

### STEP 3: Diagnose governance institutions

Governance institution	Mandate	Type	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Key instruments	Level of implementation	Implementation barriers	Additional comments
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (since 2001)	The Ministry is responsible for a number of activities, including rural development policies, plans, and strategies, that will have an impact on sediment in Lake Hawassa. These include the administration of the Sustainable Land Use Management Programme that is found in many other parts of Ethiopia, food security, Agricultural Development-led Industrialization Strategy, and agricultural and pastoralism extension services. The Ministry supports an expansion of agriculture and networks designed to support agricultural enterprises, which has contributed to both land use changes from forestry to agriculture or increased intensity of land uses in some locations that leads to soil erosion.	Government	National	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015-2020), Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019), Agricultural Development Led Industrialization, Rural Development Policy and Strategies (2002), Food security strategy (2002), Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework	Strong		Responsible for undertaking agricultural activities, including extension, devolved to counter-parts in the Regional State Governments. Measures taken by this Ministry can have a significant influence on the development of agriculture across both upper and lower catchments, as well as the development of industrial infrastructure that process agricultural inputs. There may be conflicts between the mandate of this Ministry and ministries involved in managing forests and freshwater systems. Given the extent of agricultural expansion in Ethiopia, this Ministry has been effective.
Ministry of Urban Development and Construction	The Ministry is responsible for a number of activities in relation to the urban areas of Ethiopia. This includes the development of policies, plans, and strategies that will influence the way that urban areas develop, and are funded. In terms of sediment, its chief involvement is through providing guidance on solid waste management and other urban services that can be a source of sediment into Lake Hawassa as well as promoting industrial activities.	Government	National	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans Proclamation No. 574/2008	Moderate		This Ministry is less relevant in terms of sediment issues, but may have an impact through urban planning and services management. Main role is through policy guidance.
Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change	This Ministry is responsible for managing various activities that impact on the environment. This includes the development of policies, plans, and strategies that will influence the way that Regional State governments control issues such as environment pollution, administer environmental impacts assessment, and manage forests. In terms of sediment, its chief influence will be to affect the way that forests are used and managed. Over time, climate change, through the alignment of planning and actions under the NAP will increase in importance. This Ministry has an important impact in providing direction in terms of managing sand mining, through setting standards, and forestry land use changes. There may be conflict between the mandate of this institution and those promoting expansion or intensification of agricultural activities.	Government	National	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 2991/2002, Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 3003/2002, Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation No. 1065/2018, Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019),	Moderate		This Ministry may have an important impact in terms of managing sand mining and forestry land use changes. Main role is through policy guidance.
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (incl. Basin Development Authority)	The Ministry is responsible for a number of activities, including rural development policies, plans, and strategies, that will have an impact on sediment in Lake Hawassa as well as being the host institution for the Basin Development Authority. Activities of relevance to sediment include water supply and sanitation, medium and large scale irrigation and drainage, river basin study, water quality and hydrology, and water sector research and development. It also shares some irrigation responsibilities with Regional Bureau.	Government	National	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), CRGE Climate Resilience Strategy: Water and Energy, Irrigation Water Users' Associations Proclamation No. 841/2014, River Basin Councils and Authorities Proclamation No. 534/2007, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulations Council of Ministers Regulation No. 115/2005, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000, National Integrated Water resources management Program (Draft)	Moderate		Through the BDA, the Ministry has an important role in coordination and strategic planning that supports IWRM.
Ministry of Industry	This Ministry is responsible for policies, plans and strategies in relation to industrial investment across Ethiopia, include some activities involved with the Agricultural-Development Led Industrialization strategy.	Government	National	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Agricultural Led Industrialization Strategy,	Weak		In particular reference to the Lake Hawassa sub-basin, the support of activities associated with the Hawassa Industrial Park will be of high interest to this Ministry. Its role in terms of mining, and therefore sand-mining could also be of importance.
Basin Development Authority (incl. Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office)	As well as the 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.	Government	National	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), CRGE Climate Resilience Strategy: Water and Energy, Irrigation Water Users' Associations Proclamation No. 841/2014, River Basin Councils and Authorities Proclamation No. 534/2007, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulations Council of Ministers Regulation No. 115/2005, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000, National Integrated Water resources management Program (Draft)	Moderate	Limiting factors include local capacity and availability of resources	

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Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Oromia)	This Bureau supports the administration of proclamations and regulations relating to agriculture and rural development at a state level. As part of its role, it administers fishing regulations, and therefore is connected from the upper catchment to the endpoint of the system. In terms of sediment in the sub-Basin, the conversion of forest and marginal lands to agriculture, as well as the increase in intensity of land uses, has been a significant driver in sediment flows.	Government	National	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015-2020), Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019), Agricultural Development Led Industrialization, Rural Development Policy and Strategies (2002), Food security strategy (2002), Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework, Oromia Region Rural Land Administration and Use Regulation No.151/2012, Oromia Plans			Belete (2019) noted their importance in terms of preventing soil erosion from the landscape, and given that this is a main source of sediment, the participation of this Bureau is critical in terms of addressing issues. However, there may be some conflicts or overlaps between this Bureau and others housed within the Regional State Government.
Bureau of Water Resources Development (Oromia)	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.	Government	State	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Irrigation Water Users' Associations Proclamation No. 841/2014, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulations Council of Ministers Regulation No. 115/2005, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000, Oromia Plans	Weak		In terms of sediment in the sub-Basin, its chief influence will be through managing expansion of irrigation or activities that are reliant on water and may be a future source of sediment flows.
Environmental Protection Agency (Oromia)	This regional bureau is responsible for the management of the environmental impact of new activities, controlling pollution as well as monitoring the state of the environment. Belete (2019) notes that this Bureau is responsible for developing, conserve, and utilization of forests which is one of the key components in the land-to-lake continuum, supporting policies and strategies from MECC at the Federal level. Wetlands identification, delineation, and implementation of community-based management are also done by this bureau.	Government	State	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 2991/2002, Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 3001/2002, Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation No. 1065/2018, Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019), A Proclamation to Provide for the Establishment of Oromia Bureau of Land and Environment Protection. Proclamation 147/2009, Oromia Plans	Moderate		In terms of sediment in the sub-Basin, its chief influence will be through managing activities that impact on water quality from point sources such as new development or sand-mining. The participation of this Bureau is critical in terms of addressing issues, especially in regard to the upper catchment forests, woodlands, and wetlands.
Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SNNPR)	This Bureau supports the administration of proclamations and regulations relating to agriculture and rural development at a state level. As part of its role, it administers fishing regulations, and therefore is connected from the upper catchment to the endpoint of the system. In terms of sediment in the sub-Basin, the conversion of forest and marginal lands to agriculture, as well as the increase in intensity of land uses, has been a significant driver in sediment flows.	Government	State	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015-2020), Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019), Agricultural Development Led Industrialization, Rural Development Policy and Strategies (2002), Food security strategy (2002), Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework, SNNPR Regional Government Fisheries Development, Management & Control Regulation (Proclamation No. 62/1999; 78/2004) & Directive (2007) , SNNPR Plans, The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No.110/2007.	Strong		Belete (2019) noted their importance in terms of preventing soil erosion from the landscape, and given that this is a main source of sediment, the participation of this Bureau is critical in terms of addressing issues. However, there may be some conflicts or overlaps between this Bureau and others housed within the Regional State Government.
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Hawassa City Administration	This department within the HCA is responsible for managing services relating to solid waste or for urban planning in the urban areas. Inappropriately sited or poorly managed land development can lead to significant flows of sediment directly into Lake Hawassa	Government	Municipal	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans Proclamation No. 574/2008, Hawassa City Bylaws, Hawassa City Administration Master Plan	Moderate		The participation of HCA is seen as being important to future actions, but the management of sediment may be a low priority compared with other parts of their mandate
Urban Planning Sanitation and Beautification - HCA	This department within the HCA is responsible for managing services relating to sediment.	Government	Municipal	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans Proclamation No. 574/2008, Hawassa City Bylaws, Hawassa City Administration Master Plan, SNNPR Plans	Moderate		The participation of this department is seen as being important to future actions, especially in terms of reducing sediment from solid waste, but the management of sediment may be a low priority compared with other parts of their mandate

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Water Supply (HCA)	This department within the HCA is responsible for providing water and sanitation services. Increased sediment can result in an increased cost for the provision of water if surface water was the main source, through necessary upgrades and increased maintenance of water pumping and distribution services.	Government	Municipal	Freshwater system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans Proclamation No. 574/2008, Hawassa City Bylaws, Hawassa City Administration Master Plan, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Regulations Council of Ministers Regulation No. 115/2005, Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000, SNNPR Plans.	Weak		However, most local water supply is sourced from deep boreholes at present, and therefore sediment may be seen as a low priority.
Weredas (Hawassa Zuria, Hawassa Shala etc...)	Weredas are responsible for local land management and the administration of State Legislation and Regulation. The involvement of weredas is critical for managing sediment flows as they provide local resources and coordination of activities, and administering local bylaws, regulations or community activities.	Government	Local	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Rural Development Policy and Strategies (2002), Food security strategy (2002), Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework, SNNPR Plans, Oromia Plans, The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No.110/2007, Oromia Region Rural Land Administration and Use Regulation No.151/2012.	Weak		Depending on the source, the involvement of specific Weredas will be critical to managing sediment flows, but limited resources and capacity to act is a severe limitation.
Kebeles	Within urban areas, kebeles are responsible for local land management and the administration of local policies. The involvement of urban kebeles are of limited importance for managing sediment flows compared with higher levels of Governance.	Government	Local	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997), Rural Development Policy and Strategies (2002), Food security strategy (2002), Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework, SNNPR Plans, Oromia Plans, The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No.110/2007, Oromia Region Rural Land Administration and Use Regulation No.151/2012.	Weak		Depending on the source, the involvement of specific kebeles will be critical to managing sediment flows, but limited resources and capacity to act is a severe limitation.
Affiliation of Friends of Lake Hawassa	This is newly emergent institution whose purpose is to support coordinated efforts to protect and rehabilitate Lake Hawassa from multiple threats. It membership comprises representatives from multiple different institutions including public, private, and civil society.	Ad hoc	Basin	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997)	Weak		This institution may provide good coordination but is mainly voluntary in membership, thereby placing limitations on its activities or coordination capacity.
Hawassa University	Hawassa University is specifically noted as part of the Governance Baseline as the University system in Ethiopia has several public obligations as part of their role. In this case, they provide some support to the development of Basin Plans, such as that of Lake Hawassa.	Government	National	Land system		Ethiopia's Constitution (1994), Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997), Environmental Policy (1997)	Moderate		This institution provides technical support to other governance institutions, and is playing an important role in plan development.