



# Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity



**Prepared by**

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**September 2016**

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## **1. Introduction**

Our Developmental and Democratic Government is exerting tremendous efforts with having grand vision in order to list our country in the level of middle income countries. Developmental policies, strategies and plans are also being implemented in accordance with the grand vision and significance. The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity is one among few sectors **bestowed** with due emphasis to make the vision successful nationwide. Thus, the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity along with organizations accounted to it, regional states and other stakeholders have the duty to implement the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) of the sector mainly in areas of clean water supply, irrigation and drainage development, Electricity supply and related activities such as watershed development and management, and groundwater study, design and development. In this piece, the second GTP performance of the 2008 Ethiopian fiscal year is reviewed, therefore all are welcomed to read.

## **2. Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Sector**

**The achievements of 2008 Ethiopian fiscal year objectives from GTP II perspectives were explained below:**

The Construction of 21,884 new rural water supply schemes at community level (excluding the construction of 3487 scheme by self supply) and 29 urban water supply projects were completed at the end of the budget year, and have been serving the community. 4,540,338 rural and 702,357 urban dwellers totally 5,242,695 (2,568,920 females) population have been served by clean water supply in accordance with the newly set standards by those completed schemes.

Owing to the above construction achievements, water supply coverage was increased to 63.1% in rural, 52.5% in urban and 61% at national level at the end of the year.

Among the completed rural water supply schemes, 412(2%) were rural pipe systems with public taps which served 860,000 rural people or 19% of the rural beneficiaries.

In addition to the completed rural water supply schemes, 2500 rural water supply schemes were under construction process, which means 1283 of them were over 50% while 1,217 were below 50% construction status.

The ongoing rural water supply schemes incorporated 725 rural pipe systems with public taps.

One can concluded that special priority was given to large water supply schemes that means to rural pipe systems with public taps which could benefit many people when the completed and

ongoing water supply schemes (24,384) were seen relative to the plan which was more than 42,000.

116 urban water supply projects were under construction process of which the construction of 40 town projects were over 50% and the construction of 76 towns were under 50% construction status at the end of the budget year. It is believed that when the projects under process will get completed in the next budget year, the number of towns with water supply projects serving the community will be higher than the number of towns with completed projects in the budget year.

The study and design works of 61 small towns was completed while 88 towns were under different implementation status. 4 sewerage projects were under construction process (2 over 50% & 2 under 50%) and 3 projects were under study and design (nearly to be completed and 2 below 50%) in Addis Ababa.

In addition to the construction of new water supply schemes 24,143 rural and 298 urban water supplies got rehabilitation works in all regions of the country. The doubled achievement than the plan on rehabilitation works showed that greater emphasis was given to existing water supply schemes to sustain their services for the community at large.

In this budget year 24,590 new water and sanitation committees which has more than 50% female members were organized, 62,145 existing committees got different support, 147 committees got legal recognition, 2,709 artisans and 40 community facility teams were organized and made to engage to completed water supply schemes which was giving service at community level.

Because of the presence of water supply schemes construction (excluding those schemes constructed at household level) 58,787 persons (45,043 male & 13,744 females) got permanent and temporary employment opportunities. These opportunities were created for those youth and artisans who were dwelling around the areas where the schemes were constructed.

36,241(18,680 male and 17,561 females) water and sanitation committee members, water utility board members and experts, and artisans got different short term training, in addition to 237 (212 male & 25 females) regional, Zonal and Woreda experts who took medium and long term trainings.

### **Encountered Problems**

During the implementation of 2008 EFY plan, so many challenges were confronted. These problems include Shortage and capacity limitation of Contractors, Consultants and

Suppliers, Capacity limitation of staffs in all levels (in contract management, monitoring and evaluation and reaction giving), Staff turnover especially those staffs who have long experience in the sector, shortage of foreign exchange for those goods and services which come from abroad, Unavailability of fully organized information and information flow from implementers (Regions, Towns & Woredas), Limitation on giving support, monitoring and evaluation in some project of Towns and Shortage of budget.

## **Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems**

Different platform (Quarterly) were held with public wings of the sector for discussion to avoid problems which were seen in private sectors.

Rigs were purchased by all regions to minimize the problem on well drilling.

Discussions were also conducted with relevant bodies to avoid the problems which were encounters during L/C (letter of credit) opening.

Different trainings were organized to ease the capacity gaps observed in different levels of implementing regional bureaus, Urban Water Supply & Sanitation staffs.

The salary increment implemented by government in 2006 EFY reduced, in some extent, the staff turnover.

To improve the Water Supply system, "Self Supply using low cost technology" has been supported by government policy and this in turn created conducive environment for implementation.

The shortage of foreign currency was solved by discussion with the National Bank of Ethiopia.

Different efforts were done to bring the scattered efforts of development partners together, and as a result Consolidated WaSH (water sanitation and Heigne) Account (CWA) has been opened and implemented.

There was improvement in budget allocation since Regions, Towns and Woredas were triggered to give special attention for water supply works.

The trainings and discussions forums organized alleviated the problems encountered on project monitoring, evaluation and reaction giving.

## **2. Medium and Large scale Irrigation and Drainage sub sector**

In 2008 Ethiopian fiscal year, nationally it was planned to conduct study and design on an area of 431286 hectare of land and to construct irrigation facilities covering an area of 210430

hectare. In line with this study and design on an area of 71,291 hectare has been conducted against the planned area of 431286 hectare. Similarly, construction of irrigation facilities on an area covering 39,786 hectare had been executed against the planed area of 210430 hectare .

The performance of medium and large scale irrigation development disaggregated by stakeholders is as follows:-

- Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity planned to conduct study and design on an area of 40,000 hectare of land, of which 20,300 hectare has been executed.
- Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity had planned to carry out construction of irrigation facilities on an area of 56,077 hectare of land, while the achievement was 3,422 hectare.
- Regional states as a whole planned to conduct study and design on an area of 291,430 hectare of land while the achievement was 50,991 hectare.
- Regional states as a whole planned to construct irrigation facilities on an area of 54,497 hectare while the achievement was 21,112 hectare.
- Sugar Corporation as whole planned to conduct 99,856 hectare .had no plan for study and design, but there was no achievement .
- Sugar Corporation planned to construction irrigation facilities on an area of 99,856 hectare of land while the achievement was 15,251 hectare.

### Encountered Problems

During the implementation of 2008 EFY plan, so many challenges were confronted. These problems include lack of budget for new projects, Stakeholders' weak implementation capacity (Federal, Regional), limitation in number of capable local contractors, consultants and firms conducting geotechnical investigation in the country, failure of contractors to deploy construction machineries, equipment and labors according to schedules, failure of stakeholders at different levels to complete resettlement action plans and effect compensations within the set time frames, Length procurement processes for hiring of contractors and consultants; and experienced and skilled staffs turnover.

### Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems

Contractors were urged to abide to their contractual obligations by deploying more machineries and equipment either through renting or procurement. Similarly, they had also been advised to deploy more labors;

On issues requiring involvement of different institutions, steering committees were established.

Discussions had been made with local firms engaged in manufacture of construction machineries, so as to seek joint solutions to problems related to shortage of construction machineries.

Bid prices revision has been made based on results of current market prices assessment ,and Continuous follow-up meetings had been made with consultants and contractors on how to speed up the progresses.

### **3. Electricity development sub sector**

#### **I. Electricity generation, transmission and distribution**

##### **2008 Ethiopian fiscal year performance**

##### **1. Electricity generation capacity**

To meet the growing electricity demand and help speed up the economic and social development in the country, as well as to increase the power supply reliability and earn foreign currency by exporting electricity, it is planned to construct new power stations and finish the constructions of ongoing projects.

##### **1.1 Increasing electricity generating capacity**

**It was planned to enhance** electricity generation capacity from 2399.5MW to 5670 MW during **the EFY**. The generation capacity reached 4,269 MW /15,943 **GWh(Giga watt hours)**.

##### **1.2 Electricity generation**

**It was planned to** increase the existing electricity generation from 1500MW to 3575MW / 8613**GWh(Giga Wat Hours)** to 21482 GWh -.The electricity generation reached 1800MW/10,464GWh

During the preparations of the second Growth and Transformation Plan, it was assumed that the mega projects started during the first GTP period will start operation and early generation units

of the projects would start and the capacity of 2399 MW near the end of 2007 **Ethiopian fiscal** year will grow to 17208 MW at the end of GTP II. Accordingly to meet this target, 4828 MW from hydropower, 324 MW from wind power, 50 MW from urban solid waste, 252 MW from sugar factories, 7 MW from geothermal energy, 120 MW from biomass, 87 MW emergency generation, in total 5670 MW generation capacity at the end of 2008 fiscal year was planned.

Nevertheless, the generation capacity has been 57.2% and the actual energy generation stood at 36.2% during the fiscal year. This is mainly due to the delay of some generation plants such as GERD (750MW from 2 units), Genale Dawa III(254MW),from sugar factories (250MW) and Repi Waste to energy project (50MW).

In terms of generating capacity was planned 3575 MW but actual peak generation was 1800 MW (14.5% performance) and generated energy 21482 MW was planned and 10464 MW was actually generated with 14.4% performance. This is mainly due to the delay of some generation plants, the climate change effect caused low level of water in the existing dams and the weak transmission and distribution system.

Even though the occurrence of Elnino caused water shortage in some of the dams, the generation grew by 10% from the previous year. Due to the low level of water in the dams, Tekeze(40%), Melka Wakana (49.7%), Koka (48.9%), AwashII (57.7%) and Amerti Neshe (31.2%) generated during the fiscal year.

In general, out of the 1547.47GWh planned generation, 598.17GWh has not been generated but it was compensated by 626.13 GWh generated from Gibe III dam.

## **2. Transmission lines length increase**

**It was planned to** increase the transmission line from 14,065KM (end of 2007 fiscal year) to 17,236KM (2008 Fiscal year) . The transmission line reached 15,137Km during the fiscal year.

- **500kV(kilo volt)** transmission line: reached 1240Km from 1238Km in the previous year and it is completed according to the plan.
- 400kv transmission line: planned to increase it from 1,107KM to 1625KM but it was not accomplished.
- 230KV,132Kv, 66KV:it was planned to increase it from 11718 KM to 14,371 KM but it only reached 12,788KM.

Transmission line projects

- Gibe II –Wolayeta Sodo II 400KV (119KM)
- Alaba-Hosana-Gile Gele Gibe-Jimma-Agaro-Bedele 230KV(315KM)

- Alamata-Mehoni-Mekele 230KV (141KM)
- Metu –Gambela 230KV (115KM) and substation
- Koka –Hurso 230KV (350KM) and substation

In general, 1070Km transmission line construction has been completed and operational during the fiscal year.

### **3. Distribution lines**

#### **3.1 To enhance the medium voltage distribution line**

It was planned to enhance the medium voltage distribution line from 88,266 KM (end of 2007 Ethiopian fiscal year) to 95,096KM (2008 Ethiopian Fiscal year) . 6,085.82 KM distribution line has been completed during the fiscal year which in total reached 94,351.82KM.

#### **3.2 To enhance the low voltage distribution line**

It was planned to enhance the low voltage distribution line from 100,939 KM (end of 2007 Ethiopian fiscal year) to 114,431 KM (2008 Ethiopian Fiscal year) . 4748.8KM low voltage distribution line has been completed during the fiscal year which has been reached 105,687.82 KM.

Regular medium voltage distribution lines projects in different regions 2,344KM and under UEAP (universal Electricity Access Programme) 3741.82KM has been completed. Regular low voltage distribution line projects 1844KM and under UEAP program 2904.8KM has been completed. Moreover, 2677 distribution transformers have been installed.

#### **3.3 Distribution line rehabilitation**

It was planned to enhance the distribution line rehabilitation from 6135 KM (end of 2007 Ethiopian fiscal year) to 7067KM (2008 Ethiopian Fiscal year).2,210.79 KM distribution line has been rehabilitated during the fiscal year which in total reached 8345Km.

### **4.Increase the number of customers**

It was planned to increase the number of customers from 2.31Million (end of 2007 Ethiopian fiscal year) to 2.99 million (2008 Ethiopian Fiscal year), the number of customers has reached 2.49 million during the fiscal year.

It was planned to connect 645,000 customers during the fiscal year but only 180,028 customers have been connected. This was mainly because of the shortage of inputs occurred to connect the planned number of customers.

Out of 140,587 back log requests, which have paid and waiting for long period, 126,813 customers (90%) have been connected. Moreover, by giving priority to export industries, Health centers, water supply projects, irrigation projects, universities, Ethio telecom and Micro and small scale enterprises additional 53,215 customers have been connected.

## **5. Increase electricity access**

**It was planned to** enhance the electricity access from 54.25 % (end of 2007 **Ethiopian** fiscal year) to 62.25% . The electricity access has reached 56% during the fiscal year.

Under the UEAP, it was planned to connect 2042 towns and villages but only 398 towns and villages have been electrified, the construction of 131 towns and villages has been completed but still waiting to get electricity and the remaining 1513 towns and villages are under different level of progress.

The low implementation of the planned activities is mainly due to shortage of inputs such as medium voltage concrete poles, insulator, conductor, other relevant equipment and shortage of budget during the first half of the fiscal year.

## **6. Reduce distribution losses**

The plan was to reduce distribution electricity loss from 17% (end of 2007 **Ethiopian** fiscal year) to 15%, then the distribution loss has been reduced to 16% during the fiscal year.

## **7. Reduce power interruptions**

### **7.1. To minimize the frequency of power interruption**

The frequency of power outage has been reduced to 119 during the fiscal year from 122 in the previous year

### **7.2. To minimize the duration of power interruptions**

The duration of power outage has been reduced to 144 hour/line/year from the previous year 161 hour/line/year.

## **Encountered Problems**

## 1. Electricity generation

**Challenges during the Ethiopian fiscal year** are weak institutional capacity specially lack of finance has been the major challenge in the implementation of the plan during the fiscal year. This is mainly due to the low electricity sales tariff, which creates a huge burden on the ongoing projects' performance, lack of legal frameworks to engage the private sector in electric sector investment, the unavailability of well capable training institute to produce the human capacity needs of the sector, the lack of foreign currency reserve needed for foreign investment guaranty, some projects financed by government loans delayed because of the lengthy procedures of getting the finance, lack of finance to supply power to the rail way projects and industry parks, inadequate support and cooperation of other stakeholders created delays which in turn raises good governance issues from the public, delays in resettlement issues specially delays by the regional governments in relocating those who get compensations.

Moreover, delays in the issues of valuation of properties and over valuation of compensation from the displaced community.

### **Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems**

- In order to solve the problem of financing in the sector, the institution has started revising the existing tariff.
- Different legal frameworks for geothermal, hydro and other renewable energy sources have been designed to encourage private sector investment.
- External technical and financial assistance is targeted to enhance the human capacity needs of the sector.
- Additional power agreement and interconnection with Sudan, Djibouti and Tanzania is under negotiation to increase its revenue.
- The government has to strengthen the bilateral loan agreements and it should also influence the banks to provide the finance on time. Moreover, there should be a mechanism to use the existing finance till the loans are available.

- The finance needed to supply power for railway projects and industrial parks should be planned in advance to minimize the delay and financial burden on the company.
- The resettlement and compensation issues should be addressed on time by regional administrations and government to reduce project delays.

## **2. .Electricity supply**

### **Challenges during the fiscal year**

- Good governance issues, lack of management and technical skills, lack of motivation and commitment, ethical problems of some of the staffs and the management's engagement on solving current problems not focusing on strategic issues and solutions.
- Inadequate finance because of the existing low tariff which creates shortage of inputs, delays in procurement of distribution equipment, shortage of pole supply and vehicles.
- Old distribution networks and substations.
- Lack of institutional capacity in the implementation of projects.

### **Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems**

The staffs were organized in quality teams to reduce the good governance issues. This has brought some improvement in the service delivery.

Customer forums have been strengthened, citizen charter was prepared and some equipment is being maintained for reuse.

### **Measures taken to alleviate the financial challenges**

The government has supported to get loans from different banks to finance network rehabilitation project in Addis Ababa and rural electrification programs in different regions.

The company gave priority to electrify its backlog requests, for those which have paid and waiting for long time to get the service. This has adjusted the balance sheet of the company by reducing its liability component.

### **Measures taken to alleviate shortage of inputs**

Even though there has been shortage of inputs, necessary measures were taken to fully utilize the available distribution equipment.

To enhance the capacity of concrete pole production, 7 local contractors are producing poles in 13 production facilities. But, to meet the demand for concrete poles it is necessary to solve the foreign currency problems. Moreover, the low voltage distribution poles production has been done by TVET(Technical ,vocational and educational Training) associations and it is necessary to provide support and capacity building to the associations to upgrade them into middle level enterprises.

In the rural electrification programs, the concrete pole production and distribution line construction were given to micro and small enterprise. Accordingly, 127 enterprises are engaged in distribution line construction and 27 enterprises are involved in pole production after taking the necessary trainings.

#### **4. Alternative Energy Technology Promotion and Dissemination**

##### **2008 Ethiopian Fiscal Year Targets**

- To distribute 1.87 Million improved cook stoves
- To construct 4,500 bio digesters
- To distribute 451,200 solar technologies
- To generate electricity from small rivers

##### **2008 EFY performance**

In the 2008 EFY, it was planned to benefit rural households from 4,500 domestic biogas digesters and it was constructed 2,605 (74.4% accomplishment). The contribution of the constructed biogases plants is estimated to save 5,416 ton of fuel wood deforestation in the year. With respect to the carbon gas emission the constructed biogases could put away an emission of 9,899 ton carbon to the atmosphere in the year. Moreover, 1,980 of the users had utilised slurry by producing 611 ton of organic fertilizer, Urea, for improvement of their crop production.

In the physical year, it was distributed 1,606,942 improved cook stoves. This performance versus the target (1,870,000) is 86%. It is estimated that it was saved a 7,188 hectare of forest wood or 273,155 ton of fuel wood in the year because of the contribution of the mentioned distributed cook stoves. This also infers that it conserved emission of 284,161 ton carbon to the atmosphere.

Regarding the performance of household level PV solar electric power distribution, the annual target for solar lantern distribution was 400,000 and it was distributed 522,107 (130% accomplishment). And the annual target of House Holds domestic Solar PV system was 50,000 House Holds and was accomplished 37,196 (74.4% accomplishment). In addition it was planned to distribute 500 institutional PV systems and it was installed 703 (141% accomplishment.). In General it was distributed 560,000 Solar PV power items and its overall performance versus the plan is 124%.

It was planned to construct 9 Micro Hydropower and 5 was realized.

It was also planned to make 11 alternative energy technology samples and to verify their technical viability along with making ready for distribution whereas 10 was accomplished (74% accomplishment).

## Encountered Problems

### 1. Improved cook stove Project

**Encountered Problems are** preparation of some Strategic documents and guidelines are not completed as per the time frame which hinders to start some activities on time, regions were not supported financially because of the budget suppose to be obtained from the Norway Energy plus was not fully obtained.

### 2. Rural Electrification Project

**Encountered Problems are** long procumbent procedures, less clarity between stockholders, shortage of fund, private sectors and other organizations working on the distribution of solar technology are not submit reports on time, regions were not able to organize associations with full formalities on time.

### 3. Workshop and Laboratory

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## Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems

### 1. Improved cook stove Project

- There is a close flow up from our side consultants to complete the documents.
- In addition to looking for other donors large amount of budget was planned to obtain from the local government to perform the planned activities.

### 2. Rural Electrification Fund Project

This Project has performed the following major activities:-

- With the consultation of concerned bodies LC/Letter of credit /has been opened.
- Different project proposals have been submitted to donor Organization.
- Reports were collected from Stake holders (Private & others) on time.
- Region were capacitated to fulfil the criteria of cooperatives establishment

### 3. Workshop and Laboratory

Though it has been the main challenge to get professionals based on our salary scale, deferent technologies were developed by the existed manpower.

## 5. Integrated basin development and management

The plan and goals of the second growth and transformation plan

- On 6 sub basin 276,456 hectares of land the integrated basin were developed the farmers (females and youths participate and benefited)

### The planed year(2008 EFY) goal achievement

- On the end of 2008 EFY the biological works planed to cover 6063 hectares of land on (Tekeze, Gilgel gibe, Rift valley and Tanabeles Project) planed to seedlings were planted this is 91.5% of achievement
- The physical works /soil and water conservation works technologies planed to achieve on 134 759 hectares of land and achieved 130446 hectares of and this is 97% achievement.
- The achievements on project wide
  - Tana Beles project 5,206 hectare plan and 5049 hectare achievement
  - Gilgel Gibe project 34000 hectare plan and 34000 hectare achievement
  - Rift valley project 20000 hectare plan and 20000 hectare achievement
  - Gidabo project 25533 hectare plan and 25397 hectare achievement
  - Melka wakena project 20000 hectare plan and 16000 hectare achievement

### Encountered Problems

- Man power problems financial problems integration problems between offices, professional

### Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems

- The existing experts capacitate for better achievement
- Additional experts were hire to fill the expert

- The capacity building works were goes up to bottom of beneficiaries and stake holder
- Benefit the lower societies (surrounding people of the project
- Achieving integrated watershed management practise.

## 6. Groundwater Study, Design and Development

### 2008 EFY **GTP II** Ground water Goals:

During the 2008 EFY, It has been set agoal of conducting and complete the remaining 70% of all the feasibility study projects and drill 50 deep test water wells and make ready for water supply and irrigation purpose.

### 2008 EFY Plan Accomplishment:

To meet the above goal, groundwater feasibility study and design have been carried out in different locations of the country (Wolikite- Ambo, Teru-Chifra, Shinille, Borena and Kobo-Chefa). The 2008 EFY **GTP II** plan as mentioned above was to complete all the 70% remaining study worksand unfortunately the accomplishment was only 63%. The accomplishment against the plan is therefore only 90%. The deep test water wells drilling were also carried out in the same areas wherethe plan was to drill 50 wells and have been drilled only 25 wells and the achievement was only 50%. The detail drilling activities planned and achievement in each project areas are, Teru-Chifra planned 6 but drilled 5, Wolikite- Ambo planned 6 but drilled 5, Kobo-Chefa planned 5 but drilled 4, Borena planned 15 but drilled 7 and in Shinille planned to drill 18 wells but could only drilled 4 wells. In general the total fiscal work accomplishment against the plan is therefore only 70%.

### Encountered Problems

Several assumptions have been considered during planning of the **GTP II** 2008 EFY and failure of the assumptions has led to poor performance of the project activities. The major Challenges are insufficient and low capacity of drilling contractors in the Country to complete their assignment in the given contract period,incapability of drilling contractors to use different drilling technologies as per the geological conditions of each area,lengthy time taken to solve challenges and complete the assignment, during drilling and construction of wells,drilling accessories and foreign currencyare not adequately available as required in the country and the importing process of same is very lengthy,the majority of foreign bid winners do not make ready all the necessary drilling accessories in the site ,Unavailability of Fuel and drilling fluids

around the projects site,lack of immediate response by Drilling supervisors for challenges faced in the site, Several temporary man made problems have been occurred in the project areas which obstacle the contractors daily activities and that leads to the delay of the contracted works ,Shortage of manpower in the project office as well-as in the directorate,UN(united nation) planned additional works are also contributed to the delay of planned activities.

### **Solutions Taken for Encountered Problems**

- Efforts have been exerted to capacitate local drilling contractors. Letter was written to the office of Prime Minister to look for options on how private investors of the sector could get financial support from Government financial institutions.
- To maximize the number of drilling contractors and consultant efforts have been exerted to lobby foreign investors and accordingly several companies could participate in the tenders floated in the last fiscal year. This has to be strengthened in the near future.
- Identifications of gaps of drilling inputs and lobbying of foreign and local investors was made to start production of drilling inputs within the country.
- In areas where there was temporary man made problems, supporting letters were written to zone and woreda,s officeto get security cover for contractors equipment's and machineries.
- Awareness creation has been done in the project areas about the objectives and uses of the project to avoid uncertainties of the communities and as a consequence, drilling activities were continued without interruption.
- Efforts have also been exerted to alleviate shortage of professionals by working with the existing manpower.

In a nutshell, attempts are made to clarify the performance of the first year of GTP II. In the course, it is crystal clear that there were both strengths and weaknesses. It is hoped that the lesson would be drawn from both the strengths and weaknesses. Thus, a strong working condition and partnership is to be maintained with the leadership, stakeholders and the sector professionals. To that effect, all stakeholders need to work in hand in glove.