

STEP 3: Diagnose governance instruments

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 Resources and the Environment (1994)	The action plan is mainly concerned with Integrated land use and on-farm soil management. However, solid waste management and sanitary landfills are noted in the section pertaining to the management of industrial pollution and the wider regulatory framework for pollution. The document notes "solid domestic and industrial waste disposal in urban and peri-urban areas" as a medium term priority.	Strategy	National	Multiple		Moderate	The AP sets the scene for an integrated approach for the environment across Ethiopia, and one that has carried through the following decades. It includes references to water resources, and the connections to ecosystems, although it is more focused on water as an input into economic processes. Solid waste is very mentioned.		Very old and doesn't appear to have been updated. It was prepared 25 years ago. Sections on water rarely considered the impact of land use, including solid waste, on water resources. It also didn't consider specific impacts of plastic litter, which has increased in significance in more recent times.
Ethiopia's Constitution of 1994	The Constitution outlines the rights and obligations for all Ethiopians, as well as key institutions. Article 44 Environmental Rights: All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment. Is relevant to discussion in relation to plastic litter insofar as excessive plastic litter will affect the health of Lake Hawassa and to the communities that depend on it. Article 51: Powers and Functions of the Federal Government 11 It shall determine and administer the utilization of the waters or rivers and lakes linking two or more States or crossing the boundaries of the national territorial jurisdiction . Article 52 Powers and Functions of States: (c) To formulate and execute economic, social and development policies, strategies and plans of then State; (d) To administer land and other natural resources in accordance with Federal laws; Article 55 Powers and Functions of the House of Peoples' Representatives(a) Utilization of land and other natural resources, of rivers and lakes crossing 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 duty to protect the environment.	Law	National	Multiple		Moderate	The Constitution underpins all legislation in Ethiopia and provides a basis for the development and enactment of legislation, regulations and proclamations, mainly at Federal and State levels. As well as the rights, it also notes obligations on Governments and citizens. As noted in the Consultants Report: The Constitution adopted by Ethiopia in 1995 provides the guiding principles for environmental protection and management in Ethiopia. The concept of sustainable development and environmental rights are enshrined in article 43, 44 and 92 of the Constitution of GOE. Whilst the Constitution is of high relevance to legislation across Ethiopia, it is less relevant on a sectoral level but can be used to supporting actions by Enabling and Supporting Institutions.		General and very broad but needs to be acknowledged. It does set out components of vertical coordination from the Federal Government through to kebele levels, but has limited applicability to horizontal coordination
Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 2991/2002	This Proclamation is concerned with managing activities that have an impact on the environment, but is generally directed towards managing larger scale activities and projects as opposed to land use or non-point sources of pollution. In the case of plastic litter, it may be important for managing sources close to water bodies. "Impact" means any change to the environment or to its component that may affect human health or safety, flora, fauna, soil, air, water, climate, natural or cultural heritage, other physical structure, or in general, subsequently alter environmental, social, economic or cultural conditions;	Law	National	Land system		Moderate	The Proclamation grants strong roles to Regional State Government and respective state agencies in managing environmental impact from projects. The definition of impact and Pollutant would mean that solid waste would be included, and this suggests a role of EIA units in plastic litter. As noted in RWA (2019): it contains provisions designed to ensure sustainable development. Proclamation 299/2000 makes an environmental impact assessment mandatory not only for development projects but also for policies, plans and programs 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.		Many activities related to plastic litter will be not managed due to their small individual scales in terms of this Proclamation, but could be applicable in terms of significant new investment such as that in the Hawassa Industrial Park or hotels located close to Lake Hawassa. Whilst it grants enforcement powers to local agencies, the relevance of the Proclamation is assessed as medium as opposed to high as it may not support proactive action given that many ongoing activities are too small to warrant intervention.
Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 3001/2002	This Proclamation deals with Environmental pollution in many forms, including effluent, management of municipal waste, and monitoring and evaluation. It provides for an Environmental Protection Agency at the Federal level, as well as Regional State environmental agencies. Through the Proclamation, national authorities are responsible for preparing waste management standards, including on waste management. Provisions of importance to plastic litter includes: as appropriate, the recycling, treatment or safe disposal of municipal waste through the institution of an integrated municipal waste management system. 2) In collaboration with the relevant regional environmental agency, the Authority shall monitor and evaluate the adequacy of municipal waste management systems and ensure the effectiveness of their implementation. 4) The Authority shall, in collaboration with the relevant regional environmental agencies and any other competent agencies, monitor the situation with regard to the availability of waste disposal facilities and take the necessary measures to ensure that their availability is satisfactory.	Law	National	Freshwater system		Moderate	As well as outlining the roles of different authorities in managing environmental pollution, it also provides for the role of Environmental Inspectors within those Institution. These inspectors may be important for managing plastic litter from urban development. It is most applicable within the lower catchment and also in relation to the riparian areas. Given the high focus on tourism in Lake Hawassa, the relevance of this instrument could be higher in riparian areas given hotel owners were identified as Targeted Stakeholders. The Proclamation makes reference to integration within urban administrations in terms of the collection, transportation, safe disposal etc, of solid waste, and the role of the Regional State Authority in evaluating its effectiveness, but is silent on the wider concerns around plastic litter such as a reduction in the total waste that needs to be disposed or recycled.		Whilst this Proclamation may be relevant to managing solid waste that causes environmental pollution, it is unclear how much monitoring is undertaken by regional agencies or environmental inspectors in terms of non-point sources under this Proclamation. RWA (2019) suggests that enforcement of solid waste management tends to be weak.

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Environmental Policy 1997	This policy helps to enact the Constitution and prepares the way for Environmental Impact Assessment and other forms of environmental management, including with regards to plastic litter and solid waste. <i>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; c. To ensure that improved environmental sanitation be placed highest on the federal and regional agendas for achieving 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 cities and towns of Ethiopia;</i>	Policy	National	Multiple		Moderate	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 Enabling 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.		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.
Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003	This proclamation provides the framework for managing Fisheries across Ethiopia. Limited provision are applicable to plastic litter and solid waste management, although support can be found through: <i>8. Environmental Protection: The concerned organs of the Federal or Regional Governments 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.</i>	Law	National	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. 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 plastic litter loads.		Limited use in direct actions around plastic litter, but supportive of indirect actions such as through stakeholder engagement.
Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan (2019)	The NAP was only released in 2019. Provisions of note 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 climate smart production systems and products through proper positioning of 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.	Plan	National	Multiple		Moderate	The NAP provides an important role for managing urban areas as a 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.		The NAP is a national document and may not result 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 Ethiopia, and helps to enact various provisions found in the Constitution and other strategies, policies and proclamations found across Ethiopia. The River Basin Councils were set up as a new component of Governance within Ethiopia, and to give effect to the ongoing promotion of IWRM. 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 plastic 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 activities 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 litter 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 Authorities and urban authorities respectively.

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Solid Waste Management Proclamation No. 513/2007	<p>The Proclamation provides the main foundation for managing solid waste in Ethiopia, including plastic litter. Provisions of note include: 2/ "Authority" means the Environmental Protection Authority established pursuant to Proclamation No. 295/2002; 7/ "Solid Waste Management" means the collection, transportation, storage, recycling or disposal of solid waste, or the subsequent use of a disposal site that is no longer operational.</p> <p>1/ Urban administrations shall create enabling conditions to promote investment on the provision of solid waste management services.</p> <p>1/ Urban Administrations shall ensure the participation of the lowest administrative levels and their respective local communities in designing and implementing their respective solid waste management plans.</p> <p>2/ Each Region or urban administration shall set its own schedule and, based on that, prepare its solid waste management plan and report of implementation.</p>	Law	National	Land system		Strong	<p>The Proclamation provides a foundation for undertaking Solid Waste Management in Ethiopia, and giving effect to the Constitution, Environment Policy and other Proclamations. The Proclamation empowers Regional Authorities and those Urban Authorities granted powers under the Regional State Government. The Proclamation also grants Urban Administration the ability to transfer responsibilities to lower units, including the development and implementation of action plans, as well as the involvement of the community in developing local services. However, the Proclamation is mainly concerned with the provision of services within an administrative unit, as opposed to addressing solid waste management in a more holistic way, including the reduction of wastes.</p>		<p>The main weakness of the Proclamation is that it is focused on the end point of solid waste management, rather than supporting activities and actions to reduce waste inputs to begin with.</p>
Urban Local Government Proclamation of the Oromia Proclamation No. 65/2003	<p>This State Level Proclamation sets out the responsibilities for lower tiers of governance when managing of urban areas, and has implications for the management of plastic litter. Provisions of note in respect to solid waste management include:</p> <p>3. ensure the provision of efficient and equitable urban services to residents in a sustainable manner; 6/ promote a safe and clean urban environment suitable for development, work and residence;</p> <p>9/ Functions of Urban Local Governments; (a) To 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Law	State	Land system		Moderate	<p>Limited applicability to the land areas around Lake Hawassa, but as the population grows and settlements within the Oromia population grow, it may be more important at a later date. It outlines the mandates of different units of governance in terms of local services, but in terms of plastic litter, is mainly concerned with managing the final product as opposed to a holistic approach. Provisions are mainly applicable around the lower catchments where urban growth may occur.</p>	Limited applicability to issues around solid waste management within the Oromia State component.	
A Proclamation to Provide for Urban Plans No. 574/2008	<p>The provisions in this Proclamation are used to plan and manage urban areas across Ethiopia. Provisions of note include:</p> <p>1/ to establish a legal framework in order to promote planned and well developed urban centres;</p> <p>2/ to regulate and facilitate development activities in urban centres and thereby enhance economic development of the country;</p> <p>26. Underlying Principles The following principles shall be adhered to in any process of development authorization:</p> <p>2/ ascertaining the support of environmental impact assessment study with respect to development projects likely to have major environmental repercussions;</p> <p>3/ provision of basic infrastructure during land allocation for development in conformity with urban plans.</p>	Law	National	Land system		Moderate	<p>The main strength of this Proclamation is its integrated approach with regards to urban planning, and relatively high detail of roles and responsibilities of urban authorities as administered through urban planning. Such an approach may allow for a wider perspective on the challenges relating to managing solid waste, but in general it is more focussed on local needs. Ongoing land use changes moving from rural to peri-rural to urban land can generate potential sources of plastic litter, depending on local conditions, and there may be a need to further scrutinise activities near waterbodies, as well as monitor the capacity of solid waste management compared with recent rapid growth. It was assessed as medium relevance in terms of managing land development and solid waste management in urban areas, including in terms of providing solid waste management services.</p>		<p>The Proclamation provides for urban planning, but there are no strict provisions in terms of managing the different components of the solid waste cycle, only a generic approach in terms of planning.</p>

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Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000	The Proclamation has a number of provisions of note to solid waste management. These include: 10) "Waste" means any harmful matter introduced, released or discharge into any water body in any solid, liquid or gaseous form; 12) "Water Pollution" means harm caused as a result of the pollution of water by using organic or inorganic matter or as a result of the change in the temperature of the water. 19) "Water 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 hazardous to health and environment; h) cause, in consultation with the public bodies concerned, the issuance of quality or health standards which enables it to entertain an application for a permit to discharge or release polluted water into water resources.	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. Without Prejudice to the provision of this Article sub-Article 2 for the purpose of maintaining of natural balance in the in the water bodies, it is forbidden to till any surroundings land of any water body in radius of 1 km. 4. The bureau shall ensure that development programs and projects are drawn 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 plastic litter loads.		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, landfill 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 Ethiopia. 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 4. 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 regulation, by MoEFCC (Water bodies.	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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A Proclamation to Provide for the Establishment of Oromia Bureau of Land and Environment Protection. Proclamation 147/2009	This proclamation is applicable to activities occurring within the Oromia component of the Lake Hawassa Basin. It outlines the framework for managing land-uses and planning along with the initiation of a Bureau to help manage this process. The Proclamation is particularly relevant to the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Pollution measures. Provisions of note include 3) "Land Use," means a process by which the land is sustainably used to give better outputs through proper management and conservation. 7) "Environmental Protection," means the protection of any resource at any place from hazardous pollution and dirt and taking care for sustainable use. 12) Regulate and follow up that any development activity is planned and implemented without damaging the environment; 14) Regulate the disposal of different pollutants and waste materials from factories, cities not to pollute the environment and lake or cause to be taken proper action if it caused any damage.	Law	State	Land system		Moderate	This Proclamation supports the creation of the Bureaus that can apply environmental impact assessment and environmental pollution control in parts of the Sub-Basin, but more importantly, outlines and defines the role of these Bureaus in applying land use planning. It would have relevance across the whole component of Oromia found in the sub-Basin, and would be highly relevant across urban and riparian areas. Of specific note is the role of the Bureau in developing public awareness on land use and environmental protection, and this would include awareness around plastic litter. RWA 2019 noted that a lack of public awareness in relation to plastic litter was a key local issue.		No specific weakness noted, as water and connections to water through land management are included within the definition of environment.
Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia	This Strategy, in concert with the Environment Policy and the Constitution provides the foundation for environmental management and associated Proclamations and institutional agendas, and activities across Ethiopia. A number of the sections and policies may reference to concerns around plastic litter. 1. Establish an institutional framework which ensures clear mandates and coordination of responsibilities among the various government agencies active in the fields of planning and developing urban areas, providing water, sanitation and other urban environmental infrastructure and services. 12. Improve road access to residential areas to allow the efficient provision of sanitation and other environmental and social services. 13. Undertake studies to identify suitable sanitary landfill sites in the major sites and towns of Ethiopia. 6. Establish safe limits for the location of, sanitary landfill sites in the vicinity of wells, bore holes and dams and incorporate these into regulations. 9. Review and develop guidelines for waste disposal, public and industrial hygiene and techniques to enable the cost-effective implementation of defined standards of control.	Strategy	National	Multiple		Moderate	The National Conservation Strategy was developed through a consultative process over the period 1989 to 1995. It takes a wider view of natural, human made and cultural resources, and their use and abuse and seeks to present a coherent framework of plans, policies and investment related to environmental sustainability. The document consists of five volumes i.e., the Natural Resource Base, Policy and Strategy, Institutional Framework, the Action Plan and Compilation of Investment Programme, but is mainly concerned with managing downstream solid waste management.		The Conservation Strategy underpins most environmental legislation in Ethiopia, and recognizes the important issue of land degradation. But many of the activities in the strategy may be outdated in regards to issues such as solid waste management.
Environment Policy (1997)	This proclamation enacts the Constitution and prepares the way for further legislative activities such as Environmental Impact Assessment which would have an impact on the solid waste management system. It sets out the institutional Framework for managing environmental impacts through Policy 5.1. Institutional Framework. b. To ensure that legally established coordination and management bodies from the federal down to the community level handle the sectoral and cross sectoral planning and implementation issues. .f. To ensure that enforcement of government laws and regulations with respect to environmental protection remain the responsibility of federal and regional courts and administrations.	Policy	National	Multiple		Moderate	The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia was approved by the Council of Ministers in April 1997. It has 10 sectoral and 10 cross-sectoral components one of which addresses "Human Settlements, Urban Environment and Environmental Health", and was based on the findings and recommendations of the National Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia. The policy document contains elements that emphasize the importance of mainstreaming socioecological dimensions in development programs and projects. However, it is still predominantly concerned with vertical coordination.		
Regulation 159/2008, Prevention of Industrial Pollution	This regulation governs the activities of industrial sites in terms of control pollution via the Environment Protection Agency. Few provision are directly relevant to the plastic litter, but the Proclamation provides the basis for managing industrial pollution from such sites as the Hawassa Industrial Park.	Regulation	National	Land system		Weak	Hawassa is a growing industrial hub, with global and national support for the development of local industry. Large-scale industrial development may generate substantial pollution flows, if poorly managed, although it is unclear how much plastic litter is being presently generated in these sites.		Only applicable to solid waste derived from industrial sites, but other Proclamations and regulations are generally more important.
Ethiopian National Urban Solid Waste Management Standards (2014)	Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several documents	Regulation	National	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Solid Waste Management and Handling Standard Number MUDHC 07/2007	Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several documents	Regulation	National	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Proclamation No. 513/1999: Ban on the production and import of plastic bags with thickness of less than 0.03mm.	Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several documents	Law	National	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Solid Waste Management Plan for Hawassa City (2018-2028)	Unable to locate	Plan	National	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (2017)	Unable to locate, although it is referred to in several documents	Strategy	National	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Hawassa City Bylaws	Hawassa city bylaws give effect to Regional States legislation. These bylaws are likely to include solid waste provisions, and this may effect plastic litter being sourced from urban areas.	Regulation	Local	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained

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Wereda Bylaws	Wereda is the next level of governance below regional 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.	Regulation	Local	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Kebele Bylaws	Kebeles are the level of governance that sits below Weredas, and may have provisions or bylaws applicable to the management of solid waste.	Regulation	Local	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
Oromia Plans	Oromia Regional State prepared a number of plans and 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.	Plan	State	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
SNNPR Plans	SNNPR Regional State prepared a number of plans and 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. Most of the wereda and kebeles found in Lake Hawassa Basin are found in the SNNPR region.	Plan	State	Land system		Moderate	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
RVLBDO Basin Plans	Basin Development Authorities are granted a number of power under the Rivers Basin Council legislation, mainly in terms of providing longer term strategic planning for water resources that is implemented according to IWRM approaches, and for the protection of water resources from overallocation or in the physical vicinity of water bodies.	Plan	Basin	Land system		Moderate	Both the present and Draft Basin Plans recognise issues around inadequate solid waste management and the role of municipalities, but do not have strong provisions in regard to this priority flow.		
Hawassa City Administration Master Plan	Plastic litter derived from urban locations was seen as 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.	Plan	Municipal	Land system		Weak	Specific provisions should be obtained		Specific provisions should be obtained
NatureRes Protecting Lake Hawassa Stewardship Project	This Project, supported by GIZ provides for the collaboration of multiple public and private stakeholders in protecting and rehabilitation of Lake Hawassa, mainly through managing land impacts in the contributing sub-Basin.	Agreement	Basin	Land system		Moderate	The main strength of this agreement is that is can help coordinate a wide variety of institutions efforts in the pursuit of improved outcomes, identify priorities for action, and funnel resources to priority actions. It is applicable across the whole Sub-Basin.		The main weakness of this group is that there are limited resources available.