

STAKEHOLDER AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR WATER- ENERGY- FOOD NEXUS PROJECT REPORT



Water- Energy- Food Nexus Project Stakeholder & Institutional Analysis Workshop for Laikipia, Nyeri, Meru, and Isiolo counties held on 26th and 27th of September 2023 at CETRAD, Nanyuki.

Photo Courtesy of CETRAD,

Water- Energy- Food Nexus Project Partners



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Introduction to the Water- Energy- Food Project

The project goal is that “people, animals and ecosystems in the Ewaso Ng’iro North Catchment Area are supported to have adequate water and energy, improved food security, and to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change, while developing within a low carbon green economy.”

This has been achieved through the active participation of a broad range of actors in policy and decision-making entities in the public and the private sector, different communities, and the civil society at local, sub-national and national levels in co-developing action-oriented and science-based knowledge.

The relevant authorities and non-state actors are familiar with the Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) and nexus approaches and include these in development processes at the County and national levels.

Expected Project Output

- i. Different nexus (WEF) development scenarios for Ewaso Ng’iro North Catchment Area (ENNCA) are modelled, evaluated, and compared using the nexus toolkit.
- ii. Innovative Ecosystem based nexus solutions are identified, validated, documented, and promoted among key stakeholders in the ENNCA region.
- iii. Increased awareness of cross-sectoral interactions when implementing, upscaling, out scaling and transferring ecosystem-based nexus solutions at the sub-national and national level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a summary of stakeholder mapping and analysis for Water- Energy- Food Nexus Project workshop for Laikipia, Isiolo, Nyeri, and Meru counties held on 26th and 27th of September 2023 at CETRAD, Nanyuki and for Samburu County held on March 20-21, 2024 in Maralal.

The workshop had participants from the 5 counties drawn from the departments of Water, Energy, and Agriculture.

The aim of the workshop was to identify all the possible stakeholders and actors (both at National and local level) in the water, energy, and food sectors in the 5 counties which are part of the Ewaso Ng'iro North Catchment Area (ENNCA), with the goal of enhancing sustainable livelihoods of both people, animals, and the ecosystems within this area.

At the end of the two-day workshop, a total of 60 stakeholders were identified and categorized into 9 categories as follows:

- i. County government departments and ministries
- ii. National government departments and ministries
- iii. International non-governmental organizations
- iv. Local non-governmental organizations
- v. Community based organizations/ Private Sector organizations
- vi. Research and academic institutions.
- vii. Financial institutions
- viii. Faith- based organizations
- ix. Others

Generally, this categorization of stakeholders depended on the role of each stakeholder in the WEF project, their level of importance, their level of influence and interest in the project as well as their levels of cooperation or ability to form alliances with each other or be conflicting with each other in the project. Stakeholders were viewed as funders of projects, key policy makers, key community decision makers/ opinion leaders, implementors of projects, development partners, interest groups, researchers among others.

Results of the stakeholder analysis revealed that almost half of the stakeholders who are most influential in terms of monetary value in the WEF Project are either county government departments and ministries, or national government departments and ministries, or international non-governmental organizations. And these are either funders of projects, key policy makers, implementors of projects or development partners in community projects. On the other hand, the analysis revealed that stakeholders are actors who did not fall under the category of influencing projects directly or in form of monetary value are the beneficiaries of the projects. These stakeholders include community decision makers, interest groups, local communities among others. In fact, these are the “stake owners” and they are the community gate keepers and act as the entry to the communities and owners of the resources therein.

PROCESS AND APPROACH

For WEF project stakeholder analysis, the workshop adopted the following approach,

1. *Identify stakeholders and their stakes.*

- List all the people, groups, or organizations that are affected by, interested in, or can 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.

STAKEHOLDER	CATEGORY (E.G. GOVERNMENT DEPT., GENERAL PUBLIC, NGO, POTENTIAL PARTNER)	REASONS TO INVOLVE THE STAKEHOLDER(S)	WHY THE STAKEHOLDER MAY WANT TO BE INVOLVED (BENEFITS)
Local authority	<i>Government policy maker</i>	Strengthen science-policy interface and ensure relevance of research outputs.	Opportunity to develop better policies based upon rigorous scientific knowledge. Better transparency of decisions made.
Local business	<i>Private sector businesses</i>	Sharing technical expertise and potential contribution of resources to project.	Possibility of networking with potential new customers through the engagement process. Publicity and Corporate Social Responsibility opportunities. Improving efficiency and profitability of operations.
Environmental charity	NGO	Better access to available data, potential contribution of resources and expertise to project.	Interest in using the new data produced. Increased local publicity through engagement. Opportunities for partnering in future projects.

(example of a table showing stakeholder identification and the stakes they have in the WEF project)

2. Differentiate between and categorize stakeholders.

For each stakeholder identified in Step 1,

- Identify their spatial scale they operate at (local, municipal, departmental, national, international)
- Assess their level of interest in the project (high-medium-low)
- Assess their level of influence over the project (high-medium-low)
- Assess the degree they can be affected by the project (high-medium-low)

3. Identify Stakeholder's importance and Influence.

Stakeholder importance and influence levels matrix would be classified as follows.

		Importance of Stakeholder			
		Unknown	Little / No importance	Some importance	Significant importance
Influence of Stakeholder	Significant influence	High influence who can affect the projects outcome but whose interests are not necessarily aligned to the goals of the project (keep satisfied) C		Have high degree of influence over the project and attach high importance to its success (should be managed closely) A	
	Somewhat influential				
	Little / No influence	Have low influence and are of less importance; are accorded low priority (Monitor with minimum effort) D		High importance for project success but with low or no influence (Keep informed) B	
	Unknown				

a) High influence and high interest.

These are likely to be your project approvers and sponsors. Externally, these may also be key partners or customers. Make sure you check with these stakeholders regularly and ensure your expectations are aligned. During the project, be sure to actively collaborate with these project stakeholders—you can think of them as the key players in your stakeholder team.

b) Low influence and high interest.

You likely don't need approval from this group of stakeholders, especially on early project details. It's more important to loop these stakeholders in during Step 4. During the project, keep these project stakeholders informed.

c) High influence and low interest

These people can block or support your project, but they probably aren't interested in doing so. Make sure these stakeholders are aware of your project's basics. Keep in mind that, even if they have low interest, their work might be impacted by your work, and you don't want that fact to come as a surprise. During the project, keep these project stakeholders informed at a high level to ensure they're satisfied with the project's progress.

d) Low influence and low interest.

These are secondary stakeholders. Depending on the size and complexity of your work, you might want to loop them in semi-regularly on project status reports, or not loop them in at all until the end. However, during the project, make sure you're checking in with these stakeholders in case they do want to become more involved.

4. Identifying Risks and Assumptions in Stakeholder Analysis.

Against the backdrop of the strengths, levels of influence whether high or low, levels of importance of specific stakeholders whether significant, some or little, validity of the assumptions made about projects various stakeholders, and the risks facing the project greatly influence its success.

It is therefore worthwhile to consider the risks and assumptions of each stakeholder and the relationship each of them has with the other. Some of these risks will derive from conflicting interests. Therefore, it is important to check whether stakeholders have any commonalities and differences i.e., can stakeholder A form an Alliance with stakeholder B, or they could possibly have a conflict.

5. Identifying Affected and Affecting

At the end of the stakeholder mapping exercise, it is important to identify stakeholders who both directly and indirectly affect the project and those that are affected both directly and indirectly by the project.

6. Identifying Winners and Losers

At the end of the stakeholder and institutional analysis, one should be able to point out who are the winners and losers from the scope of the project. This helps to define where to put more emphasis or which stakeholder you should give more emphasis to. For instance, the winner of the project means that they are the “*who is who*” in your project and therefore will require most of the attention because success of the project depends on them.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Stakeholder Classification 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.

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	-achieve their mandate

		-policy formulation -capacity building	-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 -community mobilization - registration/mapping of farmers	-ensure law and order i.e., provide security. -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 -Proper decision making Research	-achieve their mandate
Local NGOS			
22.	NRT	-conservation -funding	-rangelands restoration -resource provision to communities (water, farm equipment)
23.	Permaculture	-conservation	-achieve their mandate

		-funding	-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	-achieve their mandate

		-funding	
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	-general development of the community

		-help in creating ownership of the project	
59.	Interest groups e.g., educated elites	-give ideas -build consensus -give opinions	-general development of the community -they oversee community projects

Stakeholder Interest and Influence Levels in the project

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 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

Stakeholder Importance and Influence Matrix in the Project

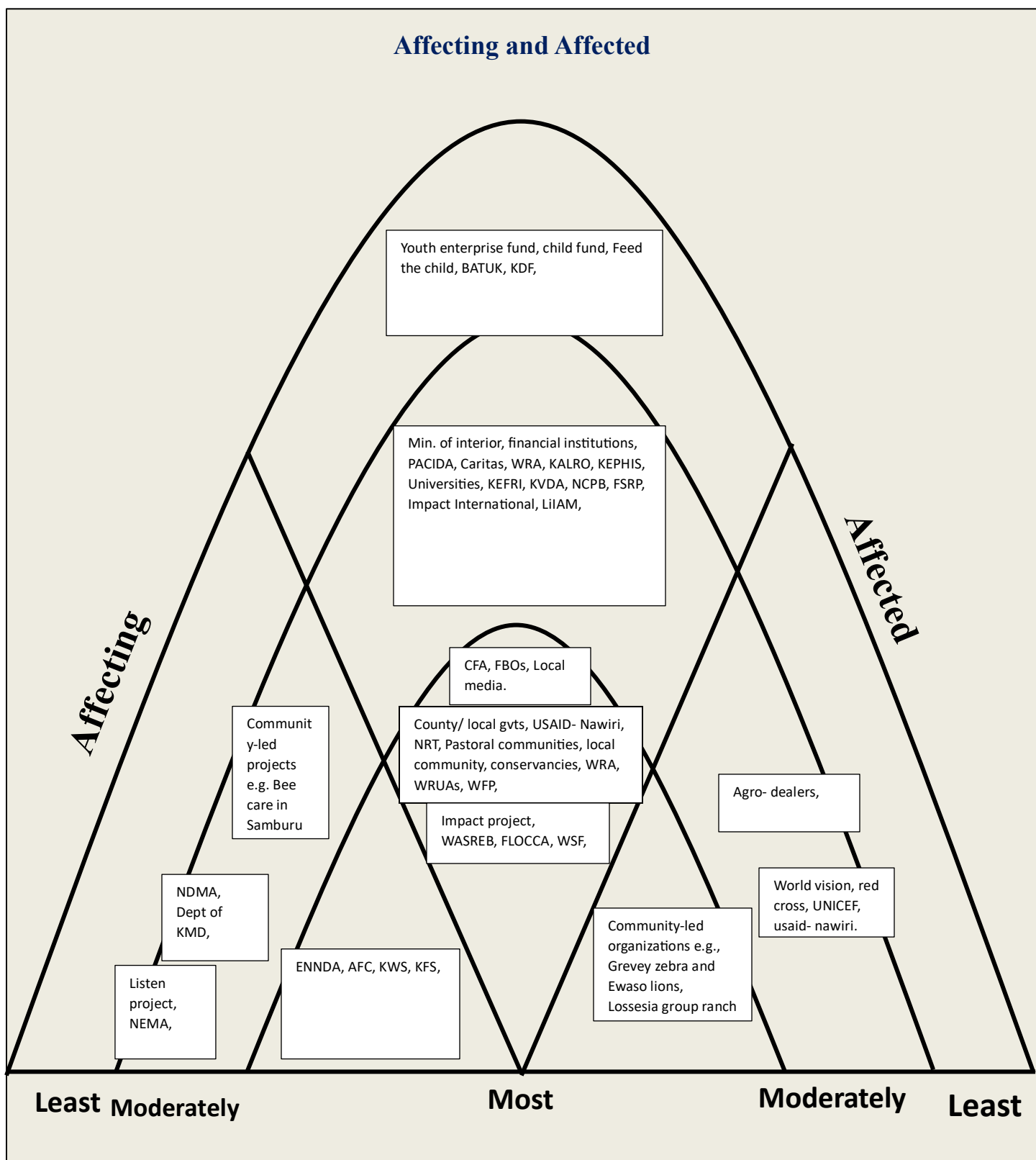
The matrix below shows the analysis results of the importance of each stakeholder identified in the first step in correlation to their individual influence in the project. These can be classified into four quadrants as shown in the figure below.

Identifying Affecting and Affected

Having identified the strength of each stakeholder in the project, levels of interest and importance in the project as well as classified them into coherent categories, then the next step was to look at those stakeholders who are either affecting the project, affected by the project as well as both affecting and affected by the project.

The figure below shows this classification.

FAO	The hive project	Syngenta	NCPB, WRA, KVDA, County/ Local governments.
AGRA	Drive project	KEFRI	Local community, conservancy, SNR, AMS
Wildlife research institute		KEPHIS	Min of interior, WFP, UNICEF, FSRP
KALRO			WASREB, USAID-Nawiri. NRT, Dept of KMD,
NDMA			WRUAs, Water resource providers e.g. Sawasco and Nawasco
NEMA			
CBOS			
FBOs			
A.F.C			
BATUK	Financial institutions		Local media elites
KDF	Child fund		Interest groups e.g. educated Politicians
World vision			Caritas
ENNDA	Red-cross		PACIDA
			KWS
			KFS
			FBOs
			WSF
			FCA



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>
County/Local governments	Samburu county government			
	Laikipia county government			
	Nyeri county government			
	Meru county government			
	Isiolo county government			
	Water resource service providers like Sawasco & Nawasco			
	USAID-NAWIRI	World Vision		
	Impact project	Red cross		
	WFP	SNV		
	FAO	Child fund		
	UNICEF			
International NGO	USAID- Stawi	PACIDA		
		Caritas		
		FCDC		
		FLOCCA		
Local NGO	LMS Project	NRT		
		Permaculture		
		Rural Focus		
		GROOT		
National government	KFS	Min. of Interior	ENNDA	

<i>CBOS</i>	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
		FSRP	KEFRI
	Pastoral communities		
	Local communities		
	Conservancies		
	WRUAs		
<i>FBOS</i>	Environmental justice		
	Local media		
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	Community projects like Bee care project in Samburu County		
		Churches (e.g. PCEA, AIC, Catholic)	
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	KCB		
	Equity		
	Co-op bank		

<i>Others</i>	Tower Sacco	
	Agro- dealers	VSF
	Large scale agricultural farms	
	Small scale farmers	
	Agro - pastoralists	
	Interest groups like educated elites	

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

CONCLUSION

Stakeholder mapping and analysis are vital exercises in understanding the stakeholders not only in the WEF Project but also in any other given project. It ensures that those stakeholders who are essential in achieving impact and the set goals of a project are not overlooked.

Stakeholder analysis for the WEF project provides insight into the key participants. For example, it identifies community entry-level stakeholders—those whose involvement is crucial for project acceptance. While these stakeholders may not possess significant influence, such as in funding, their acceptance is pivotal for project success. They often include resource owners such as WRUAs, community-led organizations like conservancies, and interest groups such as educated elites or pastoralists, depending on the project.

It's worth noting that the stakeholders list and the information gathered is an ongoing process that requires enrichment at every stage of development, addressing emerging issues throughout the project. Consequently, it's essential to identify specific areas where stakeholders are perceived to influence the outcome of the WEF project.

It is important to recognize that regardless of a stakeholder's level of importance, influence, or interest in the project, the success of the project depends on each of them. Even if a stakeholder has the lowest level of interest, influence, and importance, their contribution may be crucial for the project's success. Therefore, in any given project, each stakeholder should be treated with the same level of respect and consideration.

Acronyms

CETRAD	Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development
MIDP	Merti Integrated Development Program
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
WEF	Water Energy Food
CFA	Community Forest Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
KARLO	Kenya Agricultural Research and Livestock Organization
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
UoN	University of Nairobi
GROOT	Grassroots Women
FLOCCA	Financing Locally- Led Climate Action
ENNCA	Ewaso Ng'iro North Catchment Area
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service

SAWASCO	Samburu Water and Sanitation Company
NAWASCO	Nanyuki Water and Sanitation Company
FBO	Faith Based Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
PACIDA	Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance
WFP	World Food Program
PCEA	Presbyterian Church of East Africa
AIC	African Inland Church
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Program
LMS	Learning Management System
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
LIAM	Love in Action Movement
NWDA	National Water Development Agency
BATUK	British Army Training Unit in Kenya
KDF	Kenya Defense Forces
WSTF	Water Sector Trust Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
MKWEP	Mount Kenya Ewaso Water Partnership
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
PPP	Private Public Partnerships