



PROMOTING ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION THROUGH THE WATER-ENERGY-FOOD NEXUS: A STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS IN EWASO NG'IRO NORTH CATCHMENT, KENYA

Work Package 1.1

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Executive Summary

This report delves into the intricate landscape of stakeholder engagement across five counties—Nyeri, Meru, Laikipia, Isiolo, and Samburu—emphasizing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) through the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus framework. The project *‘Applying the Water-Energy-Food Nexus to Promote Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Ewaso Ng’iro North Catchment Area’* project aligns with Kenya’s Vision 2030 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), aiming to strengthen climate resilience, enhance resource management, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

The report identifies and categorizes key stakeholders, ranging from government ministries and county departments to community-based organizations (CBOs), private enterprises, and international agencies. It examines their roles, interests, and influence within Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) and highlights the interplay of economic development, environmental conservation, and socio-political factors.

A comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis reveal significant challenges in balancing competing priorities. For example, the expansion of irrigation to enhance food security in Laikipia may conflict with biodiversity conservation goals in Samburu. Similarly, urbanization pressures in Isiolo highlight the need for sustainable water management to support both local livelihoods and broader economic development.

To address these challenges, the report underscores the need for:

- **Enhanced Multi-Sectoral Collaboration:** Aligning policies and actions across sectors and governance levels.
- **Capacity Building:** Empowering local communities and institutions to implement sustainable practices.
- **Knowledge Co-Production:** Leveraging insights from stakeholders to inform policy and decision-making processes.

Adopting the WEF Nexus and EbA approaches harmonizes resource use, mitigates climate impacts, and ensures inclusive and sustainable development in the Ewaso Ng’iro North Catchment Area. This report sets the stage for integrated planning and action, fostering resilience and equity across the region.

1. Introduction

The Ewaso Ng'iro North Catchment Area (ENNCA) spans five counties—Nyeri, Meru, Laikipia, Isiolo, and Samburu—covering a significant portion of Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). These regions are characterized by limited water availability, unpredictable rainfall, and recurring droughts, which pose substantial challenges to sustainable development. Despite these constraints, ENNCA remains a critical region for Kenya's socioeconomic and environmental systems, supporting over three million people, numerous livestock, and diverse ecosystems reliant on the Ewaso Ng'iro River, the area's only perennial water source.

The region faces mounting pressures from various factors, including:

- **Climate Change:** Increasing frequency and intensity of droughts and floods threaten water availability, food security, and biodiversity.
- **Rapid Urbanization:** Expanding urban centres such as Isiolo contribute to higher water and energy demands while straining existing infrastructure.
- **Agricultural Expansion:** Intensification of both commercial and subsistence agriculture increases competition for limited water and land resources, leading to potential conflicts among stakeholders.

The project aims to address these challenges by promoting **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA)** practices and applying the **Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus approach**. This integrated framework seeks to balance resource management across sectors while enhancing resilience to climate impacts. Key project goals include:

- Improving sustainable access to water, energy, and food.
- Enhancing climate adaptation and mitigation efforts through coordinated action.
- Strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of stakeholders across national, county, and community levels.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the institutional landscape and stakeholder dynamics within ENNCA. By mapping stakeholders, assessing their roles, and understanding their interactions, the report aims to inform strategies that promote inclusive, science-based decision-making. It underscores the importance of aligning

efforts across sectors and governance levels to balance economic growth, ecological conservation, and community resilience in a rapidly changing environment.

In the context of Kenya's **Vision 2030** and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the project's emphasis on integrated natural resource management positions ENNCA as a model for addressing the complex interplay between development and sustainability in ASAL regions.

2. Objectives

The stakeholder analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the institutional and social dynamics shaping natural resource management in the ENNCA. These objectives align with the overarching goal of promoting EbA through the WEF Nexus approach to achieve sustainable and resilient development in the region. The expanded objectives are as follows:

2.1 Stakeholder Mapping and Categorization

The analysis seeks to systematically identify and categorize stakeholders across the water, energy, food, and land-use sectors in the five counties—Nyeri, Meru, Laikipia, Isiolo, and Samburu. This process includes understanding stakeholder demographics, organizational mandates, and geographic scope to determine their roles and influence on the management of resources. Categorization focuses on key groups:

- **Public Sector Entities:** Government ministries and county-level agencies involved in policymaking and regulatory enforcement.
- **Civil Society Organizations:** NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs).
- **Private Sector Actors:** Businesses in agriculture, energy, and water provision.
- **Academic and Research Institutions:** Universities and think tanks contributing knowledge and innovation.
- **Local Communities:** Grassroots actors directly impacted by resource management decisions.

2.2 Analysis of Roles, Responsibilities, and Influence

The analysis examines the roles, mandates, and responsibilities of stakeholders within the framework of the WEF Nexus. Using metrics such as influence and interest, the report assesses how each stakeholder contributes to or hinders sustainable resource management. Key considerations include:

- Stakeholder power dynamics and decision-making authority.
- The alignment or conflict between stakeholder mandates.
- The capacity and resources of stakeholders to implement EbA and WEF Nexus approaches.

2.3 Identifying Challenges and Opportunities

A core objective is to uncover the challenges that inhibit effective stakeholder collaboration and the opportunities that can be leveraged for sustainable development. Challenges include:

- Fragmented governance structures and overlapping mandates.
- Conflicts between economic development goals (e.g., irrigation, industrial growth) and environmental conservation.
- Resource constraints faced by local stakeholders such as WRUAs and CBOs.

Opportunities involve:

- Strengthening multi-level coordination mechanisms.
- Enhancing stakeholder capacities through training and knowledge-sharing.
- Promoting technological innovations such as GIS mapping for resource planning.

2.4 Providing Actionable Recommendations

The analysis aims to develop evidence-based recommendations to foster multi-sectoral collaboration and sustainable development. These recommendations will:

- Guide policymakers in aligning sectoral and county-level development plans with national frameworks, such as Vision 2030 and Kenya's NDCs.

- Offer practical strategies for enhancing stakeholder engagement, reducing conflicts, and promoting equitable resource use.
- Advocate for the adoption of integrated approaches that harmonize water, energy, food, and land-use planning to ensure ecological and socio-economic resilience.

3. Methodology

The stakeholder analysis employed a robust methodology designed to capture the complexities of stakeholder dynamics in the ENNCA. The methodology integrated quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of stakeholder roles, influence, and interactions in the context of EbA and the WEF Nexus. The methodology was structured into two primary components: **data collection** and an **analytical framework**.

3.1 Data Collection

The data collection process utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to comprehensively capture stakeholder dynamics within the ENNCA. These methods ensured inclusivity, relevance, and robustness, aligning with the study's objective of understanding stakeholder roles, influence, and interactions across sectors.

3.1.1. Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Stakeholders were identified and categorized to establish a foundation for further analysis. This process involved:

- Criteria-Based Identification:** Stakeholders were selected based on their involvement in water, energy, food, and land management within ENNCA. Criteria included their roles in governance, resource use, and policy implementation.
- Categorization:** Stakeholders were grouped into public, private, and civil society sectors, with sub-categories such as regulatory agencies, CBOs, NGOs, and private enterprises. Each group was further classified by their level of influence and interest in the WEF Nexus.

- iii. **Outputs:** The mapping exercise produced a stakeholder matrix that highlighted the relationships and influence dynamics among various actors, serving as the basis for subsequent network analysis.

3.1.2. Workshops and Focus Groups

Workshops and focus groups were integral for gathering qualitative data and facilitating participatory engagement:

- i. **Stakeholder Workshops:**

- Multi-sectoral workshops were held to bring together representatives from county governments, regulatory agencies, private sector actors, and community organizations.
- These sessions allowed stakeholders to express their priorities, concerns, and expectations while identifying shared goals and areas of conflict.
- Network mapping exercises during workshops provided visual representations of stakeholder interactions and dependencies.

- ii. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):**

- Targeted FGDs were conducted with community groups, particularly WRUAs, and NGOs operating at the grassroots level.
- These discussions captured localized insights, such as challenges faced by communities in water access, conservation efforts, and interactions with larger institutional frameworks.

3.1.3. Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a wide range of stakeholders to gather in-depth perspectives:

- i. **Key Informants:**

- Interviews included county officials, such as water and natural resource officers, to understand county-level planning and governance.
- Representatives from national regulatory agencies like the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and the National Environment Management

Authority (NEMA) provided insights into regulatory priorities and enforcement challenges.

- Private sector actors, such as agro-industrial businesses and energy providers, shared their contributions to economic development and their alignment with sustainability goals.

ii. Interview Content:

- Questions focused on the stakeholders' roles, their challenges in resource management, and their perceptions of inter-sectoral coordination.

3.1.4. Document Reviews

A thorough review of relevant documentation provided context and validation for the data collected through participatory methods:

i. Policy Documents:

- National policies, such as the Water Act (2016) and the Climate Change Act (2016), were reviewed to understand the legislative framework governing resource management.
- County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) from Nyeri, Meru, Laikipia, Isiolo, and Samburu counties were analyzed to identify county-specific strategies and priorities.

ii. Institutional Reports:

- Reports from WRA, NEMA, and NGOs offered data on past and ongoing initiatives in resource management.

iii. Literature Review:

- Academic and research publications on the WEF Nexus and EbA approaches provided theoretical and practical insights for aligning stakeholder actions with sustainable development goals.

3.2 Analytical Framework

The analytical framework integrated several tools and approaches to systematically evaluate stakeholder interactions, influence dynamics, and their implications for the WEF Nexus;

3.2.1. Social Network Analysis (SNA)

Social Network Analysis was a central component of the framework, offering a quantitative approach to understanding stakeholder relationships:

i. Visualization and Quantification:

- Tools such as **UCInet** and **NetDraw** were used to create network maps that visually represent stakeholder interactions. Each stakeholder was represented as a node, while their relationships were depicted as edges.
- This visualization made it easier to identify key players, isolated stakeholders, and clusters of interaction within the network.

ii. Key Metrics:

- **Degree Centrality:** Measured the number of direct connections a stakeholder had, highlighting their level of interaction and visibility in the network.
- **Eigenvector Centrality:** Assessed a stakeholder's influence by considering their connections to other influential stakeholders.
- **Clustering Coefficients:** Evaluated the degree to which stakeholders formed tightly interconnected groups, indicating potential for collaboration within subsets of the network.

3.2.2. Power-Interest Matrix

The Power-Interest Matrix categorized stakeholders based on their influence and interest in natural resource management:

i. Classification:

- **Key Players:** High-influence, high-interest stakeholders who are critical for project success and require close collaboration.
- **Supporters:** High-interest but moderate-influence stakeholders who benefit from capacity-building and targeted engagement to increase their involvement.
- **Monitor Group:** Low-influence, low-interest stakeholders who require occasional engagement to maintain awareness.

- **Marginal Players:** Stakeholders with low interest but moderate to high influence, requiring selective engagement to align their priorities with project goals.
- ii. **Application:**
 - This categorization informed tailored engagement strategies, ensuring that stakeholders were approached in ways that aligned with their roles, priorities, and influence levels.

3.3 WEF Nexus Approach

The WEF Nexus framework was applied to explore the interdependencies between water, energy, and food resources:

- **Synergies and Trade-Offs:**
 - The framework identified areas where resource use in one sector (e.g., water for irrigation) affected availability or sustainability in another (e.g., water for hydropower or domestic use).
 - It emphasized the interconnected nature of resource management, promoting solutions that balance competing demands across sectors.
- **Scenario Planning:**
 - Nexus analysis included scenario modeling to predict the outcomes of various resource allocation strategies, helping stakeholders understand the potential impacts of their decisions.

3.4 Statistical Analysis

Statistical measures provided deeper insights into the network's structure and dynamics:

- **Network Density:** Measured the proportion of actual connections relative to the total possible connections in the network. A density of 0.786 indicated a well-connected stakeholder network with opportunities for collaboration.
- **Standard Deviation:** Assessed the variability in stakeholder connectivity, identifying disparities in influence levels across the network.

- **Average Degree:** Calculated the mean number of connections per stakeholder, offering a snapshot of overall engagement and interaction within the network.

Key Expected Outcomes

- Comprehensive Insights:** The analytical framework combined qualitative and quantitative approaches to capture a holistic view of stakeholder dynamics.
- Data-Driven Strategies:** By understanding stakeholder influence, interest, and relationships, the framework enabled the development of targeted engagement and resource management strategies.
- Integration Across Sectors:** The WEF Nexus and statistical analyses ensured that interconnections between water, energy, and food sectors were addressed, promoting sustainable and equitable resource use.

4. Results and Analysis

The analysis revealed critical insights into stakeholder roles, influence, and interactions within ENNCA's resource governance network. Quantitative metrics supported qualitative findings, offering a nuanced understanding of stakeholder dynamics.

4.1 Stakeholder Identification and Categorization

A total of 60 stakeholders were identified and grouped into nine (9) sectors as shown in Table 1 below. The national and local governments category, international non-governmental organizations as well as local non-governmental organizations had over half of all the stakeholders. While the least represented sectors were community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), and research institutions.

Table 1: Identified Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholder	Reason to involve the stakeholder	Why the stakeholder wants to be involved (Benefit)
County Governments/ Local authorities			
1.	Department of crops and irrigation	-capacity building -provide extension services -Linkage between farmers, markets, and research -funding of projects	-achieve their mandate -Improve livelihoods
2.	Department of livestock, fisheries, and veterinary services	-capacity building -provide extension services -Linkage between farmers, markets, and research -funding of projects	-achieve their mandate
3.	Department of energy	-Promotion of energy saving devices -tapping green energy -capacity building	- achieve their mandate
4.	Department of water, environment, natural resources & climate change	-capacity building -developing and maintaining infrastructure	- achieve their mandate
5.	Water service providers like NAWASCO in Laikipia county & SAWASCO in Samburu County	-water resource providers	-achieve their mandate
6.	FLOCCA	-Financing projects -policy formulation -capacity building	-achieve their mandate -PPP
National Government departments			
7.	Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)	-food security for farmers and pastoralists -water provision for farmers and pastoralists -capacity building -link farmers with research institutions -link research to practice application	-promote resilience to climate change
8.	Ministry of Interior	-policy enforcement	-ensure law and order i.e., provide security.

		-community mobilization -registration/mapping of farmers	-sensitization of the community
9.	NIA-National Irrigation Authority	-Construction of water structures -funding of water projects -Establishing irrigation schemes	-achieve their mandate -ensure food security
10.	Kenya wildlife service	-mitigate human-wildlife conflicts -conservation of conservancies	- achieve their mandate
11.	Kenya forest service	Restoration of catchments -tree nursery registration -planting and growing of trees	- achieve their mandate
12.	WASREB	-ensure fairness in water charges (tariffs)	- achieve their mandate -revenue generation
13.	WRA-Water Resource Authority	-resource allocation -in charge of water rights	-Ensure enforcement of water resource regulations
14.	KDF- Kenya Defense Forces	-water infrastructure development and rehabilitation -construction of roads -offer rescue services -ecosystem restoration through tree planting and cleaning of rivers	-achieve their mandate of -corporate responsibility
15.	Water Works Agency e.g., Central Rift Water Works Agency	-funding water projects -capacity building -resource mobilization	-ensure water supply
16.	NEMA	-environmental and social impact assessment	-achieve their mandate
17.	Kenya power	-provide power	-achieve their mandate
18.	National Cereals and Produce Board NCPB	-grain storage and input disbursement	- achieve their mandate
19.	WSTF-Water sector trust fund	-funding water projects -capacity building	- achieve their mandate -improve livelihoods
20.	KEPHIS	-provide quality inputs to the farmers which will aid in the project	-achieve their mandate -aid in provision of quality inputs in the project
21.	Kenya meteorological department	-Weather focusing -Capacity building -Weather and climate advisory	-achieve their mandate

		-Proper decision making Research	
Local NGOs			
22.	NRT	-conservation -funding	-rangelands restoration -resource provision to communities (water, farm equipment)
23.	Permaculture	-conservation -funding	-achieve their mandate -ensure environmental sustainability and ecosystem-based adaptation
24.	Rural focus	-offer consultancy services	
25.	GROOT- Grass roots women	-community mobilization -gender incorporation into projects -capacity building	-achieve their mandate
International Organizations			
26.	Caritas	-capacity building -funding water and agricultural projects -resource mobilization -improve livelihoods	-achieve their mandate
27.	World vision	-community mobilization -capacity building -funding -partnership	- achieve their mandate
28.	Red cross	-rescue mission -food relief	- achieve their mandate
29.	IMPACT international	-capacity building -construction of water structures	- achieve their mandate -water provision to the communities
30.	Habitat for humanity International	-resource mobilization (water & shelter) -funding	-improve healthy and livelihoods -provide clean water to the community
31.	SNV	-capacity building -policy support -funding	-ensure livelihood improvement -ensure policy formulation -ensure stakeholder mobilization

32.	LIAM-Love in Action Missionary	-provision of irrigation and domestic water	ensure availability of water
33.	FAO	-capacity building -funding	-achieve their mandate
34.	UN Women	-capacity building -funding	-achieve their mandate
CBOs/Private Sector			
35.	WRUA-Water Resource Users Association	-resource (water) management -they are the resource owners	-ensure management of water usage -protection of riparian areas/reserves
36.	CFA-Community Forest Association	-resource (forest) management -they are the resource owners	-ensure management of forest resources -protection of forest reserves
37.	BATUK	-water infrastructure development and rehabilitation -construction of roads -offer rescue services -ecosystem restoration through tree planting and cleaning of rivers	-achieve their mandate of corporate responsibility
38.	Agro dealers	-provision of farm inputs -capacity building Linkage to farmers	-achieve their mandate
39.	MKWEP	-financial assistance to farmers	-achieve their mandate
Research and Academic Institutions			
40.	KALRO	-aid in research	-achieve their mandate
41.	KEFRI	- aid in research	-achieve their mandate
42.	Dedan Kimathi University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
43.	Laikipia University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
44.	Karatina University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
45.	University of Nairobi	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
Financial Institutions			
46.	Equity bank	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
47.	KCB	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests

48.	Co-operative bank	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
49.	Agricultural Finance Corporation	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
Others			
50.	Large scale agricultural firms	-give ideas -partnership	-achieve their mandate
51.	Conservancies	-restoration of ecosystems -creation of employment -improve livelihoods	-ensure rangeland management\ -revenue generation
52.	Small scale farmers	-ensure food production and security -creation of employment	-ensure food security
53.	Pastoralists	-ensure food security -give opinions	-ensure food security
54.	Agro pastoralists	-ensure food security -give opinions	-ensure food security
55.	Large-scale farmers	-ensure food production and security -creation of employment	-ensure food security
56.	Media	-publicity of the project	-gain content
57.	Politicians	-provide political goodwill of the project -act as linkage between government and the people	-gain political mileage
58.	Opinion leaders	-give opinions -help in creating ownership of the project	-general development of the community
59.	Interest groups e.g., educated elites	-give ideas -build consensus -give opinions	-general development of the community -they oversee community projects

The public sector forms the cornerstone of governance and policy enforcement, playing a vital role in shaping resource management frameworks and implementing strategies at national and county levels. Private sector stakeholders contribute significantly to the economic activities of ENNCA, particularly in agriculture, water provision, and energy generation. Their involvement is pivotal for balancing economic development with environmental sustainability. Civil society organizations (CSOs) act as intermediaries, advocating for community needs, promoting conservation, and bridging gaps between the public and private sectors.

Stakeholder interest and influence defines the strength of each stakeholder in the project. This section shows the interest level and why the stakeholder should be involved in the project as well as their level of interest in the project. It shows how strong the stakeholder is in their share of the stake in the project. The strongest cannot be looked down upon while the weakest must be kept on check as they might derail the whole project.

This is summarized in the Table 2. below:

STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST (H, M, L)	COMMENTS ON INTEREST	INFLUENCE (H, M, L)	COMMENT ON INFLUENCE	AFFECTED BY PROJECT (H.M. L)	COMMENTS ON AFFECTED BY (H.M. L)
County Governments/ Local authorities	H	Main actors of the project	H	Main actors	H	Success depends on them
USAID NAWIRI	H	They are major actors	H	Cover the largest percentage of the country	H	Failure of the project means their failure
NRT	M	Concentrate on a small percent of the county	M	Covers one subcounty alone	M	Its mandate is small and minimal
ENNDA	L	Not known	L	Not known	L	Not known
A.F.C	L	Not widespread	L	Collateral is stiff and high	L	Not popular
K.W. S	M	Only concentrate on wildlife	M	Scope is limited	L	Only deal with wild animals
K.F.S, C.F. A	M	Limited mandate	H	Most of products comes from forest	H	They are the water catchment and most affected
Pastoral and local community, e.g., Losesia group ranch in Samburu County	H	Main actors	H	Focus of the project	H	They are the main actors
Conservancies	H	Main actor	H	Main actors	H	Main actor
WRA, WASREB and WRUAS	H	Main actors	H	Control resource	H	High mandate
Argo- dealers	M	They form part of Last mile service providers	M	They form part of Last mile service providers of inputs	M	They only offer inputs
Ministry of interior	H	Main actors	H	Main actors	H	Provide security
Y.E.D. F	M	Provide sustainability	L	Low involvement and low funding	M	Projects depend on funding
Financial institutions	M	Limited access	M	Limited access	M	Limited access
Impact project	H	Among main actors	H	Among main actors	H	Success of project depend on them

W.F. P	H	Among main actors	H	Among main actors	H	Success of project depend on them
Child Fund	L	Covers a small percentage of society	L	Few beneficiaries	L	Not popular
F.A. O	L	Only focused on Livestock	L	Limited mandate	L	Limited mandate
PACIDA	M	New project	M	It's in the initial stages	M	Picking on so well Large scope of operation
caritas	M	Local based Limited mandate	M	Funding is limited	M	Limited scope
K.M. D	M	Averagely performing	M	Gaining popularity	M	Gaining popularity
WORLD vision Red cross	M	Limited activities	M	Limited scope	M	Limited scope
UNICEF	H	Wide scope and funding	H	Funding and many beneficiaries	H	Success depends on them
USAID-Stawi, Twende Project	M	Among main actors	H	Fund projects	H	Fund projects
Listen Project	L	They are coming to an end	L	They are coming to an end	L	They are not very active
N.D.M. A	H	Among major actors	H	Among major actors	H	Success of project depend on them
W.S.T. F	H	Funding of projects	H	Funds projects Many beneficiaries	H	Success of project depend on them
L.M. As	H	Directly affect livelihoods	H	Directly affect livelihoods	H	They are of great interest to the project
Syngenta foundation	L	Limited coverage	L	Limited coverage	L	Limited scope
FBOs and CBOs, e.g. Environmental justice in Samburu County	H	Large scope and very active	H	Cover large population	H	Among main actors
NEMA	H	Main actors	H	Main actors	H	Success depends on them
BATUK KDF	L	Limited scope	L	Limited activities	L	Don't have direct impact to the project

Media	H	Main actor	H	Opinion Leaders	H	Success of project depends on them
NWDA NCPB	L	Limited scope	L	Limited scope and small mandate	L	Low mandate

Table 2: Winners and Losers of the Project

<i>Stakeholder category</i>	<i>Winners (level 1)</i>	<i>Winners (level 2)</i>	<i>Losers (level 1)</i>	<i>Losers (level 2)</i>
<i>County/Local governments</i>	Samburu county government			
	Laikipia county government			
	Nyeri county government			
	Meru county government			
	Isiolo county government			
	Water resource service providers like Sawasco & Nawasco			
<i>International NGO</i>	USAID- NAWIRI	World Vision		
	Impact project	Red cross		
	WFP	SNV		
	FAO	Child fund		
	UNICEF			
	USAID- Stawi	PACIDA		
		Caritas		
		FLOCCA		
<i>Local NGO</i>	LMS Project	NRT		
		Permaculture		
		Rural Focus		
		GROOT		
<i>National government</i>	KFS	Min. of Interior	ENNDA	
	WRA	Youth enterprise fund	AFC	
		Dept. of KMD	BATUK	
		WASREB	KDF	
	NEMA	NDMA	Wildlife Research Institute	
	KVDA	WSF	KEPHIS	
	NCPB		KALRO	
		Feed the children	UoN	
<i>CBOS</i>	Pastoral communities			
	Local communities			
	Conservancies			
	WRUAs			
	Environmental justice			
	Local media			

	Community projects like Bee care project in Samburu County			
<i>FBOs</i>		Churches (e.g. PCEA, AIC, Catholic)		
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	KCB			
	Equity			
	Co-op bank			
	Tower Sacco			
<i>Others</i>	Agro- dealers	VSF		
	Large-scale agricultural farms			
	Small scale farmers			
	Agro -pastoralists			
	Interest groups like educated elites			

Table 3: Stakeholder Relation Matrix Table

ALLIANCE	NEUTRAL	CONFLICT
County governments & KWS County governments & KFS KFS & USAID-Nawiri & County governments County governments, WRA & WRUAS NEMA & SAWASO County governments, Ministry of Interior & financial institutions County governments & Dept KMD County governments, FLOCCA Project & NDMA NEMA & Water resource providers like Sawasco and Nawasco Wildlife research institute & KEPHIS KEPHIS, KALRO, UoN, & KEFRI KEFRI & KVDA & NCPB County governments & Community based organizations County governments and GROOT	FBO & county governments FBO & NEMA FBO & KALRO FBO & NCPB FBO & WRA FBO & KEFRI FBO & KEFRI NAWASCO & SAWASCO	County governments & NRT USAID -Nawiri & NRT KWS, NRT & KFS Pastoral Community & Local community KWS & KFS USAID-Nawiri & PACIDA Child Fund & WFP Local Media & County governments & USAID-Nawiri Feed the children & UNICEF. Wildlife Research Institute & KALRO & UoN & KEFRI

4.2 Network Connectivity and Influence

The SNA conducted for the stakeholder network in the ENNCA provided valuable insights into the connectivity, influence, and interactions among stakeholders. These findings help identify key players, areas of collaboration, and opportunities for enhancing governance and resource management.

4.2.1 Network Density

Density refers to the connections a node has divided to the total possible connections that a node can have. Where the density is 0.786 coefficients equal to 78.6 percentage of possibilities as shown in Table 4. It shows there are 151 possible ties. The standard deviation of the connections indicates the variation or dispersion of the degree (number of connections) across the nodes. A standard deviation of 0.410 suggests some variability in the number of connections each node has, indicating some nodes are more connected than others. The average degree represents the average number of connections per node in the network. An average degree of 6.292 means that, on average, each node is connected to approximately 6.292 other nodes. Nodes with a degree higher than the average of 6.292 are likely to be more influential within the network, having more connections to leverage.

Table 4: Density Statistics

Property	Density	Number of Ties	Standard Deviation	Average Degree
Value	0.786	151	0.41	6.292

The implications of this are that the well-connected network provides a solid foundation for fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, particularly in implementing the WEF Nexus and EbA approaches. However, the variability indicates the need to strengthen the integration of less-connected stakeholders to ensure equitable participation and representation.

4.2.2 Eigenvector Centrality

Eigenvector centrality scores highlight influential stakeholders, with entities like the county government, the NEMA, and the WRA emerging as central actors. These stakeholders score highly in eigenvector centrality (0.398, 0.374, and 0.364, respectively), indicating their role as key coordinators and their potential to mobilize resources across the network (Table 5). The county government's high centrality emphasizes its position as a pivotal stakeholder in resource governance and policy implementation, aligning with its regulatory authority and community outreach capabilities. NEMA and WRA, as specialized entities in environmental management and water regulation, respectively, are similarly positioned as essential intermediaries for facilitating cooperation and aligning local initiatives with national policy frameworks.

Table 5: Eigenvector Centrality Scores

Institution	WRA	NEMA	KWS	KFS	County Govt	NGOs	CBOs/FBOs	Village elders
Eigenvector	0.364	0.374	0.293	0.354	0.398	0.366	0.326	0.342

Efforts to improve network efficiency should focus on enhancing connections among these influential nodes to leverage their centrality for better coordination and resource distribution (Table 6).

Table 6: Centrality Statistics on Nodes

Nodes	Degree	2-Local Eigenvect	Closeness	Betweenness
1	0.875	0.698	0.215	1.000
2	0.500	0.391	0.120	0.900
3	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
4	0.750	0.604	0.186	0.964
5	0.875	0.708	0.217	1.000
6	0.750	0.609	0.187	0.964
7	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
8	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
9	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
10	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
11	0.375	0.328	0.098	0.871
12	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
13	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
14	0.875	0.693	0.213	1.000
15	0.375	0.307	0.093	0.871
16	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
17	0.750	0.604	0.185	0.964
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
20	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038
21	0.250	0.224	0.066	0.844
22	0.875	0.708	0.217	1.000
23	0.625	0.521	0.159	0.931
24	1.000	0.786	0.243	1.038

Centrality measures in Table 6 show the degree of relationship between each node which is also displayed in Figure 1, most nodes in the network have a high degree of direct connections, with nodes 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, and 20 having the highest connectivity. Node 18 is highly isolated, with no direct connections to other nodes. This can also be shown in figure 1.

Table 7: Centrality Measures on Institutions

Institutions	Degree	2-Local Eigenvect	Closeness	Betweenness
WRA	0.833	0.694	0.364	0.884
NEMA	0.833	0.694	0.374	0.884
KWS	0.625	0.391	0.293	0.717
KFS	0.792	0.627	0.354	0.844
County Govt	0.958	0.918	0.398	1.027
NGOs	0.792	0.627	0.366	0.844
CBOs/FBOs	0.708	0.502	0.326	0.776
Village elders	0.750	0.563	0.342	0.809

The data in Table 7 and Figure 1 show that all nodes are directly connected to the county government, which has the highest degree of centrality, followed by the WRA and the NEMA which can be attributed by thicker lines. The county government's neighbours are highly connected, as indicated by a 2-local measure of 0.918, with WRA and NEMA following.

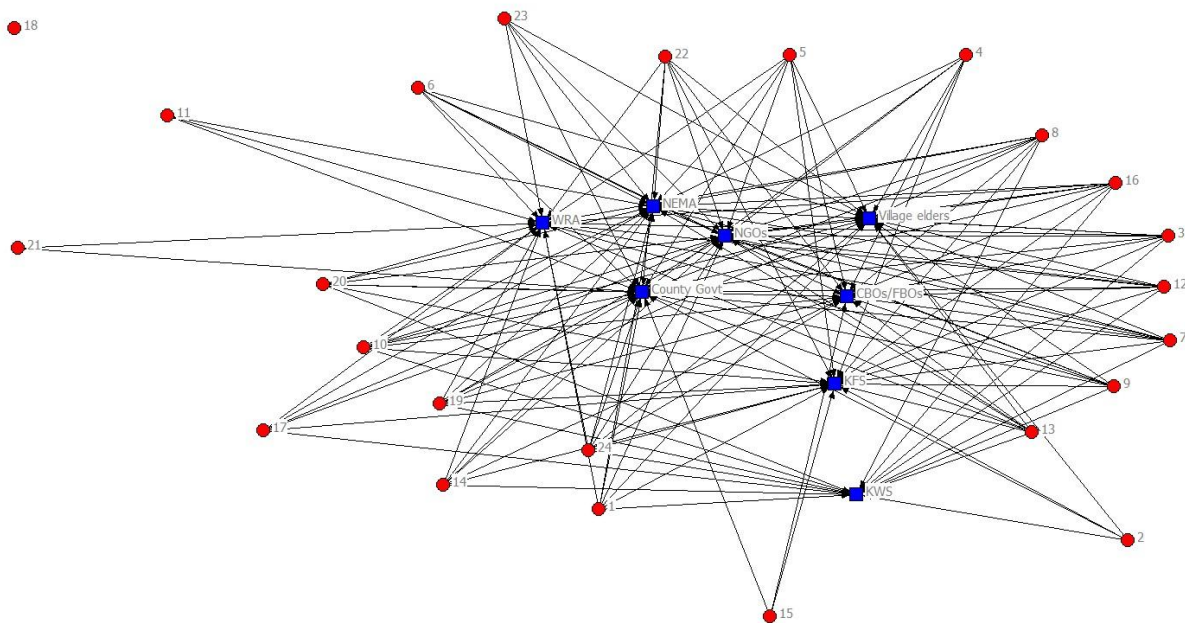


Figure 1: Network Diagram showing the interaction of Respondents with Institutions, NGOs and CBOs

The county government, NEMA, and WRA have high eigenvector centrality, indicating their significant influence within the network. These entities are also close to all other nodes, suggesting efficient network communication. Additionally, the county government, WRA, and NEMA play crucial roles as bridges between other nodes, as shown by their betweenness centrality.

WRA is a state corporation established under section 11 of the Water Act of 2016, mandated to safeguard the right to clean water through proper regulation on behalf of the national government. NEMA is established under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 (EMCA) as the principal instrument of the government for implementing all policies related to the environment.

4.2.3 Clustering Coefficients

A high clustering coefficient indicates that community nodes are tightly interconnected Watts (1999), it can also mean the ratio of the actual number of links among the nodes to the maximum number of links which is identified by nPairs on Table 8. There is uniformity of the neighbours showing 21 possible neighbour ties. KWS is a state corporation that conserves and manages national parks, wildlife conservation areas, and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction. KWS has the highest Cluster Coefficient implying that it forms the most tightly knit groups among its neighbours

Table 8: Node Clustering Coefficients

Institution	Cluster Coefficient	nPairs
WRA	16.286	21.000
NEMA	16.095	21.000
KWS	17.286	21.000
KFS	16.381	21.000
County Govt	15.810	21.000
NGOs	16.190	21.000
CBOs/FBOs	16.810	21.000
Village elders	16.571	21.000

One observation is that the county government has the highest direct connectivity (degree centrality) but the lowest clustering coefficient. Degree Centrality is the number of actors outside a group that are connected to the members of the group (Peter J. Carrington, 2005). The clustering coefficients measure how connected a node neighbour is to each other. Despite having many connections, the county governments have a low clustering coefficient, indicating that their neighbours are not well connected to each other this is shown in Figure 1 which forms a Star-Like structure. It also shows that county government acts as a central coordinator or a broker in the network thus facilitating communication between various entities.

4.2.4 Euclidean Distance (Dissimilarities) and Correlation Matrix (Similarity)

Euclidean distance between two points. It can be calculated from the Cartesian coordinates of the points using the Pythagorean theorem. A correlation matrix is simply a table that displays the correlation coefficients for different variables.

Table 9: Dissimilarities (Euclidean distance)

	WRA	NEMA	KWS	KFS	County Govt	NGOs	CBOs/FBOs	Village Elders
WRA	0.000	1.414	2.646	2.646	1.732	1.732	2.646	2.449
NEMA	1.414	0.000	2.646	2.236	1.732	1.000	2.236	2.000
KWS	2.646	2.646	0.000	2.000	2.828	2.449	2.828	2.646
KFS	2.646	2.236	2.000	0.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.236
County Govt	1.732	1.732	2.828	2.000	0.000	2.000	2.449	2.236
NGOs	1.732	1.000	2.449	2.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	1.732
CBOs/FBOs	2.646	2.236	2.828	2.000	2.449	2.000	0.000	2.236
Village Elders	2.449	2.000	2.646	2.236	2.236	1.732	2.236	0.000

The data in Tables 9 and 10 output describes the similarities and dissimilarities among nodes in the network based on the dataset. The lowest value on table 9 or the highest value on table 10 shows the highest similarity between the two institutions meaning the diagonal values are all zero and on table 10 it shows the value of 1, indicating that each node is identical to itself. NGOs and NEMA have a Euclidean distance of 1.000 and a correlation matrix of 0.872, indicates that are quite similar which is not the same for KWS and County governments which have Euclidean distance of 2.828 and KWS and CBOs/FBOs and a correlation matrix of 0.260 for KWS and CBOs/FBOs. Nodes with low Euclidean distances can be grouped for targeted interventions or collaborative efforts, as they exhibit similar characteristics or connections.

Understanding the dissimilarities helps in identifying outliers or unique nodes that might require different strategies or further investigation. Entities like NEMA and NGOs, with higher correlation matrix between them, can be key partners in initiatives due to their similarity. Conversely, nodes with higher distances might need tailored approaches example KFS and WRA.

Table 10: Correlation Matrix/ Similarity

	WRA	NEMA	KWS	KFS	County Govt	NGOs	CBOs/FBOs	Village Elders
WRA	1.000	0.700	0.346	0.046	0.466	0.596	0.205	0.258
NEMA	0.700	1.000	0.346	0.321	0.466	0.872	0.451	0.516
KWS	0.346	0.346	1.000	0.662	0.269	0.450	0.260	0.348
KFS	0.046	0.321	0.662	1.000	0.406	0.495	0.574	0.415
County Govt	0.466	0.466	0.269	0.406	1.000	0.406	0.325	0.361
NGOs	0.596	0.872	0.450	0.495	0.406	1.000	0.574	0.652
CBOs/FBOs	0.205	0.451	0.260	0.574	0.325	0.574	1.000	0.476
Village Elders	0.258	0.516	0.348	0.415	0.361	0.652	0.476	1.000

4.3 Key Observations

i. Opportunities for Collaboration:

- The high network density suggests significant potential for multi-stakeholder forums and coordinated action, particularly in aligning local and national priorities.

ii. Uneven Connectivity:

- Stakeholders with fewer connections, such as grassroots organizations, may require targeted support to strengthen their integration into the broader network.

iii. Strategic Roles:

- County governments, WRA, and NEMA are key players whose active participation and coordination are critical for the success of resource management initiatives in ENNCA.

iv. Specialized Clusters:

- The presence of tightly knit subgroups, such as those involving KWS and conservation stakeholders, highlights the importance of sector-specific expertise, which can be integrated into wider INRM efforts.

This analysis of network connectivity and influence underscores the importance of fostering inclusivity and leveraging the strengths of highly connected and influential stakeholders to achieve sustainable and equitable resource management in ENNCA.

5. Challenges in Stakeholder Dynamics

Despite a relatively well-connected stakeholder network in the ENNCA, several key challenges were identified that hinder effective coordination and sustainable resource management. These challenges revolve around governance fragmentation, limited integration of isolated stakeholders, and resource constraints among local actors.

Fragmentation of governance frameworks reflects the need for stronger coordination mechanisms between national and county governments. Unified policies and clearer mandates can streamline resource management and reduce inefficiencies. Isolated stakeholders, particularly at the grassroots level, require better integration into multi-stakeholder forums to ensure their perspectives are represented in decision-making processes. Addressing technical and financial constraints through targeted investments in training and funding can empower WRUAs and CBOs, enhancing their ability to contribute to sustainable resource management.

Table 11: Challenges in stakeholder dynamics

	Nature of the challenge	Implications
Fragmentation of Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overlapping mandates between national agencies (e.g., WRA, NEMA) and county governments create inefficiencies in resource governance. -National-level regulatory frameworks, such as the Water Act (2016), often conflict with localized county priorities outlined in CIDPs. This misalignment results in unclear roles and duplication of efforts. -Sectors like water, energy, and agriculture operate in silos, lacking cohesive strategies to address interconnected challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fragmented governance structures delay decision-making and implementation, reducing the effectiveness of resource management initiatives. -Conflicts between national and county-level priorities can result in policy inconsistencies, particularly in areas like water allocation and land-use planning
Isolated Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Certain stakeholders, particularly grassroots organizations such as WRUAs and CBOs, exhibited low connectivity within the broader network. -These actors often have limited access to the platforms or resources needed to influence policy or participate in decision-making processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The lack of integration isolates local stakeholders, reducing their ability to contribute valuable on-ground insights to resource management strategies. -Exclusion of grassroots organizations weakens community engagement and reduces the likelihood of successful project implementation at the local level.
Capacity Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local actors, including WRUAs and CBOs, face significant technical and financial resource constraints. These challenges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding to support their operations or scale up their initiatives. • Limited technical expertise in areas such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), water monitoring, and sustainable agricultural practices. -WRUAs, tasked with managing water resources at the community level, often lack the necessary tools and training to fulfill their responsibilities effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity gaps reduce the ability of local actors to engage meaningfully in WEF Nexus. -Financial and technical limitations restrict grassroots participation in conservation efforts, exacerbating existing inequalities in resource governance.

6. Key Opportunities

The stakeholder analysis for the ENNCA identified several opportunities to strengthen collaboration and improve the WEF Nexus. These opportunities focus on enhancing coordination, building stakeholder capacity, and leveraging shared interests to promote sustainable practices and EbA (Table 12).

Table 12: Opportunities for the stakeholders to implement the WEF Nexus

	Nature of Opportunity	Strategies for Improvement	Expected Impact
Improving Coordination	<p>-The analysis revealed well-established connections between certain stakeholders, such as county governments, WRA, and NEMA, but emphasized the need to strengthen these ties further to enhance overall network efficiency.</p> <p>-Enhanced coordination can align priorities and minimize redundancies in resource management efforts.</p>	<p>-Establishing formal multi-stakeholder forums where actors across sectors and governance levels can collaborate regularly.</p> <p>-Developing shared action plans that align local, county, and national objectives, particularly in water allocation, land use, and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>-Implementing digital platforms for information sharing and joint decision-making to foster transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>-Stronger coordination mechanisms will reduce governance fragmentation, facilitate integrated planning, and improve resource allocation across sectors.</p>
Capacity Building	<p>-Many stakeholders, particularly low-influence entities like WRUAs and CBOs, face financial and technical constraints that limit their ability to participate effectively in governance processes.</p>	<p>-Designing and implementing capacity-building programs that provide training in critical areas such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), water quality monitoring, and sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <p>-Offering financial support through grants, subsidies, or partnerships with NGOs and development agencies to enhance operational capacities.</p> <p>-Encouraging mentorship programs where high-influence stakeholders, such as regulatory bodies or private sector actors, provide guidance and support to grassroots organizations.</p>	<p>-Empowered local stakeholders will play a more active role in decision-making, fostering inclusivity and ensuring that resource management initiatives are both equitable and sustainable.</p>
Leveraging Similarities	<p>-Certain stakeholders share overlapping interests, such as NEMA and NGOs focused on conservation and community resilience. These shared priorities present opportunities for collaborative efforts.</p>	<p>-Developing joint programs that align conservation goals with community-driven initiatives, such as agroforestry or water conservation projects.</p> <p>-Creating networks of like-minded organizations to pool resources, share expertise, and amplify their impact on</p>	<p>-Leveraging shared interests, these collaborations can enhance resource efficiency, strengthen resilience to climate impacts, and promote sustainable practices across ENNCA.</p>

		issues like climate adaptation and biodiversity protection. -Building cross-sector partnerships that integrate private sector innovation with public sector oversight and community engagement.	
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7. Appendices

Appendix 1: WEF Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis for Samburu County

List of Stakeholders

1. CGS
2. USAID Nawiri
3. NRT
4. ENNDA
5. A.F.C
6. K.W.S
7. K.F.S
8. Pastrol Community
9. Local Community
10. Conservancy
11. Samburu National Reserve
12. W.R.A
13. W.R.U.A's
14. Agro-Dealers
15. Ministry of interior
16. Youth empowerment
17. development Fund
18. financial institutions
19. impact project
20. W.F.P
21. Child Fund
22. F.A.O
23. PACIDA
24. Caritas
25. Dept K.M.D
26. The HIVE Project
27. WASREB
28. Baraka collage
29. World Vision
30. Red cross
31. UNICEF
32. USAID Stawi project
33. Listen Project
34. FLOCCA Project
35. VSF
36. TWENDE Project
37. NDMA
38. BOMA Project
39. WSF
40. LSM Project
41. ACTED
42. Feed The Children
43. Syngenta
44. SNV
45. AGRA
46. FCDC
47. CFA
48. FOB
49. Environmental Justice
50. NEMA
51. SAWASCO
52. BATUK
53. NWDA

54. KDF
55. Losesian Group Ranch
56. Drive Project
57. Archers Vocational Training Centre
58. EWASO Lion
59. Grevy zebra
60. Save the Elephant
61. Wildlife Research Institute
62. KEPHIS
63. KALRO
64. UON
65. KEFRI
66. Samburu Professional Association
67. Local Media-Serian FM
68. KVDA
69. NCPB
70. Lenana Beekeepers Station
71. Gura Forest Association

Stakeholder Categorization

Stakeholder	Category	Reason to involve the stakeholder	Why the stakeholder wants to be involved (Benefits)
Samburu County Government (S.C.G)	County Government (S.C.G)	-Legal framework	- Achieve their mandate
USAID-NAWIRI	International NGO	- Funding of project	- Achieve their mandate
NRT	Local NGO	-Capacity building -Funding -Rangeland management conservation	- Achieve their mandate
ENNDA	National govt	-Legal framework -Capacity building -Proposal writing conservation	- Achieve their mandate
A.F.C	National government	-Financing projects -Technical support	-Achieve their mandate
K.W. S	National government	-Legal framework -Conservation -Research -Conflict mitigation -Collaboration	-Achieve their mandate
K.F. S	National government	-Legal framework -Conservation -Research -Conflict mitigation -Collaboration	-Achieve their mandate
Pastoral community	others	-Resource users -Resource owners -Members of the existing member groups	-Achieve their mandate. -Better resource management use systems
Local community	others	-Resource users -Resource owners -Members of existing user groups -Strengthening of the structures e.g. grass and water user groups, ecotourism	-Better resource management -Achieve their mandate.

Samburu National Reserve (SNR)	County government	-Conservation -Conflict resolution and mitigation -Capacity building -Security provision -Collaboration with neighboring organizations	-Achieve their mandate. -Tax collection
Conservancies	Others/local	-Conservation -Conflict resolution and mitigation -Security -Collaboration -Capacity building -Control resource use	-Strengthening this mandate through collaboration -Achieve their mandate
WRUAs	Local	-Resource users -Resource owners -Decision makers development of management plans and capacity building -Implementation of projects	-Receive funds. -Better resource use -Environmental management -Achieve their mandate
Agro-Dealers	Business Org	-Provide last mile services to farmers/provision of resource and inputs. -Collaboration/linkage -Provision of inputs -Capacity building	-Get profit/ revenue collection. -Achieve their mandate
Ministry of interior	National Government	-Security -Legal framework -General administration -Collaboration -P.P. P	-Achieve their mandate
Y.E.D. F	National government	-Funding of projects -Legal framework -Policy making -Capacity building -Sensitization	- Achieve their mandate
Banks (KCB, Equity, Coop)	Financial institutions	-Funding of projects -Disbursements of funds	-Generate money through interest. -Achieve their mandate
HIVE	National organization	-Provide extension services -Offer financial support -Capacity building	-Market for their goods -Making of profit -Achieve their mandate
W.F. P	International NGO	-Capacity building -Funding of projects -Research -Resource provision -Provision of health and nutrition support	-Achieve their mandate. -Resource provision
Child fund	International NGO	-Capacity building -Resource provision -Funding of project -Provision of health and nutrition support. -P.P. P	-Achieve their mandate. -Resource provision
F.A. O	International NGO	-Research -Land restoration.	-Achieve their mandate.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding of projects -Capacity building -Resource provision -P.P. P 	-Resource provision to community
PACIDA	International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Capacity building -Resource provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Resource provision
Caritas	International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding of projects -Resource provision -Health and nutrition provision -P.P. P 	-Achieve their mandate
K.M. D	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weather focusing -Capacity building -Weather and climate advisory -Proper decision making Research 	-Achieve their mandate
USAID-STAWI project	National organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Market linkage -Capacity building -Employment provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -P.P. P -Gain information and experience. -Market linkage
LISTEN project	National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide input. -Capacity building -Funding -Research -Resource provision -Innovations -Policy formulation -P.P. P -Funding -Development of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -P.P. P -Achieve their mandate -Gain information and experience
FLOCCA	National project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Provide adaptation solutions. -Capacity building -Policy -Legal framework -P.P. P -Offer climate change mitigation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve mandate. -PPP -Gain info and experience
VSF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding of project -Capacity building -Rangelands restoration -Resource provision e.g. livestock feeds -Livestock product value addition -Livestock disease surveillance -Emergency response -Resource mobilization Funding of education scholarships and research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate -PPP -Gain information
TWENDE project	National project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Collaboration -Funding -Rangeland restoration -Livelihoods diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Gain revenue. -PPP -Information sharing and experience

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Research -Drought mitigation and adaptation -PPP -Health and nutrition 	
N.D.M. A	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Collaboration -Funding -Response to drought emergency -Livestock disease surveillance -Monitoring and evaluation Coordination -PPP -Resource provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Information sharing -PPP
BOMA project	National project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Capacity building -Women economic empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve mandate. -PPP
WSTF	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding of WRUAS -Capacity building -Project development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate
LMS Project	Local project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support livestock market. -Information access -Livestock Legal framework -Value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -P.P. P -Information gain Collection of data
ACTED	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -PPP -Funding -Resource mobilization -Livestock disease surveillance and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP -Achieve their Mandate. -Resource collection
Feed the children	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Health and nutrition support -PPP -Information sharing -Research -Policy formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP -Resource allocation -Achieve mandate. -Gain information and experience
Syngenta	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Resource provision -PPP -Market linkage -Info sharing -Funding -Innovation and tech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP -Resource allocation -Achieve mandate. -Gain information and experience
CFA e.g. Nkurra	Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Resource users and owners -Ecosystem management and restoration -Policy implementation -Conflict resolution -Capacity building -Funding of user right groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP -Revenue generation -Resource conservation and sustainable use
C.B. O	Faith based organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Information dissemination -Input provisions. -PPP -Provide infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gain information. -Achieve their mandate. -PPP -Evangelism -Revenue collection

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Resource mobilization -Scholarships -Health and nutrition support -GBV mitigation -Women and youth empowerment and vulnerable marginalized groups (VMG) -Conflict resolution -Livelihoods diversification 	
Environmental Justice	Local CBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conservation -Advocacy -Environmental rights champions -Funding -PPP -Capacity building -Resource and service development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue collection -Achieve their mandate. -PPP
NEMA	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preservation -Environmental impact assessment (ESIA) -Capacity building and sensitization -Funding -Monitory evaluation -Coordination -Collaboration -Research -Environmental Audit (EA) -Policy formulation -Legal framework -Liscence and permit for water abstraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -PPP -Gain information
SAWASCO	Local/county govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water service provision and regulation -Inspection and approve other water providers. -Implementation, approval and supervision of water project -Social cooperate responsibility SCR -Capacity building -Provide employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Revenue collection -Gain information. employment
NWDA <i>National Water Development Agency</i>	National govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal framework -Funding of major water projects 	-Achieve their mandate
BATUK <i>British Army Training Unit in Kenya</i>	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Job creation -Infrastructure development -Resource users -Health service provision 	-Achieve their mandate
K.D. F	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Security -Employment -Infrastructure development -Evacuation services -Conservation -Health service provision 	-Achieve their mandate

Losesian group ranch	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land owners. -Resource users -Policy implementors -Capacity building -Decision makers -produce grazing plans -conservation -Conflict resolution -Better resource use -Coordination and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue collection -Achieve their mandate
DRIVE project	National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Livestock insurance resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Revenue collection
Vocational centres	Research and vocational centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Information and research generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve their mandate
Ewaso Lions	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education and research -Capacity building -Advisory and information dissemination -Resource mobilization Infrastructure development -Collaboration -Partnership -Provision of security gadgets employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP -Achieve their mandate -Species conservation -Revenue collection
WRTI	national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education and research -Training -Capacity building -Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -PPP -Revenue collection
KEPHIS KARLO KEFRI UoN	National, Education and research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Information dissemination -Research -Provision and inspection of certified seeds. -Provision of inputs -PPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -PPP
Samburu Professional Association	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Information dissemination -Resource use and owners -Coordination -Opinion leaders -Monitor and oversight of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP
Local media e.g. serian FM	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Information dissemination -Capacity building and sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -PPP -Revenue collection
Indigenous women	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conservation -Cultural exchange -Opinion leaders -Business exchange -Oversite oof project -Resource mobilization -Knowledge sharing -Training stakeholders and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue generation -Achieve their mandate. -PPP
Bee care project Bee keeping group	local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Inputs on equipment -Market linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve their mandate. -Revenue collection

		-Value addition of hive products -PPP	-Market for their product -Information gateway
K.V.D. A	national	-Legal framework -Capacity building -Market linkage -Value addition -Input supply. -PPP -Livestock Infrastructure improvement	-Profits -Markets for their products -PPP
NCPB	National government	-Storage of cereals -Capacity building -Information dissemination -Employment -Farm inputs -PPP	-Revenue collection -Achieve their mandate. -PPP
A.M.S (Agriculture machinery service)	Local government	-Capacity building -Service provision (Mechanization services) -Post-harvest management -PPP	-Achieve their mandate. -Revenue generation -PPP
WASREB	National government	-Legal framework -Policy formation -Water source regulation -Advisory on water tariffs -Capacity building and training -Monitoring and evaluation	-Achieve their mandate
Baraka Collage	Research and Training Institution	-Capacity building -Research -Provide beekeeping tools -Innovation and technologies -PPP	-Get information -Achieve their mandate -Market for the goods -Earn experience
Red-Cross	International NGO	-Funding -Capacity building -Information sharing -Resource Provision -Evacuation and assistance during disasters -Provision of health and nutrition service	-PPP -Achieve their mandate. -Gain experience
UNICEF	International NGO	-Funding -Resource provision -Capacity building -Sensitization -Provision of health and nutrition service -Support education. -Sanitation -Champion of child rights	-Achieve their mandate. -PPP -Gain information and experience

PROJECTS UNDER THE SAMBURU COUNTY GOVT

- Emergency Locust Response Program
- National Agricultural Rural Inclusive Growth Project
- DSLR/BREFONS- drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods program

- ASDSP2- Agricultural sector development support program 2
- KeLCOP-Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project
- FSRP
- FLOCCA

Departments within the Samburu County Government

- Livestock
- Agriculture
- Water
- Environment
- National resources
- Energy
- Climate change led solutions.
- Trade and social services
- Youth

STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST (H, M, L)	COMMENTS ON INTEREST	INFLUENCE (H, M, L)	COMMENT ON INFLUENCE	AFFECTED BY PROJECT (H.M. L)	COMMENTS ON AFFECTED BY (H.M. L)
S.C. G	H	Main actors of the project	H	Main actors	H	Success depends on them
USAID NAWIRI	H	They are major actors	H	Cover the largest percentage of the country	H	Failure of the project means their failure
NRT	M	Concentrate on a small percent of the county	M	Covers one subcounty alone	M	Its mandate is small and minimal
ENNDA	L	Not known	L	Not known	L	Not known
A.F.C	L	Not widespread	L	Collateral is stiff and high	L	Not popular
K.W. S	M	Only concentrate on wildlife	M	Scope is limited	L	Only deal with wild animals
K.F.S, C.F. A	M	Limited mandate	H	Most of products comes from forest	H	They are the water catchment and most affected
Pastoral and local community, Losesia group ranch	H	Main actors	H	Main focus of the project	H	They are the main actors
Conservancies	H	Main actor	H	Main actors	H	Main actor
WRA, WASREB and WRUAS	H	Main actors	H	Control resource	H	High mandate
Argo- dealers	M	They form part of Last mile service providers	M	They form part of Last mile service providers of inputs	M	They only offer inputs
Ministry of interior	H	Main actors	H	Main actors	H	Provide security
Y.E.D. F	M	Provide sustainability	L	Low involvement	M	Projects depend on funding

				and low funding		
Financial institutions	M	Limited access	M	Limited access	M	Limited access
Impact project	H	Among main actors	H	Among main actors	H	Success of project depend on them
W.F. P	H	Among main actors	H	Among main actors	H	Success of project depend on them
Child Fund	L	Covers a small percentage of society	L	Few beneficiaries	L	Not popular
F.A. O	L	Only focused on Livestock	L	Limited mandate	L	Limited mandate
PACIDA	M	New project	M	It's in the initial stages	M	Picking on so well Large scope of operation
caritas	M	Local based Limited mandate	M	Funding is limited	M	Limited scope
K.M. D	M	Averagely performing	M	Gaining popularity	M	Gaining popularity
Hives project KVDA Bee care Lenana beekeepers	L	Limited scope and funding	L	Limited scope	L	Not popular
Vocational centers	H	High scope and it's doing well	M	Picking up well	M	Gaining popularity
WORLD vision Red cross	M	Limited activities	M	Limited scope	M	Limited scope
UNICEF	H	Wide scope and funding	H	Funding and many beneficiaries	H	Success depends on them
USAID- Stawi,Twende Project	M	Among main actors	H	Fund projects	H	Fund projects
Listen,VSF	L	They are coming to an end	L	They are coming to an end	L	They are not very active
BOMA, ACTED	L	Limited activities	L	Limited Scope	L	Limited activity
N.D.M. A	H	Among major actors	H	Among major actors	H	Success of project depend on them
W.S.T. F	H	Funding of projects	H	Funds projects Many beneficiaries	H	Success of project depend on them
L.M. As	H	Directly affect livelihoods	H	Directly affect livelihoods	H	They are of great interest to the project
Syngenta foundation	L	Limited coverage	L	Limited coverage	L	Limited scope

FBOs and CBOs, environmental justice	H	Large scope and very active	H	Cover large population	H	Among main actors
NEMA SAWASCO	H	Main actors	H	Main actors	H	Success depends on them
Ewaso Lions Save the elephants. Suaian Trust	H	Main actors	H	Among the main actors	H	Success depends on them
BATUK KDF	L	Limited scope	L	Limited activities	L	Don't have direct impact to the project
Media Samburu Professional Nkurra forest association	H	Main actor	H	Opinion Leaders	H	Success of project depends on them
NWDA NCPB	L	Limited scope	L	Limited scope and small mandate	L	Low mandate

Winners and losers

<i>Stakeholder category</i>	<i>Winners (level 1)</i>	<i>Winners (level 2)</i>	<i>Losers (level 1)</i>	<i>Losers (level 2)</i>
<i>Samburu County Government</i>	Samburu county government	Baraka college		
	Samburu National Reserve	CFA		
	SAWASCO	Archers Vocational Training Centre		
		AMS		
<i>International NGO</i>	USAID- NAWIRI	World Vision		
	Impact project	Red cross		
	WFP	SNV		
	FAO	Child fund		
	UNICEF	AGRA		
	USAID- Stawi	PACIDA		
		Caritas		
		FCDC		
		FLOCCA		
<i>Local NGO</i>	LMS Project	NRT		
	Grevy Zebra			
	Ewaso Lions			
	Save the Elephant			
<i>National government</i>	KFS	Min. of Interior	ENNDA	
	WRA	Youth enterprise fund	AFC	
	Hive project	Dept. of KMD	BATUK	
	Twende Project	WASREB	KDF	

	NEMA	NDMA	Wildlife Research Institute	
	KVDA	WSF	KEPHIS	
	NCPB	ACTED	KALRO	
		Feed the children	UoN	
		Drive Project	KEFRI	
		FSRP		
<i>CBOS</i>	Pastoral community			
	Local community			
	Conservancies			
	WRUAs			
	Environmental justice			
	Losesian group ranch			
	Samburu Professionals Association			
	Local media			
	Indigenous women			
	Bee care project			
	Nkurra Forest Association			
<i>FBOS</i>		Churches (e.g. PCEA, AIC, Catholic)		
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	KCB			
	Equity			
	Co-op bank			
	Tower Sacco			
<i>others</i>	Agro- dealers	VSF		
	Sygenta			

Stakeholder Relation Matrix Table.

ALLIANCE	NEUTRAL	CONFLICT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.G.S & KWS • KFS & USAID-Nawiri • WRA & WRUAS • LMS project & CFA • NEMA & SAWASO • Ministry of Interior & financial institutions • Dept KMD & Baraka Collage • FLOCCA Project & NDMA • NEMA & SAWASO • Drive project & vocational centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGS & FBO • FBO & NEMA • FBO & KALRO • FBO & NCPB • FBO & WRA • FBO & KEFRI • AGRA & AFC • AFC & Twende Project • AFC & KEFRI • AFC & SAWASCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGC & NRT • USAI-Nawiri & NRT • KWS & NRT & KFS • Pastoral community & Local community • KWS & KFS • USAID-Nawiri & PACIDA • Child Fund & WFP • CGS & Samburu Professional Association • Local Media & CGS & USAID-Nawiri • Feed the children & UNICEF

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wildlife research institute & KEPHIS• KALRO & UON• KEFRI & KVDA & NCPB• Nkurra forest Association & AMS		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baraka collage & Archers Vocational Training & Wildlife Research Institute & KALRO & UoN & KEFRI
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Appendix 2: Meru county WEF_EbA Stakeholder Analysis

Identify stakeholders and their stakes

- List all people, groups, or organizations that are affected by, interested in, and/or able to affect the EbA-Nexus initiative
- Categorize them in actor groups
- Identify the reasons why they should be involved in the project
- Identify the potential benefits they may receive from engaging

Table 1: Comprehensive list of stakeholders

	Stakeholder	Category (e.g government dept, general public, NGO, potential partner)
1	WASREB	Ministry of Water and Sanitation (National Government)
2	WRA	
3	WRUA	
4	EWASO (NW/WDA)	
5	NWHS (national water harvesting and storage)	
6	KEPHIS	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (National Government)
7	HCD (horticultural crops directorate)	
8	PCPB (pest control product board)	
9	AFA (agric food authority)	
10	REREC (Rural electrification and renewable energy corporation)	Ministry of Energy (National Government)
11	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	
12	KPLC	
13	WSP/IMETHA	County Assembly
14	MEWASS	
15	County Assembly	
16	CASSCOM (county agric sector steering committee)	
17	Meru University	
18	NEMA	
19	FAO	
20	NPCK (National potato council of Kenya)	
21	CIP	
22	CGA (Cereal growers association)	
23	NDMA	
24	KENGEN	
25	NGOs	
26	Agro dealers	
27	CBOs e.g Caritus	
28	Producer Organizations	
29	L. Scale Farms	
30	Smallholder farmers	
31	CWPs	
32	Conservancies	
33	Civil Society	

34	Community	
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Table 2: Stakeholder importance and influence matrix

Importance of stakeholder					
Influence of stakeholder		Unknown	Little/ No importance	Some Importance	Significant Importance
	Significant Influence		Civil Societies	WRUA CWP	-NEMA -Small holder farmers -CGM -REREC -MOE County assembly
	Somewhat influential		POs	-WRA -AFA -NCPK -CASSCOM CGA -NDMA	-CBOs -Community
	Little/no influence	NGOs	-HCD	WASREB KPLC -WSP -MUST -AGRO dealers -kengen	-NWWDA -NWHIS -KEPHIS -PCPB
	Unknown			-FAO CIP -Large Scale farmers Conservancies	

Table 3: Stakeholder reasons/benefits matrix

		Stakeholder	Category (e.g government dept, general public, NGO, potential partner)	Reason to Involve the Stakeholder	Why the stakeholder wants to be involved (benefits)
Policy makers	1	WASREB	Ministry of Water and Sanitation (National Government)	-They regulate water costs	-To promote fair water charges across board
	2	WRA		-Water quantity/ metering -licensing of water	-They will benefit from increased number of water sources/volumes -Increased revenue from licensing
	3	WRUA		-Water resource sharing	-Improved water quantity -reduced water conflicts
	4	EWASO (NWWDA)		-Water works development	-More water infrastructure

	5	NWHS (national water harvesting and storage)		-Water harvesting, conservation and storage	-Improved water conservation
	6	KEPHIS	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (National Government)	-Seed and fertilizer quality control	-increased revenue from inspection fees -improved quality of farm inputs
	7	HCD (horticultural crops directorate)		-crop quality control and marketing, especially for the export market	-quality produce for the export market from reduced pesticide use -increased revenue generation
	8	PCPB (pest control product board)		-Pesticide registration and quality control	-EbA will create a synergy with their mandate
	9	AFA (agric food authority)		-Policy development	- EbA will create a synergy with their mandate -every policy by AFA has an env sustainability aspect, and touches on climate change
	10	REREC (Rural electrification and renewable energy corporation)	Ministry of Energy (National Government)	-support availability of affordable and renewable/green energy	-the project complements the mandate/goal of rerec
	11	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum		-policy/regulations	-the project will contribute to the ministry's carbon emission reduction goal
	12	KPLC		-power distribution and billing	-not interested
	13	WSP/IMETHA	County Assembly	-water service provision and billing	-increased water sources/volume will boost their revenues
	14	MEWASS		-water service provision and billing	-increased water sources and volumes will boost their revenues
	15	County Assembly		-Legislation and equitable resource allocation	-improved community welfare and livelihoods
	16	CASSCOM (county agric sector steering committee)		-is a mediator in policy development between national and county gov'ts -coordinate stakeholder activities within counties -promotes cohesive co-existence btw county and national govts	-the project would promote sustainable food production hence enhance/promote their mandate

	17	Meru University		-Research	-creation of study of opportunities for academic documentation -an opportunity to implement research findings
Expertise	18	NEMA		-environmental regulation	-environmental impact assessment
	19	FAO		-capacity building and emergency response in food production systems	-community welfare and livelihoods
	20	NPCK (National potato council of Kenya)		-improved potato production and regulation	-Revenue generation as they transport potato seed to farmers -also involved in research work and work with donors
	21	CIP		-Develop potato varieties/research	-development of adaptive seeds
	22	CGA (Cereal growers association)		-Aggregation and marketing of cereals	-they would be interested in sustainable production of cereals
	23	NDMA		-food security	-food security and improved livelihoods for the community -Keen on alternative foods and env sustainability
	24	KENGEN		Power generation	Increased water volumes for power generation
	25	NGOs			-capacity building and community mobilization
Affected	26	Agro dealers		-farm input sales	-...
	27	CBOs e.g Caritas		-community welfare	-the project will promote their mandate -
	28	Producer Organizations		-Community welfare and household income	-capacity building on sustainable production -access to resources -increased production
	29	L. Scale Farms		-commercial crop production/income	-the project will promote sustainable production
	30	Smallholder farmers		-food and household income	-improved food production and better welfare -promotion of agroecology will reduce the cost of production

					(indigenous technical knowledge ITK)
	31	CWPs		-Improved water sources	-access to quality waters -reliable water sources
	32	Conservancies		-wildlife conservation	- Environmental and biodiversity conservation and sustainability -improved incomes from ecotourism
	33	Civil Society		-community welfare and equity	-recognition, leadership and “steak”
	34	Community		-project implementation	- improved livelihoods, welfare, and cohesiveness

Table 4: Winners and losers matrix

	High Winners	moderate winners	Moderate	Least losers	Highest losers
International			-FAO -CIP -NGOs		
National	-NWHS -REREC -NEMA	-WRUA -NWWDA -MoE -NDMA	-WASREB -WRA -KEPHIS -HCD -PCPB -AFA -NPCK -CGA	-KPLC	
Regional/County	-County Gov't of Meru -County assembly -	-IMETHA -MEWASS -CASSCOM -Meru Uni.			
Local	-community	-Producer organizations -smallholder farmers -CWPs -Conservancies -	-CBOs -Large scale farms	-Agro-dealers -civil society	

Table 5: Affecting and affected matrix

	Affecting	Affecting and affected	Affected
Least	Wasreb,NWWDA,NWHS, KEPHIS, FAO, HCD,PCPB, AFA, KPLC, IMETHA, CASSCOM, Meru Uni, NPCK, CIP, NDMA, MEWASS		large scale farmers
Moderate	Rerec	Wrura, CBOs, producer orgs, CWPs, community, smallholder farmers, civil society, CGA, NGOs	Agro dealers

Most	County assembly, NEMA, MoE, WRA		
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Table 6 A&B: Stakeholder roles and levels of operation matrix

Table 6A: stakeholder interest and influence

Stakeholder	Interest (L-M-H)	Comments on interest	Influence (L-M-H)	Comments on influence	Affected by (L-M-H)	Comments on affected
WASREB	M		L		L	
WRA	M		M		L	
WRUA	M		H		L	
EWASO (NWWDA)	H		L		L	
NWHS	H		L		L	
KEPHIS	H		L		L	
HCD	L		L		L	
PCPB	H		L		L	
AFA	M		M		L	
REREC	H		H		L	
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	H		H		L	
KPLC	M		L		L	
WSP/IMETHA	M		L		L	
MEWASS						
County Assembly	H		H		L	
CASSCOM	M		M		L	
Meru University	H		L		L	
NEMA	H		H		L	
FAO	M		L		L	
NPCK	M		M		L	
CIP	M		L		L	
CGA	M		M		L	
NDMA	M		M		L	
Agro dealers	L		L		H	
CBOs e.g Caritus	H		H		H	
Producer Organizations	L		M		L	
L. Scale Farms	M		L		L	
Smallholder farmers	H		H		L	
CWPs	M		H		L	
Conservancies	M		L		L	
Civil Society	L		H		L	
Community	H		H		H	
NGOs	L		L		L	

Table 6 B: Stakeholder motivation to implement and influence on the EbA nexus project

Stakeholder	How is the motivation to implement the EbA Nexus project?	How is the influence their decisions (and actions) have on the the EbA Nexus project?	Comments
WASREB	-Low	-low	-their key mandate is water billing
WRA	-medium	-medium	-they influence water permitting on existing sources
WRUA	-high	-high	-resource sharing may affect the target area
EWASO (NWWDA)	-low	low	-mainly deal with infrastructure devt
NWHS	-high	-high	-their mandate is in water conservation which may affect the target area
KEPHIS	-low	-medium	-it is a regulatory body
HCD	-low	-medium	-can determine crop sale seasons e.g closure of avocado harvesting season
PCPB	-low	-medium	-can register of deregister/ withdraw use of certain pesticides
AFA	-medium	-medium	- their biggest role is policy dev't and guidelines
REREC	-high	-low	-they are interested in the provision of renewable/green energy
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	-high	-high	- they are interested in the provision of least cost electricity
KPLC	-low	-low	-deal with their customers
WSP/IMETHA	-low	-low	-their decisions mainly affects their customers
MEWASS	-low	-low	''
County Assembly (Meru County Gov't)	-high	-high	-they are keen on equitable distribution of development projects
CASSCOM	-medium	-high	-the committee guides the CECM agriculture
Meru University	-low	-low	-Lean more into research. Their work is mainly collaborative
NEMA	-low	-very high	-they may deny /block some interventions both in water and agric
FAO	-low	-very low	-they lean more on humanitarian support especially after emergencies
NPCK	-low	-low	

CIP	-low	-low	
CGA (cereal growers association)	-low	-low	
NDMA	-medium	-medium	-they may intervene in the same target area. Can also determine areas for intervention based on their assessments especially where relief food/water is concerned
Agro dealers	-low	-very low	-main role is sales of input and may be affected negatively by implementation of EbA
CBOs e.g Caritas	-medium	-low	-They run their own projects
Producer Organizations	-medium	-low	-this is not a commodity based project. If a specific value chain e.g sorghum was being promoted, they would have a say
L. Scale Farms	-medium	-low	-some have already embraced sustainable agro-ecological practices (CA)
Smallholder farmers	-medium	-high	-they determine success/failure of any dev't intervention
CWPs	-low	-low	-their decisions only affect their members
Conservancies	-low	-low	-they are their own (delineated areas)
Civil Society	-low	-high	-they can incite the community against the project
Community	-high	-high	-Have high interest especially at the inception of projects
NGOs	-low	low	-They have their own target niches

Appendix 3: Laikipia County Stakeholder Analysis
Stakeholder/Institutional Analysis for the WEF project

No	Stakeholder	Reason to involve the stakeholder	Why the stakeholder wants to be involved (Benefit)
	County Government of Laikipia/Local authorities		
1	Department of crops and irrigation	-capacity building -provide extension services -Linkage between farmers, markets and research -funding of projects	-achieve their mandate -Improve livelihoods
2	Department of livestock, fisheries and veterinary services	- capacity building -provide extension services	-achieve their mandate

		-Linkage between farmers, markets and research -funding of projects	
3	Department of energy	-Promotion of energy saving devices -tapping green energy -capacity building	- achieve their mandate
4	Department of water, environment, natural resources & climate change	-capacity building -developing and maintaining infrastructure	- achieve their mandate
	Water service providers like NAWASCO	-water resource providers	-achieve their mandate
	National Government departments		
5	Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)	-food security for farmers and pastoralists -water provision for farmers and pastoralists -capacity building -link farmers with research institutions -link research to practice application	-promote resilience to climate change
6	Ministry of Interior	-policy enforcement -community mobilization -registration/mapping of farmers	-ensure law and order -sensitization of the community
7	NIA-National Irrigation Authority	-Construction of water structures -funding of water projects -Establishing irrigation schemes	-achieve their mandate -ensure food security
8	Kenya wildlife service	-mitigate human-wildlife conflicts -conservation of conservancies	- achieve their mandate
9	Kenya forest service	Restoration of catchments -tree nursery registration -planting and growing of trees	- achieve their mandate
10	WASREB	-ensure fairness in water charges (tariffs)	- achieve their mandate -revenue generation
11	WRA-Water Resource Authority	-resource allocation -in charge of water rights	-Ensure enforcement of water resource regulations
12	KDF- Kenya Defense Forces	-water infrastructure development and rehabilitation -construction of roads	-achieve their mandate of corporate responsibility

		-offer rescue services -ecosystem restoration through tree planting and cleaning of rivers	
13	Water Works Agency e.g., Central Rift Water Works Agency	-funding water projects -capacity building -resource mobilization	-ensure water supply
14	NEMA	-environmental and social impact assessment	- achieve their mandate
15	Kenya power	-provide power	-achieve their mandate
16	National Cereals and Produce Board	-grain storage and input disbursement	- achieve their mandate
17	WSTF-Water services trust fund	-funding water projects -capacity building	- achieve their mandate -improve livelihoods
18	KEPHIS	-provide quality inputs to the farmers which will aid in the project	-achieve their mandate -aid in provision of quality inputs in the project
19	Meteorological department		
	Local NGOS		
20	NRT	-conservation -funding	-rangelands restoration -resource provision to communities (water, farm equipment)
21	Permaculture	-conservation -funding	-achieve their mandate -ensure environmental sustainability and ecosystem-based adaptation
22	Rural focus	-offer consultancy services	
23	GROOT- Grass roots women	-community mobilization -gender incorporation into projects -capacity building	-achieve their mandate
	International Organizations		
24	Caritas	-capacity building -funding water and agricultural projects -resource mobilization -improve livelihoods	-achieve their mandate
25	World vision	-community mobilization -capacity building -funding -partnership	- achieve their mandate
26	Red cross	-rescue mission -food relief	- achieve their mandate
27	IMPACT international	-capacity building -construction of water structures	- achieve their mandate -water provision to the communities
28	Habitat for humanity International	-resource mobilization (water & shelter)	-improve healthy and livelihoods

		-funding	-provide clean water to the community
29	SNV	-capacity building -policy support -funding	-ensure livelihood improvement -ensure policy formulation -ensure stakeholder mobilization
30	LIAM-Love in Action Missionary	-provision of irrigation and domestic water	-ensure availability of water
31	FAO	-capacity building -funding	-achieve their mandate
32	UN Women	-capacity building -funding	-achieve their mandate
	CBOs/Private Sector		
33	WRUA-Water Resource Users Authority	-resource management	-ensure management of water usage -protection of riparian areas/reserves
34	BATUK	-water infrastructure development and rehabilitation -construction of roads -offer rescue services -ecosystem restoration through tree planting and cleaning of rivers	-achieve their mandate of corporate responsibility
35	Agro dealers	-provision of farm inputs -capacity building Linkage to farmers	-achieve their mandate
36	MKWEP	-financial assistance to farmers	-achieve their mandate
	Research and Academic Institutions		
37	KALRO	-aid in research	-achieve their mandate
38	KEFRI	- aid in research	-achieve their mandate
39	Dedan Kimathi University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
40	Laikipia University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
41	Karatina University	-carry out research	-achieve their mandate
	Financial Institutions		
42	Equity bank	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
43	KCB	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
44	Co-operative bank	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
45	Agricultural Finance Corporation	-offer financial support -revenue disbursement	-achieve their mandate -revenue generation through interests
	Others		
46	Large scale agricultural firms	-give ideas -partnership	-achieve their mandate
47	Conservancies	-restoration of ecosystems	-ensure rangeland management\ -revenue generation

		-creation of employment -improve livelihoods	
48	Small scale farmers	-ensure food production and security -creation of employment	-ensure food security
49	Pastoralists	-ensure food security -give opinions	-ensure food security
50	Agro pastoralists	-ensure food security -give opinions	-ensure food security
51	Large-scale farmers	-ensure food production and security -creation of employment	-ensure food security
52	Media	-publicity of the project	-gain content
53	Politicians	-provide political goodwill of the project -act as linkage between government and the people	-gain political mileage
54	Opinion leaders	-give opinions -help in creating ownership of the project	-general development of the community
55	Interest groups e.g., educated elites	-give ideas -build consensus -give opinions	-general development of the community

Conducting SA

Stakeholder's importance and Influence

Importance of stakeholder					
Influence of stakeholder		Unknown	Little/ No importance	Some Importance	Significant Importance
	Significant Influence		Permaculture	CGL-NIA Service Boards	FSRP WRUAs WRA WASREB Conservancies Department of crops and irrigation -dept of livestock and fisheries -dept of energy -Elected leaders -Opinion leaders
	Somewhat influential			-NEMA -Interest groups	-Banks eg Equity
	Little/no influence		Ministry of interior GROOT	Habitat SNV LIAM	BATUK KDF

			-Media	-KFS -KWS -KALRO -NCPB -Universities	FAO/UN women WSTF Flower farms NRT
	Unknown	World Vision Red Cross	Faith based organizations		

Process

Stakeholders/Institutional Analysis for the WEF Project

Stakeholder	Interest	Comment on interest	influence	Comment on influence	Affected by	Comments on affected
CGL Dept of crops and irrigation	H	They will be the first winner	H	They are the main actors influencing the project	M	The project will help improve their performance
CGL Dept of livestock, fisheries and vet services	H	They will be the first winners	H	They are the main actors influencing the project	M	The project will improve their performance
CGL Dept of energy	H	They will be the first winners	H	They are the main actors influencing the project	M	The project will improve their performance
CGL Dept of water, environment, natural resources, and climate change	H	They will be the first winners	H	They are the main actors influencing the project	M	The project will improve their performance
FSRP	M	They will somehow benefit	L	Their influence will depend on staff from CGL	M	It will assist them achieve their mandate
Ministry of interior	L	They will not be directly	L	They will not be directly affected in the project	L	It will help them achieve their mandate
NIA	H	They are the main actors	H	They fund and train	H	It will help them achieve their mandate
KWS	M	They will be moderately involved	M	Mitigate human wildlife conflicts	M	Will depend on funding from various actors
KFS	M	They will be moderately involved	M	depend on demand for trees growing	M	Will depend on their involvement in the project
WASREB	L	Their interest will depend on WRA activities	L	They will not have direct involvement in the project	L	Will depend on the project involvement
WRA	M	Management of water resources	M	Allocation of water resource	H	It will depend on how the project will involve them

KDF	L	They only respond when called upon	L	They have very low influence	L	They will be affected minimally
Water service boards	H	They initiate and fund projects	H	Funding and training	H	Achieve their mandate
NEMA	M	Ensure environmental conservation	M	Depend on the other actors	M	They will be involved in the project and policy endorsement
UN Women	L	It is only a women-based body	L	Women empowerment	L	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
WRUA	M	Will be the beneficiaries of the project They are the main actors and mobilizers	M	Community mobilization	M	Will depend on how the project will involve them
BATUK	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Initiating projects	M	Will depend on how the project involve them
Agro-dealers	M	Will depend on input requirements and the harvest	L	They have no direct influence on the project	L	Will depend on project involvement
MKWEP	L	They only offer consultancy services	L	Depend on required data	L	Will depend on project involvement
KALRO	M	Aid in research Breed improvement	M	Depend on demand	M	Will depend on how they will be involved
KEFRI	M	Aid in research	M	Depend on demand	M	Will depend on how they will be involved
Dedan Kimathi Uni	M	Aid in research	M	Depend on demand	M	Will depend on their involvement in the project
Laikipia Uni	M	Aid in research	m	Depend on demand	M	Will depend on their involvement in the project
Banks (Equity, KCB, Coop)	L	Only come along when disbursement of funds is required	L	Depend on demand	L	Will depend on how they will be involved
Large-scale agricultural firms	L	Only give opinions	L	Depend on demand	L	Will depend on how they will be involved
Small scale farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, large-scale farmers	H	They are the beneficiaries of the project	H	They must be involved	H	Will depend on level of cooperation required

Conservancies	M	Involved in rangeland management	M	Rangeland restoration	M	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
Media	M	Depend on involvement	M	Depend on level of involvement	M	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
Politicians, opinion leaders, interest groups	M	Depend on involvement They are the opinion leaders	M	Depend on the level of involvement	M	Will depend on their level of involvement in the project
Kenya power	L	They only have commercial interests	L	People are shifting into solar/green energy	L	Will depend on their level of involvement in the project
NCPB	M	Will depend on input demand and harvest	L	They have no direct influence in the project	L	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
WSTF	H	They train and fund	H	Depend on the magnitude of the project	H	Achieve their mandate
KEPHIS	M	Will depend on demand for hybrid inputs like seeds	M	Will depend on other actors	L	Will depend on their involvement in the project
Meteorological department	L	They only give information	L	They don't anticipate any feedback from the project	L	Will depend on their involvement in the project
NRT	M	Only involved in rangeland management	M	Rangeland restoration and water provision	M	Will depend on their involvement in the project
Permaculture	L	They only deal with opuntia control	L	It is localised in one location	L	Will depend on how they will be involved
Rural focus	L	They only offer consultancy services	L	Depend on required data	L	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
GROOT	L	It is a gender-based organization	L	Women empowerment	L	Will depend on their involvement in the project
Caritas	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Mobilize, fund, and implement projects	M	Will depend on how they will be involved in the project
World vision	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Funding projects	M	Will depend on how the project involve them
Red cross	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Funding projects	M	Will depend on how the project will involve them

Impact international	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Funding projects	M	Will depend on how the project will involve them
SNV	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Facilitate projects	M	Will depend on how the project will involve them
LIAM	L	Improve livelihoods	L	Facilitate projects	L	Will depend on how the project will involve them
FAO	M	Improve livelihoods	M	Facilitate projects	M	Will depend on how the project will involve them

Process

Identifying Affected and Affecting

	Affecting	Affecting and affected	Affected
Least	-NEMA	-KWS -KFS -Kenya power -NCPB -Dekut -Laikipia University -Karatina	-Liam -NRT -Permaculture -World Vision -Red Cross -GROOT -Dedut -KEFRI -Equity -KCB -Coop Bank -AFC
Moderate	-ministry of Interior -KDF -BATUK -media	-FSRP -NIA -WASREB -Agro-dealers -KALRO	-WSTF -Habitat for Humanity International -SNV -FAO -UN Women -Caritas -Rural Focus -Impact -MKWEP -KEPHIS -Large scale agricultural farms -conservancies -Large scale farmers

Process

Identifying Winners and Losers

	Winners			losers
<i>Stakeholder Category</i>				
<i>Local NGOs</i>		NRT		
		Rural Focus		

		GROOT		
		Permaculture		
International		Caritas		
		World vision		
		Red Cross		
		Impact		
		Habitat for Humanity		
		SNV		
		FAO		
		LIAM		
		UN Women		
National Government	WRA	FSRP	NEMA	
	Service boards	Ministry of Interior	KWS	
	Meteorological department	WASREB	Kenya Power	
	NIA		KFS	
			KEPHIS	
			NCPB	
			WSTF	
County Government of Laikipia	Department of water			
	Department of energy			
	Department of irrigation			
	Department of livestock			
Others	Politicians	Agro-pastoralists	Media	

Appendix 4: Isiolo County Stakeholder Analysis STAKEHOLDERS

1. County Government of Isiolo
2. National Government (Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) NEMA, WRA, KFS, KWS Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project KOSAP, Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP) , Drought Resilience Revenue Support Program
3. Line departments (Water, Agriculture and Energy)
4. Civil Societies and NGOs
 - MIDP – Policy, WASH, Rangeland and Food Security
 - LISTEN Project (SNV, AGRA, FCDC) – Policy, Energy, Water Resources Users Association, Food Security
 - Action Aid - WASH, Food Security, Agro-ecology
 - LMS (Livestock Market Systems) - WASH, Policy, Energy, Borehole, Water

- World Food Program (WFP) - WASH, Policy, Energy, Borehole, Water
- Nawiri (CRS) - WASH, Policy, Energy, Borehole, Water, Food Security
- CRS Kenya Rapid Plus - WASH, Policy, Energy, Borehole, Water, Food Security
- World Vision - WASH, Food Security, Livelihood, Nutrition, Women Empowerment
- AFC (Action Against Hunger) - Livelihood, Nutrition
- CARITAS - Water, Food Security
- LVIA – Energy, Food Security
- STAWI USAID Program – Water, Livelihood
- ADS (Anglican Development Program) - Food Security, Water
- DRIC EU - Policy, Water, Livelihood
- NRT - Energy, Water, Rangeland
- FAO - Rangeland, Food Security, Policy
- AMREF - One Health Policy

5. Community Structures

- CBOs
- WPC (Ward Planning Committee)
- Farmer Groups (Smallholder Farmer Groups)

6. Business Community

- Chamber of Commerce
- SMEs
- Medium
- Commercial Banks
- MSMEs
- Small Business Development Centre

7. Academia and Research Institutions

- CETRAD
- KALRO
- ILRI
- Public Universities
- Wyss Academy for Nature (WA)
- KEFRI

8. Political

- Executive
- County Assembly
- MP
- Woman Representative

9. Private Sector

- IWASCO
- Davis and Shirtliff
- Pay as you go

STAKEHOLDERS	CATEGORIES	REASON TO INVOLVE THE STAKEHOLDER	WHY THE STAKEHOLDER MAY WANT TO BE INVOLVED
County Government of Isiolo (CGI) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies	- Policy - Project Implementation and Evaluation	- Policy makers and implementers in WEF - Capacity Building - Resource Allocation	- Main drivers of the project - Informed decision making
CSO & NGOs	Non-government Actors	- Complement the effort of the County government and the MDAs - Resource Mobilization - Capacity Building	- Benefits the complementary roles - Have different technical capacities

Community Structures	Communities	- Sustainability and ownership of the project - Prioritize their needs - Reduce their vulnerabilities - Increase community capacity for WEF project	- Increase resilience - Mitigating climate change impact - Increase income - Food security
Business Community	Business Community	- Ownership Sustainability - Support project	- Increase in household income
KALRO KEFRI ILRI	Research Institution	- Promotion of technology innovation and management practices - Capacity building - Technology transfer - Policy	- Bridging gaps - Research work - Innovation - Implementation - Support Funding - Collaboration, Partnerships and Synergy
JKUAT	Public Institution (Academia)	- Promotion of technology (solar energy) -	- Documentation of good practices - Collaboration
Davis & Shirtliff	Private Sector	- Providing services at a fee	- Expansion of business - Shared experiences
Executive and Elective Posts (Governor, MCA, Women Representative, MP)	Political	- Influence and interest on the project - Approval of the project	- Political mileage and scorecard

Appendix 5: Nyeri County Stakeholders Analysis Stakeholders

1. Water Sector

- National Government
- County Government
- Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA)
- Water Services Board (Tana Water)
- Water Service Providers (Narowasco)
- Water Resources Authority (WRA)
- Kenya Forest Services (KFS)
- Kenya Wildlife Services
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs) e.g Community Projects
- Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs)
- Pastoralists
- Child Fund
- World Vision
- National Development Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Irrigation Authority (NIA)
- Institutions- Private & Public
- National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
- Large Scale and Small Scale Farmers
- Water Service Regulatory Board (WSRB)
- Environmental Conservationists
- Politicians

2. Energy Sector

- National Government
- County Government
- Kenya Power Limited Company
- KENGEN
- GDC- Geothermal Development Company
- KETRACO
- EPPRA
- REREC- Rural Electrification & Renewable Energy Co-operation
- Kenya Forest Services
- Kenya Forest Research Institute
- GTZ- German Institute
- Kenya Institute Research Development
- Private and Public Institution
- Kenya Tea Development Authority
- NGOs- e.g. SNV
- CBOs
- Biogas Association of Kenya
- Politicians

3. Agriculture Sector

- National Government
- County Government
- National Drought Management Authority
- Politicians
- KALRO
- Fresh Crop Limited
- Kisima Farm
- OCP Africa- Fertilizer manufacturers
- Seed Companies
- Hand in Hand
- Real IPM
- One Acre Fund
- Rivertex Eldoret
- Child Fund
- World Vision
- National Irrigation Authority
- Kenya Institute of Development Authority
- Large and Small Scale Farmers
- Horticulture Development Authority
- Trade and Cooperatives
- Financial Institutions
- Agro vets
- National Council Potatoes of Kenya
- Private Exporters
- Private Processors
- Social Services Department
- Agriculture Food & Authority
- CBOs and Cooperative societies
- Kenya Farmers Association
- National Cereals Produce Board
- KEPHIS
- KEBS
- Kenya Dairy Board
- Kenya Veterinary Services Board
- Agriculture Society of Kenya
- Pest Control Produce Board
- Agriculture Finance Cooperation
- Kenya Farmers Association

Stakeholder	Category	Reasons to Involve the Stakeholder	Why the Stakeholder may want to be involved (Benefits)
National Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of lands, Public works , housing and urban development Ministry of Agriculture and livestock management Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Ministry of Energy and Petroleum 	Government Policy Markers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact Policy and Laws Enforcement of Laws & Regulation Coordination of functions Decision Making Sustainability Provision of security Avoid duplication of projects Equal distribution of project in community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conservation Climate crisis management Provide funds for research, technologies & innovations Revenue Collection Provide community with resources
CBOs, Cooperatives, Farmers Associations	Local Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management and implementation Affected directly by the project Resource Utilizers Interest in Making decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of Resources utilization Improve on operations efficiency
Research Institutions e.g. CETRAD, KALRO Etc.	Research Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlighten on scientific changes Sharing Technical Expertise Potential contribution of resources Scientific data Sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking with potential stakeholders Improving efficiency and profitability of operations Guidance on project implementation
Financial Institutions	Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Risk Management Provide Resources Capacity Building Financial Management Provision of Resources Risk Taking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Project Resources Productivity Improve efficiency of operation Advise on funds management

NGOs	Non Governmental Institutions and organizations	Provision of project resources Provision of expertise Community awareness Implement projects	Interested in project partnership Community Advocacy Decision Making Influence Governance
Environmental Conservationists (Solio Ranch, Laikipia Wildlife Forum)	Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Natural Resources Use Reduction of carbon emission Climate Change Protection of ecosystems Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smooth running of the project Promote healthy population Avoid court cases Reduction of poverty & food insecurity Promote renewable energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEBS, KEPHIS, KPLC, WSPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WEF Service Providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure quality and standards Enforce Quality Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of operation efficiency Customer satisfaction Value for the money Ensure services not interrupted during project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Parastatal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard, restore and enhance the quality of the environment through supervision and co-ordination of all matters relating to environmental activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collaborate with other stakeholders in order to achieve its mandate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Parastatal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard the right to clean water by ensuring that there is proper regulation of the management and use of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collaborate with other stakeholders in order to achieve its mandate

Politicians, Church and other Spiritual leaders	Politicians & Faith Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion leaders in the community Community mobilisers Decision makers Local Influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness Project adaptation influence Project Ownership
Jua Kali Distributors Matatu owners	Business Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Awareness Market Value addition Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking Project participation Operation efficiency improvement
County Government	Devolved Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its an agent of the state Enact Policy and Laws Enforcement of Laws & Regulation Coordination of functions Decision Making Sustainability Provision of security Avoid duplication of projects Equal distribution of project in community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conservation Climate crisis management Provide funds for research, technologies & innovations Revenue Collection Provide community with resources

Stakeholders/ Institutional Analysis for the WEF Project

Stakeholder	Spatial Scale	Roles
Ministry of Lands, Public works, housing and urban development	National	Ascertainment of land rights and interests, land consolidation and adjudication, management of group ranches as well as arbitration of land disputes
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock management	National	Supporting agricultural research and promoting technology delivery, Regulating and quality control of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	National	To facilitate good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of

		the environment and natural resources for equitable and sustainable development.
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	National	Policy making, Promoting and supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water availability and accessibility
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	National	Policy making on Energy and regulation of electricity and gas reticulation
CBOs, Cooperatives, Farmers Associations	Local	Project Management and implementation, Resource Utilization, Ensure sustainability of the project
Research Institutions e.g. CETRAD, KALRO Etc.	National	Enlighten on scientific changes, Sharing Technical Expertise, Potential contribution of resources, Scientific data Sharing
Financial Institutions	National	Project Risk Management, Provide Resources, Capacity Building on Financial Management and Risk Taking
NGOs	International	Provision of project resources, Provision of expertise, Community awareness, Implement projects
Environmental Conservationists	Local/ National	Promote sustainable Natural Resources Use, advocacy on reduction of carbon emission, Climate Change and Protection of ecosystems
WEF Service Providers	National	Ensure quality and standards, Enforce Quality Standards
Politicians & Faith Based Organizations	Local	Public awareness, Project adaptation influence
Business Community	Local	Project Awareness, Market linkages, Value addition and Transport services
County Government	Local	Develop and implement policy, Funding of projects, Capacity building, Creating and enabling an environment for partners, Collaboration, Planning, monitoring and evaluation, learning and Documentation
National Environmental Management Authority	National, Regional, Sub-Regional	To safeguard, restore and enhance the quality of the environment through supervision and co-ordination of all matters relating to environmental activities in Kenya
Water Resources Authority	National, Regional, Sub-Regional	To safeguard the right to clean water by ensuring that there is proper regulation of the management and use of water resources
Water Resource Users Association	Local	To resolve conflicts arising from water use. Development of a Sub Catchment Management Plan (SCMP). Monitoring water resource availability, quality and use.

Stakeholder	Interest	Comments on Interest	Influence	Comments on Influence	Affected By	Comments on affected
Ministry of Lands, Public works, housing and urban development	H	To adjudicate land and resolve land related conflicts	H	Have the power to enforce	H	If the project is a success they will have achieved their mandate
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock management	H	Supporting agricultural research and promoting technology delivery for more produce	H	Have the power on decision making and to impact on implementation of the project	H	If the project is a success they will have achieved their mandate
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	H	Provide governance in the protection, restoration & conservation of the environment and natural resources	H	Have the power on decision making and to impact on implementation of the project	H	If the project is a success they will have achieved their mandate
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	H	Promoting and supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water availability and accessibility	H	Have the power on decision making and to impact on implementation of the project	H	If the project is a success they will have achieved their mandate
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	H	Policy making on Energy and regulation of electricity and gas reticulation	H	Have the power on decision making and to impact on implementation of the project	H	If the project is a success they will have achieved their mandate
CBOs, Cooperatives, Farmers Associations	H	Opportunity to adopt projects that help them grow	M	They don't have the resources to influence the project	H	They will be capacity build
Research Institutions e.g. CETRAD, KALRO Etc.	H	An opportunity to implement research work and share expertise	H	They have the know how on successful project implementation	H	They will have the opportunity to implement their research works

Financial Institutions	H	They want to make interests	L	They are more focused on the outcome of profits and not the process	H	They will make profits
NGOs	H	To implement their project and seeing it successful	H	They have the resources for project implementation	H	They will achieve their project goals
Environmental Conservationists	H	Promote sustainable Natural Resources Use and ecosystem protection	H	Most own large parcels of land therefore they can influence the decisions in the community	H	In successful conservation they will have more resources
WEF Service Providers	H	Ensure and enforce quality	L	No major influence	H	
NEMA	H	To safeguard, restore and enhance the quality of the environment	H	They control implementation of projects and issue permits	H	They will have achieved protection and restoration of the environment
WRA	H	To safeguard the right to safe and clean water	H	They make policies, control water abstraction and issue permits	H	They will achieve their mandate
WRUA	H	To see increase in water quantity and quality to cater for their needs	L	They control the usage of water resource at community level	H	The water resource will be used sustainably therefore they have a chance to make profits
Politicians & Faith Based Organizations	M	Politicians want to use success of the project as a campaign tool FBOs want to scrutinize the project and make sure it is not interfering with their beliefs	H	They are mostly the gate way to the community and they can influence the community to either accept or refuse the implementation of a project	H	If the project is successful the politicians will attach themselves to the success for political gains
Business Community	H	They will want to make profits	L	Low influence since they are not really concerned on the process of project implementation	H	They will make profits and therefore improve their living standards
County Government	H	The project will help in achieving most of the county goals to the people	H	Policy makers Political goodwill	H	They will have delivered most of its mandates and help the community in living in a Water, Energy and

		To build networks and collaborations in service delivery				food secure environment
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Relationships Between Stakeholders

Alliances	Conflict	Neutral
<p>Energy KPLC, GDC, REREC, KENGEN, KETRACO, Contracted Business Community</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production & Distribution • Marketing • Maintenance • Regulation and Law enforcement 	<p>Biogas Association, Private Energy Generators (Independent Power Producers) KTDA Community</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted Policies not favourable to these groups • Conflicts on Tariffs and way leaves and area of distribution • Delays in connection, Black out • Limitation in power generation & supply 	<p>GIZ, KIRD</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support industries with innovations & Technologies
<p>Water WASREB, WRA, KFS, KWS, NEMA, Water Service Board, ENNDA, Kenya Met, NIA, WRUA, Research Institutions, NWHSA, Environmental Conservationists, County Govt, National Govt.</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common goal for sustainable natural resource management • Enact laws & Policies for resource Utilization 	<p>Large Scale farmers Community projects WSP CBOs Pastoralists Politicians</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Use conflicts • Pollution of resources • Break Rules & Regulations 	<p>World Vision Child fund NDMA Public Institutions</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitration & Negotiation • Conflict Resolution • Capacity Build good governance and resource use • Support users/ Assets

<p>Agriculture NDMA, County & National Govt, KALRO, HAD, AFA, KEPHIS, NCPB, AFC, KFA, NIA, Seed Companies, ATC, AMS, Private Institutions, OCP Africa, Agrovets, Private Exporters & Processors, Agriculture & Food Authority, National Potatoes of Kenya, Kenya Dairy Board, Pest Control Board, Kenya Veterinary Services Board</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcers • Policy markers • Oversight • Provide Finances • Capacity Building • Provide assets/ Farm inputs • Promotion of Argo-Forestry • Industrialisation & Labour provision 	<p>Farmers Pastoralists CBOs Cooperative societies Small/ Large scall Farmers Business Communities Politicians/ Elected Leaders</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Breakers • Loss of assets through loan defaulting • Land, water and air pollution through poor handling of agrochemicals • Failure to provide right information in relation to farm production 	<p>NGOs, Child Fund, World Vision, One acre Fund, Real IPM, Hand in Hand, Social Service Department, KEBS, Faith Based Organizations</p> <p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Conflict Resolution • Social protection • Poverty alleviation • Good Governance • Human right advocacy • Enforce Standards & Quality
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