STEP 3: Diagnose governance instruments

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Governance Instrument	Description	Type	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Relevance	Strengths of instrument	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments
Action Plan for the National Policy on Natural	The action plan is mainly concerned with Integrated	Strategy	National	Multiple		Moderate	The AP sets the scene for an integrated approach		Very old and doesn't appears to have been
Resources and the Environment (1994)	land use and on-farm soil management: However,						for the environment across Ethiopia, and one that		updated. It was prepared 25 years ago. Sections on
	solid waste management and sanitary landfills are						has carried through the following decades. It		water rarely considered the impact of land use,
	noted in the section pertaining to the management of						includes references to water resources, and the		including solid waste, on water resources. It also
	industrial pollution and the wider regulatory framework for pollution. The document notes "solid						connections to ecosystems, although it is more focused on water as an input into economic		didn't consider specific impacts of plastic litter, which has increased in significance in more recent
	domestic and industrial waste disposal in urban and						processes. Solid waste is very mentioned.		times.
	peri-urban areas " as a medium term priority						processes. Sond waste is very mentioned.		times.
Ethiopia's Constitution of 1994	The Constitution outlines the rights and obligations for	Law	National	Multiple		Moderate	The Constitution underpins all legislation in		General and very broad but needs to be
	all Ethiopians, as well as key institutions.						Ethiopia and provides a basis for the development		acknowledged. It does set out components of
	Article 44 Environmental Rights: All persons have the						and enaction of legislation, regulations and		vertical coordination from the Federal Government
	right to a clean and healthy environment. is relevant to						proclamations, mainly at Federal and State levels.		through to kebele levels, but has limited
	discussion in relation to plastic litter insofar as						As well as the rights, it also notes obligations on		applicability to horizontal coordination
	excessive plastic litter will affect the health of Lake Hawassa and to the communities that depend on it.						Governments and citizens. As noted in the Consultants Report: The Constitution adopted by		
	Article 51: Powers and Functions of the Federal						Ethiopia in 1995 provides the guiding principles for		
	Government 11 It shall determine and administer the						environmental protection and management in		
	utilization of the waters or rivers and lakes linking two						Ethiopia. The concept of sustainable development		
	or more States or crossing the boundaries of the						and environmental rights are enshrined in article		
	national territorial jurisdiction .						43, 44 and 92 of the Constitution of GOE. Whilst		
	Article 52 Powers and Functions of States: (c) To						the Constitution is of high relevance to legislation		
	formulate and execute economic, social and						across Ethiopia, it is less relevant on a sectoral level		
	development policies, strategies and plans of then				1		but can be used to supporting actions by Enabling		
	State; (d) To administer land and other natural resources in accordance with Federal laws;	1			İ		and Supporting Institutions.		
	Article 55 Powers and Functions of the House of	1			İ				
	Peoples' Representatives(a) Utilization of land and								
	other natural resources, of rivers and lakes crossing	1			İ				
	the boundaries of the national territorial jurisdiction or								
	linking two or more States;								
	Article 92 Environmental Objectives 2 The design and								
	implementation of programmes and projects of								
	development shall not damage or destroy the								
	environment. 4 Government and citizens shall have the								
Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No.	This Proclamation is concerned with managing	Law	National	Land system		Moderate	The Proclamation grants strong roles to Regional		Many activities related to plastic litter will be not
2991/2002	activities that have an impact on the environment, but						State Government and respective state agencies in		managed due to their small individual scales in
	is generally directed towards managing larger scale						managing environmental impact from projects.		terms of this Proclamation, but could be applicable
	activities and projects as opposed to land use or non-						The definition of Impact and Pollutant would mean		in terms of significant new investment such as that
	point sources of pollution. In the case of plastic litter, it						that solid waste would be included, and this		in the Hawassa Industrial Park or hotels located
	may be important for managing sources close to water bodies. "Impact" means any change to the						suggests a role of EIA units in plastic litter. As noted in RWA (2019): it contains provisions designed to		close to Lake Hawassa. Whilst it grants enforcement powers to local agencies, the
	environment or to its component that may affect						ensure sustainable development. Proclamation		relevance of the Proclamation is assessed as
	human health or safety, flora, fauna, soil, air, water,						299/2000 makes an environmental impact		medium as opposed to high as it may not support
	climate, natural or cultural heritage, other physical						assessment mandatory not only for development		proactive action given that many ongoing activities
	structure, or in general, subsequently alter						projects but also for policies, plans and programs		are too small to warrant intervention.
	environmental, social, economic or cultural conditions;						developed by other authorities. Because of this, it		
							would be highly relevant to the evaluation of the		
							plans prepared by lower tiers of governance such		
							as urban authorities or woredas, as well as the		
							assessment of large scale development that has the		
							potential to generate plastic litter, especially in the vicinity of riparian areas.		
		L			<u> </u>		vicinity of riparian areas.		
Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No.	This Proclamation deals with Environmental pollution	Law	National	Freshwater system		Moderate	As well as outlining the roles of different authorities		Whilst this Proclamation may be relevant to
3001/2002	in many forms, including effluent, management of				1		in managing environmental pollution, it also		managing solid waste that causes environmental
	municipal waste, and monitoring and evaluation. It	1			I		provides for the role of Environmental Inspectors		pollution, it is unclear how much monitoring is
	provides for an Environmental Protection Agency at				1		within those Institution. These inspectors may be		undertaken by regional agencies or environmental
	the Federal level, as well as Regional State environmental agencies. Through the Proclamation.	1			I		important for managing plastic litter from urban development. It is most applicable within the		inspectors in terms of non-point sources under this Proclamation. RWA (2019) suggests that
	national authorities are responsible for preparing waste	1			I		development. It is most applicable within the lower catchment and also in relation to the riparian		enforcement of solid waste management tends to
	management standards, including on waste				1		areas. Given the high focus on tourism in Lake		be weak.
	management. Provisions of importance to plastic litter	1			I		Hawassa, the relevance of this instrument could be		
	includes: as appropriate, the recycling, treatment or	1			İ		higher in riparian areas given hotel owners were		
	safe disposal of municipal waste through the institution				1		identified as Targeted Stakeholders. The		
	of an integrated municipal waste management system.	1			İ		Proclamation makes reference to integration		
	2) In collaboration with the relevant regional	1			İ		within urban administrations in terms of the		
	environmental agency, the Authority shall monitor and	1			İ		collection, transportation, safe disposal etc, of solid		
	evaluate the adequacy of municipal waste				1		waste, and the role of the Regional State Authority		
	management systems and ensure the effectiveness of their implementation.				1		in evaluating its effectiveness, but is silent on the wider concerns around plastic litter such as a		
	4) The Authority shall, in collaboration with the	1			İ		reduction in the total waste that needs to be		
	relevant regional environmental agencies and any	1			İ		disposed or recycled.		
	other competent agencies, monitor the situation with	1			İ				
	regard to the availability of waste disposal facilities				1				
	and take the necessary measures to ensure that their	1			İ				
	availability is satisfactory.				1				
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Governance Instrument	Description	Type	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Relevance	Strengths of instrument	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments
Governance Instrument Environmental Policy 1997 Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003	Description This policy helps to each the Constitution and prepares the way for Environmental Impact Assessment and other forms of environmental Impact Assessment and other forms of environmental management, including with regards to plastic litter and sold waste. 2. 2 Specific Policy Objectives F. Prevent the pollution of land, air and water in the most cost-effective way so that the cost of effective preventive intervention would not exceed the benefits; or a chieving sustainable urban development; h. To give priority to waste collection services and to its safe disposal; m. To undertake studies which identify suitable sanitary landfill sites in the major cites and towns of Ethiopia; This proclamation provides the framework for managing Fisheries across Ethiopia. Limited provision are applicable to plastic littler and solid waste management, although support can be found through. 8. Environmental Protection: The concerned organs of the Federal on Regional Governments shall ensure that		Level National	S2S segment Multiple Freshwater system	S25 sub-segment	Relevance Moderate	Strengths of instrument The Environment Policy provides some support for dealing with solid waste generated from many different sources mainly through the allocation of responsibilities and application of legislation and regulation through vertical coordination. This policy is applicable across the whole of the Basin and has been given a medium relevance as it supports most actions necessary by fanbiling or Targeted Stakeholders. The provisions in regard to 2.2, Prevention of Pollution, are of specific interest as they may provide support for a source-to-lake approach as preventing plastic litter at source is more cost-effective in terms of total benefits than latter stage clean-ups. The Fishery sector is reliant on adequate fish stocks in Lake Hawassa fishery in several ways, including polluting lake bed shallows where fish recruitment is found, plastic finding its way into the food chain, or potentially creating transport susses, and is a key	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments While the EP still underpins environmental management in Ethiopia, and associated Proclamations, it is relatively old and may require some amendment in support of coordinating governance activities both vertically and horizontally especially focusing on the upstream components of solid waste flows and management, and reducing the flow of plastic litter. Limited use in direct actions around plastic litter, but supportive of indirect actions such as through stakeholder engagement.
Climate Resilient Green Economy	the reaera or regional covernments shall ensure that development programmes and projects are drawn up in such a way that they will not have direct or indirect negative impact on the fisheries resource constituted in the basin where the programmes or projects are intended to be implemented. The NAP was only released in 2019. Provisions of note	Plan	National	Multiple		Moderate	or potentially creating drahsport issues, and is a key impact resulting from plastic litter. The Proclamation gives support to the industry being involved in discussions around managing solid waste and plastic litter, but does not provide support to preparing regulations that would reduce obstic litter loads. The NAP provides an important role for managing		The NAP is a national document and may not result
National Adaptation Plan (2019)	include 10. Increasing resilience of urban systems. This adaptation option will address increasing the provision of housing; improving housing conditions; enhancing urban greenery; and improving urban infrastructure. Urban land planning and management will be given due emphasis. In addition, urban administration and management programmes will engage in promoting efficient household/urban waste management system. 12. Developing adaptive industry systems. This adaptation option will enhance climates mart production systems and products through proper positioning of industrial parks and efficient supply of raw materials. Industrial parks and efficient supply of raw materials. Industrial waste management will be improved for e-wastes, liquid waste, and solid wastes. Efficient logistics will be enhanced to haul raw materials and deliver industrial products. To achieve these results, formal finance institutions will be appropriately strengthened at all administrative and management levels.						urban areas as major component for responses to climate change impacts, and the role of urban planning and urban infrastructure in achieving this. Financing is being made available through this plan and associated activities, and actions on solid waste management may be able to access funding. Solid waste management was grouped under the AO10 increasing resilience of urban systems, but this was not included as a priority for either Oromia or SNNPR. However, it does provide support for engaging in activities that address solid waste management beyond municipalities in terms of adaptive industry systems.		in significant resources distributed locally. The NAP has also only just been approved and it is unclear whether associated budgets are also approved and devolved to States.
River Basin Councils and Authorities Proclamation No. 534/2007.	This Proclamation brings into force a more integrated approach to water resources management in Ethoipia, and helps to enact various provisions found in the Constitution and other strategies, policies and proclamations found across Ethoipia. The River Basin Councils were set up as a new component of Governance within Ethiopia, and to give effect to the ongoing promotion of I WABM. Using water as the integrating concept, the River Basin Councils should help States and other tiers of Governance address water challenges. The RBC's have an important role in providing knowledge and guidance to other regulatory agencies, especially through the vehicle of the mandated Basin plan as well as the role of activity coordination.	Law	National	Freshwater system		Moderate	The main strength of this Proclamation is its highly integrated approach, and relatively high detail of the roles and responsibilities of the River Basin Councils. Such an approach allows for a wider perspective on the challenges relating to managing water compared with Regional States, and the Basin Plan may be an important tool for coordinating activities from many different agencies, especially with the provisions for setting up a forum and the provision policy guidance designed to implement IWRM across the Basin. The Proclamation grants RBC some planning and monitoring oversight, and thus has a direct connection to the Lakes, Rivers, and Riparian areas, and an indirect connection through IWRM to the upper and lower sheds in terms of managing plasts. litter if these are a relatively significant source. Its relevance is assessed as high as it is supportive of coordinated actions (both horizontal and vertical) in terms of managing impacts of land based artivities on water.		It is noted that the Basin Plan will strongly support direct actions in relation to water management and allocation, but is less supportive for direct activities managed by other agencies such as solid waste management. The Basin Plans will not be able to be used to compel actions to be taken by other authorities, with the exception of water permitting, but provide a strong basis for better coordination. Many of the regulatory actions or budgetary support needed to manage plastic littler flows are undertaken by other agencies, especially that of Regional State authorities and urban authorities, and while there is a duty to cooperate with the Basin Planning process, it is unclear how much provisions in these Basin Plans are operationalized through watershed and urban plans made by Regional State and urban authorities respectively.

Governance Instrument	Description	Type	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Relevance	Strengths of instrument	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments
Solid Waste Management Proclamation No. 513/2007	The Proclamation provides the main foundation for	Law	National	Land system		Strong	The Proclamation provides a foundation for		The main weakness of the Proclamation is that it is
	managing solid waste in Ethiopia, including plastic litter.						undertaking Solid Waste Management in Ethiopia,		focused on the end point of solid waste
	Provisions of note include: 2/ "Authority" means the						and giving effect to the Constitution, Environment		management, rather than supporting activities and
	Environmental Protection Authority established						Policy and other Proclamations. The Proclamation		actions to reduce waste inputs to begin with.
	pursuant to Proclamation No. 295/2002;						empowers Regional Authorities and those Urban		
	7/ "Solid Waste Management" means the collection,						Authorities granted powers under the Regional		
	transportation, storage, recycling or disposal of solid						State Government. The Proclamation also grants		
	waste, or the subsequent use of a disposal site that is						Urban Administration the ability to transfer		
	no longer operational.						responsibilities to lower units, including the		
	1/ Urban administrations shall create enabling						development and implementation of action plans,		
	conditions to promote investment on the provision of						as well as the involvement of the community in		
	solid waste management services.						developing local services. However, the		
	1/ Urban Administrations shall ensure the participation						Proclamation is mainly concerned with the		
	of the lowest administrative levels and their respective						provision of services within an administrative unit,		
	local communities in designing and implementing their						as opposed to addressing solid waste management		
	respective solid waste management plans.						in a more holistic way, including the reduction of		
	2/ Each Region or urban administration shall set its						wastes.		
	own schedule and, based on that, prepare its solid								
	waste management plan and report of								
Urban Local Government Proclamation of the Oromia	Implementation This State level Proclamation sets out the	Law	State	Land system		Moderate	Limited applicability to the land areas around Lake	Limited applicability to issues around solid waste	
Proclamation No. 65/2003	responsibilities for lower tiers of governance when	2017	State	cuna system		Woodcrate	Hawassa, but as the population grows and	management within the Oromia State component.	
	managing of urban areas, and has implications for the		1				settlements within the Oromia population grow, it		
	management of plastic litter. Provisions of note in						may be more important at a later date. It outlines		
	respect to solid waste management include:						the mandates of different units of governance in		
	3. ensure the provision of efficient and equitable urban						terms of local services, but in terms of plastic litter,		
	services to residents in a sustainable manner; 6)						is mainly concerned with managing the final		
	promote a safe and clean urban environment suitable						product as opposed to a holistic approach.		
	for development, work and residence;						Provisions are mainly applicable around the lower		
	9) Functions of Urban Local Governments; (a) To						catchments where urban growth may occur.		
	provide efficient, effective and equitable services to the						,		
	residents; especially environmental services								
	construction and management of city roads, sewerage								
	and drainage lines, parks and recreation areas, waste								
	disposal, prevention and control of pollution etc.) to								
	prepare, revise, update and implement its city plan.								
	a) The Regional government shall have the authority								
	to issue laws and standards setting the general								
	framework within which cities may exercise powers								
	and functions given to them by law.								
	BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
	The Bureau shall 1) Without prejudice to other								
	functions given to the Bureau in other laws, the Bureau								
	shall have the power to lead the affairs of urban local								
	government in the Regional State.								
A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans No.	The provisions in this Proclamation are used to plan	Law	National	Land system		Moderate	The main strength of this Proclamation is its		The Proclamation provides for urban planning, but
574/2008	and manage urban areas across Ethiopia. Provisions of	20.00	· · auonai	cono system		ouerate	integrated approach with regards to urban		there are no strict provisions in terms of managing
-: y	note include:		1				planning, and relatively high detail of roles and		the different components of the solid waste cycle,
	1/ to establish a legal framework in order to promote		1				responsibilities of urban authorities as		only a generic approach in terms of planning.
	planned and well developed urban centres;		1				administered through urban planning. Such an		, - a approach in terms of planting.
	2/ to regulate and facilitate development activities in		1				approach may allow for a wider perspective on the		
	urban centres and thereby enhance economic		1				challenges relating to managing solid waste, but in		
	development of the country;		1				general it is more focussed on local needs. Ongoing		
	26. Underlying Principles The following principles shall		1				land use changes moving from rural to peri-rural to		
	be adhered to in any process of development		1				urban land can generate potential sources of		
	authorization:		1				plastic litter, depending on local conditions, and		
	2/ ascertaining the support of environmental impact		1				there may be a need to further scrutinise activities		
	assessment study with respect to development projects		1				near waterbodies, as well as monitor the capacity		
	likely to have major environmental repercussions;		1				of solid waste management compared with recent		
	3/ provision of basic infrastructure during land		1				rapid growth. It was assessed as medium relevance		
	allocation for development in conformity with urban		1				in terms of managing land development and solid		
	plans.		1				waste management in urban areas, including in		
			1				terms of providing solid waste management		1
			l .				services		

Governance Instrument	Description	Туре	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Relevance	Strengths of instrument	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments
Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000	The Proclamation has a number of provisions of note to solid waste management. These include: 10) "Woste" means any harmful nather introduced, released or discharge into any water body in any solid, flaulid or gaseus form: 12) "Woter Pollution" means harm caused as a result of the pollution of water by using organic or inorganic matter or as a results of the change in the temperature of the woter. 19) "Woter resource management" means activities that include water resources development, utilization, conservation, protection and control. The Supervising body shall be responsible for the planning, management, utilization and protection of water resources. (f) prepare directives, in consultation with public bodies concerned, in order to ensure that water resources are not polluted and hazordous to health and environment; h) cause, in consultation with the public bodies concerned, the issuance of quality or health standards which enables is to entertain an application for a permit to discharge or release polluted water into	Law	National	Freshwater system		Moderate	The key strength of this Provision is that it provided legislative support for undertaking IWRM across Ethiopia, including the management of pollution into water bodies as well as the use of master plans. It is applicable to most parts of the sub-basin including urban areas, but with an emphasis on water bodies and associated banks. Solid waste management and pollution may be controlled under this Proclamation insofar as it can reduce plastic litter loads. It has been assessed as medium relevance on this basis. It also helps to ensure that the BDA are involved in the governance of solid waste management.		The main weakness of this Proclamation is that it doesn't clearly delineate the management roles of different agencies in relation to some sources of plastic litter and this may need to be taken into account in future action planning.
SNNP Regional Government Fisheries Development, Management & Control Regulation (Proclamation No. 62/1999; 78/2004) & Directive (2007)	The State Proclamation has some relevance to solid waste management, especially close to water bodies. Provisions of note include 3. Whothout Prejudice to the provision of this Article sub-Article 2 for the purpose of mointaining of naturo bladnee in the in the woter bodies, it is forbidden to till any surroundings land of any water body in radius of 1 flm. 4. The bureau shall ensure that development programs and projects are drown up in such a way that they will not have direct or indirect negative impacts on the fisheries resources constituted in the basin where the programs or projects are intended to be implemented.	Regulation	State	Freshwater system		Weak	The Fishery sector is reliant on adequate fish stocks in Lake Hawassa. Plastic litter can impact on the Lake Hawassa fishery in several ways, including polluting lake bed shallows where fish recruitment is found, plastic finding its way into the food chain, or potentially creating transport issues, and is a key impact resulting from plastic litter. Many of the provisions in this proclamation are similar to those enacted at the Federal level, and like that documents gives support to the industry being involved in discussions around managing solid waste and plastic litter, but does not provide support to preparing regulations that would reduce bastic litter leads.		Limited use in direct actions around plastic litter, but supportive of indirect actions such as through stakeholder engagement.
The Solid Waste Management Manual (2012)	This is an national document used to provide support for the management of solid waste in Ethiopia. It outlines types of waste and appropriate management, integrated approaches, inadfill types, and provides support for investing in resource recovery. Resource recovery means the obtaining of some economic benefit from material that someone has regarded as waste. The manual also outlines types of collection approaches, incorporation in plans, selection of landfill types, expectations on what different urban areas should meet in terms of services.	Procedure	National	Land system		Weak	Provides for a nationally consistent approach to solid waste management in Ethiopla. However this is mainly concerned with managing waste with geographical units as opposed to taking a more holistic approach in regards to plastic litter.		The manual provides more general guidance and may need to be supplemented with specific guidance in terms of different types of plastic and their management.
National integrated Water resources management Program	At present, this appear to only be a draft version, but it is likely to provide direction of water management in Ethiopia. It outlines the basic structure of water governance in Ethiopia, supports consistency in managing environmental pollution, and allocation of responsibility to different institutions that influence waste management. Provisions of note include: 4. To support major towns to come with systems for safe disposal of urban liquid and solid waste management. A Regulatory instruments for maintaining groundwater quality standards developed and enforced. 4.1. Develop or revise and enforce standards, guidelines and procedures on wastewater quality, solid wastes and discharge regulation by MoWiE. 7.2 Develop/revise standards, guidelines and procedures on wastewater quality, solid wastes and discharge negulation by MoWiE.	Strategy	National	Freshwater system		Weak	This programme will underpin investments made at the national level in regards to water management, including wastewater, sanitation and solid waste. However, until it comes into effect, it will have little direct influence in terms of planning and budgeting. In addition, it tends to be focussed on the end product of solid waste management.		Not in effect

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may reference to concerns around plastic litter. 1. Exability on institutional formwork with ensures clear mondets and coordination of responsibilities among the various operament agencies cavity in the fields of planning and developing urban areas, providing water, sonitorian and other urban environmental inflostructure and services. 2. It is provided to the control of the control of planting and the report of a cavity of the control						İ				But many of the activities in the strategy may be
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		To ensure that enforcement of government laws and				İ		However, it is still predominantly concerned with		
regulations with respect to environmental protection vertical coordination.	ļ.					1				
remain the responsibility of federal and regional courts	ļ					1				
and administrations.		and administrations.	ļ							
	egulation 159/2008, Prevention of Industrial Pollution		Regulation	National	Land system	1	Weak			Only applicable to solid waste derived from
	!					İ				industrial sites, but other Proclamations and
Protection Agency, Few provision are directly relevant Industry, Large-scale industrial development may regulations are generally more it to the plastic litter, but the Proclamation provides the generate substantial pollution flows, if poorly						İ				regulations are generally more important.
to the plastic inter, but the Proclamation provides the generate substantial pollution from such sites generate substantial pollution from such sites generate substantial pollution from such sites managed, although it is unclear how much plastic	ļ.					1				
uses on intelleging industriet pollution from south states as the Hawass Industrial Park. Bitter is being presently generated in these sites.	!					İ				
			<u></u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
			Regulation	National	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Standards (2014) documents	andards (2014)					L				
			Regulation	National	Land system	1	Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Number MUDHC 07/2007 documents documents Proclamation No. 513/1999: Ban on the production Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several Law National Land system Weak Specific provisions should be obtained Specific provisions should be obtained			Law	Nation -1	Landaustom	 	Monk	Encelfic provisions should be about a		Specific provisions should be obtained
Proclamation No. 513/1999: Ban on the production and import of plastic bags with thickness of less than documents Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several documents Weak Specific provisions should be obtained Specific provisions should be obtained			Law	ivational	Land system	1	vveak	specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
and import of plastic pags with thickness of less than occuments 0.03mm		uocuments				1				
		Unable to locate	Plan	National	Land system	 	Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
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Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (2017) Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several Strategy National Land system Weak Specific provisions should be obtained Specific provisions should be obtained	itegrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (2017)	Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several	Strategy	National	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
documents		documents						· ·		
	awassa City Bylaws		Regulation	Local	Land system	İ	Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
legislation. These bylaws are likely to include solid						İ				
waste provisions, and this may effect plastic litter being	ļ.					İ				
sourced from urban areas.	,	sourceu from urban areas.		1	1	1				

Governance Instrument	Description	Type	Level	S2S segment	S2S sub-segment	Relevance	Strengths of instrument	Gaps in instrument	Additional comments
Wereda Bylaws	Wereda is the next level of governance below regional	Regulation	Local	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
	states and bylaws give effect to the Regional State								
	legislation. 70% of local funding is sourced from the								
	State, and local plans are developed and enacted at the								
	local level. Most of the plastic litter generated in the								
	Lake Hawassa Sub-Basin is sourced from urban areas as								
	opposed to rural weredas.								
Kebele Bylaws	Kebeles are the level of governance that sits below	Regulation	Local	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
	Weredas, and may have provisions or bylaws								
	applicable to the management of solid waste.								
Oromia Plans	Oromia Regional State prepared a number of plans and	Plan	State	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
	strategies in accordance with the powers granted it,								
	along with key Proclamations made nationally. Funding								
	and resources are made available through funding used								
	to support the States activities, and there for this will								
	have an influences on funding made available for								
	addressing plastic litter issues, both state-wide and at								
	lower governance levels. Only a small proportion of the								
	Basin is found in Oromia State, and this area does not								
	include the main urban areas of the sub-basin.								
	medde the main around read of the sab basin.								
SNNPR Plans	SNNPR Regional State prepared a number of plans and	Plan	State	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
	strategies in accordance with the powers granted it,								1
	along with key Proclamations made nationally. Funding								
	and resources are made available through funding used								
	to support the States activities, and there for this will								
	have an influences on funding made available for								
	addressing plastic litter issues, both state-wide and at								
	lower governance levels. Most of the wereda and								
	kebeles found in Lake Hawassa Basin are found in the								
	SNNPR region.								
RVLBDO Basin Plans		Plan	Basin	Land system		Moderate	Both the present and Draft Basin Plans recognise		
	of power under the Rivers Basin Council legislation,						issues around inadequate solid waste management		
	mainly in terms of providing longer term strategic						and the role of municipalities, but do not have		
	planning for water resources that is implemented						strong provisions in regard to this priority flow.		
	according to IWRM approaches, and for the protection								
	of water resources from overallocation or in the								
	physical vicinity of water bodies.								
Hawassa City Administration Master Plan		Plan	Municipal	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
	the main source of the priority flow for Lake Hawassa,			,			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	and due attention should be paid to land development								
	activities that have the potential to add to the plastic								
	litter flow into Lake Hawassa.								
NatureRes Protecting Lake Hawassa Stewardship	This Project, supported by GIZ provides for the	Agreement	Basin	Land system		Moderate	The main strength of this agreement is that is can		The main weakness of this group is that there are
Project	collaboration of multiple public and private	0		,			help coordinate a wide variety of institutions		limited resources available.
****	stakeholders in protecting and rehabilitation of Lake						efforts in the pursuit of improved outcomes,		
	Hawassa, mainly through managing land impacts in the						identify priorities for action, and funnel resources		
	contributing sub-Basin.						to priority actions. It is applicable across the whole		
	contributing sub-busin.		I	1		1	Sub-Basin.		1