



Report of the Multistakeholder Forum of the EU Water Initiative

World Water Week Stockholm, 25 August

An opening statement was made, on behalf of the EU Polish Presidency by Mrs. Adriana Dembowska, Deputy Director at the National Water Management Authority. She confirmed that the Polish EU Presidency will help to push ongoing efforts forward, following on the work and Council conclusions during the previous Hungarian Presidency. Participants were also welcomed by the two co-hosts European Commission and Swedish Water House.

In her keynote speech, Mrs Lilla Makkay, Head of Department for International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary, presented the outcomes of the Hungarian Presidency and expectations regarding future EU policy developments and the EUWI.

Following a short presentation of key points of the 2011 Annual Report, various members of EUWI Working Groups (WG) drew attention to the success of National Policy Dialogues that had taken place in the Eastern Europe Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and MED regions and how these had contributed to the adoption of trans-boundary integrated water resources management and integrated coastal zone management.

They also highlighted EUWI's significant contributions to capacity building globally in the water sector, including the organisation of international fora and conferences for exchange of experience and policy dialogue on water sector related issues as well as specific training events. Particular mention was made of the Latin America region where water related training courses were held in 19 countries as well as training events related to water sector research management and financing organised by the thematic WGs.

A significant part of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum was dedicated to the on-going process for the development of a **new thematic strategy for the EUWI**. This year's MSF session was used to present the intermediate results in the development of the new Strategy Framework and to get feedback from the major stakeholders through Round Table discussions and through an experts' panel debate.

Two presentations were given to introduce the discussions in Round Tables: on *The changing environment* and on the main elements of *A second-generation EUWI*. After these introductions, the 50 to 60 participants split up in 4 groups to discuss the main topics of the new strategy framework: the revitalization of the EUWI, the niche of the EUWI, the theme of Growth & Development and the accompanying measures for a revitalized EUWI.

In general, the messages emerging from the Round Tables were confirming the recommendations in the provisional strategy framework. First of all, there was wide support for the need to revitalise the EUWI but it should happen with continued political support and with less focus on implementation. Thematically, the EUWI should focus on growth and development under a results based framework. A better understanding of growth is needed, to be able to explain and address the environmental and social dimensions. The comparative advantage of the EUWI lies in aid effectiveness and ensuring the right application of the EU Code of Conduct. As a platform for identifying, preparing and spreading information on EU and global policy on water and development, the EUWI could discuss and track the delivery of the division of labour. Several recommendations to improve the governance of the EUWI were brought forward, like a stronger role of the member state experts group, more permanent, sustainable funding and more attention for communications, particularly EUWI advocacy and lobbying.

Last but not least, the session was concluded by the presentation of comments and suggestions from a panel of distinguished experts, based on the outcome of the discussions and the idea presented. Amidst their support in general for the revitalization of the EUWI, they made concrete suggestions to develop and secure cross-sectoral linkages between water-food-energy. An important starting activity may be the mapping of the different policies as input for defining more concrete objectives and outcomes. At the same time, the challenges for the EUWI –several panellists noted- also lie at the country level where growth and development issues are embedded in country-level planning and where the engagement and alignment with member states' instruments can create added value. Tracking and reporting the results of this integration will add to improved transparency and accountability of the EUWI.

Annex 1- AGENDA FOR EUWI-MSF, THURSDAY 25 AUGUST, 09.00-12.30 AM

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The European Union Water Initiative, EUWI, is an international political initiative based on strategic regional partnerships. The 2011 Multi-Stakeholder Forum will focus on the provisional Strategic Framework for a 'second-generation' EUWI, which will be presented for dialogue and consultation with the EUWI stakeholders. It is a response to political calls for a shift in the Policy and Implementation Framework for EU support on water in developing countries (endorsed by EU Development and Environment Ministers in May-June 2011). The 2011 Hungarian Presidency Paper connecting water to evolving EU Development Policy recommended that a revitalized EUWI adopt the theme of 'Water for Growth and Development', and link coordination, policy making and implementation.

The Strategy of the revitalized EUWI will also draw on the main findings of a comprehensive Situation Analysis. These findings aim at the specific role and comparative advantage of EUWI in relation to other instruments, and opportunities to reinforce complementarities, coordination and coherence within the EUWI that can achieve stronger impact at policy and decision-making levels.

The Multi-Stakeholder Forum is an opportunity for stakeholders to be updated on recent developments within the EUWI, and to dialogue and provide feedback on the provisional EUWI Strategic Framework through round-table discussions.

AGENDA:

09.00 – 10.00 ***Opening and introductions***

- Opening statements by representatives
 - of the EU Polish Presidency (Ms Adriana Dembowska, Deputy Director, National Water Management Authority, Poland),
 - the European Commission (André Liebaert) and
 - co-host Swedish Water House (Per Bertilsson, SIWI)
- Presentation of the policy framework : the Hungarian EU Presidency *Paper on the role of water within the EU development policy* by Ms Lilla Makkay, Head of Department for International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary
- Presentation of the 2011 EUWI Annual Report

10.00- 10.40 ***The development of a new strategy for the EUWI,***

by Andy Bullock and Paul van Koppen, the consultants for this assignment

- Part A: *The changing environment*: the results of the Situation Analysis and the recent political statements
- Part B: *A second-generation EUWI*: the main elements of a new EUWI strategic framework

(short coffee break)

11.00-11.45 ***Participatory discussions in 4 roundtables,***

facilitated by appointed moderators & rapporteurs

11.45-12.00 ***Plenary presentation of results of RTs***

12.00-12.25 ***Reflections on presentations and outcomes of RTs***

by a panel of distinguished experts:

- Ms Lilla Makkay, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary
- Mrs Nathalie Seguin, Coordinator FAN-Mexico
- Mr Mohamed Ait Kadi, Chair GWP Technical Committee
- Mr Jakob Granit, Director Knowledge Services, SIWI,
- Mr Piers Cross, consultant

12.25-12.30 ***Closure*** by Mr Andre Liebaert (EC)

Annex 2 – Reports from the Round Table discussions

EUWI Multi-Stakeholder Consultation meeting, 25 August 2011

The Round Tables were organised around 4 topics, related to the new thematic strategy of the EUWI, as follows.

Table	Topic	Moderator & rapporteur
1	'Second Generation EUWI'	Alan Hall & Veronika Csiszar
2	Niche and comparative advantage of EUWI	Robert Burtscher & Birgitta Lyse Lymer
3	Thematic focus on Growth & Development	Jens Fugl & Miriam Feilberg
4	Accompanying measures	Per Bertilsson & Philip Appleton

Below are presented the main messages, per Round Table. A summary of these messages was presented in plenary by the rapporteurs of the 4 RTs

Report from Round Table 1 - 'Second Generation' – a renewal of EUWI

Participants:

- Fabien Dupuis, Officer from the FR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FD)
- Franziska Grimm, Officer from BMZ, DE Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (FG)
- Chi Christopher Tamu (Cameroon), Coordinator of GWP for Central Africa (CCT)
- Johan Holmberg, currently consultant in the private sector (previously chair of the EUWI WG on Finance) (JH)
- André Liebaert, DG DevCo, EC (AL)
- Lilla Makkay, Head of Department of Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary (LM)

Moderator: Alan Hall, Chair of Finance WG (AH)

Rapporteur: Veronika Csiszár, Hungary (VC)

Some comments and inputs during the discussion

"It would not be a good idea to have a second generation EUWI, because of capacity problems of the Member States – weak aid agencies having no resources to manage the EUWI, accompanied by weakening capacity also of the World Bank, UNDP, SIDA, DFID (concretely speaking, they do not dispose of sufficient manpower). Another issue is that the technical experts in the EUWI CG are not senior enough to influence the political level discussions and decisions (failure of the EUWI in Africa is an example where agreed decisions could not have been implemented at the country level because of a lack of capacity on the field, that those sitting in EUWI were not aware of when discussing the issue)."

"The issue of capacity should not be seen as a hindering factor, but on the contrary, as a drive and purpose for more coordination and coherence of the Initiative in order to overcome fragmentation. Achievements by HU PRES (issues paper, council conclusions) are a strong political mandate and have to be taken up as an opportunity to further capitalize political commitment for the renewal of EUWI. Having country officers of MS's aid agencies' involved is rather a management issue (linking HQ decisions to action on the field) and not an issue of seniority."

"There are important linkages between the situation analysis on the current work of the EUWI (weaknesses) and the general problem of the need to increase the effectiveness of aid. The EUWI cannot on its own solve the overarching problem of aid effectiveness and division of labour, but should rather be seen as a contribution to the overall aid efficiency discussion via the multi-stakeholder fashion it is working now, which is a good opportunity to reach out to different actors."

"Can we agree that the real question is whether the EUWI should be raised to a higher political level (no longer kept at the technical level)? A 2nd generation EUWI can only be interesting if benchmarks

are set that evaluation can be made against (currently none are in place and that's why the EUWI is not working properly)."

"Member States (MSs) have to mobilize more human capacity to keep the EUWI running (currently the work that goes with maintaining the EUWI is an extra burden on officers sitting in capitals, who are often only 1 or 2 persons to work on the EUWI issues besides many other important themes). The active and useful time of the EUWI CG this year was the meeting which discussed the HU PRES issues paper, because that was something concrete as a base that members could comment on in writing. The contribution of the EUWI CG to the elaboration of the HU PRES issues paper was a useful exercise."

"EUWI should not be seen as producing additional work but should help to do the main work of COM and MSs. The coordination on water issues done under G8 has proved to be a good example to demonstrate that a better coordination can actually reduce the amount of work instead of increasing it."

"Reflecting on the EUWI's contribution to the elaboration of the HU PRES issues paper, it was indeed a very valuable contribution and further need for similar contributions are expected also when adopting decisions on the future EU development policy and on the EU's position for Rio+20 (due during the DK presidency)"

Consent by the group: EUWI could add value by contributions to the EU "speaking with one voice" at international forums, so when EU positions for international conferences and events are being prepared in the council working groups, EUWI should be consulted.

"The current delivery on international commitments related to financing is not sufficient from the EU's side - fragmented actions by the EU MSs, lack of coordination, lack of comprehensive strategies at country level. The EU should live up to the commitments in the 2002 Johannesburg declaration to help developing countries preparing IWRM plans (original deadline was by 2005!). In order to make progress, realistic timeframes are needed. This should be accompanied by a management of concrete problems and by finding tangible solutions. Water darlings and water orphans should be overcome by increasing aid effectiveness. The effectiveness of coordination could possibly be improved by MSs seconding experts to support the work of the EUWI secretariat."

"A second generation EUWI should start with a break/clear cut from the current EUWI, EUWI working groups would need to become more of partnerships (instead of trying to finance project activities), the focus would need to be shifted to the coordination group activities (policy advice), which can be more feasible for the MSs than the current activities by the working groups under the EUWI."

Main findings and recommendations:

- the mandate to renew/revitalize the EUWI and to create a second generation Initiative is very ambitious, but can add value IF:
- the achievements by HU PRES and the political commitment by PL PRES are taken as an opportunity and the engagement can be maintained/catalyzed
- EUWI should be a platform and a tool for contribution to increasing aid effectiveness

- EUWI should have a contributory role in the reform of the EU development policy, and in the preparation of the EU position for Rio+20, in order to have a stronger voice by the EU at the international level (other important forums: Bonn, Marseille)
- for that, a more focused role would be needed in policy and less emphasis on implementation which should stay with the MSs
- need for benchmarks for a 2nd generation EUWI, as basis for performance evaluation
- willingness of MSs is critical, but weak capacity at HQ offices has to be recognized

Table 2 - "Niche and Comparative Advantage"
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Participants:

Robert Burtscher, Austria Development Agency (facilitator); Emilie Göransson, Sida; Barry Michael Jackson, WSSCC; Tatiana Elimova, OECD; Dick van Ginhoven, DGIS, Netherlands; Zikora Oseloka, AMCOW Secretariat; Kirsten Doelle, GIZ; Birgitta Liss Lymer, EUWI-AWG Support Group, SIWI (rapporteur)

Summary of discussions:

The group recognized the need for revitalizing the European Water Initiative (EUWI). It was noted that EUWI now is back on the political agenda and that this engagement from the European Member States (MS) is crucial for EUWI to be able to deliver on its objectives.

The group recognized EUWI's strong comparative advantage in the area of identifying, preparing and spreading information useful for strengthening EU and global policy on water and development, especially with consideration to the relationships established by EUWI between EU MS, partners and partner countries in target regions and the opportunity this gives for keeping better informed on the actual needs of recipient countries. The need to use appropriate channels for actually influencing important policy was emphasized. Several such opportunities had been mentioned during the day, including the upcoming development of the EU Policy for Development, the Bonn Conference and the Rio+20 process. It is important that EUWI makes strategic use of these (and other future) opportunities and that it can demonstrate an impact made.

With regard to aid effectiveness, the importance of ensuring the application of the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour (DoL) was emphasized. The group suggested that EUWI is used as a platform to discuss DoL-related issues. EUWI could also act as the mechanism for tracking the delivery of DoL in the water sector. In the case of Africa, such monitoring could also be linked to the delivery of the Sharm al Sheikh declaration.

The various experiences in EUWI's past contribution to national policy dialogue were discussed. The success in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) region to some cases leading to effective national donor coordination councils (Moldova) was compared to the experience of Africa where, in some cases, attempts were seen as overlapping with the responsibilities of country offices. The challenge in influencing and improving the donor coordination to take place at national level through activities undertaken under the EUWI at a regional level was recognized. The question of EUWI perhaps being suited for "upstream" policy influence was touched upon. Nevertheless, the

group agreed that EUWI have an important role to fill in supporting national policy dialogue, but that the approach to be taken has to be adapted to regional/national characteristics.

In addition to these discussions, the group strongly recommended that the EUWI links up with:

- Funding initiatives, notably the European Development Fund
- “Political masters”, for example the Europe-Africa Strategic Partnership (in the case of AWG)

Table 3 - Thematic focus on Water for Growth and Development

Moderator: Jens Fugl, Danida,

Rapporteur: Miriam Feilberg, SPLASH EUWI Era-Net.

Participants at the table were from the following organizations and countries:

Netherlands, World Bank, Africa Working Group, Water and Sanitation for all – RSA, FAN-Mexico, AMCOW, BGR, SIWI, Denmark, SPLASH

1. Participants discussed the relevance of the theme for EUWI and water activities at length. The overall understanding was that the theme fits well with on-going processes in water and development sectors and the re-orientation of many donors in recent years. The previous focus on the MDG's and water and sanitation has been changed into more focus on investments, infrastructure, water resource management and water for productive uses. Water for Growth puts a lot of focus on financing in the water sector.

In spite of the general support participants had some reservations, not on the theme as such but on wording and focus and look carefully into how we define growth, green growth etc. It is important to include environmental and social aspects, perspectives of communities and not go completely to the opposite and forget all about WASH.

For instance if there is more focus on the water-energy-food nexus, where is the environment then? UNEP does some work on green economy, this may serve as a source of inspiration.

2. The concept of a results based framework was further discussed. It is important to be able to demonstrate activities, what you are doing with your funds, but this must be closely linked to the new deliverables, and this needs further elaboration, especially for a policy initiative like the EUWI.

3. An example of a deliverable could be a Flagship Delivery or Product. A proposal was to facilitate the development of Country Status Overviews or a Country Analytical Tool as has been developed in a number of African countries. This will give an overview of the sector, how funds are spend, who is doing what and where the gaps and needs are. This has been done for WASH activities, but should ideally cover the whole water sector. This will give an opportunity for donors in cooperation with partner countries to coordinate activities better, harmonise them and improve dialogue about priorities and thus secure that actions are in line with EU water and development policies.

4. Finally the group touched upon to more topics: The need to include capacity building in general activities and the need to differentiate between regions as their needs are very different and probably becoming more so

Main conclusions and recommendations:

1. The Focus on Water for Growth and Development is supported, but it must be ensured that environmental and social aspects are still included.
2. A Results based framework should be developed, but deliverables must be linked to the overall focus on EUWI as a policy initiative.
3. A Flagship Instrument should be developed to increase visibility of activities and results from the EUWI. A tool like the above Country Status Overview for the whole sector is proposed.
4. Capacity building needs should be included in activities.

Table 4 - 'Accompanying Measures'

Participants:

1. Per Bertilson, Deputy Director SIWI (moderator)
2. Karri Eloheimo, Finnish Environment Institute
3. Lesha Witmer, Women for Water / EUWI Coordination Committee
4. Chris Tydeman, EUWI Communications Consultant
5. Bo Libert, Regional Advisor UNECE
6. Juan Arevalo, Researcher JRC
7. Vangelis Constantianos, GWP-MED
8. Philip Appleton, EUWI Communications Consultant (rapporteur)

Summary of group discussions and recommendations:

Finance & Funding:

- The group strongly agreed that permanent, sustainable funding is needed, particularly to provide core funding for WGs, for Secretariat(s), for projects and to promote and enable better stakeholder involvement.
- The group considered, based on the collective previous experiences of the members, that a Trust Fund may not be a suitable financing mechanism for EUWI because there may be difficulty in finding a suitable fund holder for the Trust Fund - there having been some problems with, for example, UN agencies in the past. Such a fund would be better kept within the EU although there may be legal difficulties to overcome if the funds were to be held by either the Commission or a Member State.
- Given that the profile may (should) be considerably raised by the refreshment of the EUWI, the group recommended that EUWI should look to funding a prepared budget from within the Member States (going beyond those that currently contribute) starting with suggested "voluntary" contributions from the more active MS working towards mandatory financial input from all EU Member States according to a sliding scale to be defined.
- In the context of this higher profile EUWI, the need to have adequate funding for communication activities, particularly EUWI advocacy and lobbying, was noted.

Governance:

- The group strongly supported retaining the existing EUWI geographical structure and not to merge EECCA and MED because they rely on completely different political processes.
- Attention should be given to including the Caribbean region in EUWI but almost certainly not as part of the Latin America WG as with current priorities and political arrangements it is

unlikely to succeed and would not meet Caribbean priorities, although a proposal should be put to the LA WG.

- Similarly, EUWI should consider inclusion of S Asia/SE Asia as a new regional WG, particularly for sanitation.

Enhancing stakeholder participation:

- The group accepted that there may well be a need for a Member State Expert Group to be re-established but questioned whether it needed to be a EUWI WG.
- It was emphasised that any MS Expert Group should not become another body that takes decisions and then simply passes them on to the CG or MS, as has happened in the past.
- The involvement of the private sector and CSO/NGO sector in the EUWI needs to be revitalised and suitable mechanisms found to do so. This implies the need for some funding to facilitate this process especially for the involvement of CSOs/NGOs both within and outside the EU.

Annex 3– Summary of responses to EUWI revitalisation by Panel Members

EUWI Multi-Stakeholder Consultation meeting, 25 August 2011

Lilla Makkay, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary

- The former Hungarian Presidency is convinced that the EUWI provides the right forum for dialogue among EU Member States around the much-needed comprehensive approach to water that underpins growth and development. The former Hungarian Presidency is very hopeful that the renewed political commitment can be translated into concrete actions.
- Looking forward, it is crucial that the Member States and the Commission reinforce the instruments for implementation through dialogue among the Member States, partner countries and stakeholders, and that project proposals are backed by the right indicators and are screened for proper integration of water.
- The EUWI can be guided in better integrating water into future development policy by the good example of the recent Commission practice of the Gender Action Plan on mainstreaming gender into all relevant sectorial policies and initiatives on development.

Nathalie Seguin, Coordinator of Freshwater Action Network - Mexico

- The current refocusing of the EUWI is a good initiative, with sensible thinking that water is not just a sector (in its traditional sense) but should be the base of decisions related to health, food, energy, biodiversity and only through this integration it will be possible to building resilience to climate change – a message that has been successfully introduced through Climate COP 16 negotiations, and conveyed through Latin American and Caribbean dialogue on water policy for climate change adaptation .
- IWRM is a good approach that EUWI is fostering but the word integrated is not often well implemented, and participation of civil society is not taken into account. Therefore, the key word is integration, and it will be the instruments for, but for a real impact of the EUWI initiative, it is crucial to strengthen local capacity building, local transparency and accountability instrument to assure that the EU-ACP Water facility is efficient in the ground.
- EUWI instruments will necessarily need to be set in place to implement policy, and for example, a closer political link between the EUWI and the EU-ACP Water Facility is needed.
- Representation of developing countries within the governance structure of the EUWI would represent an important and significant improvement towards understanding the real needs of the country , but as you already have for the members states, civil society representation from developing countries are crucial in order to have a much clear and real picture of the needs and possibilities of those countries.

Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair of GWP Technical Committee

- The 2nd Generation EUWI, and the steps being taken to revitalise the Initiative, make it more relevant than ever, provided it sustains its emphasis on growth and development.

Accordingly, alignment between the EUWI and wider EU Development Policy is of high importance.

- The EUWI has made achievements, but original expectations have not been fully matched by the support of Member States in a way that could make the success it was intended to be. Carving the new niche of the EUWI has to be related to enhanced Member State engagement.
- Recommendations for the 2nd Generation EUWI have to be focused on implementation, if the 2nd Generation EUWI is to be different from the first.
- We are on the verge of a new revolution in water management and development. Growth and food security are development issues that are embedded in country-level planning, and are the right entry-level for engagement over water.
- There has to be a mutual reinforcement between implementation and policy – for example, policies around Neighbourhood, Trade and Research.

Jakob Granit, Director of Knowledge Services at SIWI – Energy focus

- The EUWI is to be congratulated for its successes in advancing political discussions, and in reaching out to others, such as the OECD
- Looking forward, the Initiative needs to focus on tangible outcomes that will support in the provision of water and energy services
- Almost as many people lack access to electricity as lack access to drinking water and sanitation ('the bottom billion'), but major efforts in energy transformation are largely proceeding without engagement with water managers
 - Primary energy demand is set to increase with 50% by 2030, new major water user
- The future of the EUWI would be greatly enhanced by strategic studies as flagship products – for example on the water/energy nexus – and through such strategic studies the EUWI should act as lead policy adviser to the EU, benefitting and learning from its unique macro-regional approach, with political level events that attract political interest.

Piers Cross, consultant and formerly Head of WSP-Africa

- In 2002, the EU vision and leadership provided a strong political push.
- Under a 2nd Generation Initiative, there should be strong endorsement for an EUWI leadership role on behalf of the EU member States within the Sanitation and Water for All Initiative.
- Attempts at National Policy Dialogues have met with variable success, and in some cases have been a weak instrument. The EUWI should give consideration to a strong country policy diagnostic tool.
- The WASH agenda has been driven by the MDGs which have introduced a level of accountability. The EUWI can perform a role in the setting of new goals, and a WASH goal centred around the sustainability of services represents a new frontier.
- The world is changing, and with declining aid, the EUWI could look to new and different financing sources, looking outwards towards philanthropic funds and the BRIC countries.

Annex 4 - List of attendance

EUWI Multi-Stakeholder Consultation meeting, 25 August 2011

Nr	Title	Family Name	First Name	Suffix Title	Organisation	Country
1	Dr.	Efimova	Tatiana	Project manager	Org. for Economic Cooperation and Development	France
2		Liebaert	André	Water policy officer	European Commission EUWI	
3	Mr.	Mwinjaka	Omari	Water Resources Management Officer	East African Community (EAC)	Kenya
4	Dr.	Bullock	Andrew	Senior Advisor	HTSPE	United Kingdom
5		Vaessen	Vanessa		Fed. Inst. for Geoscience and Natural Resources	Germany
6	Mr.	Eloheimo	Karri	Project Manager	Finnish Environment Institute, SYKE	Finland
7	Ms.	Seguin	Nathalie	Executive director	Freshwater Action Network	Mexico
8	Ms.	Mehtonen	Katri	Managing Director	Finnish Water Forum	Finland
9	Dr.	Tydeman	Chris		EU Water Initiative	United Kingdom
10	Mr.	Appleton	Philip		IBF International Consulting	Belgium
11	Mr.	Bertilsson	Per	Deputy Executive Director	Stockholm International Water Institute	Sweden
12		IJsinga	Hendrik Jan		Vewin	Netherlands
13	Ms.	Csiszár	Veronika	Desk Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hungary
14	Ms.	Makkay	Lilla	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hungary
15	Ms.	Feilberg	Miriam	SPLASH Project Manager	DHI	Denmark
16		Sjödín	Johanna		SIWI	Sweden
17	Mr.	Bouman	Dick	Program manager	Aqua for All	Netherlands
18	Ms.	Doelle	Kirsten	Senior Advisor	GIZ	Germany
19	Mr.	Burtscher	Robert	Senior Adviser, Water and Sanitation	Austrian Development Agency	Austria
20	Ms.	Dembowska	Adriana		National Watermanagement Authority	Poland
21	Mr.	Holmberg	Johan	Ambassador	GWPO	
22	Ms.	Makkay	Lilla	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign	Hungary

					Affairs	
23	Ms.	Liss Lymer	Birgitta	Project Coordinator	SIWI	Sweden
24	Prof.	Ait-Kadi	Mohamed	Chair Technical Committee	Global Water Partnership	
25	Dr.	Dupuis	Fabien	WATER AND SANITATION ADVISERS	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs	France
26	Mr.	Cleveringa	Rudolph	Senior Technical Adviser (Rural Development)	IFAD	
27	Mr.	Constantianos	Vangelis		Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	Greece
28	Ms.	Göransson	Emilie	Programme Manager	Sida	Sweden
29	Ms.	Csiszár	Veronika	Desk Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hungary
30	Ms.	Ryan Collins	Lily		DFID	United Kingdom
31	Mr.	Nyström	Tomas		Sida	Sweden
32	Mr.	Fugl	Jens	Senior Technical Advisor	Danida	Denmark
33	Mr.	Edwards	Paul	Senior Adviser, Water Sanitation and Hygiene WASH	UNICEF	
34	Ms.	Fogde	Madeleine	Director EcoSanRes	Stockholm Environment Institute	Sweden
35	Mr.	Jackson	Barry Michael	PROGRAMME MANAGER	WSSCC	Switzerland
36	Mr.	Arevalo	Juan		Joint Research Centre. European Commission	Italy
37	Ms.	Press	Cecilia		DGE Mark och Miljö AB	Sweden
38	Ms.	Mehtonen	Katri	Managing Director	Finnish Water Forum	Finland
39	Ms.	Brattberg	Gunilla		Senior expert	Sweden
40	Mr.	Van Koppen	Paul	Sr Advisor	HTSPE	United Kingdom
41	Dr.	Hutton	Guy	Senior Economist	World Bank	
42	Dr.	Libert	Bo	Regional Adviser	UN Economic Commission for Europe	Switzerland
43	Mr.	Hall	Alan	Chair EUWi-FWG	EUWI-FWG	United Kingdom
44	Mr.	Van Ginhoven	Dirk Cornelis	Sr. Water and Sanitation Advisor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands
45	Mr.	Van Der Male	Pim	Senior Policy Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands
46	Mr.	Granit	Jakob	Director	Stockholm International Water Institute	Sweden
47	Mr.	Dervishi	Avni		Albanian Water	Albania

					Regulatory Authority	
48	Mr.	Bahloul	Hachemi	Chief Technical Adviser	Joint UN Programme on Economic Governance	Albania
49	Mr.	Manjani	Ylli	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Albania
50	Mr.	Kaninda	Ngalula Samuel	Senior Project Officer	UCLGA	South Africa
51	Ms.	Andureau	Celyne	Communication manager	SAUR	France
52	Ms.	Grimm	Franziska	Associate Expert	GIZ	Germany
53	Mr.	Serrao	Cino	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER	Borealis Italy	Italy
54	Ms.	Kushner	Cynthia	Secretariat Coordinator	Sanitation and Water for All/ UNICEF	
55	Dr.	Tront	Jacqueline	Foreign Affairs Officer	U.S. Department of State	United States
56	Prof.	Hadjamberdiev	Igor	Coordinator	Toxic Action network Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan
57	Ms.	Anton	Barbara	Project Coordinator	ICLEI European Secretariat	Germany
58	Dr.	Harlin	Joakim	Sr Water Resources Advisor	UNDP	
59	Ms.	Doelle	Kirsten	Senior Advisor	GIZ	Germany
60	Mr	Diebold	Alfred	Daily Paper	Freelance	Germany
61	Mr.	Christopher Tamu	Chi	Coordinator	GWP - Caf	
62	Mr.	Oseloka	Zikora	COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	AMCOW	
63	Mr.	Kau	Moses		AMCOW	South Africa