

Workshop on Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration: Role of Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Hawassa Catchment, Ethiopia

Report

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Introduction

A one-day workshop entitled “*Capacity building for landscape restoration: role of multi-stakeholder forum*” was held in Hawassa catchment, Ethiopia (Picture 1). The objectives of the workshop were: (a) Introducing the new initiative: Capacity Building for Landscape Project for members of the forum, (b) Sharing and validating the preliminary results on stakeholder analysis, (c) discussing and identifying key areas that the forum would play a significant role, (d) discussing on how can we institutionalize the forum and sustaining it, and (e) approval of the request for membership of SIWI/IWMI project. More than 30 members of the forum (30 male and 2 females) representing agricultural offices, environmental protection offices, research and university systems (e.g., Hawassa University and South Agricultural Research Institute), NGOs (e.g., SOS Sahel), Rift valley basin development office, administrative bodies (e.g., advisor of the SNNPR president office), and civil societies (e.g. Association of friends of lake Hawassa), were participated in the meeting.



Picture 1: Workshop at Hawassa, Ethiopia

Opening speech

The workshop was started with opening remark by Mr. Kifle, director of the Rift Valley Basin Development Office (Picture 2). In his speech, he highlighted the process and reasons for establishing the forum, the importance of integration and communication for landscape restoration, SIWI's role in the development of basin planning and the importance of capacity building to restring degraded landscapes.



Picture 2: Opening speech by the director of rift valley basin development office

Presentations

Presentation 1 - Highlights of Technical Support to Initiate Local-Level Stakeholder Dialogue in the Lake Hawassa Catchment to Establish a Capacity Building and Training Program, by Amare Hailelassie.

Following the opening speech, Amare had introduced the new initiative: capacity building for landscape restoration project (Annex I). In his presentation, he covered areas/topics such as:

- Lake Hawassa catchment in context to Ethiopian Rift Valley,
- Lake Hawassa catchment and urban-rural livelihood,
- Impacts of ongoing encroachment on lake Hawassa catchment,
- Ongoing efforts to sustainably manage the catchment,
- Translating water management policy into impact –strengthened governance arrangements at basin level, and
- Enhanced local support for and capacity for landscape restoration and management.

Presentation 2 - Stakeholder Analysis to Implementing Capacity Building for Restoring Degraded Landscape in the Hawassa Catchment, Ethiopia, by Wolde Mekuria (Annex II).

In this presentation, the preliminary results of the stakeholder analysis were presented to the participants and feedbacks were obtained. The participants indicated that conducting stakeholder analysis is crucial to implement a successful project and helps to identify key partners. The presentation covers:

- The problems (i.e., land degradation) and change objectives (i.e., capacity building for landscape restoration),
- The rationale of conducting stakeholder analysis,
- Study design, data collection and analyses, and
- Preliminary results of the stakeholder analysis and implications for the new project.


Presentation 3 – Experience of forum for integrated and sustainable lake Hawassa watershed development and management, by Abiy Kebede. This presentation had covered topics such as:



- Experience of the forum
- The reasons for establishing the forum,
- Structure and bylaws of the forum
- Activities and responsibilities of the forum,
- Status, opportunities and challenges of the forum




Discussion

Following the three presentations, general discussion was held. During the discussion, several issues were raised and discussed. For example, having a learning watershed and implementing some activities for demonstrations, strengthening documentation and developing skills on impact assessment, resource availability, the criteria for memberships (e.g., submitting a formal request to rift valley basin development offices and getting approval by the general assembly, and filling required forms), institutionalizing the forum in the government systems, the possibility of getting seed money from the regional governments, selection of trainees and trainers (i.e., related to the new initiatives), the possibility of using the forum as an entry point for disseminations and outreach programs, the role of the forum in the new initiative (e.g., information dissemination and out scaling, providing resource persons for planned trainings, using the forum for integration and collaboration). After such discussion, Mr. Tarekegn, advisor of the president office of SNNPR gave a closing remark and closed the meeting. In his closing remark, he indicated that the forum has played a significant role in raising awareness of key government and non-governmental institutions on the need to rehabilitate the Hawassa catchment and protect the lake.

Annex I – Presentation – 1



Highlights of Technical Support to Initiate Local-Level Stakeholder Dialogue in the Lake Hawassa Catchment to Establish a Capacity Building and Training Program

Innovative water solutions for sustainable development
Food-Climate-Growth

Amare H. Tekle and Wolde M. Bori

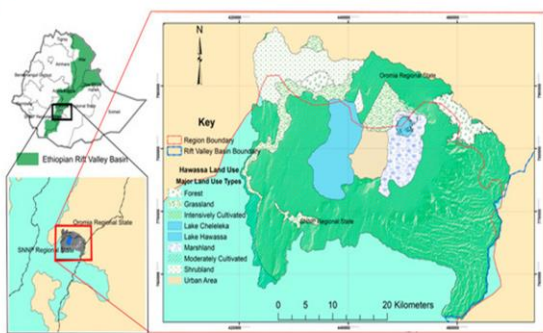
Content

1. Lake Hawassa catchment in context to Ethiopian Rift Valley
2. Lake Hawassa catchment and urban-rural livelihood
3. Impacts of ongoing encroachment
4. On going efforts to sustainably manage the catchment
5. Translating water management policy into impact – strengthened governance arrangements at basin level
6. Enhanced local support for and capacity for landscape restoration and management

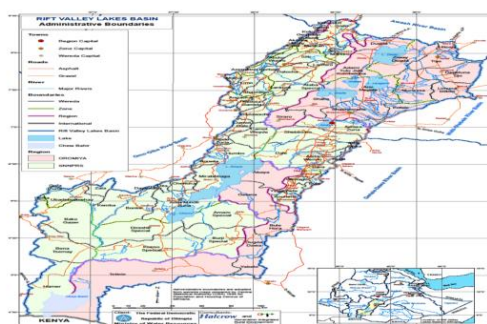


Credit: Amare Haileslassie

Lake Hawassa catchment in context to Ethiopian Rift Valley



Lake Hawassa catchment in context to Ethiopian Rift Valley



Wetland and landscape ecosystem services in perspective

- Wetlands as interconnected and key elements of landscape
- There is continues interaction between these landscape elements
- The questions are : i) what are the context of these interactions and; ii) how to keep these interactions healthier and balanced



Wetland and landscape ecosystem services in perspective

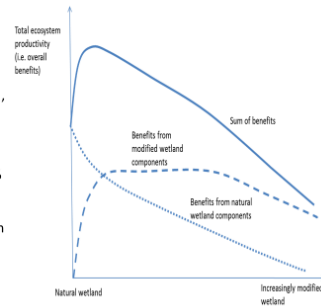
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Wetland and landscape ecosystem services in perspective

Threat to Wetlands

- Human intervention (e.g. water withdrawal, recession agriculture), in wetland drastically reduce benefits from natural wetland components
- Given livelihood of more than 85% of Africa is agriculture based and agriculture is consuming > 70% of fresh water resources the situation is worrisom

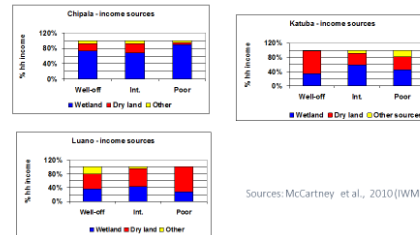


Hawassa lake catchment and livelihood



Wetland and landscape ecosystem services in perspective – global to regional

Case study in Zambia: divergent wetland contributions to livelihoods in Zambia



Hawassa lake catchment and livelihood



Hawassa lake catchment and livelihood



Hawassa lake catchment and livelihood



Hawassa catchment and bio diversity



Impacts of ongoing encroachment







On going efforts to sustainably
manage the catchment

Photo credit: Amare Haileslassie

On going efforts
to sustainably
manage the
catchment



Photo credit: Amare Haileslassie



The project :
translating water
management
policy into
impact

- 1) Enhanced capacity in mandated institutions for IWRM implementation
- 2) Enhanced local support for and capacity for landscape restoration and management
- 3) supports the textile industry to implement sustainable practices and perform integrated risk assessments



Enhanced local
support for and
capacity for
landscape
restoration and
management

- 1) Stakeholder dialogues initiated on restoration and sustainable use of multifunctional landscapes
- 2) Capacity building and training programs on land-use/water interactions
- 3) Local restoration and management initiatives launched





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Thanks

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Food-Climates-Growth

Annex II – Presentation 2

Stakeholder Analysis to Implementing Capacity Building for Restoring Degraded Landscape in the Hawassa Catchment, Ethiopia

Wolde Mekuria & Amare Haileslassie

Innovative water solutions for sustainable development
Food · Climate · Growth

Hawassa Catchment


- Land degradation ...
- Several consequences.

Objectives:

- Assess the underlying causes.
- Stakeholder analysis.



Figure 1. Degraded landscape (Photo: Wolde)




Rationale


- Better understanding of the system and suggesting practicable solutions is crucial.

Stakeholder analysis: a tool for:

- Gaining an understanding of a system,
- Assessing the impact of changes to a particular system,
- Identifying the key stakeholders and assessing interests.


- NRM - Stakeholder analysis largely stemmed from the concern that many projects have not met their stated objectives because of:
 - Non-co-operation or even opposition from key stakeholders (who believed they would be adversely affected by change).





Stakeholder Analysis and NRM

- Assists practitioners related to NRM to take account of potentially conflicting objectives: **efficiency, equity and sustainability**.
- SA distinguishes between:
 - **Conflicts** (i.e., Competition and potential disagreement ...), &
 - **Trade-offs** (i.e., Balancing conflicting objective ...).
- These conflicts are fundamental - increasing resource scarcity and where common property resources are concerned.
- Stakeholder analysis recognizes:
 - The different interests,
 - Provides tools that help to identify and resolve tradeoffs and conflicts of interest.



Study Design

Stage -1: Issue & Change.

Stage -2: Problem, causes & decision making.

Stage - 3: Identification and characterization.

Stage - 4 & 5: Analyses: interest, influence, power and power resources, and forms of interaction.

Stage - 1: Setting/clarifying objective (s)

Stage - 2: Understanding the system

Stage - 3: Identifying decision makers and stakeholders

Stage - 4: Investigating stakeholder interests, characteristics and circumstances

Stage -5: Identifying patterns of interaction between stakeholders





- Key informant interview (26), field observation and community meetings.

Issues:

- Problems & solutions,
- Perception: capacity building,
- Beneficiaries and losers,
- Decision making processes and environment,
- Availability of resources,
- Relationships (stakeholders)

Data Collection

Analysis

Stakeholder mapping

Power and power resources

Interests and scope for action

Influence and involvement

Trust building

Exclusion and empowerment

Importance

Visualise the stakeholders ...

Differences ...

Interests in relation to LDR ...

Attitude & influence ...

Trust between stakeholders ...

Disadvantages and marginalised

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Land Degradation

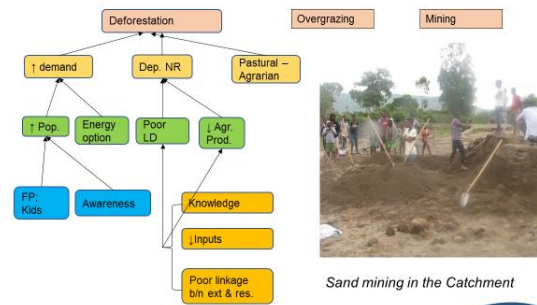


Fig. 2: Immediate and underlying causes

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Socio-economic factors:

- Lack of policy enforcement,
- Intense resource competition,
- Poor waste disposal facilities,
- Youth unemployment,
- Lack of coordination.

The poor research-extension linkage, Political commitments of practitioners, and The lack of capacity, livelihood diversification mechanisms and alternative energy options are the key.

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Stakeholders Identification and Analyses

Stakeholder Description

- 3 core functions (Fig. 3).
- (S13 - GIZ) had all 3 CF.
- (S14 & S16; SOS & SNV) - 2CF.
- (S1, S2, S18 and S19) have veto power.
- GO & NGOS - Private sectors are weak or unclear.
- GO - NGOs - symbolize alliances and cooperation.

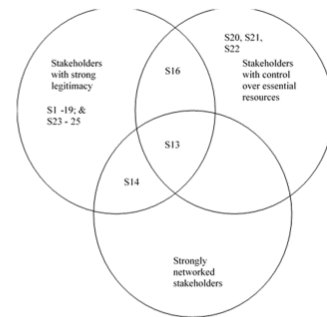


Figure 3. Graphic representation of identified stakeholders.

Stakeholder Profiles

- Both GO and NGOs identified as key, primary and secondary stakeholders have similar mission/mandate related to NRM.
- Scope of influence and/or field of action varies considerably.
- **Influence:** GO, NGOs, Civil societies and private sectors



- Lack of coordination - implementing development activities.

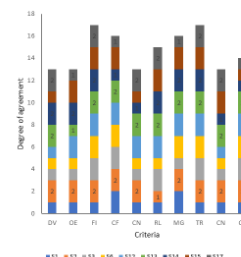
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Strategic Options of Selected Stakeholders

- No big variation (Fig. 4).
- For example, of the nine stakeholders, 4 of them strongly agree on the statement - Development Vision (Democracy and balancing of interest).
- Majority (66 - 88 %) of the selected stakeholders strongly agree on most of the statements.
- There is a high potential of collaboration with the stakeholder.

Fig. 4: Strategic options of stakeholders



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Power and Power Resources

- Perceived power, the agricultural and natural resource offices and local administrative bodies possess higher legitimate power compared to other stakeholders.
 - This could be attributed to their power derived from information, communication and negotiation, practical relevance, and social relations.
- GIZ showed higher power compared to other NGOs and some governmental organizations.
 - This could be explained by the nature of the organization - which provides the organization power derived from information, and communication and negotiation. GIZ has also power derived from practical relevance.

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Continued

- However, most of the NGOs, national research and university systems, have weak/Medium power.
 - This could be attributed to the lack of power derived from the control of the flow of information and influence over information content, and their low communication and negotiating power.
- Private sectors and civil societies have weak power, as these organizations lack majority of power resources.
- We observed that most of the power resources acquired by some of the key and primary stakeholders such as **BoA, EFPA, the Hawassa City Forest, Environment and Climate Change Regulation Office, Research systems**, local administrative bodies, and **GIZ** can be utilized without major additional inputs.

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Stakeholders' Interests

- Most of the stakeholders have similar interests & most of them are keen to support the project ideas and objectives.
- Their interest is coherent with the project ideas.
- Majority (> 90%) of the stakeholders stressed that building the capacity of stakeholders at different levels is crucial.
- Some of the stakeholders, particularly, NGOs indicated that restoration efforts need to be linked with job creation and diversification of livelihood.
- The assertion of the stakeholder's interest would have positive effect on the project objectives and the restoration of degraded landscapes.



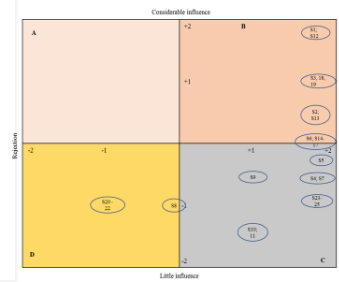
Influence and Involvement

(B) - Involve & exploit their experience (Fig. 5).

(C) - Regularly informed.

(D) - Consulted - critical stance are integrated into the process.

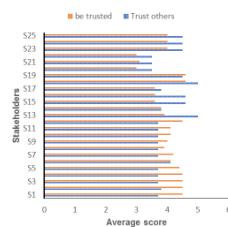
Fig. 5: Influence and involvement



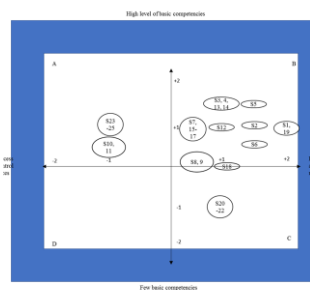
Building Trust

- PS - Strongly mistrusted (Fig. 6).
- Lack of communication.
- NGOs - showed pronounced trust to others, but they are moderately trusted by others.
 - NGOs require to exert more effort in making their goals and intentions clearer to others.
- In sum, the project activities can be implemented with less transaction cost, as the level of trust ... ranged from moderate to pronounced trust.

Fig. 6. The level of trust



Exclusion and Empowerment



(A) - Good basic competencies ...

(B) - Majority (68%) - have both criteria.

(C) - ↓ basic competencies.

- Empowerment measures - actors' capacity to organize themselves towards the project ideas and goals.

Conclusion

- Addressing the underlying causes is key to halt/reduce LD.
- High potential of collaboration with the stakeholders ...
- Power resources ...utilized without major additional inputs.
- Similar interest, are keen to support the project objectives and the assertion of interest would affect the project positively.
- Project activities can be implemented with less transaction cost, as the level of trust among the different stakeholders is good.
- Stakeholder involvement, and using/exploiting their experience could support to achieve project objectives.



Thank You

