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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Water Resources

Meeting Report of the second Forum for Learning on Water Supply & Sanitation (FLoWS)



FLoWS Organizing committee



WaterAid



August 27, 2008
Addis Ababa

The ideas and opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the MoWR

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Content

Part I Opening Address

Opening Address.....	2
Abiti Getaneh/MoWR Representative	

Part II Presentations

Community Led Total Sanitation.....	2
Atnafe Beyene, Plan Ethiopia	
Sustainability of Water Supply Schemes: A cases of Alaba and M/Abaya woredas of SNNPR.....	3
Aschalew Sidelil and Tsegaw Hailu, RiPPLE	
Community Ownership and Management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.....	6
Fanta Fayisa	
Cost and Benefits of Multiple Use Services: Evidence from E/Hararghe.....	8
Belayneh Belete, HCS	
Estimating Willingness to Pay for the Improved Water Services: An Assessment of Contingent valuation method on Debre Zeit.....	10
Gossaye Fanta, MoWR	
Presentation and feedback on the Output of Nile Regional Colloquium and its impact on WaSH sector.....	12
Dr Alan Nicol, RiPPLE	
Sharing Information on the sector issues.....	12
Selection of topics for the next FLoWS meeting	13
Key message/learning from by the participants.....	14
Closing Remark.....	15
Mark Harvey, MoWR/DFID	
Annex 1: Workshop program.....	15
Annex 2: List of participant	17

Part I

Opening Address

Dr Alan Nicol, RiPPLE Director, taking the opportunity of chairing the first session introduced the agendas for the day. He also expressed his hope that as the meeting is convened by MoWR with RiPPLE support and as all regions and federal level government and non government WSS main actors are here together for discussion on common sectoral challenges and experiences. After he has said that he invited all participants to the self introduction. From the introduction again as the participants are from highly diversified discipline and he noted a very nice discussion is waiting ahead with emphasizing the day's basic thematic agenda of the forum 'community ownership and management of rural water supply and sanitation schemes'. Then he invited Ato Abiti Getaneh, MoWR, for making a welcoming and introductory remark.

In the opening remarks, he recalled what had been agreed by the previous meeting to conduct similar such events regularly at every three months and expressed his doubt on the possibility to be realized but it was possible and thanked for the organizing committee for their efforts. He also informed the forum the first forum presentation report to use it with citing for further reference any one can access on RiPPLE (www.rippleethiopia.org) or MoWR (www.mowr.gov.et) web site or it will be published on the annual proceedings.



Part II Presentations

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Atnafe Beyene, Plan Ethiopia

Atnafe Beyene presented on CLTS (Community –Led Total Sanitation) on the experience of Plan Ethiopia as an international NGO its experiences at the SNNPR, Sidama zone Shebdino woreda and case of Fura Kebele. In his presentation brief introduction of the organization and focus areas and target groups it focussed were explained.

CLTS is an integrated approach to achieving and sustaining open defecation free (ODF) status. It entails the facilitation of the community’s analysis of their existing sanitation condition, their practices of defecation and the consequences, leading to collective action to be taken to reach at ODF environment. The methods like ignition using PRA/PLA and community empowerment techniques are used. The strategies developed and preferred to follow, the advantage over the other approaches, the principles it uses and the steps it followed as well as what success it brought were discussed. For example calling ‘‘a spade a spade’’ and not shy away to call it by its real local name like calling it by different name and shy away to call it by its real name (‘Are’, Sheet, ‘Chilo’) and involving community at all level was highly reflected.

In the different steps they exercise estimation/calculation of sheets that can be created in their village with all the community members are the most important so that it enables the community members to understand about the impact of OD (Open Deifications) and take collective action. The presentation was supported by documentary film on CLTS processes in Shebedino woreda and Fura Kebele and celebration how sanitation and hygiene heroes are incentivized and encouraged.

After the presentation a lot of interesting discussion points were forwarded and discussed like asking clarification on the term CLTS and the difference from other common well known approaches like PHAST, CHAST and CLTS as hey focus on the community and

work with the community as well as why we introduce similar things with different names and terms as it creates confusion on partners. How ecological sanitation was seen in their programme as it is also important and sensitive. For the harmonization it can be a challenge for local practitioners but since they are working together and closely with the community and not faced such serious challenges. Some participants also raised how the approach can be applied in the pastoralist areas.

It was responded in a way that CLTS is not new and completely come out from nothing but it is a result of the process from the other approach adopted and they are highly complement and supplement each other. As to the main strategy is to awakening the community by triggering methods and the steps they followed considering the ecological sanitation problems. For the year it was introduced only for the Southern part of the country and initiated to be discussed at national level.

The other question raised was clarification on the possibility of totally avoiding subsidy in our context and the time span taken is too short to conclude that this is a good experience and begin the harmonization among the local practitioners.

In relation to subsidy issue the speaker explained that as they are using simple and affordable local technologies and materials the community can construct the latrines with their own creativity on the design and materials at their disposal but for some technology oriented activities and training activities we might need to subsidy the process.

In the discussion some important points were also raised like is it absence of forums on sanitation and hygiene that people are not well aware of the so called PHAST and CHAST and CALT among many practitioners.

The SNNPR health bureau representative was invited to react and express his concern and accordingly he first appreciated the whole efforts made by both organizations and on the first presentation made by Plan Ethiopia and to the approach CLTS. He has similar view and concern with like others participants. The approach has got acceptance by the

bureau but may not mean the only factors for the coverage improvements. He also reacted on the subsidy issue in the region saying for higher level technology introduction and demonstration the subsidy is important and still active but for the local technology and material used for construction there is no such support from their side.



**Sustainability of Water Supply Scheme: a case of Alaba and M/Abaya Woreda,
SNNPR**

Aschalew Sidelil and Tsegaw Hailu, RiPPLE Woreda Coordinators

Aschalew Sidelil has briefly presented the socioeconomic and geographic features of Alaba woreda. The study was conducted to identify the factors that affect schemes sustainability and provide better service delivery which official figures indicate that **22-24%** of water schemes are non-function in SNNPR.

The methodology developed and employed, the material they use, findings and recommendation and the factors contributing (technical, institutional, operational and financial) for the non functionality was also disclosed. The study was carried out with the full involvement of Woreda level stakeholder working in the sector and the findings were presented and endorsed by them.

Tsegaw on the case of (Mirab Abaya) similarly presented the objective of the study, the methodology like water point and resource mapping for the woreda, findings and recommendations was also presented in similar fashion. And for the functionality and

non-functionality of schemes analysis was made on comparison oriented manner and factors contributing for the non functionality was also discussed. Based on the findings and recommendations were also pointed out for future up-take by different actors in the sector.

Participants commented that in the two presentations the factors for non functionality were well elaborated but only for the non functionality and it will be good if factors for success also well indicated so that lesson can be shared and taken up by others also.

The other important point raised from the audience was on the clear definition of functionality and non-functionality and criteria set for that in the case studies need to be verified. The presenters explained how it was defined in the material based on experience gained from materials review and expertise definition and tried to show how it was what it means clearly when it said the scheme is functional and non functional. And for the factors contributing to the functionality, good technical support in the time of designing, appropriate materials use, and strong management and institutional set up are some of the factors.



Community Ownership & Management (COM)
In Reference to the Experience of the Ethiopian Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Project\Program (R-WaSHP)
Fanta Fayisa, MoWR

Fanta Fayisa followed different style in his session in a way that he grouped the participants in three groups to discuss on three different topics which later each group give feedback to the plenary. Finally, he made brief presentation on the topics.

The three groups discussed on ‘Many hundred & thousand of WaSH schemes where constructed but failed to serve the purpose, why?’ (Group One); ‘ Issues of WSS scheme sustainability’ (group Two) and ‘How to harmonize the WaSH activities ‘(group Three). The groups gave the following feedback after discussion.

Group one has presented the following bullet point on why many WaSH schemes failed after construction.

- Lack of community participation and ownership
- Lack of community empowerment
- Design problem of the schemes and selection of technology
- Poor Quality of construction
- Depletion of the resource itself
- Lack of proper water schemes feasibility study
- Lack of proper use of water schemes
- Lack of sanitation practices and education or training provided
- Instability of institutional structure
- Lack of proper handover of water schemes to the community/responsible institution
- In sufficient training provided to WASH cos in proper handling and maintaining of the schemes
- Absence of WaSH co legislation and guidelines
- Poor integration

The issue of sustainability were presented by group two as follows:

- Low level or absence of community participation and introduce mechanisms that empower them
- Lack of cost sharing mechanism be it in cash or in kind
- Spare part problems should be addressed
- Lack of provision of sufficient training to WaSH co members

- Introducing proper M&E including the evaluation of projects by the community
- Use of simple technology that can be managed by community
- Proper handover all documents and resource of the water schemes to the community
- Water supply schemes should be designed with S&H facilities
- Encourage multiple water use systems

The idea for mechanisms of harmonization of WaSH activities is suggested by the third group in which the group selected three topics by their own in order to facilitate their discussion. The topics they have selected and the suggestion they have forwarded under each are given below.

- Definition of Hardware and software given by the group
 - Hardware (Technical): construction of WaSH schemes and services
 - Software (Social): promotion of WaSH services
- Referred to MoU which was signed among MOWR, MOH and MOE
 - The role of water sector
 - The role of Health sector
 - The role of Education sector
- Consideration of social background
- Key challenges in addressing the above issue:
 - weak action of MoU
 - replication for mandate for main role players

Following the three groups presentation Fanta summarized his presentation focusing on the historical background of water and sanitation sector, the new and old approach of the water sector, operation and maintenance of the schemes and the doctrine we are expected to follow while we are doing community development project/programs .

Cost and Benefits of Multiple Use Services: Evidence from E/Hararghe

Belayneh Belete, HCS

Belayneh presented that Multiple Uses of water carry multiple benefits and the benefits obtained can improve health situations by reducing water born diseases. It has also economic benefits by increasing income and improved diet leading to increased food security. However, multiple uses and benefits are often not addressed in an integrated way and different (sub) sectors focus on different benefits (health, food security, income generation)

Multiple uses of water carry multiple benefits. Benefits include improved

- health situation: with respect to water and hygiene related disease and,
- economic benefits: (income generation) and improved diet leading to increased food security
 - Livestock
 - Irrigation
 - Bricks making etc.
 - Food security

Failing to recognise multiple uses will lead to

- Failure to capitalise/take advantage of the multiple benefits in terms of poverty reduction
- Negative impact on sustainability
 - premature failure of the system: It may put extra pressure on services when these are under-designed for the multiple needs that people have,
 - a negative effect on willingness to pay for O&M: It leave users with the responsibility of owning and managing systems that only partially meet their needs,

The objective of the study is to provide a better insight in the costs and benefits of going up from unimproved water services, to single use and to multiple use water services. The

methodology used, the research questions and the limitation of the study are also described.

The study has concluded that additional costs of climbing the MUS ladder are outweighed by the benefits, and the magnitudes of these benefits are dependent on water capacity. The results from the case study also suggest that the B/C ratio for domestic water supply interventions is higher than that for irrigation interventions. However, many benefits related to improve domestic water supply (health benefits, time saving) are not always very obvious to the users.

It is also recommended that implementers need to think about how implementation programmes can maximise benefits (different uses and sources of water must be mapped before implementation). Moreover, multiple use services imply integrated water resource planning and management, both at the community level, to assure efficient and sustainable water use for multiple purposes, as well as above community level, to prevent depletion of water resources and conflicts.

Following the presentation, the following issues were raised and discussed:

- It is good not to miss the issue of sanitation and hygiene while working on MUS of water.
- The additional costs of MUS including the water born diseases should be considered in the study because they have their own significant influence.
- Most of the time the challenges in MUS is upper users and down users conflict of interest (Issue of equity, the supply and demand is not balanced). The potential conflict that can arise from the upper stream users and downward stream users should be taken account of.



**Estimating Willingness to Pay for the Improved Water Services: An Assessment of
Contingent valuation method on Debre Zeit, Ethiopia
Gossaye Fanta, MoWR**

Ato Gossaye stated that households' willingness to pay for the improved water services is influenced by:

1. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as education, income, household size, age and gender
2. Characteristics of existing water supply situation like water pressure, water availability time, water charges or prices and satisfaction with the existing water services and household water use practiced
3. Household attitude towards government policy on water

In the results of the study it was found that if the improved system is implemented, for a bucket 20 liters water 20.94%, 29.49%, 30.77%, 16.67% and 2.14% of the surveyed household are willing to pay 5, 10, 15, 20 cents and 25 cents respectively. The surveyed households' average willingness to pay for a bucket or 20 liters of improved water services they can get from improved schemes.

As a policy implication the study has concluded the following:

1. The strong positive relationships between the income of the respondents' and their willingness to pay for the improved water services indicate that the water tariff charged should reflect the income characteristics of the household

2. If the improved water supply is provided to the town by increasing water tariff structures the financial viability of the authorities will be improved and at the same time the water need of the households will be satisfied
3. The positive relationship between household size and their willingness to pay for the improved water indicate that households with large family size need the provision of the improved water services. Thus in designing the improved system for the town policy makers needs to take the household size into consideration as one of the factors that influence households' willingness to pay for the improved services
4. The positive relationship between the reliability and households' willingness to pay for the improved water services indicate that the existing system is unreliable. This implies that if the inhabitants of the town get the improved reliable water services they would pay for the water services they would get from the improved source. Thus in designing the water system of town policy makers should take the poor reliability of existing system into consideration and emphasis should be given in providing the reliable water services.
5. The negative relationship between the age of the respondent and willingness to pay for the improved water services implies that older peoples have no interest to pay for the improved services. Thus in designing the improved system for the town policy makers needs to take the age of family heads into consideration as one of the factors that influence households' willingness to pay for the improved services.

Presentation and feedback on the Output of Nile Regional Colloquium and its impact on WaSH sector

Dr Alan Nicol, RiPPLE

Alan presented that the purpose of the meeting held in Kampala, Uganda is to share research and learning processes and experiences; explore potential mechanisms for improved sharing and learning at national and Nile-regional level. There were a total of 30 participants from governments, non-governments, research institutions and the private sector.

The key questions for discussion:

- What examples of sector learning and research have had a substantial direct/indirect policy or practice impact?
- What kinds of institutional innovation and other factors have improved sector learning and research processes?
- How can experience from other sectors help to improve research and learning in the WASH sector?

The establishment of such a kind of platform will enable to increased info flow, wider dissemination, more evidence-based practice, scaling up, demand-driven research, better inter-sectoral collaboration and better links to global learning

Sharing Information on the sector issues

Mark Harvey

This session gives an opportunity to keep people up to date with ongoing initiatives.

Hence the following information was provided on the sector:

- WASH M&E Operational Manual, Draft Version 1.0, ready for approval and dissemination
- UAP Review workshop – now being undertaken
- Possible study on financing effectiveness of different programmes
- WASH Harmonisation
- Program Implementation Manual – consultation period

- Capacity Building Pooled Fund – stalled
- Conclusion of the May 2008 Joint Technical Review – possibly will be combined with the regular MoWR/BoWR quarterly meeting
- WASH coordination structures – it is being established; There is short term support from PAWS

The followings are up coming events in the sector:

- Discussion - Climate Change and Water Supply
- Monthly DAG Water meetings & retreat
- FLOWS- 3, Thursday 27 November
- MUS Symposium, November
- PLAN Action Research, December
- WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum, not yet planned
- WEDC May, 2009
- World Water Forum #5

Selection of Topics for the Next FLoWS Meeting; Key messages/learning from different sessions

Participants Reflection

Even though they did not specify for almost all of them by which organization the study was conducted, or any means to get it, the participants suggested the following topics for the next FLoWS meeting:

- Benshangul Gumuz case study on Chanel one funding which is studied by RiPPLE
- Matching fund case study in Benshangul Gumuz
- WASH structures
- Technology choice
- Experience from S & H from regions
- Good performing regions on WASH committee to be shared as an exemplary model
- Sanitation and hygiene

- Proper use of latrines
- Unhygienic of safe water
- Focus on school sanitation
- Different models in water management
- Thematic area suggested; Community management of water supply and sanitation, Financing WASH Sector
- Discussion in detail on how to avoid duplication of interventions by different stakeholders
- Focus on MoU to enhance its action in the regions
- Practical approach for the implementation of MoU
- Experience and lessons learnt about household water quality
- Lessons learned about integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene
- IWRM issues
- Role of Women in water scheme management
- Human values in water, sanitation and hygiene education (HVBWHE) in schools and communities as one the thematic – Dire Dawa Education Bureau
- Integrating HVBWHE- education in to school curriculum –Dire Dawa Experience
- The relationship of water and sanitation in Ethiopian context – case study of Dire Dawa
- Supply System – Addis Ababa water supply
- Experience of MoWR in testing, introduction and installation of de fluoridation technology
- Observing and assessing experiences (good or challenges) of different WASH programs (like the world bank WASH Program, UNICEF)
- Model WATSAN project case study
- Failure of small scale irrigation projects
- Breaking the sectoral boundary to get enhanced sanitation in rural Ethiopia

The key messages forwarded by participants:

- Participation through out the project life cycle

- Integration of water supply, sanitation and water resources management in general
- Harmonizing sanitation promotion approach
- Balancing between hardware and software
- Global and regional learning institutionalization

Closing Remark

The meeting was formally closed after thematic areas and topics proposal by participants. Mark formally closed the second FLoWS meeting by saying that importance of the meeting is growing in a way that there are a lot lessons learned/shared and expressed his thanks for the participation and organizer for the events to happen as it was planned during the launching meeting.

**Forum for Learning on Water Supply and Sanitation (FLoWS)
2nd Meeting Program (Community ownership and management of
water supply and sanitation), August 28, MoWR, Global Hotel,
Addis Ababa**

Time	Activity	Responsible	Chair Person	
8:30-9:00am	Registration of Participants	All	Dr Alan Nicol/Mark Harvey	
9:00-9:10am	Welcome and introductory remarks	Abiti Getaneh		
9:10-9:50am	Community Led Total Sanitation	Plan Ethiopia		
9:50-10:10am	Community Ownership and Management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes	Fanta Fayissa /MoWR/		
10:10-10:45am	Discussion on the presentations	Presenters		
10:45-11:00am	Tea Break	Organizers		
11:00-11:40am	Sustainability of Water Supply Schemes: A cases of Alaba and M/Abaya woredas of SNNPR	Aschalew Sidelil and Tsegaw Hailu /RiPPLE/		
11:40-12:30pm	Discussion on the presentations	Presenters		
12:30-13:30pm	Lunch	Organizers		Ato Abiti Getaneh
13:30-13:50pm	Cost and Benefits of Multiple Use System: Evidence from E/Hararghe	Belayneh Belete /HCS/		
13:50-14:10pm	Estimating Willingness to Pay for the Improved Water Services: An Assessment of contingent valuation method on Debre Zeit	Gossaye Fanta /MoWR/		
14:10-14:30pm	Discussion on the presentations	Presenters		
14:30-15:00pm	Presentation and feedback on the Output of Nile Regional Colloquium and its impact on WaSH sector	Dr Alan Nicol /RiPPLE/		
15:00-15:15pm	Sharing Information on the sector issues	Mark Harvey MoWR/		
15:15-15:30pm	Selection of topics for the next FLoWS meeting	Tamene Chaka & Abiti Getaneh		
15:30-16:00pm	Wrap up and closing remark session	Mark Harvey		

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