Emphasize a long-term effort – outside of usual one-to-two year aid cycles (more like 5-10 years)
 - Critical to engage local governments
 - In Uganda, projects moved into policies – need to keep in mind that we are suggesting policies to projects.
 - Allow flexibility for ongoing projects
 - Support results framework, policy fora (often exists, but needs to be respected)
- **Group 3: What role can the Africa Working Group of the EUWI play to ensure better targeting of EU donor aid in the sector in Africa? Topic holder: Thomas Zipper, ADA, Austria**

• **Present status and main characteristics**

• **What are the lessons learned and what are main challenges?**

- No clear criteria exist to decide how to target WASH aid (cross-country, in-country). This affects both donors and governments.
- Lack of capacity for planning and implementation
- Weak institutional setting makes it unattractive to develop capacities

- **What are concrete recommendations for improvement and for implementation?**

- (EU) donors should base their decisions on objective indicators. This can be promoted by the AWG.
- The AWG could develop a template for targeting (data, indicators and thresholds)
- SWAp is a perfect tool to develop “robust” national plans. The AWG could promote this and link aid decisions to SWAp.

- **Group 4: Senegal: The role of the national government in addressing Aid Effectiveness in the WASH sector**
Topic holder: Fadel Ndaw, Coordinator PEPAM (Programme Eau Potable et Assainissement), Senegal

- **Group 5: The case of Liberia: perspective of a donor neglected fragile state** **Topic holder: Muyatwa Sitali from WASH consortium Liberia replacing Levi Demmah Deputy Minister Foreign Affairs Liberia**

- **Present status and main characteristics**

- Donors are not willing to support institutional framework
- Funding for institutional framework. It is a concern how it will be used.
- Good governance, accountability and transparency are a major concern

- **What are the lessons learned and what are main challenges?**

- Lack of adequate donor support for WASH
- Difficulty to move forward programme support as opposed to project support.
- Prioritisation of WASH as against other services (education, health etc.)

- **What are concrete recommendations for improvement and for implementation?**

- Strengthen CSO's to promote good governance
- Strengthen infrastructures to provide basic services

Plenary: Feedback on world café discussions.

The topic holders of the round table discussions summarized the main conclusions of their table.

Wrap Up

Concluding observations were made by **Mr. Sanjay Wijesekera**, Water and Sanitation Team Leader, DFID. Mr. Wijesekera started his resumé with reflecting on the powerpoint presented by Margret Catley-Carlson and with her statement: “Should we do water?”. The answer is: “Yes”, although there is a political thing around water. Another point that came out of that presentation was that sanitation is not being prioritized by the poor. Tells more about making rational decisions in difficult circumstances. We know there is a market failure.

He proceeded with reflections on the presentation of Jamillah Mwanjisi who emphasized the increasingly important role of the CSOs and summoned the participants of the seminar to lobby for CSOs. Through fresh water network we should enable the CSOs to come together and decide on what issues they want to lobby on. He summed it up that we shouldn't balance the books on the backs of the poorest of the world.

With reference to the powerpoint presentation of Mr. Yaw Sarkodie, Sanjay Wijesekera reflected on the country compact that Ghana signed with SWA which is generating interest in WASH. This initiative shows that actions on the global level do translate actions on the national level.

The exchange that Ms. Sonjica had with Peregrine Swann on his presentation was deemed very interesting. Mr Wijeskera praised Ms. Sonjica's reflection on the data and figures. He stated that the goal of this seminar's goal was to exactly generate this kind of interaction and reflection.

With reference to the speech of Ms. Sonjica he identified two key issues. The first one was that she talked about concrete outcomes and results. Secondly, that the MDG's are about changing the lives of people.

Summary, steps forward and closing words by the Chair.

Mr. Dick van Ginhoven concluded the Aid-Effectiveness seminar with asking the audience if they considered this seminar as useful. A majority of the hands was raised. He stated that this seminar was similar to sailing into uncharted waters; trying to get governments together to work together. The work that has been done today will be recorded and will be distributed via the channels of the Africa Working Group and via the SWA website and discussions. The SWA steering group will engage in the next steps. The outcomes of this seminar will be taken along to the AWG meeting on Thursday September 9th and also to the third AWG meeting in November in Addis Abeba.

Mr. van Ginhoven ended with expressing special thanks to the speakers for their inspiring contributions and also to the topic holders as well as to the organizers of this meeting.

Closure at 12.30 hrs

Annex 1: Participants list

Name	Organisation	Country
1 Abubakari Shani M. Wumbel	RCN Ghana (Resource Centre Network)	Ghana
2 Adisse Amado	INTEGRATED WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM OF THE EKHC DEVELOPMENT	Ethiopia
3 Alan Nicol	World Water Council	France
4 Albert Compaore	SIDA/ Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
5 Alison McNab	Wateraid	UK
6 Andy Cotton	WEDC	UK
7 Anemari Ciurea	EuropeAid Co-operation Office	Belgium
8 Angela Melodia	ACRA- NGO	Italy
9 Antti Rautavaara	Economic Adviser (projects and programmes) Development Policy Department Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
10 Basheer Obaid	Johannes Gutenberg- Universität Mainz- Deutschland, Germany	Germany
11 Bev Pretorius	United Cities and Local Governments of africa (UCLGA)	South-Africa
12 Blanca Saez- Lacave	European Commission, Europe- Aid cooperation office	
13 Brecht Mommen	SNV Uganda	Uganda
14 Brian Baxendale	Department of International Development	UK
15 Charles Ngangoué	AMCOW Secretariat	Nigeria
16 Cheryl Choge	Nicholas Institute/ Duke University	
17 Clarissa Brocklehurst	UNICEF	US
18 Clement Bugase	CWSA Ghana	Ghana
19 Corinne Schuster-Wallace	UNU (United Nations University)	Canada
20 Cynthia Kushner	UNICEF	US
21 Dano Wilusz	USA State	US
22 Dave Trouba	WSSCC	
23 David Nunoo	World Vision Ghana	Ghana
24 Dick van Ginhoven	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Netherlands
25 Dick de Jong	JRC	The Netherlands
26 Edmund Cain	Hilton Foundation	US
27 Emilie Göransson	SIDA	Sweden
28 Emmanuel Gaze	CWSA Ghana	Ghana
29 Erma Uytewaai	IRC	The Netherlands
30 Esther Loening	GPOBA/ Worldbank	US
31 Felix Adegnika	Programme Manager- Municipal Development Partnership	Benin
32 Ghebriel Kidane Ketema	SIDA	Sweden
33 Ghislaine Heylen	IRC	The Netherlands
34 Gilbert Kimanzi	DWD	Uganda
35 Guy Hutton	WSP/ World Bank	US
36 Han Seur	GTZ Kenya	Kenya
37 Hon. Ms. Buyelwa Patience Sonjica	Minister of water and Environment, SA and President of AMCOW	South- Africa
38 Ibrahim Modawi	PWC/WES Sudan	Sudan
39 Ingrid Specht	US Department of State	US
40 Ingvar Andersson		Sweden
41 Jacob Sebit Ondogo	Ministry of Water Resources and irrigation South Sudan	South Sudan
42 Jamillah Mwanjisi	ANEW	
43 Jan Spit		The Netherlands
44 Jean-Paul Lecomte	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve	Senegal
45 Jillian Wilson-Martin	Cone	US
46 Johan Holmberg	NLG Sweden	Sweden
47 John Eby	CIDA	
48 Jon Lane	Chair to the interim Core Group of SWA	
49 Kamal kar	IDS	
50 Katarina Perroiff	SIDA	Sweden
51 Katherine Bliss	CSIS- Global Health Policy Center	
52 Leshia Witmer	Women for Water	The Netherlands
53 Levi Demmah	Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Liberia
54 Margaret Catley-Carlson	UNSGAB	Canada
55 Mari Williams	Tearfund	UK
56 Maria Vink	European Commission	Belgium
57 Mary Rusimbi	Women for Water- African representative	Tanzania
58 Maurice Bernard	Chef de division, eau et assainissement, Agence Française de Développement	France
59 Micheal Forson	UNICEF	Ghana
60 Mikael Lorin	W4A (Water for All)	
61 Mohamed Fadel Ndaw	PEPAM	Senegal
62 Monica Scatasta	Senior Economist, European Investment Bank	
63 Moussa Badij	Environment & Sustainable Development	Belgium
64 Moustafa Mahmoud	African Union- Policy Officer, Environment and Natural Resources	
65 Muiyabwa Sitali	Advocacy and Communications Manager Liberia WASH Consortium	Liberia
66 Neil Cuthbert	World Vision	USA
67 Nico Terra	Director IRC	The Netherlands
68 Olushola Olayide	African Union- Senior Policy Officer, Environment and Natural Resources	
69 Olushola Sodeko	African Union	
70 Paul van Koppen	IRC	The Netherlands
71 Peregrinne Swann	Senior Water and Sanitation Adviser, WHO	
72 Piers Cross	SWA (Sanitation and Water for All) Secretariat	
73 Randy Strash	World Vision	USA
74 Reginald Tekateka	chair of AMCOW-TAC	South- Africa
75 Rod Jackson	World Vision	USA
76 Rudy Amenga- Etego	GrassRoots Africa	Ghana
77 Sampath Kumar	UNICEF Sudan	Sudan
78 Samuel Amoako- Mensale	Unicef Ghana	Ghana
79 Sanjay Wijesekera	DFID	UK
80 Sharon Roose	PLAN Nederland	The Netherlands
81 Simon Smits	Director General for European Cooperation. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands and Co-chair of	The Netherlands
82 Stephen Young	DFID	UK
83 Sue Yardley	Tearfund	UK
84 Suzzy Abaidoo	Ministry of Water Resources Ghana	Ghana
85 Thea Bongertman	SNV	
86 Thomas Zipper	Hydrophil	Austria
87 Tmamy Khalil	African Union- Head Environment and Natural Resources	
88 Veronique Verdeil	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs	France
89 William Carter	IFRC Geneva	Switzerland
90 Yakub Hossain	VERC/ FANSA	Bangladesh
91 Yaw Asante Sarkodie	Team leader WSMP, the Water Directorate	Ghana
92 Yihun Dile	SEI	Sweden