

GWP in action

2012 Annual Report



2012

About GWP

The Global Water Partnership vision is for a water secure world.

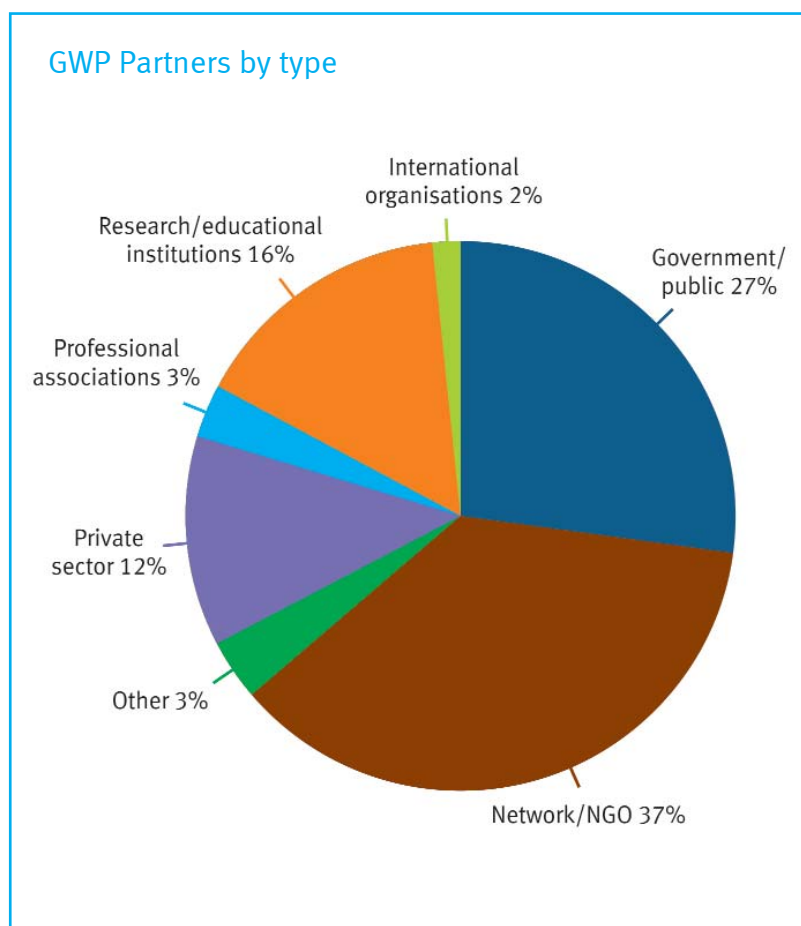
Our mission is to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM): the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

The Network is open to all organisations which recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2012, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 84 Country Water Partnerships, and 2,770 Partners located in 167 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	21	75
Central Africa	7	133
Central America	7	175
Central and Eastern Europe	12	142
Central Asia and Caucasus	8	149
China	1	100
Eastern Africa	9	187
Mediterranean	20	77
South America	10	282
South Asia	7	502
Southeast Asia	10	248
Southern Africa	12	296
West Africa	15	240
Global	28	164
Total 2012	167	2,770
Total 2011	164	2,585



Country Water Partnerships

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brasil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moçambique, Moldova, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Message from the Chair



Dr Letitia A. Obeng

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) continued to make steady progress during 2012 in implementing the 2009–2013 Strategy. In particular, progress made within the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) for Africa, including the preparation of a strategic framework document, provided an excellent benchmark for other regions as they prepared their own climate resilience programmes.

Although the year started with a situation of continued austerity, it ended with a secure financial position for 2013 and beyond, thanks to the hard work of the Executive Secretary and Global Secretariat.

GWP was active on a range of strategy-related initiatives. Two global conferences, the 6th World Water Forum and Rio+20, stand out. Colleagues from several Country and Regional Water Partnerships and the Global Secretariat contributed substantively to both regional processes and global activities associated with these events.

From my perspective, several events at the 6th World Water Forum provided an opportunity to advance our mission. These included, engaging with potential future leaders from the World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW), who are helping GWP prepare a youth strategy, and with representatives from water-use sectors such as energy and agriculture. The event also included knowledge sharing through the launch of a new handbook on transboundary basins, jointly prepared with the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) and others. The WYPW is now helping GWP to prepare a youth strategy to be integrated into GWP's next Strategy document.

Similar significant events at Rio+20 included engagement on gender, green growth and water security. Particularly important was the launch of the *Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources*. The results make clear that integrated management of water resources remains relevant for all countries' sustainable development and poverty eradication.

In August 2012, our Sponsoring Partners appointed Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss as the next GWP Chair starting in January 2013. As the Strategy period comes to an end in 2013 and a new Strategy is developed, the outgoing and incoming Chairs hope for increasing success for GWP: a unique Partnership, Network and organisation that supports the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels, towards realising the vision of a water secure world.

New GWP Chair



Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss

On 28 August 2012, GWP announced the appointment of Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss as its new Chair, effective from 1 January 2013.

Dr Schaefer-Preuss is an economist who has been engaged in the field of development policy for more than 35 years. Her latest position was as Vice President for Knowledge Management

and Sustainable Development at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila. She was responsible for ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department and Economics and Research Department (Office of the Chief Economist).

Prior to joining ADB, Dr Schaefer-Preuss was Director General of Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In this post, she was responsible for policies and principles of German development cooperation and development policies for Asia and Latin America. Previously, she was Chief of Cabinet of the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development from November 1998 to November 2000.

Dr Schaefer-Preuss has also held posts as Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank, in the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations in New York, and at the German Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan. She took her postgraduate studies in political science, economics and sociology, and earned her Doctorate and Master's degree in Economics at the Albert-Ludwig-University in Freiburg, Germany.



Overview from the Executive Secretary



Dr Ania Grobicki

What was the most important political decision made on water in 2012? In my view, it was the agreement by all countries at the Rio+20 conference in June that the integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach is key for sustainability¹. The Rio+20 declaration reaffirms the importance of this holistic and structured methodology for achieving water security.

While there is a lack of international policy coherence on many issues, from climate change to transboundary water management, the determination shown by countries on the need for an integrated approach to water resources management is highly encouraging.

Furthermore, the survey of 130 countries undertaken by United Nations (UN)-Water and GWP shows that over 80 percent of these countries have implemented IWRM, with 34 percent of countries reporting being at an advanced stage of implementation. Even more significantly, over 50 percent of countries have seen a notable increase in financing of water resources development, while less than 15 percent have seen a decline².

These figures show that action on water resources development and management is forging ahead with a new dynamism.

At the same time, the awareness of water risks is growing, with water assessed as one of the top five global risks in 2012, for the second year running³. GWP's support to countries, by providing tools for implementing IWRM, is needed more than ever. Fortunately, GWP's own financial position has strengthened considerably both at regional and global levels, setting the stage for an expansion of activities with our Partners during 2013 and beyond. We are also grateful to the Government of Sweden for a new Headquarters Agreement, which passed through the Swedish Parliament in 2012 and establishes the Global Secretariat on a firm footing for the future.

This *GWP in Action 2012 Annual Report* is full of examples of the tangible progress being made by GWP regions and countries towards greater water security. The Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) is going forward in eight African countries, using a methodology based on the

Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilience. In GWP Central and Eastern Europe, a regional drought programme is now underway in nine countries. And there are many more stories on these pages which I encourage you to read as inspiration for what can be achieved by working in partnership!

From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

Water management and water scarcity have rightly come to preoccupy many different sectors in societies as never before. There is a growing international recognition that if we wish to manage scarce water resources effectively then we must approach this together in an integrated manner. Indeed, the idea of a 'silo' or fragmented approach to resource planning seems archaic today.

Water is now seen as a central plank in the sustainable management of natural resources. It is embedded in all aspects of development; is an essential part of sustaining economic growth in agriculture, industry and energy generation; and sustains the natural ecosystems on which everything else depends. Water security and green growth are synergistic and mutually reinforcing. Neither can exist without integration.

Integration has always been at the heart of integrated water resources management (IWRM) – an approach to development that can facilitate and lead the process of 'greening' the world's economies. It is a concept that is truly fit for purpose – a concept whose time has come.

There is encouraging progress as reported in the *Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources*. The report rightly points out that there is no quick fix in sustainable water management. Delivering the required water management improvements by putting IWRM into practice, calls for a long-term engagement of governments and partners to address usage and wastage, retention and pollution, balancing today's needs with those of future generations.

¹ *The Rio+20 declaration (2012) The future we want*, Paragraph 120.

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/727The%20Future%20We%20Want%2019%20June%201230pm.pdf>

² UNEP (2012) *Status report on the application of integrated approaches to water resources management, development and use 2012*.

http://www.unwater.org/downloads/UNW_status_report_Rio2012.pdf. GWP was a member of the UN-Water Working Group and helped to coordinate the large majority of country responses, providing data for the report.

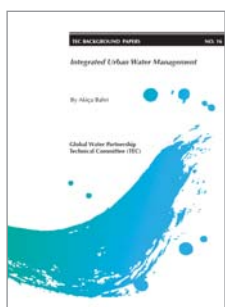
³ World Economic Forum (2013) *Global risks report 2013*. <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-risks>

Technical Committee: Creating, sharing and debating knowledge

PUBLISHING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

Since 2010, the GWP Technical Committee has followed a well-planned roadmap that addresses major global challenges linked to seven thematic areas prioritised in the GWP Strategy 2009–2013. In so doing, the Committee has developed an ambitious publications portfolio and forged, through the GWP knowledge chain (page 7 in *GWP in Action 2010 Annual Report*), strong links across the GWP regions as well as with strategic knowledge partners. In 2012, the committee also inaugurated a new series of publications called Technical Focus Papers for water practitioners and technical experts.

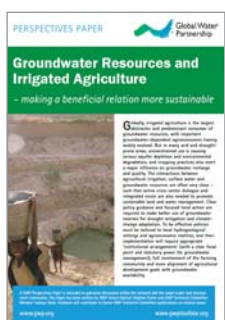
The GWP Technical Committee completed five publications in 2012:



Integrated Urban Water Management – Background Paper No. 16

Urban water management is now on the verge of a revolution in response to rapidly escalating demands for water as well as the challenges posed by climate change. This paper provides a detailed overview of integrated

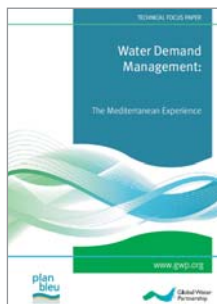
urban water management (IUWM). It shows how IUWM, nested within the broader framework of integrated water resources management (IWRM), can contribute to water security in a basin or catchment by aligning the urban water sector with rural water supply, agriculture, industry, energy and the environment.



Groundwater Resources and Irrigated Agriculture – Perspectives Paper

The use of groundwater for irrigation over the past 20–30 years has greatly increased; there is emerging evidence that widespread excessive exploitation is threatening the sustainability of this resource. This paper makes

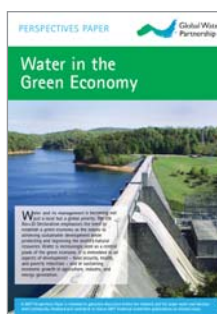
the case for groundwater to be fully incorporated into IWRM. It argues that the groundwater-agriculture interface will be critical in overcoming significant challenges required to effectively manage this valuable resource.



Water Demand Management: The Mediterranean experience – Technical Focus Paper

Water scarcity and uncertainty about future availability is focusing attention on better management of the demand for water rather than on increasing water supply. There are few examples where this strategy is

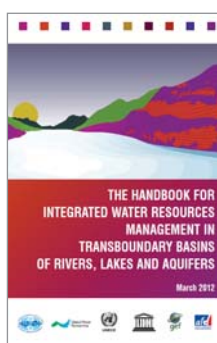
implemented, but this paper describes invaluable experiences in the Mediterranean Basin where water scarcity is most acute.



Water in the Green Economy – Perspectives Paper

Over the past ten years, there has been growing international recognition that effective water management is a central plank in achieving a green economy. This paper argues that water security and green growth are synergistic and mutually reinforcing; neither

can exist without integration. This again turns the spotlight onto IWRM as an approach that can facilitate and lead the process of 'greening' the world's economies.



The Handbook for IWRM in Transboundary Basins of Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers – published jointly with the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO)

To achieve better water management, we must pursue equitable, reasonable and sustainable use of the world's shared water resources, and move

forward together towards the goal of increasing water security. This handbook supports this process. It is a collective work that provides relevant and practical information for improving integrated management of the world's shared water resources.

ASSEMBLING COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

The Technical Committee assembles communities of practice as another way of developing useful, new knowledge to inform policy and governance. The communities bring together experts to consult, discuss and publish information on identified key issues. Two consultations were held in 2012:

- **Decision support systems (DSSs) and models in integrated river basin management – a session co-convended with DHI, 6th World Water Forum, Marseille, 2012**

Using analytical modelling tools in IWRM may be important for finding best-use solutions, achieving sustainable and equitable water security for multiple purposes, and managing and mitigating unforeseen disasters. Achieving water security means resolving trade-offs to maintain a proper balance between meeting various sectors' needs and taking account of present and future overall social, economic and environmental goals. Participants at the session discussed guidelines for elaborating and validating modelling/DSS tools to assist decision-makers in implementing IWRM. A Technical Focus Paper will be published on this subject in February 2013.

- **Water security indicators – an expert consultation, Stockholm, November 2012**

A gathering of international water experts discussed how multi-dimensional aspects of water security can be quantified and measured as a basis for improving planning. The outcome is expected to be a set of indicators for use in a composite index to quantify water security. This will lead to a publication in 2013.

INFLUENCING THE INTERNATIONAL DEBATE

This year has seen the debate on water, food security and energy dominating the international agenda at major conferences – 6th World Water Forum in Marseille, Rio+20, and World Water Week in Stockholm. The Chair of GWP's Technical Committee, Mohamed Ait-Kadi, contributed to these major events as a keynote speaker and panellist:

- At the 6th World Water Forum, Marseille, France – member of panels on water and food security; the way towards Rio+20; modelling/DSS to implement IWRM; 2050 scenarios; and launch of a handbook on transboundary cooperation.

- At the 17th Annual Conference of the Centre of Research and Strategic Studies in Abu Dhabi – keynote speaker on the challenges facing global food supplies.
- At the Gulbenkian Think Tank on Water and Food Security, IIASA, Vienna – Dr Ait-Kadi attended and contributed to a book on water and food security by 2050.
- At the Rio+20 Summit, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – member of panels on the challenges and opportunities for Mediterranean Green Growth, and climate compatible development for sustainability and climate security with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and Fundación Futuro Latino Americano.
- At the Central America Regional Forum on Water and Food Security, Costa Rica – Dr Ait-Kadi presented the keynote address on water security: a key driver of global food supplies.
- At the World Water Week, Stockholm – panel (Chair) on governance for water and food security; and water-food security and trade nexus when self-sufficiency is not an option.
- At the World Trade Organisation Public Forum, Geneva – member of panel on water and trade.
- At the 6th Botin Foundation Water Workshop on Integrated Water Resource Management in the XXI Century, Spain – keynote speaker on international experiences in IWRM.

ENGAGING CLOSELY WITH THE REGIONS

The Technical Committee recognises that understanding the diverse nature of water issues in the GWP regions is fundamental to developing an effective response. The committee's 'deep dives' into the regions began in 2011, with workshops in South Asia, and eastern and southern Africa. These events brought together policy-makers, practitioners, researchers, private sector and finance institutions, and regional bodies.

In 2012, the Technical Committee supported two more regional initiatives – the Water and Food Security Forum organised by GWP Central America in August 2012, and the Regional Forum on Integrated Drought Management organised by GWP Central and Eastern Europe. The latter contributes to the GWP-WMO (World Meteorological Organization) Programme on Integrated Drought Management which is currently being developed.





Goal 1: Promoting water as a key part of sustainable development

This means improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries to grow and become water secure, encouraging good governance and advocating appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Capacity of NGOs strengthened in Central Africa

The importance of the IWRM approach in the socio-economic development of a nation was the focus of a workshop arranged by GWP Central African Republic in Bangui in 2012 that brought together NGOs, the University of Bangui, and the country's GWP Partners. Participants were encouraged to become more involved in the implementation of government policy and the effective dissemination of information on IWRM tools, principles and practices at local, regional and national levels.

Cooperation in the management of water resources across the region is one of three priorities set by the Economic Community of Central African States – the Regional Economic Commission for Central Africa – for 2015. There is wide variation in the availability of water across Central Africa and many communities lack safe drinking water and sanitation. Agreement on a regional water policy by the ten member states in 2009 was a milestone in cooperation on water.



WEST AFRICA

A successful partnership for implementing IWRM in West Africa

Collaboration among West African countries has led to the development of IWRM action plans in Togo, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, and IWRM roadmaps in Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. Country Water Partnerships were set up in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Gambia, and a feasibility study has started in Sierra Leone. Assessment studies of Country Water Partnerships in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea were completed and proposals have identified ways of strengthening the partnerships.

All this is the result of a four-year UNEP/EU project supporting the development and implementation of IWRM plans to improve water management and governance that finished in 2012. GWP West Africa was mainly responsible for supplying the technical expertise needed to set up Country Water Partnerships, mobilise stakeholders in the IWRM process, and build their capacity. The project aimed to add value to processes improving national water governance and management and to focus on environmental issues.



MEDITERRANEAN

IWRM planning advanced in Mediterranean

In response to country requests, GWP Mediterranean has carried out a regional review of IWRM plans and strategies. This provided a concise regional review and a more elaborate assessment of conditions in Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia. It also identified several politically plausible, socially acceptable and financially implementable policy options for advancing the preparation, implementation and monitoring of plans or strategies, with the potential for replication in other countries.

More importantly, the review provided the analytical background for a structured and inclusive policy dialogue among countries, to enhance the implementation of



IWRM approaches emphasising the mainstreaming of water in other sectors. The review was validated during a *Regional Workshop of Experts* and the final product was used as key material in a number of training courses. This review, together with the one conducted for Africa, represented a regional contribution on issues of governance to Rio+20.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Water planning capacity of local authorities improved in Moldova

GWP Moldova made recommendations to five local authorities across Moldova for improvements in water management practices and for reducing environmental damage, together with assessments of the effect of these improvements on community development, the environment, and cost estimates. A compilation of existing pilot projects awaiting implementation was also drawn up.

This work was based on a series of consultation workshops held in the five rural communities with a total population of about 350,000. Household connections to the mains water supply in the study area average 30–35 percent and to the sewage system, 15–20 percent. These levels are scheduled to double by 2020. GWP Moldova, in cooperation with local stakeholders, is contributing to achieving this target through the preparation of management plans, training activities and the compilation of best practices.



CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

IWRM approach applied in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

National IWRM visions, resulting from a ten-year pilot project in the Fergana Valley based on GWP's concept of IWRM, have been approved, adopted and released by the national water authorities. The project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, involved several levels of water management from end users and the old on-farm networks to main canals and small transboundary river basins. The focus at each level was on equitable water allocation and public supervision.

A water productivity sub-project provided an operational assessment of irrigated farming and promoted economically beneficial solutions. Interaction between partners in different countries resulted in a new management system for international collaboration on projects. The project resulted in a clearer understanding of the integrated approach among water professionals and stakeholders. Over 5,000 water and agricultural specialists were trained with support from GWP CACENA.



CHINA

Policy needs for IWRM identified in China

Participants at the *High-Level Roundtable on Water Resources Management System Development in China*, organised in April 2012 by GWP China, discussed the setting up of a water resources management system with well-defined duties, rights and responsibilities, standard and collaborative operations, and coordination mechanisms for river basin and regional development, using the IWRM approach.

The conclusions were that China is facing water scarcity and water pollution; the central government's policy

document on *Reform and Development in the Water Sector* is not being fully implemented; a water resources management system must involve different sectors; monitoring of water resources, the environment and lake and river health is essential; and international cooperation and knowledge sharing is needed.

There were over 140 participants from the key water-related ministries under the State Council, the Ministry of Water Resources, UN organisations, foreign embassies, universities, research institutes and NGOs.



Evaluating IWRM in the Yellow River Basin

The Yellow River is the second-longest river in China, providing water for 140 million people and irrigating 74,000 km² of land. But the Yellow River Basin often faces a water shortage problem.

The Yellow River Research Council, GWP China Yellow River and GWP China jointly sponsored a *Dialogue on IWRM for the Yellow River Basin* in November 2012 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. About 100 participants from over 40 organisations exchanged ideas and shared practices on implementing IWRM in the Yellow River Basin. They concluded that the IWRM approach is helping to reduce water shortages, the uneven distribution of water, and conflict between water supply and demand. It is promoting sustainable development. It is promoting one of the central government's top priorities and is helping ensure a regular flow of the river. But as IWRM in the Yellow River is in the pilot project phase, there is still a long way to go to achieve the final goal.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Capacity for monitoring Thailand's river basins strengthened

GWP Thailand has been working to strengthen stakeholders' capacity in monitoring IWRM in critical river basins suffering from resource overuse. GWP Thailand organised training workshops on data collection in small-scale ecosystems and geographic information systems for risk mapping. Participants included the River Basin Committee (RBC) and local community members. For 2012, the river basins selected were the Lower Ping basin and the Huai Luang basin (northern Thailand) and the Pattanee basin (southern Thailand).

These activities strengthened the RBC's capacity in data collection and problem identification and the participation and collaboration among different stakeholders. Local stakeholders continue to work together with the RBC in these river basins. The availability of relevant information will enable appropriate responses to be made in the face of climate change.



SOUTH ASIA

New national water policy in India approved

The new national water policy has now been approved by the Government of India. An important step in this process was the participation of GWP and GWP India in the first-ever India Water Week in 2012, where GWP India organised a high level seminar. This side event enabled academics, policy-makers, researchers, NGOs and government institutions to discuss how the policy addresses the impact of climate change on water and food security in India.

For several years, GWP India has been creating awareness of the draft national water policy, circulated it to



partners, organised discussions to obtain feedback, and contributed its technical expertise. More than 20 partners provided suggestions that GWP India forwarded to the Ministry of Water Resources for consideration while finalising the national water policy. The Chair of GWP India, one former Board member, and a Regional Council member of GWP India were members of the Drafting Committee of the new policy.

CARIBBEAN

National IWRM policy resurfaces in Grenada

After a two-year lapse, there is renewed interest in implementing a national IWRM policy in Grenada. In late 2011, GWP Caribbean was requested by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to provide technical assistance to identify the next steps needed to put the country's IWRM policy into operation. GWP Caribbean contracted a consultant to review the current status and advise on the next steps for moving the policy forward. To support the consultant's work, GWP Caribbean, in collaboration with the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, held a national *IWRM Policy Stakeholder Consultation* in March 2012 to collect input for the action plan for water policy legislation and implementation.

This change in attitude can be linked to GWP Caribbean's long-standing contribution to IWRM in the country. In addition, GWP Caribbean has a strong network of partners in Grenada, including NAWASA, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries which has the mandate for water resources management.



CENTRAL AMERICA

Water reforms supported in El Salvador

In 2011, GWP El Salvador was one of three networks recognised by the government as allies in the consultative process for the revision of the draft Water Bill and the National Policy on Water and Sanitation. The Government of El Salvador, recognising water's strategic role in national development, had initiated water reforms in 2010, which involved updating legislation and the institutional framework. It will be the first time that the country has a legal framework in which civil society has played such an important role.

GWP El Salvador has been one of the leaders in the creation of the dialogue platform that has succeeded in bringing together stakeholders and has promoted advancement of the reform. The passing of the Water Bill, expected in March 2013, will be a major step forward.



Guidance document developed for basin management in Nicaragua

In 2011, GWP Nicaragua was asked by Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA), the national water authority, to help prepare a guide to be used as the basis of all basin management plans implemented in the country. This is an important step in the implementation of the 2007 Water Law. The guide will ensure that an IWRM approach is applied in all 21 basins in the country, including Lake Cocibolca (Lake Nicaragua), the largest freshwater body in Central America.

GWP and ANA began the consultation process in November 2011, bringing together stakeholders to develop a draft. In 2012, the country's four main water networks participated in three meetings coordinated by GWP Nicaragua to review the document. The final draft was delivered to ANA in June 2012 and is expected to be approved in early 2013. The process has been highly participatory so there are expectations that the guide will be well used.



SOUTH AMERICA

Basin governance strengthened in Peru

Conflicts over water use in the Chancay-Lambayeque Basin in northern Peru have increased sharply. Decreased water availability and quality due to pollution from mining, agro-industrial activity and urban growth is the main reason for increased pressure on the basin's water resources. Public misinformation regarding the actual state of the basin has often hindered cooperation among sectors.

GWP Peru and the Sociedad Geográfica de Lima organised a seminar to provide stakeholders with a scientific overview of water resources in the basin over the last 20 years. Consensus was reached on the need to consolidate the institutional role of the basin's Water Resources Council, created in July 2011, to involve all stakeholders in the planning, coordination and harmonisation of the sustainable use of the basin's water resources. Knowledge exchange and discussion will reduce the level of tension and provide input for the formulation of a water management plan for the basin.



Placing water at the heart of the global sustainable development agenda

Throughout the year and around the globe, GWP engaged in efforts to highlight the pivotal importance of effective IWRM for achieving sustainable development.

The importance of water for sustainable development

The 6th World Water Forum, which was held in Marseille in March 2012, brought together 25,000 participants from 180 countries around the world. With 140 ministerial delegations in attendance, the forum set out to define the global water agenda. GWP took advantage of this unique opportunity to shape global water policy by sending a delegation of global, regional and national representatives to the event. There they worked together to raise awareness of the crucial importance of water for sustainable development and to move this issue to the forefront of discussions.

In recognition of its technical expertise, GWP was appointed Target Coordinator for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa. It was tasked with co-organising the sessions on Ecosystems and River Basin Management, and was asked to coordinate the session on Water Governance in the Americas. In addition, GWP Pakistan held a side event on implementing IWRM in South Asia.

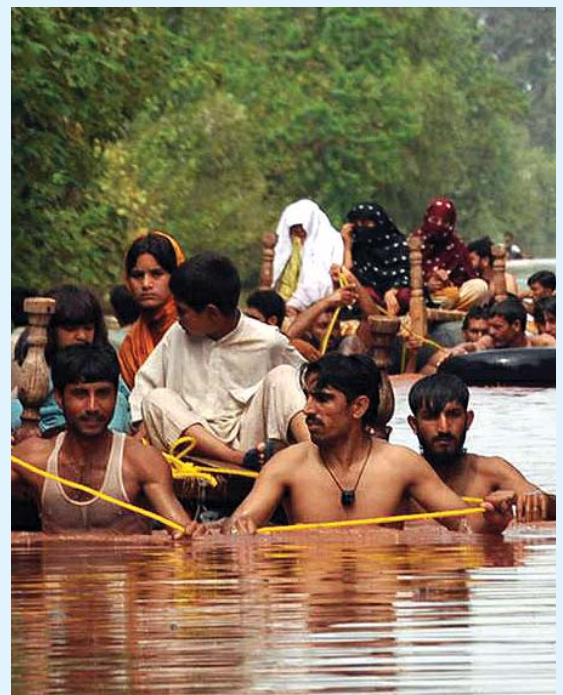
Throughout the forum, the GWP team, headed by Chair Dr Letitia A. Obeng and Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki, took an active role in setting the agenda, repeatedly highlighting the multiple linkages between water and sustainable development. In total, the team chaired six events and moderated or facilitated a further four. GWP representatives contributed substantially by serving as panellists, and delivered 14 presentations and speeches on issues including water and sanitation as a human right; possible approaches to water-based climate change adaptation; and the importance of improved water governance for the achievement of sustainable development goals.

In addition, GWP took advantage of the world's biggest gathering of water experts to launch its *Handbook* (developed jointly with INBO) for IWRM in Transboundary Basins of Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers, ensuring its dissemination among policy-makers and practitioners around the globe. GWP also supported the transition from setting targets to implementing solutions by contributing several papers to the Solutions for Water Initiative.

Maintaining the momentum towards a water secure world

Less than a week after the end of the forum in Marseille, GWP Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki took to the stage at the UN in New York during World Water Day to reinforce the momentum towards more effective and efficient water management. She called on governments to recommit to IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans at the forthcoming 2012 Earth Summit in Rio, and to support the implementation of their commitments by developing detailed financial strategies.

Dr Grobicki emphasised that the ongoing increase in extreme climate events, such as droughts and floods, due to global climate change has made IWRM implementation more important than ever for achieving sustainable development.



In April, in conjunction with the Stockholm International Water Institute, GWP carried the same message to Europe by organising a water roundtable at the Swedish government's Stockholm+40 conference on sustainability. With their sights fixed on the upcoming Earth Summit in Rio, Dr Grobicki together with Dr Obeng again highlighted the importance of water for sustainable development, emphasising that water is an indispensable resource that cuts across all sectors. The roundtable concluded that policy-makers needed to acknowledge the cross-cutting nature of water at the Earth Summit by including perspectives on water in all thematic discussions.

Placing water at the heart of the global sustainability agenda

GWP's sustained efforts to promote water as a key part of sustainable development culminated in June during the 2012 Earth Summit (formally known as the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or Rio+20). This ten-day mega-summit in Rio was attended by 57 heads of state and 31 heads of government, and brought together thousands of participants from 192 countries to define and shape the global poverty reduction and environmental protection agenda.

A round trip to Rio – GWP's 20 year journey

The 2012 Earth Summit held a special significance for GWP. The Partnership had been created and built up to implement the vision of sustainable development and water resources management born at the first Earth Summit, held in the same city 20 years earlier. GWP's work was further reinforced at the second Earth Summit in 2002, when national governments committed to develop and implement plans for IWRM and water efficiency by 2005. In the intervening years, GWP Partners had worked hard to support national governments to act upon their commitments and achieve results on the ground.



The preparations for the 2012 Earth Summit identified water issues as one of seven areas in need of priority attention, and GWP took advantage of this historic opportunity to highlight the links between water and sustainable development, and to share its expertise and best practice. GWP representatives spoke or served as panellists at eight events, covering a range of issues including mountain resources, gender, regional cooperation, climate compatible development and water cooperation. In addition, GWP coordinated a side event on Mediterranean Green Growth.

The highlight of GWP's involvement was a speech given by Dr Grobicki at the Dialogue Panel on Water at the request of the Brazilian Government. The speech was broadcast live, and the recommendations which came out of the dialogue were transmitted directly to the roundtable of heads of state and government, enabling GWP to bring water-related concerns and issues to the attention of top global decision-makers.

GWP's sustained engagement on water and sustainable development issues in 2012 was rounded off in September, when GWP representative, Professor Patricia Wouters, participated in a UN high level roundtable on water, peace and security in New York. A fellow participant in the event was US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, who declared: "I think water should be a priority in every nation's foreign policy and domestic agenda, and we need to work together to advance cooperation on shared waters." Clearly, after 20 years of hard work by GWP and its Partners, the message that water is a pivotal global policy issue is getting through.





Goal 2: Addressing critical development challenges

This means contributing to solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food production, resource-related conflict and other challenges.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Water supply and sanitation improved in schools in Botswana

An innovative concept, spearheaded by GWP Botswana, has brought relief to schools. Rainwater and grey water (collected from showers and kitchen sinks) is used to flush toilets and irrigate fields, releasing valuable potable supplies for drinking. The water supply is more reliable and sanitation is drastically improved with reduced health risks.

GWP Botswana brought together expertise from different actors to develop solutions and leveraged the funds needed to implement pilot projects by seeking support from its national partners. The Ministry of Education committed to the project because of the demonstrated success in water savings and costs. GWP Botswana's activities over the years, starting with the national road show on IWRM in 2006, have created sustained awareness and encouraged partners to play a fuller role in better water management.



EASTERN AFRICA

Stakeholders committed to protecting transboundary catchment

In a series of consultative workshops held between August and December 2012, Rwanda and Burundi water and climate stakeholders pledged to support the successful implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in the Lake Cyohoha transboundary water catchment.

GWP Eastern Africa believes that the successful implementation of WACDEP in Rwanda and Burundi rests on how far local leaders and communities feel that they own the process. Previously, communities living around the lake perceived it to be a state-owned resource and were unconcerned about its protection from damaging human practices, natural occurrences such as floods and drought, and the depletion of fisheries.

At the workshop, both the Governor of Kurundi Province (Burundi) and the Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Bugesera District, Eastern Province (Rwanda), spoke in support of GWP Eastern Africa and the renewed cooperation between the two countries.



WEST AFRICA

Groundwater management put on the regional agenda in West Africa

Regional priorities in groundwater management in West Africa are knowledge; environmental, social and economic aspects; irrigation and climate change; dialogue and communication; management and institutional aspects; and capacity building/improving competence. These were the conclusions of participants at a workshop held in Ouagadougou in 2011, organised by GWP West Africa and documented in three



policy briefs and one technical brief. A regional dialogue is the next step and funding is being sought.

Many parts of West Africa are characterised by a scarcity of surface water due to dwindling rainfall, and groundwater is the only alternative. Because of the potential for conflict, dialogue on the use of groundwater resources is essential. GWP is coordinating the dialogue with the support of the Economic Community of West African States, which has included it among the priority actions during the implementation of the West Africa regional water policy.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

Domestic wastewater used for agriculture in Armenia

Wastewater from a community of 10,000 is now being treated in a wastewater pond system, enabling the water to be used for irrigation and preventing land degradation and the pollution of underground water. GWP Armenia set up this project, the first in the country based on the widely used biological lagoon treatment system, in Parakar (Armavir).

Previously, only about five percent of the community's farmlands were cultivated because wastewater, bypassing the non-operating sewage pumping station, was discharged into the open irrigation canal. Now, the



project has increased agricultural land by about 7.2 hectares by producing an additional 10 litre/second of irrigation water, thereby improving livelihoods and food security in the community. Community awareness of sustainable land management issues has been increased and hygiene improved.

The project has also enabled GWP Armenia to demonstrate its capacity as a provider of practical assistance to local communities to solve their emerging challenges.

Preparing for droughts to come

[International Expert Workshop in Bratislava, Slovakia, 5–6 October 2012](#)

This workshop was the start of a regional initiative under the joint GWP–WMO (World Meteorological Organization) Integrated Drought Management Programme (launched in March 2013). This programme builds on the expertise and capacities of GWP Central and Eastern Europe, the GWP Technical Committee and WMO in addressing drought management from an integrated point of view.

As a result of the workshop, 41 organisations signed up to the Integrated Drought Management Programme. GWP Central and Eastern Europe has since completed mid-term and one-year work plans, recruited a programme manager and begun implementing the programme. Outcomes are expected to include developing fallback measures (such as drought insurance systems), drought monitoring and early warning systems, and building capacity for water managers and farmers.

An additional benefit of the drought management workshop was raising the profile of GWP generally; after the event, five organisations came forward to become GWP Partners.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Integrated ecosystem management mainstreamed in eastern Slovakia

The United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility project, completed at the end of 2012, mainstreamed integrated ecosystem management principles and practices in land and water management. GWP Slovakia was responsible for project coordination and day-to-day management.

The project promoted the adoption of a long-term strategy for ecosystem-based water and agricultural management practices and brought together stakeholders who had not previously cooperated with one another. It aimed to build stakeholder capacity and develop policies and incentives to implement integrated environmental management. Model ecosystem-oriented biodiversity conservation practices were piloted by major stakeholders, and best practices and lessons learned from elsewhere were replicated.

The project area is characterised by intensive agriculture, covers 29,500 hectares and has a total population of about 19,990 in 32 villages. It is located in the Košice administrative region in eastern Slovakia.



SOUTH ASIA

Water management problem solved by stakeholders in Sri Lanka

GWP Sri Lanka's Area Water Partnership in Nilwala helped resolve a contentious issue that had long affected the area. Many farmers were opposed to the construction of a salinity barrier across the Nilwala River, as they were unaware of how it would operate and feared losing their paddy lands. In 2012, the Area Water Partnership arranged discussions among the farmers, and officials from the University of Ruhuna and the Irrigation Department. The officials explained the benefits of a salinity barrier and the farmers were given the chance to



Sven Torfin, Pannos Pictures

voice their concerns. Following several discussions and another visit to see the site of the proposed barrier, the farmers agreed to the need for the barrier.

The construction of this barrier will prevent seawater intrusion along the river and improve freshwater supply. It will also prevent the loss of cultivable land by stopping groundwater contamination and so benefit the community.

Water supply services improved in Nepal through stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder consultation has led to improved services from the Nepal Water Supply Corporation – Biratnagar (NWSCB) that serves 10,000 households. The project assessed consumer satisfaction using a questionnaire survey of 500 randomly selected households. Indicators included reliability and adequacy of water supply, responsiveness of NWSCB to consumer demands, hidden costs and willingness to pay. Information on respondents' characteristics was also collected. A separate questionnaire was given to NWSCB management to collect information on the issues they faced.

The findings of the study were shared at a meeting between NWSCB officials and survey respondents where there was positive interaction between the two parties.



Consumers were educated about their rights and responsibilities and the service provider explained the constraints they face in improving the quality of service. The project was implemented by GWP Nepal in association with the Water Integrity Network.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Partnership sets foundation for climate resilience programme

Central America is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world with regards to climate change. In 2012, GWP Central America worked closely with the Central America Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) to highlight the integrated approach to water resources management as essential for climate change adaptation. The message was promoted among policy-makers and governments, as well as at a number of regional meetings and workshops held throughout the year.

Because of those activities, GWP Central America is seen as a credible partner in the regional processes on climate change and CCAD considers GWP important to the lobbying process at both regional and – with the involvement of Country Water Partnerships – national level. This partnership helped create the foundation for the GWP Central American Programme on Water and Climate Change, which will be launched in 2013.



Ana de Jimenez

HIGHLIGHTS 2012

CENTRAL AFRICA 133 Partners, 7 countries

- Capacity of NGOs strengthened in Central Africa (page 9).
- Journalists' role in water and climate change enhanced in Cameroon (page 24).

MEDITERRANEAN 77 Partners, 20 countries

- IWRM planning advanced in Mediterranean (page 10).
- Knowledge exchange reinforced on transboundary water resources management (page 25).

CENTRAL AMERICA 175 Partners, 7 countries

- Water reforms supported in El Salvador (page 13).
- Guidance document developed for basin management in Nicaragua (page 13).

CARIBBEAN 75 Partners, 21 countries

- National IWRM policy resurfaces in Grenada (page 12).
- GWP Caribbean Journalists' Network engages those outside the 'water box' (page 27).

SOUTH AMERICA 282 Partners, 10 countries

- Basin governance strengthened in Peru (page 13).
- Towards water sustainability in Chile (page 27).

WEST AFRICA 240 Partners, 15 countries

- A successful partnership for implementing IWRM in West Africa (page 10).
- Groundwater management put on the regional agenda in West Africa (page 17).

SOUTHERN AFRICA 296 Partners, 12 countries

- Water supply and sanitation improved in schools in Botswana (page 16).
- Funds leveraged in new donor environment in southern Africa (page 30).



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

142 Partners, 12 countries

- Water planning capacity of local authorities improved in Moldova (page 10).
- Links strengthened with the Sava Commission (page 31).

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

149 Partners, 8 countries

- IWRM approach applied in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (page 11).
- Domestic wastewater used for agriculture in Armenia (page 17).

CHINA

100 Partners

- Policy needs for IWRM identified in China (page 11).
- Evaluating IWRM in the Yellow River Basin (page 11).

SOUTHEAST ASIA

248 Partners, 10 countries

- Capacity for monitoring Thailand's river basins strengthened (page 12).
- First step taken towards water cooperation in Myanmar (page 25).

SOUTH ASIA

502 Partners, 7 countries

- Water management problem solved by stakeholders in Sri Lanka (page 18).
- Knowledge shared to improve climate resilience in South Asia (page 26).

GLOBAL

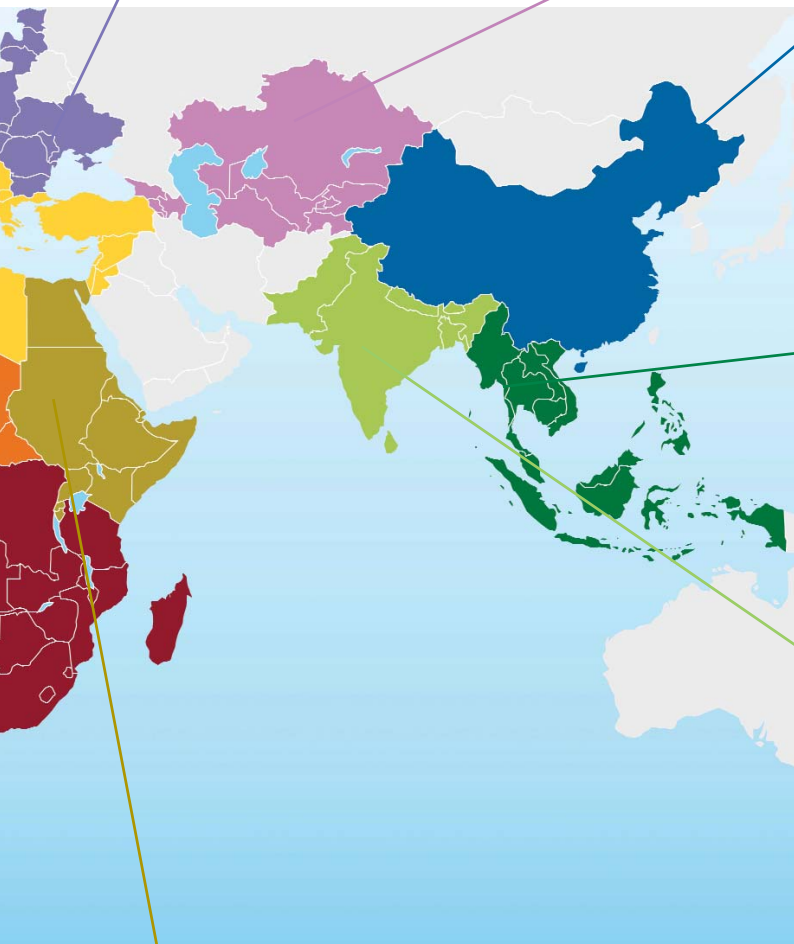
164 Partners from 28 countries that are not in a developing world region or not yet assigned to a GWP region

- GWP coordinates country responses to UN status report on IWRM (page 5).
- GWP hosts a preparatory workshop on water and climate change for the UNFCCC's SBSTA (page 23).

EASTERN AFRICA

187 Partners, 9 countries

- Stakeholders committed to protecting transboundary catchment (page 17).
- Water declaration by 'future leaders' adopted (page 24).



Climate resilient development for water security

The scientific evidence on the impacts of climate change is clear: it signifies a greater frequency of droughts, floods and storms – as well as an increase in their severity – in addition to rising sea levels. These impacts have implications for both the global economy and the national security of many countries and could undermine efforts for sustainable development across the globe.

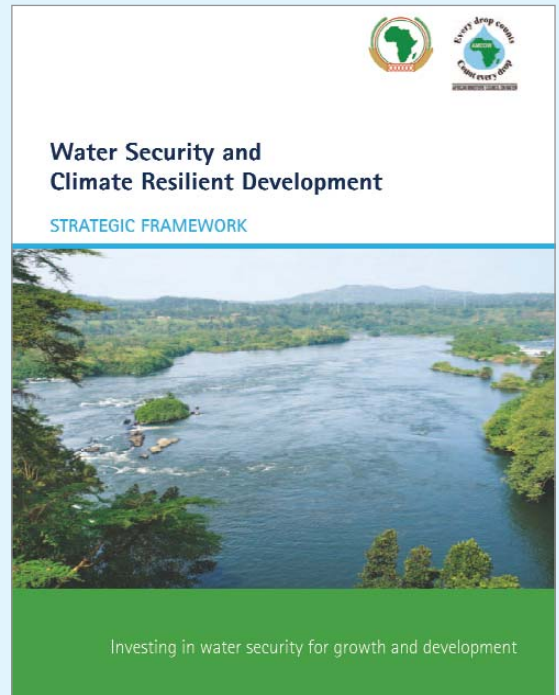
Because the effects of climate change are felt in relation to water (too much, too little, etc.) water is an important starting point and the common thread for identifying solutions to this challenge. Indeed water is to adaptation what carbon is to mitigation.

Water management is crucial to climate resilience

Integrated management of water resources is a valuable adaptation tool and can contribute to addressing water-related risks related to climate change. Improved water resources management towards achieving water security is central to addressing the critical development challenges of food security, energy production, poverty reduction, economic growth and human health. Throughout 2012 GWP has continued to advocate for integrated management of water resources as an important adaptation tool.

The UK's Water Security Programme will provide £21 million to help 18 million poor people become more resilient to climate change through improved water resources management. The programme will run until 2015 and aims to increase sustainable access to water for drinking and sanitation, irrigation and flood protection. Working with the World Bank's Water Partnership Program, the programme will allocate £9 million to GWP, allowing it to scale up the implementation of its local, national, regional and global Strategy. The programme, announced at the climate change negotiations in Doha at the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 18th session of the

Conference of Parties (COP 18), will also be of indirect benefit to 100 million people through improved water planning and management in strategic river basins. Meanwhile, the President of the UN General Assembly has called for a special debate on water sustainability to be held at the UN's 67th Session in March 2013.



Africa's strategy for addressing climate change to achieve water security

The Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development was launched by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) at the Africa Water Week in May 2012 in Cairo. As AMCOW's Executive Secretary Mr Bai Mass Taal explained, the framework, developed under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), was set up to support the climate change commitments expressed by African Heads of State in the 2008 Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation. The framework was implemented by GWP in collaboration with the African Union and the Climate Development Knowledge Network, who funded the work. The framework aims to help senior professionals and decision-makers to identify and develop 'no or low regret' investment strategies to enable development planning processes to become more resilient to climate change and variability. The *Technical Background Document* to the framework was

launched at the World Water Week in August 2012 in Stockholm.



Addressing climate change and water security in the Caribbean

Caribbean Ministers with responsibility for water resources management committed themselves to making all essential efforts to address water security and climate change during the 8th Annual High Level Session Ministerial Forum in The Bahamas in October 2012. The nine ministers – from The Bahamas, Anguilla, Barbados, Belize, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Jamaica, Nevis, Saint Kitts, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – signed a declaration endorsing key recommendations for addressing regional water security and climate change. Key to the declaration was the recognition that high level political leadership is crucial for the mainstreaming of water security and climate resilient development in the region.

Through technical inputs from national, regional and international agencies such as the Caribbean Community, the Caribbean Development Bank and the UN Environment Programme, seven critical concerns toward achieving national and regional water security were identified: water as a national development issue; the integrated approach; climate change and water; wastewater; regional cooperation; capacity building; and public awareness.

The Ministerial Forum is a joint initiative of GWP Caribbean and its partner the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association, and is the only meeting of water ministers in the Caribbean to date.

COP 18: adaptation towards water security

Since GWP's first participation at COP 15, its advocacy efforts have moved water's pivotal role in climate change adaptation and miti-

gation higher up the agenda at international climate conferences. However, this message still needs to be reinforced to negotiators. Notably, the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) has been the focus of knowledge generation on adaptation within the UNFCCC and is now conceived as the support mechanism on adaptation. GWP hosted a workshop in March at the global secretariat in Stockholm in preparation for the UNFCCC's technical workshop on water and climate change in Mexico in July 2012. There the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Assistance (SBSTA) agreed to create a thematic work area under the NWP and establish a water helpdesk to advise countries on water storage, flood protection and droughts. However, this is not enough. The NWP must now be funded (see box).

GWP's key messages from COP 18

- More resources should be channelled to ensure that water is successfully established as a thematic area under the NWP and that a water helpdesk is set up to support this.
- A water window under the Green Climate Fund should be created that will fund the better management and planning of national water resources.
- Strengthening of water infrastructure should be a key focus area under the UNFCCC Work Programme on Loss and Damages established at COP 16. More integrated approaches to the building of infrastructure such as water storage and energy-smart technologies for water recycling, irrigation and desalination are needed.
- Improvements in the collection of water and climate information are vital, including via the work of the SBSTA and the introduction of a gender dimension into climate assessment tools for community use.
- An enabling environment for improved water management should be provided from the financial structures, institutional arrangements and policy processes within the UNFCCC conferences of the UNFCCC.





Goal 3: Reinforcing knowledge sharing and communications

This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and promoting a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Journalists' role in water and climate change enhanced in Cameroon

Journalists from print media and broadcasting attended a workshop organised by GWP Cameroon in Douala in December 2012. The workshop's 21 participants came from almost all the ten regions of the country, helping to highlight the very different ways in which climate change and water issues manifest themselves across Cameroon.

The workshop had two distinct components – technical and professional. The technical component consisted of climate-change and water-related issues. The professional aspect was made up of journalistic techniques such as news reporting, tools for effective reporting and information and communications technology, particularly the internet. During a discussion on the role of the media in helping mainstream development issues, the idea of setting up a sustainable development journalists' network was born. A task force was created to carry the thinking further and to work with GWP to ensure that the idea becomes a reality.



EASTERN AFRICA

Water declaration by 'future leaders' adopted

GWP Eastern Africa used a recent conference to showcase GWP's philosophy, its current drive to mobilise collective efforts towards climate change adaptation and the role

youth can play in lessening the effects of climate change in Eastern Africa.

The *East Africa Young Water Professionals' Conference*, co-organised by GWP Eastern Africa, was held in Kigali in December 2012, and brought together over 200 young people from 15 countries who resolved as future leaders to take up "a more visible, active and meaningful role in addressing climate change and water resources management challenges."

GWP Eastern Africa, recognising that youth are key stakeholders in understanding links between climate change and sustainable water resources management, urged the young water professionals not only to adopt a water declaration, but, as Africa's upcoming leaders, to engage with African decision-makers in adopting water- and climate-friendly policies and strategies.



MEDITERRANEAN

Knowledge exchange reinforced on transboundary water resources management

The Sixth Session of the *Meeting of the Parties to the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes* was held in Rome in November 2012. Aiming to contribute to the exchange of knowledge and experience among countries in the north and the south of the Mediterranean, the *International Roundtable on Transboundary Water Resources Management in the Southern Mediterranean*, co-organised by GWP Mediterranean, was held back-to-back with the UN Economic Commission for Europe meeting.

The Roundtable provided a platform for discussion on transboundary water resources management across the Mediterranean. Cases for promoting transboundary cooperation were identified, including the case of the Medjerda River (shared between Algeria and Tunisia)



where support was requested to enhance bilateral cooperation.

The significant added value of meetings such as the Roundtable was stressed and the co-organisers were encouraged to follow up the Roundtable with additional meetings in the near future.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

First step taken towards water cooperation in Myanmar

Aiming to sow the seeds of cooperation on water and to forge links across sectors, GWP Myanmar, the Myanmar Irrigation Department and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation brokered a meeting in August 2012 where government agencies, NGOs and journalists met to discuss water, energy and food security.



The wide-ranging discussions focused on the need to implement IWRM and explored ways to improve understanding of how to reform and coordinate water management. Climate change, water-related disasters, water supply, water-quality management and financing were also debated. Importantly, the discussions helped stakeholders recognise the need for active cooperation in tackling these issues.

Not least, the meeting paved the way for aligning efforts to develop, conserve, use and manage water, food production and energy. Holistic and cooperative rather than sectoral approaches to water, guided by IWRM principles, can foster sustainable development in Myanmar.

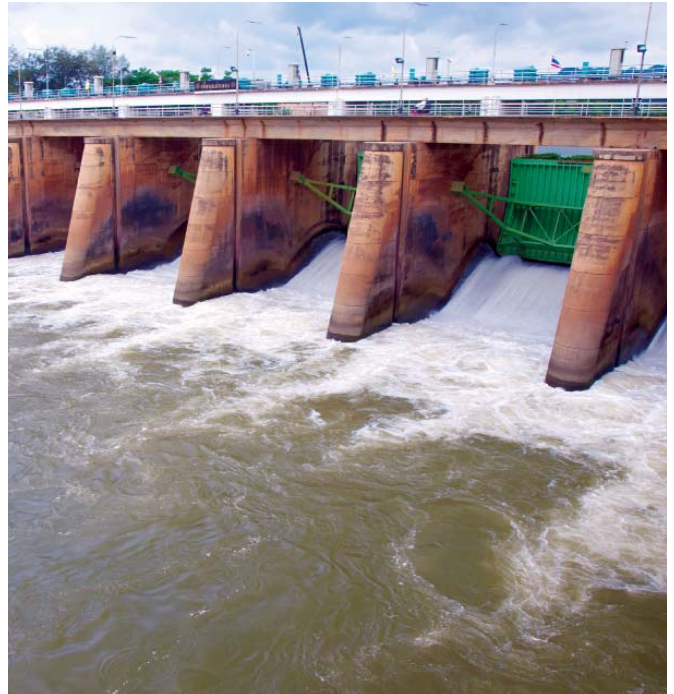
SOUTH ASIA

Knowledge shared to improve climate resilience in South Asia

GWP South Asia, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, has published a report on *Issues related to Water and Agriculture in South Asia* to help improve the exchange of information on water resources management and climate change adaptation among South Asian countries and pave the way for improved cooperation and policy reform.

Though there is political recognition of the impacts of climate change in many countries of the region, there is inadequate policy support. The report draws attention to such issues and proposes strategies to fight the effects of climate change, providing a much-needed framework for policy reform.

In preparing the report, GWP South Asia mediated a consultative process requesting technical contributions. As the coordinating body, it was able to produce a document that reflects the situation in the region as a whole but also contains information specific to each country.



Raised awareness to rehabilitate Halda River in Bangladesh

The reputation of the Halda River in Chittagong District as the most important breeding ground for carp fry in Bangladesh has been largely restored through interventions by the Halda River Area Water Partnership. This programme has resulted in improved water resources management and better access to water supplies for domestic use and irrigation.

Illegal occupation, land grabbing and indiscriminate pollution, together with massive overfishing, had become



a serious threat. In 2009, GWP Bangladesh and the Halda River Area Water Partnership began an awareness-raising programme. They organised meetings, workshops and folk music soirées to convince the local population that they should take action to save the river. Eventually, public pressure persuaded the government to implement measures leading to the restoration of the quality of Halda River water. One of the most important factors in the campaign was the role played by youth and women in the mass awareness campaigns.

CARIBBEAN

GWP Caribbean Journalists' Network engages those outside the 'water box'

Members of the GWP Caribbean Journalists' Network are more concerned about water issues and more motivated to produce 'hard-hitting' stories on water-related topics than non-members. These journalists can be thought of as stakeholders 'outside of the water box' and are developing the capacity to share knowledge on water in different ways.

In 2010, GWP Caribbean, recognising the critical role of the media and its power in educating the public and getting the attention of decision-makers, made a concerted effort to engage better with the media when it hosted its first regional training workshop for journalists on IWRM. This led to the formation of the GWP Caribbean Journalists' Network. GWP Caribbean then went on to launch its first-ever Media Awards on Water in March 2012. The Media Awards were ground-breaking because



The winner of the GWP Caribbean Media Awards was Mr Shane Hubbard from Guyana

it was the first time media practitioners in the Caribbean were directly encouraged to produce stories on water.

SOUTH AMERICA

Towards water sustainability in Chile

Chile's export-oriented economy based on products like copper, fruit, wood, salmon and wine – all of which need water for their production – has led to a significant increase in water use. Furthermore, water availability is limited by decreased quality in some basins and the effects of climate change. These trends are likely to continue.

GWP South America and GWP Chile supported the *Second Water Sustainability Summit*, held simultaneously in five Chilean cities in 2012, gathering over 800 people. GWP South America participated in two of the main cities, sharing its knowledge and experience through presentations and the dissemination of publications.

A commitment to water care was signed at the summit, leading to a higher level of awareness of the need for immediate action to ensure water sustainability. GWP Chile, with the support of GWP South America, will continue to strengthen Chile's effort towards integrated and sustainable water management in the coming years.



Sharing knowledge through the GWP ToolBox

The GWP ToolBox on IWRM is central to the Partnership's efforts to connect those who can provide knowledge with those who need it. This database of case studies, reference materials and web links is an invaluable free resource designed to help professionals and specialists tackle water-related development problems.

Embedding the GWP ToolBox into university curricula

A new initiative from GWP aims to maximise the usefulness of the IWRM ToolBox by making it a staple of water management curricula in universities around the world. The first phase of this initiative took place in August 2012 when 16 lecturers and researchers met at a workshop in Stockholm to examine how the ToolBox can best be imbedded in water management curricula.

The outcome of the workshop was to establish 'knowledge networks' so that university staff can learn from each other on how best to integrate the GWP ToolBox into their courses. These knowledge networks will also support water practitioners and government agencies, making sure that the latest academic thinking informs new policy in water management.

Although there are already a handful of universities using the IWRM ToolBox, these efforts are fairly *ad hoc* and driven by the individual efforts of GWP Partners. The purpose now is to bring the ToolBox into widespread use by formalising its position within existing curricula. Through its knowledge networks, this latest ToolBox initiative will mobilise a pool of experts to help identify water challenges and possible solutions in specific regions.

Bringing the IWRM ToolBox into universities worldwide will mean countries in the developing world are more likely to directly access water management knowledge. At present, of the top five countries accessing the ToolBox online (USA, UK, India, Sweden and Germany), only one is in the developing world. But, several universities in West Africa,

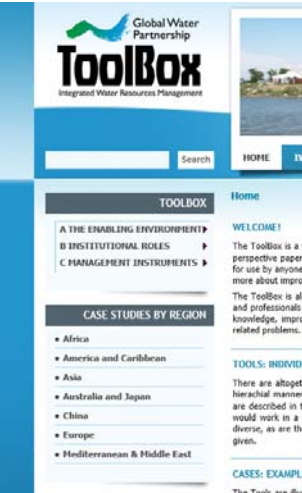


South Africa, Caucasus, East Africa, Central Europe, and China use the IWRM ToolBox in their curricula. The new initiative aims to build on this interest so that other universities in the developing world actively use the ToolBox.

Upgrading the ToolBox

During 2012, GWP responded to the latest water challenges by revising two key groups of tools in the IWRM ToolBox. Tools dealing with investment and financing structures (A3.01–A3.04) were revised to highlight and incorporate the new dynamics of water financing. This new outlook recognises that water is ultimately paid for from one of three sources: tariffs, taxes or transfers. The revised tools enable policy-makers to make informed decisions about which options to incorporate into a government's financing structure.

Tools dealing with economic instruments (C7.01–C7.04) were revised to address missing gaps in management options, and to align them with other GWP tools dealing with water governance issues such as monitoring, regulation and enforcement. This revision reflects the current consensus that economic instruments work best in combination with other supporting measures; they are unlikely to be effective alone. These revised tools help policy-makers take a holistic approach to designing instruments such as those used for calculating water pricing and pollution charges.



As well as revising tools in the IWRM ToolBox, GWP added 17 new case studies to the online resource during 2012. These case studies included:

- No. 410 – showing the benefits of community involvement in solving conflicts of water supply and sewage disposal in Venezuela
- No. 416 – demonstrating that water management measures can increase resilience to climate change in Costa Rica
- No. 429 and No. 430 – exploring transboundary cooperation in West Africa as part of the Water and Nature Initiative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature
- No. 434 and No. 435 – discussing best practice in irrigation agriculture and drought management using IWRM approaches in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Professionals engaged in freshwater law

In June 2012, and for the second time, GWP offered scholarships to 28 participants from GWP Partners (out of 147 applications from around the world) to take part in the GWP-Dundee International Water Law Scholarship Programme. The programme is organised by the International Hydrology Programme – Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, under the auspices of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), at the University of Dundee. The programme explored the content and application of rules and principles in international law relating to the world's transboundary freshwater resources (e.g. rivers, lakes and aquifers) using case studies and assessments. Dr Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP's Senior Knowledge Management Officer, gave presentations about the GWP IWRM ToolBox and the material available on transboundary issues.

The participants deepened their knowledge and shared experiences on international water law substantive and procedural rules. They also discussed how institutions and methods of dispute prevention and settlement can facilitate transboundary water cooperation. The GWP scholars participated in a moot court exercise where they applied their knowledge to arguing

in a transboundary watercourse dispute. The programme helps policy-makers and practitioners deal with the challenges of water management plans and legal frameworks.

More information on the GWP–Dundee International Water Law Scholarship Programme is available at: <http://www.gwp.org/GWP-Dundee-2013>

Publishing finance advice

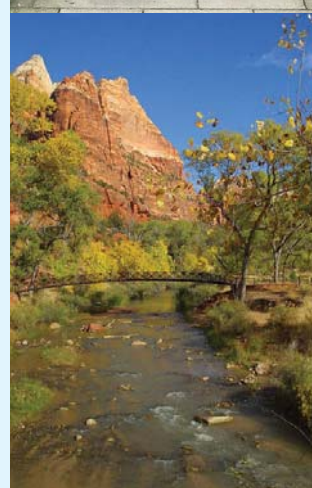
To raise awareness of the tools and sources of finance needed for water-related interventions, in 2012 the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) and GWP published *Unlocking Finance for Water Security: Building Capacities and Raising Awareness*. This

report is the result of a series of workshops, held since 2007, in which the EUWI Finance Working Group and GWP have articulated the message that financial management and good water governance are inextricably linked.



The workshops involved a broad range of partners at regional and country level and promoted knowledge sharing and capacity building. In the overview publication, GWP and EUWI have drawn together lessons from these workshops. In particular, the two organisations stress that the management of water resources and provision of services should be an integral part of national development plans in order to qualify for government and donor finance.

The GWP/EUWI report can help water management policy-makers and practitioners navigate their way around regional, national and international financing opportunities. Accessible on the IWRM ToolBox website, the report complements the tools on investment and financing structures, and economic instruments, both of which were revised in 2012 (see above). Together, these resources provide the critical financial knowledge needed to turn policy objectives into effective management practice.





Goal 4: Building a more effective network

This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, and measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Funds leveraged in new donor environment in southern Africa

GWP Southern Africa has for the first time entered into a USAID competitive bidding process led by a US private sector firm.

In recent years, GWP Southern Africa has had to explore different ways of leveraging funds, and in 2012 was invited by a US firm to partner with them on a USAID proposal for the Limpopo basin. GWP Southern Africa agreed to help by putting together the best regional team to serve the Limpopo Watercourse Commission and the Southern African Development Community in this project. The bid was awarded to the US firm and its regional partners, including GWP Southern Africa.

GWP Southern Africa will ensure that all stakeholders are involved and that the project is aligned with existing basin and regional programmes. It will provide technical support to ensure an integrated approach – across sectors and levels.





Funding secured for climate change adaptation in southern Africa

In 2012, GWP Southern Africa secured €1.3 million from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through the harmonised donor fund for transboundary water management to implement a project mainstreaming climate change in the SADC water sector. The harmonised fund is supported by Australia, Germany and the UK, with the lead taken by Germany through GIZ.

Previously, the SADC harmonised fund was not accessible to GWP. But by directly addressing the objectives of the SADC IWRM programme implementing the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector, GWP was able to convince SADC and the regional donors of the value of its involvement. Its track record and visibility

in IWRM planning processes and in facilitating cross-sector engagement, its leadership role on IWRM and climate change adaptation in the region, rich knowledge and stakeholder base were also significant points in GWP's favour.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Links strengthened with the Sava Commission

GWP Central and Eastern Europe and GWP Slovenia are now able to support water management processes and be involved in activities related to public participation and education through GWP's observer status at the International Sava River Basin Commission.

The Sava Commission was established to implement the 2005 Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. Its mission is to establish sustainable water management, comprising integrated management of surface and groundwater resources. The 945 km long Sava River rises in Slovenia, flows through Croatia, along the northern border of Bosnia and Herzegovina and finally through Serbia where it joins the Danube in Belgrade.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe can now participate in all open sessions of the Sava Commission and in the meetings of the permanent expert groups. Of the GWP Central and Eastern Europe member countries, Slovenia is also a member country of the Sava Commission.





A growing partnership

GWP continued to expand during 2012, growing by 3.7 percent to include 2,770 Partners and 167 countries, showing the continued relevance of GWP's core messages and the increasing strength of the Network.

Network and Consulting Partners' meeting 2012

GWP Partners once again had an opportunity to discuss the events of the year and consider future directions. Held in Stockholm, Sweden on 26 August 2012, the theme of the meeting was 'Water Security as a Catalyst for Climate-Resilient Development'. The meeting aimed to present a framework for global, regional and national climate resilient development through building water security, and prepare GWP to scale up its collaborations.

Dr Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair, opened the meeting by reflecting on the impressive depth, breadth and range of national and regional actors with whom the Regional and Country Water Partnerships were engaged, and the excellent quality of these interactions. She hoped that 2013 would see greater inter-regional exchanges, enriching the work of the Partnership. As this was her last Partners' Meeting as Chair, Dr Obeng expressed her gratitude to all staff and Partners. She said, "It has been a real honour to serve this amazing Partnership ... We are a work in progress and the best is yet to come!"

The keynote speaker was Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization. He warned that climate change was likely to impact on water resources through changes in rainfall; increased variations in flooding and drought; and mounting salinity intrusion through rising sea levels. He outlined that the proposed Global Framework for Climate Services is needed to help improve decision-making through better climate information, packaged the right way. The framework would help leaders define national needs in climate services provision, strengthen capabilities in disaster risk reduction and enhance partnerships. He concluded that GWP continue to have a vital role to play.



Margaret Catley-Carlson

Dr Ania Grobicki, GWP's Executive Secretary, presented the annual report of activities, highlighting success stories such as the launch of the WACDEP in Africa. She explained that water and food security links would be enhanced in future through the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), promoting collaboration at regional and country levels. The launch of the Global Soil Partnership, which is structured to mirror the GWP, was also a vote of confidence by the international community.

Three lively workshops then investigated building climate resilience at national and regional levels, touching on drought risks, desertification and the complex challenges facing deltas.

GWP and the Future of Water

GWP's Annual Lecture, titled 'Vision 2020: The Future of Water – The Challenge for the GWP', was given by Ms Margaret Catley-Carlson, a GWP Patron, former Assistant Secretary General in the UN, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, and Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, Canada.

In her engaging and incisive talk, Ms Catley-Carlson looked at some of the water challenges facing the world and what this means for GWP. Highlighting key threat trends, she said, "the situation will be *much* tougher," pointing to an overall drop in water availability per person. She predicted that in 2020, "we will still be

managing water badly," with continuing pollution, undercharging, over-abstraction and degrading of municipal systems.

Bright spots included continuing work on water policies. "Never belittle putting a water policy in place," she said, although "progress is more likely for developed than for developing countries." Success stories included the admirable transformation of Cambodia's Phnom Penh drinking water authority, with leaks reduced to 6 percent, connections up sevenfold and the utility now able to finance itself. She highlighted that Australia has also managed to do "extraordinary things" with its National Water Initiative. And in the Philippines, the Balibago Waterworks System Inc. (BWSI) had shown that success can be smaller-scaled, with excellent rural water systems implemented and maintained once communities could afford them.

Looking forward to GWP's future, Ms Catley-Carlson said GWP has "the right ingredients, good policy sense and is looking at the right issues." She noted that many challenges had played to GWP's strengths, requiring IWRM, excellent Partnerships, and the generating and disseminating of knowledge and success stories. Nevertheless, the focus needed to move beyond policies and frameworks to generating real expertise in implementation and practical problem solving. She closed by thanking all Partners for continuing to work with such dedication.

UN Environment 'Champion of the Earth' visits GWP in Stockholm

At the Earth Summit in June 2012, President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj of Mongolia was awarded the UN Environment Program's 'Champion of the Earth' award. He visited the GWP's Global Secretariat on 10 October as part of his state visit to Sweden. The President touched on his pastoralist background to demonstrate the importance of water, saying it was the bloodstream of life and critical to livelihoods. This respect for nature was an essential part of Mongolian culture and one that is under threat from increasing desertification, pollution and other development pressures.

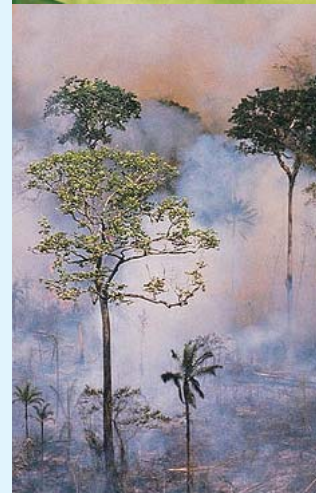
GWP Chair Dr Obeng outlined the mission of the GWP Network, strongly emphasising the need for an integrated approach, given that water and development are so interlinked. President Elbegdorj expressed his interest in GWP's programmes, particularly those on flood and drought management, and indicated his intention to collaborate with GWP to build Mongolia's resilience to climate change.



President Elbegdorj

The GWP representatives agreed to explore the creation of a Country Water Partnership in Mongolia and the President confirmed that he wanted Mongolia to become a GWP Sponsoring Partner.

Dr Obeng presented President Elbegdorj with the GWP-INBO *Handbook for IWRM in Transboundary Basins of Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers*, translated into Mongolian by the National University of Mongolia. "Your organisation is our organisation," said the President, reiterating his commitment to the environment and his country's willingness to cooperate with GWP.





Financial report 2012

GLOBALLY RAISED INCOME

In 2012, 11 financial partners provided funds through GWPO*: Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, EUWI Finance Working Group, France (in-kind), Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. They contributed a total of €7.5 million, of which €0.1 million was for designated activities. (In 2011, 11 financial partners contributed €5.4 million, of which €0.2 million was for designated activities.)

LOCALLY RAISED INCOME

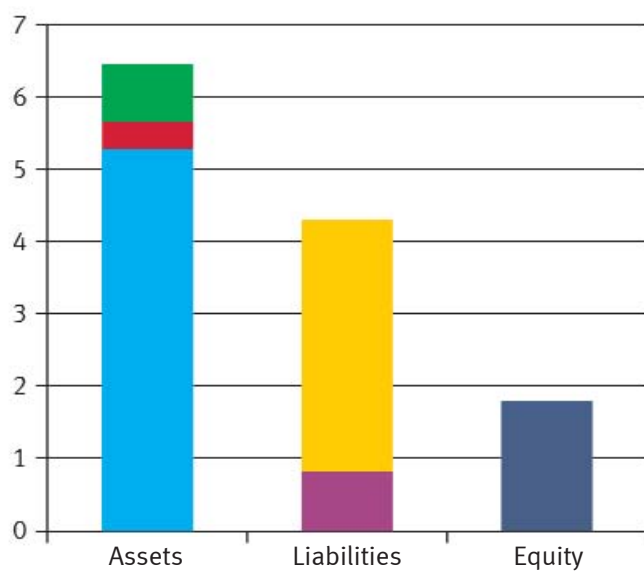
GWP regions and countries raise funds through governments, aid agencies, UN organisations, private companies and others. In 2012, regions and countries raised € 2.3 million.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €50,000 as well as €140,000 from other sources in 2012. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of €2.9 million in 2012.

*GWPO (GWP Organisation) is the intergovernmental agency created to support the Global Water Partnership Network.

Balance sheet 31st December 2012 (€ million)



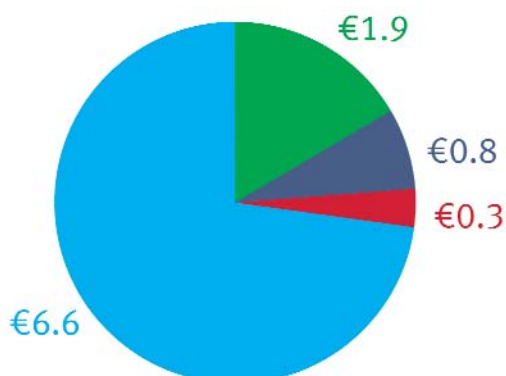
Income 2012 (€ million)

- Globally raised
- Locally raised
- Globally raised – designated



Expenditure 2012 (€ million)

- Programme activities
- Global Secretariat services
- Global technical support/GWP IWRM ToolBox
- Global governance



The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and on our website.

- Equity
- Donor advances
- Other liabilities
- Receivables other
- Receivables from donors
- Bank balance

GWP Technical Committee publications

Most publications are available in other languages. Visit www.gwp.org.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Paper 16 Integrated Urban Water Management (2012) NEW!

Background Paper 15 Social Equity and Integrated Water Resources Management (2011)

Background Paper 14 Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses (2009)

Background Paper 13 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Background Paper 12 Water Financing and Governance (2008)

Background Paper 11 Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM Approach (2006)

Background Paper 10 IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005: Why, What and How? (2004)

Background Paper 9 Water Management and Ecosystems: Living with Change (2003)

Background Paper 8 Poverty Reduction and IWRM (2003)

Background Paper 7 Effective Water Governance (2003)

Background Paper 6 Risk and Integrated Water Resources Management (2002)

Background Paper 5 Letter to my Minister (2000)

Background Paper 4 Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)

Background Paper 3 The Dublin Principles for Water as Reflected in a Comparative Assessment of Institutional and Legal Arrangements for IWRM (1999)

Background Paper 2 Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to Put the Principle into Practice (1998)

Background Paper 1 Regulation and Private Participation in the Water and Sanitation Sector (1998)

Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development (GWP/Earthscan, 2009)

Catalyzing Change: A Handbook for Developing IWRM and Water Efficiency Strategies (2004)

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief 12 Rio+20: Water Security for Growth and Sustainability (2012) NEW!

Policy Brief 11 Social Equity: The Need for an Integrated Approach (2012) NEW!

Policy Brief 10 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Policy Brief 9 Lessons from IWRM in Practice (2009)

Policy Brief 8 Triggering Change in Water Policies (2009)

Policy Brief 7 Investing in Infrastructure: The Value of an IWRM Approach (2009)

Policy Brief 6 How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies and Why This Needs to be Done in the Era of Aid Effectiveness (2008)

Policy Brief 5 Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM – An Initial Overview (2007)

Policy Brief 4 How IWRM Will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs (2006)

Policy Brief 3 Gender Mainstreaming: An Essential Component of Sustainable Water Management (2006)

Policy Brief 2 Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile (2006)

Policy Brief 1 Unlocking the Door to Social Development and Economic Growth: How a More Integrated Approach to Water Can Help (2004)

TECHNICAL BRIEFS

Technical Brief 5 Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM Strategies and Plans: Practical Steps for Practitioners (2006)

Technical Brief 4 Taking an Integrated Approach to Improving Water Efficiency (2006)

Technical Brief 3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for IWRM Strategies and Plans (2006)

Technical Brief 2 Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track (2006)

Technical Brief 1 Checklist for Change: Defining Areas for Action in an IWRM Strategy or Plan (2006)

PERSPECTIVES PAPERS

Increasing Water Security – A Development Imperative (2012) NEW!

Water in the Green Economy (2012) NEW!

Groundwater Resources and Irrigated Agriculture (2012) NEW!

Towards Integrated Urban Water Management (2011)

TECHNICAL FOCUS PAPERS

Water Demand Management: The Mediterranean Experience (2012) NEW!



Who's who in GWP

The information below is correct as of December 2012. The most current information is available at www.gwp.org.

GWP PATRONS

- HRH Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander, Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair (1996–2000)
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair (2001–2007)

GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

GWP Sponsoring Partners are states and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in 2002 – the inter-governmental organisation which is the legal representative of the GWP Network. The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair and members of the Steering Committee.

- Argentina
- Chile
- Denmark
- Hungary
- Jordan
- The Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Sweden
- The World Bank
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

- Letitia A. Obeng, Ghana

Appointed Members

- Shaden Abdel Gawad, Egypt
- Ramon Alikpala, Philippines (term ended November 2012)
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala
- Jean-François Donzier, France (term ended November 2012)
- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Jamaica
- Kenzo Hiroki, Japan
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe
- Meera Mehta, India
- Eugene Stakhiv, USA
- Gangyan Zhou, China
- Lucka Kajfez Bogataj, Slovenia (term started November 2012)

- Gisela Forattini, Brazil (term started November 2012)
- Khin NiNi Thein, Myanmar (term started November 2012)

Ex-Officio

- Michel Jarraud, Chair, UN Water
- Ania Grobicki, GWP Executive Secretary
- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee
- Hama Arba Diallo, GWP Regional Chairs Representative (from August 2011)

Permanent Observers

- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council
- Financing Partners Group Representative

GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

- Ruth Meinzen-Dick, USA (Chair)
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala
- Jean-François Donzier, France (to November 2012)
- Peter Lochery, UK
- Ravi Narayanan, India
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar (from November 2012)

GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Morocco
- Uma Lele, India
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, Netherlands
- Claudia Sadoff, USA
- Tushaar Shah, India
- Dale Whittington, USA
- Patricia Wouters, Canada
- Oscar De Moraes Cordeiro Netto, Brazil
- Madiodo Niassé, Senegal
- Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, Sri Lanka
- Eelco van Beek, Netherlands

GWP SENIOR ADVISORS

Engaged by Global Secretariat in 2012

- Stephen Foster, UK
- Alan Hall, UK
- Merylyn Hedger, UK
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Denmark

- Khalid Mohtadullah, Pakistan
- Hartmut Bruehl, Germany

GWP AMBASSADORS

- Johan Holmberg, former GWP Executive Secretary
- Suresh P. Prabhu, former Chair of GWP South Asia

GWP GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary
- Susanne André, Senior Legal and Human Resources Officer
- François Brikké, Senior Network Officer
- Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Officer, Global Initiatives
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Karin Dreik, Financial Officer (on parental leave as of April 2012)
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Helena Gunmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Kenge James Gunya, Knowledge Management Assistant
- Helene Komlos Grill, Communications Officer
- Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Officer
- Martin Löfgren, Web Communications and IT Strategy Officer
- John Metzger, Head of Network Operations
- Maika Müller, Programme Assistant (as of December 2012)
- Peter Nyman, Financial Officer
- Chaminda Rajapakse, Senior Network Officer (to November 2012)
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Head of Finance & Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager & HR Officer
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Senior Knowledge Management Officer
- Aurélie Vitry, Network Officer
- Reini Wolfmaier, Financial Assistant (as of April 2012)

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Trevor Thompson	Avril Alexander	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean-Pierre Bidjocka	Luc Claude Mamba	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Víctor Campos/Tomas Fernandez	Fabiola Tábora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Milan Matuska	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Yusup Kamalov	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Shucheng	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Mugisha Shillingi	Patrick Safari	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullou	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Zoila Martínez González	Milenka Sojchanski	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Sardar Muhammad Tariq	Upali Imbulana/Priyanka Dissanayake	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Le Van Minh	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Akolang Tombale	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Hama Arba Diallo	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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