AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE
HEALTH BUREAU

Aligning for Action: Sustainable Development through Safe Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Whole System in the Room (WSR) Multi-stakeholder Meeting Technical Report

Eva Hotel, Debre Berhan, Ethiopia
24-26 October 2006

Hosted by the Amhara Regional Health Bureau

Sponsored by
Water and Sanitation Program/World Bank &
USAID/Hygiene Improvement Project

WSR Multi-stakeholder Meeting

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Debre Berhan, Ethiopia October 24-26, 2006

Technical Report:
This technical report is a document of a Whole System in the Room (WSR) Meeting entitled, ***Aligning for Action: Sustainable Development through Safe Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene.***

The meeting was held October 24-26, 2006 at the Eva Hotel, Debre Berhan, Ethiopia.

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This technical report was prepared jointly by the planning team.

A special thanks to Kebede Faris, Fekerte Getachew, and Lakech Tsegaye, without whose diligent hard work on all the logistics, the WSR Meeting could not have taken place!

Executive Summary

Since December 2004, the Ministry of Health, Government of Ethiopia has been actively engaged in addressing the issues of hygiene, sanitation and water by officially endorsing a National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, Key Principles for achieving 100% coverage, a National Hygiene and On-site Sanitation Protocol, and a national tri-partied Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on hygiene and sanitation between the three key Ministries of Health, Education and Water Resources.

In order to realize the goals of this new policy environment, the Amhara Region has committed to participate in an at-scale program of "Learning by Doing", which is being supported by the Water and Sanitation Program - Africa (WSP-AF) of the World Bank, and the USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (USAID/HIP).

To this end, a Whole System in the Room (WSR) Multi-stakeholder Meeting was held in Debre Berhan, Ethiopia on October 24-26, 2006. A total of 102 participants came together from all areas of Amhara Region and twenty different stakeholder groups to participate and work together to address the issues of sanitation, hygiene, and water by developing a common action agenda.

Following are the six most important common ground issues and priority action items, followed by the three additional action areas, selected by the participants, which are necessary to address the situation of hygiene, sanitation and water in Amhara Region.

1. **Decentralization of Planning to Community Level**
   - Harmonization of approaches /guidelines/ formats for planning and implementation of WASH activities at community and regional level
   - Zonal/Woreda level meetings to ensure H&S integration on Woreda WASH plans (priority World Bank, AfDB Woredas)
   - Meeting task force to become a Multi-stakeholder steering committee (MSSC)
   - Support the development of a functional Regional coordination unit in the Region (refer to WASH MoU)
   - MSSC to review and guide community level and regional M&E – link with national and global M&E (indicators)
2. **Increased Political Commitment**
   - Briefing to Regional Cabinet and president's office on outcomes of WSR
   - Review of experience in mobilizing political leaders to achieve WASH targets (signed Woreda targets)
   - Introduce friendly competition among Woredas on WASH performance
   - Regional/zonal advocacy and information workshops (e.g. immediate priority to World Bank, AfDB Woredas)
3. **Increased Resources and Budget for WASH**
   - Identify fundable WASH problems
   - Resource mapping (identify who, where)
   - Stakeholder contributions (donors, NGOs, govt., etc.) to WASH set in plans and reported

4. **Increased Media Promotion for WASH *(within a Behavior Change Strategy)***
   - Establish a working group on media promotion
   - Try to find out more/link up with planned BBC trust radio soap opera
   - Identify and list existing and potential media that could integrate WASH behaviour change promotion in their activities
   - Develop a 3 years plan on WASH promotion as part of an overall behaviour change strategy
   - Train existing and potential media producers on basics of WASH and the idea of integrating water, sanitation and hygiene

5/6 tie: Increased Women's Empowerment and Focus on Gender Issues

- Gender based needs assessment and introduction of gender disaggregated data collection
- Experience sharing on best practice related to women empowerment through WASH interventions
- Advocacy and awareness creation on women's participation in decision making bodies for WASH (target 30-50% women)

5/6 tie: Resource Management Recycling

- Piloting of urine diversion toilets in Bahir Dar, Lalibela and Debre Brehan
- Development of waste management guidelines
- Promotion of biogas and composting of organic waste in the region in colleges, jails, hotels, and other sites

In addition to the priority action areas listed above, three additional action areas of consensus emerged from the stakeholder group planning exercise. These include:

- **Human resource development**
  - Training for Health professional, Youth, Local administrators, Gender, WASHComs, environmental professionals
- **Acceleration of physical implementation according to existing strategic plans**
  - Water stakeholder group, faith based organizations, agriculture, culture and tourism – possibly need for better coordination
  - Health extension program and H&S packages
- **School Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**
  - Training teachers
  - Preparing supplementary curricular and support materials
  - Organize WASH clubs in schools
  - Strengthening "mini-media" in schools and educational media
- Develop cost effective technical designs

While the individual statements and stakeholder plans were all very heartfelt, it is now up to the stakeholders and the Amhara regional leadership to keep the momentum and commitment going, as is the philosophy of the WSR. WSP and USAID/HIP remain committed to providing technical support to bring the multi-stakeholder approach to the woreda level, however it is essential that the leadership and individual participants follow through on the priority action areas.

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1 Amhara Region: A Sanitation Revolution!

December 2004 marked the official endorsement of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy by the Ministry of Health, Government of Ethiopia. The following year, the Key Principles for Achieving 100% Coverage were drafted, followed in early 2006 by the finalization of the National Hygiene and On-site Sanitation Protocol. This year also witnessed the landmark signing of a national tri-partied Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on hygiene and sanitation between the three key Ministries of Health, Education and Water Resources.

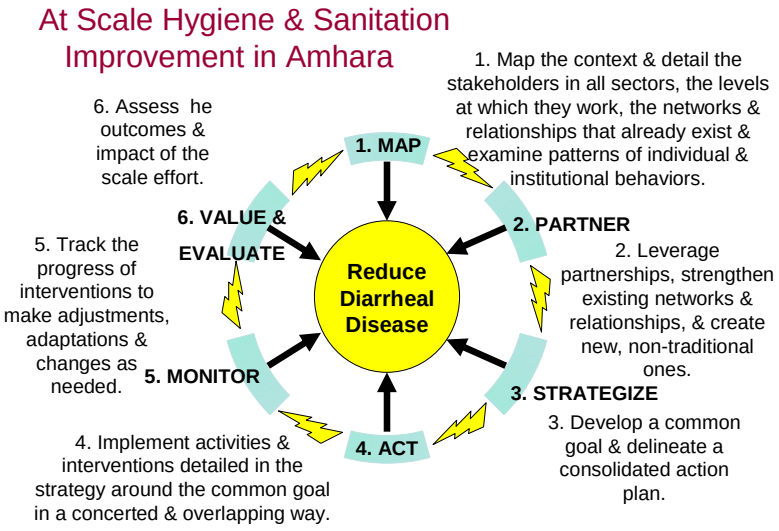
In addition to these seminal policy documents, the following achievements have been made, all of which pave the way for public and private sector collaboration to reach the ambitious goals adopted by the Government of Ethiopia for Universal Access for sanitation by the year 2012.

National & Regional Achievements

- Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Review (2006)
- Multi-stakeholder Forum Aide Memoire
- Assessment of Investment & Financing Needs to Achieve Universal Access to H&S by 2012 (draft)
- Amhara Regional MoU (drafted and to be signed imminently)
- Influx of financial resources into WATSAN
- Governmental commitment to Health Extension Worker program (HEW) with extensive capacity building
- Existing Multi-sectoral Resources in Amhara
- NGOs addressing a wide range of hygiene and sanitation challenges individually & collectively

The forging of the strategy was a first step to a comprehensive response to the Universal Access Goals and to address the appalling state of sanitation and hygiene in the country. Improving sanitation and hygiene is recognized by the Government of Ethiopia as an important precursor to poverty eradication.

The Amhara Region has embraced the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy and is in the process of implementing it throughout the region. The first step was to adapt it to the local context. In the Amhara Region, sanitation coverage has been benchmarked as a performance indicator for elected woreda and kebele administrators. In addition, the Amhara Regional Bureaus of Health, Education and Water Resources have joined forces and adapted the National MoU to their regional context, and a signing ceremony is to be held imminently.

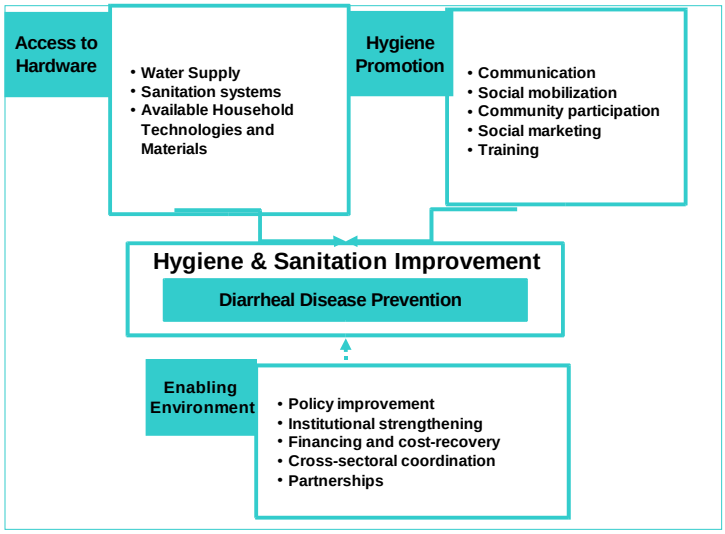


Still lacking is a concrete plan amongst the various actors and activities in the region to enhance synergy and impact, as part of the implementation of the National Strategy and Protocol. So, to this end, the Amhara Region has committed to participate in a program to support At-scale implementation through "Learning by Doing", which is being supported by the Water and Sanitation Program - Africa

(WSP/A) of the World Bank, and the USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (USAID/HIP). The At-scale process involves a series of steps to realize the goals of the National Strategy and Universal Access, including mapping the context, catalyzing partnerships, strategic solutions, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The "Learning by Doing" process being pioneered by the Amhara Region represents a new approach to At-scale Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement. A wide-range of stakeholders, both traditional partners in WASH and a new range of partners are invited to come together, develop a common action agenda and coordinated plan. Once a detailed action plan is finalized, implementation will proceed, followed by monitoring and evaluation of the at-scale approach to sanitation and hygiene improvement in Amhara Region. Lessons learned will be documented and shared, and feedback provided on the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy and the National Hygiene and Sanitation at-scale Protocol. Guidelines for this At-scale approach will then be drafted and shared for replication in other regions of Ethiopia.

The Three "Pillars" for Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement reflected in the National Strategy



While enthusiastic about implementing these revolutionary changes, the Amhara Region continues to face a number of challenges including a lack of full coordination & information-sharing between and among all stakeholders in the region; varying baseline and other data for establishing sanitation, hygiene and water coverage figures and for overall sector monitoring and decision-making; deviation from standards and policies, most likely do to the gaps in information flow; a lack of readily available information on the financial and human resource contribution of NGOs to the overall regional and national goals; inconsistent site selection criteria by NGOs leading to sporadic geographic program coverage; a lack of involvement by the private sector; low capacity of human resources; and scare material resources.

The challenge then is to work collectively and find creative responses to address these problems and issues by designing solutions around the three pillars outlined in the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy (diagrammed above), and collaborate more fully to create new partnerships and alliances to leverage each others resources. Stakeholders also need to work together to improve standardized quality, quantity and use of data for decision making and to facilitate universal practice of the 3 key hygiene and sanitation behaviors – hand washing with soap, safe feces disposal, and water treatment and safe storage.

Whole System in the Room Multi Stakeholder Planning Meeting

To this end, a Whole System in the Room (WSR) Multi-stakeholder Meeting was held in Debre Berhan, Ethiopia on October 24-26, 2006. A total of 85 participants came together from all areas of Amhara Region and twenty different stakeholder groups to participate and work together to address the issue of sanitation, hygiene, and water. The meeting was entitled: Aligning for Action: Sustainable Development through Safe Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene.

The Whole System in the Room or WSR is an innovative, large group planning method that enables organizations and communities to develop a common vision and a shared agenda for sustainable future action. Together they create a vision and move into the future toward that vision.

The WSR process has three main outcomes:

- It enables diverse groups to come together and develop a shared vision for the future
- It enables stakeholders to discover shared intentions and begin implementation of an action agenda
- It facilitates diverse groups to come together and increase their collaboration and cooperation

The WSR is a participatory process which brings representatives from all parts of a system into the room to work together. It is not a processes wherein experts come together to give their views, rather everyone's views are invited. The meeting is designed to have participants do five simple tasks: review the past; explore the present; create ideal future scenarios; identify common ground; and make action plans. Finding common ground does not involve problem solving but focuses on the future to generate more energy. There are no guest speakers because the process is very participatory, and all ideas are valid. The assumption is that the participants have the understanding and experience, which when shared, will allow them to make progress on each of their areas of concern.

2 The WSR Meeting: Planning a Gathering of Minds for Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement in Amhara Region

Whole System in the Room (WSR): Finding a Common Ground to Create a Desired Future

The Amhara Regional Health Bureau, recognizing the need for coordinated action to implement the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy in Amhara Region, joined forces with the Water and Sanitation Program - Africa (WSP-AF) of the World Bank, and the USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (USAID/HIP) to fully embrace the work plan of the Program to Support At-Scale Implementation of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy through "Learning by Doing" in Amhara Region. The Whole System in the Room (WSR) Multi-stakeholder Meeting would be a catalytic first step in the at-scale process.

On July 18, 2006 the Amhara Regional Health Bureau, with support from WSP and USAID/HIP convened a half day meeting of 25 key stakeholders to serve as the WSR Task Force. In attendance were leaders from the Regional Bureaus' of Health, Education, Water Resources, Agriculture, Finance and Economic Development, and Women's Affairs, as well as representatives from NGOs, the religious community, the private sector, and the media.

At this first Task Force meeting, a presentation was given that emphasized the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, the National Hygiene and On-site Sanitation Protocol, and other successes that have created the current enabling environment for the sector.

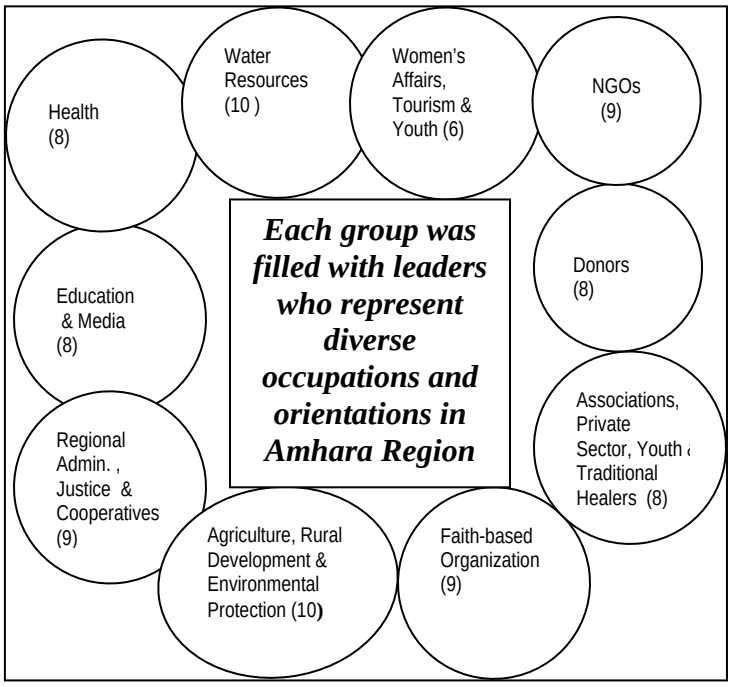
Also presented was the Learning by Doing Program for At-Scale Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement in Amhara Region, and a detailed explanation of the importance of existing and potential networks and alliances which will facilitate much needed development partnerships among stakeholders in the region, which the Task Force members fully endorsed.

This was followed by an introduction of the Whole-System-In-The-Room (WSR) methodology.
The Task Force had a five-part agenda, to:

- Provide a meeting "Frame" and "Timelines for Past, Present and Future"
- Identify Stakeholder Groups and Potential Participants
- Identify Meeting Sponsors
- Decide on a date and a location for the meeting
- Begin to consider implementation and what would happened after the WSR meeting

After much discussion, they decided upon the title for the upcoming WSR Meeting: ***Aligning for Action: Sustainable Development through Safe Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene***, and came to consensus on twenty stakeholder groups that would be combined into ten working groups and invited to participate collectively, as they represented a large spectrum of Amhara society.

Distribution of WSR Participants



At the very first Task Force meeting, the Amhara Regional Health Bureau achieved full buy-in and participation from a wide range of stakeholders, both traditional and non-traditional partners, dedicated to hygiene and sanitation improvement in Amhara Region. The media was there to help document and disseminate information about this important first Task Force meeting and the upcoming WSR meeting. The success of the WSR Multi-stakeholder Meeting that was held October 24-26, 2006 in Debre Berhan, Ethiopia is due in large part to the hard work and dedication of the Task Force.

In addition to the activities of the Task Force, a process of "mapping the context" of hygiene and sanitation in Amhara Region also took place during the two months prior to the WSR. This activity was led by the WSP Regional Advisor, working in concert with the Amhara Regional Health Bureau. The aim was to provide a comprehensive (but not exhaustive) picture of resources and relationships supporting (or potentially supporting) hygiene and sanitation in the Amhara Region. The mapping exercise explored what is currently being done (or not done), what types of materials are available and being used, and what is the impact of all this activity. The initial mapping report presented at the WSR can be found under separate cover or on the USAID/HIP website at www.hip.watsan.net.

Throughout the WSR planning process, the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank and USAID/HIP provided technical assistance to the Amhara Regional Health Bureau and the Task Force, guided by the Toolkit for At Scale Hygiene Improvement in Amhara Region. This "toolkit" has been designed and is continually undergoing revisions as part of the "Learning by Doing" Process being implemented in Amhara Region, which will eventually be replicated throughout other regions of Ethiopia. The toolkit can be informally obtained on request and will be available for public circulation in August 2007.

3 The Meeting Process: Three Days of Discovering, Sharing and Working Together Towards a Common Vision

The Debre Berhan WSR Meeting: First in Amhara Region

On October 24-26, 2006, the Whole System in the Room (WSR) methodology was applied for the first time in Amhara Region to the multifaceted issue of hygiene and sanitation. The WSR involved a carefully laid-out sequence of participative tasks that allowed the participants to share their experiences and ideas.

Day 1

An opening ceremony was held on the first morning, with leaders from Amhara Region, the federal government, and donors coming together to officially open the meeting.

Ato Dereje Kebede, the mayor of Debre Berhan welcomed everyone and emphasized the importance of addressing the issue of sanitation and hygiene over the next three days.

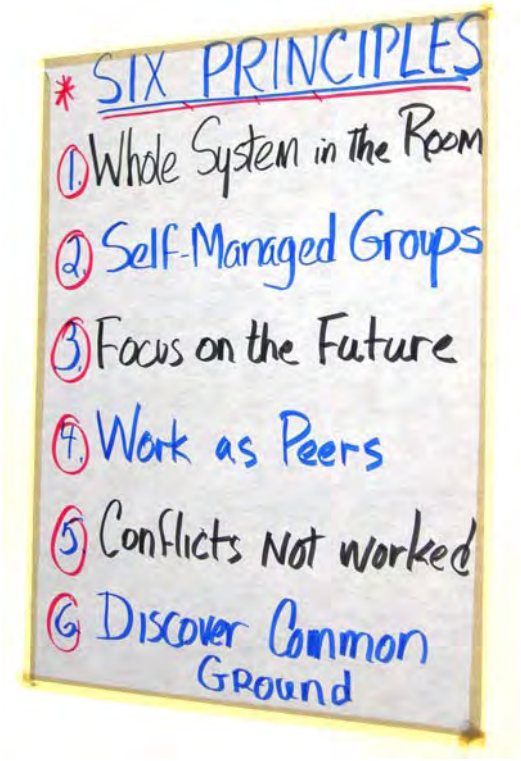
Mr. Piers Cross, Regional Director for the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank stated that, "data is still an embarrassment for the sector. We still don't have the figures to measure where we are, or how far we have come". He challenged the participants to come out of this meeting with some agreed upon definitions for how to measure sanitation and hygiene. In closing, he said, "In South Africa I grew up thinking that things would never change, but they do change, we overcame Apartheid, so you in Amhara can make change happen here as well."

Ms. Mona Grieser, Director of the USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (USAID/HIP) said, "you have all been carefully selected because you have the cultural knowledge, the moral authority, the will and the passion to come up with revolutionary ways of working together to be the change agents for the 20 million people in your region." She further stated that, "we in HIP are happy to be just one of the many important partners in this effort."

Ato Worku shared his hopes for this historic gathering: to start a hygiene and sanitation revolution in the Amhara Region. He reviewed the vital importance of the current policy environment, and explained that such a strong foundation will ensure that we get the priorities right; have clear guiding principles for successful implementation; and can build powerful inter-sectoral collaboration with resulting improved public health synergies. Such coordinated action by multiple stakeholders is absolutely essential for meeting the ambitious Millennium Development Goals, and national targets of 100% sanitation by 2012. He assured the group of the support of his Ministry [of Health], wished the group "fruitful deliberations" and left them inspired that "the vision is not a dream!"

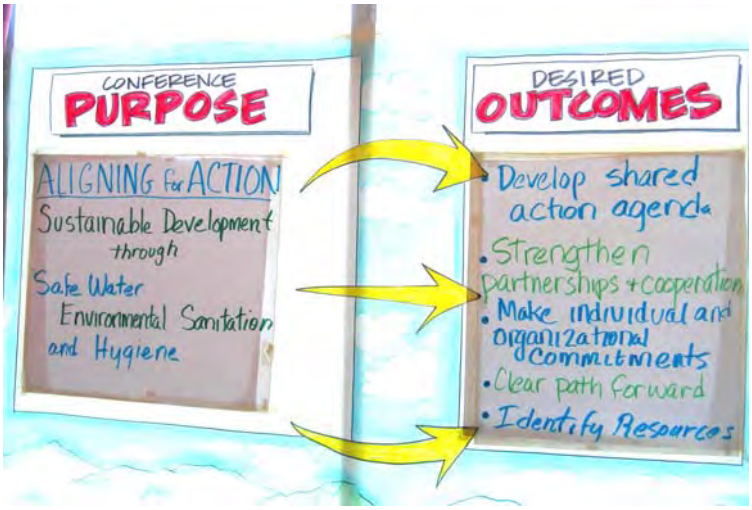
Dr. Asrat Genet, Head of the Amhara Regional Health Bureau officially opened the meeting, and shared his deep gratitude "to all the stakeholders who share the same vision and stand in coalition for the same mission of addressing the appalling state of sanitation and hygiene in this nation". He emphasized the incredible opportunity we have to "combine efforts, build coalitions, develop capacity and implement the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy in Amhara Region, thereby fully achieving the Millennium Development Goals". He invited the group to collectively plan to meet the challenge of 100% sanitation by 2012.

Once the official opening was concluded, the facilitators started the WSR Multi-stakeholder Meeting by introducing themselves, the WSR methodology, and the Six Principles it is based upon.



To begin the day, the participants worked in small mixed groups with people from many stakeholder groups. The participants were then asked to introduce themselves by stating their name, their organization, and where they came from. After the introductions were completed, the facilitators introduced the agenda for the day, and the Ground Rules for the meeting.

Reviewing the Past

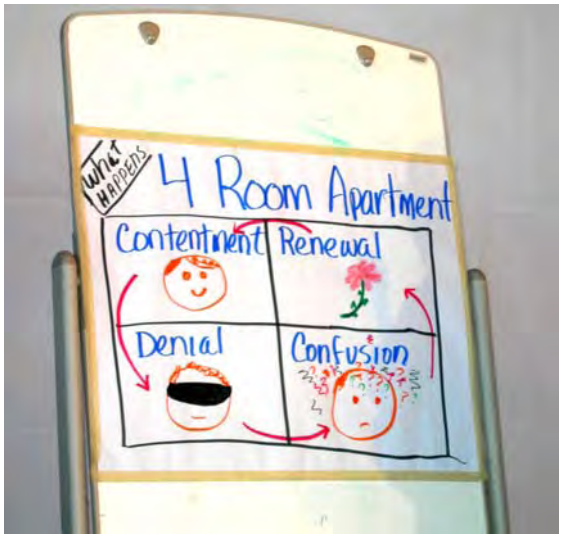


The first task was to establish a common history and understanding that all the participants, no matter how diverse, live in the same world. This was done by creating three timelines up on the walls. One timeline for personal events, one for events in Amhara Region, and one for global events.

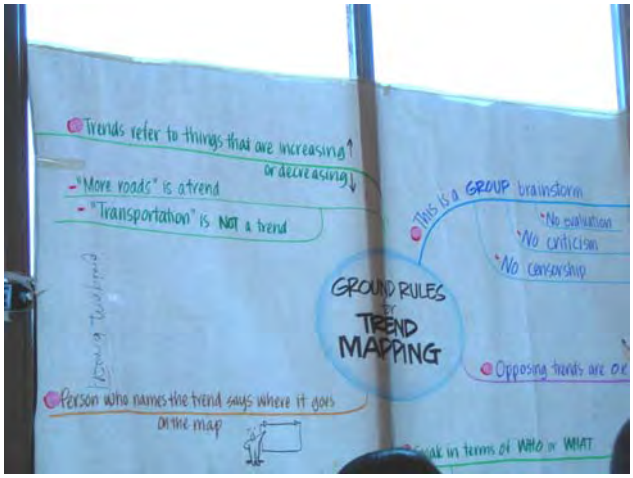
"The people here feel they have the potential to make change happen."

The timelines were soon completed and the result was an impressive array of recalled events. Participants were asked what kind of themes, meaning, understanding and stories were evident in the three timelines, and what connections did they make between the timelines and the subject of hygiene, sanitation and water supply.

"We are all part of the same system, Amhara is connected, and the global impacts Amhara."



The facilitators outlined the typical emotional course participants go through when they attend a WSR Meeting using a model called the Four Room Apartment, including contentment, denial, confusion and renewal. Denial and confusion are all part of the creative process.



Exploring the Present

Having explored the Past and their common context, they moved to an exploration of the Present. They did this by mapping the trends that are currently impacting hygiene, sanitation and water in Amhara Region. Participants brainstormed all the trends they could think of, and these were placed on a huge map on the wall.

The resulting Trend Map was an impressive graphic picture of all the trends that the participants felt were affecting sanitation, hygiene and water in Amhara Region today. A full list of the trends can be found in the Appendix.

Once the Trend Map on the wall was generated, participants placed seven colored dots on those trends that they felt were most important.

Participants, sitting in stakeholder groups, now discussed what they were proud of accomplishing in terms of the most important trends, and what they felt sorry they had not been able to do.

THE TOP TRENDS FROM THE TRENDS MAP

1. More awareness of EcoSan *(this at the top perhaps reflects enthusiastic lobbying by two participants feeling that this should be the most important trend, rather than the current key trend)*
2. Population increase
3. Increase theory but less action in WASH
4. Increased water pollution
5. Increased stakeholder collaboration
6. Increased water supply
7. Environmental pollution increasing

Day 2

Agreeing on the Present to Work Towards the Future

Day 2 was started with a session led by Ato Kebede Faris, Regional Advisor for the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank (WSP-Africa/WB, USAID/HIP).

The three key behaviours and current practices were shared

- Hand Washing w/ soap at critical times
- Safe Feces Disposal
- Safe Storage and Treatment of Water

The Three Pillars essential to hygiene improved were reviewed in detail

- Access to Hardware
- Hygiene Promotion
- Enabling Environment

Specifically identifying the current situation in relation to the pillars (existing sanitation and safe water coverage; policy and regulation; and social marketing, mobilization and promotion), he then presented the *Mapping the context for hygiene and sanitation improvement: surveying organizations in Amhara Region to document resources, relationships, gaps and potential.*

Lastly, he challenged the participants to:

- Work collectively, and find creative solutions to address some of these problems and issues
- Design solutions around the three pillars
- Collaborate more fully, and create new partnerships and alliances
- Leverage each others resources
- Improve standardized quality, quantity and use of data for decision making
- Facilitate universal practice of 3 key behaviours

A woman was washing her feet and face repeatedly with soap in front of her house before going to the market. While she was vigorously washing, a passer by was looking at her attentively. She looked at him and asked him, "Why do you look at me? Do you like me? Do you want to marry me?" The man exclaimed, "I would be crazy to marry you!" The women asked, "Why, am I not beautiful?" He replied, "yes, but you are too expensive, using all that water and so much soap, in addition to wasting your time."

The complete PowerPoint presentation can be found in the Annex, and is entitled: **The Three Pillars of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy and the Water Quality, Sanitation and Hygiene Situation in Amhara Region.**

On the back wall hung a huge hand-drawn map of Amhara Region, with the zones delineated. Participants were invited, over the course of the following two days, to add their organizational information to the map, using a system of dots and markers to virtually represent their specific contributions to hygiene and sanitation.

Creating Ideal Future Scenarios

The Facilitators told the participants to imagine it was the year 2016. Much work has been going on in the last ten year to improve hygiene and sanitation in Amhara Region. In fact, the progress has beyond their wildest dreams. All their goals of providing full coverage to everyone for water, sanitation and hygiene have been exceeded. Each group was now to discuss and come to consensus on just exactly what had been done to arrive at this point.

What had been done that was new, creative, and different from the way they used to work in the past? They were told to "dream big, think new, think outside the box, and think creatively". Each group then developed a presentation (skit, interview, drama, song, radio show, etc.) to share their thinking.

Many ideas were presented such as more participatory planning, integrating family planning into WASH, creating a regional technical committee, adding WASH in the curriculum of every school, involving the private sector in building latrines, placing extension workers in the kebeles, establishing health clubs, and improving training for plumbers and artisans. Women were heading bureaus; boys were sharing the burden of fetching water, though the burden was lessened with improved access to safe water. The following is an example of one of the group presentations. All of the presentations can be found in the appendix.

TV program with direct coverage of a prize being given to the president of Amhara Region. "This prize is being given for achieving great success in the region. Please tell us how you achieved this."

"We achieved 100% coverage keeping the same policies as before, but we added new actions. First we had a health campaign which demonstrated the different behaviors of old practices vs. new and better ones, and this led to a "cultural revolution". We provided support to factories for soap production. Now we even have a Sanitation and Hygiene Unit that operates on its own instead of being under the Health Bureau. The media covers the issue of hygiene and sanitation much more strongly now as well. In schools, the curriculum now includes hygiene and sanitation issues. This is how we achieved 100%.

NEWSLETTER

Amhara Vision

WSR Organizing Committee – 10 years ago with Zumrah the visionary on gender equality

SHAME OFF YOU AMHARA!

Cultural norms changed.

Diaspora Ethiopians are coming back from the US in big numbers with their children raised abroad and no longer feel embarrassed to visit their home villages in Amhara.
A comprehensive multi channel development approach initiated 10 years ago today has been attributed to this cultural transformation. Regional President Mr Amaseganalu explained that the successful HEW programme, school health clubs and media coverage contributed substantially to this total cultural transformation.

DEBRE BREHAN WINNER OF NATIONAL COMPETITON ON TOURISM

Debre Brehan voted the cleanest city in Ethiopia.

The city mayor proudly receives the prize and attributes the success to the improved training packages for plumbers and artisans, and penalties applied to hotels that did not achieve the required standards. Health Department proudly confirms this with their sanitary surveillance information. (see page 4 column 3 onwards)

HEALTH EXTENSION WORKER PROMOTED TO HEALTH BUREAU HEAD

Mentoring and recognition of performance bears fruit

This amazing story of how Mrs Nitshu started to work as a health extension worker in 2006 and with her commitment and perseverance helped whole communities to change their health and wellbeing. Forward thinking Regional President Mr Amaseganalu promoted Mrs Nitshu to spearhead the new Public Health Bureau. In the appointment ceremony, Mrs Nitshu proudly opened the Regional Staff Toilet and shower complex. Mrs Nitshu thanked her supervisors for their assistance to her work, and the support they gave her even when things looked impossible. She said "It was the continuous recognition of our hard work at grassroot level by our open minded and prevention focused managers, and the positive feedback given to our reports submitted and the practical on-the-job training we received that made all this possible".

AWRAMBA – NOT ALONE!

More men in the kitchen and cleaning the toilets

Amazing change in Amhara region attributed to the model village set by Awramba and other model villages which ignited all commune leaders across Amhara to rethink the heavy domestic workload for women and encouraged men to assist their beloved wives in hygiene and sanitation arrangements in the homes. Women are enjoying night-classes and more leisure time. Coffee bars are reporting high turnovers because more women are shopping and having social interactions in their vicinity.

Defining a Common Ground

The presentations had gotten the participants excited about working for the future they wanted to create for hygiene and sanitation improvement. The next step in formulating the common action agenda was to discover what were those ideas that every one of the participants could agree was an idea that should be implemented. First, the participants worked in small groups to come up with two lists: 1) those ideas that everyone in their group agreed with, which was labelled **Common Ground**, and 2) ideas that not everyone agreed with, labelled **Promising Ideas**.

As the small groups finished drafting their lists, they then combined groups and merged their Common Ground lists. Eventually, all the lists were placed on the front wall, and the entire group worked to create a list of those ideas that every single person in the room agreed with.

Day 3

Action Planning

Once the participants finalized an extensive Common Ground list, the next step was to select the top priorities among the long list of Common Ground ideas for future action.

Action Planning was accomplished in three phases: Stakeholder Groups, Action on the top Six Priorities, and individual plans.

4 Action Plans: The Stakeholders' Vehicles to Reach Their Shared Vision for Hygiene and Sanitation in Amhara Region

The final output of the WSR Meeting is the set of concrete action plans created by the participants. These action plans are, actually, just the beginning. The small actions initiated by the WSR Meeting participants can grow into bigger ventures, and inspire other initiatives by other hygiene and sanitation enthusiasts in Amhara Region.

All the participants worked on prioritizing these stakeholder group action plans into six top priority action areas, which are listed below. The ten combined stakeholder group detailed action plans (short term and medium term) can be found in the appendix.

Top Six Priority Action Areas
(agreed by all stakeholders)

1. **Decentralization of Planning to Community Level**
   - Harmonization of approaches /guidelines/ formats for planning and implementation of WASH activities at community and regional level
   - Zonal/Woreda level meetings to ensure H&S integration on Woreda WASH plans (priority World Bank, AfDB Woredas)
   - Meeting task force to become a Multi-stakeholder steering committee (MSSC)
   - Support the development of a functional Regional coordination unit in the Region (refer to WASH MoU)
   - MSSC to review and guide community level and regional M&E – link with national and global M&E (indicators)
2. **Increased Political Commitment**
   - Briefing to Regional Cabinet and president's office on outcomes of WSR
   - Review of experience in mobilizing political leaders to achieve WASH targets (signed Woreda targets)
   - Introduce friendly competition among Woredas on WASH performance
   - Regional/zonal advocacy and information workshops (e.g. immediate priority to World Bank, AfDB Woredas)
3. **Increased Women's Empowerment and Focus on Gender Issues**
   - Gender based needs assessment and introduction of gender disaggregated data collection
   - Experience sharing on best practice related to women empowerment through WASH interventions
   - Advocacy and awareness creation on women's participation in decision making bodies for WASH (target 30-50% women)

4. **Increased Resources and Budget for WASH**
   - Identify fundable WASH problems
   - Resource mapping (identify who, where)
   - Stakeholder contributions (donors, NGOs, govt., etc.) to WASH set in plans and reported
5. **Increased Media Promotion for WASH**
   - Establish a working group on media promotion
   - Try to find out more/link up with planned BBC trust radio soap opera
   - Identify and list existing and potential media that could integrate WASH behaviour change promotion in their activities
   - Develop a 3 years plan on WASH promotion as part of an overall behaviour change strategy
   - Train existing a potential media producers on basics of WASH and the idea of integrating water, sanitation and hygiene
6. **Resource Management Recycling**
   - Piloting of urine diversion toilets in Bahir Dar, Lalibela and Debre Brehan
   - Development of waste management guidelines
   - Promotion of biogas and composting of organic waste in the region in colleges, jails, hotels, and other sites

In addition to the priority action areas listed above, three additional action areas of consensus emerged from the stakeholder group planning exercise. These include:

- **Human resource development**
  - Training for Health professional, Youth, Local administrators, Gender, WASHComs, environmental professionals

- **Acceleration of physical implementation according to existing strategic plans**
  - Water stakeholder group, faith based organizations, agriculture, culture and tourism – possibly need for better coordination
  - Health extension program and H&S packages

- **School Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**
  - Training teachers
  - Preparing supplementary curricular and support materials
  - Organize WASH clubs in schools
  - Strengthening "mini-media" in schools and educational media
- Develop cost effective technical designs

The actual implementation will be supported by ongoing work of the Task Force, which chose to rename itself a Steering Committee as the work enters a new phase.

5 Epilogue: Continued Commitment for Amhara Region

Each of the tasks lasted no more than a few hours, and the entire meeting took only three days. But the alliances that were formed are expected to hold far beyond, and the actions that were initiated could produce a lasting impact on the lives of the people of Amhara Region, changes that could benefit them for a lifetime and perhaps even generations to come.

What does the Planning Group see as Outcomes of the WSR Meeting?

1. The participants learned more about the present situation for hygiene and sanitation in Amhara.
2. Priority issues and concerns that need attention regarding hygiene and sanitation were identified.
3. The participants arrived at a common agenda for going forward in the areas of hygiene and sanitation in Amhara Region.
4. New alliances, networks and relationships were formed that will help facilitate coordinated action in the future.
5. Action plans have been developed for the next few months and years by Stakeholder groups, by each individual, and for the top six priority areas.
6. A participatory methodology has been successfully utilized and a number of people have been training in using it, so meetings using this methodology are now practical.

It was recommended by the participants on the last day of the conference that:

- The Task Force would continue as a Steering Committee
- They would set a date for their next meeting, which would be held within one month
- They need to develop a set of Terms of Reference to guide them into the future
- Working Groups or sub-committees can be developed to work on specific action items as needed

The participants then contributed the following suggestions:

- At their first meeting the Steering Committee should consider its representation and membership, and make changes as needed, including a gender balance.
- One-third to 50% of the committee should be female
- Consider adding someone from the Bureau of Finance
- Meeting date for next WSR – September 2007 (as long as it's not Ramadan)

Final Comments by Participants

The final comments of the participants of the meeting were a gauge of the Meeting' success; and highlight the commitment and buy-in of a range of stakeholders. A selection of individual commitments follow, and the complete set can be found in the appendix.

SELECTED FINAL COMMENTS

1. I will now include hygiene into WASH, and mainstream WASH using this WSR methodology, which will also be helpful for other purposes …
2. The vision of my environmental protection agency is similar to what we are doing here in the WSR, so I am happy. There is a problem of coordination in the region, and this meeting has hopefully helped us to coordinate better in the future.
3. It's my first time to participate in this type of meeting – less talk, more action, nothing ventured, nothing gained!
4. I am a local medicine chairman, and I will be introducing these medicine brands to the local population. I promise it. To help them grow these medicines in all households …
5. The educated people of the region deliberating on these most important things has made me very happy, and they will teach and mobilize the Christian community on WASH…
6. I will introduce the Whole System in the Room and the WASH program to the staff in my organization so we can achieve better impact in the sector and improve health, particularly among children.
7. My first task will be to check my own family and my environment, and the planning on this process is excellent, but I hope it's not just a plan.
8. I will try my best to have 100% coverage in my woreda.
9. The WSR process was excellent. I will do everything possible to coordinate the woredas and other administrative offices and departments for WASH …
10. I will start from my own house and compound, to my office, my workers and then to my community. The Catholic, Orthodox, Muslims and Evangelicals have all come together to work on common goals at the federal level, so we are going to try and repeat that in the region. From this WSR, I learned that there are a lot of trained manpower and resources existing in the region and we all need to work together.
11. I will work for effective collaboration. The facilitators were successful in leading us.
12. Since I'm a steering committee member, I will try to work with all of you in the future. This workshop has taken me back into the past, and also helped me to dream about the future, and I hope that we see things change for the better.
13. It's expected from us, especially the private sector, to work on WASH, and do training, capacity building, data collection, and to try and help the woredas.
14. I commit to be a role model for WASH from now on, starting with my own family and in m work.
15. I am going to work on my family and neighbors regarding WASH, and the members of the supreme council so that everybody works towards WASH. There's going to be an annual meeting of the Muslim community in the entire region, and I will pass on all this information about everyone needing to work on WASH from the top down to the community …
16. I am not well educated, but this meeting has helped me to grasp 14 -16 ideas that I can take back to my community and work toward these WASH ideas. I work with the community, and I'm going to educate the farmers on sanitation facilities and hygiene. I have tried doing this in the past but I was not successful. I will try to be more successful in the future…

17. I have two commitments: I will reinforce WASH related activities in my office; I'll work so people will make sanitation their culture. I am astonished at the WSR culture. The selection process of all the participants is excellent, as is the facilitation, the methodology, and all the participants actively working in the room. It was excellent.
18. I promise to convince my bureau to include all the common ground into our strategic plan. As to the WSR, I find it to be one of the best methods I've seen, particular for brining together multiple stakeholders.
19. I'm from the farmer's organization, and I learned a lot. Our families, our sisters, our brothers are suffering from WASH related diseases, and I'm happy to take part in the multi-stakeholder meeting because it reaches to the problems of the rural people. I am going to introduce this knowledge that I've gained to all farmers in his communities… I am ready, and hope others are ready.
20. I am from a soap manufacturer and the manufacturers association. They are going to manufacture soap, and commit to bring it closer and to everyone.
21. I work on solid waste management and will apply all the knowledge to my work. I will tell the people in Tigray that there is a new baby born is Amhara, and his name is WSR. He will be baptized in 40 days. If in 40 days we don't baptize him here, we will baptize in Makele.
22. I never thought I had anything to do with WASH in my life. I am working for gender equity, and always blamed the health department for not bringing water and sanitation. Now I understand my role, our role in WASH as well, and thank you for the opportunity to take part in such a new approach.
23. I am from media, I pledge to organize with the health bureaus, and will put everyday for 15 minutes, I will try to use not only direct transmission but interviews and drama.
24. Over 60% of the disease problem is WASH related, and this responsibility was not just for the health bureau, but for everyone in this group. I am going to develop materials and work collaboratively with all of you and my colleagues in various departments to address the problems of WASH …
25. Some of us who have been in this profession for so long have tried many things to change the sanitation condition. I used to only have one or two bananas in my pocket for lunch and walk up to 5 kilometers round trip in order to mobilize communities. I am enlightened in this whole process (WSR) and will devote all my time and energy to work with the steering committee and with all of you, our main stakeholders, to make sanitation and hygiene problems history.

Closing Ceremony

The facilitators thanked all the participants and Katharine said, "I have been so impressed by how hard you have worked, how you tried new things and experimented with a new methodology". Konjit said, "I trained on this methodology six years ago, and it's a pleasure to be able to apply this methodology here with you. There are many people who realize the importance of WSR and I hope we use it much more in Ethiopia". Lastly, Ayalew said, "I have come to know most of you over these last few days, and I hope we can continue working together on our Common Action Agendas!"

Closing Ritual

The facilitators led the entire group in the WSR Closing Ritual, which consisted of throwing balls of colored yarn around the room for everyone to catch and hold a piece, and then throw the ball onwards creating a huge colorful web that connected everyone together.

When the entire room and all participants were woven together into a net of brightly colored yarn, the facilitators asked, "What does this demonstrate or stand for?" The participants responded:

Confusion
Connections
Networks
Strength
Cooperation
Working together, collaboration
Symbolizes everything we have worked for over these last 3 days

Certificates

The meeting closed with a distribution of Certificates to the participants.

Training of Trainers in the WSR Methodology

A two-day training of eight trainers followed the meeting to assure the capacity to replicate follow-up WSRs. Facilitators evaluated all participants for their potential as future facilitators, and several show great promise, assuring a sustainable future for replication at the zonal and woredal levels, and in other regions of the country.

Next Steps

WSP and USAID/HIP will continue to provide technical support to the Amhara Regional Health Bureau and the other program partners to follow up on the outcomes and next steps of the WSR meeting. The team will continue to work with the zonal administrations to synchronize the Common Action Agenda with the actual government planning process, and facilitate coordination of activities with all the stakeholders in each zone.

The zone will serve as the "communication hub" for interactive collaboration. The focus woredas selected for participation in the World Bank, African Development Bank, and UNICEF Water Supply Loans will be the starting point for Round One of "At Scale Hygiene and Sanitation" in Amhara Region. A modified WSR will be conducted at the zonal level to facilitate a diverse set of stakeholders coming together to share, reaffirm and endorse the priorities identified during the WSR, and demonstrate the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to WASH. Different from the WSR, this would be an opportunity to further disseminate the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy and the National Hygiene and On-site Sanitation Protocol, and begin a process for selected woredas to develop plans, put WASH activities into their budgets, and tap into other available funding to implement the protocol.

While the individual statements and stakeholder plans were all very heartfelt, it is now up to the stakeholders and the Amhara regional leadership to keep the momentum and commitment going, as is

the philosophy of the WSR. WSP and USAID/HIP remain committed to providing technical support to bring the multi-stakeholder approach to the woreda level, however it is essential that the leadership and individual participants follow through on the priority action areas.

The needs have been identified, strengths and weaknesses have been assessed, shared visions have been crafted, common grounds for joint undertakings have been found, and concrete short-term and medium-term action plans have been written. It is now time to expand the field of action and move towards the attainment of our desired visions for hygiene and sanitation in Amhara Region!

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APPENDIX 1

Aligning for Action: Sustainable Development through Safe Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Whole System in the Room (WSR) Multi-Stakeholder Meeting

Debre Berhan, Ethiopia
October 24-26, 2006

Day 1, Tuesday

7:00 - 8:00	Breakfast
8:00 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 - 9:10	Introduction and calling the meeting to order
9:10 - 9:20	Opening Remark from WSP-AF
9:20 - 9:30	Opening Remarks from USAID/HIP
9:30 - 9:45	Key note Address
9:45 - 10:00	Opening Statements from Representative of MOH
10:00 -10:25	Signing of MOU
10:25 - 10:30	Introduction of Facilitators and presentation of Six principles
10:30 -11:00	**Group Photo & Coffee Break**
11:00 - 11:35	Overview, Introduction of Participants, Agenda, Ground Rules & the Six Principles
11:35 - 12:20	Focus on the Past (Time Line)
12:20 – 1:00	Small Group Analysis
1:00 – 2:00	**Lunch Break**
2:00 – 2:40	Report Out (Time line)
2:40 - 3:30	Focus on the present (Mind Map, Response to trends, what they have done/or not done, report outs)
3:30-3:45	**Coffee Break**
3:45- 4:30	Stakeholders Group discussions
4:30 - 5:15	Report Out to Large Group
6:00 - 7:30	Dinner
7:30 - 9:00	Welcome and EID Celebration

Day 2, Wednesday

7:00 - 8:00	Breakfast
8:30 - 8:45	Check In
8:45 - 9:45	Presentation and Discussion: The 3-Pillars of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy & review of current situation in Amhara
9:45 - 10:30	Focus on the Future: Prepare Scenarios
10:30-10:45	**Coffee Break**
10:45 -1:00	Continue on Scenarios
1:00 - 2:00	**Lunch Break**
2:00 - 3:30	Present Scenarios to large groups
3:30 -3:45	**Coffee Break**
3:45 - 5:30	Development of Common Ground
6:00 - 7:30	**Dinner**
7:30 - 9:00	Movie Night

Day 3, Thursday

7:00-8:00	**Breakfast**
8:30 - 8:45	Check in
8:45 – 9:15	Confirm Common Ground
9:15 - 10:30	Action Planning in Stakeholder Groups
10:30-10:45	**Coffee Break**
10:45 -11:30	Report out from Stakeholder Groups to Large Groups
11:30 – 1:00	Action planning in self selected groups on Common Grounds Priorities
1:00 – 2:00	**Lunch Break**
2:00 - 2:30	Continue Action Planning on Priorities
2:30 - 3:30	Report out to large Group
3:30 – 3:45	**Coffee Break**
3:45 - 4:00	Individual Action Planning and Commitments
4:00 - 5:00	Closing Comments and Commitments
5:00 - 5:30	Closing Ritual and Wrap up from Facilitators
6:00 - 7:00	Dinner
7:00-	Last Night Celebrations

AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE
HEALTH BUREAU

October 2, 2006

Ato Dereje Mamo
SNNPR Health Bureau
AWASA

Dear Ato Dereje,

Task Force Members

Ato Fanta Moges

Dr. Alemayehu Mekonen

Mr. Arto Suominen

Ato Mulat Zerihun

Ato Tsegaye Tadesse

L.G. Zelalem Desta

Al-Mohammed Siraj

Sr. Zufan Abera

Ato Fantaye Zegeye

Ato Tesema Demissie

Wro. Wolela Mebratu

Dr. Mekonen Ayichiluhim

Dr. Tadele Bogale

Ato Kebede Faris

Aligning for Action:
Sustainable Development through Safe Water,
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

I cordially invite you to participate in the upcoming "Whole System in the Room" (WSR) action planning and partnership building Meeting for key stakeholders of the Amhara Region.

You have been selected by a high level Hygiene and Sanitation task force because of the specific understanding and insights you can bring to this working meeting, as well as the authority to make commitments and follow through on key actions as a result of this meeting and the newly adopted hygiene and sanitation strategy and protocol of the Government of Ethiopia.

The WSR Meeting is being hosted by the Amhara Regional Health, with support of the World Bank/Water and Sanitation Programme and the USAID/Hygiene Improvement Project. The meeting will be held in the Eva Hotel in Debre Berhan on October 24th, 25th and 26th, 2006.

December 2004 marked the official endorsement of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, a 'living' document developed through consultation with the Ministries of Health, Water Resources, Education, Agriculture and the EPA as well as Regional Health, Water and Education Bureaux, donors and NGOs. June 2006 witnessed the finalization of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Protocol, followed by the signing of the prestigious WASH MOU between the three key-line Ministries of Health, Water Resources and Education.

October 24 - 26, 2006 will mark the date for the Whole-System-in-the-Room Meeting, during which several participatory working sessions will be held over a three-day period. This meeting will forever change the way we work in the region, exemplified by dynamic partnerships and new linkages established to ensure comprehensive sector-wide programming, the development of a common action agenda and the initiation of a coordinated hygiene and sanitation Regional Action Plan, leading to the establishment of sanitation and hygiene indicators to measure (qualify & quantify) our successes.

APPENDIX 2

The only preparation requested of you is some background reading in preparation for the WSR meeting. The documents are provided to you in the attached package, and include those mentioned above in this invitation letter. Please do come prepared to work hard!

Your travel and all expenses including hotel accommodations and meals will be covered by the World Bank. Air tickets will be sent for those traveling from Bahirdar and its surroundings and land transport will be arranged from Addis to Debrebirhan. Expenses for those traveling from other areas will be reimbursed upon arrival in Debrebirhan.

Since this is a working session, it is critical that you are present for all of the sessions. You should plan to travel on October 22nd. and 23rd. (Tikimit 12 and 13) as we will be starting at 9.00 am on the morning of Tuesday, October 24, 2006 (Tikimt 14/99).

The organizing committee will be in contact with you by telephone to answer any questions you might have, and to tell you more about the meeting and about travel options. Your response is requested on the attached confirmation form. You may respond by telephone, email, fax or post to the address indicated in the form.

With best regards

The Amhara National Regional State Health Bureau

Endal Engida (MD MPH)
Deputy Bureau Head

CC

_____

_____

Participant's List – Contact Information

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42	Fekerte Getachew (W/ro)	Program Assistant	World Bank	0116-627700		011-627717		Addis Ababa
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44	Gebre Alebachew (Ato)	Head, Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Ethiopian Red Cross Society	0582-221041	0918-340261	0582-206292	ercsamh@ethionet et	Bahir Dar
45	Getachew Tiruneh (Ato)	Public Relation Officer	Amhara Regional Health Bureau	0582-263267	0918-761824	058-2201487	yohabat@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
46	Getnet Estezia (Ato)	Kebele Administrator	Kebele	0582-200608				Bahir Dar
47	Getnet kasahun (Ato)	Team Leader	AWRB	0582-2220052	0918-765936		kwgeyenet@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
48	Hailekiros Tefera (Ato)	WASH Consultant	Water Bureau		0918-701997	0582-226568		Kombolcha
49	Hailemariam Zeluel (Ato)	Woreda Head	Amhara Regional Culture and Tourism Bureau		0911-046215			Bahir Dar
50	Haimanot Belete (Ato)	Amhara Region WASH Program Coordinator	Water Resource Bureau	0582-200949	0918-762639	0582-206568	demafe97@ethionet et	Bahir Dar
51	Helen Panchrust (Ms)	Water Advisor	CARE				hpankhurst@care org	USA
52	Henok Gezahegn (Ato)	Marketing Manager	PSI	0116-638505	0911-645383	011-6638691	henock@psi org et	Addis Ababa
53	Joy Morgan (Ms)		CARE					USA
54	Julia Rosenbaum (Ms)	Deputy Director	AED/HIP	202-884-8838		202-884-8454	jrosenba@aed org	USA
55	Katerine Esty (Dr)	WSR Facilitator	Ibis Consultants	781 466 8482			esty@ibisconsultinggroup com	
56	Kebede Faris (Ato)	WSP/HIP Amhara Health Bureau Advisor	WSP/World Bank	0582-2264047	0911-437750		kfaris@worldbank org	Bahir Dar
57	Kemal Mohammed (Ato)	Environmental Chemical Engineer	Amhara Environmental Protection	0582-182173	918768688	0582-182134	kemaltita@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
58	kemal Yasin (Ato)	Vice President	Amhara National Islamic Affairs Council	0582-201781	0918-761214	0582-221411		Bahir Dar
59	Konjet Fekade (Dr)	Gender and Development Consultant,Materials Engineer	Freelance Consultant, Assistant Professor AAU		0911-211236		fekadekonjet@yahoo com	Addis Ababa
60	Lakech Tsegaye (Wt)	STC	World Bank		0911-608940		lakech_tsegaye@yahoo com	Addis Ababa
61	Leke Gubae Zelalem Desta	Secretary of Arch Bishop	Ethiopian Orthodox Church	582-200852	0918-781038			Bahir Dar
62	Mr Mark Harvey	Advisor, Water and Sanitation	Ministry of Water Resources Seconded from DFID		0911-336343		m-harvey@dfid gov uk	Addis Ababa
63	Mandefro Takele (Ato)	Geologist	ORDA	0582-204703	0918-769246		mandefreotakele@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
64	Mantegbosh Walelegen (W/ro)	Department Head	Amhara Women's Affairs Bureau	0582-200418				Bahir Dar
65	Medina Adem (W/ro)	Chair Person	Muslims Women's Association	0582-201781	0582-263514			Bahir Dar
66	Mekonen Ayichiluhim (Dr)	Director	GAMBY Higher Clinic	0582-200013	0918-760505	0582-200013	mekachy@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
67	Mekonen Mekuria (Ato)	Extension Communication	Amhara Bureau of Agriculture	0582-201508		0582-201510	mekonenm@amhboard gov et	Bahir Dar
68	Melake Haile Fekadu	Head, Abo Church	Orthodox Church	0582-221022	918-783695			Bahir Dar
69	Mengistu Belay (Ato)	President	Amhara Regional Youth Association	0582-207873	0918-761919	0582-203333	a youth@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
70	Mengistu Wonde (Ato)	Chairman	Gozamen Farmers Group	0587-713179		0587-713103		Gojam
71	Mesele Kebede Siyoum (Ato)	Zonal Social Affairs Expert	East Gojam Administrative Office		0587-713228			Gojam
72	Mezgebe G Selassie (Ato)	Vice Principal Bahir Dar HEPSS	Higher Education Pre Secondary School	058-2202120	0918-769860	0582-207344	kumex2003@yahoo co uk	Bahir Dar
73	Mohammed Yassin (Ato)	Team Leader	Dessie Ketema Health Office	0331-118568	0914-7160888	0331-116948		Dessie

74	Mona Grieser (Mrs)	Senior Program Officer	HIP	202-884-8904		202-884-8454	mgrieser@aed org	
75	Mulat Fekade (Ato)	Administrative Assistant	FINNIDA	0582-201512				Bahir Dar
76	Mulat Zerihun (Ato)	Head, Regional Trachoma Control Program	Carter Center Ethiopia	058-222-1748	0918-763740	0582-201487	mzerihun 2003@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
77	Mulugeta Shiferaw (Ato)	Institutional Organization and Service Monitoring	Amhara National Regional State Culture and Tourism	0582-201132	0918-701044		amhtour@ethionet et	Bahir Dar
78	Mulugojam Temesgen	Expert, Media Center	Education Media Center	0587-711849	0911-624249			Debre Markos
79	Muluken Abate (Ato)	Program Manager	Millennium Water Alliance	0116-510052	0911-126051		mwp@ethionet et	Addis Ababa
80	Muluken Ayehu (Ato)	President	Amhara Regional Teachers Association	0582-221079	0918-763091	0582-220814		Bahir Dar
81	Muluken Emagnu (Ato)	Head, Water Supply and Sanitation	ORDA	0582-204703	0918-778737	0582-200987	mulukenemagnu@yahoo ccom	Bahir Dar
82	Piers Cross (Mr)	EWDAF Principal Regional Team Leader	WSP/World Bank				pcross@worldbank org	Nairobi
83	Rahel Kaba (W/ro)	Consultant	Federal Ministry of Water Resources		0911-631209			Addis Ababa
84	Salehu G/Tsadik (Ato)	Manager, Health and Nutrition	Concern	033-5510298	0911-747567	033-5514192		Dessie
85	Seid Mohammed (Ato)	Vice Dean	Teachers Training College		0911-383501			Debere Berhan
86	Sheh Mohammed Kemal	Mosque Emam	Amhara National Islamic Affairs Council	0582-201781	0918-766635			Bahir Dar
87	Siraye Esubalew (Ato)	Dean	Gondar College of Teachers Education	0581-110051	0918-776956	0581-112010	siraye2003@yahoo com	Gonder
88	Tadele Bogale (Dr)	Head, ESHE Project	ESHE	0582-221325	0918-340219	0582-221140	tbogale@healtheth org et	Bahir Dar
89	Takele Hunde (Ato)	Hygiene and Sanitation Coordinator	Water Aid		0911-409158			Addis Ababa
90	Tenaw Bawoke (Ato)	Head, Anti-Malaria Association	Anti Malaria Association	011-1575455	0911-108365	0111-575376		Addis Ababa
91	Tesema Demisse (Ato)	Administrative & Social Affairs	Amhara National Regional State	0582-209117				Bahir Dar
92	Teshome Lemma (Ato)	Water Resource Advisor	CARE	0115-538040	0911-419364	0115-538035	teshomel@care org et	Addis Ababa
93	Tezera Mengesha (Ato)	Woreda program coordinator RWSEP	Water Resource Development Bureau	0583-380384	0911-067373		tezera_mengesha@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
94	Tsegaye Tadesse (Ato)	Head, Planning and Agriculture Information Department	Bureau of Agriculture & Rural Development	0582-201093	0918-782530	058-2201500	ethiocountryland@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
95	Tsegewine Kassa (Wro)	Planning Officer	Helena Health Care	0116-627179	0911-239312	0116-627163		Addis Ababa
96	Worku Fantahun (Ato)	Head Banja Woreda Health Office	Amhara National Regional Health Bureau	0582-270100	0918-779179			Bahir Dar
97	Worku G/Selassie (Ato)	Hygiene and Environmental Health Department Head	Ministry of Health		0911-486301		workuselassie@yahoo com	Addis Ababa
98	Yemarshet Yemene (W/t)	Consultant	Zena's Engineering	0114-160335	0911-211674	0114-160335	yyemane@ethionet et	Addis Ababa
99	Yimenu Adane (Ato)	Hygiene & Environ Health Team Leader	Amhara National Regional Health Bureau	0582-200991	0918-700228	0582-263268	yimenu13@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
100	Yirgaw Welle (Ato)	Irrigation Agronomist	Woreda Agriculture Office	058-224-0055				Bahir Dar
101	Yitayal Abebe (Ato)	Eco System Studying Team Leader	Environmental Protection, Land Administration and Use Authority	0582-182173	0918-769964	0582-182134	geta1998@yahoo com	Bahir Dar
102	Zufan Abera (Sr)	Acting Head Health Programming	Amhara National Regional Health Bureau	0582-200991	0918-761427	0582-263268	zufan2003@yahoo com	Bahir Dar

APPENDIX 4

List of Participants by Stakeholder Group

Stakeholder Group	Name	Title
Health	Ato Worku Fantahun	Head, Banja Woreda Health Office
	Ato Amsalu Shiferaw	Senior Program Officer
	Ato Getachew Tiruneh	Public Relation Officer
	Dr. Mekonnen Ayicheluhiem	Director, GAMBY Higher Clinic
Education	Ato Mezgebe G/Selassie	Vice Principal Bahir Dar HEPSS
	Ato Fantaye Zegeye	News Paper Editor
	Ato Siraye Esubalew	Dean, Gondar College of Teachers Education
	Wro. Desta Yimer	Program Producer
	Ato Seid Mohamed	Vice Dean
	Wro. Mulugojam Temesgen	Expert Media Center
Water	Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen	Deputy Head
	Ato Hailekiros Tefera	WASH Consultant
	Ato Haimanot Belete	Amhara Region WASH Program Coordinator
	Ato Eyasu Mulugeta	Team Leader
	Ato Tezera Mengesha	Woreda Program Coordinator RWSEP
	Ato Yirgaw Welle	Irrigation Agronomist
	Ato Abayneh Getnet	Instructor
	Ato Endris Hussien	Economic Affairs Follower Expert
	Ato Getnet Kasahun	Team Leader
	Ato Fekadu Debalke	Consultant
Women's Affairs, Regional Tourism and Culture Regional Youth & Sport	W/ro. Abeba Shumete	Chair Person
	Ato Mulugeta Shiferaw	Institutional Organization and Service Monitoring
	Ato Hailemariam Zeleul	Woreda Head
	Ato Berihun Degu	Deputy Head
	W/ro.Medina Adem	Chair Person
	W/ro. Mantegbosh Walelegn	Department Head
NGO's	Ato Muluken Emagnew	Head ,Water Supply and Sanitation
	Ato Salehu G/Tsadik	Manager health and Nutrition
	Ato Belete Atalele	Sanitation Expert
	Ato Mulat Zerihun	Head, Regional Trachoma Control Program
	Ato Endale Asefa	Project Coordinator
	Ato Takele Hunde	Hygiene and Sanitation Coordinator
	Ato Tenaw Bawoke	Head, Anti Malaria Association
	Dr. Tadele Bogale	Head, ESHE Project
	Ato Gebre Alebachew	Head, Ethiopian Red Cross Society
Donor's	Mr. Arto Suominen	Team Leader
	Wrt. Muluken Abate	Program Manager
	Ms.Belinda Abraham	Project Officer
	Ms.Helen Pankhurst	Water Advisor
	Ms.Joy Morgan	
	Wro. Elizabeth Mekonnen	Social Development Consultant
	Mr. Mark Harvey	Advisor, Water and Sanitation
	Ato Teshome Lemma	Water Resource Advisor
Associations, Private sectors, Youth and Traditional Healers	Ato Mulate Fekade	Administrative Assistant
	Ato Mengistu Belay	President
	Ato Arega Eshetu	Chair Person
	Dr. Mekonen Ayichiluhim	Private Medical Service
	Ato Muluken Ayehu	President
	W/ro. Tsegewine Kassa	Planning Officer
	Ato Dawit Wolde	Team Manager
	Ato Henock Gezahegn	Marketing Manager
Faith Based Organiztion	Ato Debasu Tafere	Respected Elder
	Melake Haile Fedadu Zeleke	Head, Abo Church
	Leke.Gubae Zelalem Desta	Secretary of Arch Bishop
	Ato Alazar Dagne	Sunday School Teacher
	Ato kemal Yasin	Vice President
	Al-Mohammed Siraje	General Secretary

	Sheh Mohammed Kemal	Mosque Imam
	Ato Aklilu Dufera	Development Director
	W/ro. Aster W/yesus	Social Worker

Bureaus of Agriculture and Rural Development and Environmental Protection	Ato Alene Fenta	Expert, Bio-Mass Energy
	Ato Amare Mekonen	Gender and Nutrition Expert
	Ato Tsegaye Tadesse	Head Planning and Agriculture Information Department
	Ato Admassu Molla	Department Head
	Ato Kemal Mohammed	Environmental Chemical Engineer
	Ato Alemu Tilahun	Acting Head
	Ato Mekonnen Mekuria	Extension Communication
	Ato Bekele Asamenew	Water Engineer
	Ato Biyadigilign Meles	Head Woreda Agriculture
	Ato Yitayal Abebe	Eco System Studying Team Leader
Regional Adminstration Coopereatives,Justice	Ato Bizualem Wondimeneh	Sanitarian
	Ato Mesele Kebede Siyoum	Zonal Social Affairs Expert
	Ato Getnet Estezia	Kebele Administrator
	Ato Tesema Demisse	Administrative and social Affairs
	Ato Alebel Dessie	Administration and Social Advisor of President
	Ato Mengistu Wonde	Chair Person
	W/ro. Ayinalem Asefa	Planning Expert
	Ato Mohammed Yassin	Team Leader
	Ato Endris Hussien	Economic Affairs Follower Expert
Guests of honor	Ato Mandefro Takele	Geologist
	Dr. Asrat Genet	Head, ANRSHB
	Ato Dereje Kebede	Meir, Deberberhan
	Ato Worku G.Selassie	Hygiene and Environmental Health Department Head.
	Mr Piers Cross	
	Mrs Mona Grieser	

Facilitators		
	Dr Katharine Esty	
	Dr Konjit Fekade	
	Ato Ayalew Zegeye	
	Mr Andreas knapp	
	Ato Belete Muluneh	
	W/ro Fekerete Getachew	
	W/t Lakech Tsegaye	
	Ms Della Dash	
	Ms Julia Rosenbaum	
	Ato Kebede Faris	

WSR TOT	Sr. Zufan Abera	Acting Head, Health Programming
	Ato Yimenu Adane	Hygiene and Environmental Team Leader
	Ato Desta Bye	Hygiene and Sanitation Officer
	Ato Abdulkader Mehemuir	National WASH Consultant
	Ato Fiseha Tamrat	Expert Environmental Health

	W/ro Fekerte Getachew	Program Assistant
	W/ro Rahel Kaba	Consultant
	W/t Yemarshet Yemane	Consultant
	W/ro Almaz Terefe	Managing Director
	Ato Kebede Faris	WSP/HIP Amhara Health Bureau Advisor
	Dr. Adanech Asfaw	Medical Practitioner

WSR Multi-stakeholder Meeting

The Three Pillars of the
National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy
and the
Water Quality, Sanitation and Hygiene Situation in Amhara Region

Presentation and Discussion

Presentation Objectives

- Build a shared understanding of the impact of poor sanitation and hygiene
- Clarify the 3 key hygiene and sanitation behaviors addressed in the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy
- Describe the three pillars for effective hygiene and sanitation improvement
- Present the sanitation and hygiene situation in Amhara Region, including resources

Why a Sanitation Revolution?

- Poor Health Status
- Socio-economic Costs
- Environmental Degredation
- Poor Educational Performance

Poor Health Status

- 60% of current disease burden in Ethiopia due to poor sanitation
- 15% of total deaths caused by diarrhea (mostly under 5 years)
- 250,000 children die each year
- Worm infestations cause anemia, leading to malnutrition

Socio-economic Costs

- Short-term health impacts and long-term debilitating effects
  - Growth retardation
  - Diminshed learning
  - Lack of reaching potential for productivity
- Loss of productivity
- Cost of health care provision (medication, clinic fees)
- Cost of caring for the sick

Environmental Degredation

- Pollution of surface water sources
- Increased treatment costs of water
- Unsanitary living conditions leading to futher fecal-oral transmission
- Potentially unexploited source of energy, compost and fertilizer

Poor Educational Performance

- Diminished learning ability
- Significant lost school days
- Negative impact particularly on girls
  - Loss of school days
    - Due to lack of privacy
    - Due to caring for sick siblings
  - High drop out rates in adolescence
    - Due to menstruation and lack of privacy

Safe Feces Disposal

Handwashing

Safe Storage & Treatment of Water

Amhara: Leading the Hygiene & Sanitation Revolution!!!

What are the current practices on the three key behaviors?

Hand Washing w/ soap at critical times

- Not routinely practiced
- Not practiced at critical times
- Soap and ash used occasionally
- Amhara practice data not available

Three Key Behaviors *cont.*

Safe Feces Disposal

- Child feces found in compound, not believed to be dangerous
- Open defecation common
- Latrines not appropriately used
- Poor latrine cleaning & maintenance
- Anal cleansing material left exposed
- ESHE Amhara baseline estimates 28% possess and use latrine

Three Key Behaviors *cont.*

Safe Storage and Treatment of Water

- Water collected from various sources, often unprotected
- Water containers not washed
- Water transported uncovered
- No safe water storage in household, and unclean dipping cans used
- Water treatment at point of use rarely done

The Three "Pillars" for H&S Improvement *reflected in the National Strategy*

Access to Hardware

- Water Supply
- Sanitation systems
- Available Household Technologies and Materials

Hygiene Promotion

- Communication
- Social mobilization
- Community participation
- Social marketing
- Training

Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement

Diarrheal Disease Prevention

Enabling Environment

- Policy improvement
- Institutional strengthening
- Financing and cost-recovery
- Cross-sectoral coordination
- Partnerships

Ensuring all the necessary elements, increases likelihood of behavior change and the sustainability of the practice.

Enabling Environment

- Policies in place
- Strategies developed
- Institutional capacity
- Financing and cost-recovery
- Cross-sectoral coordination
- Partnerships

Access to Hardware

Water Supply

- Wells, protected springs, improved surface water sources and hand pumps
- Rainwater harvesting
- Household water treatment options

Sanitation Systems

- Latrines and solid waste disposal
- Showers and laundry facilities

Available Handwashing Technologies & Materials

- Soap and Soap Substitutes
- Handwashing facilities

Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion

- Communication
- Social mobilization
- Community participation
- Social marketing and private sector
- Mass media
- Training

Mapping the Context

Enabling Environment

- National Sanitation & Hygiene Strategy and Key Principles for achieving 100% Sanitation and Hygiene Coverage in Ethiopia by 2015
- National Protocol for Hygiene and "On-Site" Sanitation
- Universal Access plan adopted by Government
- Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Review (2006) and Multi-stakeholder Forum Aide Memoire
- Assessment of Investment & Financing Needs to Achieve Universal Access to H&S by 2012 (draft)
- National MoU (Ministries of Health, Water Resources & Education)
- Amhara Regional MoU
- Influx of financial resources into WATSAN

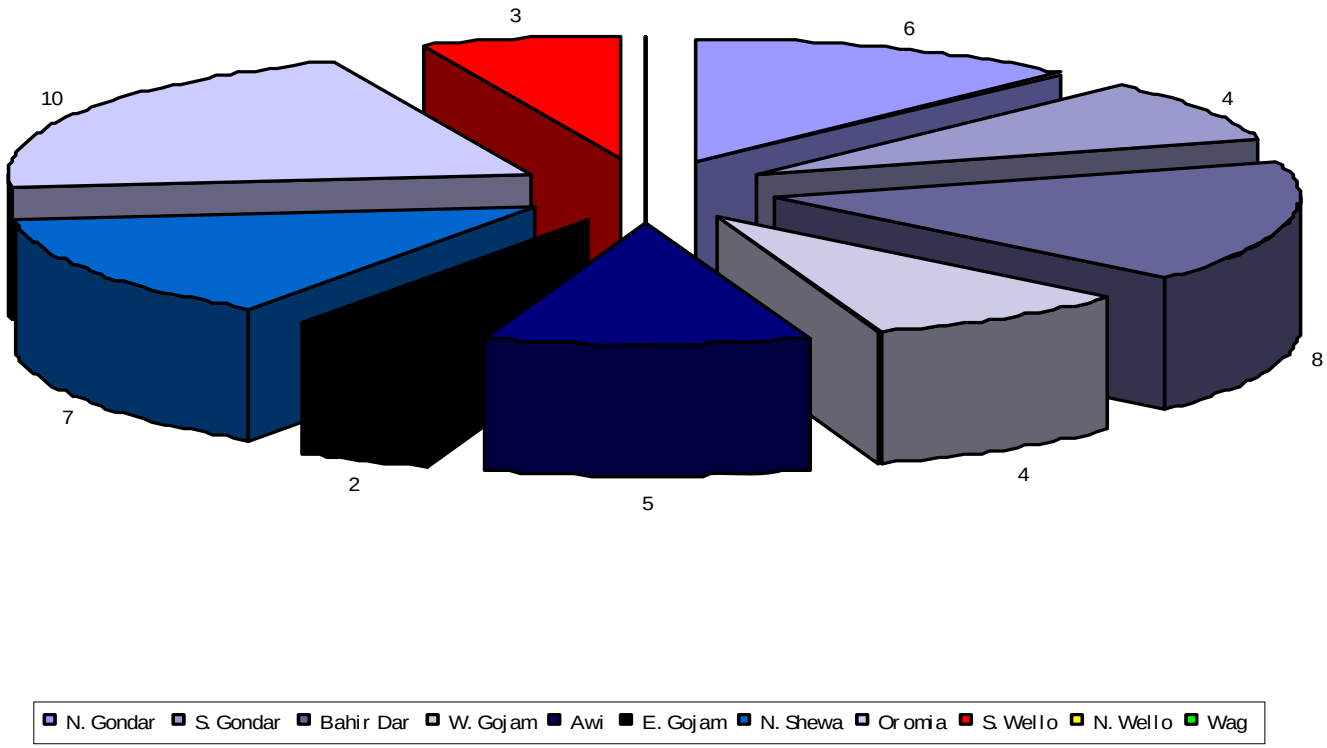
Enabling Environment *cont.*

- Governmental commitment to Health Extension Worker program(HEW) w/extensive capacity building
- Existing Multi-sectoral Resources in Amhara
  - NGOs addressing a wide range of hygiene and sanitation challenges individually & collectively
  - Geographic coverage inconsistent
  - Site selection criteria varies by organization
- Lack of <u>full</u> coordination & information-sharing between and among stakeholders, NGOs & government
- Lack of involvement by the private sector

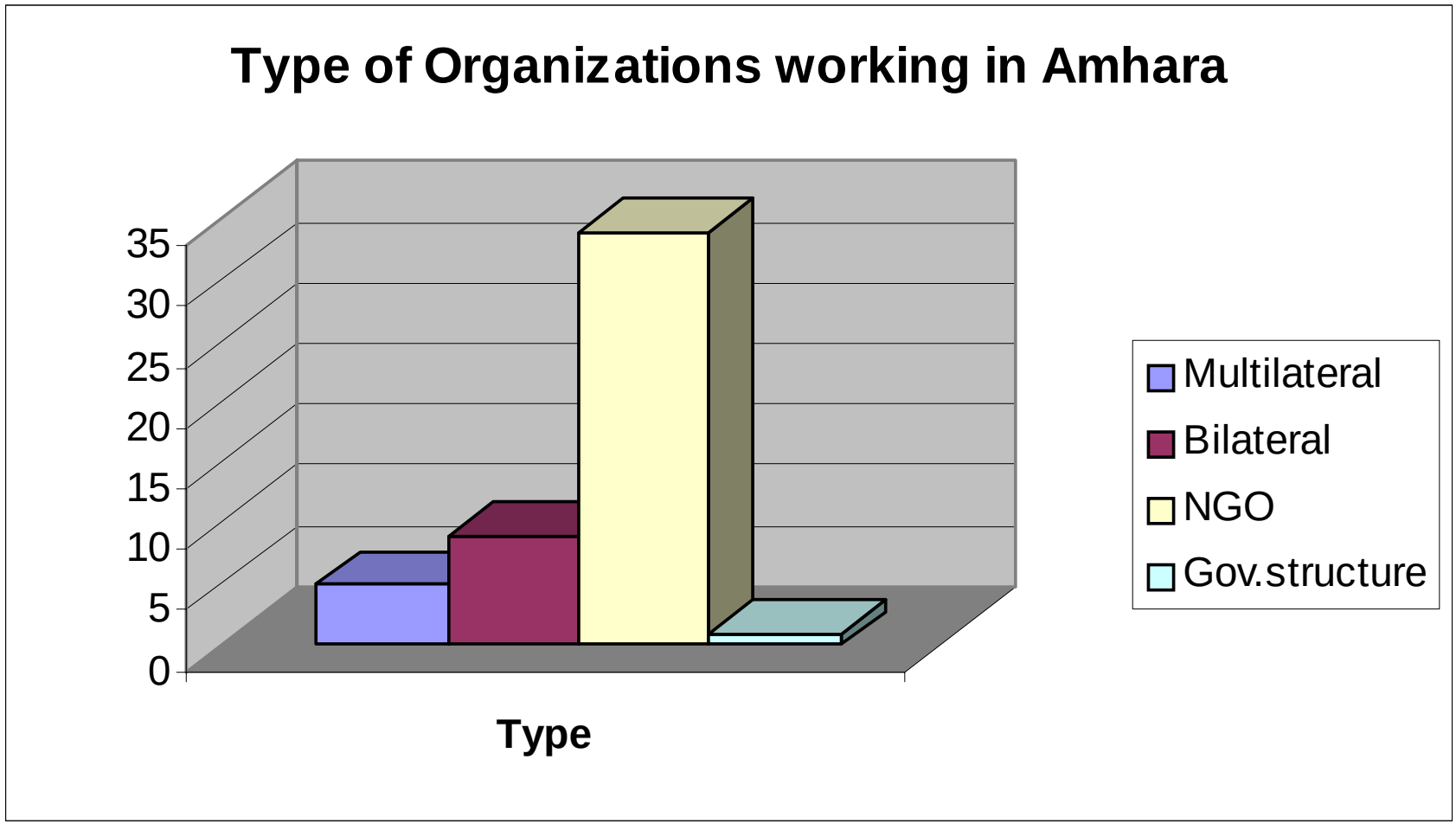
Mapping the Context: Surveying Organization in Amhara to document resources, gaps and potential

- Total of 100 registered organization working on a variety of development areas
- Selected 49 organizations by convenience for survey and guided discussion
- Interviewed zonal health department, asked them to identify NGOs

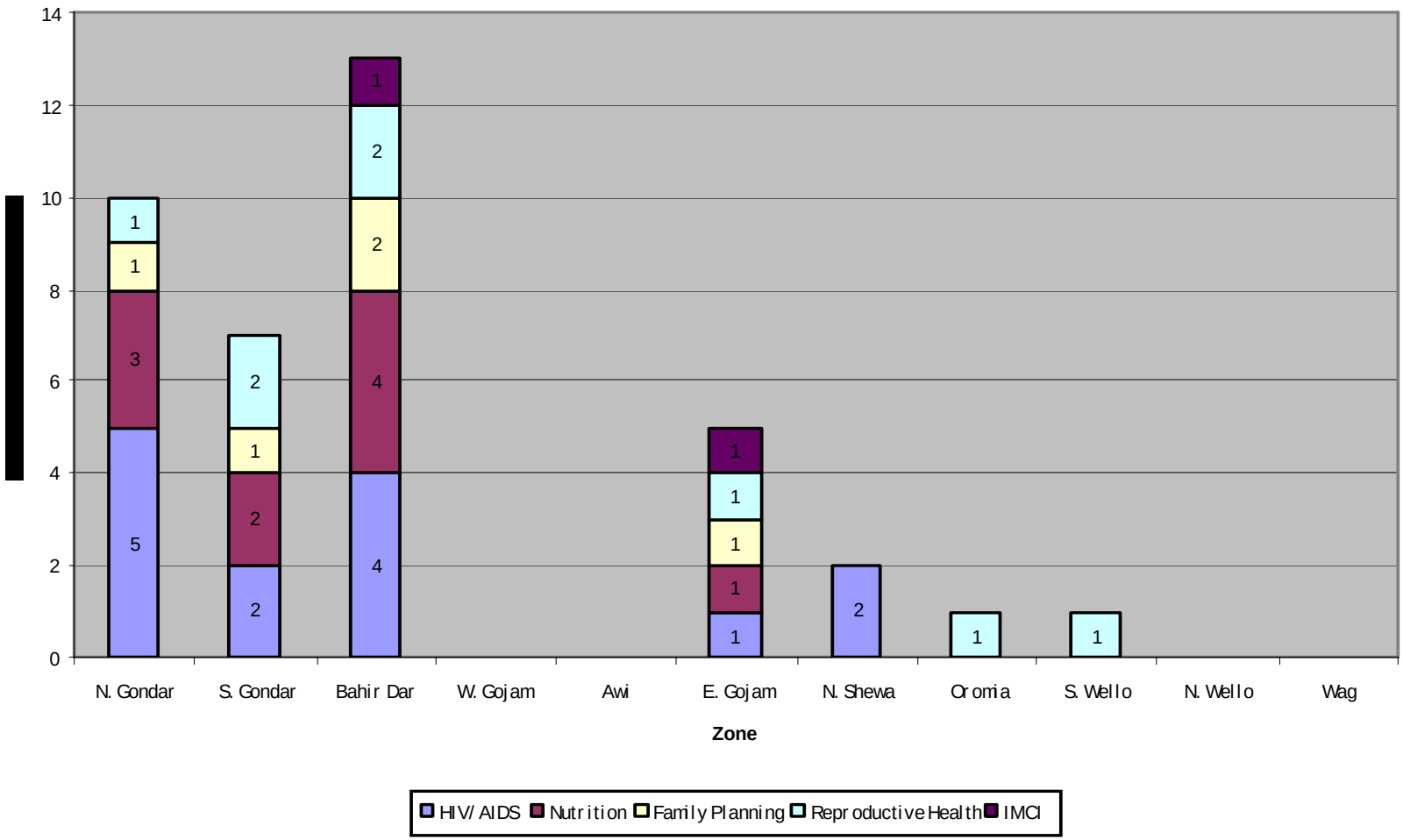
Number of Organizations Working in WATSAN by Zone



Organization by Type



Organization Non-WATSAN Involvement



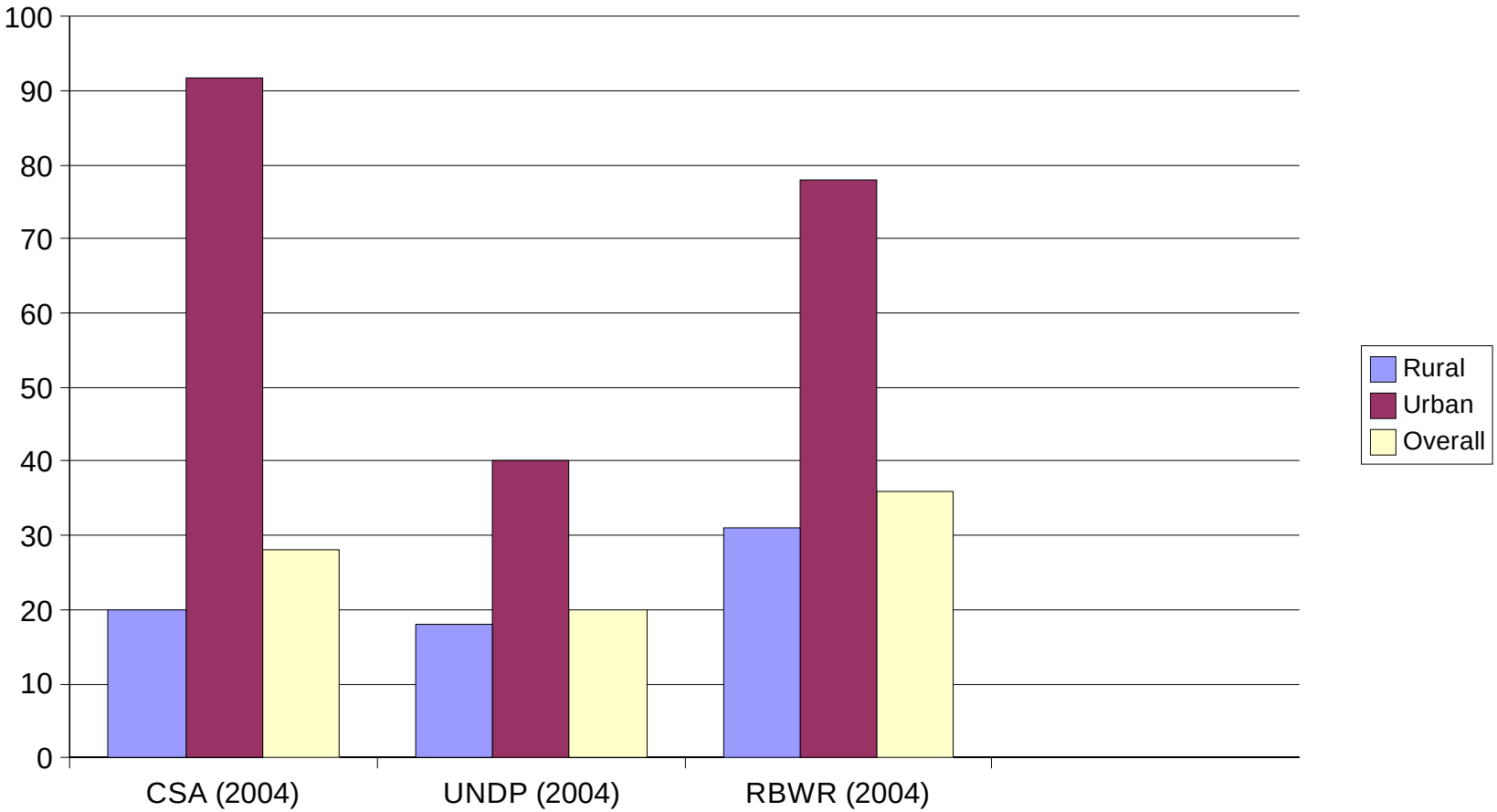
Mapping the Context

Access to Hardware

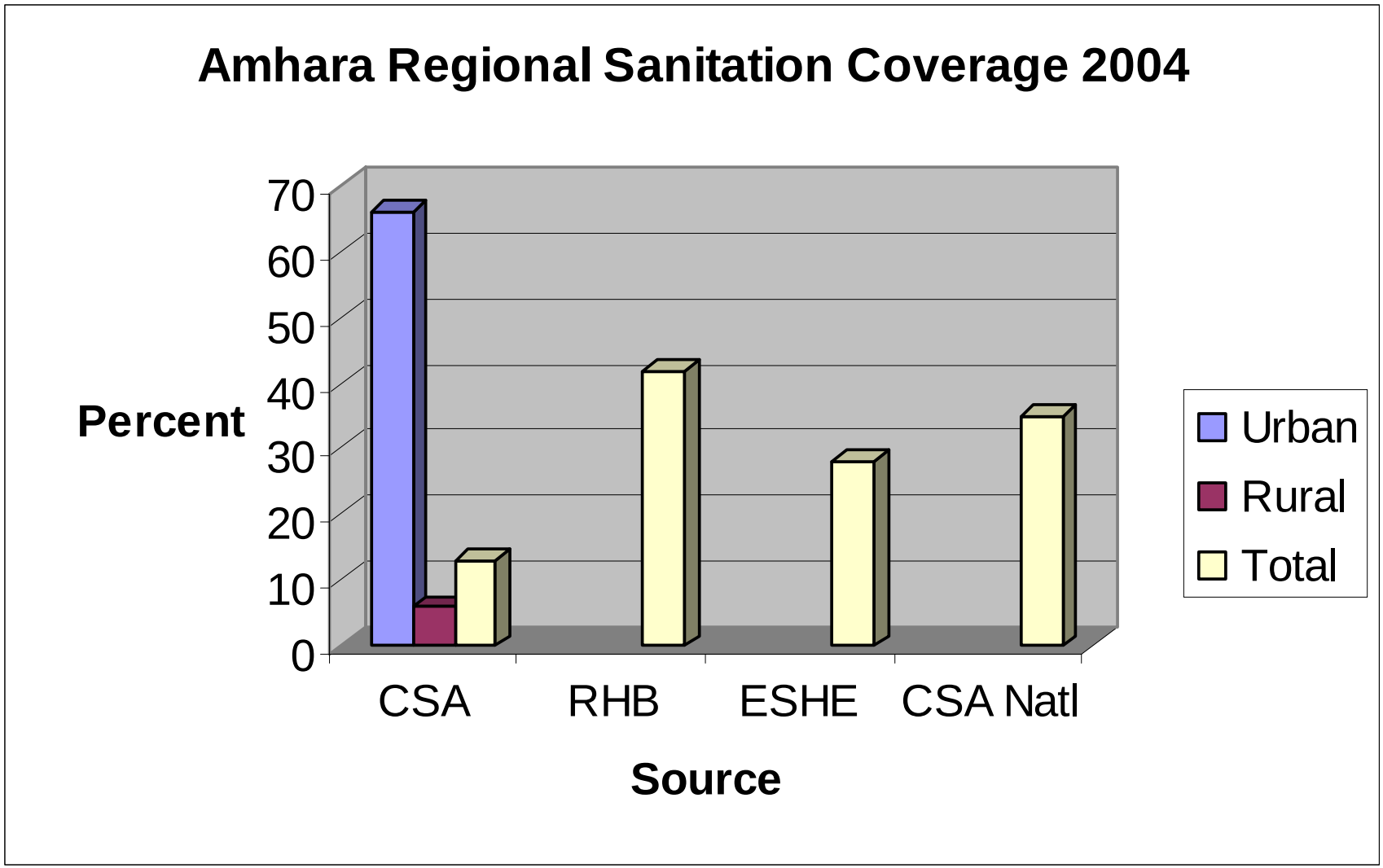
What do we know about the availability of hardware related to key behaviors: latrines, handwashing stations, access to improved water sources?

- No comprehensive overview of what exists
  - Coverage data
  - Technical designs
  - Use of construction materials
  - Subsidies
- Contradictory data and a lack of easily accessible data

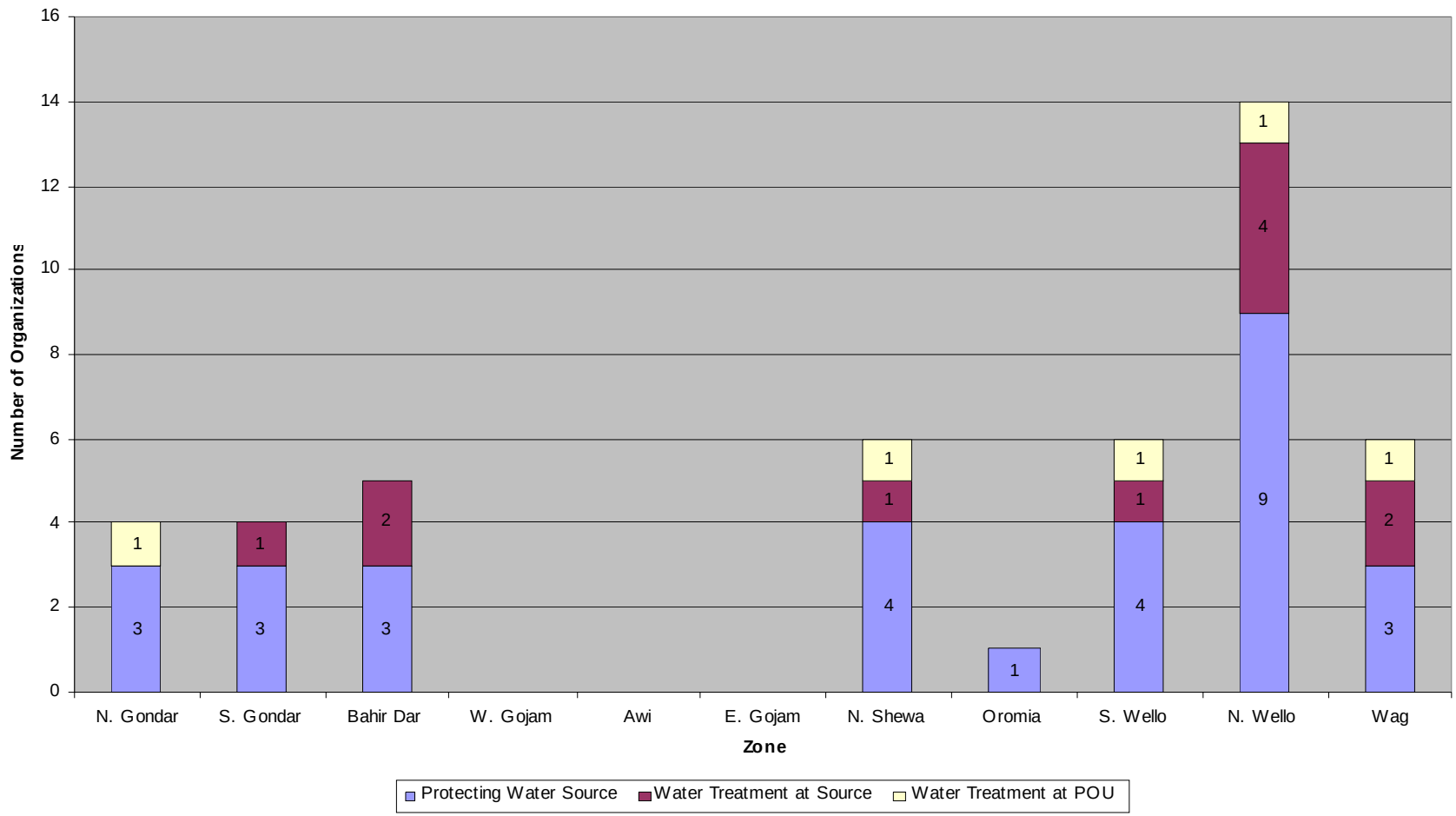
Amhara Region Water Coverage



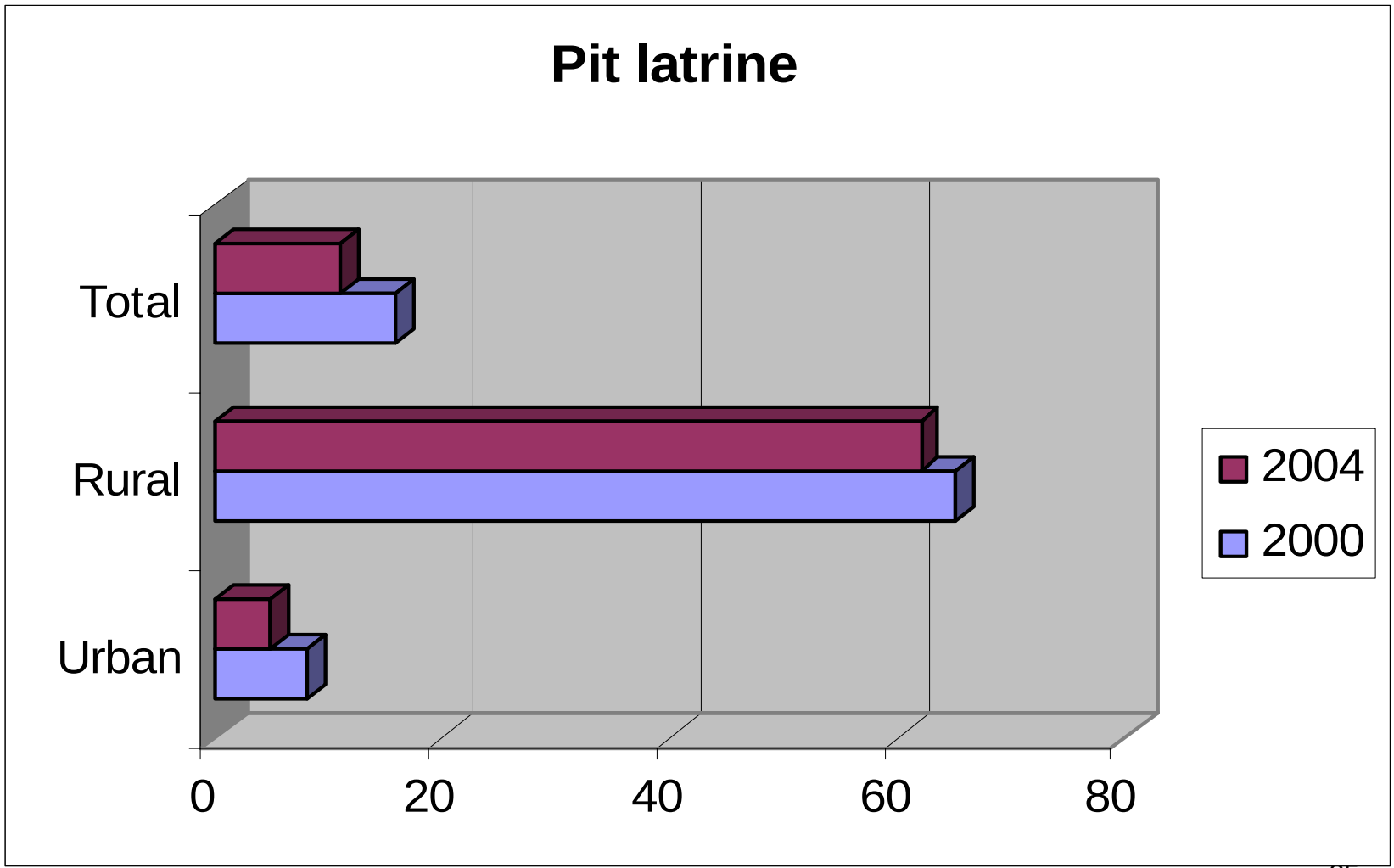
Amhara Region Sanitation Coverage



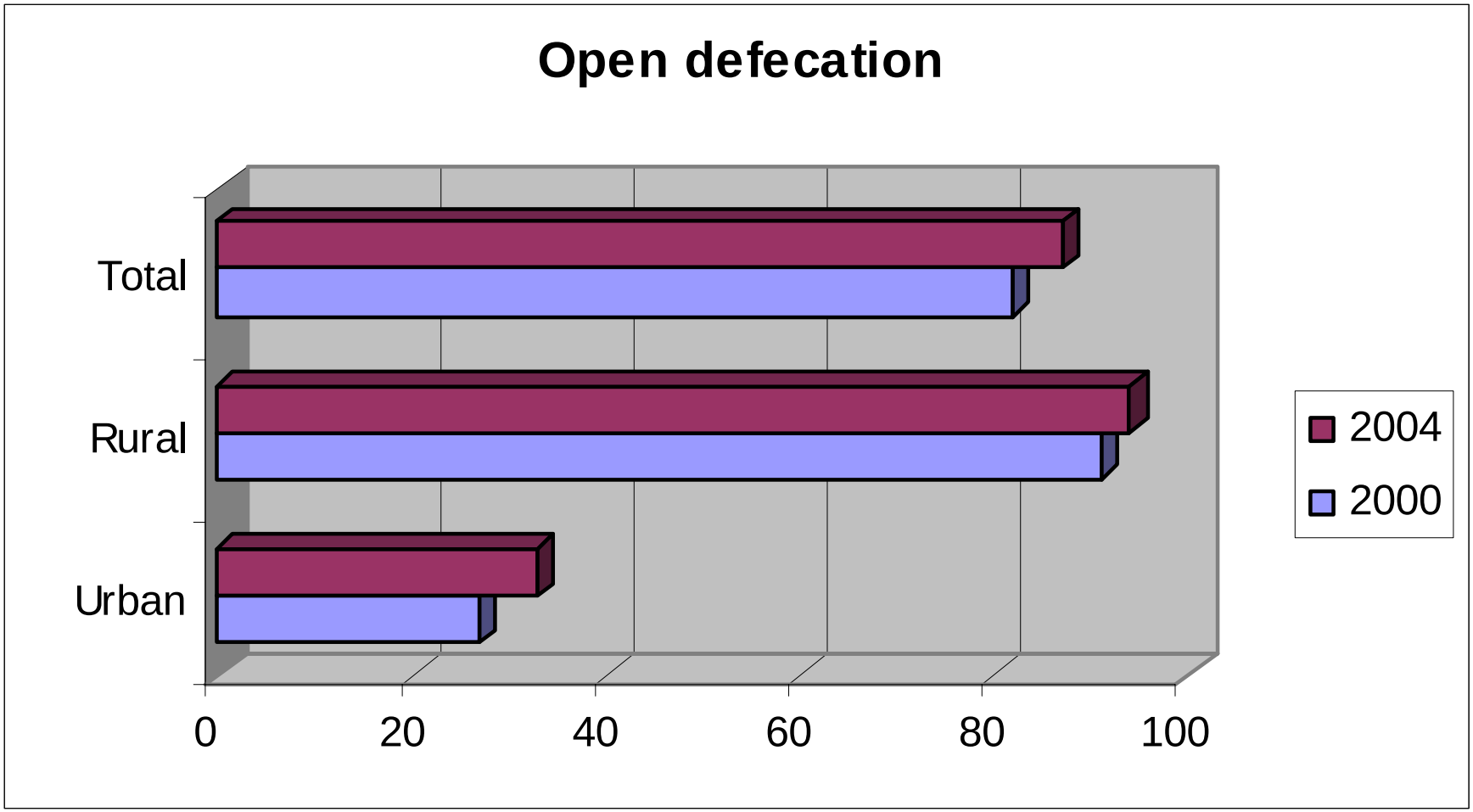
Organizations Addressing Water Protection



Changes in Sanitation Coverage
Pit Latrines



Changes in Sanitation Coverage
Open Defecation

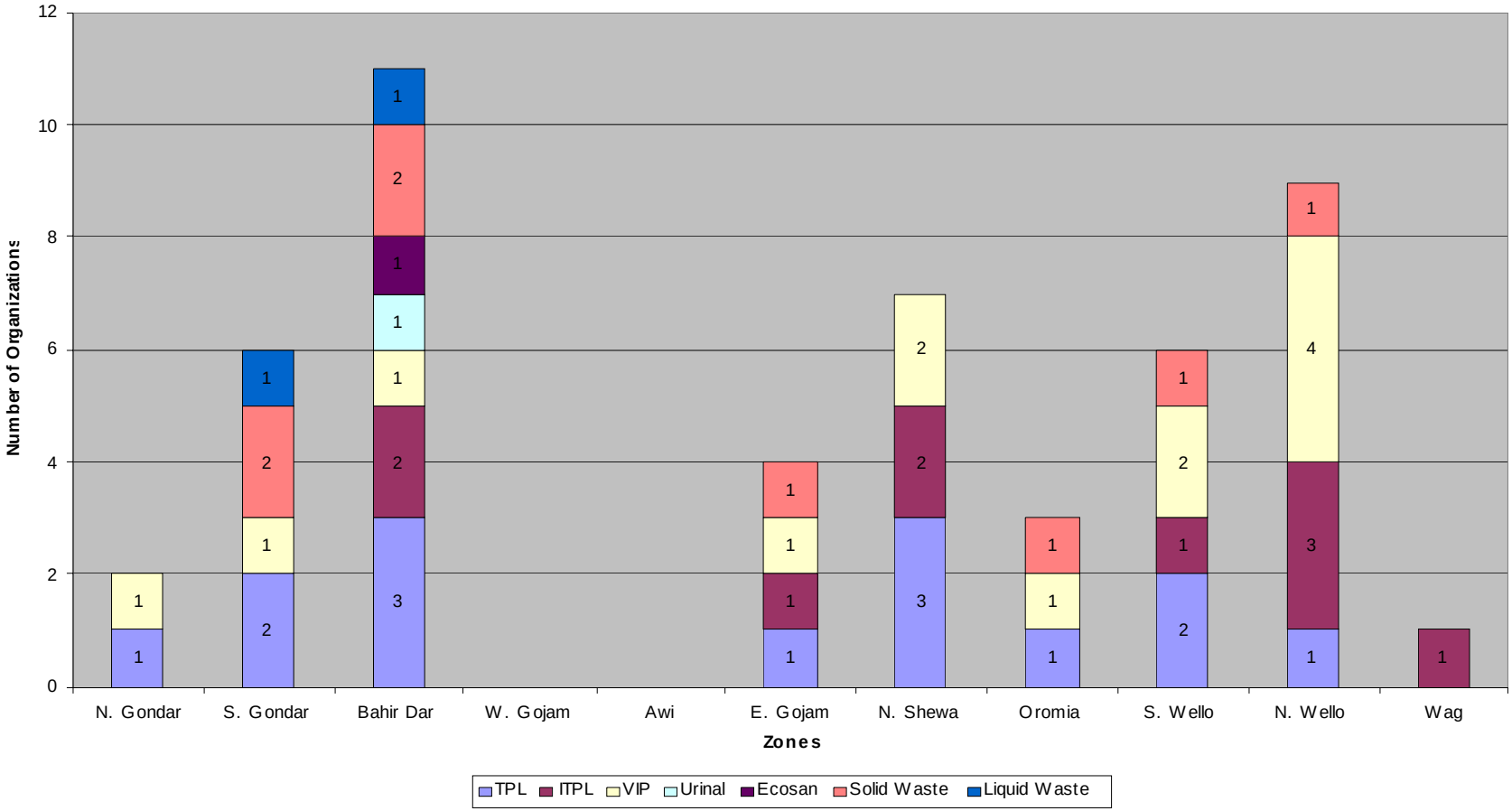


Mapping the Context

Hygiene Promotion

- A number of initiatives to promote hygiene and sanitation exist
  - Awareness Raising
  - Advocacy
  - Behavior Change
- Promotion foci:
  - Most on personal hygiene, hand washing & latrine construction
  - Some on water handling, food and environmental sanitation
  - Very little on household water treatment

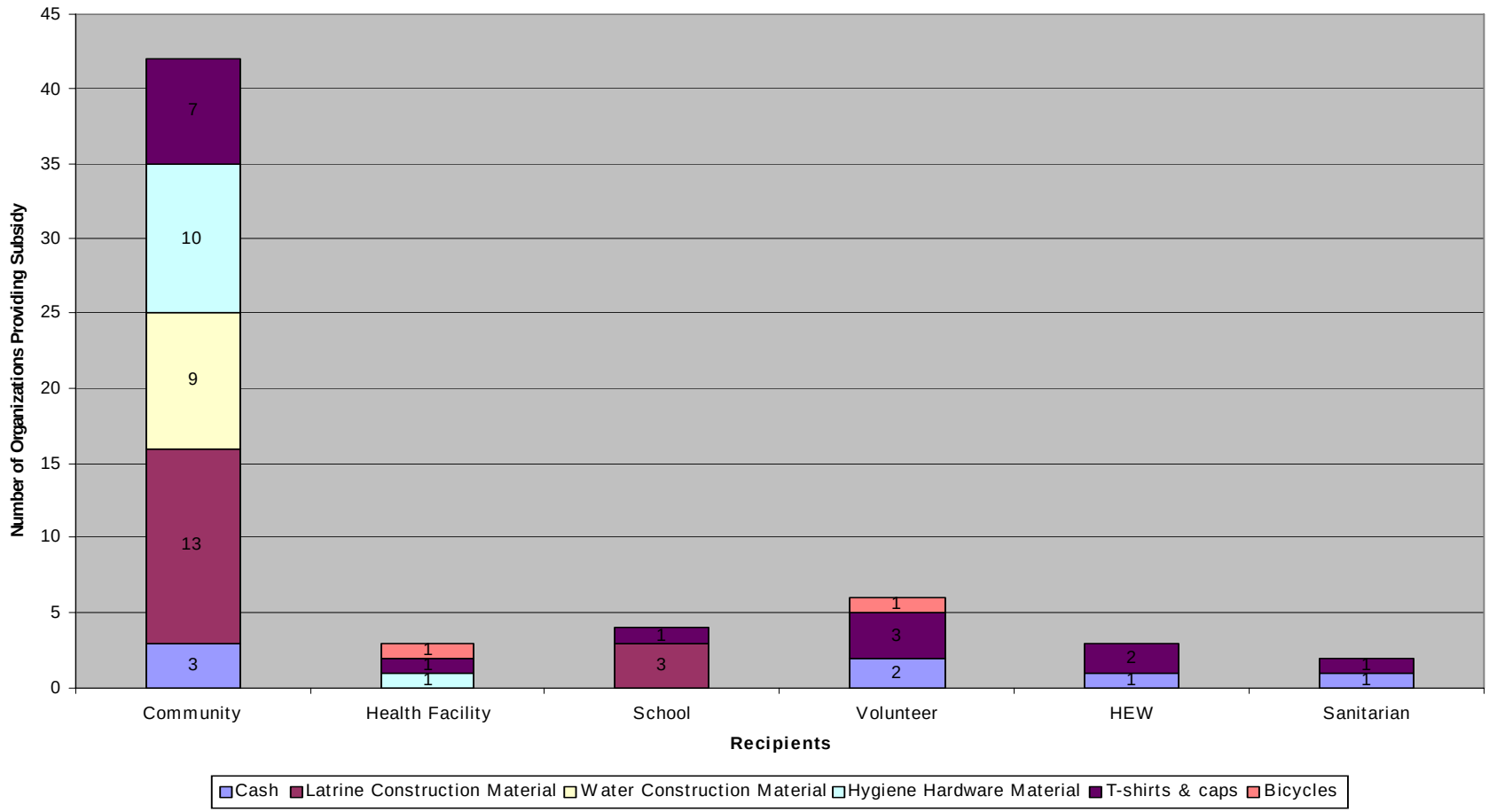
Organizations Addressing Hygiene and Sanitation Activities



Hygiene Promotion *continued*

- What kind of materials exist, and how and where are they being used?
  - Posters, flipcharts, recorded messages, discussion cards, leaflets, manuals, guidelines
  - For discussions, lectures, demonstrations, drama and audio cassette
  - House-to-house, water point, market, coffee ceremony, church/mosque, health facility, radio and TV

Organizations Providing Subsidies & Incentives for WASH Activities



CHALLENGE

- To work collectively, and find creative solutions to address some of these problems and issues
  - Design solutions around the three pillars
  - Collaborate more fully, and create new partnerships and alliances
  - Leverage each others resources
  - Improve standardized quality, quantity and use of data for decision making
  - Facilitate universal practice of 3 key behaviors

Invitation!

We invite you to actively participate in developing creative solutions to address these sanitation and hygiene related problems in Amhara Region

and LEAD the REVOLUTION!

APPENDIX 6
Timelines

PERSONAL

Group 3 (Abdul Kadir)

1950 – 1970

- Marriage of parents
- Most were born
- Most started their primary school
- Slogan for "clean water" started "water for all"

1970 – 1990

- Most joined high school and university
- Used to give health education for primary school students
- Some started to work on WASH
- Used unprotected water sources
- Most suffered by famine and drought

1991 – 2006

- Most graduated for 1st and 2nd degree
- Most employed at different levels
- Most married and had children
- Government change
- Awareness on sanitation started for most

Connection

- Hygiene education being given
- Basic knowledge created for WASH movement
- Hygiene and Sanitation recognized by national constitution

Group 1 (Ato Andargie Nega)

1950 – 1970

- Most of us were born
- Most of us started elementary school

1970 – 1990

- Few of us were born
- Most of us graduated
- Drought experienced
- Using drinking water from unprotected sources
- Started to use piped water

1991 – 2006

- Most graduated 2nd degree
- Most got married, had children
- Started to work in the private sector
- Working with HSEWs – health service education workers, and others

Connection

- Connection with Whole System in the Room
- Appreciation of the problem
- Productive age group
- Committed and responsible for the future generation
- With mixed professional experience
- EFFECTIVE stakeholders/actors to implement water, sanitation and hygiene programs

Group 2 (Arto)

1950 – 1970

- Most were born
- Went to school
- Some married and had kids
- Environment in balance
- Less water-borne diseases

1970 – 1990

- University degrees
- From GOE to NGOs

- Participate in many conferences
- More families and kids

1991 – 2006

- Job opportunities increased
- Join WASH movement & WSR today

<u>Connection</u>

- Environmental degradation took place
- Water borne diseases increased
- Access to safe water increased
- Stakeholders in WATSAN increased
- Awareness to GOE policies and MDGs improved

GLOBAL

Group 5 (Ato Mulat)

1950 – 1970

- Expansion of political ideologies
  - Socialism
  - Israel state formation
  - World divided in groups

1970 – 1990

- The war b/w Arabs and Israel
- Cold War
- Industrialization growing
- Downfall of socialism

1990 – 2006

- Political changes
  - European Union
  - Globalization
  - MDG
  - Women's rights recognition
- Technological advances
  - ICT
  - Computers
- Threats
  - War
  - Terrorism – world trade center, Afghanistan
  - Natural disasters - sunami

Connections

- Opportunities
  - MDG
  - Environmental protection initiatives
  - Collaborations on WASH
  - Women's rights recognition
  - Technology development
  - Globalization/unification
- Challenges
  - Less attention to hygiene and sanitation
  - Expansion of industrialization – pollution
  - Natural disasters
  - Distraction and displacement due to war

Group 6 (Endale Asefa)

1950 – 1970

- Colonialization started and expanded
- Emergence of the two political camps (socialism and capitalism)
- Second world war occurred
- Because of the above points:
  - Destruction of Nagasaki and Heroshima
  - Environmental pollution existed and caused serious health problems

Drought due to climatic imbalance
Concept of hygiene and sanitation were poor

1970 – 1990

- WATSAN became a global issue
- Computers introduced
- Israel –Arab war broke out
- Invasion of Kuwait by Iraq
- Disintegration of USSR
- Ethio-Somali war
  This resulted in:
  - In the dominancy of capitalism
  - Better attention given to water and sanitation
  - Better information and communication methods globally
  - The different wars created social, economic and political crises
  - Environmental problems aggravated

1990 – 2006

- Expansion of EU
- Koffi Annan WASH movement
- MDGs conceptualized
- Government recognized water, sanitation and hygiene
- Globalization decade
- Recognition of environmental problems
- Environmental conventions and protocols signed
- WWW disseminated
- Tsunami destruction
- Terrorism
- More sectoral collaboration

This resulted in:

- Basic education in sanitation and hygiene increased
- Global collaboration for development works
- Finally workshops like today (WSR) were delivered and will continue to achieve the MDGs (to achieve 100% coverage)

Group 4 (Ato Amsalu)

1950 – 1970

- Politics
  - Post world war II
  - Emergence of socialism in Africa
  - Anti-colonialism struggle
  - Arab-Israel war
- Technology
  - Expansion of industrialization
- Health and other related
  - Expansion of public health thinking
  - Less attention for WATSAN

1970 – 1990

- Politics
  - Increased cold war
  - Expansion of socialism
  - Downfall of communism
  - Ethio-Somalia war
- Technology
  - PC computer emerging and expanded globally
- Health
  - Alma Ata Declaration
  - WATSAN decade (1980 – 1990)
  - Public health growth
  - Emergence of HIV/AIDS

1990 – 2006

- Politics
  - End of socialism and cold war
  - Expansion of terrorism
  - Conflicts among countries
- Technology
  - IT Boom
  - globalization
- Health and related issues
  - MDGs
  - WASH
  - Increased environmental degradation and pollution
- El Nino, tsunami and others
  - Emerging diseases
- SARS, Avian Influenza, EBOLA, HIV/AIDS

Connection

- Public health thinking
  - Alma Ata Declaration
  - WATSAN integration
  - WASH movement
  - WSR

AMHARA TIMELINE

Group 7 (Takele Hunde)

1950 – 1970

- Historical Events
  - King H/Selassie
  - Capitalism
  - Drought and disease
  - War
  - Time of Dergue
  - Villagization
- WASH awareness
  - EPRDF
  - Land distribution/Meret Larashu
  - Regionalization (Bahir Dar)
- Health Service Developments
  - Gondar College of Medical Sciences
  - "If you do not wash your hands after visiting the toilet, you end up eating your own shit!"
- Attention to WASH
  - WATSAN committee
  - Preventive programs
  - Proclamations on sanitation and hygiene
  - More funding
  - MDG
  - WASH Movement
  - Nile initiative

1970 – 1990

- More of a historical era

1990 – 2006

- WASH issues more of a focus

Group 9 (Teshome Lemma)

1950 – 1970

- Low population figures
- Open defecation
- More water resources
- Beginning of health education and health centers
- Some modern toilets in hotels

1970 – 1990

- Government change

- Land reform
- Villagization
- Environmental schemes

- Situation on the ground
  - Growing population
  - Drought and famine
  - Health and sanitation growing problems
  - Water coverage increase and problem increase

1990 – 2006

- Government change
  - Regional restructuring and woreda decentralization
  - Proclamations water sector, health sector, women, environmental protection, solid waste management, work plus other development plans for water, sanitation and hygiene

Problems increasing but action to address these is also increasing as is collaboration and integration on water, sanitation and hygiene

Group 8 (Henock Gezahegn) – G8 Summit

1950 – 1970

- Political Events
  - The Reign of Haile Selassie
- Natural events
  - Establishment of Gondar Health College
  - Low attention to sanitation due to low population density

1970 – 1990

- Political Events
  - Fall of Haile Selassie and Derg took power
  - "Land for tiller" proclamation
  - villagization program
  - fall of Derg
- Natural events
  - Focus on sanitation and hygiene
  - Increase in school attendance
  - Wollo drought

1990 – 2006

- Political events
  - regionalization
  - establishment of Amhara Region
  - Development of new policies and strategies
  - EPRDF came to power
- Natural events
  - New health policy developed
  - National Strategy for Sanitation and Hygiene adopted

Connection – low attention in old and mid timeline has resulted in health catastrophe which culminated in causing high child mortality. The emergence of decentralization (regionalization) has enabled the Amhara Region to take its own matter in its hand and take proactive measures to alleviate the problems. This has become the basis of streamlining the resources together which has resulted in the organization of this stakeholders forum.

ALL TIMELINES INTER-RELATED

Group 10 (Dr. Tadele)

1950 – 1970

- Most of the participants were born
- Population # was less
- Less attention to water, sanitation and hygiene
- Establishment of Gondar College of Public Health
- Global shift from clinical to public health promotion

1970 – 1990

- Most of the participants have completed their 2nd education
- Drought and famine in Amhara
- Low coverage in water supply and sanitation
- Water and sanitation became global agenda
- Invention of IT

1990 – 2006

- Most of the participants started work in different institutions
- WASH campaigns conducted
- Regional HSDA proclamation ratified
- MDG endorsed
- Government attention to W, S & H
- ECOSAN introduced

APPENDIX 7

Trend Map (Initial Trends Generated)

1. Increased water supply coverage
2. Dry waste collectors organized
3. Surface water decreased
4. Sanitation facilities increased
5. # of kebeles with HEWs increased
6. awareness of people increasing
7. stakeholders collaboration increased
8. water pollutants increased
9. decreased repairing broken pipes
10. national MOU signed
11. increased usage of toilet tissue
12. environmental pollution increased
13. population increased
14. water-washed diseases are increasing
15. private sector increased
16. community contribution increased
17. # of professionals in environmental health increased
18. hygiene behaviors improved
19. increased infrastructure for water
20. less consistent follow up for WATSAN
21. fund for WASH increased
22. demand for clean water per capita increased
23. # of water sources decreased
24. commitment of govt. increased
25. utilization of latrines increasing
26. environmental education increasing
27. NGOs working on WATSAN increased
28. Price of oil increasing
29. Availability of funds for WASH increasing
30. # of woredas increasing
31. private sector contribution increasing
32. cost of construction materials increasing
33. understanding of WASH impact on hygiene and sanitation
34. overlap of NGO activities increasing
35. Contribution of women for WASH increasing
36. # of meetings and workshops increasing
37. # of newly diagnosed HIV decreasing
38. decrease in latrine facilities
39. ecosan awareness increasing
40. decrease of latrines around church areas
41. demand driven approach decreasing
42. commitment of professionals decreasing
43. increase in urban development
44. # of young professionals working in WATSAN decreasing
45. involvement of women on WASH increasing
46. Ground water decreasing
47. Role of religious leaders in WASH increasing
48. Brain drain increasing
49. Bushes in open field are decreasing
50. Govt. budget decreasing
51. # health centers increasing
52. increased solid waste
53. # of students in schools increasing
54. increased theories but decreased action in WASH
55. land holding size is decreasing
56. staff turnover increased in woredas
57. role of CBOs increasing
58. increased awareness of WASH – more global, organized issue
59. more diverse IEC materials
60. medicinal plants for hygiene increasing & decreasing
61. # of latrines proportional to students decreasing
62. behavior change increased
63. climatic warming increasing
64. increased gap b/w rich and poor
65. health professionals in the govt decreasing
66. cost for soap increasing
67. increased deforestation
68. women's participation increased
69. increased water treatment technologies
70. increased networking of health and water professionals
71. increased govt awareness on HIV/AIDS
72. frequency of structural reforms in WATSAN sector decreased
73. participation of Education sector in WATSAN increased
74. private health sector increased
75. production costs for infrastructure
76. level of Lake Tana decreased
77. natural disasters increased

APPENDIX 8
Future Scenarios – Participant Presentations

Group 1

A reporter has come to one kebele to talk about what is going on with all the success, and talks with several people living in the kebele. "It's 2016, and I've only found the men here because there's some kind of religious water ceremony that the women are attending. Couples are having smaller families, and people are finding their own solutions regarding sanitation and hygiene – we can see that everything is green and clean. How did you achieve it?" The community members reply by stating that, "we used a social mobilization based program, put WASH curriculum in every school, employed BCC using civil societies (idirs, religious organizations, associations, etc.), provided technical assistance for everyone 50 households, held participatory program planning and appraisal sessions, did participatory and supportive M & E, integrated family planning with WASH, and created an overall enabling environment."

Group 3

A journalist from the World Bank has come to visit, since the World Bank is working on safe water, hygiene and sanitation in Amhara Region. He says, "We realize that the region has achieved 100% coverage of these, and we want to know how you did it". He interviews two regional administrators, who respond, "We have sensitized our political leaders, and we established a regional technical committee that reached down to the kebele level. We've designed guidelines and shared them with the communities. This has changed the ideas in the community, including women, who are empowered socially, politically and economically now. We also included the media. We have a WASH committee, networks among multi-stakeholders, and even alliances with Ethiopians living in the diaspora. Our woredas are computerized, so we get regular reporting from them." The reporter then asks, "Through what strategic approach did you come to this success?" The regional administrator replies, "Communities participated in these changes, and we included the diaspora. We also included the religious community who then influenced their constituents. Lastly, we used local materials instead of factory made items for latrines."

Group 4

An ETV reporter comes to interview people in the region. "Ten years ago we came with the federal government to look at what the situation was. Now we are coming back ten years later, and this time with many experts. We were amazed at your achievements and we realized that this was the story the world should know. We want to know how you achieved this great success."

The Water Bureau Head says, "Everything has significantly changed. You see the graph on the wall shows low coverage 10 years ago. We developed a new strategy. Plans used to come from the top to the bottom, but now it's reversed. Plans now come from people's ideas while working with communities. All the stakeholders work together, and the government has now become the facilitator. The private sector is the implementer."

The reporter then asks, "As a consequence of this approach and the work you have done, you've managed to reduce illnesses. How have you done this?

The Health Bureau Head says, "We used to say "do what we say", but now we facilitate discussion. Before we had ideas, but now we make sure the communities have them. Now it's collective action, including local organizations. Before it was only the health specialists who would talk about health. Now everybody does. Before we focused on theoretical knowledge, but now we are busy with implementation. We are learning from our work, rather than from our words."

"What we are doing is more important than what we are saying".

The reporter asks, "Before there used to be a lot of solid waste all over the place, but now it's very clean. How did you achieve this?"

Another regional administrator says, "We started looking at what we needed to do, and then we focused on doing it. We looked at what type of waste was in the towns, and then we looked at ways to deal with it, including the private sector and using different mechanisms. We have both organic and inorganic – now we use the organic for fertilizer."

Group 5

The group sang a song entitled, "100% Sanitation and Water Coverage"

In Debre Berhan Kebele, we traveled together 10 years ago and the area was unappealing, with health problems everywhere. Today we are using different methods and are able to live in a clean environment, drink clean water, and our children live cleanly. It's 2016 (2009 EC).

Latrines and water collection used to be problems for women. Now our associations have learned a lot, including looking after water sources, changing our behavior, and getting rid of illness. Me and my husband, we're both involved, and we've learned from the elders and religious leaders. Our religion tells us to have good hygiene, but in the past we had all kinds of health problems. Together with the government we formed a committee, with the people as well, and we made sure that latrines and water were improved in our homes and in public places.

When I came to this school there were a lot of problems, not enough latrines, defecation in the open, no water, but a lot of work has been done to solve these issues. We raised awareness by raising the flag every Monday as "Sanitation Day".

Now we keep records of our behavior and actions, which is important. Now we understand our difficulties and our problems, and how to solve them. Water was such a difficult problem, and now water is close to everybody's home. Before we used to beg for money, and now we manage money ourselves. We have strong builders nearby and we feel good about that.

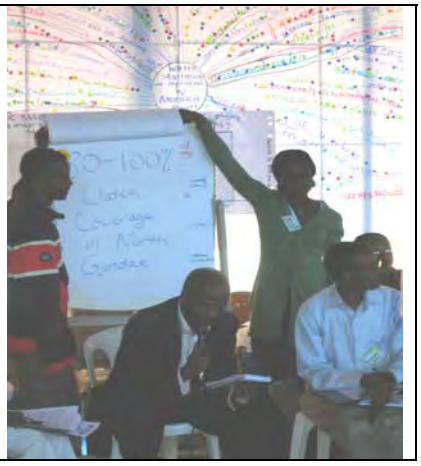
Water contamination used to cause health problems, but now it's much better. We own our changes!

Group 6

TV program with direct coverage of a prize being given to the president of Amhara Region. "This prize is being given for achieving great success in the region. Please tell us how you achieved this."

"We achieved 100% coverage keeping the same policies as before, but we added new actions. First we had a health campaign which demonstrated the different behaviors of old practices vs. new and better ones, and this led to a "cultural revolution". We provided support to factories for soap production. Now we even have a Sanitation and Hygiene Unit that operates on its own instead of being under the Health Bureau. The media covers the issue of hygiene and sanitation much more strongly now as well. In schools, the curriculum now includes hygiene and sanitation issues. This is how we achieved 100%.

Group 7



A TV news show was broadcast with a news person flipping pages on a flip chart, each showing a different zone with 80-100% coverage.

Another person is being interviewed in his office, and he says, "We achieved our success by working at schools, on curriculum, by employing and training a lot of health extension workers in the kebeles, by working closely with communities, and by taxing people who come to the clinic if they haven't got a latrine. We also involve the private sector in construction of latrines and sanitation sites. We have a Sanitation Bank, and the government has allocated a lot of money to it…more details later on. Lastly, we have a woman president!

Group 8

A panel discussion is held with children who were born in 2006. They are asked to guess what their parents were dreaming about 10 years ago. The leader shows a picture that was made by school children 10 years ago with a vision of the future. He asks the kids what the picture shows, and they all guess wrong until the last one, who gets it right (Sanitation for All!). Then he shows something else, and they all guess wrong until the last one who gets it right (WASH for All!). Then he shows another picture and the same pattern ensures (WASH for All Schools!). Again, (Environmental Degradation Under Control!). Lastly, he shows a picture of a moving train you can't stop, and all things are in the train, and the last child responds (All Services in Place!). The leader asks, "How did your parents achieve all of this?" The children answer:

- Massive awareness creation
- Formation of regional environmental policy
- Formation of environment strategy and regulations
- Produced implementation manuals
- Practical implementations outsourced
- Private sector capacity building
- Collaboration with institutions (universities, trade unions, etc.)
- Coordination forums created
- Community conversation in place
- Access to funding in place (pool)
- Private sector participation everywhere
- Stakeholders mapping
- Harmonization of M & E
- Appropriate technology affordable

Group 9

A skit was done:

- How long am I going to be in this difficulty? I'm working all the time. My eyes are hurting. I have to look after all the children. Everything is on my shoulders. When will I get relief and help?
- They say water is at 30% coverage, but we don't see that reality.
- In the school, I'm fed up with lining up for the latrine. When is this problem going to be solved?
- It's so sad. I see no solution for diarrhea. Our children are dying. What are we going to do?
- People are defecating everywhere. Is there nobody to help find solutions to this problem?
- The population of Amhara is so big, and there are people everywhere. Until when will I have to continue using metals and stones to clean myself. Is there any toilet paper in sight?
- Now it's 2016, and in walks a priest who is blessing the changes. He says, "In the bible, it says we should wash ourselves in the morning. Now we do that. Welcome to 2016! We have clean water, great sanitation and terrific hygiene."
- Then the whole group is up front with the priest. Each person talks about the past and the positive changes they made and how they were achieved.

Group 10

Someone is talking about how the Amhara Region has achieved all of it's goals for sanitation and hygiene, and they are receiving a prize for their success. A study tour group from Oromia has come to Amhara Region to congratulate them and award the prize. They asked, "How have you achieved this great success?" The Amhara community responded, "Our modalities for success were advocacy, consensus building and partnership, ownership and sustainability, and capacity building. We used various media, and people followed it and that's how we got here. First we discussed things, with civil society and government, and then we all agreed on a strategy and we developed policies. NGOs provided technical knowledge, CBOs helped, everybody contributed. If you see these graphs up on the wall, they demonstrate fantastic achievements."

The Oromia team asked, "How did people get motivated?" The Amhara group responded, "They were involved in all areas and steps from the beginning, and that kept people actively involved. We also used local artisans who have terrific capacity."

APPENDIX 9
Common Ground – Original List

1. Environmental health laws enforced
2. Training and certifying plumbers
3. WASH (dissemination of) guidelines and by-laws in place
4. Task force at all levels (regional to kebele)
5. Planting indigenous species at household/ENDOD (a plant used as soap)
6. Decentralized responsibilities/CDF by community development fund
7. Increased professional commitment by training and recognizing
8. WASH promotion through radio/TV/media/drama/community mobilization, etc.
9. Intensive media coverage for WASH awareness campaign
10. Free air/media time for WASH
11. Massive awareness creation on WASH (by mass media, school clubs, HEW, FBO, CBO)
12. Impact assessment implemented (through house to house visits)
13. Resource management (re-use and recycling)
14. Community to community visits for experience sharing
15. Advocacy and sharing experiences
16. Community-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and ownership
17. Women on every committee
18. Women empowerment
19. Gender issues encouraged at planning, decision making, finance, etc.
20. Put every effort into addressing women's practical and strategic interests through WASH
21. Create competition among communities and institutions
22. Training and capacity building
23. Skill based training for teachers at primary and secondary
24. Curriculum reform to include WASH
25. Include WASH in school curriculum (primary schools)
26. Cross-sectoral coordination and integration
27. Advocacy and sharing of best experiences
28. Establishing com through decentralization
29. Greater financial allocation to school WASH by government, NGOs, UN, private sector, and others
30. Policy and program on operation and maintenance of water schemes
31. Create linkages with the educational system for community awareness for improved sanitation and hygiene
32. Enough budget allocation(governmental organization, NGO, donors) through advocacy
33. Regular WASH campaigns for advocacy and social mobilization
34. Technical assistance to all stakeholders
35. Behavioral change via promotion using religious organizations, Idir, civil society, etc.
36. Appropriate data base management
37. Establish realistic consistent monitoring and evaluation and feedback system
38. Establish regional information system (database) for WASH
39. Harmonized, multi-bureau monitoring and evaluation (agreement on definitions/indicators; reporting; dissemination/information sharing)
40. Intensive sanitary surveillance at all levels
41. Less talk, more action
42. Select and be role models ourselves (hand washing, etc.)

43. Government incentives to private sector investment in WASH materials, hardware, etc.
44. Involvement of private sector
45. Policy facilitation for privatization (regional level)
46. Out sourcing to private sector (tax exemption, credit facility, training)
47. Assign HEW at each kebele
48. Involve religious leaders and known elders through teaching and training
49. Funding for WASH (donor pool fund; decentralized funding, cost recovery)
50. School and household demonstration of water treatment
51. WASH technical teams ID and promote appropriate technology (affordable, local wisdom, optional designs)
52. Build collaborative initiative (government, NGO, CBO, private) listening to the poor (community to kebele to woreda to region to federal)
53. Partnership (mapping, creating forum, MoU, resource sharing) at all levels
54. Environment control policy (strategy, regulations) through task force or consultancy
55. Maximize income generation opportunities (e.g. local service providers, artisans, drip irrigation, etc.) especially for women
56. Convince political leaders at regional and woreda level to put WASH on their strategic plan to achieve 100% coverage
57. Cultural revolution
58. Use different, locally appropriate teaching materials/methods

APPENDIX 10

Promising Ideas – Original List

1. Introduction of technologies which protect the environment (e.g. Eco-san)
2. Establish sanitation banks for loans for household and institutional sanitation improvement
3. Goods and services delivery by private sector
4. Intensive and integrated watershed management
5. Creating enabling environment
6. Gender focused development approach
7. Capacity building at all levels
8. Standardization of WASH technologies to lead to market for spare parts which leads to access to spare parts by communities
9. Advocacy to Ethiopians in the diaspora to invest more in sanitation and water supply especially in rural areas
10. Greater civic education for gender equity/equality in decision-making positions
11. Results-based management
12. Participatory and supportive monitoring and evaluation
13. Participatory planning and implementation
14. Integrating family planning with WASH
15. Demand-driven approach
16. Privatization of water schemes (should have an environment of fairness and competition)

APPENDIX 11

Complete List of Final Comments By Participants

1. I really appreciated this WSR.
2. I am very interested and committed to work on WASH.
3. Starting from coming here, I get more information and I can try to work if I can do it.
4. I appreciate the last three days.
5. I am a local medicine chairman, and I will be introducing these medicine brands to the local population. I promise it. To help them grow these medicines in all households.
6. The educated people of the region deliberating on these most important things has made me very happy, and they will teach and mobilize the Christian community on WASH.
7. I will do everything possible to work on WASH. I am happy that all sectors are represented here by the participants.
8. I will introduce the Whole System in the Room and the WASH program to the staff in my organization so we can achieve better impact in the sector and improve health, particularly among children.
9. This is my second commitment because as a professional I have committed myself in the past to WASH. Now I understand WSR as well.
10. I will be working on WSR in the future and I have learned a lot.
11. Thank you to the facilitators.
12. I will now include hygiene into WASH, and mainstream WASH using this WSR methodology, which will also be helpful for other purposes.
13. This WSR has helped me to perform better, and I'm happy that the WSR was a participatory meeting.
14. The vision of my environmental protection agency is similar to what we are doing here in the WSR, so I am happy. There is a problem of coordination in the region, and this meeting has hopefully helped us to coordinate better in the future.
15. It's my first time to participate in this type of meeting – less talk, more action, nothing ventured, nothing gained!
16. My first task will be to check my own family and my environment, and the planning on this process is excellent, but I hope it's not just a plan.
17. I want to be a role model in implementing this process for WASH.
18. I will try my best to have 100% coverage in my woreda.
19. I appreciate this workshop because I got a lot of new experience. I will push my organization to have more WASH activities.
20. The WSR process was excellent. I will do everything possible to coordinate the woredas and other administrative offices and departments for WASH.
21. I appreciate the sustainability issues that were raised during the WSR. We have CHWs in all areas of our operation, and I will work for sustainability of all systems.
22. I will do everything to promote sanitation, and you are all invited to Lalibela.
23. I will try to put the 3 behaviors into our strategic plan.
24. I will start from my own house and compound, to my office, my workers and then to my community. The Catholic, Orthodox, Muslims and Evangelicals have all come together to work on common goals at the federal level, so we are going to try and repeat that in the region. From this WSR, I learned that there are a lot of trained manpower and resources existing in the region and we all need to work together.
25. I will work for effective collaboration. The facilitators were successful in leading us.
26. Since I'm a steering committee member, I will try to work with all of you in the future. This workshop has taken me back into the past, and also helped me to dream about the future, and I hope that we see things change for the better.

27. It's expected from us, especially the private sector, to work on WASH, and do training, capacity building, data collection, and to try and help the woredas.
28. I will try hard to continue the things I learned here in my woreda administrator.
29. I will do everything possible to promote WASH in our region.
30. We have some prototypes for plastic latrines, and we are going to produce more in the future for the region.
31. I am a steering committee member, and I'll do everything possible for WASH in the future. This is my first time to see such coordinated activities. I am in the private sector, but doing my masters degree and will do my research in WASH.
32. I am happy about the facilitation of the WSR, which is why we have over 30 common ground items, because of all the participation of everyone. I will continue to work on including hygiene into our work.
33. FINNIDA will sponsor the next WSR through the Bureau of Water Resources.
34. The is a club for environmental sanitation in my organization, and I was not a member in the past, but now I'm going to join.
35. I didn't know there were such terrible problems with hygiene, and now I'm going to try and work for change.
36. Coordinated water, sanitation and hygiene will be a reality in the future.
37. I commit to be a role model for WASH from now on, starting with my own family and in m work.
38. I am committed to consolidating hygiene materials for WASH. FINNIDA is really working toward all the 6 top priorities that the WSR came up with.
39. It is possible to do things, it is always possible. I have constructed about 130 water sources. Communities can construct and maintain water sources.
40. I am going to work on my family and neighbors regarding WASH, and the members of the supreme council so that everybody works towards WASH. There's going to be an annual meeting of the Muslim community in the entire region, and I will pass on all this information about everyone needing to work on WASH from the top down to the community.
41. I am not well educated, but this meeting has helped me to grasp 14 -16 ideas that I can take back to my community and work toward these WASH ideas. I work with the community, and I'm going to educate the farmers on sanitation facilities and hygiene. I have tried doing this in the past but I was not successful. I will try to be more successful in the future. In the next 3 months I am going to work on the construction of facilities.
42. I have two commitments: I will reinforce WASH related activities in my office; I'll work so people will make sanitation their culture. I am astonished at the WSR culture. The selection process of all the participants is excellent, as is the facilitation, the methodology, and all the participants actively working in the room. It was excellent.
43. I renew my commitment to the long-term goals of reaching our goals in the region. As to the WSR methodology
44. I promise to convince my bureau to include all the common ground into our strategic plan. As to the WSR, I find it to be one of the best methods I've seen, particular for brining together multiple stakeholders.
45. WSR was very new to me but I've gained a lot of knowledge. I'll work for WASH, starting from home, into the community, and I'll do everything possible to perform of the plan.
46. My organization is working on WASH, and also on Natural Resources. Ill do everything possible to continue working on this, and thanks to all those who made this possible.
47. I'm from the farmer's organization, and I learned a lot. Our families, our sisters, our brothers are suffering from WASH related diseases, and I'm happy to take part in the multi-stakeholder meeting because it reaches to the problems of the rural people. I am going to introduce this knowledge that I've gained to all farmers in his communities… I am ready, and hope others are ready.
48. In three days, I've gained quite a lot from WASH, from this knowledge he'll work to improve sanitation coverage from its low to new highs. He quite liked the facilitation process.

49. I am from a soap manufacturer and the manufacturers association. They are going to manufacture soap, and commit to bring it closer and to everyone.
50. I am a farmer, and have constructed over 60 water points protected and 20,000 users, and will continue.
51. I am from women's affairs, and I will do everything possible to do whatever possible to achieve the common ground. This workshop has opened the way to meet the needs of mothers and children in the region.
52. The workshop was excellent. The methodology is new, and is excellent. The common ground is similar to what we are doing, and we'll join the stakeholders in the goals. I work on awareness creation and will work more on awareness creation.
53. I work on solid waste management and will apply all the knowledge to my work. I will tell the people in Tigray that there is a new baby born is Amhara, and his name is WSR. He will be baptized in 40 days. If in 40 days we don't baptize him here, we will baptize in Makele.
54. I will teach my family, and my patients about WASH. My thanks to all who worked to bring this workshop to us. I want to recommend that this meeting is not limited to Amhara, and that you work to bring this to all regions.
55. They build over 400 water points, and all this process has been very helpful to his process.
56. In a short period of time, I've learned a lot of information that is very important to me. My pledge is to bring all of this information and process to my organization, and to make the changes we've committed to..
57. I commend the organizers for bringing this WSR to the Region. This is the time we are planning to bring water and sanitation to Debre Berhan with the help of the French We will apply this multi-sectoral process to our work. Thank you.
58. I am from the media. I'll try to incorporate WASH into our programs. I appreciate this approach and feel very lucky to be a participant here.
59. I never thought I had anything to do with WASH in my life. I am working for gender equity, and always blamed the health department for not bringing water and sanitation. Now I understand my role, our role in WASH as well, and thank you for the opportunity to take part in such a new approach.
60. I am very thankful to have been invited. I am accustomed to meeting people, but never before have I met so may different people from so many different places. I am happy you have thought of gender, that you have brought so many different people together. .. This meeting is the beginning of the Amhara life in 2016, Amhara will be #3 America.
61. I thank the task force and those who have worked to organize this meeting. To bring so many people together. The methodology is excellent, it is truly participatory, new, and I will use the methods and the motivation to raise coverage of WASH.
62. I will work to construct demonstration latrines here and in Bahir Dar. I am asking those people inquiring about bringing EcoSan to their towns, but they must be prepared to maintain them. This methodology has taught me how to make people visible …
63. I am from media, I pledge to organize with the health bureaus, and will put everyday for 15 minutes, I will try to use not only direct transmission but interviews and drama.
64. I am also from media, people will pledge things, but to pledge is not enough, to perform it is better. In Organizing the Taskforce, Ato Kebede was going from one office to the other to personally contact and motivate us. If such devotion is included in the task ahead, I am sure we will be successful.
65. I was working from office to office, with this work we will change things.
66. Over 60% of the disease problem is WASH related, and this responsibility was not just for the health bureau, but for everyone in this group. I am going to develop materials and work collaboratively with all of you and my colleagues in various departments to address the problems of WASH.
67. I pledge to work with my family and my community to promote WASH, to collaborate with everyone working on WASH. I will also include WASH in my every day activities as an agricultural extension agent. I have been doing the same thing with HIV/AIDS.

68. I promise a single thing – to strengthen my commitment to environmental protection. The facilitation was very good, but the accommodation was very bad.
69. I am happy that I'm here. Five years ago my organization used to give assistance to water only, but now we include hygiene and sanitation. We were involved in the development of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, and then implementing it in one region, Amhara. We started planning with HIP, and here we are at the WSR, and looking forward to continuing to work with all of you collaboratively in the near future.
70. I had to stay in Bahir Dar for Id al Fitre, and I came late. You can have any religion you want, but the country belongs to all of us, and we must all work together for WASH. We appreciate that the religious communities were invited to participate with everyone else on addressing this important issue. I have learned a lot about common ground. I will use the knowledge I gained here to teach others. But I already wash 5 times a day! And now we have soap. In the Muslim religion, we don't use ash, as we believe that water alone cleans everything.
71. The WSR methodology is excellent, as are the facilitators. I pledge to start from my own house, to my organization, my community to improve WASH and work toward the goals of 2016.
72. As we close the circle, I'll be brief but sincere. I commit to accompany this process, and to bring my personal and organizational resources to achieve the common ground we've articulated. I feel honored to be here working with all of you. I pledge to continue to help.
73. Some of us who have been in this profession for so long have tried many things to change the sanitation condition. I used to only have one or two bananas in my pocket for lunch and walk up to 5 kilometers round trip in order to mobilize communities. I am enlightened in this whole process (WSR) and will devote all my time and energy to work with the steering committee and with all of you, our main stakeholders, to make sanitation and hygiene problems history.
74. Coming back after 15 years when I worked for UNICEF, I'm pleased to see all the progress in the country for WASH. I pledge to write you the best report I can for this meeting.
75. I would like to include WASH in all my agriculture development work, in addition to my everyday program. I will ensure my colleagues do the same.
76. Anything that you do in the region, I'm behind you!
77. I'm really happy that we were able to support this exciting process. I want to thank the task force, the organizing team, Fekerte and Lakech, and the hotel, and of course all the participants who spared a whole week to participate in this WASH revolution, and for sure Ato Kebede, and the facilitators, Katharine, Ayalew and Konjit, Della, and the team from the Regional Health Bureau, Dr. Endale and Dr. Asrat, and of course Ato Worku at the Ministry of Health, who can now replicate this process with confidence in other regions.

APPENDIX 12

Short-Term and Medium-Term Action Steps – By Stakeholder Group

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007) Name of Group: Youth and Sport Name of Presenter: Berihun Degu

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1. Consultation with Relevant Government and professional Colleagues 2. Develop training materials and manuals 3. Conduct training of trainers on WASH of regional Youth Leaders 4. Preparing action plan for the cascade training	- Budget needed for training - Perdiem - Stationary - Refreshment - Leaflets - Flip charts - Hall rent	- Regional Health Bureau - Youth Association - FINNDA - World Bank - Water Resource	- Berihun Degu - Zufan Abera - Yemenu Adane - Kebede Faris - Shiferaw Abay - Dagne Aweke - Mengistu Belay	- All regional youth leaders received TOT on WASH - The cascade training and implementation plan prepared

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Youth and Sport Name of Presenter: Berihun Degu

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Strengthening all youth clubs working on initial protection 2. Three days workshop (TOT) on WASH for Regional Youth leaders 3. Training for youth club members at each zone on WASH 4. The Youth Club members make advocacy and promotion using different methods: ▪ Drama ▪ Poem ▪ Music	- Manuals and guide - Stationary - Resource Person - Communication materials electronic such as: ▪ TV ▪ Tape recorder ▪ Microphone Training budget ▪ Refreshment ▪ Stationary ▪ Perdiem ▪ Transport ▪ Fuel ▪ Leaflets ▪ Flipcharts	- Health Bureau - Water Bureau - Environmental Protection and Land use Authority - Other stakeholders - Working on WASH - Youth clubs and - Association leaders - Administrative bodies - UNICEF - World Bank	- Deputy Bureau Head - Head of Health programs dept in RHB - Hygiene team leader and experts in RHB - Youth Dept Head in RYSB	- At least 11 youth clubs working effectively on WASH - At least 80% of House hold use pit latrine - Significant reduction of water borne diseases in the region - Youth Clubs working on WASH established in each kebele

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007) Name of Group: Water Name of Presenter: Haimanot Belete

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1.Decentralization Establish WASH System 1.1 Woreda WASH Team 1.2 WSHCOs Comm 1.3 Gender	300,000 116,000	- Government - Donors - NGOs	WSGs,WRPB.NGOs Government World Bank	29 WWTs established 580 WASCOs established 50% Women
2. Implementation 2.1 construction of waters schemes 2.2 Maintenance 2.3 Model latrines 2.4 Water quality	17,400 3,840,000 1,740,000 696,000	” Regional Health Bureau	”	- 174,000 persons safe water served - 2500 schemes treated all monitored - 600,000 persons - 2500 schemes quality checks
3. Capacity Building 3.1 Training of CFTS(Community Facilitation Teams 3.2 Training of WASHCOs (60 Woredas)	870,000 710,000	”	”	- 165 CFTs - 980 WASHCOs established
4.Operation cost for support the above M&E promotion cost training	7,072,272			All activates done
Total	30,646,912			

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) **Name of Group: Water** **Name of Presenter: Haimanot Belete**

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Decentralization Implement WASH System 1.1Establish Wash team at woreda (#128) i. Woreda Wash Team ii. WASHCO(#7680) 1.2 Gender issue 1.3 Local service provider	300,000 1,536,000	- World Bank - ADB - NGOs - UNICEF - Government - Donors - UN Communities	- Woreda Support Group - Regional Project Coordinating Unit - Local service provider	- 128 Werda Wash Team establish - 50% women
2. Implementation 2.1Construction of water schemes 2500 per year 2.2 Maintenance 2.3 Model latrine(600) 2.4 Water Quality monitoring and treatment	230,400,000 40,608,000 15,000,000 3,000,000			- 2,304,000 population beneficiaries - 4000 schemes - 6000 latrines - 4000 schemes
3. Capacity Building 3.1Training of WWT/WASHCO 3.2 Training of CFTs (at 60 woredas)	2,000,000 1,800,000			- 53760 - 360
4.Operation (for M&E) support cost	88,393,200			

30%of the total **Grand total required budget**	383,037,200			

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007) Name of Group: Health Name of Presenter: Yemenu Adane

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1 TOT	- Budget - Training materials - Skilled manpower - Supply	- Government - NGOs - Donors	- Hygiene and environmental Health Team	- NO of TOT - Training guideline - Budget in place - Supplies in place
2 Training	- Budget - Training manuals - Skilled manpower - Supply		- Trained TOT - Woreda - Health Office	- Trained TOT in place - No of Trainees - Budget in place - Supplies in Place
3 Field Visit	- Budget - Transport		- Woreda and - Kebelel supervisors	- No of trained professionals in place - Readiness

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Health Name of Presenter: Yimenu Adane

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Capacity Building	- Budget - Skilled manpower - Supplies	- Government - Donors - NGOs	- Hygiene and Environmental Health Department - WASH Team	- TOTs on site - trained person on sites - Allocated budget - Support materials
2. Establish Career Structure	”	- Training Institution - Universities - Government	- Health service and capacity building	- Carrier established from certificate to PHD
3. Enabling Environment	- Guidelines - Budget - Transportation - Technical supplies	- Government - Donors - NGOs - Community	- Deputy Head and Woreda head	- Supplies on site - Transport on site - Budget on site
4. Ensure Accountability	- Civil Service guideline	- Government - Professional Association - Professionals	- Heads at all level	- Contractual agreement on site - Civil service agreement on site - Professional associations

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Education Name of Presenter: Seid Mohammed

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1. Planning for Action	Budget Resourceful persons	- Education Bureau - School Administration	- Education Bureau - School Principals	- Action plan on WASH developed by Education

				Bureau
2. Awareness creation for different stakeholders	”	- Education Bureau - Health Bureau - Educational Media - School Administration - Regional Media	- Education Bureau	- Different principals (concerned bodies) act according
3. Preparing project proposals	”	- Educational Bureau - NGO's/Donors	- Education Bureau	- Project proposal got acceptance by stake holders

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Education Name of Presenter: Seid Mohamed

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Training teachers	- Budget - Training manuals - Resourceful persons	- Health Bureau - NGO's /Donors - School Administration - Staff members - Water Bureau	- Education Bureau Head - School Principals	- 6 workshops on WASH for trainers/teachers conducted - Teachers started telling their students about WASH in the class
2. Preparing supplementary materials on WASH	- Budget - Expert (resourceful persons)	- Health Bureaus - School Community	- Education Bureau - Health Bureau - Experts - Water Bureau	- Different supplementary resource materials prepared - School community use the materials
3. Organizing WASH club in Schools	- Budget - Office - Resourceful persons	- School Administration - School Community	- School Principals - Education Bureau - School Community	- The organized club started giving service in schools.
4. Strengthening mini media in schools and educational media	- Budget - Resourceful persons	- Health Bureau - Information Bureau - School Administration - NGO's /Donors	- Education Bureau - School Administration	- Mini media disseminated information on WASH - Students applied WASH principles - Educational media - Includes WASH in their program

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007) Name of Group: NGO Name of Presenter:

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1 Collaboration - Join existing forums at regional level Woreda	Time Loyalty	Task force government endorsement	NGO representative task force	NO of active woreda

Kebele establish if needed				
2 Data base - Share data collection analysis process and harmonize	”	”	”	Process harmonization

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: NGOs Name of Presenter

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1.Collaboration Participate initiating collaborative forum or establish if needed - Within MOU - at Kebele /Woreda Level - Reporting to regional task force Use forums for joint - Planning - M&E - Joint initiatives -	- NGO's staff time - Logistics - Donors	- Support from task force Government	- NGO representative in task force	- No of active Weredas and Kebele - Not successful joint initiatives
2. Database a. Establish/strengthen own data collection and analysis b. Share tools within NGOs, government, organization and others c. Ensure data is linked with government data for its completeness d. Support government initiatives to improve national database e. Provide shadow analysis of government data		Discussion with government	NGO staff at different level NGOs and Government - NGO forum + Regional T.F	- No of improved data sources - Shared database system tools - NGO data included in government stats - Shadow analysis report - Minimum standard in place and practices - % of schemes with source management - % of scheme with reuse - Evidence of learning
3. Sustainability - Establish minimum standards for water point area management - Demonstrate share experiences and promote waste how to use and recycling	NGO time, logistics ”	Government Support and task force ”	NGOs NGOs	
4. Advocacy - Identifying advantage use on WASH setting strategy and action plan	”	”	NGOs	- Issue agreed - message learned
5. Gender - Ensure and monitor 50% of	- Communities			- % of woman in all training

women at community level - Initiative for training committees bodies etc - 30%-50% within 3 year at all events profession level				- Implement events and voice contribution - roles taken
6. Budget - Fundraising for WASH - Minimum government and community contributions on all projects for ensure joint ownership	- Government - Community	Donors	NGOs	- Money raised and work undertaken - Increasing collaboration

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Women Name of Presenter: Mantegbosh Walelign

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
Training of 500 Women's Association leaders	- 322,500 budget - Car fuel - Prediem - Transport - Stationary	- Health Bureau - World Bank - FINNDA - ESHE - SARDP	- Abeba - Mantegbosh - Medina	- 500 Women's Association leaders Trained

	- Coffee - Hall rent			

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Women Name of Presenter: Mantegbosh Walelign

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Training of 500 women's Association leaders in WASH	- 322,500 budget - car - Perdiem Transport - Refreshment - Stationeries - Hall rent	- Health Bureau - Water Resource - World Bank - FINNIDA - ESHE, USAID - SARDP - Women's Affairs Bureau - Amhara Women's Association	- Abeba Shumete - Mantegbosh Walelign - Medina Adem	500 Women Association leaders trained
2. Training of 500 Kebele leaders in WASH	322,500			- 500 kebele leaders trained
3. Training of400 WASH committee members in WASH	37,000			- 400 WASH Committee members trained
4. Training of 200 zonal and Woreda level experts in WASH	20,000			- 200 expertise trained
5. Training of 500 students in WASH	322,500			- 500 students trained
6. Training of 300 teachers in WASH	38,000			- 300 teachers trained (The community behavior brings behavioral change in the ideas of WASH)

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Regional Administration and Cooperation
Name of Presenter: Mohammed Yassin

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1. Awareness creation for 20,000 community members - Guidelines preparation - Choosing trainers and trainees - Conducting conference	- Facilitators - Trainees - Budget - Vehicle	- Woreda Administration	- Woreda Administrator - Kebele administrators	- 20,000 community members has got awareness on WASH

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Regional Administrative and Cooperation
Name of Presenter: Mohamed Yassin

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
Decentralization 1. 1000 kebele's committee's should be strengthened	- Budget - Skilled manpower - Guidelines - Vehicle	- Government - Voluntary groups - NGOs	- Woreda Administrator	- 1000 kebele's WASH committee's are strengthened
2. Two trainers participate in 3 days TOT training in each Kebele	"	- Kebele administration	- Woreda Administrator	- 20,000 TOT trainers are trained
3. Awareness creation for 200 household in each kebele	- Facilitator - Budget	- Woreda Government and NGO	- TOT trainers - Kebele administrators	- 20,000 households get awareness and 10,000 households build local latrine
4. Monitoring and follow up	- Facilitators - Budget - vehicle	- Government - Stake holder - Community	- Steering Committee in all level	- 75% supported Kebeles has in good performance concerning WASH

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Culture and Tourism Bureau
Name of Presenter: Mulugeta Shiferaw

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1. Distribue 5 mobile public latrines for Lalibela touriste destination	Birr 45,000	- HIP - WSP - USAID - World Bank	- Hailemariam Zeluel - Mulugeta Shiferaw	- Minimized environmental pollution
2. Assessing appropriate site for construction of latrines in different tourist destination	Birr 10,00			- Chosen site
3. Distribute 3 public waste disposal	Birr 45,000			- Minimized environmental

for Lalibela destination				pollution
Total	100,000			

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Culture and Tourism Bureau Name of Presenter: Mulugeta Shiferaw

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1. Improving the Water Supply of Lalibela	1,000,000	- World Bank - WSP - USAID - others	Hailemariam Zeluel	- There will not be shortage of water
2. Distribute 10 mobile public latrines for Lalibela tourist destination(for the church compound)	150,000		Hailemariam Zeluel	- Minimized environmental pollution
3. Construct 20 latrine in different destination (Gonder, DebreMarkos, Tisabay)	300,000		Mulugeta Shiferaw	”
4. 20 Public waste disposal for different tourist destinations(Lalebla, Gonder, Debark, and Tisabay	300,000		Mulugeta Shiferaw	”
Total	1,750,000			

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Faith Based Organization Name of Presenter: Akililu Dufera

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
1. Awareness raising	- Expertise - Budget	MoH	- Woreda Administration - Kebeles	Physical appearance
2. Site selection	- Community expertise	MoH		Community started using (under use)
3. Construction materials mobilization	- 10% Community 90% funding partner	NGO		

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Donors Name of Presenter: Arto Suminion

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
Meet as task force to coordinate media promotion of WASH Link with BBC Trust radio soap operation Support development or co-ordination unit for WASH in Amhara region	Not yet Not yet Not yet	- Health Bureau- Health - HEPO - WRDB-PR Desk - Bureau of information HIP/UNICEF - Donors - 3 Bureau Heads - Assigned focal officers - WB national consultants	ESHE Andreas WSP Arto Abdul Fekadu	1st meeting 1st e-mail TOR 1st meeting
Zonal Woreda meetings to ensure in all Woreda plans	Yes	ADB WB UNICEF WSP	Water Bureau Fekadu Reg WASH Team	Zonal meetings Improved hrs plans reduced fund
Establish Multi-stakeholder steering committee(MSSC)	Only time	Members or this task force WSR-Meeting	WSP/HIP	Meetings annual performance reviews of WSR plans
MSSC to review + give community regional M&E link with Federal/Global M&E	Yes TA Logistics	BOFED DPPB MSSC members	Arto WB/WSP UNICEF-Getachew	1st meeting

Short Term Action Steps (November 2006-2007 Name of Group: Agriculture and Environment Name of Presenter: Yitayal Abebe

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible person	Success indicators
100% of stakeholders identified	- Finance - Vehicle - Experts	City Services	EPLAUA	No of identified stakeholders
Two training manuals produced	- Stationeries - Experts	- Federal EPA Board - Research institutions Universities	”	No of manuals produced
Training given to all stakeholders	- Finance - Stationeries - Vehicle	”	”	No of trained stakeholders

Medium Term Action Steps (2006 – 2009) Name of Group: Agriculture and Environment Presenter Yitayal Abebe

Action Steps	Resource needed	Help needed from	Responsible person	Success Indicators
1. Latrine in 50% of Hotels, colleges and jails converted into Bio-gas plants	Finance Materials Manpower (experts)	Cooperative Promotion agency Donors and NGOs BoARD EPLAUA	BoRE (Bureau of Rural Energy)	- No of functional biogas producing latrines
2. 30% of domestic organic wastes converted into compost in all zonal cities	- Finance - Material (Experts)	Universities Technical Colleges Research institutions	Cooperatives promotion agency City services (City administration)	- Quantity of compost produced - No of compost users - Area of gardens covered by the compost
3. 20% of rural households have their own "Endod" plant	- Seeds and seedlings - Management manual - Hand tools - Finance	Mass Media Agencies EPLAUA	BoARD	- No of people using "Endod" for Sanitation - No of "Endod" plants per household
1. Training 1.1 RBM doe QQR(472) 1.2 CFT(352) 1.3 Artisans(179) 1.4 Caretakers(5400) 2. Designer Supervision 2.1 Water Supply Schemes (2700) 2.2 Sanitation facilities hand washing 3. Construction 3.1Water supply(2700) 3.2 Sanitation(360) 3.2.1 Demonstration(180) 3.2.2 School latrines(90) 3.2.3 Health Center Latrines (90) 4.Advocay promotion in 45 woredas Total estimated budget 118,745,000	- Logistics - Skilled qualified persons - Stationary - Fuel - Computer - Printer etc	WSGs - Regional consultants - Suppliers - Religious organizations - Health Bureau - Water Bureau - WWT Coordinators - Woredsa WASH Team	Government NGOs Donors Community RHB RWB Woreda council administration	- Skilled Wash Management Team at woreda level running the program well - Skilled CFT artisans +caretakers working efficiently - #of WS schemes increasing by 2700 - # of sanitation schemes increases by 360 - Full community participation

Action Plans by Action Area

Self Selected Group **Political Commitment**

Purpose: To identify steps for moving forward on priority action area

Task: create action steps, Resource needed, help needed, responsible person, success indicator

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1) Briefing to regional cabinet	Staff time	WSR Task Force	Dr. Asrat	Briefing meeting held

and presiding office	Travel cost	WSP / HIP (USAID)		
2) Develop idea of friendly competition and WASH performance		Regional / National consultants	RPCU	Concept note
3) Regional advocacy workshop (World Bank / ADB)	Workshop cost SS woredas	WASH technical team WPS / HIP Advisor	RWBB RHB	Workshop conducted
4) Review of experience in mobilizing political leaders to achieve WASH targets	Annual reports or regional WASH bureau	Woredas	RHB WSP / HIP advisor	Review Report submitted

Our next meeting is scheduled for …. We delegate it to task force

Note: Please indicate the name of the person who took these notes in case we have questions: Adreas Knapp

Common Ground Priority Action Area Planning Sheet

People in the Group	Organization	Phone
1. Muluken Abate	Millennium Water Program	0116520052
2. Fekadu Debalke	RPCO, WB/WRAB	0918761746
3. Mark Harvey	MoWR	0911336343
4. Beryihun Degu	Bureau of Youth & Sports	0918768465
5. Abdulikadir Memhur	WB/MoWRs	0911440105
6. Seia Mohammed	Education Bureau	0911383501
7. Siraye Esubaleu	Education Bureau	0581110051
8. Alazar Dagne	Religion / Youth Program	0582206263

Specific Action Area: **Increase Professional Skills & Commitment**

Create Medium Term Action Steps (2006-2009)

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicatiors
1. Capacity building	Budget Skilled manpower Supplies	Government Donors NGOs	Hygiene & Environment (Health Dept.) WASH team leader	TOTs on site Trained persons on site Allocated budget Support materials
2. Establish career structure	Budget Skilled manpower Supplies	Trans institution Universities Government	Health service and capacity building	Career established from certificate to PhD
3. Enabling environment	Guidelines Budget Transportation Technical Support	Government Donors NGOs Community	Deputy Head & Woreda Head	Supplies on site Transport on site Budget on site
4. Ensure accountability	Civil service guideline	Government Professional association Professionals	Heads al all levels	Contractual agreements on site Civil service agreements on site Professional associations

Specific Action Area: **Decentralization to Community Level for Planning**

Specific Action Area (3 months)

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Person	Success Indicators
1) Harmonization of Approach / Action between Stakeholders	20,000 Bir	Endorsement from Relevant Organization	Task force Mandefro (ORDA) Malku (FINNICA) Habtamm (World Bank)	Meeting scheduled December 11, 2006 (Monday) 3:00 morning venue: Bahiv Dar Water Bureau

Specific Action Area: **Media Promotion for WASH**

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Persons	Success Indicators
1) Identify and list the existing and potential media that could integrate WASH promotion in their activities	Human resources Budget: stationing, travel expense, per diem	Amhara Mass Media Agency Education Bureau Culture and Tourism Bureau Information Bureau	Fantaye Zegeye (AMMA) Fanta Moges (REB)	Existing and potential media producers identified and listed
2) Develop a three-year plan on WASH promotion	Human resources Budget: stationary hall rent	WASH stakeholders group	Kebede Faris (HIP/WSP) Tadele Bogale (ESHE)	Three years strategic plan for WASH promotion developed
3) Train existing and potential media producers on basics of WASH and ideas for integration	Training manuals / guidelines Pool of trainers Budget: stationary training hall, per diem	WASH stakeholders group	Yimenu Adane (RHB) Fantaye Zegeye (AMMA) Kebede Faris (HIP/WSP) Tadele Bogale (ESHE) Fanta Moges (REB)	Number of existing and potential media producers trained on WASH and integrated into their activities Key message developed on WASH

RHB: Regional Health Bureau
REB: Regional Education Bureau
AMMA: Amhara Mass Media Agency
HIP/WSP: Advisor for Hygiene Improvement Project / Water Sanitation Program
ESHE:

Media Promotion
Common Ground Priority Action Area Planning Sheet

People in the Group	Organization	Phone
1Ato Yimanu Adane	Health Bureau	0918700228
2. Ato Desta Baye	CARE	0584411189
3. W/O Tsegewine Kassa	Helina Health Care	0911239312
4. Sheh Muhamed Kemal Adem	Ainehuli Regional Muslem	0918766635
5. Ato Kebede Faris	Amhara Health Bureau	0911435570
6. Dr. Adanech Asfaw	Private Clinic	0911664166
7. W/O Mulugojam Temsgen	East Gojjann Educational Media	0911624249
8. W/O Desta Yemer	South Wollu Educational Media	0914737102
9.Ato Fantaye Zegaye	Amhara Regional Mass Media	0918779498
10. Dr. Tadele Bogale	ESHE Amhara	091340219
11. Ato Amsalu Shiferaw	HCB Addis Ababa	0918760392
12. Ato Getachew Tirisueh	Health Bureau	0918761824
13. Julia Rosenbaum	USAID HIP	0912002560

Specific Action Area: **Gender Issues / Women's Empowerment**

Action Steps	Resources Needed	Help Needed From	Responsible Persons	Success Indicators
1) Gender based needs assessment	Resource Person Budget Supppliers	UNICEF ORDA Women Aff. Womens' Association Water Bureau Agriculture Bureau	Women Aff: Mantegbosh Women Assoc.: Abeba Agriculture Bureau: Ato Amare ORDA: Mandefro – G Exp.	Need - Identify Participants Number of participant experience sharing
2) Experience Sharing of Best Practices on WASH	Resource Person Budget Supppliers	UNICEF ORDA Women Aff. Womens' Association Water Bureau Agriculture Bureau	Women Aff: Mantegbosh Women Assoc.: Abeba Agriculture Bureau: Ato Amare ORDA: Mandefro – G Exp.	
3) Awareness and Advocacy to Make 50% of the Committee to be Women at All Levels	Resource Person Budget Supppliers	UNICEF ORDA Women Aff. Womens' Association Water Bureau Agriculture Bureau	Women Aff: Mantegosh Women Assoc.: Abeba Agriculture Bureau: Ato Amare ORDA: Mandefro – G Exp.	Number of meetings, workshops and air time in mass media
4) Our next meeting is scheduled for November 25th.				

Common Ground Priority Action Area Planning Sheet

People in the Group	Organization	Phone
1. Aster Wieyesus	EKNC	0914715052
2. Mantegbosh Walelign	WAB	0582200418
3. Arega Eshetu	MPO	0918779130
4. Medina Adem	Mohion Women	0582263514
5. Bekele Asamnew	ASE	0586660034 3510911569025
6. Debassu Tafere		0582203923
7. Mezgebe Glslassie	Education	0918769860 0582201919
8. Amare Meronnen	BOARD	0582205852
9. Mandetro Takele	ORDA	0918769246
10. Mohamed Yasin	Idesie Health Office	0914746088
11. Abeba Jhumetie	Amhara Women's Association	058220013 (office) 091876478 (mobile)
12. Mekomala Ayrchiluhm	GAMBY	0918760505
13. S/R Zufan Abera	Health Bureau	

Stakeholder Group: **Agriculture and Environment**

Person who prepared this report: Yitayal Abeke

Create Medium term action steps (2006-2009)

Action Steps	**Resources Needed**	**Help Needed From**	**Responsible Person**	**Success Indicators**
1. Latrines in 50% of hotels, colleges and jails converted into biogas plants	Finance Materials Manpower (experts)	Cooperative promotion agency Donors and NGOs BOARD EPLAUA	BORE (Bureau of Rural Engergy)	Number of functional biogas producing latrines
2. 30% of domestic organic wastes converted into compost in all zonal cities	Finance Materials Experts	Universities Technical colleges Research institutions	Cooperative promotion agency City services (city administration)	Quantity of compost produced Number of compost users Area of gardens covered by the compost
3. 20% of rural households have their own endod plant	Seeds and seedlings Management manual Hand tools Finance	Mass media agencies EPLAUA	BOARD	Number of people using Endod for sanitation Number of Endod plants per household

APPENDIX 13

Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force

1st Meeting - Opening Speech

Dr. Asrat, Head, Amhara Regional Health Bureau

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Dear Esteemed Colleagues,

I call upon you, the intrepid leadership of Amhara Region, and praise you in coming together to seize this tremendous opportunity we have to coordinate our actions and change the face of our great region together, forever.

We are poised at the edge of a Regional revolution that will vastly improve the hygiene and sanitation of our people, without which we will continue to suffer from a disease burden of which 60 percent is attributable to poor sanitation, and includes 15 percent of total deaths due to diarrhea each year, resulting in 250,000 child deaths per year. Along with diarrhea, there is a high prevalence of worm infestations which cause anemia and have a synergistic effect on high levels of malnutrition. The effects of HIV/AIDS further complicate an already dire situation.

What are the Benefits of Improved Sanitation? In the health sector these include diarrhoea prevented, mortality decreased, curative care reduced and nutrition improved. Socio-economic benefits include a healthier and more productive workforce, less time caring for the sick, less money spent treating sickness, and less work missed due to illness, all contributing to poverty alleviation. In the education sector, this leads to enhanced girl child school attendance and attaining higher levels of education which will lead to better outcomes for generations to come. In the social sector, the entire population benefits through increased privacy, dignity, safety and a cleaner environment. Of course women stand to gain the most from improved sanitation and hygiene benefits, and since they represent 50 percent of the electorate, their voice makes sanitation an important political issue.

To achieve these benefits and propel our region quickly toward achieving the MDG of **100%** adoption of improved (household and institutional) sanitation and hygiene by each community, we must collectively ensure the following conditions for success in Amhara Region:

1. An **enabling framework** to support and facilitate an accelerated scaling-up through policy consensus, legislation, political commitment, budget allocations, inter-sectoral co-operation, partnership, capacity building linked to performance contractual agreements, supportive supervision, research and monitoring.

2. **Sanitation and hygiene promotion** through participatory learning, advocacy, communication, social marketing, and incentives or sanctions to create demand and forge behavior change.

3. Improved access to strengthen the supply of sanitation through appropriate technology solutions, product and project development, and support to local producers and artisans.

December 2004 marked the official endorsement of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, a 'living' document developed through consultation with the Ministries of Health, Water Resources, Education, Agriculture and the EPA as well as Regional Health, Water and Education Bureaux, donors and NGOs. This document was designed to bring together policy guidelines and lessons learned to help forge consensus among the many stakeholders on the development of a 'road map' which will lead to 100% improved sanitation and hygiene in Ethiopia.

June 2006 witnessed the finalization of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Protocol, followed by the signing of the prestigious WASH MOU between the three key-line Ministries of Health, Water Resources and Education.

We must act immediately to translate these national successes into regional action, and lead our country in this vital sanitation revolution. Specifically, working together we must endorse the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, adopt the Hygiene and Sanitation Protocol, co-sign a regional MOU, and implement the three key practices for hygiene and sanitation improvement.

October 2006 will mark the date for the Whole-System-in-the-Room Workshop which will forever alter the way we work in the region, exemplified by dynamic partnerships and new linkages established to ensure comprehensive sector-wide programming, a coordinated hygiene and sanitation Regional Action Plan, and establishment of sanitation and hygiene indicators to measure (qualify & quantify) our successes.

2007 will mark a regional endorsement and roll-out of the standardized national IEC materials for hygiene and sanitation, and the establishment of a regional sanitation and hygiene resource center.

Working together, the Amhara Region will achieve an active and coordinated WASH Movement that will facilitate a fantastic reduction in sanitation-related illness, and dramatically improved health of our population.

By July 2007, our successes will be documented and replication throughout the remaining regions of Ethiopia will follow, culminating in the achievement of the MDG of 100% sanitation coverage by 2012.

Please join me in this regional celebration of coordinated action and learning by doing, and together we will achieve great regional success!