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EGYPT	Heliopolis University (HU)
ETHIOPIA	Water and Land Resources Institute (WLRI)
FINLAND	Finish Environment Institute (SIKE)
ITALY	Centro Internazionale di Alti Studi Agronomici Mediterranei di Bari (CIHEAM-Bari)
ITALY	Italian Research Council (CNR)
KENYA	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
SUDAN	Water Research Centre (WRC)
THE NETHERLANDS	International Soil Reference Center (ISRIC)
UGANDA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)

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Abstract (for dissemination)	<p>Following the implementation of the Regional Multi-Actors Meeting in March 2023, the local awareness meetings in Egypt, Kenya Sudan, and Ethiopia were implemented between June and July 2023. These local awareness events sought to: (i) Communicate to local communities WATDEV project goals and activities; (ii) increase farmers and local communities' awareness of the impacts of adopting in a non-sustainable way certain practices; (ii) raise awareness among farmers and community members on the selected BMPs and their potential impacts; (iii) share with farmers' ways of how to improve sustainability/efficiency/productivity of selected BMP; and (iv) collect feedback, perceptions, and information needed to define BMPs goals, means, and expected impacts and prioritize, for different sustainability dimensions, the BMPs objectives. The stakeholder analysis was undertaken prior to conducting the local awareness meetings in each of the target countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya) to come up with a list of individual stakeholders that could be targeted to participate in the awareness events. The stakeholder analysis also aimed to assess stakeholder interests as well as motivation to bring about change and potential level of involvement in implementation of the project activities. Findings from the stakeholder analysis shows that 83.7% of the participants targeted were male, while 16.3% were female. The findings also indicate that the largest group/category targeted comprised of farmers (48.3%) followed by research and extension (23.6%), policy (9.6%), students (5.1%) and financial institutions (2.2%). Key recommendations emerging from the analysis include: targeting of more women, policy makers and financial institutions to participate in the implementation of the project activities; and identify champions among stakeholders with high interest in the project to promote dissemination of the best management practices for wider scaling.</p>
Keywords	Stakeholder Analysis, Stakeholders, Motivation

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa, Uganda
AU-EU	Africa-Europe
CIHEAM	Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Italy
CNR-	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy
DG DEVCO	The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
EIARI	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ethiopia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
HCENR	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Sudan
HRC	Hydraulics Research Center- Ministry of Water and Irrigation- Gezira, Sudan.
HU	Heliopolis University, Egypt
ISRIC	International Soil Reference Center, The Netherland
IWUA	Irrigation Water Users Association
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization, Kenya
KU	Khartoum University, Sudan
NIA	National irrigation Authority, Kenya
NRC	National Research Council, Sudan
R&I	Research and Innovation
SACCO	Savings Credit and Cooperative Organizations
SMA	Sudan Meteorological Authority, Sudan
STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
SYKE	Finnish Environment Institute, Finland
TARDA	TANA River Development Authority, Kenya
WATDEV	Climate Smart WATER Management and Sustainable DEVELOPMENT for Food and Agriculture in North and East Africa
WB	World Bank
WLRC	Water and Land Resources Center, Ethiopia
WMII	Water Management and Irrigation Institute, Sudan
WRC	Water Research Centre, Sudan

Executive Summary

The Climate Smart WATER Management and Sustainable DEvelopment for Food and Agriculture in East Africa (WATDEV) aims to enhance sustainability of agricultural water management and resilience of agro-ecosystems to climate change in Easter Africa and Egypt. AICS (Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione e lo Sviluppo) is the executive agency, CIHEAM-BARI is leading scientific institution working with ASARECA (Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa), KALRO (Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization), WLRC (Water, Land Resources Centre - Ethiopia), WRC (Water Research Centre, Sudan) and HU (Heliopolis University, Egypt). The overarching objective of the project is to enhance sustainability of agricultural water management and resilience of agro-ecosystems to climate change in East Africa and Egypt. The specific objectives include: (1) National Ministries and Research Institutions improve their knowledge and management of water in agriculture; and (2) Farmers and local actors, cooperatives and Water User Associations implement innovative/sustainable solutions and skills on water management.

The stakeholder analysis was conducted to: (i) identify potential stakeholders who could participate in the awareness meetings as well as project implementation, (ii) identify their major groupings/stakeholder categories, (iii) identify their major interests, as well as their capacity to bring about change; and (iv) assess potential level of stakeholder involvement in implementation of project activities. The stakeholder analysis generated a list of stakeholders who were engaged during the local awareness meetings across the 4 target countries (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya). The stakeholder analysis also identified the major stakeholder categories in the target areas, their level of interest as well as potential level of involvement in implementation of the project activities.

Based on the findings from the stakeholder analysis the following recommendations were made: (i) engage more women in the implementation of the project activities giving them equitable access to resources and information as well as a platform to participate in decision making, (ii) engage more financial institutions and policy makers in project implementation process, and (iii) identify champions from stakeholders whose interest in the project was rated as high who can be used to promote the BMPs for wider adoption.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The selection of candidate Best Management Practices (BMPs) was done during the A1.3 Multi-Actors' Regional Meeting that was held on 8 March 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya. After the selection, the “selected” BMPs were presented to the local stakeholders/farmers during the A2.1 local awareness meetings that were held in the four countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan).

Therefore, analysis of target groups (farmers/stakeholders) was carried out to come up with a list of most suitable and needed stakeholders that would be engaged in the awareness sessions as well as other project activities.

The stakeholder analysis of target groups was supported by the local partners (namely Heliopolis university, Water and Land Resources Center, Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization, and Water Research Centre) and was implemented concurrently with the design of the structure and contents of the Awareness meetings.

1.2 Objectives of the Stakeholder Analysis

1.2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective was to identify the most suitable stakeholders that would be engaged in the implementation of the project activities in the target areas.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives were to:

1. Identify and develop of a list of target stakeholders.
2. Characterize stakeholders according to their major groupings or categories.
3. Carryout analysis of the stakeholder interests, their capacity and motivation to bring about change as well as their level of involvement.
4. Assess the level of stakeholder involvement and prioritize stakeholders for engagement in the implementation of the project activities.

2. Methodology

2.1. Approach

The methodology for stakeholder analysis entailed 5 phases that are inter-related, namely: (i) identification stakeholders; (ii) characterization of stakeholders; (iii) analysis of stakeholder interests; (iv) analysis of the stakeholder capacity and motivation to bring about change; and (v) assessment of their level of involvement.

Phase 1: Identification of Stakeholders

This entailed **identification of various target groups/stakeholders** that have a potential interest. The main objective of stakeholder identification is to come up with a list of target groups for stakeholder analysis.

Phase 2: Characterization of Stakeholders

This entailed profiling and describing the various stakeholders that the project will engaging with during implementation. The objective is to map out the various stakeholder categories represented among the stakeholders. Some examples of stakeholder categories include: Policy, Research, Small-holder farmers, Organizations, Financial/Economy, Citizens etc.

Phase 3: Analysis of Stakeholder Interests

Following analysis of stakeholder categories, the next step was to undertake analysis of stakeholder interests and how they are affected by the problems/challenges that projects seeks to address.

Phase 4: Analysis of Stakeholder Capacity

This phase involved analysis of stakeholder capacity to participate and support project implementation as well as their motivation to bring about change in their communities.

Phase 5: Level of Stakeholder Involvement

This is final phase and entails analysis of stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project activities categorized as either: high, medium, or low.

2.2. Expected Results

The expected results from the stakeholder analysis included the following:

- List of stakeholders and stakeholder groups/categories in the target communities.
- List of the most suitable stakeholders to be engaged in the awareness sessions.

3. Synthesis of Stakeholder Analysis

3.1. Gender

Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time (WHO, 2023). Gender influences people's access to technologies, innovations, and best practices (ASARECA, 2013).

The way agricultural research for development services is organized and provided can either limit or enable a person's access to information, support and services on technologies and markets as well as outcomes from such services.

Information on agricultural technologies and best management practices should be affordable, accessible and should be provided with equality, equity, and dignity.

Women's participation in AR4D (Agricultural Research for Development) projects empowers them economically and socially (Doss *et al*, 2018; Kabeer, 2012).

Increasing access to training, resources, and markets, makes women become active contributors to economic development in their communities. Empowering women in agriculture can break the cycle of poverty and improve the overall well-being of rural communities (UNDP 2018, UN Women, 2019).

Results from the stakeholder analysis in the four target countries (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya) show that both women, men and youth were selected/identified to participate in the local awareness events to promote the selected BMPs.

Findings show that a total of 178 individuals (149 men and 29 women) participated in the awareness events (Figures 1 & 2).

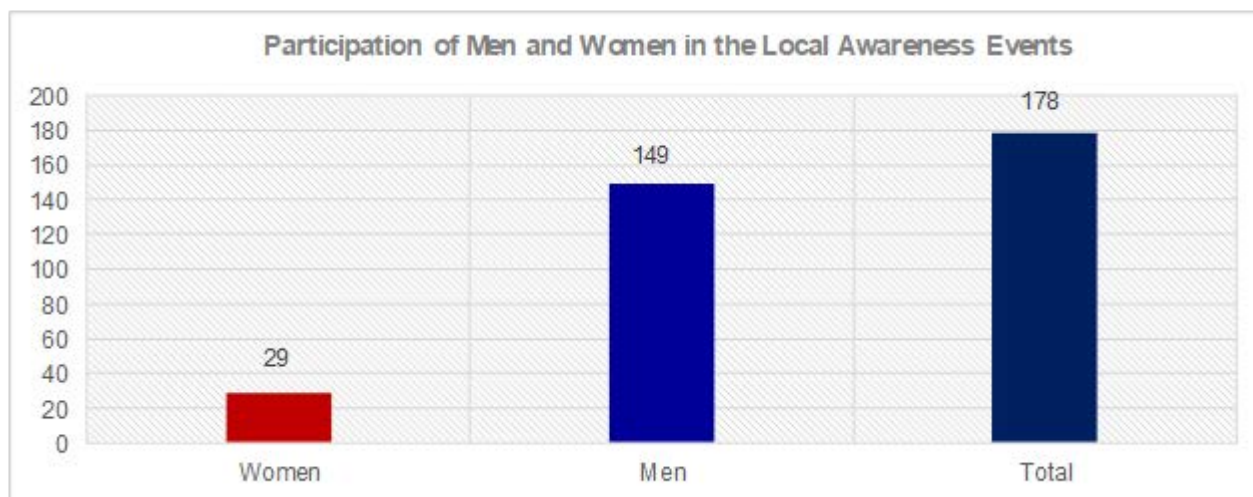


Figure 1 – Participation by gender (men and women) to the local Awareness Events (total)

Across the 4 target countries, there was low participation of women, suggesting the need to bring on women on board as the country teams' role out project implementation.

One of the factors that significantly influences the success of AR4D projects is the active and meaningful participation of women. Traditionally, women have been the backbone of agricultural activities in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing significantly to crop production, animal husbandry, and food processing. According to UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2011), women contribute about 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, yet women face disparities in-terms of participation in agricultural project activities, access to resources, information, and decision-making power, thus hindering their ability to maximize their contributions to agriculture.

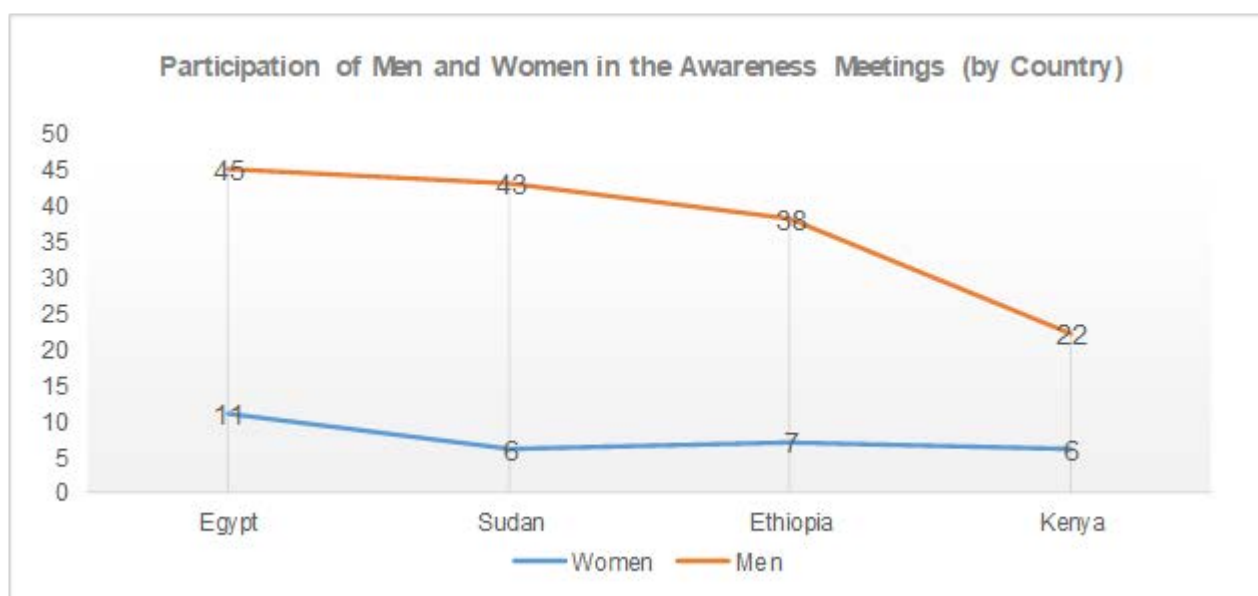


Figure 2 – Participation by gender (men and women) to the local Awareness Events (by Country)

3.2. Stakeholder categories

Stakeholder analysis shows that various stakeholders' participation in the awareness events. Stakeholder categories represented in the awareness meetings included: (i) farmers, (ii) research and extension, (iii) policy, (iv) organization, (v) students, (vi) financial/economy, and (vii) media (Figure 3).

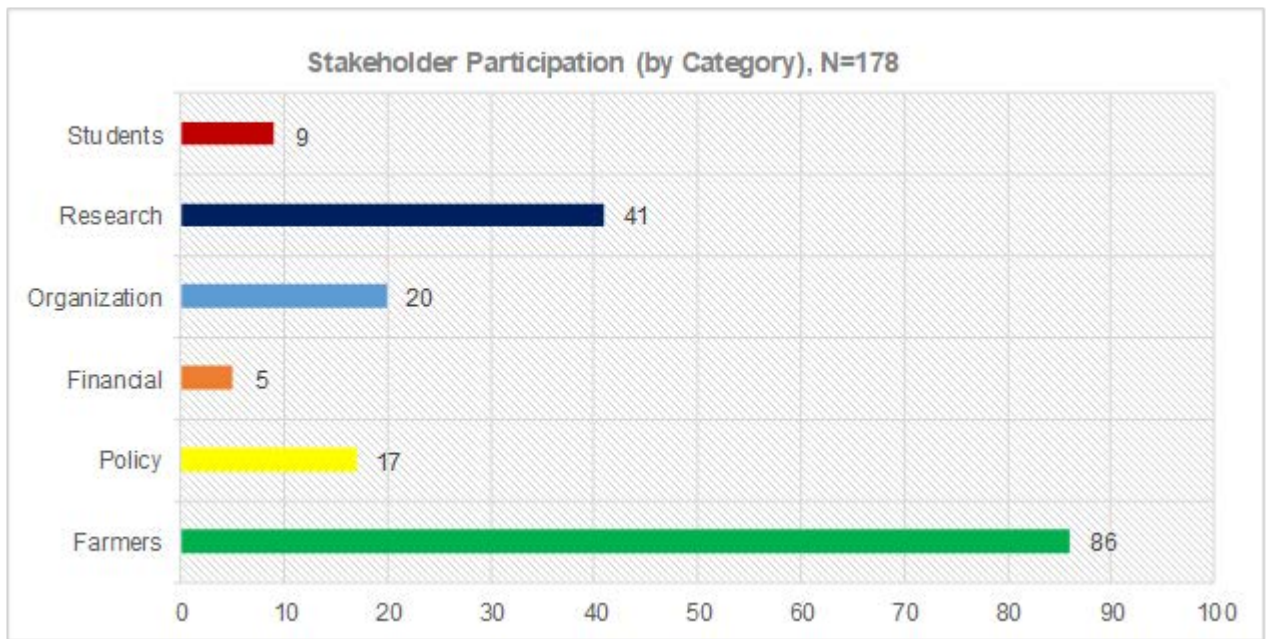


Figure 3 – Stakeholder’s participation (by category)

Findings show that nearly half of stakeholders who participated in the awareness events were farmers (48.3%, n=86); followed by research and extension actors (23.0%, n=41), organization (11.2%, n=21) and policy (9.6%, n=17).

Overall, there was low representation from financial institutions (2.2%, n=5) and students (2.8% n=9).

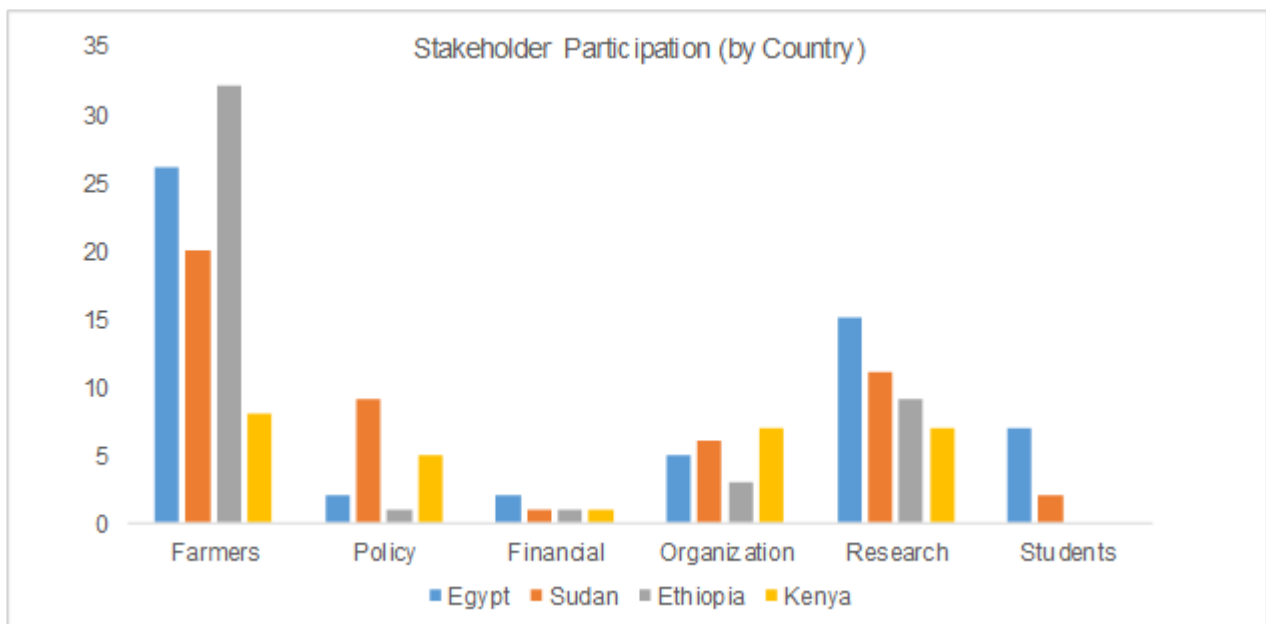


Figure 4 – Stakeholders participation (by Country)

Across all the participating countries, we had more participation of the farmers in Ethiopia, followed by Egypt, Sudan and Kenya. Meanwhile Sudan had the highest participation of policy makers, followed by Kenya, Egypt, and Ethiopia.

There was limited participation by stakeholders from the financial sector suggesting need to devise innovative mechanisms of engaging with this category of stakeholders. Financial institutions are very instrumental in terms of provision of credit to farmers to buy inputs for agricultural production. Lack of access to credit facilities will significantly impact the adoption of BMPs promoted by the project. ASARECA (2013) and Shyamal et al (2019) have both indicated that access to credit is critical for adoption of agricultural technologies.

3.3. Stakeholders Involvement

Figure 5 below, shows the expected level of stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project activities. Level of involvement for over half of the stakeholders (54%, n=31) was rated as high, implying that the stakeholders are likely to be deeply engaged in the project activities, while engagement of 39% (n=22) was rated as medium. Involvement of very few stakeholders (7%, n=4) was rated as low.

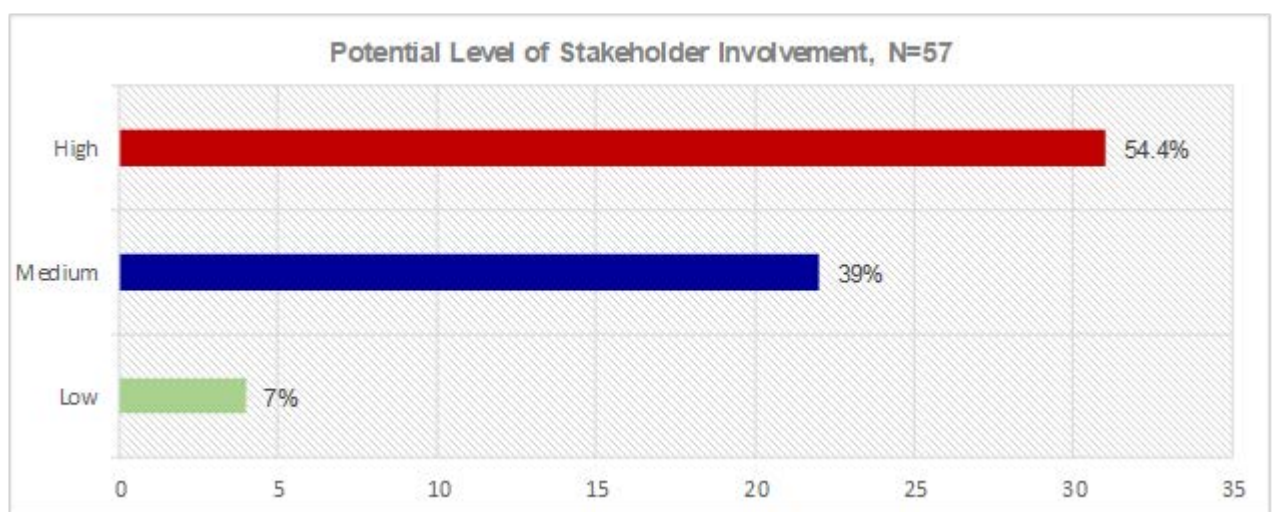


Figure 5 – Potential level of stakeholders involvement

The stakeholder analysis shows that there is a lot of interest in the WATDEV project from both national and local stakeholders in the target project areas. The challenge that the project must address is how to manage the diverse interests while at the same time ensuring that different stakeholders productively engaged in the implementation of the project.

4. Conclusions

The stakeholder analysis was conducted to: (i) identify potential stakeholders who could participate in the awareness meetings as well as project implementation, (ii) identify their major groupings/stakeholder categories, (iii) identify their major interests, as well as their capacity to bring about change; and (iv) assess potential level of stakeholder involvement in implementation of project activities.

The stakeholder analysis generated a list of stakeholders who were engaged during the local awareness meetings across the 4 target countries (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya).

The stakeholder analysis also identified the major stakeholder categories in the target areas, their level of interest as well as potential level of involvement in implementation of the project activities.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings from the stakeholder analysis the following recommendations were made:

- (a) Engage more women in the implementation of the project activities giving them equitable access to resources and information as well as a platform to participate in decision making,
- (b) Engage more financial institutions and policy makers in project implementation process.
- (c) Identify champions from stakeholders whose interest in the project was rated as high who can be used to promote the BMPs for wider adoption.

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7. Annexes

Annex 1: Stakeholder Analysis - Belbis, Egypt

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of Involvement
1	National water research Centre	National (Government): Innovation and extension	Medium Interest: expects for the scheme to optimize the production opportunities	Medium motivation specific to the scheme; medium capacity due to mandate related issues	Medium
2	Ministry of Water Resources and irrigation	Policy and regulatory organization, production promotion	Medium Interest: aspires good return on investment	Motivation is high, limited in implementation capacity	Medium
3	Academic missions (Zagazig university, Heliopolis university)	governmental and private universities	Medium Interest - applying technical aspects to best practices	Motivation: Medium - multiplicity of similar engagement	Medium
4	University Students	students from the study area looking forward to improving their knowledge and positively impact the community	High Interest: it is expected that it will catalyze productivity in the Region.	Motivation High - Scheme and water management activities are their core tasks	High
5	Belbis Administration responsible for the governance issues at the village level	Local Administration	High interest: these are immediate beneficiaries	High motivation - responsible for law and order in the community	High
6	Rural Development Organization	Community Organization: responsible of supporting community in maximize the benefits of their resources and raise their awareness on best practices	High interest:	High - addressing inputs for increased production is their priority.	High
7	EBDA Irrigation Cooperative	Scheme level: Cooperate in the promotion of organic agriculture	High interest: their goal is maximizing the production	Motivation High- they welcome everything intervention that supports productivity	Medium
8	Private (commercial) farmers - SEKEM	Private: involved in the production of commercial crops	High Interest: they also compute for water	Motivation is high - they are more interested on water sharing arrangements	High
9	Belbis Private (Subsistence) farmers	Individual farmers: engage in the production of irrigated crops in the scheme	High interest: their goal of to maximize production on their plots	Motivation is high- they welcome anything that improves their productivity	High
10	Privat consultants	Community: group of farmers in the study area registered to develop and	High: they aspire to have a productive catchment	High: they are tasked to support their community in the wellbeing of the	High

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of Involvement
		utilize the land		watershed.	
11	Farmers within the study area (13 village - Belbis)	Individual farmers: strives to maximize benefit from their land	High Interest: anything that can improve their land productivity is most welcome	High - any SLM innovation that that can contribute into the promotion of their lives is welcome.	High

Annex 2: Stakeholder Analysis - Gezira Scheme, Sudan

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of Involvement
1	Ministry of Agriculture	Government body (national)	Its Mandate is to promote and facilitate production of crop, livestock and fish products for food security and household incomes through value addition; and enhance sustainable use of land as a resource agriculture, Livestock, and fisheries, contributing over 80% both directly and indirectly to the livelihoods of the community.	Food security through development projects promoting improved agronomic practices in terms of land preparations, use of high-quality planting materials and farm inputs as well as promote irrigation in areas with reliable water sources; to increase marine and aquaculture catch and total incomes from fish and fish products.	High
2	Gezira Scheme Board	Government body (Local)	The executive team and the scheme council	Agriculture management Rules and Regulations (R&R).	High
3	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources - Irrigation services	Government body (national)	Responsible to supply water to the Gezira scheme. Responsibility also covers the operation and maintenance of the irrigation and drainage system of the scheme.	Water management through development projects promoting improved Policy & planning. Ensure that the scheme is consistent with the optimum usage of the available water resources.	High
4	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Government body (national)	Drawing up and implementing strategies, financial, developmental, and monetary policies according to a rational financial management	Provides annual finance against water fees. Funding Agricultural inputs	High
5	Farmers Organizations	NGOs	Local associations (e.g., farmers' association, producers' association, ...)	Beneficiaries	High
6	Hydraulics Research Center (HRC)	Education and Research	Execute research, capacity building and consultancy work to satisfy demands of irrigation and others water related issues.	To provide a technical capacity for appraising the overall design of schemes and structures related to the development or conservation of water resources. To provide a technical capacity for ensuring the satisfactory completion of irrigation scheme development.	High
7	Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA)	Government body (national)	Making observations of weather, climate, and operational hydrology over	Climate change	Medium

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of Involvement
			Sudan. Promotion of knowledge, services, forecast, research, training and education in Sudan.		
8	UNESCO-Chair in Water Resources	Education and Research	UNESCO-CWR mission is “to build, enhance and strengthen capacity for sustainable water resources development and management through education, research, consultancy, and knowledge dissemination.”	UNESCO-CWR serves the local, regional “the Nile Basin, Eastern and Central Africa, and Shared Aquifers” as well as international water community.	Medium
9	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	Government body (national)	The HCENR established primarily as a coordinating advisory body, it discharges its functions by a General Secretariat, headed by the Secretary General and in collaboration with all its member institutions	Laying down general policies and long-term plans for environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources. Coordination of efforts among concerned government agencies and between Federal and State governments.	Medium
10	Water Management and Irrigation Institute (WMII)	Education and Research	The water management program Foundation. Lately in 1995 the Water Management and Irrigation Institute (WMII established for intensive training in water management).	To cater for the development of methods of water management and efficient use of the water resource, aiming at better production and a sustainable water use on a national scale. The aims of the institute are to be achieved through intensive, in- service short and long-term trainings and studies towards -postgraduate degrees “Diploma, Master and Doctorate	Medium
11	Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Khartoum	Education and Research		Education and Research -B.Sc in Civil Engineering-specialization Water and Irrigation Engineering -M.Sc specialization resources Engineering	Medium
12	Sudan University of Science & Technology College of Water and Environmental	Education and Research	The institute joined Sudan University of Science &Technology in 1994.	Education and Research -B.Sc in Water Resources and Environmental Engineering	Medium

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of Involvement
	Engineering				
13	Dr. Ahmed Adam	Elected representative	Irrigation expert	Irrigation Policy and management	High
14	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Private sector	Provide services for farmers and companies	Improved seeds and Seeds management	Medium
15	Youth parliament of Water – Wad-Madani	NGOs	Youth representative for water and environment issues	Awareness and training Active participation	Medium

Annex 3: Stakeholder Analysis - Koga irrigation scheme, Ethiopia

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
1	Parliament: Agriculture and Natural Resource Standing committee member	Law making and supervising sector organizations	Medium- aspires to see the scheme productivity improved to enhance livelihoods and promote export production.	Motivation - Low (other priorities); Capacity is limited (no grass root intervention mechanisms)	Medium
2	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research	National (Government): Innovation and extension	Medium Interest: expects for the scheme to optimize the production opportunities	Medium motivation specific to the scheme; medium capacity due to mandate related issues	Medium
3	Ministry of Agriculture: Irrigation Department	Federal: Policy and regulatory organization, production promotion	Medium Interest: aspires good return on investment	Motivation is high, limited in implementation capacity	Medium
4	Regional Agriculture Bureau (Amhara)	Regional State Level: Agricultural Production promotion in the Regional State	Medium Interest - this is model scheme it wants to promote irrigated crop production	Motivation: Medium - multiplicity of similar engagement	Medium
5	North Mecha Wereda Agriculture Office (Mecha)	District level: Lowest Administrative Unit that promotes Wereda(district) level agricultural production and natural resource management	High Interest: it is expected that it will catalyze productivity in the Region.	Motivation High - Scheme and watershed management activities are their core tasks	High
6	Kebele Administration responsible for the governance issues at the Keble level	Local Administration	High interest: these are immediate beneficiaries	High motivation - responsible for law and order in the community	High
7	Koga Dam Reservoir Administration	Federal: Response for the reservoir water administration (release)	High interest: water allocation is serious problem	High motivation: water is scarce particularly at the time of the irrigation seasons	High
8	Koga Irrigation Water Users Association	Community Organization: responsible of water allocation between members and cooperative on water related issues in the Scheme	High interest: Water allocation is contested issue	High - addressing inputs for increased production is their priority.	High
9	Koga Irrigation Cooperative	Scheme level: Cooperate in the procurement of inputs and sale of produces	High interest: their goal is maximizing the production	Motivation High- they welcome everything intervention that supports productivity	Medium
10	Private (commercial) farmers	Private: involved in the production of commercial crops	High Interest: they also compute for water	Motivation is high - they are more interested on water sharing arrangements	Low
11	Koga Private (Subsistence) farmers	Individual farmers: engage in the	High interest: their goal of to maximize	Motivation is high- they welcome	High

	Name Stakeholder/Organization	Characteristics	Interest, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & Motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
		production of irrigated crops in the scheme	production on their plots	anything that improves their productivity	
12	Debre Yakob - Watershed community Association	Community: group of farmers in the watershed registered to develop and utilize the watershed	High: they aspire to have a productive catchment	High: they are tasked to support their community in the wellbeing of the watershed.	High
13	Farmers in the Debre Yakob Watershed	Individual farmers: strives to maximize benefit from their land	High Interest: anything that can improve their land productivity is most welcome	High - any SLM innovation that that can contribute into eh promotion of their lives is welcome.	High

Annex 4: Stakeholder Analysis- Tana River, Kenya

	Name Stakeholders/Organization	Characteristics	Interests, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
1	Jua Kali Farmers Group	Local farmer association	The farmer association acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and show casing of good agricultural practices. They greatly influence what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and show casing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
2	Irrigation Water Users Association	Local legal entity – water use regulation	The mandate of WUA is to facilitate equity in the distribution of the irrigation water resources and enforce the sustainable use of the water for agricultural production purposes	Implementation of the BMU since water provisioning and use are central to the agricultural activities. Sustainable use of the water resources for increased productivity and system resilience; conservation of water resources; reduced conflicts on water use	High
3	Galole Farmers' Cooperative	Local Farmers' Cooperative	The farmer cooperative helps in aggregation of produce and collective marketing for better prices. They focus on specific value chains that are in great demand. When production is low, their profits also are low.	Implementation of the BMU for maximum returns to the farming households. Increased agricultural productivity implies that there will be increased incomes at the household level and livelihood diversification. Improved livelihoods imply increased investments in natural resource management.	Medium
4	Hola Scheme Cooperative	Local farmer organization	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. They greatly influence what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
5	Chairman Umoja United Farmers Association	Local farmer organization	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. It greatly influences what	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased	High

	Name Stakeholders/Organization	Characteristics	Interests, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
			practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	and sustainable production.	
6	Kiamnyaka Village CBO	Local farmer organization	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. It greatly influences what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
7	Matanya seed growers' association Chairman Babzidi Hiribae/farmer association	Local	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. It greatly influences what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
8	Kiaru Green farmers Chairman Moses Jofa/farmer association	Local	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. It greatly influences what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
9	Maendeleo CBO Growers Chair Mr. Babuya Bonaya/farmer association	Local	The organization acts as an example to farmers on technology adoption and showcasing of good agricultural practices. It greatly influences what practices are adopted within the irrigation scheme	Implementation of the BMU and showcasing of its benefits. New technologies and capacity building around the BMP for increased and sustainable production.	High
10	National Irrigation Authority (NIA)	Government (national)	NIA is mandated to run the irrigation scheme, schedule water and lease out land. They also make sure that the land is sustainably productive and used for the intended purpose.	Work closely with the farmers in optimizing the land productivity using the BMPs; validating the appropriateness of the BMPs; capacity building of the stakeholders;	High
11	Local Administration (Chiefs Office)	Local administration	The office is involved in land administration and conflict resolution within the irrigation scheme farming households	Through continuous capacity building, there will be prudent land utilization, increased productivity, and reduced land conflicts	Medium

	Name Stakeholders/Organization	Characteristics	Interests, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
12	County Directorate of Agriculture	Government (county)	Its core mandate is to work with farmers and provide technical extension support in all agricultural livelihoods' initiatives. The irrigation scheme activities are at the core of their daily work on enhancing food security	Overseeing day to day implementation of the BMUs with the farmers; capacity building and follow-up with the farmers on the applicability of the BMU; and feedback on the successes and challenges learned	High
13	County Department of Irrigation	Government (county)	Its core mandate is to work with farmers and provide technical extension support in all agricultural livelihoods' initiatives. The irrigation scheme activities are at the core of their daily work on enhancing food security	Overseeing day to day implementation of the BMUs with the farmers; capacity building and follow-up with the farmers on the applicability of the BMU; and feedback on the successes and challenges learned	Medium
14	Tana River Development Authority (TARDA)	Government (national)	TARDA is mandated to manage the Tana River, including the sustainable use of the natural resources. This implies that they are concerned with land and water productivity and regulations on its use. They also make sure that the land is sustainably productive and used for the intended purpose.	Work closely with the NIA in optimizing the land productivity using the BMPs; validating the appropriateness of the BMPs; capacity building of the stakeholders;	Medium
15	FADHILI Micro-Finance Institution	Private investor	The company provides agricultural services and agro-advisories that guide farming practices	The BMU implementation will increase land productivity and hence create a need for more services like agro-advisories and credit	Low
	Pwani University	Research	The university is active in natural resource management research and capacity building within the region	Opportunity for training of farmers and students on natural resource management	Low
	Davies and Shirtliff	Local Microfinance	The organization supports farming communities by availing credit facilities for input purchase before and within the season, they also link farmers to potential markets	The BMU implementation will increase land productivity and hence create a need for more services like inputs and hence the credit facilities.	Low

	Name Stakeholders/Organization	Characteristics	Interests, and how affected by the problem(s)	Capacity & motivation to bring about change	Level of involvement
	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization	Research (national)	KALRO national mandate is to develop and disseminate agricultural technologies that contribute to sustainable natural resource use, enhanced productivity and food and nutrition security.	Coordination the implementation of the BMUs. Increased food security through promoting improved agronomic practices - land preparation, use of high-quality seeds and materials, soil fertility management, appropriate water management strategies. Capacity building for sustainability	Medium

