Report on
URAdapt Addis Ababa Platform Inception Meeting
Monday, April 12, 2010
Beshale Hotel, Addis Ababa

1. Background

The platform workshop meeting was organized on 12th of April, 2010 in Beshale Hotel. This section highlights the main activities which was undertaken to organize the meeting. Four meetings were held by the Addis Ababa project team to identify the key stakeholders and discuss the way foreword during and after the inception workshop. In the early meetings of the platform workshop concept tone with clear objectives, tasks and budget breakdown was prepared and sent to the team leader. The next step was to discuss on how to select the platform members. The team agreed to adopt the criteria used to select key stakeholders by the Accra project team. In adopting the Accra project criteria, one of the main issues considered was the organizational structure or governance of water resources management in the project area. Accordingly, the following criteria have been considered.As shown in Table 1, The numbers in the last column indicate the category of the stakeholder identified based on the above seven criteria.

1. Rural/urban links (to account for the continuity between rural and urban locales in water resources management)
2. Climate change anchor, adaptation, risk mitigation (to account for the climate change angle in the project)
3. Social inclusion (to account for socio-economic factors that may compound vulnerability to climate change; convey voices of women, urban slum dwellers, communities living in flood-prone areas)
4. Local governance (to account for water resources management at the level of urban and rural local authorities)
5. Water resources management (to account for water resources management as a whole)
6. Urban water and wastewater (to account for urban water and wastewater management)
7. Health sector (to account for any health-related issues that may arise during the course of the project)

Accordingly, the following list of potential stakeholders (Table 1) were identified and communicated early on to explain the objective of the project and the workshop. Finally, invitation was prepared sent by the regional IWMI office at Addis Ababa for the inception workshop. At this juncture, the AAU team would like to give our highest regard to the Regional IMWI office in Addis for assisting in facilitating the distribution of letters to the invitee and subsequent follow up.The final list of attendee (participants) is proved in Appendix B.

Table1: Potential stakeholders identified based on the above seven criteria.

	Name of Organization	Type of organization	Stakeholder Category
1	National Meteorological Agency	Government	2, 5
2	Climate and Health Working Group/anti-malaria association	Local-NGO	3, 7
3	Ethiopian Environmental-Non Environmental Organization	Local-NGO	2, 3
4	Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute	Local-NGO	2, 5
5	Environmental Protection Authority	Government	2, 5, 6
6	Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Authority	Government	2, 5, 6
7	Oromiya Environmental Protection Authority	Government	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
8	Consortium For Integration of Population Health and Environment	NGO	2, 3
9	Forum for Environment	Local-NGO	2
10	Oxfam America	International NGO	2, 3
11	Ministry of Water Resources	Government	2, 5
12	Civil Society Network for Climate Change in Ethiopia	Local-NGO	2, 3
13	Christian Relief and Development Association	NGO	2, 3
14	Ethiopian Orthodox Church-Development and inter church Aid Commission	Local-NGO	2, 3
15	Ministry of Rural and Agricultural Development	Government	2, 5
16	Norwegian Embassy	Embassy	2, 3
17	Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority	Government	1, 2, 5, 6
18	Oromiya Water Resource Development Bureau	Government	1, 2,4, 5, 6
19	Addis Ababa Heath Bureau	Government	2, 6, 7
20	Oromiya Health Bureau	Government	2, 6, 7
21	Addis Ababa Agriculture Office	Government	1, 2
22	Addis Ababa Administration	Government	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
23	Addis Ababa Women Affair office	Government	2, 3
24	Addis Ababa Urban and Works office	Government	1, 2
25	Oromiya Women Affair office	Government	2, 3
26	Addis Ababa Beautification and Clean office	Government	2, 6
27	Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia	Program under Ethiopian Development Research Institute	2

2. Objective of the Inception Workshop

The aims of the inception meeting were to:

- introduce the project to stakeholders;
- provide background information on the possible impacts of climate change on urban water resources;
- present the proposed modeling framework that URAdapt will use to explore these impacts and;
- to introduce water supply and sanitation situation of Addis Ababa.

In addition, the meeting provided an opportunity for the platform to discuss on three major issues including the following.

1. Existing situation: what are the existing projects, platforms, key plans related to climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation?
2. Research: what should be the sustainable interaction between research institutions and Addis Ababa University?
3. Policy gap/implication: what are the policy gaps?

Besides, the platform also resulted in identifying the core and large groups as well as duration of time when these platforms meet to discuss the progress of the project.

The agenda and the list of participants are provided at the end of the report. A total of 29 participants attended the inception workshop.

3. Opening session

The inception workshop was first introduced by Dr Yilma, Head of the Civil engineering department of the Addis Ababa University. Dr Yilma briefly discussed the schedule of the inception schedule, and invited Dr Seleshi to make introduction and welcoming remark. Dr. Seleshi, Head of East Africa and Nile Basin of the IWMI made an elaborate introduction of the research activities and main themes of IWMI located in the different regional branch offices. He also explained in which themes the current project belongs to. It belongs to Theme 1 and theme 3 of IWMI project areas. Dr Seleshi ended his welcoming remark by inviting the guest of honor to make an opening speech. Ato Haile Fisseha, Deputy Manager of the Addis Ababa Municipality was the guest of honor of the inception workshop. He made a short opening speech, in which he promised to collaborate with the project in its future work and to facilitate mainstreaming of the outcome of the project. He ended his speech by declaring that the inception workshop is officially open.

After the opening speech by the guest of honor, the chair requested each participants to introduce him/her self and his institutions from where he/she came from. Accordingly, each participant introduced his/her name, his affiliation and his position in his/her own institute (the names of the participants and institutions is attached in annex). After this, the inception workshop was started according to the schedule (the inception workshop schedule is attached as Appendix A).

4. Presentation and Discussions

The first presentation was made by Dr Liqa. The title of her presentation was **"Managing water at the urban-rural interface: The key to climate change resilient cities**", in which she presented the project context in relation to urbanization in Africa and its associated problems in access to water to urban population and vulnerable groups, which can also be exacerbated by climate change impact.

She also explained the project principle, the rationale for stakeholder inclusion as well as the objective of the project. Her presentation was started by explaining the rapid population increase of Africa urban centers, which in turn would have an impact in increasing the demand for water. She stressed this impact need to be addressed, which, otherwise, would lead to adverse health, livelihood and other impacts particularly on vulnerable communities.

Next she explained in detail, the existing institutional and structural constraints of water administration in Africa which may exasperate urban vulnerable groups to climate change in many parts of Africa. In describing the project concept, she highlighted the outstanding nature of the URAdapt research methodology. The empirical research is (scientific analysis and interpretation) will be guided by input from the URAdapt platform (Stakeholders). This research methodlogy will facilitate mainstreaming of the outputs of the project and easy outcome monitoring.

The other fundamental principles of this project, as explained by Dr. Liqa, is analysis of the urban-rural interaction under changed condition, inclusion of social groups such as gender and vulnerable groups, knowledge generation and sharing, capacity building as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation of the project progress. She also stressed that URAdapt builds on the notion of 'integrated urban water resources management' (IUWM), which calls for drawing upon cross-disciplinary expertise, and the interconnections between upstream and downstream areas ('urban-rural interface') and multiple water use sectors ('nexus thinking). The presentation is annexed with this report.

After Dr Liqa's presentation the chair open the floor for discussion. The first question was raised by Dr Mulugeta Fesseha from Addis Ababa University. He raised the following two questions:

a. The presentation on the general context of the project deals more or less on integrated approach on water supply, sanitation and urban growth and covers only the interface. Therefore, the title need to be modified to address the actual agenda/problem to be addressed
b. For the project to be comprehensive it needs to start quantifying all the necessary variable under
    - Water supply and sanitation in urban area
    - Urban growth
    - Variables under climate change

- Buffer zone issues related to urban interfacing

The second person to raise question was Mr Haile, Deputy head of the municipality. His question was "If you think climate change will affect water resource potential of cities, I would like to know as to how you are planning to address the issues you raised in your presentation".

After Dr Liqa responded to the questions raised by the two participants, coffee was served to the participants.

After coffee break

After coffee break, the session was chaired by Dr Solomon Seyoum, who invited Dr Semu and Dr Liqa to present their presentations.

The main presentation content of Dr. Semu is on the science of climate change and associated impacts. He tried to answer some pertinent questions regarding what climate change mean, what is climate variability, how do we generate climate change scenarios and associated impacts of climate change. He also showed the three tier integrated modeling approach for assessing impact of climate change in urban cities. Finally he deliberated on the status of climate change studies in Ethiopia. He emphasized most studies provide conflicting studies on the direction of climate change inmacts in Ethiopia and conclded the mitigation and adaptation tasks should reflect on this uncertainities and proposed flexible adaptation mechanisms are the way out. For instance water storage facilities can serve to reduce the impacts of drought and floods.

The core idea presented by Liqua was on the modeling approach to be used for integrated urban domestic and waste water management of both cities (Addis Ababa and Accra). She elaborated the VASIM model setup and concluded the flexibility and the vast capabilities of the model.

After the two presentations, the chair person opens the floor for discussion. The following questions were raised by the participants.

The first question was raised by Ato Gebru Jembere, from Climate Change Forum-Ethiopia. His questions were both to Dr Semu and Dr Liqa. Questions to Dr Semu were summarized as follow:

- Within the change there are extremes. Have you considered it in your project as it is important for planning.
- With regard to GCM's, the have high uncertainty especially over tropical regions of Africa. What if you consider the constituents of the models as they are better projected; do verify using different ground data

His question to Dr Liqa was that whether Dr Liqa is proposing to consider evapo-transpiration in her model during the analysis?

The second person to ask was At Yemanu Sehalu, from Addis Ababa Agricultural Office. His point was summarized as "it is demonstrated that the climate change of Addis Ababa and its surroundings is going to be treated through empirical research and lay knowledge in the future.

However, the climate change may be influenced by macro level changes. How do you integrate the global effect such as desertification?"

Another participant also raised the following issue: One of the causes of climate change is an increase in the emission of green house gases such as CO_2, NO_2 and the like. If we decrease the concentration of these gases and bring down to the level before the industrial period, can we get the previous state of the climate? Could we survive as we are adapted the change in climate?

After detail discussions have been made on these questions both by the presenters and the participants, two presentations were made each by Ato Geremew and Msc student on his M.Sc thesis proposal. The presentation of Ato Geremew was on Water Supply and Sanitations Situation of Addis Ababa City.

After the presentation, the chair summarized the two presentations, and open the floor to discussions. The discussions were mainly focused on Ato Geremew's presentations. The discussion is summarized as follow. Ato Haile, deputy manager, stated that water supply and distribution has been given due attention to improve the water supply and sanitation service in the city. He emphasized that previously the coverage was below 30%. Now we planned to achieve remarkable coverage by taking the shortage of water as serious problem. Currently the coverage is 73% and the plan is to reach to 85% using ground water for the next two years. So we need the problem to be addressed the problem of the pollution of the groundwater. Therefore, we have to be up dated on the information of the project as the city administration and the federal government is committed to change the current problem of the water supply and sanitation service.

The second person to give his Comments on Geremew's presentation was Ato Wondumu, Deputy head of Addis Ababa Water supply and sewerage Authority. His comment was focusing on that when considering the water supply coverage, we need to consider the commercial and physical leakage. We need to differentiate the commercial from the physical leakage. When we talk about the coverage this is deducted. We have supply and demand gap. When calculated the demand, we use 110 lit/capita/day. We study on the demand with different scenario, we can use this scenario for this such study, one has to consult the authority. There are some boreholes that are owned by private. Therefore such information should be obtained from the authority. Also mentioned that the possibility of water recycling. In our office under BPR, we consider as recycling. We dispose according to the WHO standards. Most of the safety tanks has problems. And people also . instead of recycling, we prefer to work on the infrastructures. We have three catchments: Kaliti central catchment, eastern catchment and the Akaki catchments.

Dr Yilma also pointed out that domestic wastes put in a certain tank cannot be danger for the ground water even if they leak to the ground water so one has to focus on the factory effluents, heavy metals etc, and he suggested that the research to be structured in this direction. He also raised the following two questions:

- As mentioned that AA will possibly grow to 12million in 2010, water demand is becoming huge. So please include in your modeling future water source like Sibilu Dams this is important to decision makers to plan conserve key watersheds from expanding urbanization and pollution.

- It is also mentioned that climate change impact to AA area might continue to be uncertain. However, temperature increase is known, less known about rainfall? The project added value to decision makers can be made by configuring well the VENISIM model (take more research here) and in the hydrologic model. This is a suggestion.

Dr Solomon also suggested that it would be advisable the study to consider the ground water-surface water interaction and basin transfer on the hydrology modeling/modeling framework. He also rose that since the term 'Empirical' in the WP2 is not inclusive, it would be good if it would be replaced by the term 'physical'.

Dr Mulugeta Fesseha raised that in this project it fully assumes that climate change is caused by anthropogenic means. It is OK to start with that but the project can be more powerful if it considers the fact that climate change was happening throughout geologic time. For example from what was presented: CH4, NO2, CO2, water vapor and CFC are caused anthropogenic. But time except CFC and NO2 all others can be caused naturally. Therefore it is recommended that you accommodate the issue in a comprehensive way (at least at literature level).

After detail and hot discussions on the topics of the morning sessions, the workshop was break for Lunch at 13:00.

After Lunch

Dr Semu started to explain the afternoon sessions to form a platform. Before forming a group for group discussion,
Ato Geremew delivered to two presentations under the following titles:

- Participatory Monitoring for Research-Strategic Action Platform (Re-SAP) in which the objective, activities and stakeholders included in the platform are summarized and a Participatory Monitoring tool – Outcome Mapping introduced.
- Re-SAP Group Discussions in which five leading questions (under each questions there are sub questions) on existing situation, stakeholders platform, institutional setup, research and policy gap are briefed to the participants. Ato Geremew explained the questions on which the group will discuss and come up with certain results to present to all participants. Accordingly, two groups are formed. The questions are distributed to the different groups. One hour was given to each group to discuss on the questions and come to present its results.

V. Group Presentation

A. Group 1 presentation:

The presentation was on three main issues including existing situations, stakeholder platforms and institutional set ups in relation to the URAdapt project. It is presented as follow.

1. **Existing situation (project-platform-key plans)**
    a. Project: flood forecasting project: institutions involved in this activities are Ministry of water resources (hydrology department); National Meteorology Agency (NMA); Addis Ababa University; ENTRO. They provide three days lead flood forecast.
    b. Re-thinking water storage for adaptation of climate change (cc) in SSA (Ethiopia: Abay Basin and Ghana: volta).
        - Arba Minch University; Ethiopian Economic Association-IWMI-Ethiopia (WRI and IWMI (Ghana)
        - Provide evaluation framework for storage continuum on cc
    c. Ethiopian Civil society network on climate change (ECSNCC) project working group (urban environment and water).
        - It is a 50 civil society organization network; EPA; Universities, Horn of Africa Regional Environment (HOREC);
        - Awareness raising; action oriented research; experience sharing and documentation;
    d. Adaptation project funded by the Netherlands, Action for development (AFD); Ministry of water resources, regional water beurox, local community. These projects focus on storage and harvesting of water. Mainstreaming cc on policy and implementation office;
    e. Former fuel-wood carriers association: protection of deforestation: institutions involved are women's and children Affairs. Capacity building and EPA. The project is funded by Sweden

2. **Stakeholder Platform**
    a. Additional institutions: these can be classified in to two groups. Core and large groups. The large group include ministry of education, Bureau of works and urban development. The core group platforms include ministry of water resources and urban agriculture department in Addis Ababa city administration.

    b. Roles and responsibilities of platforms:
        - Provide data and information
        - Uptake and implement research outputs (influence policy and strategy)
        - Follow-up project implementation
        - Disseminate research outputs to relevant bodies
        - Co-implement the research project particularly those platforms categorized under the 'core' group.

    c. Contribution and benefits of platforms
        - Contributions of platforms include provide human resources, knowledge and skill, and provide input to project such as data, baseline information, etc.

- The benefit the platforms get include better understanding of climate change impacts, integration of sectors, decision support tools for analyzing climate change impact and get some inputs for policy and strategy.

d. How often the platform meet? The group suggested that the core platforms should meet every three months and those under large plat forms should meet every six months.

3. Existing Institutional Setups

a. Institutional mechanisms to manage upstream/downstream and rural/urban issues include the following:
   - Oromiya Water Resource Bureau is a board member in the Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. The board meets biannually.
   - Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority supplies small towns and villages around Addis Ababa. This is an important aspect for the up-downstream interaction.
   - Proposal: establish basin/watershed management institution for Addis Ababa and its surrounding areas. The second proposal made by the group is that the water quality standards should be adhered. This could be done by EPA of Addis Ababa and Oromiya as well as the basin institution.

b. Potential Water use conflicts.
   The group also presented there may be a potential water use conflict between
   - Irrigation versus water supply and sanitation use
   - Urban/investment development versus water source protection zone
   - Industrial effluents versus up/downstream users
   - Community at water sources (upstream) versus the downstream users.

4. Discussion on Group one Presentation

- A point was raised by Dr Liqa on one of the core group platform, the urban agriculture. Her point was on its organizational setups. One of the group members who came from the Addis Ababa agriculture department explained her question. He said that previously the agriculture office has been operating under Bureau level. But recently it was reorganized in to department and is under the city Bureau of Trade and Industry development. The second point was on the rationale to suggest quarterly based meeting for the core group and biannually for the large group platforms. The group responded that it can be an incentive for the core group to work hard and able to deliver outcome for the team if they can meet very frequently. However, for the large group biannually is enough.

B. Group two presentation:

- three main questions were discussed by group two. These are:

1. Existing situation: what are the existing projects, platforms, key plans related to climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation?
2. Research: what should be the sustainable interaction between research institutions and Addis Ababa University?
3. Policy gap/implication: what are the policy gaps?

The detail presentations on each of the three main questions are presented as follow.

1. Existing situations

The group started to present with main institutions involving in climate change in Ethiopia.

a) EPA, Ministry of Water Resource, National Meteorological Agency, Oromiya Natural Resource Authority and Universities are main institutions working on climate change related projects. The Federal EPA is the main institution responsible for climate change projects related works.
b) Ministry of water Resource is currently undertaking a project on urban water supply and sanitation projects in different cities in Ethiopia. Cities in Ethiopia under the MoWR CC project are Addis Ababa, Jima, Mekele and Awasa.
c) The National Meteorological Agency is working on small scale research activities such as status of extreme events and effect of CC on 'Belg' rain (summer rain).
d) Oromiya Natural Research Authority has projects related to the URAdap prject.
e) In the Addis Ababa University, some of the departments such as civil engineering, college of development studies, geography, Environmental Science, Biology departments have cc related research activities. Other universities are also working on cc researches through their Msc program by involving Msc students to work on cc for the research.
f) Other organizations working on cc are Climate Forum, Forum for Environment and professional bodies.
g) There is also a development project on urban water supply and sanitation funded by the World Bank. The project focuses on improving access to water supply and sanitation services to Addis Ababa and other secondary cities in Ethiopia. the project also focuses on increasing water supply and capacity building in the sector. Development projects are also undertaking in rural areas of the country. The rural water supply project is funded by UNICEF. DFID also provide funds to improve infrastructure and capacity in water supply in both rural and urban areas.
h) Ministry of Water Resources is also undertaking a development project on 'Integrated Water Resource Management' in the rift valley. The group suggested to contact Basin Studies Directorate and Irrigation Development Directorate of the MoWR.

i) The school of Architecture also providing training on Integrated Urban Water Resource Management, and the group suggested to contact the school.

The group also suggested that it is essential to monitor the progress of the URAdapt project and also to discuss with Ministry of Health about the water quality issues as well as the Agriculture department of the Addis Ababa city.

2. Research

The second issues the group presented was on the sustainable interaction between research institute and Addis Ababa Municipality.

a) The group recommended that research works should be owned by the mandated bodies. Thus, research should be demand driven and there should be memorandum of understanding between the research body and the implementing agent. This will help to have a win-win interaction between the research body and the implementing agency.
b) The second main point the group presented was on the potential research questions to be addressed on urban-rural water management and cc issues in Addis Ababa and surrounding areas. According to the group, the research questions can be broadly categorized in to three. These are problems in water supply and sanitation, water management and climate change.

- Under the water supply and sanitation, one of the main problems is river water pollution. Rivers and streams flowing within the city is highly polluted, and need to be investigated.
- The research issue under the water management category is the need to conduct study on the Addis Ababa catchment areas to provide sustainable water supply service for the city. This may focus on how to protect the catchment areas of the city.
- Investigating climate impact on urban water supply is one of the potential research questions under the climate change category.
- In addition to these research issues, research on water quality of the city is also an issue that needs to be investigated.

c) The third main issues discussed by the group was on 'the urban hotspots with respect to access, wastewater management, flooding, water conflicts, and the likes that may be aggravated by climate change?'. The group identified that protection of catchment areas (specially on Legedadi dam, one of the water dams that supply water to the city), flooding, downstream conflicts, over pumping of wells as well as well-field interactions are the most important hotspots that may be aggravated due to climate change. Particular emphasis should be given for disadvantaged areas in access to water supply services such as low income areas as well as Akaki region that is affected by polluted water.

3. Policy Gap/implications

The third major issue presented by the group was the discussion the group member made on the existing policy gap in relation to water supply and sanitation and climate change. The group concluded that Ethiopia has good water management policy, and there is water management legislation. However, the policy is old and has big gap in addressing impact of climate change on water resource management including water supply and sanitation, irrigation etc. There is also policy implementation problem.

Therefore, the policy should be revised to mainstream the impact of climate change. Implementation of the policy should also be given due emphasis. In addition, policy makers should be aware of these policy gaps through this platform.

Finally, the groups suggested that the stakeholder meeting should be determined based on the level of achievement. However, there should be frequent communication through emails and the project should make access its outputs in its websites to the different stakeholders.

Following the presentation of group two, there was discussion from the participants of the workshop. One of the issues raised to the group was that whether or not the policy addresses institutional issues in relation to climate change impact. The group responded that the policy is old and does not address this issue. Therefore, it should be revised to address issues related to climate change impact on water resource management.

Dr Semu also raised a point that even though there is good water resource management policy that includes the different aspects of the water sector including irrigation, water supply and sanitation, hydropower, etc, there is no strong link between the federal ministry of water resources and the regional water bureau.

VI. Closing remark

Finally the closing remark was delivered by Dr. Liqa. She couldn't hide her enthusiasm about the disccusion and the dynamism of the group. She thanked all the platform members and the Addis Ababa team and closed the workshop. She finally invited the platform members to continue discussion unofficially in the cocktail dinner organized in the same Hotel.

Appendix A

1. Final Schedule

URAdapt platform inception workshop – Final agenda
Date: April 12, 2010
Venue: Beshale Hotel

Time	*Item*	*Speaker*	*Remarks*
8.30 – 9.00	Arrival and registration of participants		
9.00 – 9.15	Opening prayer & welcome	Dr Seleshi Bekele, Head, IWMI East Africa.	
9.15 – 9.30	Opening remarks	Mr. Haile Fesseha, Addis Ababa City Administration	
9.30 – 10.30	Presentation 1: URAdapt	Liqa Raschid-Sally	Project context, rationale and approach, Stakeholders
	Questions and discussions		
10.30 – 11.00	*Coffee & tea break*		
11.00 – 12.00	Presentation 2: What do we know about climate change (1) Status of Climate Change and Adaptation in Ethiopia (2) Linkage between Climate Change and Hydrology / Water Resource	Dr Semu	Utilizing hydrological data and modeling for planning climate resilient cities Downscaling CC terminology: Introduction to key climate change terms; explanation of how climate change science is conducted (downscaling, etc.); 'state-of-the-art' climate change knowledge
	Questions and discussion		Questions and discussion
12:00 – 12:15	Presentation 3 : Status of Addis WatSan	Geremew	Status of Water Supply and Wastewater of Addis Ababa / Introduction

12.30 – 13.00	Presentation 3: VENSIM	Liqa Raschid-Sally	Systems modeling and scenario analysis for science based city planning
	Questions and discussion		
13.00 – 14.00	*Lunch*		
14.00 – 15.30	Group discussion	Group and general discussion on the project and setting up stakeholder plate form	What will the project seek to achieve? How will progress be monitored?
15.30 – 16.00	*Coffee & tea break*		
16.00 – 17.00	Wrap-up	Group chairman/secretary	Planning next steps
17:00	Closing remark	Liqa Raschid-Sally	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.NO	NAME		ORGANIZATION
1	Abayneh Alemu (Ato)	MSc Student	Addis Ababa University, MSc student
2	Abinet Girma (W/t)	Program Coordinator	Cliamate and Health Working Group
3	Abiti Getaneh (Ato)	Director, Water Research & Dev.	Ministry of Water Resources - Department of research coordination
4	Alebel Bayrou (Dr.)	Researcher	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
5	Alemu Mekonnen (Dr.)	Coordinator	Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia
6	Ayenew Tessera (Ato)	Mr.	Association of Citizen Solidarity campaign Against famine in Ethiopia-CRDA (CS-CAFE0
7	Biruk Kebede (Ato)	Hydrologist (Expert)	Ministry of Water Resources - Department of research coordination
8	Daba Duguma (Ato)	WSFMP Owner	Oromiya Water Resource Bureau

9	Engida Mengistu (Ato)		Addis Ababa Women & Children Affair office
10	Fekadu Lebecha	Head Resource Management	Oromiya Water Resource Bureau
11	Gebru Jember (Ato)	Programme Officer	Climate Change Forum Ethiopia
12	Geremew Sahlu (Ato)	Lecturer/Researcher	Addis Ababa University
13	Getaneh Gebre (Ato)		Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Authority
14	Haile Fesseha	Deputy city Manager/	Addis Ababa City Administration
15	Kaleab Hailemichael (Ato)	Hydrologist	Ministry of Water Resources - Department of Hydrology OWCAB
16	Lensa Shiferaw	Expert	
17	Liqa Raschid Sally (Dr.)	Senior Researcher	IWMI - GHANA
18	Melese Lemma (Ato)		National Meteorological Agency
19	Mesikir Tesfaye (Ato)	Team Leader (Urban Environment)	Forum for Environment
20	Milha Desta W/t	Climate Change team leader (Acting)	Civil Society Network for Climate Change in Ethiopia
21	Mulugeta Fisseha (Dr.)	Director	College of Dev. Studies (AAU)
22	Seleshi Bekele (Dr.)	Head	IWMI - East Africa
23	Semu Moges (Dr.)	Assistance Professor	Addis Ababa University Department of Civil Engineering
24	Solomon Seyoum Demissie (Dr.)	Researcher	IWMI
25	Tamiru Gedefa (Ato)	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation P. Coordinator	Ministry of Water Resources - Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
26	Wondimu Tekle (Ato)	Deputy General Manager	Addis Ababa Water & Sewerage Authority
27	Yemane Sahlu (Ato)	officer	Urban Agriculture Extension Service Core Process
28	Yilma Seleshi (Dr.)	Head	Addis Ababa University, FoT, Department of Civil Engineering
29	Yohannes Zerihun (Ato)	Ecohydrologist	Ministry of Water Resources - Department of research coordination