

STEP 2: Engage

Stakeholder Name	Description	Category	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Interest	Influence	Activities	Additional Comments
Farmers	Farming activities are highly significant in the sub-basin, with up to 83% of land being used for this purpose. Such activities are not limited to rural areas, but can be found in urban and peri urban areas also. Farmers can be affected by the loss of productive land due to erosion.	Primary	Local	Land system	Rural / Urban	Strong	Weak		Loss of available productive land may result in loss of income generating activities, an increase in costs to service remaining land, and impacts on transport. The primary stakeholders are important to include to convey the impacts as well as to build the political will to do something to reduce those impacts. They also are used in the selection of indicators, i.e., how do the selected interventions reduce impacts to the primary stakeholders.
Local Community	Local communities include both urban and rural locations. The type and intensity of the impact from sediment will depend on the type and location of the local community, but in rural areas it is often reduction in available land whilst in urban areas it is potential flooding that is a key concern.	Primary	Basin	Land system	Rural / Urban	Moderate	Weak		The type and intensity of the impact from sediment will depend on the type and location of the local community, but in rural area it is often reduction in available land whilst in urban areas it is potential flooding that is a key concern. The primary stakeholders are important to include to convey the impacts as well as to build the political will to do something to reduce those impacts. They also are used in the selection of indicators, i.e., how do the selected interventions reduce impacts to the primary stakeholders.
Fisherman	Fish is an important source of local protein as well as a resource used to support the tourism industry. Sediment can impact on fisherman in many different ways including impacts on recruitment, product quality, fish catch, and ease of transportation	Primary	Local	Freshwater system	Lake	Moderate	Weak		The livelihood of fisherman are directly connected to the state of the fishery. These primary stakeholders are important to include to convey the impacts as well as to build the political will to do something to reduce those impacts. Their needs are also strongly connected to the state of local ecosystems, so their experiences are used in the selection of indicators, i.e., how do the selected interventions reduce impacts on the primary stakeholders.
Construction Industry	Rapid urban growth in Hawassa has increased demand for building materials including sand. Anecdotally, sand mining provides significant employment for youth and construction interests are driving the illegal sourcing of sand in many parts of the Hawassa sub-basin..	Target	Local	Land system	Urban	Weak	Strong		Engage with governance institutions to reduce impacts in hotspots, whether direct removal of materials or use of gullies as transport networks. Work with governance insitutions to find alternatives, including techniques, locations, and income options.
Agricultural Community	Agricultural communities include both rural and peri-urban locations. The type and intensity of the impact on sediment flow from their behaviours and practices and the location of the local community. In upper catchments, the conversion of other land types to cultivated land is the key concern, whereas in established agricultural lands, it may be the type of management that creates sediment challenges.	Target	Basin	Land system	Rural / Urban	Moderate	Weak		

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Pastoralists	Pastoral communities are mainly found in rural locations throughout the sub-basin. The type and intensity of their impact on sediment flow from their behaviours and practices will differ, but a key concern is overstocking rates and watering that increases localised flows of sediment in riparian locations.	Target	Basin	Land system	Rural / Urban	Weak	Weak		Use managed water points and sources as opposed to direct access to water bodies and avoid livestock grazing in riparian areas, and overgrazing in upper and low sub-catchments.
Hawassa Municipality	Urban authorities are a unit of governance that provides services, but can also be affected by impacts of plastic litter, including increased costs due to clean-up, damage to infrastructure, and impact on reputation.	Target	Municipal	Land system	Urban	Moderate	Moderate		Esnure that local planning and construction permitting doesnt increase sediment flows into Lake Hawassa. Undertake improved urban planning and solid waste activities that will result in reduced sediment loads, and investment into services.
Rural Community	Local communities can be affected by plastic litter in several different ways. In terms of Hawassa, the impacts on local fisheries, increased costs associated with service provision, and the role of plastic litter in exacerbating urban flooding are importants impacts to consider.	Target	Basin	Land system	Rural / Urban	Strong	Weak		
Sand Miners	Rapid urban growth in Hawassa has increased demand for building materials including sand. Anecdotally, sand mining provides significant employment for youth. It is often illegal and therefore less easy to manage or to legitimately introduce necessary standards to mitigate its impact.	Target	Basin	Land system	Rural / Urban	Weak	Moderate		Reduce impacts in hotspots. Work with governance insitutions to find alternatives, incluing techniques, locations, and income options.
Natural Resources Offices	These regional bureaus are responsible for the management of the environmental impact of new activities, controlling pollution, supporting policies and strategies from MEFCC at the Federal level. Wetlands identification, delineation, and implementation of community-based management are also done by this bureau.	Enabling	State	Land system	Rural / Urban	Moderate	Weak		
RVLBDO	As well as the Basin Development Authority hosted at the Federal level, there are local offices working in different basins across Ethiopia. The Office has an important role in coordinating different interventions on the sediment flow at the local level.	Enabling	Basin	Freshwater system	Rural / Urban	Strong	Moderate		
Agricultural Offices	This regional bureau is responsible for the management and promotion of water activities at a state level. It mainly focuses on the development, operation and maintenance of rural (and urban) water supply systems in the regions; and also irrigation developments.	Enabling	State	Land system	Rural / Urban	Moderate	Strong		Continue to provide, and possibly increase, support for sediment management and erosion reduction activities to be carried out in rural areas, including though policies, resources and capacity building.

