

## **ANNEX 7: Stakeholders' Consultation**

Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered  
by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of  
Ethiopia



**August 2024**

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## Background

The project “Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia” is implemented in **two intervention areas** that are particularly climate-vulnerable, namely the **Borena zone** and the **Kobo Girana valley**.

The **Borena Zone** is in the southern rangelands in Oromia region where livestock is the predominant source of food and income for the agro-pastoral population (Fenetahun and Fentahun, 2020). In this target zone, the project area comprises four arid to semi-arid, drought prone and food insecure districts (or “woredas”), namely Yabello, Dire, Dilo, and Teltele (MOWE, 2017). In total, the area spans 19,285 km<sup>2</sup> and hosts an estimated 503,373 inhabitants as well as a population of approximately 1,469,900 livestock. On average, the modelling results for the hydrogeological system, consisting of the four sub-basins Laga Balal, Ririba, Magado and Taltale, estimate the total available water recharge at about 187,5 mcm/year. Due to highly fractured form of sub-surface water basins in Borena, no robust estimates or data exist on static groundwater supply. However, sensitivity analyses in the feasibility study estimate that, given the depth of balsaltic aquifers in this hydrogeological zone, ground water extracted through this project will not tap into reserve of the ground water aquifer system but only extract water from surface water recharge. With solar radiation of >7,39 Kw/day in December, the target area is estimated to have a particularly high potential to use Solar water Pumps (SWP) (Tekle, 2014). Existing deep wellfields include the Galchet-Sarite water supply project and the Borena Network Water Supply Project.

The Amhara region’s **Kobo Girana Valley** in northern Ethiopia is a mountainous and traditionally fertile area with abundant (but largely untapped) groundwater resources potential. Population is estimated at about 1.6 million, on approximately 3,500 km<sup>2</sup> and hence much more densely inhabited. Given previous (diesel-pump centered) irrigation development in the area as part of the Kobo-Girana Valley Development Programme (KGVDP)<sup>1</sup>, geohydrological data is available and groundwater reserves are estimated at about 2,548.74 mcm (Million Cubic Meters), static estimate (Tripleline, 2022). Similar to the Borena zone, total abstraction through project-induced well rehabilitation will not tap into reserve of the ground water aquifer system but only extract water from surface water recharge. Especially given shifting precipitation patterns and higher

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<sup>1</sup> For a historical overview and critical account see Gebreyes, Million; Müller-Mahn, Detlef (2019): Cultural Political Economy of Irrigation Management in Northeastern Ethiopia: The Case of the Kobo-Girana Valley Development Programme, in: *Water Alternatives*, 12, p. 836-852

evaporation gradients the recharge rate of sub-basins will however need continuous monitoring to ensure the sustainable recharge of the groundwater supply.

To this end, the project develops a new partnership between federal, regional and community stakeholders by pioneering Solar Water Pump (SWP) provision through the engagement of Water User Associations (WUAs), cooperatives and small businesses in establishing and utilizing solar water pumping for drinking water and irrigation. Agricultural cooperatives and water user associations offer existing social organization established at the local level (kebele/woreda<sup>2</sup>), but typically without existing renewable energy/irrigation expertise. The project pioneers financing and implementation arrangements that are self-sustainable and replicable, thereby accelerating the GoE's objective for universal access to safe water as well as increasing agricultural productivity.

The objective of the project is to strengthen rural climate resilience by enabling the sustainable extraction of ground water in deep aquifers with solar water pumping (SWP) for agricultural production and drinking. To this end, the specific project objectives are to enable the sustainable use of deep boreholes for irrigation and drinking water and increase the adaptive capacity of the communities in these localities. The boreholes that are to be used for the project have already been drilled but were originally designed for use with diesel generators, which failed due to a lack of finance.

To ensure the full participation of the stakeholders concerned, several stakeholder consultations were facilitated during the design process of the project with national and district levels stakeholders. In this context, the project design consulted with a range of stakeholders and ensured that their views were considered.

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<sup>2</sup> A woreda is a local administrative level, which is the equivalent of a local district; a kebele is the lowest administrative unit (sub-district). Each woreda has an average population of 100,000. A kebele has an average population of 5,000.

## The Stakeholder Engagement Process

At the onset of the project formulation, key stakeholders were identified in a consultative manner with Federal and Regional counterparts. The stakeholders identified included government agencies, civil society and non-government organizations, academic institutions, research centres and the private sector. Table 1 elucidates the key stakeholders identified and the role they play.

**Table 1:** Key stakeholders identified through a stakeholder mapping and assessment process

Stakeholder	Role	Impact
<b>Federal Government Organs</b>		
<b>Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands</b>	To engage subject matter specialists in the project design and implementation	Poor design of the project, challenges in the project implementation
<b>Ministry of Water and Energy</b>	To engage subject matter specialists in the project design and implementation	Poor design of the project, challenges in the project implementation
<b>Regional state stakeholders</b>		
Bureaus of <b>Irrigation and Lowlands</b> in Oromia and Amhara	Need to make sure that regional priorities are part of the design and implementation is coordinated and delivery is efficient and effective	Project design and implementation will not be effective without the full engagement of line bureaus as they are mandated
Bureaus of <b>water and energy</b> in Oromia and Amhara	Need to make sure that regional priorities are part of the design and implementation is coordinated and delivery is efficient and effective	Project design and implementation will not be effective without the full engagement of line bureaus as they are mandated.
<b>Local level Stakeholders</b>		
Woreda administrator's office	Ensure delivery of social, economic and environmental goals of the district.	Poor coordination, delayed project progress, community not mobilized,
Farmers training centers	Mandated to provide farmers training and are also target for capacity building.	Farmers training and field implementation jeopardized

Stakeholder	Role	Impact
Religious organization	Engagement in community affairs, capacity building	Community mobilization and resistance to change
Other institutions such as school and health centers etc.	Engagement in the community affairs, capacity building	Exclusion generates mistrust and misunderstanding
Social groups (including community and vulnerable groups) representatives	Equal participation in project design and implementation, equal benefit sharing from the project outputs.	Project ineffective and unsustainable
Private sector	Technology and input supply opportunity, reliable market and capacity building	Poor participation leading to ineffectiveness,
	Reliable supply of agricultural produces, access to fiancé and capacity building	Poor participation of private sector in the agricultural value chain
Civil society organisations/NGOs	Voice community concern; engage in the project design and implementation, involve in ESS	Counterproductive communication, opportunity for synergy and co-financing
Academic and research organization	Engage in training, capacity development, technology and good practice generation,	Project not capturing opportunities and partnership

Some of these key stakeholders identified were consulted during the initial design stage of the project. To this end this consultation on the project design, 22-25 January 2021, in Adama (Ethiopia): This was a co-development event on the concept note/proposal development with experts and relevant stakeholders, including the Oromia and Amhara regions, where respectively the Borena (Galchet-Sarite) and Kobo-Girana localities are situated. On 13-14 April 2021, in Bishoftu (Ethiopia), this initial co-development exercise was further validate by the same participants.

Moreover, on 24 May 2021, in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) an event organized to discuss with the private sector its potential engagement and access to GCF resources. As part of this process the project proposal on *Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia* was also presented as a potential area for private sector engagement.

As relevant, additional capacity building trainings on a number of relevant areas were also provided to key stakeholders during these events.

After these events, there was a longer proposal development process (between May 2021 and April 2022), during which the proposal development team continued to draw up on the expertise of several stakeholders from the project localities. Following this proposal development period, the main consultation event was organised in Adama (Ethiopia) on 6 and 7 April 2022. This event validated the overall project proposal and more specifically the Project's Environment and Social Management Plan and the Gender Assessment. This consultative event was attended by over 50 participants representing government, civil society, community representatives (including representatives of farmer and pastoral groups in Kobo-Girana and Borena, respectively), private sector, consultants and advisors undertaking work in these localities.

### **Engaging stakeholders on proposal co-development and consultation**

The initial stakeholder engagement for the co-development of the concept and proposal took place in Adama between 22-25 January 2021. The event was attended by around 35 participants, of which more than half were representatives from the Oromia and Amhara regions, where respectively the Borena (Galchet-Sarite) and Kobo-Girana localities are situated (the list of participants is included).

In **Table 2** as the main elements that needed to be included in the proposal are highlighted.

<b><i>Area of concern</i></b>	<b><i>Where is it a concern? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both</i></b>	<b><i>What aspect should be considered and/or addressed?</i></b>
<b>Subsistence agriculture and poverty</b> is becoming magnified in event of climate extremes, and disasters that are slow and fast onset.	Mainly in Borena	low levels of technology, limited farm inputs, low access to finance, limited extension services, inadequate transport networks and low market information.
<b>Absence of early warning system</b> and therefore farmers are less prepared for climate shocks and do not optimize agricultural operation using real-time weather information, which could have boosted productive and reduced lose.	Both in Borena (Galchet-Sarite) or Kobo-Girana Valley	Inadequate weather observation system and absence of climate information service,
<b>Food insecurity:</b> most household do not meet their food need, prevalence of high malnutrition	Both in Borena (Galchet-Sarite) or Kobo-Girana Valley	Limited livelihood Livelihood sensitive to climate shocks- (both slow and fast onset hazards)

<b>Area of concern</b>	<b>Where is it a concern? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both</b>	<b>What aspect should be considered and/or addressed?</b>
<b>Animal health:</b> poor animal health, and high death rate of animals leading to precarious community livelihood	Mainly in Borena	Shortage of animal nutrition, fodder and pasture degradation, poor veterinary service, overstocking, genetic limitation in meat, milk and egg production and poor management of hydro-meteorological hazards; Animal concentration in limited grazing and water points – favorable for diseases transmission
<b>Crop production:</b> limited crop productivity and frequent crop failure	Both in Borena (Galchet-Sarite) or Kobo-Girana Valley	Dependency on rain and flood retreat agriculture, low level of improved technology and practice penetration, Poor management of hydro-meteorological hazards
<b>Animal production:</b> low and poor productivity of livestock and death, sometime total loose due to drought and food-exposing the famers to climate risk	Mainly in Borena	Shortage of animal nutrition, fodder and pasture degradation, poor veterinary service, overstocking, genetic limitation in meat, milk and egg production, poor management of hydro-meteorological hazards; poor market infrastructure
<b>Financial exclusions:</b> culture of saving is not developed and have limited access to financial services such as banks, insurance and credit	Both in Borena (Galchet-Sarite) and Kobo-Girana Valley	Low level of financials inclusion and financial literacy, limited access to financial services
<b>Losses of Social capital:</b> climate induced shock undermine the social capital by escalating social problem and creating depends on aid and exhausting community capacity and solidarity	Both in Borena (Galchet-Sarite) and Kobo-Girana Valley	Community institutions weakens; Conflict escalates; Traditional coping mechanism exhausts due to high intensity climate shocks such as prolonged drought, flooding and erratic rain
<b>Increasing Water stress:</b> decreasing water availability due to drought and low dry weather flow and poor management of available water resource	Both in Borena and Kobo-Girana.	Poor watershed management, poor rain water management practices, poor water use efficiency and low water technology penetration

<b>Area of concern</b>	<b>Where is it a concern? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both</b>	<b>What aspect should be considered and/or addressed?</b>
Declining Forest, wood resource and biodiversity further undermine resource base resilience of community	Mainly in Kobo-Girana	Drought and desertification, over extraction of forest and wood resources, improper land use practice
<b>Enabling environment:</b> there is no incentive mechanism for proper, efficient and sustainable resource use and management	Both in Borena and Kobo-Girana.	Policy implementation gap, capacity of local institutions to provide services, not function market system and poor technology access and penetration, access to financial service
<b>Weak institutional support</b> to communities to deal with shocks, early recovery and sustain livelihood	Nationally including in Borena and Kobo-Girana.	poor capacity manifested in skill and knowledge gaps, lack of systems and facilities
<b>Sector centred planning and implementation</b> of development intervention not enabling effective response to climate change shock	Nationally including in Borena and Kobo-Girana.	Lack of planning model the integrate development intervention at landscape level where jurisdiction, ecosystem process, and community and other actors interact for effective development interventions

### **The main stakeholder consultation event**

On 6 and 7 April 2022, a consultation workshop was carried out in 6 and 7 April 2022, in Adama, Ethiopia, to consult on and validate the overall project proposal “Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia” and more specifically the Environment and social management plan for this project. The consultative meeting was mostly conducted in Amharic, which is the national language in Ethiopia. All discussions points were also recorded in the Amharic. Hence this is the summary translation of the Amharic consultation report.

The workshop was attended by over 50 participants representing government, civil society, community representatives (including representatives of farmer and pastoral groups in Kobo-Girana and Borena, respectively), private sector, consultants and advisors undertaking work in these localities. A full list of participants is found enclosed.

## Presentation

The workshop started with a series of presentations in the morning of 6 April, to give context of the work undertaken and included a presentation of:

- The agenda, workshop objectives and welcoming remarks by Zerihun Gettu (representing the Ministry of Finance, which is the GCF accredited entity) and Kassahun Wakoya (representing the NDA, which is the Environmental Protection Agency),
- An overview of the project proposal by Stephan. Hoch and Philipp Cenkowsky representing the consulting team that is involved in the development of this project proposal,
- The feasibility study that was prepared for the project by Tesfaye Hailu representing the consulting team, and
- The Environment and Social Management Plan that was prepared for the project by Robi Redda representing the consulting team.

Similarly, in the morning of 7 April additional presentation were also made and included a presentation of:

- The Gender Actions Plan of the project by Arsema Andargatchew representing the consulting team, and
- The governance arrangement for the implementation of the project by Dr. Mulugeta Mengist Ayalew representing the consulting team.

## Discussion

In **Table 3** the main ESS and gender issues that were addressed during this consultation event are highlighted.

**Table 3:** Main ESS issues raised during the consultation

Area of concern	Where is the concern from? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both	Description of concern
Displacement and resettlement	Both	Would the project acquire land from farmers/community beyond the communal land (land that is shared by

Area of concern	Where is the concern from? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both	Description of concern
		communities for undertaking development activities)
Access to clean water, and water quality	Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities access to clean water should be given due attention, as there is very limited access in both areas at the present</li> <li>- Some groundwater wells in Borena have high heavy metal and fluoride content so availing drinking water to the community is important.</li> <li>- Due attention should be given to groundwater well quality during the project development.</li> </ul>
Participation in the project and access to benefit sharing	Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who will participate in the project?</li> <li>- It is important to understand the area extent of the project and the households that will participate in the project.</li> <li>- In Borena the needs of pastoral communities should be considered due to their periodic mobility.</li> <li>- To the extent possible the project should also look at schemes that provide wider direct and indirect benefits to communities and create a scheme for access to benefits sharing</li> </ul>
Health and socio-economic	Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With such water access projects, considerable attention should be given to control and prevent the spread of diseases like malaria.</li> </ul>

Area of concern	Where is the concern from? Borena, Kobo-Girana or both	Description of concern
pressure due to development		- Comprehensive action should also be taken to prevent and control the prevailing communicable diseases.

The consultation event allocated sufficient time for discussions. Participants raised a number of observations and concerns raised their main concerns including:

- The need to ensure that there is little to minimal displacement and relocation of people because of the project, particularly given that most of the physical infrastructure required for the project is already constructed
- The need to allocate sufficient resource to alleviate the socio-economic and health impacts that may result from the project, considering that these aspects can be neglected, as they are perceived to be indirect impacts
- The need to build capacity locally to ensure that the ESMP is given due consideration and is implemented on the ground.

Finally, the participants highlighted potential additional impacts that can result due to the project, given the realities on the ground. Moreover, a few impacts identified were validated to be of less significance (e.g. high heavy metal and salt content in groundwater wells in Kobo Girana as there were no wells with such characteristics in the area).

### Way forward

Zerihun Getu of the Ministry of Finance closed the meeting on 7 April 2022. In his closing remarks, Mr. Getu highlighted that all inputs provided in the context of the different components of the project proposal will be further reiteration of these documents. To this end, the current version of the ESMP comprehensively addresses all comments that were provided during this consultation workshop.

Overall, the consultation was concluded with positive feedback from the participants to go ahead with the project, considering that the environmental and social risks including those pertaining to resettlement and reduced access to land were mitigated and/or well addressed.

Moreover, participants highlighted the need to have continued and recurrent stakeholders' engagement during implementation.



## Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan

### Context

During the main stakeholder engagement process on 6-7 April 2022, participants highlighted the need for continued recurrent stakeholder engagement was critical to inputs to the design, preparation, implementation and operation of the project, as context-specific knowledge and connections will be key to understanding the dynamics and ensuring the success. Despite, the success of the main stakeholder event in ensuring the participation of key stakeholders, including government entities at the local, regional and national level, academia, civil society organizations, and community representatives, there was still an underlined need to further strengthen and continue this engagement. This is particularly true in terms of further engaging community representatives, MSMEs, youth and women

groups, and other actors that will be engaged in the project at the local level.

### **Proposed stakeholder engagements**

Across the program development, implementation, and monitoring, stakeholders are important in providing insight into the project design, preparation, implementation and operation of the project. They are also important in providing insight into environmental, social, and governance risks both to the program and the communities during the life span of the project. To this end, the project is in the process of identifying a broader representative group at the community level to be coordinated by the accredited entity, to ensure that there is proactive engagement and continued buy-in of the project. Through this process, the project aims to provide update on its activities to a diverse group of stakeholders on a regular basis. The project team will share program activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts with these groups. It will also share outcomes of stakeholder engagement activity with select groups including GCF.

Within the country the project aims to influence various stakeholders, policy makers, and private sector actors. To this end, the project will continue to engage relevant government entities/regulatory bodies to ensure buy-in and feedback on the project and to ensure compliance with policy frameworks.

### **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

In **Table 4** and **Table 5** the proposed engagement plan is described.

**Table 4:** Categories of stakeholder bodies and stakeholder engagement activities

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Level of interest and focus</b>	<b>Stakeholder engagement activities</b>
Federal level Steering and advisory group:  Government, private sector, NGO and academia	Annual	Interest and focus on national level actors and on governance aspects of the project, its overall implementation and its potential for replication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the effectiveness of the governance structure for project implementation</li> <li>- High level discussion on opportunities and challenges</li> <li>- Identification of gaps and overlap to coordinate other engagements with the project.</li> <li>- Soliciting inputs and feedback</li> </ul>
Regional level implementation support group:	Bi-annual	- Interest and focus on regional/ provincial level	- More specific discussions on opportunities and challenges

Category	Frequency	Level of interest and focus	Stakeholder engagement activities
Government, MSMEs, NGOs, academic institutions		<p>actors and on the overall implementation of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is one that is established per region.</li> <li>- One implementation group per region will be established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More specific identification of gaps and overlap to coordinate other engagements with the project.</li> <li>- Soliciting inputs and feedback</li> <li>- Participating in local level M&amp;E missions.</li> </ul>
<p>Local level:</p> <p>Woreda Steering and Implementation Support Group:</p> <p>Relevant sector government offices, and other actors as needed.</p>	Quarterly	<p>Interest and focus on practical aspects including gender, social, and environmental risks, challenges and opportunities. Updates on potential conflict (if any).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly discussions which are specific on implementation status of the project.</li> <li>- Discussions on specific challenges and opportunities.</li> <li>- Direct engagement with community representatives.</li> <li>- Farmers and pastoral communities' engagement day.</li> <li>- Budget transparency and posting budget annually</li> </ul>
<p>Local Level:</p> <p>Community Representative Group, including community representatives, and vulnerable groups representatives</p>	Quarterly	<p>Liaising with the woreda steering group, the Interest and focus is on practical aspects, including joint monitoring, gender, social, and environmental risks, challenges and opportunities. Updates on potential conflict (if any). participatory community monitoring meeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly discussions which are specific on implementation status of the project.</li> <li>- Discussions on specific challenges and opportunities.</li> <li>- Direct engagement with community representatives.</li> <li>- Farmers and pastoral communities' engagement day.</li> </ul>

**Table 5:** Engagement periods of the different stakeholder bodies

Engagement Body	Timeline																			
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Federal level Steering and advisory group:																				
2. Regional level implementation support group (Amhara)																				
3. Regional level implementation support group (Oromia)																				
4. Woreda steering and implementation support Group																				
5. Community Representatives group																				

## Appendix 1: Participants: Stakeholder engagement event (22-25 January 2021)

	Name	Role	Region
1	DAWIT YOSEF	Water expert	Amhara
2	HUSSEN ABDELLA	Water expert	Oromia
3	ASNAKEW YEHULATEKA	Finance expert	Amhara
4	BESINET AMARE	Finance/ management expert	Amhara
5	DASNET AMARE	Finance expert	Oromia
6	ABRAHAM SINTAYEHU	Irrigation expert	Amhara
7	SNUREDIN HASSEN	Water Expert	Oromia
8	KASSAHUN H/GEBRIEL	Irrigation expert	Amhara
9	ADIL AHMED	Irrigation expert	Oromia
10	TILAHUN ADANE	Irrigation expert	Amhara
11	ETHIOPIA KASSAYE	Climate change expert	National government
12	SAMUEL TEKA	-	-
13	RESHID MUSTEFA	Irrigation expert	Oromia
14	ABEBE BEDANE	Finance expert	Oromia
15	TADELE MOLLA	Finance expert	Amhara
16	SENAYIT GABISA	Finance expert	Oromia
17	DAWIT MEKONNEN	Irrigation expert	Amhara
18	DEMELASH GELETA	Finance/management expert	Oromia
19	ABAS MOHAMMED	Climate change expert	National government
20	MENSUR DESSIE	Climate change expert	-
21	MOHAMMED ANDOSHE	Climate change expert	-
22	WUBSHET MENGISTU	Climate change expert	-
23	MASRESHA YIFRU	Climate change expert	-
24	ADDISU NEGASH	Climate change expert	-
25	ASEFA CHIMDI	Climate change expert	-
26	SAMSON EMIRU	Climate change expert	-
27	RUKIA SEID	Desk head	-
28	SORI CHALCHISA	Expert	-
29	TIGIST YEHEYIS	Director	-
30	WESENYELES GETU	Director	-
31	YEHENEW ABEBE	officer	-
32	YETNAYET AMBACHEW	Expert	-
33	HABTAMU LIJALEM	Expert	-
34	HANA BASAZINEW	Expert	-
35	HAREGEWOIN BELAY	Expert3	-

## Appendix 2: Participants: Main stakeholder consultation event (6-7 April 2022)

	Name	Role or institutions
1	Workneh Gashie	Ministry of Water and Energy
2	Samson Emeru	Ministry of Agriculture
3	Addisu Negash	Ministry of Agriculture
4	Teshale Bekasa	Oromia Water and Energy
5	Abebe Tamiru	Oromia Water and Energy
6	Tesfaye Lulie	Ministry of Water and Energy
7	Tefera Demesa	Ministry of Water and Energy
8	Fekadu Shentema	Ministry of Water and Energy
9	Leta Abate	Engineering Corporation Oromia
10	Kedir Hussein Seid	South Wollo Agriculture Dessie
11	Kapital Jemal	South Wollo Agriculture Kemissie
12	Solomon Alemu	Ministry of Agriculture
13	Temesgen Abera	National Meteorology Agency
14	Abay Husen	Oromia Water and Energy
15	Semere Gebre-Wahid	Amhara
16	Sisay Abbibaa	Oromia
17	Sedlework Mulat	Amhara Bureau of Finance
18	Solomon Ali	Ministry of Water and Energy
19	Anga Sebani	WASH Ethiopia Movement
20	Estifanos Getachew	OIPDB
21	Makeda Wolde Hiwot	Disaster Risk
22	Habtamu Denboba	EPA
23	Nega Ashagrie	EPA
24	Jarso Qanchow	Borena Zone
25	Nibretu Molla	Amhara Finance
26	Teferi Daba	Oromia
27	Zebidar Alemneh	MOWE
28	Desalegn Tebratu	EPA
29	Kasahun Wakoya	EPA
30	Asaminew Teshome	EMI
31	Senayt Zinabu	Amhara
32	Bihonegn Semaw	Amhara

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Role or institutions</b>
33	Gebremedhin Shumiye	MOWE
34	Moges Getahun	Kobo representative
35	Zenebe Worku	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
36	Tsegaye Alemu	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
37	Andualem Bekele	Finance Bureau
38	Zewdu Dadi	Finance Bureau
39	Addisu Bula	Amhara
40	Ahmed Gallo Ablew	Amhara
41	Barok Kifle Meshesha	MOWE
42	AsnakewYehuala	Finance Bureau Amhara
43	Galma Denge	Borena Yabello community representative
44	Banteamlak Wondimnew	Amhara
45	Mihretu Mohammed	Borena Zone
46	Molla Melesse	Amhara
47	Moges Sisay	Amhara
48	Demelash Geleta	Oromia
49	Daniel Reta	Borena
50	Misganaw Eyassu	MOF
51	Aschalew Befekadu	MOF
52	Genet Aynalem	MoF
53	Etenesh Gera	MOF
54	Mulugeta Meressa	MOF
55	Meron Admasu	MOF