



IW Twinning Workshop

Twinning Workshop Report
9 February 2026
UNESCO HQ, Paris, France



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Contributors

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- The Mediterranean Sea Programme: Enhancing Environmental Security (MedProgramme) executed by Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/MAP)
- Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF)

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1. Introduction

Global water security and environmental sustainability remain central to the mission of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), particularly within its International Waters (IW) focal area. Over time, GEF's engagement in groundwater has evolved from a limited focus to a more integrated and strategic approach- promoting sustainable conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, protection of groundwater quality, value of the ecosystem services, institutional capacity building, and cooperative governance of shared aquifers. Under GEF-9, greater emphasis is expected on strengthening cooperative governance through enhanced institutional, human, and regulatory capacity at the national level within foundational projects, while continuing these efforts during Strategic Action Plan (SAP) implementation. This work is increasingly critical as climate change, population growth, and competing water demands intensify pressures on global water resources.

A dedicated IW twinning workshop, organized by IW:LEARN in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme of UNESCO (UNESCO IHP), the MedProgramme, and the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), was held on 9 February 2026 at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris involving participants from the following GEF-funded IW projects:

- MedProgramme Child Project 2.1 (GEF ID: 9687);
- Guarani Aquifer (GEF ID: 10139);
- Pantanal -Upper Paraguay River Basin (GEF ID: 10554);
- Cambodia–Mekong River Delta Aquifer (CMDA) project (GEF ID: 10520).

This workshop was held back-to-back to the International Symposium on Coastal Aquifers hosted by UNESCO IHP on 10–11 February 2026, in the framework of the GEF/UNEP MedProgramme. The IW twinning workshop focused on the following thematics:

- Aquifer management & Groundwater-dependent ecosystems
- Conjunctive water management
- Governance & policy aspects
- Lessons learned and Knowledge sharing

As part of its mandate, GEF IW:LEARN5 facilitated this knowledge exchange to enhance capacities in transboundary water management, with a particular focus on conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water resources, aquifer management, and groundwater governance within the GEF IW portfolio.

2. Short Description of the Participating Projects



2.1. MedProgramme Child Project 2.1

The MedProgramme Child Project 2.1 (2020–2026; full project name: Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection) is part of the MedProgramme, the GEF-funded regional programme implemented under the United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) that addresses key environmental priorities implemented across ten countries and multiple sectors, through the implementation of integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to water management. CP2.1 supports Mediterranean countries in strengthening integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and protecting coastal aquifers, and improving water security, ecosystem health, and climate resilience in coastal hotspots through better governance, planning, and monitoring of coastal and groundwater resources.

2.2. Guarani Aquifer

The project “Implementation of the Guarani Aquifer Strategic Action Program” (completed) supported Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay in strengthening regional cooperation for the sustainable management of the Guarani Aquifer - one of the world’s largest transboundary aquifers. It focused on implementing the aquifer’s SAP through joint monitoring systems, data exchange, and institutional mechanisms for coordinated management across the four countries. Covering about 1 million square kilometres, the project emphasized transboundary cooperation and “hydro-diplomacy” to support the sustainable management of the shared resource. Key achievements included strengthening the SAP and governance mechanisms,

establishing technical committees, improving data-sharing through an operational information exchange system, and building trust among participating countries and stakeholders. The project also promoted extensive stakeholder engagement and developed a pilot groundwater monitoring network of 35 wells using standardized protocols to measure water quantity and quality, laying the groundwork for a larger regional monitoring system and long-term cooperative aquifer management.

2.3. Pantanal -Upper Paraguay River Basin

This newly-started project (2026-2030) promotes transboundary water governance and integrated basin management across Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay in the Pantanal–Upper Paraguay River Basin, the world’s largest tropical wetland with an area of about 200,000 km². It aims to strengthen regional cooperation, improve scientific understanding of water and ecosystem dynamics, and develop a joint SAP to balance development with conservation and water security. Key components include improving governance for integrated river basin management, conducting a shared transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) through data exchange, and implementing pilot projects to test solutions such as groundwater management, the water–energy–food–ecosystem nexus, and ecosystem flow protection. The project also emphasizes conjunctive management of surface water and groundwater, recognizing their interdependence and importance under climate change pressures. Stakeholder engagement, awareness raising, and inclusive participation are cross-cutting elements intended to support knowledge generation and promote sustainable water and ecosystem management in the Pantanal region.

2.4. Cambodia–Mekong River Delta Aquifer (CMDA)

The Cambodia–Mekong River Delta Aquifer (CMDA) project (2024-2028) focuses on improving the sustainable and transboundary management of the aquifer shared by Cambodia and Vietnam in the Mekong River Delta. Implemented by UNESCO in collaboration with both national governments, the five-year initiative aims to strengthen environmental sustainability and water security in the Lower Mekong Basin. The project addresses major pressures on the aquifer, including groundwater depletion, arsenic contamination, salinity intrusion, land subsidence, and climate change impacts. Its main components include conducting a science-based TDA of groundwater dynamics, piloting improved groundwater management solutions, promoting institutional and policy cooperation between the two countries, and strengthening capacity building and gender mainstreaming. Through knowledge transfer, stakeholder engagement, and technical collaboration between international and national experts, the project seeks to support the development of SAP for long-term cooperative groundwater management in the region.



1.

3. Objectives of the IW Twinning Exchange

The objectives of the IW twinning workshop were to:

- Facilitate the exchange of experiences, challenges, and technical expertise among projects working toward similar objectives across different regions
- Strengthen portfolio and partner capacity through direct peer-to-peer knowledge sharing and practical skill transfer;
- Enhance the ability of participating projects to implement effective management strategies at local, national, and regional levels for the sustainable management of shared groundwater and surface water resources; and
- Promote south-south knowledge exchange through the sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

4. Key Activities

The workshop opened with welcome remarks and brief presentations introducing the four participating projects. These presentations outlined the geographic scope, key ecosystems, thematic priorities, and how groundwater is integrated into project activities. The workshop then moved into a series of facilitated discussions focusing on aquifer management and groundwater-dependent ecosystems, conjunctive surface–groundwater management, and governance and policy frameworks, with national perspectives shared from participating countries. The agenda also included thematic reflections to synthesize lessons learned,

followed by an outlook session highlighting knowledge products, contributions to the 11th GEF International Waters Conference (IWC11), and future collaboration on groundwater within the GEF IW portfolio.



5. Results and learning outcomes

The opening session highlighted the importance of collaboration, knowledge exchange, and capacity development in advancing sustainable water and groundwater management. Speakers emphasized that gatherings such as this workshop provide an opportunity to identify and share practical tools across projects with similar objectives, helping improve implementation and learning across regions. A key message was the need to strengthen both institutional and human capacity within governments, as many countries face significant gaps in expertise and resources to manage water in an integrated way that considers economic, social, environmental, and cultural dimensions. The opening remarks also stressed the growing global importance of water issues and the need for professionals capable of advising governments within the broader sustainable development context. Overall, the opening session underscored the role of partnerships - in particular of governments, international organizations, financial institutions, and projects - in supporting knowledge sharing, strengthening policies, and fostering more integrated, resilient water management across regions.

5.1. Aquifer management & Groundwater-dependent ecosystems

The presentations by the four projects and facilitated discussion addressed the following questions:

- *Which (conceptual) frameworks & methodologies have been used?*
- *Which innovative technologies have been/ should be considered?*
- *What works? What does not?*

A central theme across all projects was the application of integrated management frameworks. Several presenters highlighted the importance of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which promotes coordinated planning of surface water, groundwater, ecosystems, and water users. Projects are also advancing conjunctive water management approaches, which recognize the strong hydrological connections between groundwater and surface water systems. In transboundary contexts, governance frameworks such as the TDA and SAP, were emphasized as important tools for building consensus between countries and establishing joint management strategies. The Guarani experience illustrated how long-term scientific collaboration can eventually lead to formal governance mechanisms and international agreements for shared aquifers.



From a methodological perspective, projects rely heavily on hydrogeological assessments, groundwater modelling, vulnerability mapping, and basin-scale hydrological analysis. Presentations highlighted the importance of linking science with policy, emphasizing a strong science–policy interface to ensure that technical results are translated into actionable management decisions. Participatory approaches involving stakeholders, such as farmers, water users, local authorities, and civil society organizations, were also identified as critical for building ownership and improving implementation.

In terms of technological innovation, projects are increasingly adopting advanced monitoring and data-management tools. These include automated groundwater monitoring systems, Internet-of-Things (IoT) sensors, and real-time data dashboards. Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) are also widely used to improve understanding of aquifer dynamics and support planning. Groundwater modelling tools are commonly integrated into decision-support systems that combine monitoring, modelling, and planning functions to guide policy decisions. Some projects are also exploring technological interventions to enhance

groundwater sustainability. These include Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems, infiltration wells, and infiltration basins designed to increase recharge and mitigate groundwater depletion. Additionally, advanced analytical techniques such as isotopic analysis are being used to better understand groundwater–ecosystem interactions and hydrological connections.

The session also highlighted key lessons learned:

- Successful transboundary aquifer management initiatives typically involve strong collaboration between governments, research institutions, and international partners.
- Participatory governance and stakeholder engagement were consistently identified as factors that improve the acceptance and effectiveness of management measures.
- Projects that combine scientific assessments with practical management tools, such as vulnerability maps or hotspot assessments provide a strong basis for decision-making and prioritization of interventions.

At the same time, participants acknowledged persistent challenges. Data fragmentation and limited availability remain major obstacles, as groundwater data are often dispersed among multiple institutions or inconsistent across national borders. Monitoring systems may also face sustainability issues when they rely heavily on manual surveys or short-term project funding. Another challenge is the relatively short duration of donor-funded projects, which typically last 4-6 years, whereas aquifer systems require long-term monitoring and governance frameworks.

Finally, participants emphasized the need to align technological solutions with institutional capacity and governance structures. While advanced monitoring technologies and modelling tools are increasingly available, their effectiveness ultimately depends on political commitment, regulatory frameworks, and long-term institutional cooperation.

5.2. Conjunctive water management

The presentations by the four projects and facilitated discussion addressed the following questions:

- *What were the main water resource management challenges (drivers) that the project attempted to address with conjunctive water management?*
- *What types of activities (solutions) were included in the project design?*
- *Were there significant achievements during the project to progress conjunctive water management implementation?*
- *Were there any innovative project design elements that were effective?*

Across the projects, a set of common drivers motivate the adoption of conjunctive water management approaches, including the increasing pressure on water resources due to growing agricultural demand, urban development, and climate variability. In many regions, surface water resources alone are insufficient to meet demand, leading to increased reliance on groundwater extraction. This has raised concerns about declining groundwater levels, reduced water quality, and the long-term sustainability of aquifer systems.



Another major driver was the strong hydrological connection between groundwater, rivers, wetlands, and ecosystems. In systems, such as the Pantanal wetlands and parts of the Mekong Delta, groundwater plays a crucial role in maintaining base flows and sustaining ecosystems during dry periods. Managing surface water and groundwater separately was therefore recognized as ineffective, prompting the need for integrated and conjunctive management approaches.

Transboundary aquifer systems also present governance challenges. In shared aquifers, countries often have different institutional frameworks, data systems, and management priorities. These challenges highlight the broader need for coordinated water governance. Strengthening cooperation and building shared scientific understanding were key motivations for most of the projects discussed.

To address such challenges, projects incorporated a range of scientific, institutional, and technical activities designed to support conjunctive water management.

- A major component involved improving knowledge of groundwater systems through hydrogeological assessments, groundwater modelling, and basin-scale hydrological studies. These studies aimed to better understand groundwater availability, recharge dynamics, and interactions between groundwater and surface water systems.
- Enhanced focus on strengthening monitoring systems. Activities included the installation or improvement of groundwater monitoring networks, development of databases and information systems, and integration of monitoring data into GIS and decision-support tools.
- Institutional and governance activities as central to project design. These included developing policy recommendations, strengthening legal frameworks for groundwater management, and promoting coordination among water agencies, environmental authorities, and agricultural sectors. In transboundary contexts, projects facilitated dialogue and cooperation between countries through joint technical studies, workshops, and shared planning processes.

- Stakeholder engagement was another key element. Projects incorporated consultations with local communities, farmers, and water users to improve awareness of groundwater sustainability and encourage more efficient water use practices.

Participants noted important achievements across the projects that contributed to advancing conjunctive water management. These included:

- Projects significantly improved the scientific understanding of aquifer systems and groundwater–surface water interactions. This improved knowledge base is essential for designing effective water management policies and planning future interventions.
- Projects helped strengthen regional and transboundary cooperation. For example, collaborative research, data-sharing initiatives, and joint planning processes created new channels of communication between countries and institutions managing shared water resources.
- Projects successfully established or expanded groundwater monitoring systems, which are critical for tracking water levels, assessing trends, and informing management decisions. These monitoring systems provide the technical foundation for implementing conjunctive management approaches over the long term.
- Projects contributed to raising awareness among policymakers and stakeholders about the importance of managing groundwater as part of a broader water system rather than as a separate or secondary resource.

The discussion also highlighted innovative design elements that proved effective in supporting project objectives. One innovative element was the integration of scientific research with policy dialogue. By bringing together scientists, policymakers, and water managers throughout the project cycle, initiatives strengthened the science–policy interface and increased the likelihood that research findings would influence management decisions. Another effective approach involved the development of practical decision-support tools, including groundwater models, vulnerability maps, and hotspot assessments. These tools helped translate complex scientific data into formats that policymakers could use for planning and prioritizing interventions. Some projects also emphasized ecosystem-based approaches, recognizing the role of groundwater in sustaining wetlands, rivers, and biodiversity. Linking groundwater management to ecosystem protection helped broaden stakeholder support and align water management with conservation goals. Finally, the use of participatory approaches- engaging local stakeholders and water users in planning and consultation processes - was widely viewed as an important innovation that improved both the legitimacy and the practical implementation of management strategies.

5.3. Governance & policy aspects

The presentations by the four projects and facilitated discussion addressed the following questions:

- *Which governance set up is most effective?*
- *What works? What does not?*

The discussion explored governance arrangements, implementation experiences, and lessons learned in managing transboundary groundwater resources. Participants agreed there is no single governance model suitable for all (transboundary) aquifer contexts. However, several elements were highlighted as critical to effective management.

- A central factor is the combination of political-level coordination with technical collaboration. High-level governance structures - such as intergovernmental commissions, ministerial committees, or bilateral/multilateral agreements - provide legitimacy and formal decision-making authority. These bodies approve strategic plans, endorse policies, and facilitate diplomatic engagement among countries sharing aquifers. At the operational level, technical committees and expert working groups are often the most active platforms. These include hydrogeologists, water managers, and institutional representatives who collaborate on monitoring, joint research, and data sharing. Technical cooperation helps establish a common understanding of aquifer conditions and builds trust, often continuing even when political priorities shift.
- Sustainable governance depends on strong legal and institutional frameworks, as project-based collaboration - often initiated through external funding - must ultimately be reinforced by formal agreements, such as treaties or memoranda of understanding.. International guidance, such as the Draft Articles on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers, provides useful principles for equitable and sustainable use, promoting cooperation in monitoring, information exchange, and protection of shared resources. Building on existing governance structures often works better than creating new institutions. Many countries already maintain interministerial committees or regional coordination bodies; integrating aquifer management into these structures can improve efficiency and increase the likelihood of continuity after project funding ends.
- Several factors were identified as contributing to successful transboundary aquifer management. Discussions emphasized the need for a strong scientific foundation. Hydrogeological studies, groundwater monitoring, and joint research provide the evidence base for management decisions and facilitate trust among neighbouring countries. Shared data and collaborative modelling exercises allow stakeholders to assess aquifer conditions together.
- Technical collaboration and capacity building were highlighted as essential for sustaining cooperation. Regular expert meetings, joint monitoring programs, and collaborative studies strengthen relationships and create a culture of shared responsibility. Even when governments change, technical networks often maintain continuity.
- The integration of regional initiatives with national policies and planning frameworks is also instrumental to enhance implementation. Strategic plans, such as SAPs, are more effective when aligned with national policies and development priorities, ensuring that identified actions are feasible, resourced, and institutionalized.
- Stakeholder engagement, including the involvement of local communities, water users, civil society, and regional authorities ensures that governance measures reflect on-the-ground realities and enhances compliance and legitimacy.



Despite progress, participants noted recurring challenges.

- Institutional fragmentation remains a common issue, with responsibilities for water management spread across multiple ministries and agencies. Without strong coordination, policies may be inconsistent, and joint implementation of aquifer management measures can be difficult.
- Sustainability beyond project cycles is another concern. Many initiatives rely on external funding for 4–6 years; once projects conclude, governance mechanisms and monitoring systems may weaken if not embedded in permanent institutional structures.
- Political changes and restructuring can disrupt governance arrangements. Shifts in government priorities, administrative reforms, or turnover among decision-makers may reduce institutional support for cooperative initiatives.
- Finally, data gaps and uneven technical capacity can limit shared understanding. Differences in monitoring networks, data quality, and technical expertise pose challenges for developing joint assessments and evidence-based management.

5.4. Thematic Debate

Participants highlighted key lessons and approaches for improving collaborative groundwater governance, emphasizing the importance of multi-level governance combining political commitment, technical cooperation, and stakeholder engagement. Key points included the use of formal legal frameworks to ensure legitimacy and predictability, the creation of specialized commissions and technical committees to coordinate operational activities, and the integration of scientific evidence into policy and planning. Experiences from the Guarani Aquifer System, the Pantanal basin, the Buna/Bojana coastal in Albania and Montenegro, and the CMDA project in Vietnam–Cambodia illustrated challenges such as harmonizing planning across scales,

bridging differences in technical capacity, and linking national policies with local implementation. Participants stressed the value of continuous monitoring, data sharing, capacity building, and participatory approaches to foster trust and achieve long-term sustainable management. The debate concluded with consensus that building on existing governance structures, promoting knowledge exchange, and aligning technical and policy frameworks are critical for effective transboundary aquifer management and potential replication in other regions.

This was my first time attending an IW LEARN workshop on February 9, 2026, and I was pleasantly surprised by the diversity of conjunctive water management projects across Asia (CMDA) and Latin America (Guarani and Pantanal).

Similarly, presenting Medprogramme activities in the context of conjunctive water management was an opportunity to show other partners the specific framework for managing the Ras Jebel aquifer in Tunisia and its associated ecosystems, which was supported by UNESCO's professional team and proved to be a very enriching experience both professionally and personally....

AMRI Faouzi
 Director of Groundwater
 Directorate General of Water Resources, Tunisia
 Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries

Full reflections available here:

<https://iwlearn.net/international-waters-twinning-workshop-reflections>

5.5. Outlook

IW:LEARN informed about the development of a publication on conjunctive water management lessons from the GEF portfolio, which will focus on capturing innovative project designs, adaptations, and barriers from across the world to provide a snapshot of the current state of implementation. The publication will feature both successes and failures, highlighting the value of pilot projects, stakeholder engagement, and the use of local expertise to sustain long-term management of groundwater and surface water resources.

IW:LEARN's broader knowledge management role, emphasizing the tools and platforms available for sharing project experiences were also presented. These include the International Waters Conference (IWC), as the biannual flagship event for the IW portfolio to share achievements and experiences; twinning exchange programs; and the compilation of experience notes to capture and disseminate lessons across the portfolio. Participants were encouraged to take initiative in documenting and sharing knowledge, including through virtual dialogues and joint sessions, to ensure continuity beyond one-off events.

GEF Secretariat provided an overview of GEF-9 programming directions, with a focus on expanding groundwater and conjunctive water management initiatives. The structure of GEF funding through focal areas, integrated programs (IPs), and strategic initiatives, present opportunities for cross-focal integration and national- or regional-level investments. While the final details of GEF-9 are still pending as replenishment negotiations continue, the importance of stakeholder engagement and IW:LEARN's role in facilitating learning and exchanges will continue in the new phase. GEF remains committed to scale up groundwater-focused programming and leverage integrated approaches to achieve lasting global environmental benefits.

Annex 1- Agenda


Time	Agenda item	Speaker
09:30-09:50	Opening Session (Welcome & Tour de Table) Facilitator: Claudette Spiteri (IOC of UNESCO; IW:LEARN)	Abou Amani (UNESCO IHP) Mohamad Kayyal (MedProgramme) Konstantina Toli (IOC of UNESCO; IW:LEARN)
09:50-10:20	Setting the Scene: Brief presentation of the four projects (7 mins each – 4 slides max.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MedProgramme Child Project 2.1 (GEF ID: 9687); • Guarani Aquifer (GEF ID: 10139); • Pantanal -Upper Paraguay River Basin (GEF ID: 10554); • Cambodia–Mekong River Delta Aquifer (CMDA) project (GEF ID: 10520). Presentations to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Countries & geographical scope of project; ✓ Main themes, ecosystems & (expected) impacts; ✓ How is groundwater featured in the project. 	MedProgramme CP 2.1: Alessandro Candeloro, (UNEP-MAP) Guarani: Ernesto Fernandez Polcuch (UNESCO Montevideo) Pantanal: Ricardo Burg (WWF) CMDA: Lan Huong Tran (UNESCO Hanoi) & Nissay Sam (UNESCO Phnom Penh)
10:20-10:50	Coffee break	
10:50-11:40	Session 1: Aquifer management & Groundwater-dependent ecosystems Facilitator: Rita Marteleira (UNESCO IHP) & Lan Huong Tran (UNESCO Hanoi) Format: Facilitated discussion	
	National perspectives from different projects (2 slides per project) Presentations to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Which (conceptual) frameworks & methodologies have been used? ✓ Which innovative technologies have been/ should be considered? ✓ What works? What does not? 	CMDA: Thuy Anh Nguyen (VN) MedProgramme: Taha El Ghazlani (MA) Guarani: Baldomero Casillo (AR) Pantanal: Henrique Pinheiro Veiga (BR) (expert perspectives & project plan)
11:40 – 12:30	Session 2: Conjunctive water management Facilitator: Aurelien Dumont (UNESCO IHP) & Nissay Sam (UNESCO Phnom Penh) Format: Facilitated discussion	
	National perspectives from different projects (2 slides per project or no slides) Presentations to cover:	Guarani: Marcelo Mercado (PY) CMDA: Monidarin Chou (KH)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What were the main water resource management challenges (drivers) that the project attempted to address with conjunctive water management? ✓ What types of activities (solutions) were included in the project design? ✓ Were there significant achievements during the project to progress conjunctive water management implementation? ✓ Were there any innovative project design elements that were effective? 	<p>MedProgramme: Amri Fawzi (TN)</p> <p>Pantanal: Javier Viscarra (BV) (expert perspectives & project plan)</p>
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Session 3: Governance & policy aspects Facilitator: Christine Haffner-Sifakis (UNEP-MAP) Format: Facilitated discussion</p>	
	<p>National perspectives from different projects (2 slides per project or no slides)</p> <p>Presentations to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Which governance set up is most effective? ✓ What works? What does not? 	<p>MedProgramme: Djurdjina Bulatovic (MN)</p> <p>CMDA: Thuy Anh Nguyen (VN)</p> <p>Guarani: Adalberto Maluf (BR)</p> <p>Pantanal: Germán Benitez (PY) (expert perspectives & project plan)</p>
15:00 – 15:30	<p>Thematic debate Facilitator: Jose Luis Martin Bordes (UNESCO IHP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National & Regional Reflections on Sessions 1-3 	
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 17:00	<p>Outlook Facilitator: Konstatina Toli (IW:LEARN)</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IW:EARN Publication: Conjunctive Water Management: Experiences and Lessons Learned from the GEF IW Portfolio • Inputs to IWC11, including virtual knowledge dialogue & Experience Note • Groundwater in GEF IW 	<p>Joanna Ellis (IW:LEARN consultant)</p> <p>Claudette Spiteri (IOC of UNESCO; IW:LEARN)</p> <p>Taylor Henshaw (GEF Sec)</p>
	Closing	

Annex 2- List of Participants

	First name	Family Name	Country	Affiliation	GEF project
Ms.	Manal	Abdelmonem Mohamed	Egypt	Research Institute for Groundwater (RIGW)-NWRC	MedProgramme
Ms.	Malek	Ameri		IOC of UNESCO	IW:LEARN
Mr.	Faouzi	Amri	Tunisia	Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche expert	MedProgramme
Ms.	Alice	Aureli			
Mr.	German	Benitez	Paraguay	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	Pantanal
Ms.	Claudette	Briere Spiteri		IOC of UNESCO	IW:LEARN
Ms.	Djurdjina	Bulatovic	Montenegro	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Northern Region Development	MedProgramme
Mr.	Ricardo	Burg		UNESCO Montevideo & WWF	Guarani & Pantanal
Mr.	Alessandro	Caneloro		UNEP/MAP	MedProgramme
Mr.	Baldomero	Casillo	Argentina	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto	Guarani
Mr.	Monidarin	Chou	Cambodia	Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	CMDA
Mr.	Taha	El Ghazlani	Morocco	Ministère de l'Équipement et de l'Eau	MedProgramme
Ms.	Joanna	Ellis		Consultant	IW:LEARN
Mr.	Ernesto	Fernandez Polcuch		UNESCO Montevideo	Guarani
Ms.	Christine	Haffner-Sifakis		UNEP/MAP	MedProgramme
Ms.	Esmeralda	Halo	Albania	Water Resources Management Agency (AMBU)	MedProgramme
Mr.	Taylor	Henshaw		Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
Ms.	Laura Veronica	Imburgia		UNESCO WWAP	
Mr.	Mohamad	Kayyal		UNEP/MAP	MedProgramme
Mr.	Adalberto	Maluf	Brazil	Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima	Guarani
Ms.	Rita	Marteleira		UNESCO IHP	
Mr.	Jose Luis	Martin Bordes		UNESCO IHP	
Mr.	Marcelo	Mercado	Paraguay	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	Guarani
Ms.	Yasmine	Nassar	Egypt	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt	MedProgramme

Ms.	Thuy Anh	Nguyen	Viet Nam	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam	CMDA
Mr.	Álvaro	Picón	Uruguay	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	Guarani
Mr.	Henrique	Pinheiro Veiga	Brazil	Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (ANA)	Pantanal
Mr.	Mahmoud	Radwan		UNESCO IHP	
Mr.	Nissay	Sam		UNESCO Phnom Penh	CMDA
Ms.	Konstantina	Toli		IOC of UNESCO	IW:LEARN
Ms.	Hong Hanh	Tran	Viet Nam		CMDA
Ms.	Lan Huong	Tran		UNESCO Hanoi	CMDA
H.E.	Javier	Viscarra	Bolivia	Embajador, MRE	Pantanal



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