REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

FINANCING LOCALLY –LED CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAM (FLLoCA)

"DRAFT"

FLLoCA BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY SATISFACTION SURVEY REPORT

Presented to the

FLLoCA Program Implementation Unit

For Review and Comments

Prepared by:

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January 2025

Vision

Excellence in economic and public finance management, and development planning for Kenya's socio-economic transformation.

Mission

To provide leadership in prudent economic and public finance management and development planning through formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies for Kenya's inclusive growth.

Core Values

Stakeholder participation;

Transparency and accountability;

Results oriented;

Integrity;

Customer focus;

Teamwork and commitment;

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCAPs	Climate Change Action Plans
CCCU	County Climate Change Unit
CEC	County Executive Committee
CO	Chief Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FLLoCA	Financing of Locally Led Climate Action Program
GRM	Grievance Response Management
IBM SPSS	International Business Machines - Statistical Product and Service Solutions
IP	Indigenous Persons
JKP	Jumuia ya Kaunti za Pwani
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LREB	Lake Region Economic Bloc
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MKAREB	Mt. Kenya and Aberdares Region Economic Bloc
NAKAEB	Narok-Kajiado Economic Bloc
NOREB	North Rift Economic Bloc
PCRAs	Participatory Climate Risk Assessments
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Program Implementation Unit
PWD	Persons With Disability

SEKEB	South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WCCPC	Ward Climate Change Planning Committee

Executive Summary

The objective of the FLLoCA Program is to strengthen local resilience against the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors. The Program prioritizes meaningful citizen engagement through participatory processes and decision-making in climate resilience actions that are locally driven, and links local level actions to national-level coordination and planning processes. The Program is implemented under the supervision of the Program Implementation Unit (PIU) at the National Treasury.

The beneficiary community satisfaction survey sought to determine the level of satisfaction of the communities with the participatory processes and decisions made, and generate feedback necessary for its improvement. Community satisfaction refers to the utility derived by the beneficiaries of the Program as attested to by their independent opinion. The community satisfaction survey covered the community beneficiaries in the 45 counties, comprising of communities, Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC), County Climate Change Unit (CCCU) members, non-state stakeholders and County Government staff with focus on participatory processes, decisions and climate resilience actions.

Satisfaction with the participatory processes: - The overall community satisfaction with the Program's participatory processes was 80% and 82% for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. Almost similar satisfaction levels were observed when comparing within the surveyed female participants at 81% and 82% for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. For effective community engagement, three key aspects were identified; meeting venues/forums, representation and inclusivity.

Satisfaction with climate resilience actions: - The average community satisfaction with the Program's climate resilience actions was 78%. When desegregated by gender with particular focus on women, the satisfaction level amongst women was 78%. Most of the projects implemented were categorized into: water infrastructure related, agriculture related, environment related, and equipment related.

Satisfaction with the Grievance Response Management: - Overall level of awareness of the Program' GRM mechanism was noted to be 68.7% amongst the surveyed participants, while overall satisfaction was 79%.

Awareness of climate risks and resilience actions: - Majority of the community members, 95.6%, demonstrated awareness of the climate risks. On average 81% of the survey participants confirmed increase in awareness levels on climate risks and resilient actions in 2024. The increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions among women was 81%.

Gaps and challenges: - Common gaps and challenges included: Inadequate logistics, equipment and infrastructure; financial facilitation and incentives; poor communication and organization of the FLLoCA Program; insecurity issues; capacity building and climate change expertise; delays in project implementation; leadership issues; language and social barriers:

Barriers: - The prevalent barriers included lack of proper information or untimely communication of meetings; low turnout during meetings; focal people in the villages tended to be same people attending most FLLoCA Program meetings; insufficient facilitation in terms of transport and refreshments; gender issues - women attended but men did much of the talking; and some counties like Kajiado, Marsabit, Garissa and Tana River were very expansive with so many overlapping activities.

Opportunities: - The identified opportunities coalesced around: potential water related benefits; potential economic benefits; potential environmental benefits; stakeholder engagement opportunities; provision of more information or educative materials related to climate risks and resilience actions; easing access to the meeting venues or forums; and leveraging on social media to enhance awareness of FLLoCA Program. At the county level, opportunities included: established frameworks and qualified officers; good balance between infrastructure and supervision budget, technical backstopping by PIU at the national level; and capacity building opportunities.

Recommended strategies: - The following additional strategies are recommended to enhance citizen involvement and participation in climate resilience actions in their localities: intentional and purposeful engagement; awareness creation and enhancement;

enablement and timely implementation of activities; review of procurement processes; accessibility and inclusivity and strategic communication.

Report outline: - The beneficiary community satisfaction survey report is structured in seven sections as follows:

Section One provides background information of the Program and objectives of the survey. **Section Two** describes the approach and methodology adapted in implementing the survey. **Section Three** explains the survey findings through analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data. **Section Five** summarizes the findings and provide conclusion based on the pre-set objectives of the survey. **Section Six** outlines the survey recommendations for further consideration by the PIU. Finally, **Section Seven** provides annexes for various documents developed or used during the survey which include survey instruments and guidelines.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This report presents the outcome of Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA) beneficiary community satisfaction survey commissioned by the National Treasury and Economic Planning and carried out by Eliud & Associates Management Consultants. The survey covered the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 financial years, and was done in the first half of the financial year 2024/2025.

The FLLoCA Program's objective is to strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors. The objective is to be achieved through building local capacity to plan, budget, implement and monitor resilience investments in a way that promotes collaborative partnerships between communities, National and County Governments. Meaningful citizen engagement is prioritized in climate decision-making. FLLoCA provides incentives and support to County Governments to work in partnership with communities to address climate change. The goal is to build a movement for climate action in Kenya through building on, and strengthening existing county-citizen engagement mechanisms.

The Program focuses on rural communities and links local level actions to national-level coordination and planning processes. The programme is designed to strengthen County Governments' capacities and structures by devolving and decentralizing climate funds to support the principle of subsidiarity. Through this approach, local communities have greater influence in identifying, prioritizing, implementing and monitoring climate adaptation investments and solutions.

Under the supervision of the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) at the National Treasury, the overall Program Development Objective (PDO) is to deliver locally-led climate resilience actions and strengthen County and National Governments' capacity to manage climate risk.

The specific objectives of the programme are as outlined below:

1. To deliver locally-led climate resilience actions,
2. Enhance County Governments capacity to manage climate risk, and
3. Strengthen National Government capacity to manage climate risk.

1.2 Components of FLLoCA programme

The FLLoCA program has the following key components:

1. Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework;
2. Capacity building;
3. Climate finance;
4. Community-led actions;
5. Technology and innovation; and
6. Monitoring, reporting and verification.

1.3 Objectives of the Community Satisfaction Survey

The survey sought to determine the level of satisfaction of the beneficiary communities with the processes and decisions made in the FLLoCA Programme, with the aim of generating feedback necessary for its improvement. More specifically, the survey sought to achieve the following:

a. Assess the programme performance on the basis of its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);
b. Assess the level of participation of members of beneficiary communities;
c. Assess the level of satisfaction of the community members with the participatory processes;
d. Gauge the level of satisfaction of the community members with decision-making on the climate change actions,
e. Determine outcomes of the participatory mechanisms of the programme;
f. Determine awareness and satisfactory levels with the Program's GRM;
g. Generate a basis for improving the community participatory processes.

1.4 Scope of the Community Satisfaction Survey

Community satisfaction refers to the utility derived by the beneficiaries of the Program as attested to by their independent opinion. The community satisfaction survey covered the community beneficiaries in the 45 counties, comprising of communities, Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC), County Climate Change Unit (CCCU) members, non-state stakeholders and County Government staff with focus on participatory processes, decisions and climate resilience actions.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology adopted in the survey consisted of the seven (7) main phases illustrated in **Figure 1.**

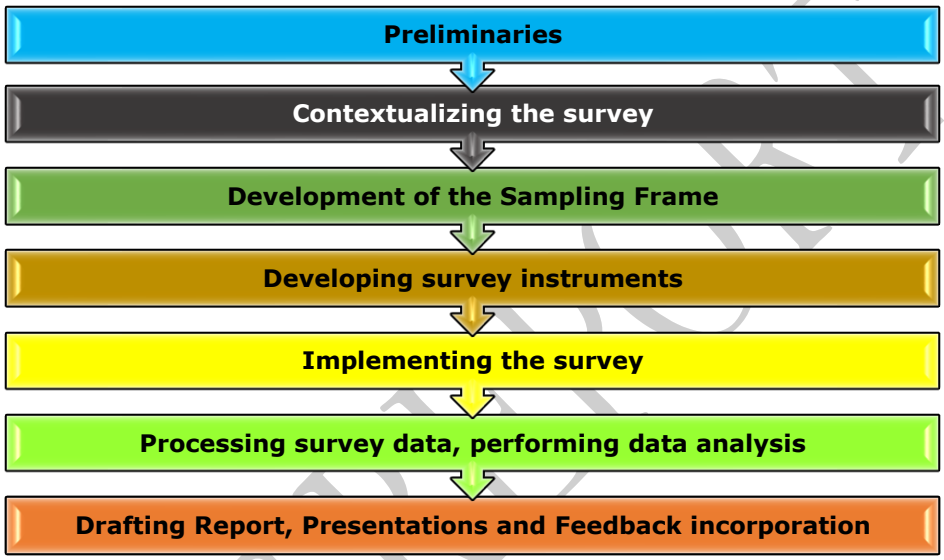

Figure 1: Survey methodology

2.1 CONTEXTUALIZING THE SURVEY

A pre-survey analysis was undertaken to obtain a broad understanding of the Programme's background, the key milestones, and its current status. This also involved gathering relevant information about the scope of the survey, important details about the communities and stakeholders involved in the Program as well as brainstorming on challenges and mitigations against potential pitfalls that may negatively impact successful completion of the survey. Two distinct activities were undertaken in this phase, namely: comprehensive literature review; and strategic awareness creation.

2.1.1 Comprehensive Literature Review

Climate change is a serious global concern whose effects are already visible in terms of increased severity of natural disasters – floods and prolonged droughts, extinction of species, rising sea levels, and human fatalities and loss of livelihoods. Climate risks pose significant threats to economic development, environmental sustainability, health and wellbeing of the people of Kenya. In response, the country has taken steps to intervene through development of necessary legal and policy instruments, and initiating a raft of other measures.

In preparation for the survey, a desk literature review of various documents in relation to the climate resilience and adaptation actions in general, and for the FLLoCA Programme in particular was undertaken. This review provided an in-depth understanding of the Programme, and enabled the development of appropriate strategies, approach and methodology for the survey as well as the necessary instruments. The following documents were reviewed, among others.

1. Program Appraisal Document;
2. Program Operations Manual;
3. Program Monitoring and Evaluation Manual;
4. Program Mid-Term Report;
5. County Readiness Report;
6. Baseline reports;
7. Climate Change Act and Regulations;
8. National Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027;
9. Kenya Vision 2030;
10. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010);
11. National Climate Change Framework Policy (2016) amongst other documents.

2.1.2 Strategic Awareness Creation

Strategic awareness creation involved the Consultant working with the PIU to inform the relevant stakeholders about the survey and prepare them to take part effectively. The information conveyed included the survey target, the objective and purpose, the scope, timelines and particulars of the team involved in the survey. This entailed virtual meetings, telephone calls and physical meetings with relevant officers during pilot phase of the survey, and dissemination of letters and other forms of messages.

2.2 TARGET POPULATION AND SAMPLING FRAME

The key target population for the survey was the beneficiary community members spread out in 1385 wards from 45 counties implementing FLLoCA Program. These counties included all the counties in Kenya with the exception of Nairobi and Mombasa counties. The wards in these counties were determined as the grass-root level for FLLoCA Program, hence they would form the basic geographical units for undertaking the survey.

However, other important players in FLLoCA Program were also considered in the survey design, namely:

- Ward Climate Change Planning Committee (WCCPC) members in 1385 wards;
- County Climate Change Unit (CCCU) members in 45 counties;
- County CEC responsible for environment and climate change, water and agriculture in 45 counties;
- County Chief Officers responsible for environment, water and agriculture in 45 counties;
- County Directors responsible for environment, water and agriculture in 45 counties;
- Non-state stakeholders in environment and climate change issues in the 45 counties.

Even though the above-named groups were not the direct target for the survey (beneficiary community members were the direct target), they were deemed to be critical

in providing information that would enrich the survey findings, hence they were incorporated through key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

In designing the survey, consideration was given to the science of sampling and the level of resources at our disposal which included both financial, time and human capital. It was therefore imprudent to undertake the survey of the entire population given the infinite number of potential beneficiary community members.

In such circumstance, the most feasible route for the survey was to use appropriate sampling method that would be used to make inference on the true value of the target population. Theoretically, for infinite normally distributed population, a sample size of 400 respondents will suffice at 95% confidence level where p = 0.5.

For purposes of a complete, accurate, current frame, and unbiased selection, a multi-stage sampling design was adopted as described below.

1. **Geographical units**
   a. **Counties:** The counties were grouped in regional economic blocs distributed across multiple climatic zones, whereupon purposive sampling was done targeting 35% of counties in each regional economic bloc (rounded off to the nearest whole). Thus, a total of 20 counties were included in the sampling frame.
   b. **Wards:** The basic survey unit was the ward level. There were a total of 1385 wards in the 45 counties. For the 20 sampled counties, five (5) wards were purposively sampled from each county by county officers informed by the presence of beneficiary communities. Therefore, a total of 100 wards were sampled.

2. **Beneficiary Community Members:** to ensure inclusivity in the survey, i.e. involving both men and women, different age groups (youth, middle-age and senior citizens), persons with disabilities, indigenous people, vulnerable and marginalised people; purposive sampling was used to select twenty (20) respondents from each ward, targeting a total of 2,000 beneficiary community members.

3. **Ward Climate Change Planning Committee (WCCPC) members:** One (1) member of WCCPC was selected by the WCCPC from each ward for Key Informant Interviews (KII).

4. **County Climate Change Unit (CCCU) members and non-state stakeholders:** the CCCU members and a representation of the non-state stakeholders were identified by the county officers and equally engaged in Focus Group Discussion at the county level in each of the sampled 20 counties.

5. **County CEC/CO/Directors:** one county government officer involved in the programme was selected from each of the 20 sampled counties for Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The units involved included the County Structures and institutions such as the County Climate Change Steering Committee and County Climate Change Planning Committee.

2.3 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Both quantitative and qualitative data was gathered through use of structured questionnaire, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

2.3.1 Structured Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire comprising of straightforward closed-ended questions with Likert Scale and multiple choices responses, and open-ended questions was used for the targeted 2000 members of beneficiary communities to collect quantitative data through face-to-face interviews. The structured questionnaire is attached in **Annex I** of this report.

2.3.2 Key Informant Interview Guide

Two sets of Key Informant Interview guides (KIIs) were developed to be administered one-on-one to selected representatives at the ward and county level. In-depth KIIs provided qualitative data from these two administrative levels of FLLoCA Program implementation that enriched the overall outcome of the survey through reflecting views

from the beneficiary communities on one hand, and the Program implementers on the other hand. The KII guide is attached as **Annex II** and **Annex III.**

2.3.3 Focus Group Discussion Guide

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide was developed for collection of qualitative data to be administered at the county level. The FGD guide is attached in **Annex IV**.

2.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEY

2.4.1 Pilot Tests

The structured questionnaire was piloted on a sample of 20 beneficiary community members in Kiambu and Kajiado counties to determine its effectiveness and address any challenges where necessary through the assistance of the FLLoCA Program Coordination officers and respective county government officials in the two counties.

2.4.2 Revision of Survey Instruments

The pilot test results, together with comments from the PIU, the FLLoCA Program Coordinators and the county officials were used to revise the survey instrument both in number of questions and level of language, but to also inform on field work expectations and planning, including the type of data assistants and enumerators to be hired. The revised tool was validated and approved by the FLLoCA Program PIU and adopted for roll-out in survey implementation.

2.4.3 Engagement of Data Collectors

A number of data collectors were engaged for the survey to support the team of consultants and research assistants. These team comprised of a representative of the ward-based climate change committee members in each of the sampled wards. The county FLLoCA Program coordinators together with the county government officials provided

support in identification and selection of the ward-based enumerators, based on criteria that was defined by the E&A Project Team.

The criteria included:

- Gender balance, female enumerators were mostly encouraged;
- Minimum post-secondary school education;
- Member of the WCCPC, a resident of the ward, but not a government officer;
- Good communication skills and fluent in written and spoken English, Kiswahili and local dialect;
- Ability to use smart phone.
- Ability to move within the ward notwithstanding any disability.

The structure of the survey team is illustrated in **Figure 2**:

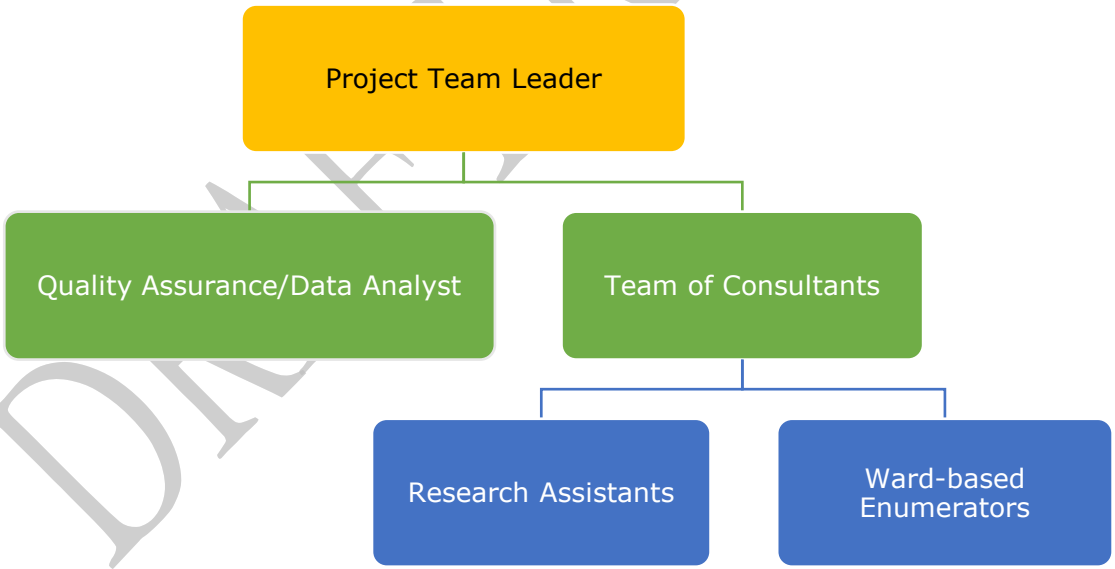

Figure 2: Survey team structure

Before deployment, the data collection team underwent orientation on survey ethics, observation of privacy and confidentiality of the respondent's personal data, and training on implementing the survey tools.

2.4.4 Data Collection

2.4.4.1 Quantitative Data

The structured questionnaire was designed on a Google Form. Google Form is a free and quick tool for online data collection which is compatible with many smart phones and mobile devices and computers. The choice of administering the survey using Google Form was informed by the need to limit paper consumption during the survey, ability to relay captured data on real-time basis, window for immediate correction of any data inconsistencies noted during the survey among other economic benefits.

Data collectors had smart phones to administer the online structured questionnaire to the beneficiary community members. The Enumerators spontaneously captured the survey participant's feedback on the tool. Each data enumerator was assigned a unique identifier which was indicated in every form filled during the interview in order to trace the source of data being processed in the survey.

The open-ended questions required the participants to provide data or opinion that was then captured into the tool by the enumerator in English in short pros. The closed-ended questions provided the participants with multiple response choices of which they were required to select one or more depending on the nature of the question. The data enumerator was responsible for capturing the participants' responses in the tool for every question. Upon completing the interview, the data enumerator submitted the form to the database before proceeding to the next interview.

The enumerator had to have active access to internet to use the Google Form. Some few wards were noted to have network challenges. Enumerators in such locations were provided with hard copy questionnaires which they completed in the field during the

interview. The enumerator then moved to a place with adequate network and uploaded each completed form into the Google Form. The surveyed participants were conveniently sampled at the ward-level based on availability and need to balance participation by different demographic attributes.

2.4.4.2 Qualitative Data

Qualitative input was provided through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. KIIs were undertaken at two levels; ward level and county level.

1. Key Informant Interviews objectives

KIIs were held at two distinct levels: ward level involving one member of the WCCPC in every sampled ward; and county-level involving the director or representative in charge of environment and climate issues in every sampled county. The objective was to obtain additional insights from the WCCPC representative with regards to the survey issues, namely: community participation in the participatory processes; decision-making on FLLoCA Program, climate resilience actions; gaps and challenges; and identify barriers and opportunities that will help improve citizen engagement in FLLoCA Program

In addition, the ward level KIIs was to enhance the beneficiary quantitative survey with qualitative committee level insights at three levels. First was to gather the experiences of committee members, their plans, accomplishments and challenges. Secondly, in so doing, to capture their upstream experiences with the county level interactions and big picture perspectives. This would in turn help corroborate with the County level FGDs and KIIs. Thirdly, to capture the downstream experiences with the beneficiaries and the micro level perspectives to also corroborate with the enumerator's quantitative data collection from beneficiaries.

2. Process

At the ward level, one member of the WCCPC was identified for KII informed by the FLLoCA Program coordinators and county government officers. In total, 100 KII sessions were held at the ward level. In most cases, it was either the Chairperson or Secretary of the WCCPC.

The consulting team held one-on-one KII session with the selected committee member using the KII guideline provided for the survey. Each session lasted approximately one hour, with the Consultant and Research Assistants taking notes of the deliberations.

At the county level, the consulting team held 20 KIIs sessions, one in each county, with the directors or representatives responsible for environment and climate change issues using KII guideline provided for the survey. Each session lasted approximately one hour, and in each case, the Consultant and the Research Assistant took short notes of the deliberations for compilation.

3. Focus Group Discussions

To obtain broader views from other county-based climate change committees, 20 FGD sessions were held at the county offices, one in each county. The objective was to obtain additional insights from the CCCU members with regards to the survey issues, namely: community participation in the participatory processes; decision-making on FLLoCA Program, climate resilience actions; gaps and challenges; and identify barriers and opportunities that will help improve citizen engagement in FLLoCA Program.

2.4.4.3 Quality control measures during field data collection

To ensure consistency in quality of the survey, the following measures were put in place and followed through:

1. Training of Enumerators

To ensure successful implementation of the survey, there was need for training and through orientation of all the Enumerators. **Figure 3** illustrates the training sequence for the Enumerators.

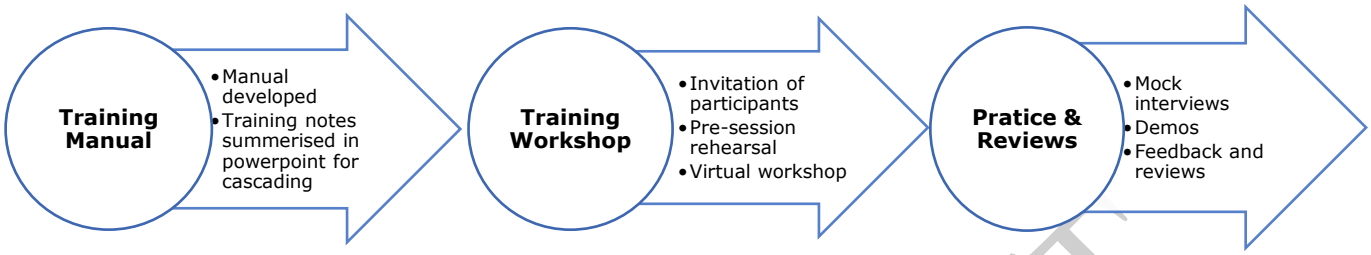

Figure 3: Enumerator training

Adequate preparation was done to undertake virtual training for all the Research Assistants and Enumerators. This included securing training link and undertaking pre-session rehearsals to ensure that all the invited trainees were able to attend the sessions and effectively participate with very minimal interruptions.

A one-day virtual training session was conducted with the Research Assistants and Enumerators whereupon they were taken through familiarization with the survey procedures and tools, and proper understanding of the scope and general profile of the target communities engaged in the survey. The following areas were covered during the training:

- Background of the project;
- Sampling procedures used in the survey;
- Detailed walk-through on the survey questions and instrument;
- Dummy interviews;
- Feedback and challenges;
- Interpretation of the survey instruments into local dialects for community members;
- Assignment of roles and deployment.

Upon completion of the virtual training session, Enumerators were grouped in clusters and each cluster assigned a team of consultants who provided further one-to-one engagements to ensure that issues that were not tackled during the training session are not left unattended. The Enumerators were then given 2 days to practice filling in the instrument themselves (standing in the shoes of their respondents) to allow them an

opportunity to ask for clarifications and guidance. The consulting team held further face-to-face sessions with clustered Enumerators during the field engagement, beside formation of WhatsApp chat groups for communication and sharing of experiences during field work.

2. Field Supervision

A logistics schedule was developed for field engagement covering the 20 sampled counties and 100 wards. While the Enumerators targeted individual beneficiary community members, the consultants together with the research assistants were equally on the ground to provide backup and address challenges arising in the course of the survey, besides undertaking the KIIs and the FGDs.

In addition to the field supervision, primary quantitative data collected through the Google Form was relayed on real-time basis, hence the Quality Control/Data Analyst was in a position to promptly identify any issues or gaps in the data quality and inform the concerned field supervisor for appropriate action to address the shortcomings. Routine supervision was undertaken as follows:

a) **Accompaniments:** Five percent (5%) of the interviewers were accompanied during the survey. The purpose of this was to ensure that the interviewer followed the instructions and procedures in the sample specifications in the survey design, and conducted the interviews according to the standards specified. Any encountered challenges were explained to all the interviewers for appropriate corrective action.

b) **Back Checks:** Ten percent (10%) of the interviews were back-checked. The process entailed conducting verification on sampled respondents to ascertain they were actually interviewed by the Enumerators. This was done via phone calls where possible or through face-to-face verification.

c) **Checking of filled questionnaires:** All completed forms were checked through to ensure the following:

- The answers to all questions are given; and
- The routine has been correctly followed.

d) Spot Checks: The Project Team Leader conducted spot checks to ensure that both the supervisors, Research Assistants and the Enumerators were involved in the field work as per the provided schedule.

2.4.5 Data Processing

2.5.1.1 Data Entry

Primary quantitative data was captured by each data enumerator on the online Google Form for each response obtained. The FGDs and KIIs data was recorded by the interviewers through written notes during each interview.

2.5.1.2 Data Cleaning

The collected data was cleaned to correct errors, handle missing values, and remove any duplicates and irrelevant information.

2.5.1.3 Data Transformation

The quantitative data was downloaded in MS Excel, further formatted and exported to IBM SPSS Statistics software for analysis. It is important to note that most of the survey data was generally qualitative hence required transformation to analysable quantitative format by defining variables and capturing coded responses before exporting to IBM SPSS Statistics.

Non-quantitative data from FGDs, KIIs and open-ended structured questions was compiled in MS Excel and processed based on thematic issues.

2.5.1.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis was done using IBM SPSS Statistics software. The analysis involved running frequencies for each variable to obtain specific attributes of the data, performing cross-tabulations to analyse variable dependencies and performing statistic tests on degree of associations on the variables. Both IBM SPSS Statistics software and MS Excel were used interchangeably in analysing the quantitative data.

On the other hand, thematic analysis was performed on the qualitative data relying on MS Excel to group common patterns into specific themes.

2.5 Survey limitations

The following limitations were experienced in the survey implementation:

1. Inadequate awareness of the Program amongst respondents

It was noted that during community meetings or forums, records of participants were not kept in many wards. Failure to keep such records made it difficult for the Enumerators to specifically target community members who had actively participated in FLLoCA Program activities. The outcome was that a number of survey participants were not aware about the Program.

2. Economic hardships facing many survey participants

A number of survey participants had expectations that they would be provided with some financial facilitation or incentives given prevailing hard economic circumstances in the country. However, this was not tenable given limited financial resources.

3. Logistical challenges

Some counties and wards had prior work arrangements or engagements outside their local stations during the survey period. This interfered with the survey progress and timely completion.

4. Potential Enumerator biasness

There was likelihood of biasness arising from the Enumerators, thus not presenting the factual opinion of the survey respondents. However, this biasness was limited or mitigated through the quality assurance process established by the survey team, along with the corroborating KIIs and FGDs performed by the Consultants.

SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

3.1.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

3.1.1.1 Geographical Locations and Gender

The total valid number of individuals responding to the FLLoCA Community Satisfaction Survey was 2051, (102.5% return rate), spread in 96 wards from twenty (20) counties grouped in seven (7) regional economic blocs within the Republic of Kenya as summarized in **Table 1**. A total of 916 females participated in the survey representing 45% of the respondents, while the males were 1135 representing 55% as illustrated in **Figure 4**.

The gender statistics mirrors the inclusive nature of the community involvement on the climate change issues being undertaken by FLLoCA in terms of comparative gender.

Table 1: Distribution of the survey respondents

Economic Bloc	County	No. of Wards	No. of Respondents		
			Female	Male	Total
Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)	Bungoma	5	47	63	**110**
	Busia	5	44	56	**100**
	Homa Bay	5	59	56	**115**
	Kisii	5	38	67	**105**
	Kisumu	5	50	62	**112**
	Kericho	3	19	43	**62**
Mt. Kenya and Aberdare Region Economic Bloc (MKAREB)	Laikipia	4	38	43	**81**
	Nakuru	5	53	63	**116**
	Meru	5	45	55	**100**
	Kiambu	5	56	65	**121**
North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB)	Baringo	5	38	64	**102**
	Nandi	5	38	64	**102**
	Trans Nzoia	5	70	48	**118**
Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)	Garissa	5	43	63	**106**
	Isiolo	5	51	50	**101**
	Marsabit	4	28	50	**78**
Jumuia ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP)	Tana River	5	43	58	**101**

Economic Bloc	County	No. of Wards	No. of Respondents		
			Female	Male	Total
	Taita Taveta	5	44	57	**101**
Narok-Kajiado Economic Bloc - (NAKAEB)	Kajiado	5	56	52	**108**
South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc (SEKEB)	Makueni	5	56	56	**112**
Total	**20 Counties**	**96**	**916**	**1135**	**2051**

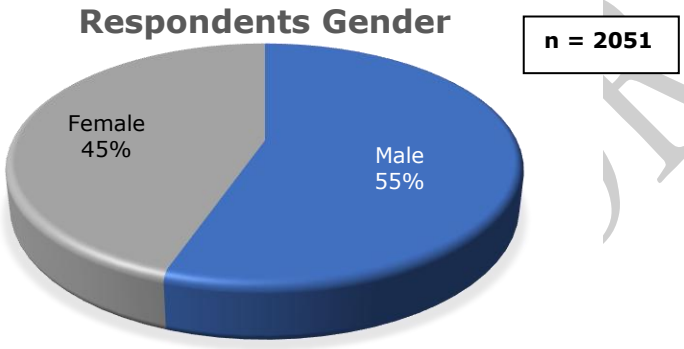

Figure 4: Respondents Gender

3.1.1.2 Age Bracket

The most frequent age bracket of the survey participants was between 36 and 55 years old at 925 respondents representing 45.1% as shown in **Table 2.** This age bracket was closely followed by the bracket of 18 to 35 years old, representing 34.5% of the respondents. There were few cases of respondents below 18 years representing 0.2% and those above 75 years representing 1.5%.

From the analysis of the age-brackets of the respondents, it can be deduced that the survey was age-wise inclusive through involvement of the youth, 34.5% of the respondents, the middle-aged at 45.1% and the elderly at 18.7%. This is illustrated in **Figure 5.**

Table 2: Respondents age-bracket

Age bracket	Description	Frequency	Percent
Below 18 years	Children	5	.2
Above 75	Very elderly	30	1.5
Between 56 and 75	Elderly	383	18.7
Between 18 and 35	Youth	708	34.5
Between 36 and 55	Middle-aged	925	45.1
Total		**2051**	**100.0**

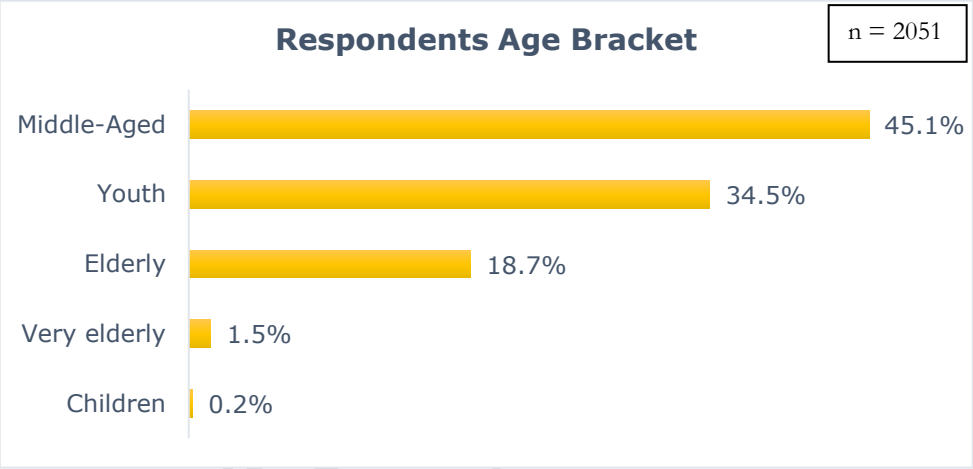

Figure 5: Respondents age-bracket

3.1.1.3 Highest Academic Qualification

The most frequent highest academic qualification from the community members participating in the survey was **secondary education** at 649 representing **31.6%** of the respondents. This was closely followed by primary education at 472 representing **23%**. Those with qualification beyond primary education constituted 67.3%. A total of 192 respondents, representing 9.4% did not provide information about their highest level of academic qualification. With the exclusion of these category, respondents with academic qualification beyond primary education constituted **67.3%. Table 3** and **Figure 6** shows the frequency and percentage of respondents' academic qualifications.

The significance of the level of respondent's academic qualification in this survey was underscored by the need to understand the basic climate change issues and corresponding impact to nature.

Table 3: Respondents highest academic qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Secondary Education	643	31.4%	34.6%
	Primary Education	478	23.3%	25.7%
	Diploma	290	14.1%	15.6%
	Certificate	235	11.5%	12.6%
	Bachelor's Degree	153	7.5%	8.2%
	Higher Diploma	49	2.4%	2.6%
	Master's Degree	10	0.5%	0.5%
	Doctorate	1	0.0%	0.1%
	Total	**1859**	**90.6%**	**100.0%**
Missing	Not Provided	192	9.4%	
Total		**2051**	**100.0%**	

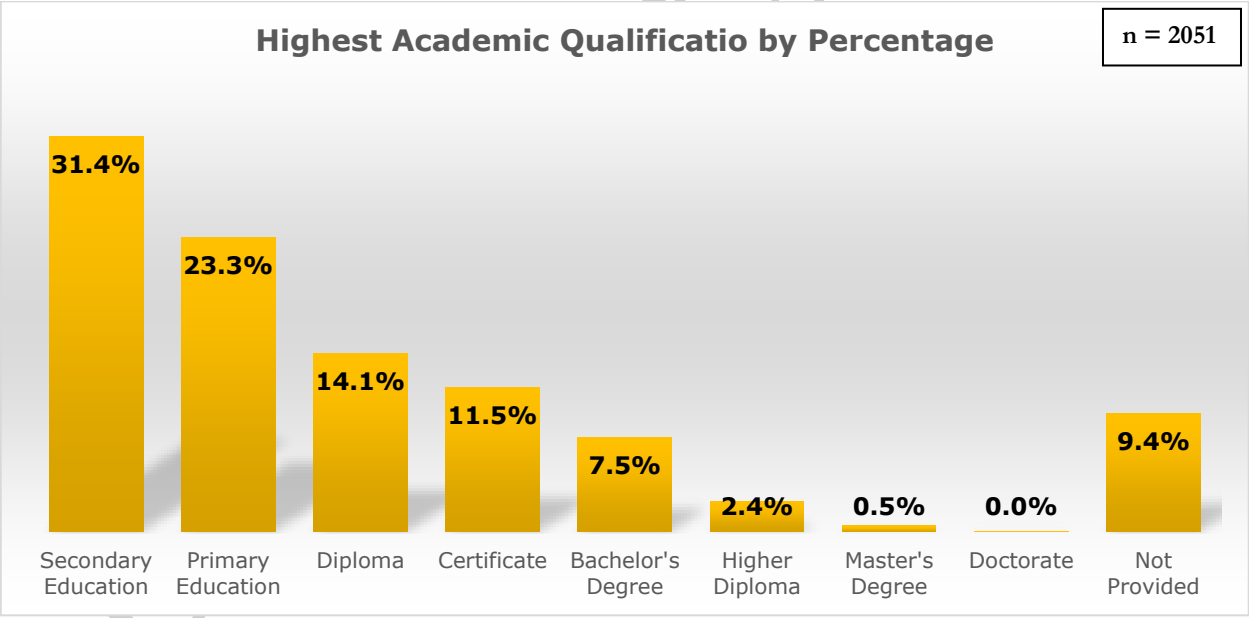

Figure 6: Respondents highest academic qualification

3.1.1.4 Disability Status

There were 179 respondents with disability, representing 8.7% of the total respondents. The form of disability was not stated in this survey as illustrated in **Figure 7.**

The disability status is a reflection of the inclusive nature of the survey, as well as the extent to which the FLLoCA Program has embraced inclusive participation of all the community members at the ward level.

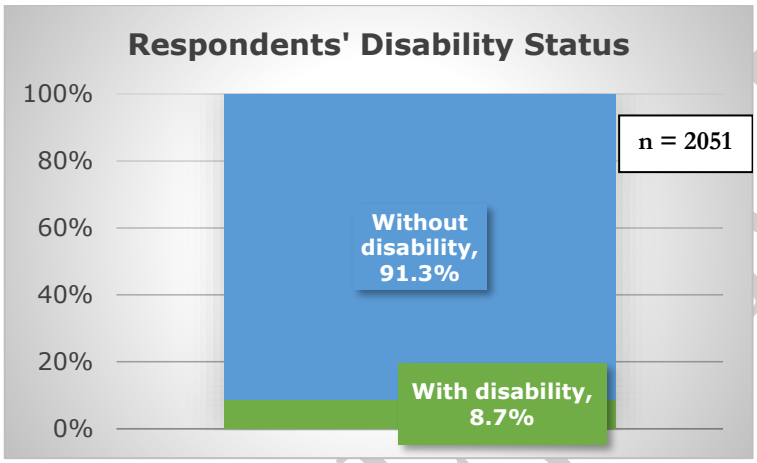

Figure 7: Respondents disability status

3.1.1.5 Indigenous Person Status

A total of 686 survey participants, representing **33.4%** were confirmed as indigenous persons as shown in **Table 4** and **Figure 8**. In Kenya, the people who identify with the indigenous movement are mainly nomadic herders and hunter-gatherers, as well as some fishing villages and small farming communities. The hunter-gatherers include the Ogiek, Sengwer, Yiaku, Waata and Aweer (Boni), while the pastoralists include the Turkana, Rendille, Borana, Maasai, Samburu, Ilchamus, Somali, Gabra, Pokot, Endorois and others. Counties with IPs include Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Kilifi, Lamu, Narok, Kajiado, Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet, Trans Nzoia, Busia, Nakuru and Laikipia. There are pockets of Ogiek in Nandi (Tindiret Forest) and Uasin Gishu (Cengalo Forest).

In many parts of Kenya, indigenous people bear the greatest impact of climate change based on their traditions and predominant economic activities. It was thus critical that

they be involved in this survey to understand their level of satisfaction with FLLoCA Program.

Table 4: Respondents indigenous person status

	Indigenous person status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not indigenous persons	1331	64.9%	64.9%	64.9%
	Not sure	34	1.7%	1.7%	66.6%
	Indigenous persons	686	33.4%	33.4%	100.0%
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	

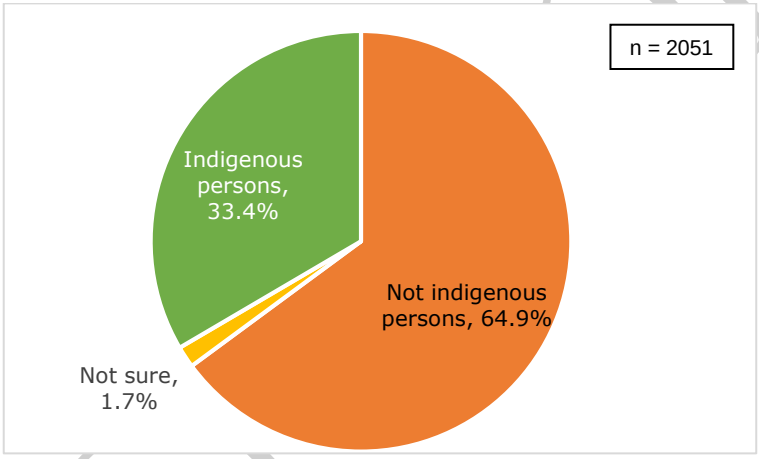

Figure 8: Respondents indigenous person status

3.1.2 Participation and Decision Making

3.1.2.1 Engagement in Participatory Climate Risk Assessments (PCRAs) and Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs)

The survey was done in retrospect to capture the level of engagement of the beneficiary community members at the ward level in two successive years (2023 and 2024) of implementation of FLLoCA Program activities. Two key activities were identified for interrogation at this level, being the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) and Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). The survey sought to confirm whether the

respondents participated in these two key FLLoCA Program activities in their respective wards. As earlier mentioned in Section Two, the survey targeted community members who were likely to have interacted with FLLoCA Program at the ward level.

A total of **1184** respondents representing **57.7%** of the respondents confirmed participation in PCRA in the year 2023. Compared to the year 2024, there was 8.5% increase in the number confirming participation in PCRA, totalling **66.2%** of the respondents as shown in **Table 5**.

The respondents confirming participation in CCAP were 1191 representing 58.1% of the sample in the year 2023. The respondents confirming participation in CCAP in the year 2024 were 1341 indicating a slight increase of 7.3% to 65.4% compared to the previous year. Community members participation is an integral component of FLLoCA Program as captured in the Program Development Objectives and under fourth component called Community-led actions.

It was also noted in the survey outcome that a good proportion of the respondents had not participated in either of the two key activities in both the years 2023 and 2024. **Figure 9** shows that 42.3% and 33.8% did not participate in PCRA respectively in the consecutive years, while 41.9% and 34.6% did not participate in CCAP.

Whereas this is not alarming given not all community members may be present to engage in the Program activities, prior mobilization and consistent awareness creation should enable them be particularly aware of the existence of the Program. Thorough stakeholder engagement and consultation is vital in theory of change.

Table 5: Engagement in PCRA and CCAP

FLLoCA Program Activity		Participation			
	Year	2023		2024	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
PCRA	Yes	1184	57.7%	1357	66.2%
	No	867	42.3%	694	33.8%
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**	**2051**	**100.0%**
CCAP	Yes	1191	58.1%	1341	65.4%
	No	860	41.9%	710	34.6%
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**	**2051**	**100.0%**

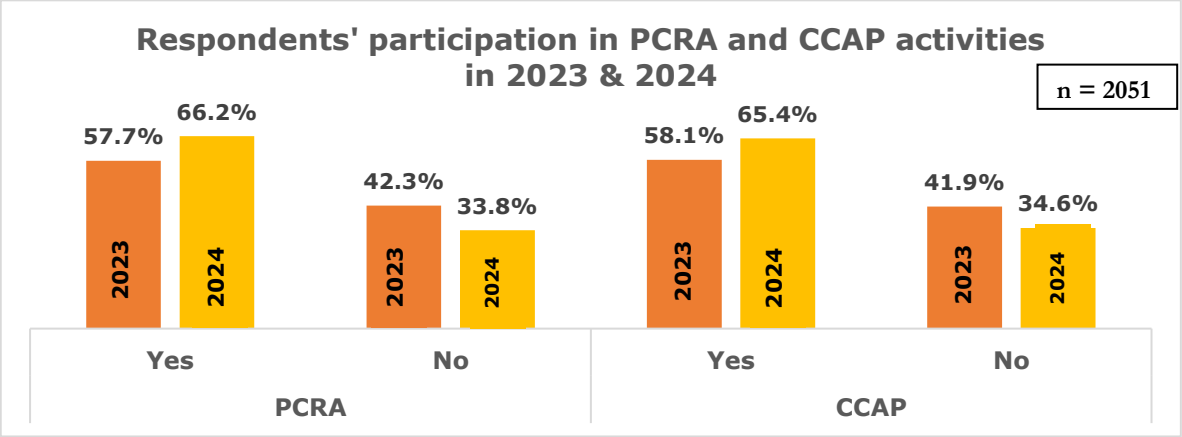

Figure 9: Respondents engagement in FLLoCA Program activities

Further interrogation and disaggregation of the respondent's data by gender revealed that more male, 675 (32.9% of total respondents) participated in PCRA in 2023 compared to females, 509 (24.8% of the total respondents). Similar trend was observed in 2024 where 749 males, (36.5% of total respondents), participated while female participants were 608 (29.6% of the total respondents). However, in both cases, the number who participated were not statistically significant at 95% confidence level. **Table 6** highlights the participants disaggregated by gender, which is further illustrated in **Figure 10.**

Table 6: Engagement in PCRA by Gender

Gender	2023					2024				
	Participated		Did not participate			Participated		Did not participate		
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Total	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Total
Male	675	32.9%	460	22.4%	1135	749	36.5%	386	18.8%	1135
Female	509	24.8%	407	19.8%	916	608	29.6%	308	15.0%	916
Total	**1184**	**57.7%**	**867**	**42.3%**	**2051**	**1357**	**66.2%**	**694**	**33.8%**	**2051**

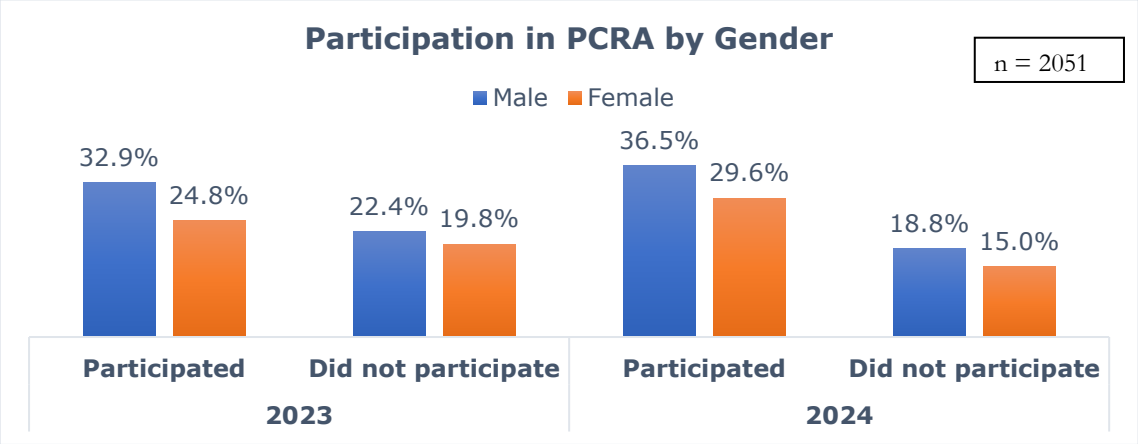

Figure 10: Disaggregation of PCRA participants by gender

The males also lead in participation in CCAP in both the year 2023 and 2024. Surveyed male respondents indicating participation were 680 (33.2% of the total respondents) and 743 (36.2%) in the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. Compared to female participants, the numbers were slightly lower at 511 (24.9%) in 2023 and 598 (29.2%) in 2024. However, the number of surveyed male and female participants do not significantly differ at 95% confidence level for each respective year. **Table 7** shows the summary of participation in CCAP disaggregated by gender while **Figure 11** illustrates the same.

Table 7: Engagement in CCAP by Gender

Gender	2023					2024				
	Participated		Did not participate			Participated		Did not participate		
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Total	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Total
Male	680	33.2%	455	22.2%	1135	743	36.2%	392	19.1%	1135
Female	511	24.9%	405	19.7%	916	598	29.2%	318	15.5%	916
Total	**1191**	**58.1%**	**860**	**41.9%**	**2051**	**1341**	**65.4%**	**710**	**34.6%**	**2051**

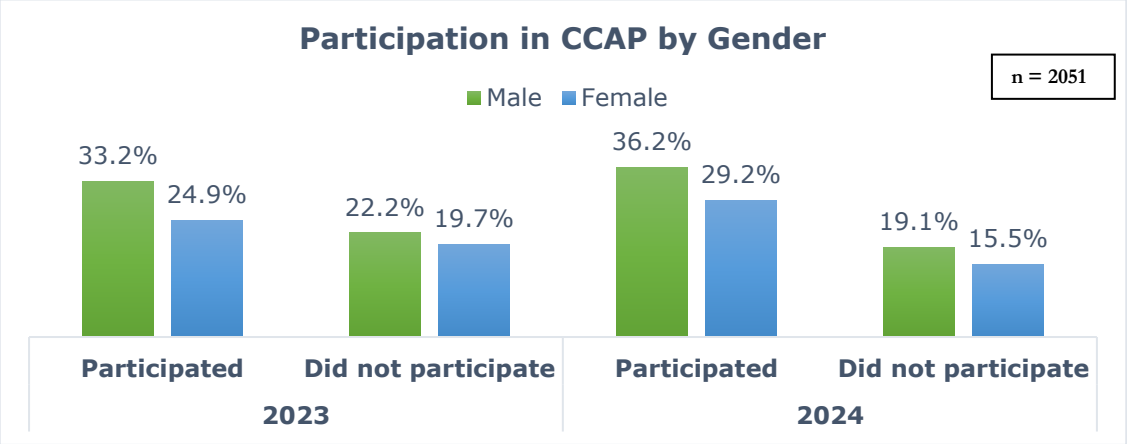

Figure 11: Disaggregation of CCAP participants by gender

3.1.2.2 Satisfaction Levels with Participation in PCRAs

A total of 1234 respondents indicated their satisfaction levels with engagement in PCRA in 2023. In 2024, the number of participants indicating their satisfaction levels increased to 1381. The implication is that out of the 2051 survey participants, 817 or 39.8% and 670 or 32.7% declined to rate their satisfaction level with PCRA in 2023 and 2024 respectively due to lack of participation or engagement with these activities.

A total of 878 respondents representing 71.2% of the valid responses were satisfied with the engagement in PCRA in 2023. These number improved marginally in 2024 to 891, representing 64.5% of the valid responses. In 2024, 434 or 31.4% of the surveyed participants were very satisfied with the engagement in PCRA, an increase from 310 or 25.1% who were very satisfied in 2023.

Overall, majority of the surveyed participants, 1188 (96.3%) in 2023 and 1325 (95.9%) in 2024 were generally satisfied with the engagement in PCRAs. **Table 8** and **Figure 12** shows various satisfaction levels with the engagement in PCRAs.

Table 8: Satisfaction level with engagement in PCRAs

Level of satisfaction		2023			2024		
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	7	0.3%	0.6%	10	0.5%	0.7%
	Dissatisfied	39	1.9%	3.2%	46	2.2%	3.3%
	Satisfied	878	42.8%	71.2%	891	43.4%	64.5%
	Very satisfied	310	15.1%	25.1%	434	21.2%	31.4%
	Valid Total	**1234**	**60.2%**	**100.0%**	**1381**	**67.3%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	817	39.8%		670	32.7%	
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**		**2051**	**100.0%**	

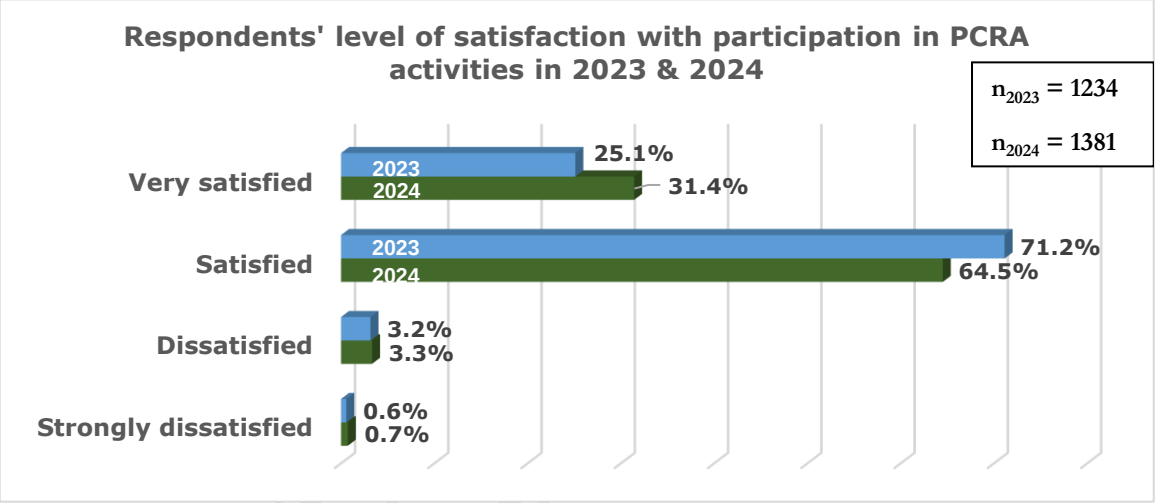

Figure 12: Level of satisfaction with engagement in PCRA activities

Table 9 shows the satisfaction level with engagement in PCRAs when disaggregated by gender. Respondents who indicated they did not participate in PCRAs were left out when calculating the valid satisfaction levels. Out of the total valid 1234 responses for PCRA-2023, more males showed general satisfaction (satisfied and very satisfied) at 677 (54.9%) compared to the females at 511 (41.4%). The satisfaction levels for both the males and females were not statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

Similar trend was observed for PCRA 2024 whereby more males, 738 (53.4%) were generally satisfied compared to the female respondents at 587 (42.5%). It was noted that satisfaction levels increased somehow amongst women compared to men in PCRA-2024.

Table 9: Satisfaction level with engagement in PCRA disaggregated by gender

Level of satisfaction		2023								
		Male			Female			Total		
		No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	5	0.2%	0.4%	2	0.1%	0.2%	7	0.3%	0.6%
	Dissatisfied	17	0.8%	1.4%	22	1.1%	1.8%	39	1.9%	3.2%
	Satisfied	502	24.5%	40.7%	376	18.3%	30.5%	878	42.8%	71.2%
	Very satisfied	175	8.5%	14.2%	135	6.6%	10.9%	310	15.1%	25.1%
	Valid Total	**699**	**34.1%**	**56.6%**	**535**	**26.1%**	**43.4%**	**1,234**	**60.2%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	436	21.3%		381	18.6%		817	39.8%	
	Total	**1135**	**55.3%**		**916**	**44.7%**		**2,051**	**100.0%**	
Level of satisfaction		**2024**								
		Male			Female			Total		
		No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	5	0.2%	0.4%	5	0.2%	0.4%	10	0.5%	0.7%
	Dissatisfied	23	1.1%	1.7%	23	1.1%	1.7%	46	2.2%	3.3%
	Satisfied	507	24.7%	36.7%	384	18.7%	27.8%	891	43.4%	64.5%
	Very satisfied	231	11.3%	16.7%	203	9.9%	14.7%	434	21.2%	31.4%
	Valid Total	**766**	**37.3%**	**55.5%**	**615**	**30.0%**	**44.5%**	**1,381**	**67.3%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	369	18.0%		301	14.7%		670	32.7%	
	Total	**1135**	**55.3%**		**916**	**44.7%**		**2,051**	**100.0%**	

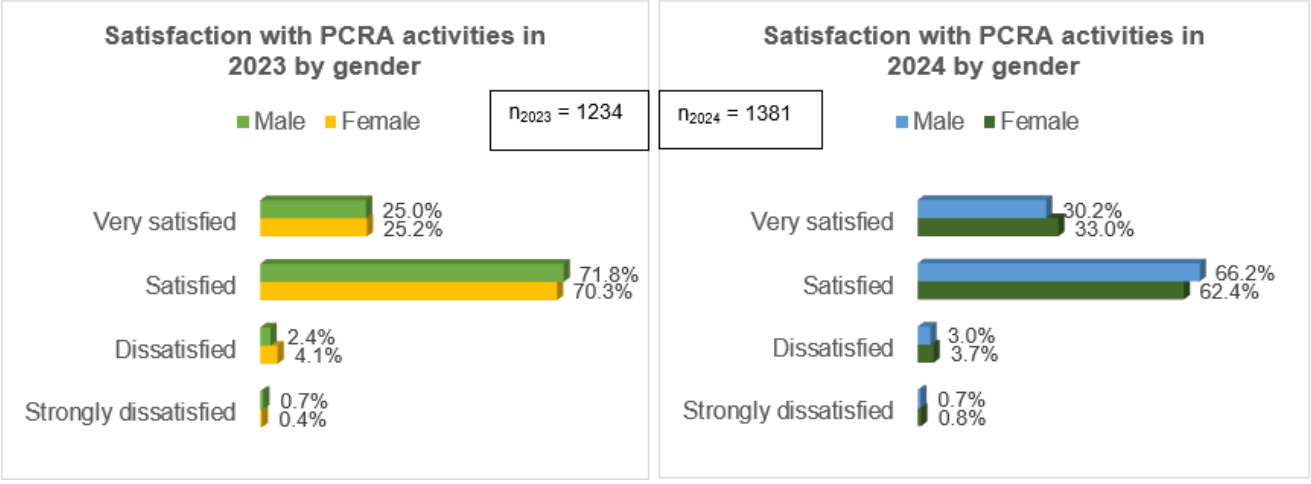

Figure 13: Satisfaction with engagement in PCRA activities disaggregated by gender

3.1.2.3 Satisfaction Levels with Participation in CCAPs

1316 and 1435 survey participants confirmed participation in CCAP in the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. These figures represent 64.2% and 70.0% for the respective years. About 362 (27.5%) respondents were very satisfied with their engagement in CCAP in 2023 while 908 (69%) were satisfied. The number of respondents who were very satisfied with CCAP increased in 2024 to 467 (32.5%) while those satisfied remained almost the same at 909 (63.3%). However, the number of respondents who did not participate in CCAP reduced from 735 (35.8%) in 2023 to 616 (30%) in 2024. These figures are summarised in **Table 10** and further illustrated in **Figure 14**.

Table 10: Satisfaction level with engagement in CCAPs

Level of satisfaction		2023			2024		
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	8	0.4%	0.6%	16	0.8%	1.1%
	Dissatisfied	38	1.9%	2.9%	43	2.1%	3.0%
	Satisfied	908	44.3%	69.0%	909	44.3%	63.3%
	Very satisfied	362	17.6%	27.5%	467	22.8%	32.5%
	Valid Total	**1316**	**64.2%**	**100.0%**	**1435**	**70.0%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	735	35.8%		616	30.0%	
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**		**2051**	**100.0%**	

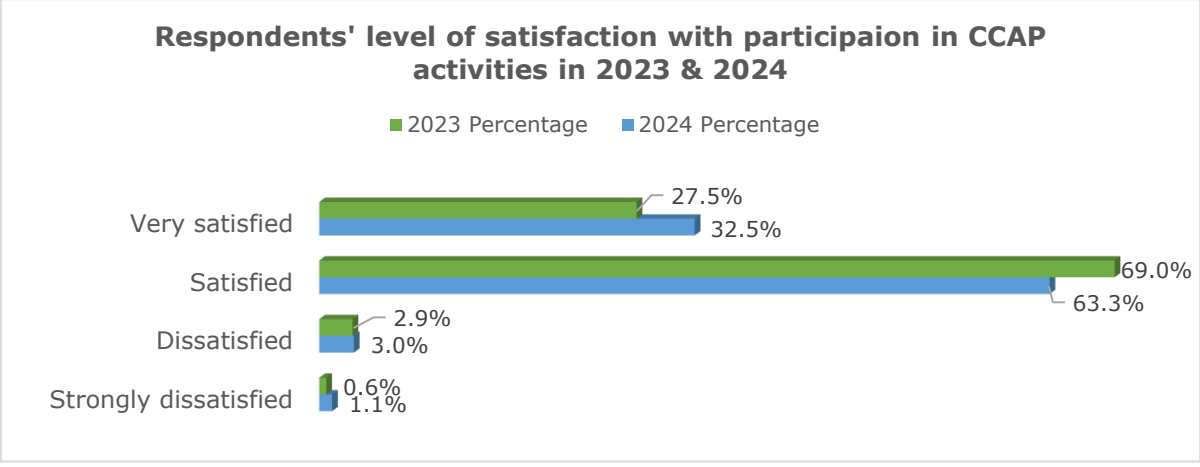

Figure 14: Satisfaction with engagement in CCAP activities

Table 11 is a summary of satisfaction levels with engagement in CCAP activities in the year 2023 and 2024 disaggregated by gender. 735 (35.8%) survey respondents confirmed **not** participating in CCAP in the year 2023 while 616 (30%) did **not** participate in the similar activities in 2024. These categories of respondents were excluded in the analysis of satisfaction levels with the engagement in CCAPs.

Total valid responses used to analyse the satisfaction levels in CCAPs were 1316 and 1435 in 2023 and 2024 respectively. 56.8% of the valid responses were from the males while female respondents accounted for 43.2% for CCAP 2023. Almost similar percentages were observed in 2024 where valid male respondents accounted for 55.8% while females were 44.2%.

The number of male and female respondents in the survey was not statistically significant at 95% confidence level. In both years, majority of the participating community members were generally satisfied with the engagement in CCAP activities. **Figure 15** illustrates satisfaction rates for both males and females with engagement in CCAP activities in each year.

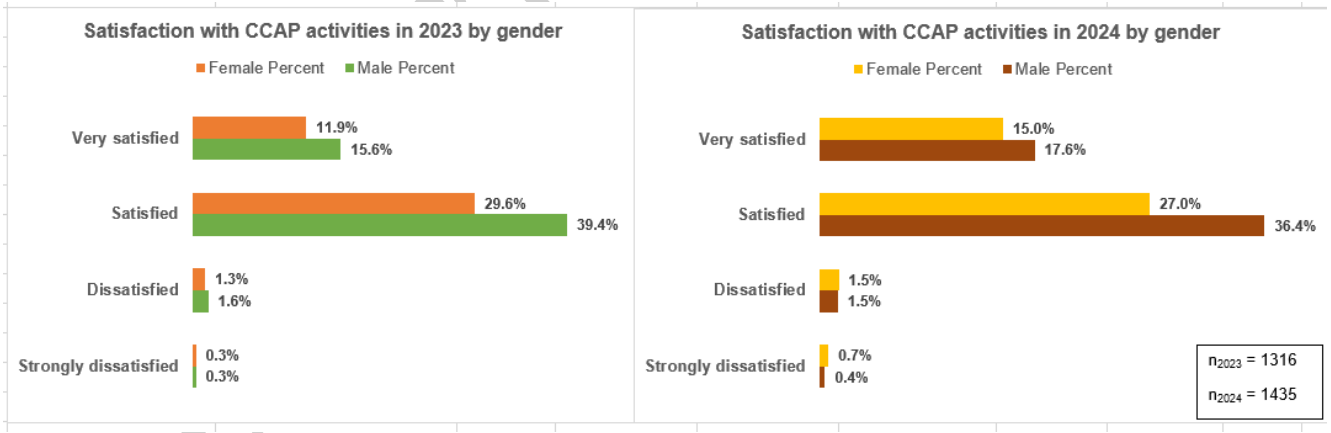

Figure 15: Satisfaction with engagement in CCAP activities disaggregated by gender

Table 11: Satisfaction level with engagement in CCAPs disaggregated by gender

Level of satisfaction		2023								
		Male			Female			Total		
		No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	4	0.2%	0.3%	4	0.2%	0.3%	8	0.4%	0.6%
	Dissatisfied	21	1.0%	1.6%	17	0.8%	1.3%	38	1.9%	2.9%
	Satisfied	518	25.3%	39.4%	390	19.0%	29.6%	908	44.3%	69.0%
	Very satisfied	205	10.0%	15.6%	157	7.7%	11.9%	362	17.6%	27.5%
	Valid Total	**748**	**36.5%**	**56.8%**	**568**	**27.7%**	**43.2%**	**1,316**	**64.2%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	387	18.9%		348	17.0%		735	35.8%	
	Total	**1135**	**55.3%**		**916**	**44.7%**		**2,051**	**100.0%**	
Level of satisfaction		**2024**								
		Male			**Female**			**Total**		
		No.	**%**	**Valid %**	**No.**	**%**	**Valid %**	**No.**	**%**	**Valid %**
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	6	0.3%	0.4%	10	0.5%	0.7%	16	0.8%	1.1%
	Dissatisfied	21	1.0%	1.5%	22	1.1%	1.5%	43	2.1%	3.0%
	Satisfied	522	25.5%	36.4%	387	18.9%	27.0%	909	44.3%	63.3%
	Very satisfied	252	12.3%	17.6%	215	10.5%	15.0%	467	22.8%	32.5%
	Valid Total	**801**	**39.1%**	**55.8%**	**634**	**30.9%**	**44.2%**	**1,435**	**70.0%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	334	16.3%		282	13.7%		616	30.0%	
	Total	**1135**	**55.3%**		**916**	**44.7%**		**2,051**	**100.0%**	

3.1.2.4 Satisfaction with the FLLoCA Program Decisions

The survey participants were requested to rate their level of satisfaction with the decisions made by FLLoCA Program after their participation in PCRAs and CCAPs both in the year 2023 and 2024.

A total of 1342 (65.4%) and 1456 (71%) respondents confirmed participation or involvement in FLLoCA Program directly or indirectly in the years 2023 and 2024 respectively. The respondents were generally satisfied with the FLLoCA Program decisions in both the years as summarised in **Table 12** and illustrated in **Figure 16.**

It was also observed that the satisfaction levels improved in the year 2024 compared to 2023 from 1271 to 1382. This could be attributed to the shift from participation in 2024 where more respondents confirmed participation in FLLoCA Program.

Table 12: Satisfaction with FLLoCA Program Decisions

Level of satisfaction		2023			2024		
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Strongly dissatisfied	11	0.5%	0.8%	17	0.8%	1.2%
	Dissatisfied	60	2.9%	4.5%	57	2.8%	3.9%
	Satisfied	909	44.3%	67.7%	909	44.3%	62.4%
	Very satisfied	362	17.6%	27.0%	473	23.1%	32.5%
	Valid Total	**1342**	**65.4%**	**100.0%**	**1456**	**71.0%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I didn't participate at all	709	34.6%		595	29.0%	
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**		**2051**	**100.0%**	

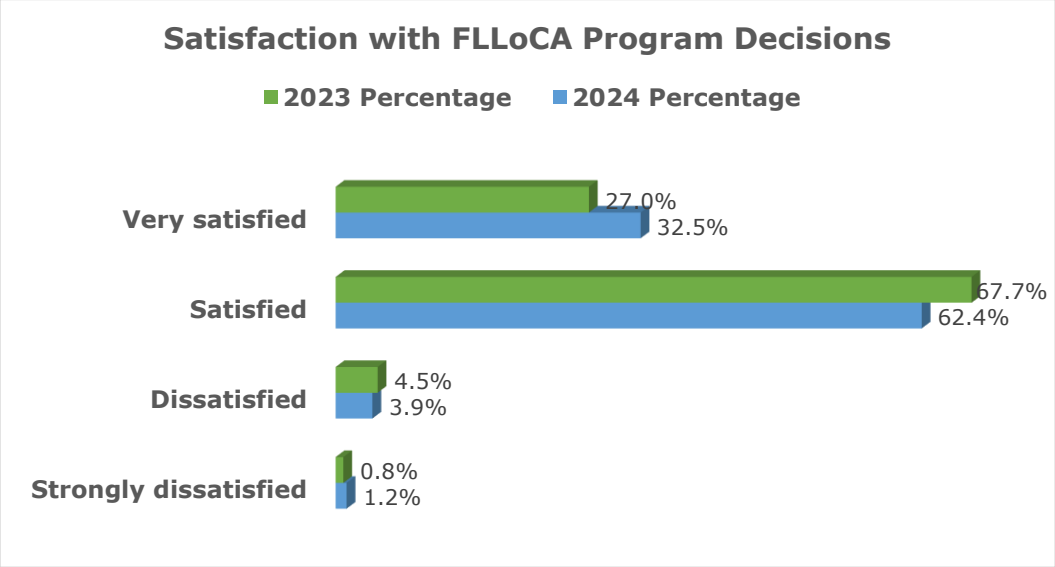

Figure 16: Satisfaction with FLLoCA Program decisions

Figure 17 shows the satisfaction levels on FLLoCA Program decisions by gender. The satisfaction levels did not show any statistical difference at 95% confidence level. Majority of males as well as females were generally satisfied with the decisions taken by FLLoCA Program. The variance in percentage at each satisfaction level was due to unequal number of male and female participants in the survey.

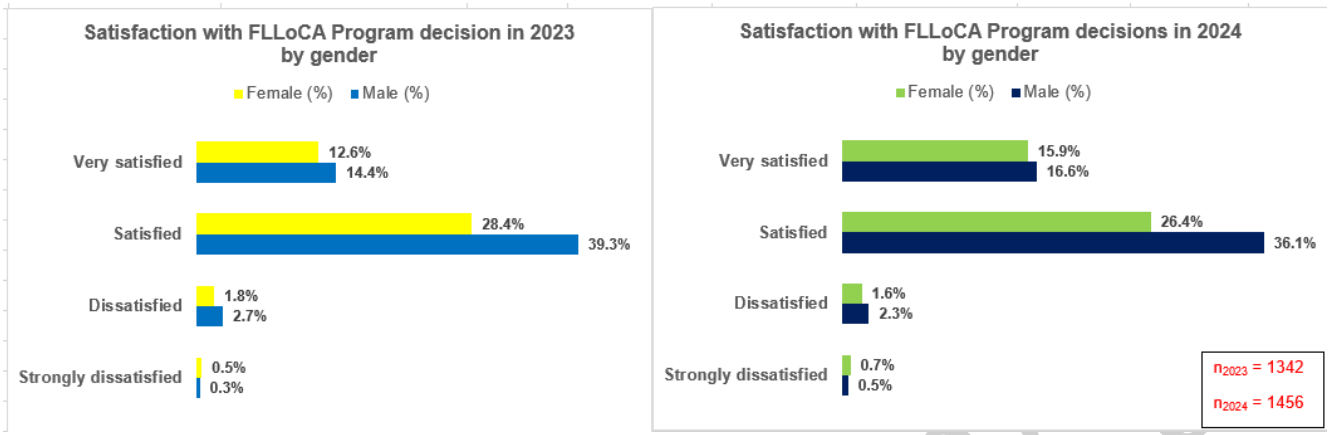

Figure 17: Satisfaction with FLLoCA Program decisions disaggregated by gender

3.1.2.5 Support for Local Community Practices in Climate Change Resilience

The survey participants were requested to confirm whether there existed certain community basic practices that have been learnt over the years towards climate change management, and whether the FLLoCA Program recognized such practices by providing room to continue or upgrade them. **Figure 18** shows that a significant majority, 1358 (66.2%) confirmed having such practice/s and receiving recognition and support under FLLoCA Program.

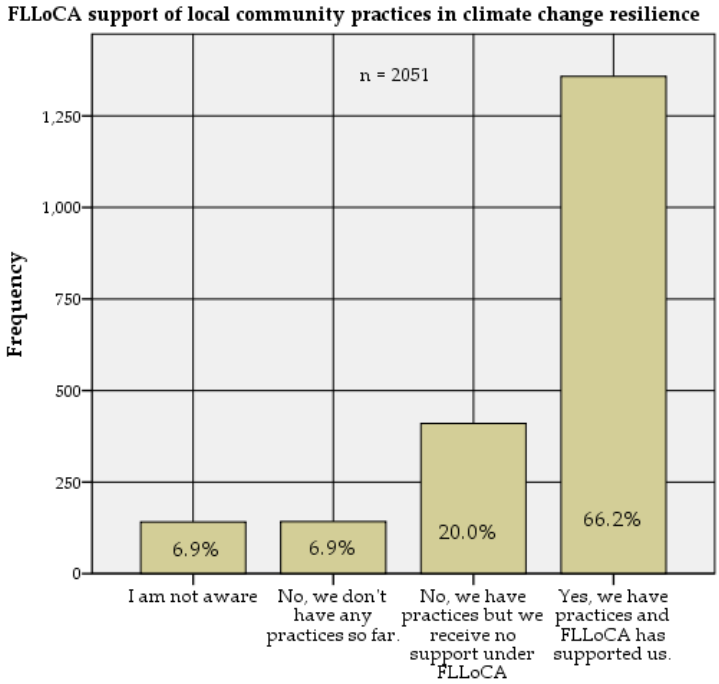

Figure 18: FLLoCA Program support for local community practices

3.1.3 FLLoCA Program Climate Resilience Actions

3.1.3.1 Ward Level FLLoCA Program Activities/Projects

Water-type project was the most frequent in the sampled wards as indicated by 1349 respondents. The second and third most frequent project-types were environment at 1006 and agriculture at 888. The surveyed participants were requested to select one or more types of projects depending on what was already implemented, under implementation or earmarked for implementation. **Figure 19** illustrates the project-type at the ward level. Cross-cutting projects were those integrated types of projects which combined one or more types under a single project. Notable example was installation of solar or wind-power for pumping water from a borehole as a single project in Kaputei North ward in Kajiado County.

This data was corroborated by information collected through Key Informant Interviews at ward-levels, which also showed that water-type projects were the most prevalent.

It is important to note that in some instances, respondents could not differentiate between projects implemented under FLLoCA Program and those implemented by other entities.

There were cases where respondents indicated no project has been done or earmarked for implementation, and those that were not aware about the FLLoCA Program at all.

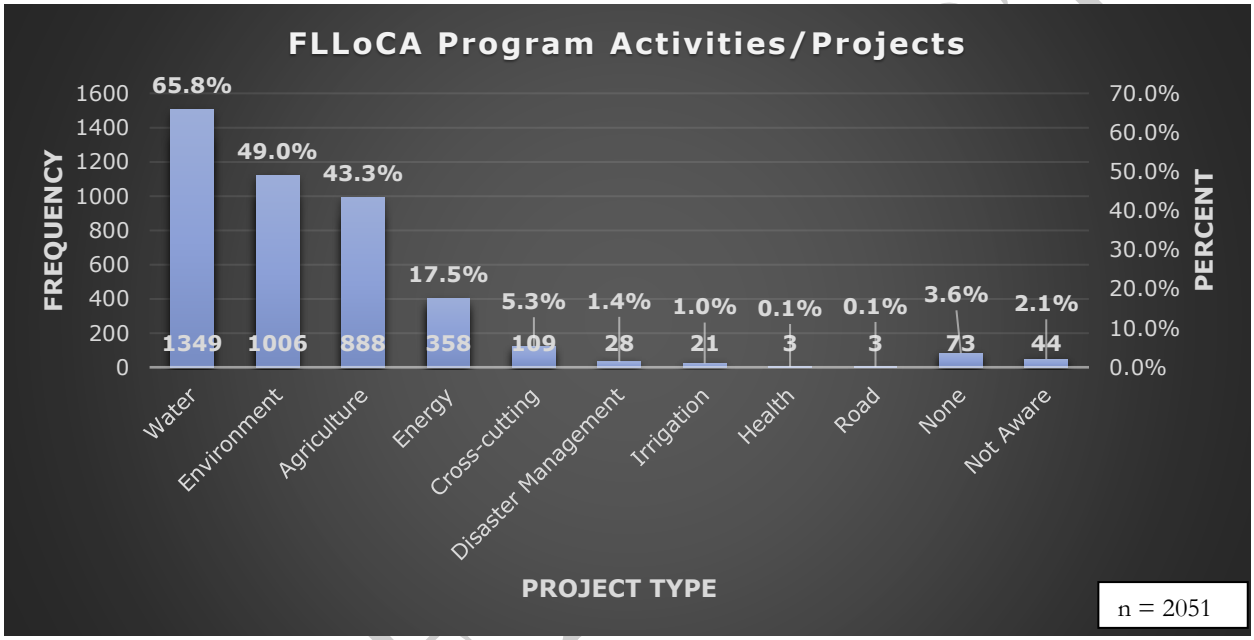

Figure 19: Implemented or proposed project type

3.1.3.2 Satisfaction Levels with Choice of Ward Level FLLoCA Program Activities/Projects

The survey participants were asked whether they were satisfied with the choice or choices of FLLoCA Program projects/activities being or to be implemented in their community together with the allocated financial resources for their implementation. **Table 13** is a summary of the satisfaction levels with regards to the choice of project and financial resource allocated towards the same.

An estimated 7.9% (162) survey participants were not aware of any FLLoCA Program project in their wards. These survey participants were excluded in calculating the valid satisfaction levels for those who were well informed about the FLLoCA Program.

Of the valid 1889 responses on satisfaction level with the choice of project, 65.2% were satisfied while 31.1% were very satisfied. This reflects the fact that in many cases, the implemented projects or those under implementation or earmarked for implementation were based on what the beneficiary community members had identified during the CCAPs.

On allocation of resources towards project implementation, the number who were not aware more than doubled from 162 to 348 (17%) of the surveyed participants. This could imply inadequate information trickling down back to the beneficiary community members as further corroborated through ward-level KIIs. Consequently, the satisfied respondents reduced to 1038 (61%) while those very satisfied with financial allocation reduced to 397 (19.4%).

It was also noted that the number of respondents who were **generally dissatisfied** (dissatisfied + very dissatisfied) with financial resources allocated to the projects increased from 69 (3.7%) to 268 (13%). The satisfaction levels are illustrated in **Figure 20**.

Table 13: Satisfaction with project choices and resource allocation

Level of satisfaction		Choice of Project			Resources Allocation		
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Very dissatisfied	20	1.0%	1.1%	50	2.4%	2.9%
	Dissatisfied	49	2.4%	2.6%	218	10.6%	12.8%
	Satisfied	1232	60.1%	65.2%	1038	50.6%	61.0%
	Very satisfied	588	28.7%	31.1%	397	19.4%	23.3%
	Valid Total	**1889**	**92.1%**	**100.0 %**	**1703**	**83.0%**	**100.0%**
Missing	I am not aware of any project	162	7.9%				
	I am not aware of any allocation				348	17.0%	
	Total	**2051**	**100.0%**		**2051**	**100.0%**	

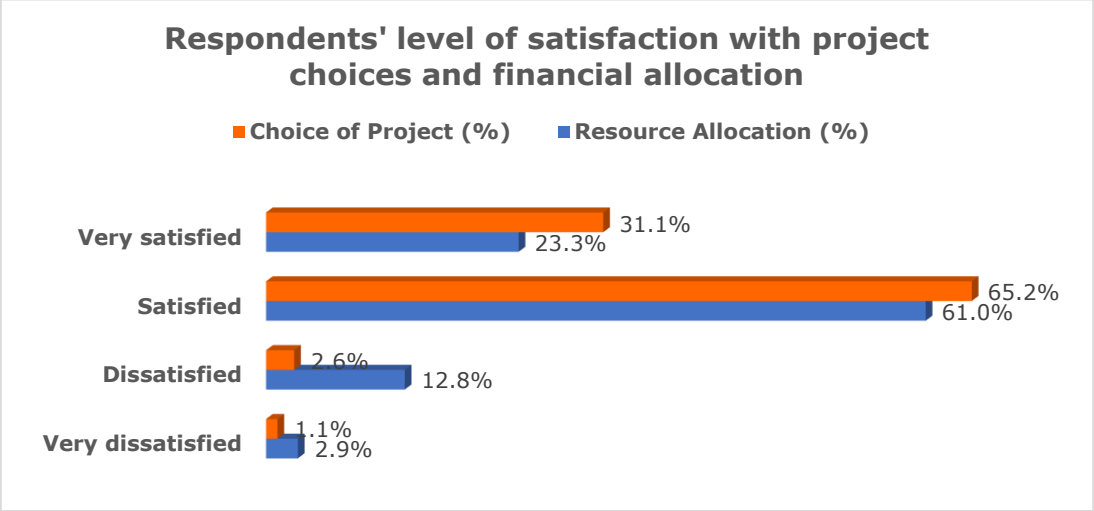

Figure 20: Satisfaction with project choices and financial resource allocation

Comparative analysis of satisfaction levels by gender revealed that 43.1% and 37.3% of the generally satisfied respondents were female with the project choices and resources allocation respectively. Conversely, 53.3% and 46.9% of male respondents were generally satisfied with the project choices and resources allocation respectively.

The difference in percentages of male and female satisfaction levels is attributed to different proportions of the gender participating in the survey.

However, there was no significant difference at 95% confidence level between the males and females who were generally dissatisfied in both cases. On the contrary, there was a significant difference at 95% confidence level between the males and females who were generally satisfied (satisfied and very satisfied) in both cases. Further research may be required to ascertain the causal effect of the statistical variation in satisfaction levels between the two genders. **Figure 21** illustrates percentage satisfaction levels with the project choices and financial allocation by gender.

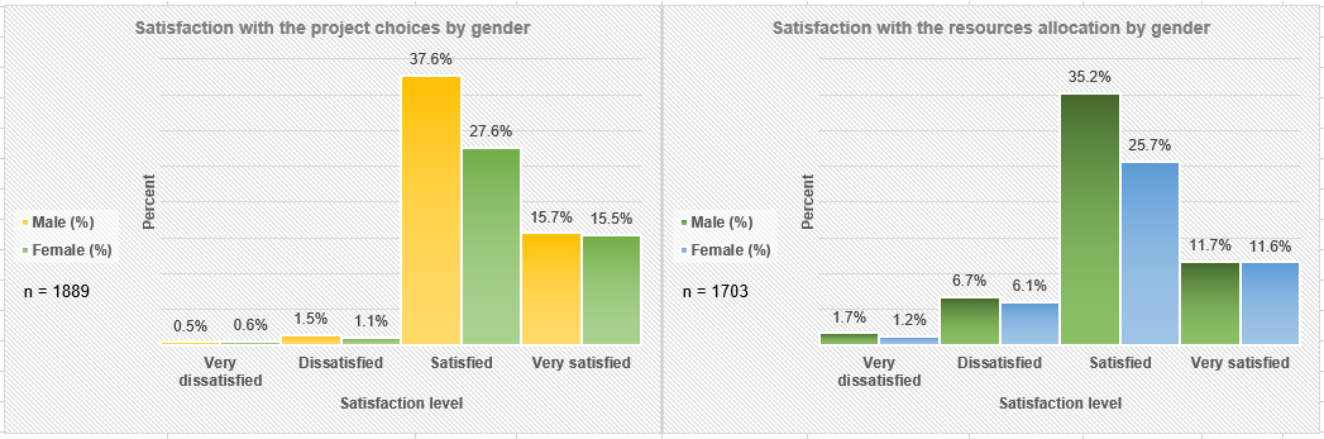

Figure 21: Satisfaction with project choices and financial resource allocation by gender

3.1.4 Grievance Response Management (GRM)

3.1.4.1 Level of Awareness of GRM Mechanism

The survey participants were asked whether they were aware of the mechanism put in place to resolve disputes arising from the FLLoCA Programs in their community. Majority of the survey participants, 68.7%, were aware of the GRM process as shown in **Table 14** and **Figure 22**.

However, a significant proportion of the participants, 642 (31.3%), were not aware of the GRM. 513 or 25% were aware but not sure of what the GRM process entailed.

Table 14: Awareness of the GRM mechanism

Awareness on Grievance Response Management (GRM) mechanism			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
I am fully aware and understand the process	896	43.7	43.7
I am not aware at all	642	31.3	31.3
I am aware, but not sure of the process	513	25.0	25.0
Total	**2051**	**100.0**	**100.0**

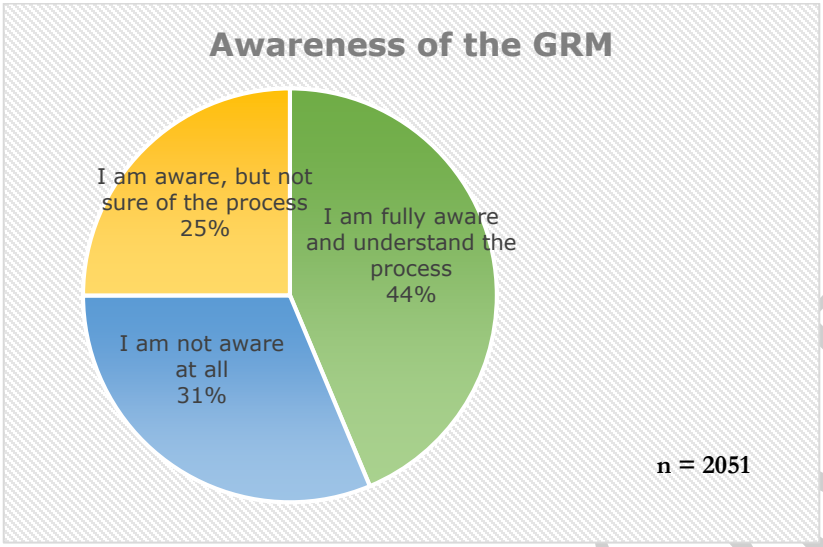

Figure 22: Awareness on GRM mechanism

When comparison is done by gender, more males were aware by virtue of their proportions in the survey as shown in **Figure 23.**

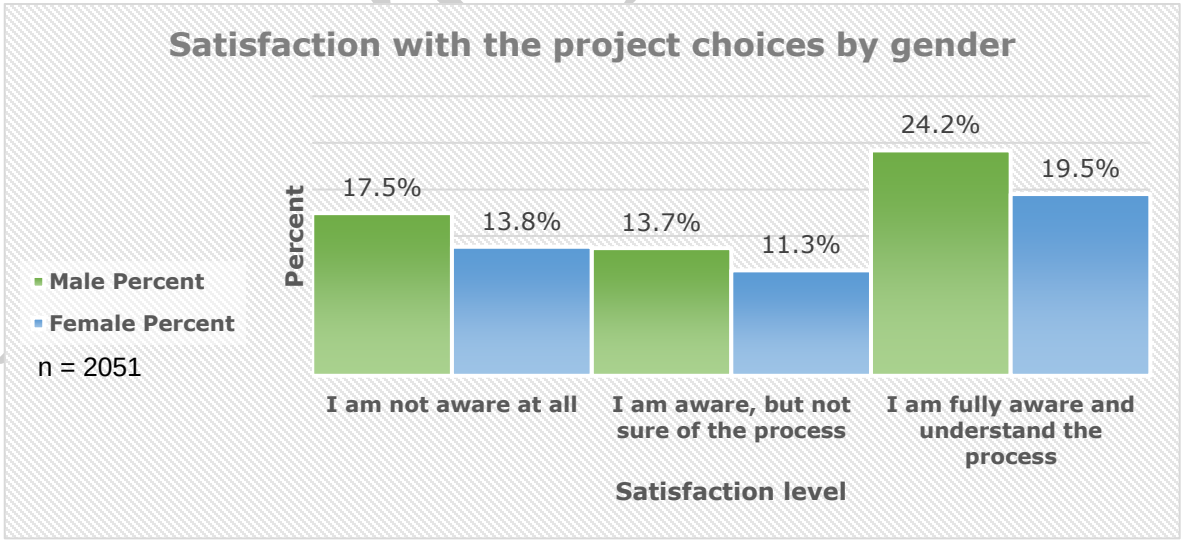

Figure 23: Awareness on GRM mechanism by gender

Further analysis compared awareness levels within the same gender as shown in **Figure 24**. The proportions of the males and females being aware of the GRM mechanism were almost similar at 68.5% for males and 69% for females.

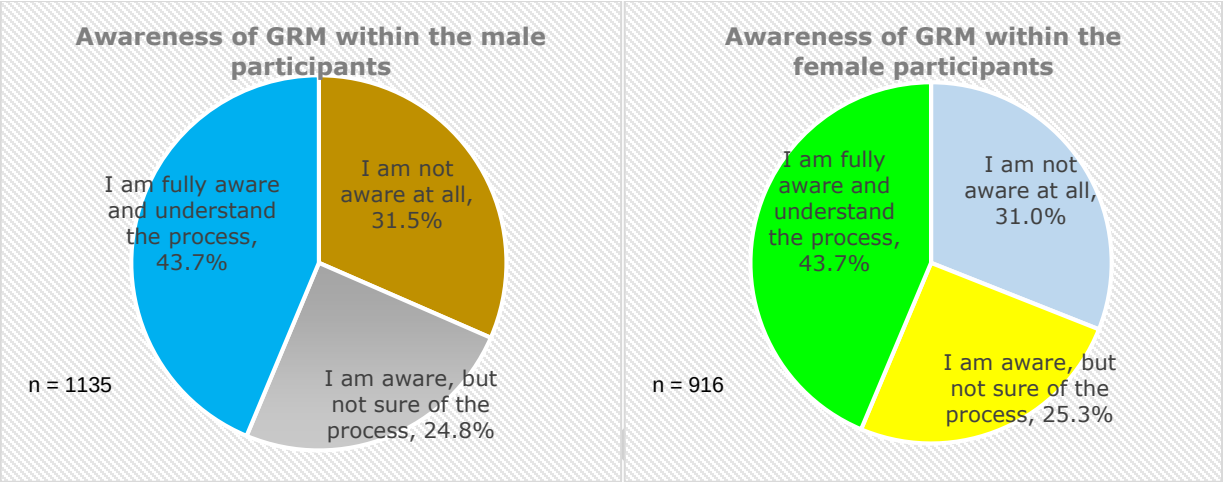

Figure 24: Awareness on GRM mechanism within different genders

3.1.4.2 Level of Satisfaction with the GRM Mechanism

719 (35.1%) survey participants indicated lack of awareness of the GRM process. This proportion were excluded in calculation of the satisfaction level with the GRM process amongst the participants. Therefore, the valid responses on satisfaction with the GRM were 1332. Out of this number, 70% were satisfied while 24% were very satisfied. Thus, 94% of the valid respondents were generally satisfied with the GRM mechanism in place as illustrated in **Figure 25.**

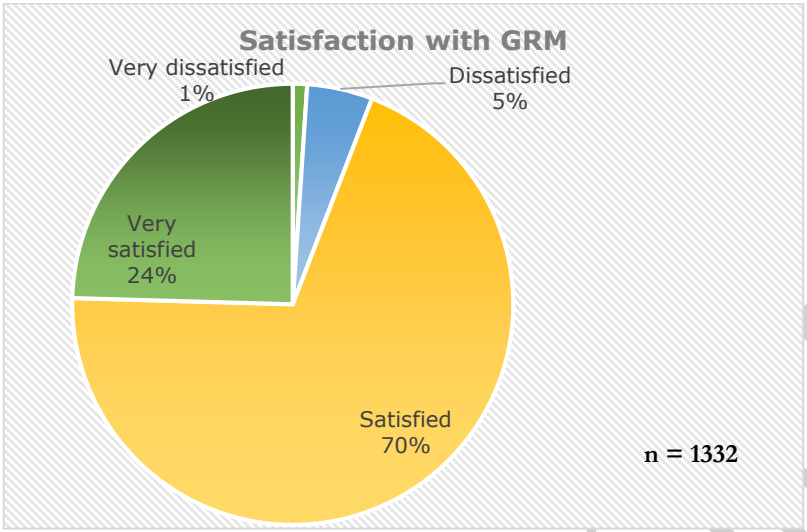

Figure 25: Satisfaction with the GRM mechanism

When comparison is done by gender, 177 males (13.3%) were **very satisfied** compared to 150 (11.3%) of the female counterparts. 523 (39.3%) of the valid male responses were **satisfied** compared to 404 (30.3%) females as illustrated in **Figure 26.**

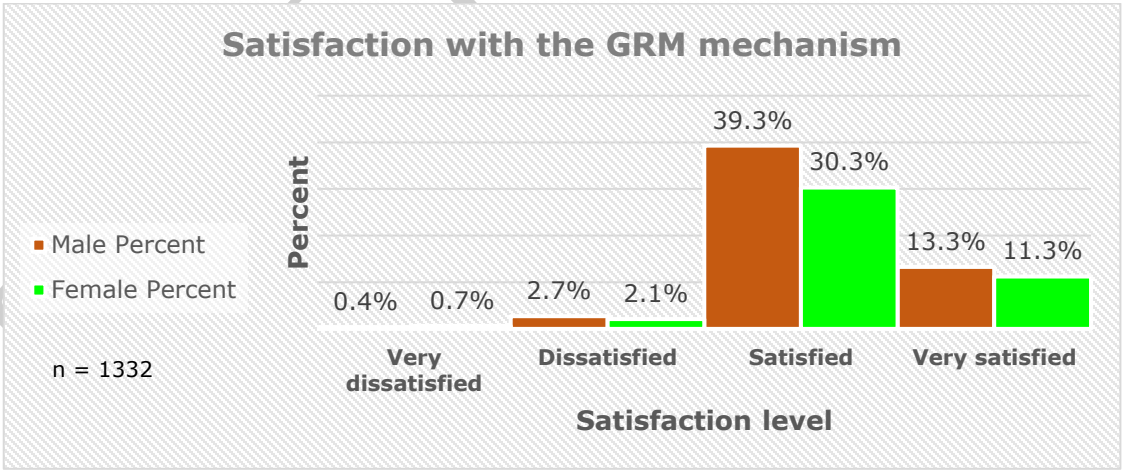

Figure 26: Satisfaction with the GRM mechanism

Compared within the same gender, 70.6% and 23.9% of the males were satisfied and very satisfied respectively. On the other hand, 68.4% and 25.4% of the females were satisfied and very satisfied respectively as illustrated in **Figure 27.**

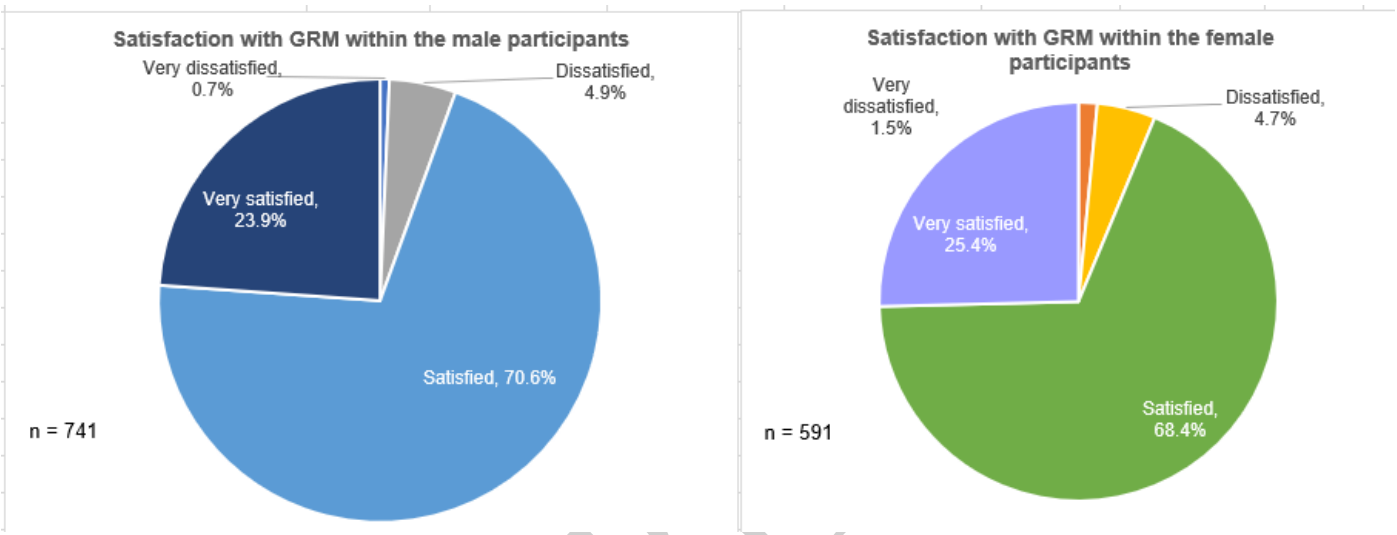

Figure 27: Satisfaction with the GRM mechanism

3.1.4.3 Disputes Related to FLLoCA Program

The participants were asked whether they have encountered any dispute related to actualization of the FLLoCA Program at the ward level. Majority of the respondents, 1582 (77.13%), had not encountered any dispute while 469 (22.86%) stated that they had encountered some kind of disputes as shown in **Figure 28**. For this particular survey, the nature and form of the disputes were not investigated.

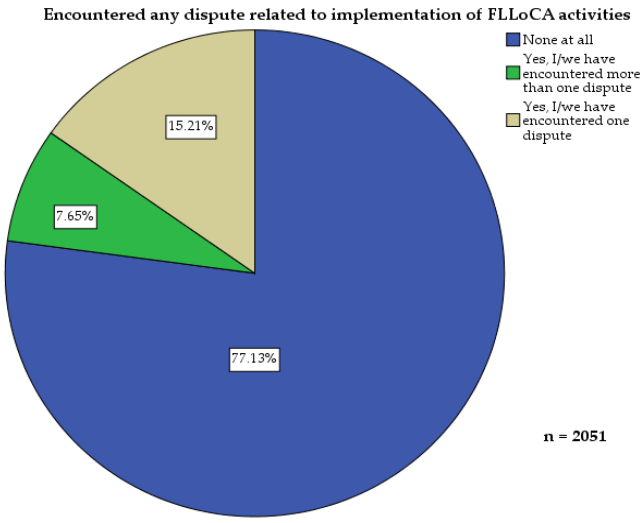

Figure 28: Encountered disputes

Participants who indicated that they encountered one or more disputes were requested to rate their satisfaction levels with how the dispute or disputes were resolved. Out of the 469 respondents, 9 responses were considered invalid while 460 responses were further analysed to rate satisfaction levels with the way the disputes were resolved. 331 (72%) and 77 (16.7%) of the respondents indicated satisfied and very satisfied respectively as illustrated in **Figure 29**. It follows that whereas a significant proportion of the community are not aware about the GRM, it appears to work for those that are aware about it.

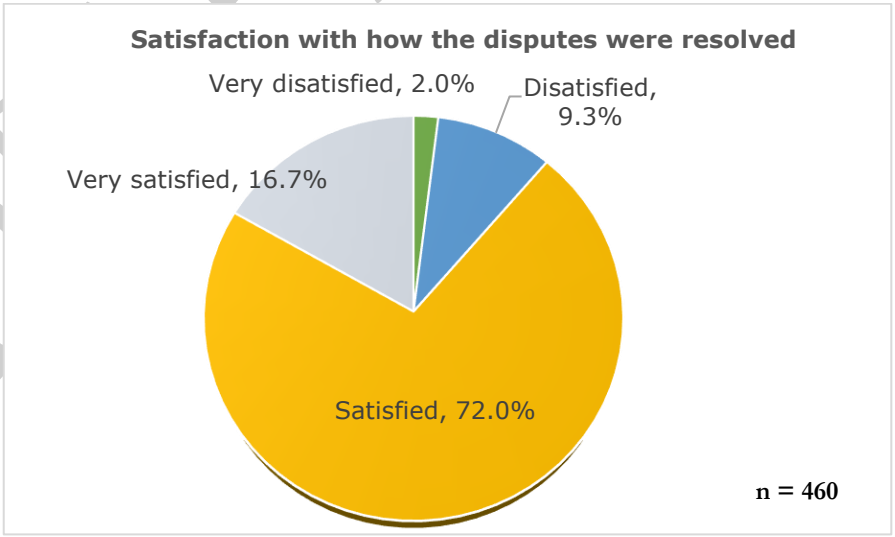

Figure 29: Satisfaction with resolution of disputes

3.1.5 Climate Risks and Resilience Actions Awareness

3.1.5.1 Climate Risks Awareness

The survey participants were asked whether they were aware of the climate risks affecting their communities. Few respondents, 89 (4.3%) were not aware of any climate risks. However, the majority, 1962 (95.6%) were pretty much aware of the climate risks as summarised in **Table 15** and illustrated in **Figure 30.**

Table 15: Awareness of the climate risks

Awareness on climate risks					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I am not aware of any	89	4.3	4.3	4.3
	I am somehow aware	474	23.1	23.1	27.5
	I am very aware	1488	72.5	72.5	100
	Total	**2051**	**100**	**100**	

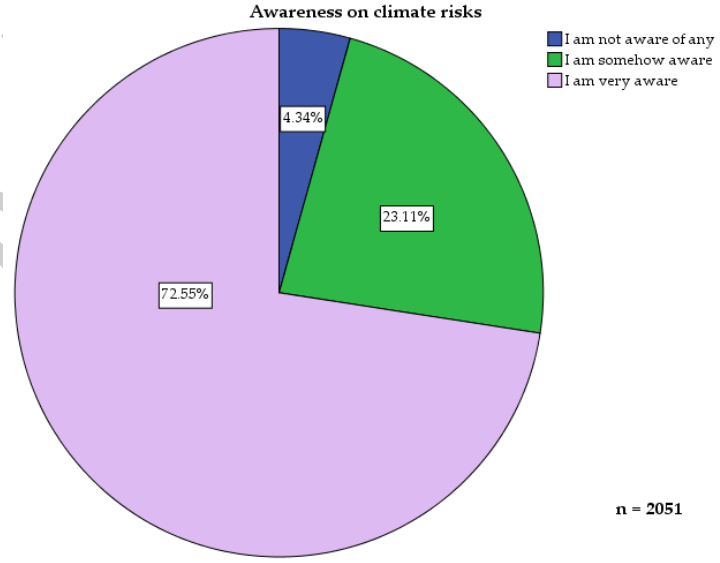

Figure 30: Awareness of climate risks

3.1.5.2 Prevalent Climate Hazards

The participants were asked to indicate various examples of climate hazards that affected them in the past three years out of a list of examples. The most frequent climate hazard was changed weather patterns i.e. more rains than usual or less frequent rains than before, followed by prolonged drought, flooding and heatwaves as summarized in **Table 16** and shown in **Figure 31.**

Table 16: Prevalent climate hazards

Project Type	Frequency	Percent
Changed weather patterns i.e. more rains than usual or less frequent rains than before	1626	79.3%
Prolonged drought	1580	77.0%
Flooding	1293	63.0%
Heatwaves	588	28.7%
Increasing water levels in the rivers/lakes/seas/ocean	327	15.9%
Others (Cyclone, landslides, livestock diseases, windstorms, pest invasion)	19	0.9%
Not aware	12	0.6%

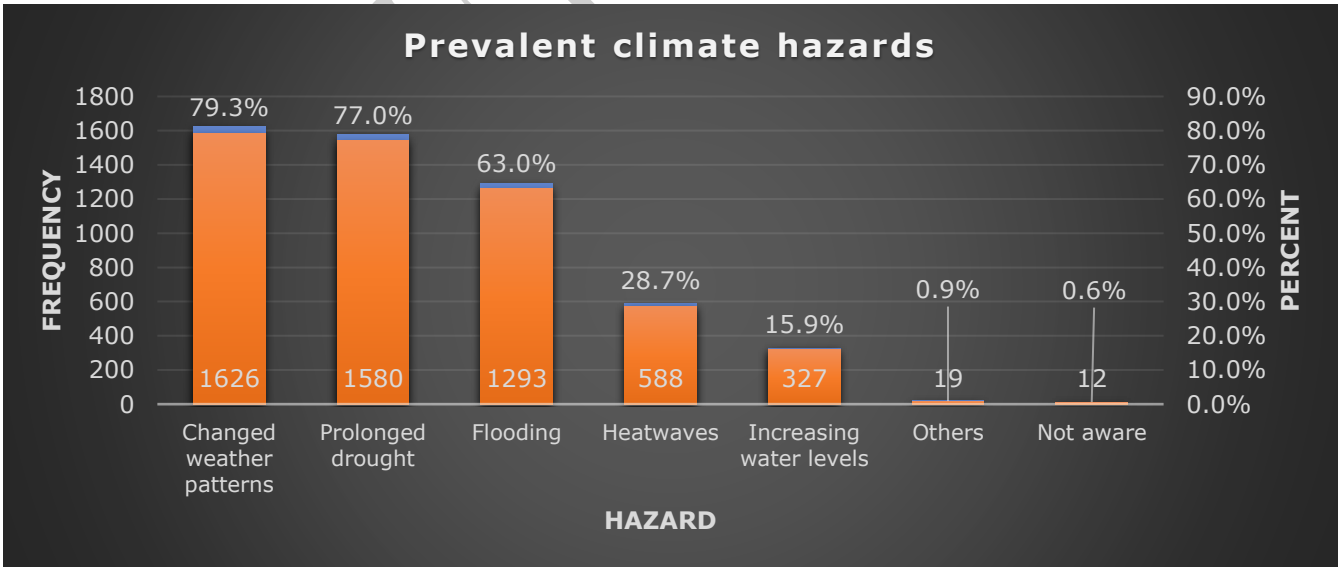

Figure 31: Prevalent climate hazards

3.1.5.3 Changes in Climate Risks and Resilience Actions Awareness Levels

The participants were asked if there had been changes in their level awareness of climate risks and resilience actions in the past three years. On climate risk awareness, 1075 (52.4%) reported significant increase in their awareness levels while 775 (37.8%) had somewhat increased awareness levels. 168 (8.2%) did not experience any change in their awareness levels of climate risks. The number of participants not aware of climate resilience actions increased slightly to 42 (2%) compared to those not aware of climate risks.

Similarly, 188 (9.2%) of the respondents indicated no improvement in their knowledge of climate resilience actions. Participants with improved or significantly improved knowledge of climate resilience actions were 1821 (88.8%) which was a slight decline compared to those with similar experience in climate risks, 1850 (90.2%) as shown in **Table 17** and illustrated in **Figure 32.**

Table 17: Changes in awareness levels of climate risks and resilience actions

	Climate risks		Climate resilience actions	
	Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
I am not aware of any	33	1.6%	42	2.0%
Remained the same	168	8.2%	188	9.2%
Increased somewhat	775	37.8%	752	36.7%
Increased significantly	1075	52.4%	1069	52.1%
Total	**2051**	**100.0%**	**2051**	**100.0%**

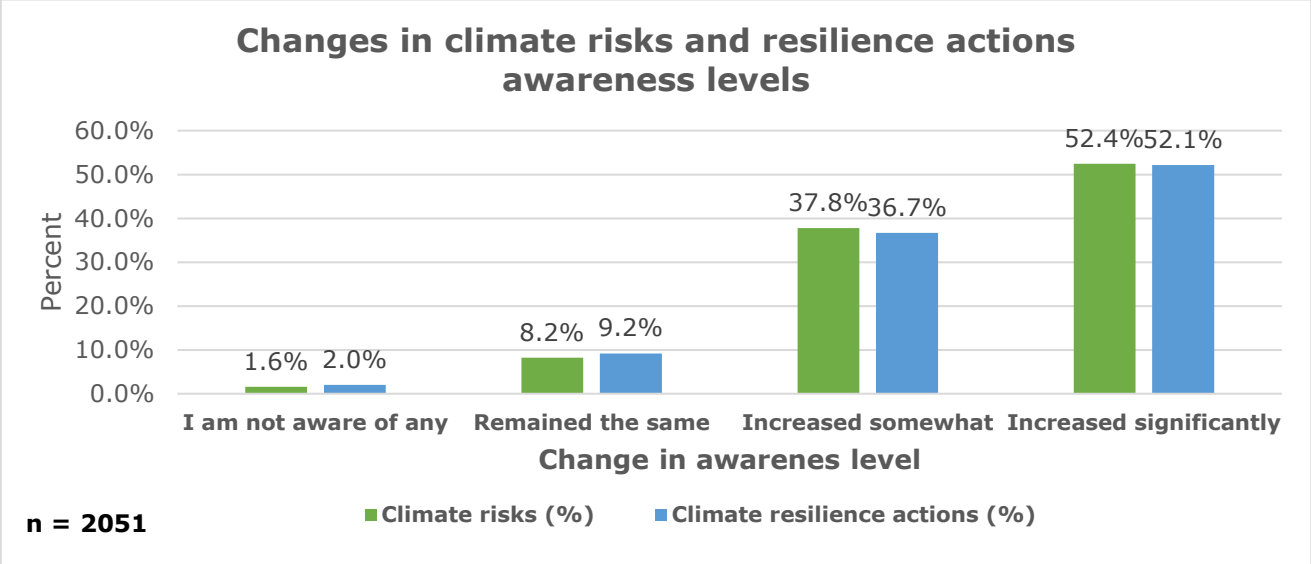

Figure 32: Changes in climate risks awareness levels

Comparison of the changes in awareness levels within male gender shows 90.1% of the surveyed male respondents experienced improved awareness in climate risk. However, this percentage dropped slightly to 87.9% with regards to knowledge of climate resilience actions as illustrated in **Figure 33.**

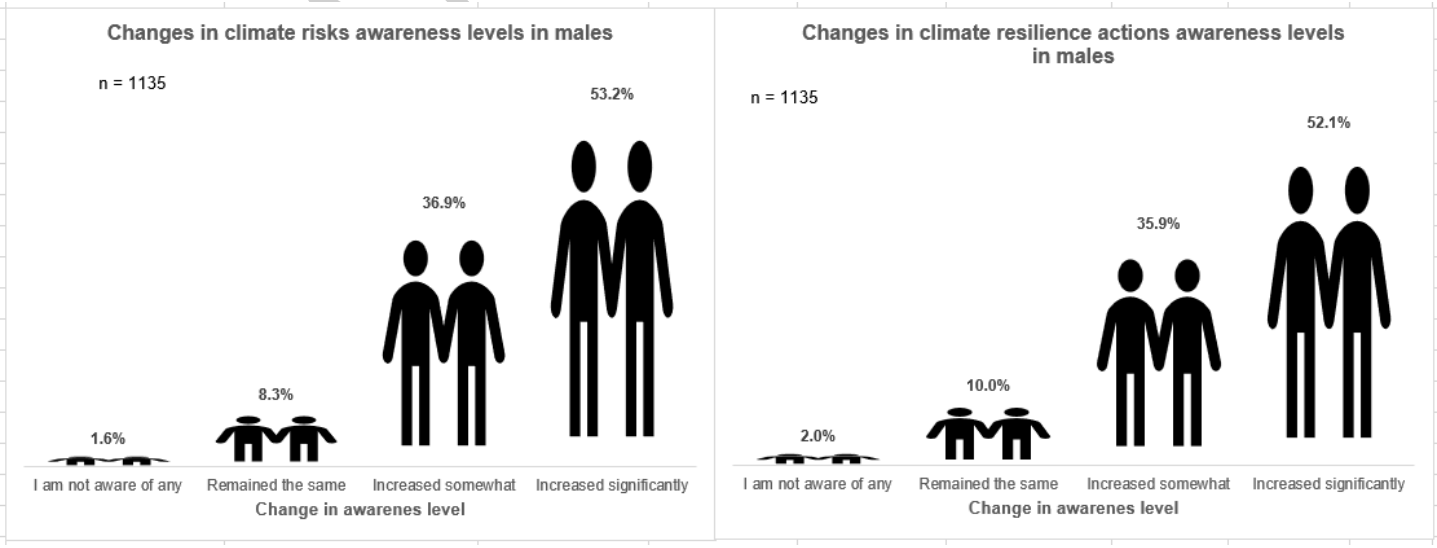

Figure 33: Changes in climate risks and resilience actions amongst males

Similar trend was observed among female respondents on changes in awareness levels whereby 90.3% of the surveyed female respondents experienced improved awareness in climate risk, with a slight drop to 89.8% on knowledge of climate resilience actions as illustrated in **Figure 34.**

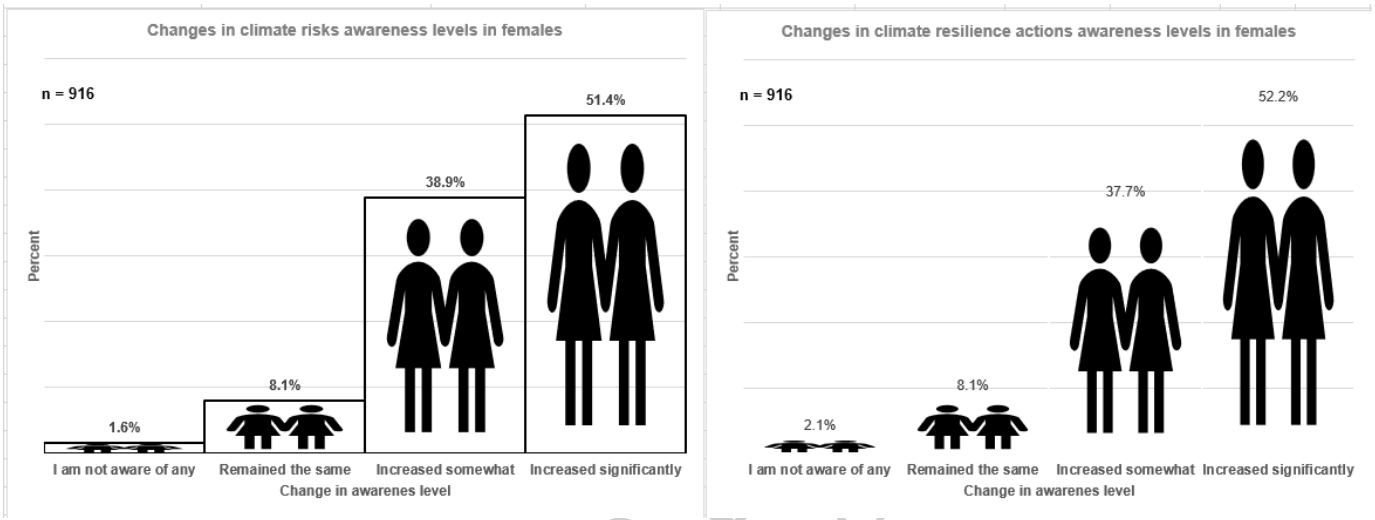

Figure 34: Changes in climate risks and resilience actions amongst females

3.1.5.4 Motivation Levels in Participation in FLLoCA Program

The survey participants were asked their level of motivation towards participating in or supporting community efforts related to climate resilience. Majority of the participants were generally motivated in playing active role in FLLoCA Program activities. 1088 (53%) were motivated while 676 (33%) felt very motivated as illustrated in **Figure 35.**

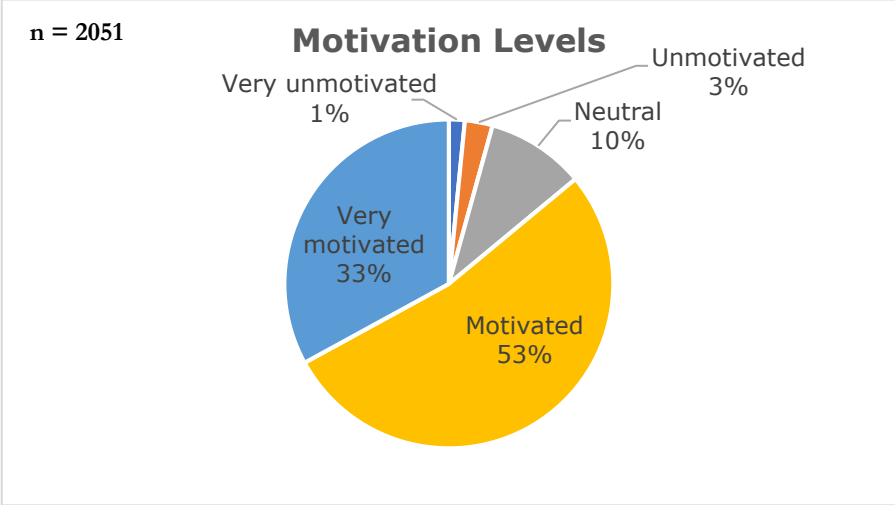

Figure 35: Motivation levels

3.1.6 Gaps in the Participatory Processes and Decision Making

3.1.6.1 Challenges and Gaps

32% of the survey participants acknowledged encountering some challenges and gaps during their participation in FLLoCA Program, while 53% did not encounter challenges or gaps as illustrated in **Figure 36.**

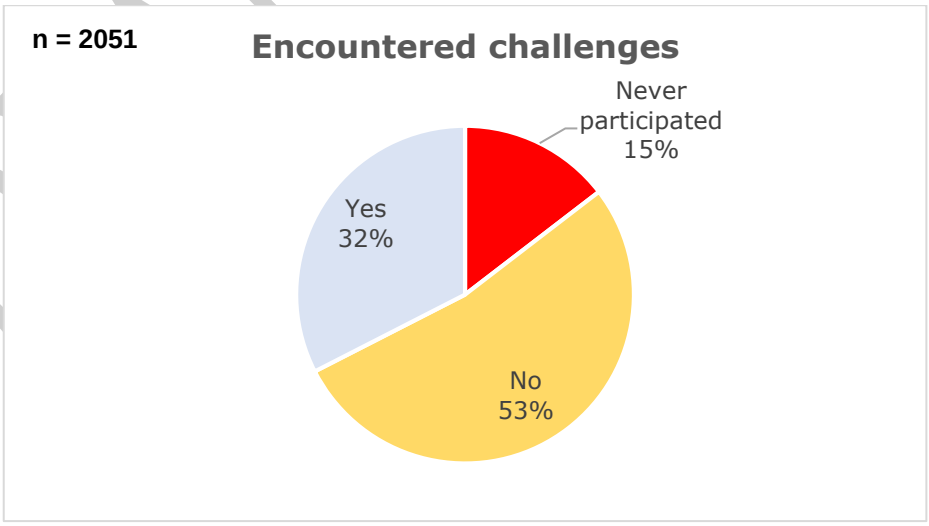

Figure 36: Participants showing whether they encountered challenges or gaps

The common challenges stated by the participants were summarized as indicated below:

1. **Inadequate logistics, equipment and infrastructure:** many participants cited that FLLoCA Program at the ward level has no basic infrastructure and depends entirely on the chief barazas for meeting venues. Their nominated representatives had no place to take notes, draft proposals or conduct their meetings. It was also noted that some meeting venues were situated far away from the expected participants thus limiting participation. Furthermore, in many cases, it was noted that few meetings took place with limited attendance.

2. **Financial facilitation and incentives:** the survey participants decried lack of transport facilitation or reimbursements, attending meetings without any form of refreshments, water or food. Those that provided labour in implementation of some projects lamented poor or untimely compensation.

3. **Poor communication and organization of the FLLoCA Program:** the survey participants observed that meetings were organized at very short notices. They also cited failure to get informed on about the fate of some proposed projects. In some cases, the transfer of ward administrators or lack of substantive office holders occasioned poor communication linkage between the FLLoCA Program team and the community members. In some cases, they decried little creation of awareness about FLLoCA and mobilization of the community.

4. **Insecurity issues**: rampant insecurity was cited in some parts of the country, hostility from some community members and disputes arising from encroachment of public lands that could be used for the project. Also noted was vandalism and theft of project materials in certain sites.

5. **Capacity building and climate change expertise:** participants noted inadequate capacity issue from the WCCPC. Community members also had difficulty contextualizing climate resilience actions due to knowledge gaps.

6. **Delays in project implementation:** some participants were demoralized after inordinate delay in funding or implementation of the identified projects. Inadequate resources and untimely disbursement.

7. **Leadership issues:** a number of participants cited political interest and interference as a challenge, failure to effectively handle competing community interest and group dynamics, tribalism, ethnicity and nepotism, lack of transparency especially on procurement process and perceived feeling that some areas of the wards were deliberately left out. The issue of biased selection of community participants was raised in some wards as well as poor management of existing resources by the leaders or some community members. Multiplicity of players in climate resilience actions and difficulty in distinguishing which projects were under FLLoCA or county governments was noted as a challenge. In particular instances, it was noted that community members were involved mainly in the launch of PCRA and CCAP while CSOs were the ones actively participating in the projects.

8. **Language and social barriers:** language was cited as a barrier by some participants. It was also noted that FLLoCA Program did not provide any mechanism for people with disability to effectively take part in its projects.

9. Other gaps selected by the participants out of given options are presented in **Figure 37.**

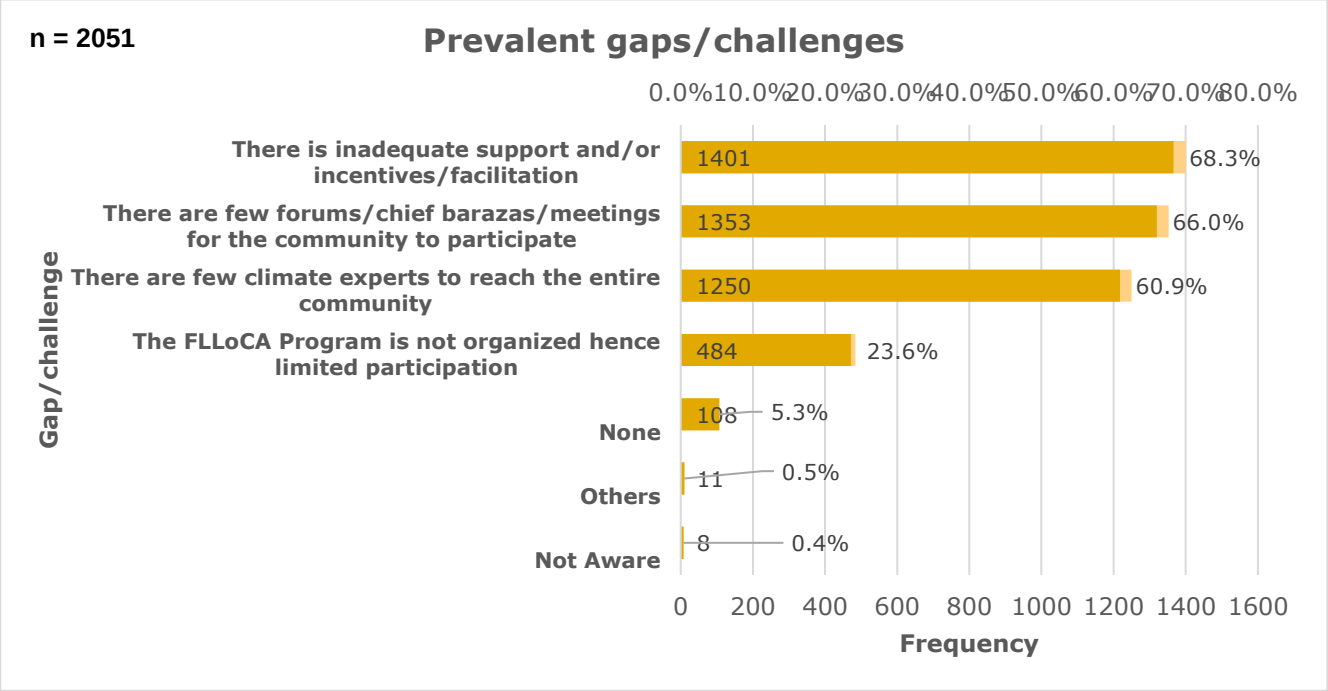

Figure 37: Prevalent gaps/challenges

The *others* include: d*elay in project implementation; limited awareness; limited funding; limited participation by the youths; personal engagements and poor record keeping.*

3.1.6.2 Fitness of the Decision in Addressing Community Climate Related Challenges

The survey participants were asked how well the decisions made addressed the needs and concerns of their community. 78.6% (1612) of the respondents stated that the decisions and project choices addressed their climate change concerns ass shown in **Figure 38.**

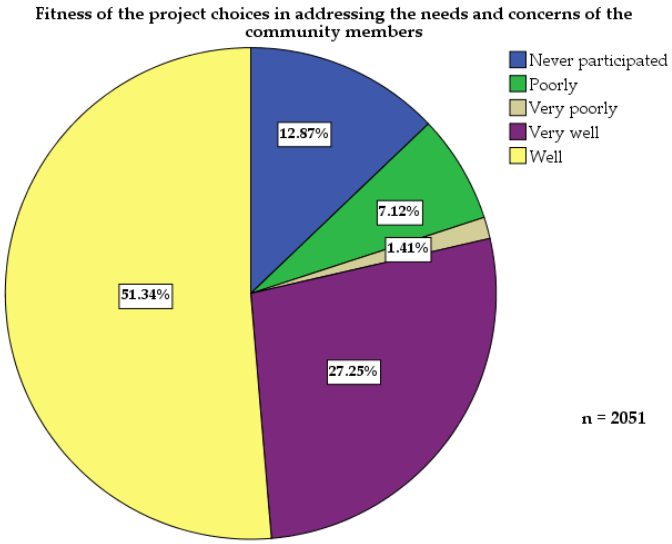

Figure 38: Fitness of the decisions in addressing community climate change concerns

3.1.6.3 Inclusive Participation

The FLLoCA Program is designed to involve community members in actively participating in making climate change action decisions that addressed their need with long-term sustainability towards mitigating climate change impacts. In this regard, the participants were asked whether the participation was inclusive or particular groups or individuals' perspectives were overlooked or underrepresented. 59.63% of the respondents stated that every group or individual was accorded opportunity to be heard. However, 357 (17.4%) of the respondents felt that certain some people or particular groups were left out. **Figure 39** illustrates the respondents' feedback.

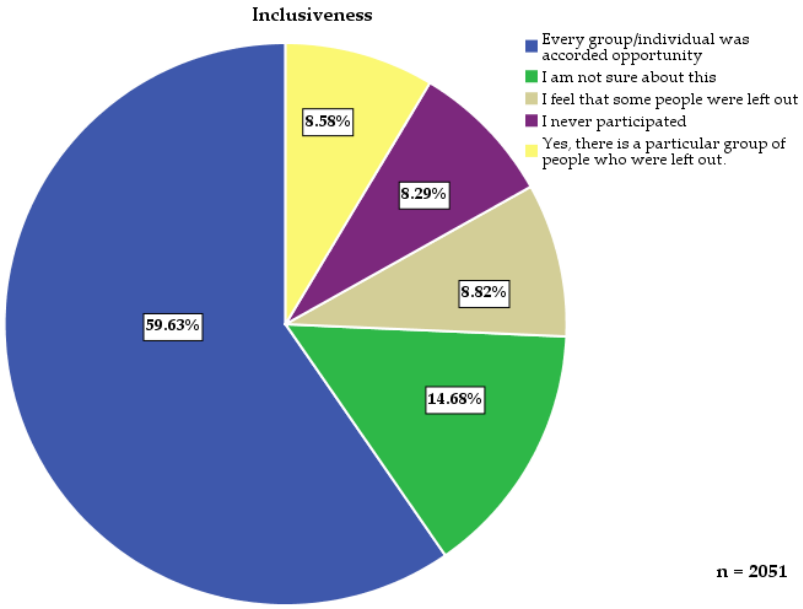

Figure 39: Inclusiveness

Out of a list of several possible categories of beneficiary community members, the survey participants were requested to select all categories of community members who were engaged in FLLoCA Program activities. The essence was to gather how inclusive the participatory processes were.

Top of the list with most frequent appearance was the youths (people bellow 35 years old) selected by 1814 (88.4%) survey participants, followed by VMGs (Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups), 1753 (85.5%), and indigenous persons, 1489 (72.6%). Other groups of persons that were identified as participating community members included PWDs (persons with disabilities), 1477 (72%), elderly persons, 1463 (71.3%), women and men as presented in **Figure 40**.

Other groups that were not in the list but also mentioned by the survey respondents included:

- *Children;*
- *Community Champions;*
- *CSO/Religious Leaders/Organisations;*
- *Govt Reps & Administrators;*
- *Local Leaders/MCA; and*
- *Minority Communities*.

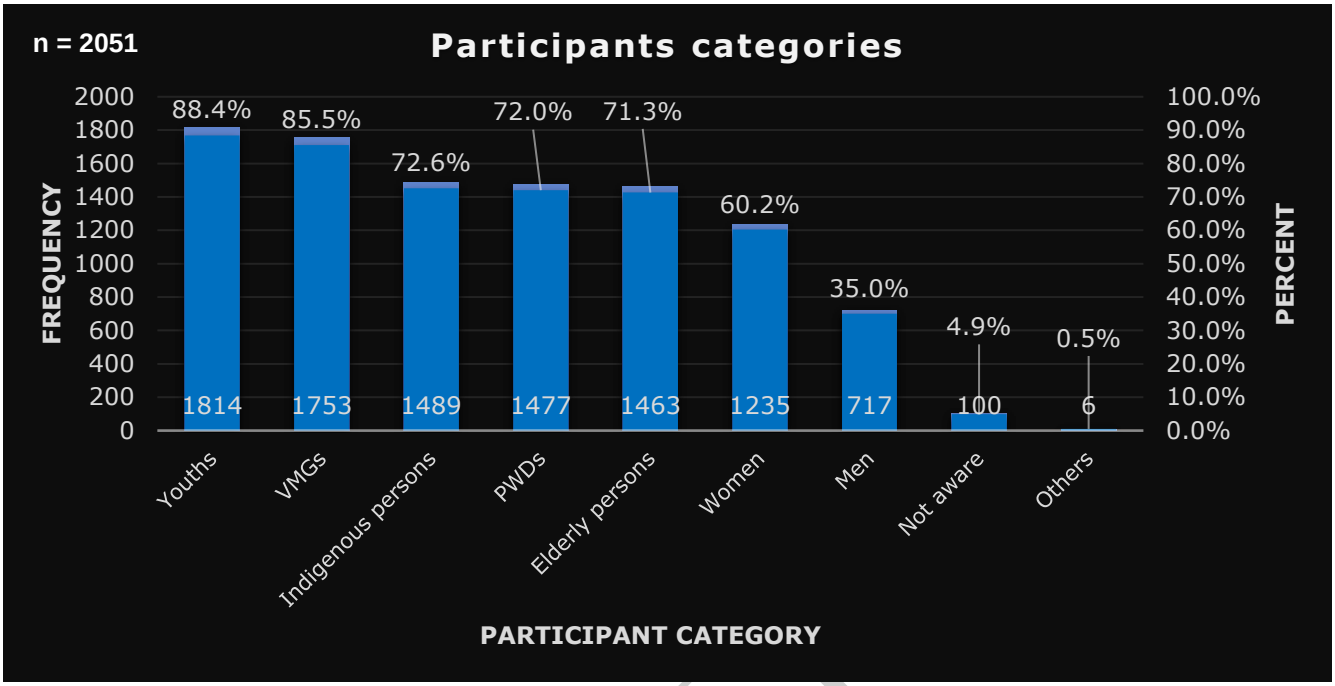

Figure 40: Participating groups of persons

3.1.7 Barriers and Opportunities in Integrating Citizen Engagement in Determination of Climate Resilience

3.1.7.1 Barriers

The survey participants were asked to state whether there were particular individual barriers that negatively affected their engagement in FLLoCA Program activities. 37.8% (775) confirmed to have encountered particular barriers that limited their participation in the Program. 48.9% (1002) indicated that they encountered no particular barriers while 13.4% (274) simply stated that they never participated in the Program. The results are illustrated by **Figure 41.**

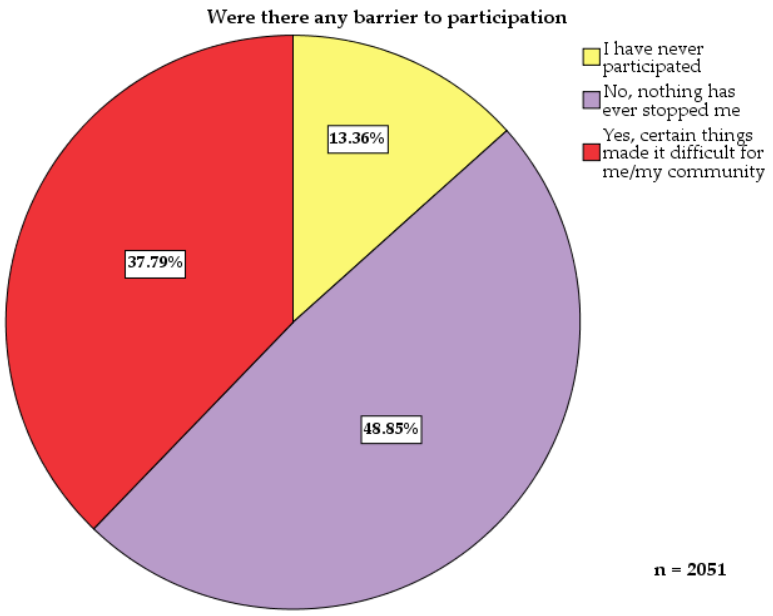

Figure 41: Individual barriers to participation

The participants were presented with a list of possible barriers and requested to select those that were applicable to them. **Figure 42** illustrates the common individual barriers amongst the participants. The most common barrier was noted to be lack of proper information or untimely communication of meetings.

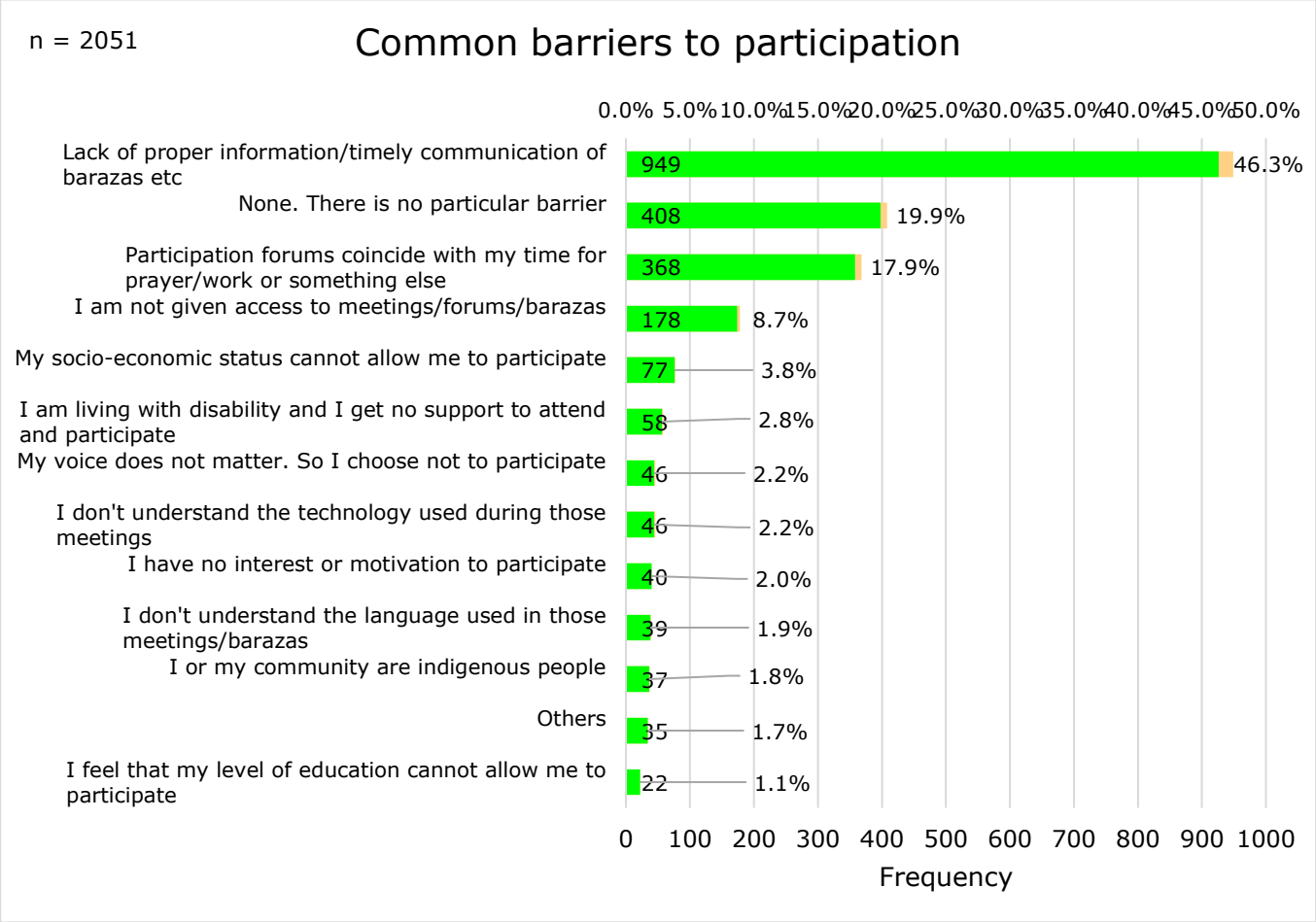

Figure 42: Leading individual barriers to participation

3.1.7.2 Proposed Additional Resources or Support to Enhance Participation

To enhance and encourage community members participation and embracing of the FLLoCA Program activities, the participants proposed the following support or additional resources. Top on the list was provision of more information or educative materials related to climate risks and resilience actions. The participant also proposed to be financially facilitated to effectively participate in the Program. This proposal is further corroborated with information obtained under gaps and challenges which rates lack of incentives or financial facilitation to effective participation in the Program. **Figure 43** illustrates the required additional resources or support towards enhancing community participation in the Program.

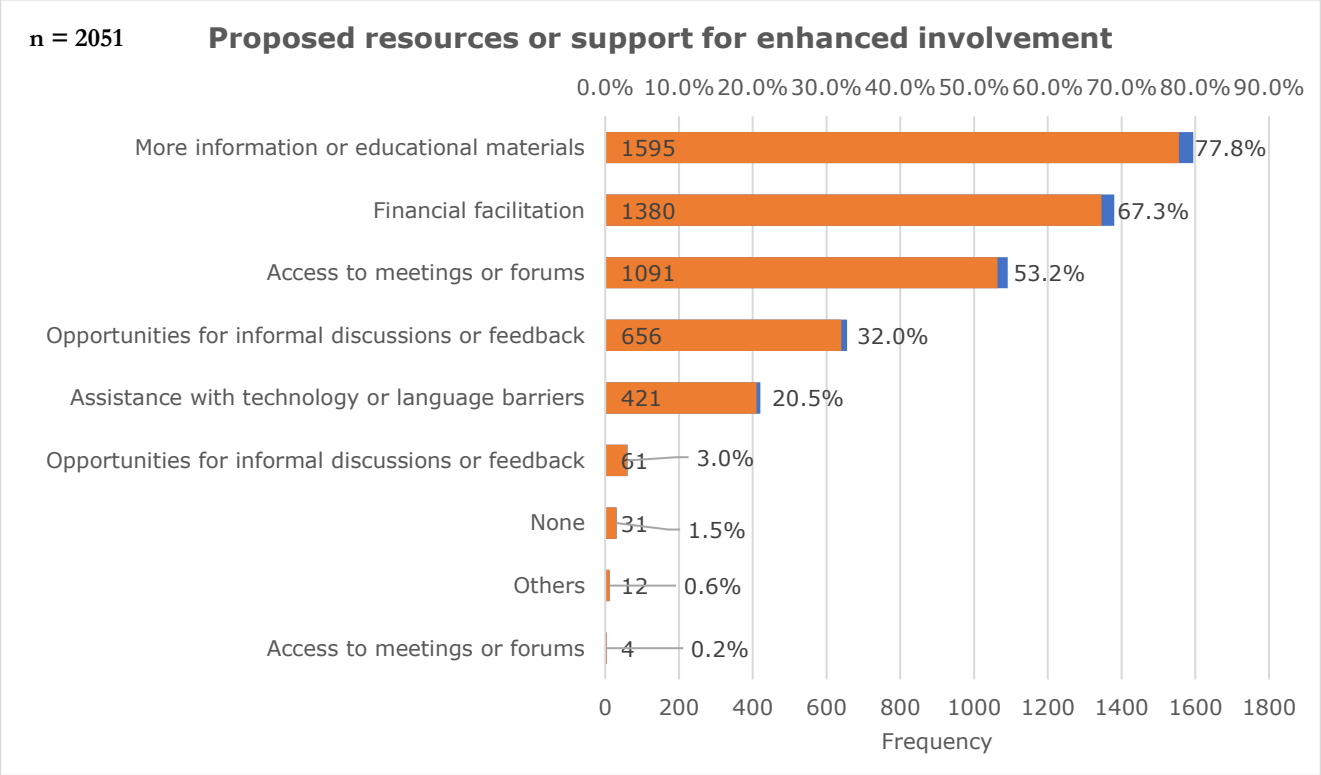

Figure 43: Proposed support and resources to enhance participation

3.1.7.3 Preferred Methods of Engagement for the Community Members

Majority of the community members 89% prefer physical meetings, chiefs barazas, workshops or church meetings as an effective method of engagement in FLLoCA Program as illustrated in **Figure 44**. Other optional methods include advance sharing of meeting dates and venues (42.9%), use of social media to undertake outreach campaigns (37.9%), use of surveys and feedback forms (35.5%) and virtual meetings (16.9%). The participants also mentioned that they preferred use of religious organizations, pastoralists associations and the Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

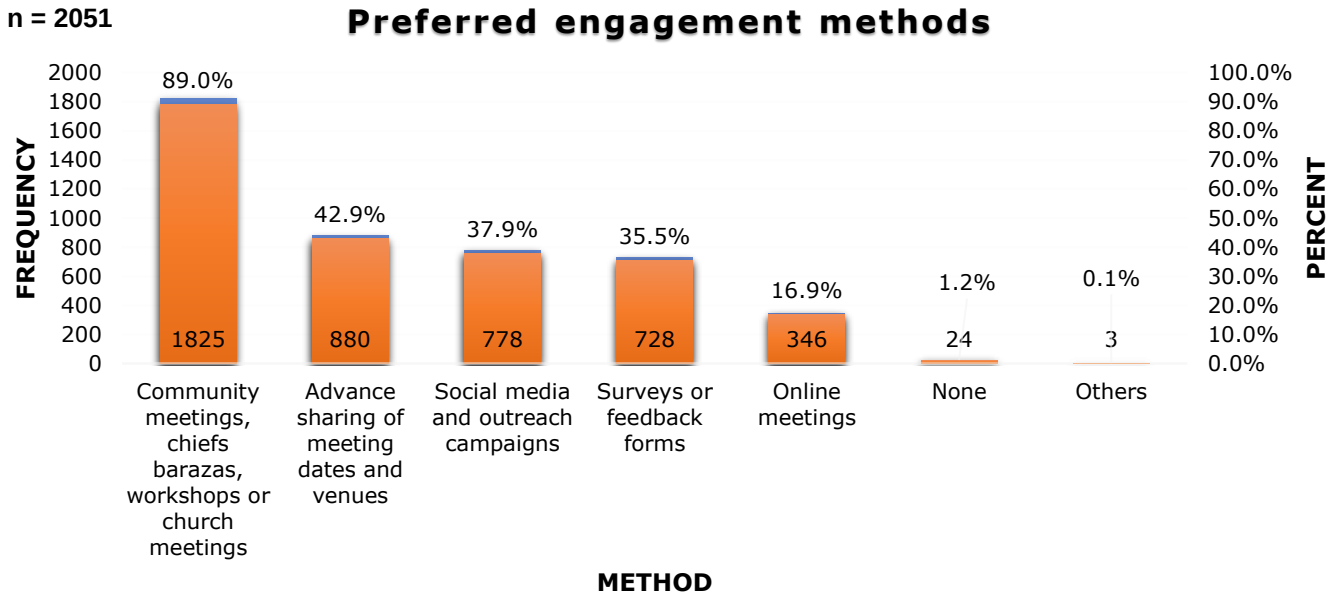

Figure 44: Preferred community engagement methods

3.2 OVERALL SATISFACTION LEVEL

The design of the survey and formulation of the survey questions factored the objectives of the FLLoCA Program Implementation Unit inter alia the following Key Performance Indicators:

- Average community satisfaction with the Program's participatory process (Percentage)
- Average community satisfaction with the Program's participatory process - female (Percentage)
- Average community satisfaction with the Program's climate resilience actions (Percentage)
- Average community satisfaction with the Program's climate resilience actions - female (Percentage)
- Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions (Percentage)

- Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions - female (Percentage)

Therefore, to arrive at the overall beneficiary community satisfaction level, the following parameters were given consideration:

a. Satisfaction levels with participation in PCRAs;
b. Satisfaction levels with participation in CCAPs;
c. Satisfaction levels with the FLLoCA Program decisions;
d. Satisfaction levels with choice of ward level FLLoCA Program activities/projects;
e. Level of satisfaction with the GRM mechanism;
f. Satisfaction levels with resolved disputes;
g. Changes in climate risks and resilience actions awareness levels;
h. Motivation levels in participation in FLLoCA Program activities;
i. Fitness of the decision in addressing community climate related challenges; and
j. Inclusive participation by different categories of persons or groups.

3.2.1 Average Community Satisfaction with Participatory Process

The following parameters were factored to arrive at the average community satisfaction:

- Satisfaction levels with participation in PCRAs (2023 and 2024);
- Satisfaction levels with participation in CCAPs (2023 and 2024); and
- Satisfaction levels with the FLLoCA Program decisions (2023 and 2024).

The overall community satisfaction with Program's participatory process was **80%** and **82%** for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively as presented in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Average satisfaction level with Programs participatory processes

Average community satisfaction with participatory process		
	2023	2024
	Average satisfaction index	Average satisfaction index
Satisfaction levels with participation in PCRAs	80%	82%
Satisfaction levels with participation in CCAPs	81%	82%
Satisfaction with the FLLoCA Program Decisions	80%	82%
Average Community Satisfaction	**80%**	**82%**

3.2.2 Average Community Satisfaction with Participatory Process -Female

The overall community satisfaction with Program's participatory process for the female was **81%** and **82%** for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively as presented in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Average satisfaction level with Programs participatory processes - females

Average satisfaction with participatory process - Females		
	2023	2024
	Average satisfaction index	Average satisfaction index
Satisfaction levels with participation in PCRAs	80%	82%
Satisfaction levels with participation in CCAPs	81%	82%
Satisfaction with the FLLoCA Program decisions	81%	82%
Average Community Satisfaction	**81%**	**82%**

3.2.3 Average Community Satisfaction with Climate Resilience Actions

The following parameters were factored to arrive at the average community satisfaction:

- Satisfaction levels with project choices;
- Satisfaction levels with resource allocation for the project;
- Level of satisfaction with the GRM mechanism;
- Satisfaction levels with resolved disputes;
- Motivation levels in participation in FLLoCA Program activities;

- Fitness of the decision in addressing community climate related challenges; and
- Inclusive participation by different categories of persons or groups.

The average community satisfaction with Program's climate resilience actions was **78%** as presented in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Average satisfaction level with climate resilience actions

Average community satisfaction with climate resilience actions	
	Satisfaction level
Motivation levels in participation in FLLoCA Program activities	83%
Satisfaction with project choices	82%
Level of satisfaction with the GRM mechanism	79%
Inclusive participation by different categories of persons or groups	77%
Satisfaction levels with resolved disputes	76%
Satisfaction with resource allocation	76%
Fitness of the decision in addressing community climate related challenges	70%
Average Satisfaction Index	**78%**

3.2.4 Average Community Satisfaction with Climate Resilience Actions – Female

The average community satisfaction with Program's climate resilience actions for females was **78%** as presented in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Average satisfaction level with climate resilience actions - females

Average community satisfaction with climate resilience actions - Female	
	Satisfaction level
Motivation levels in participation in FLLoCA Program activities	83%
Satisfaction with project choices	82%
Level of satisfaction with the GRM mechanism	79%
Inclusive participation by different categories of persons or groups	78%
Satisfaction with resource allocation	77%
Satisfaction levels with resolved disputes	75%
Fitness of the decision in addressing community climate related challenges	71%
Average Satisfaction Index	**78%**

3.2.5 Citizens with Increased Awareness of Climate Risks and Resilience Actions

Average awareness levels on climate risks and resilient actions among the citizens was at **81%** as shown in **Table 22**. The parameters used to calculate the citizens awareness levels included: awareness of climate risks; changes in awareness levels on climate risks over the past three years; and changes in awareness levels of climate resilience actions.

Table 22: Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions

Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions	
	Awareness level
Awareness of climate risks	84%
Awareness levels of climate risks	80%
Awareness levels of climate resilience actions	80%
Average Community Awareness levels	**81%**

3.2.6 Citizens with Increased Awareness of Climate Risks and Resilience Actions – Females

The female proportions with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions was **81%** as shown in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions

Citizens with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions - Females	
	Awareness level
Awareness of climate risks	83%
Awareness levels of climate risks	80%
Awareness levels of climate resilience actions	80%
Average Community Awareness levels	**81%**

3.3 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Findings at the ward level

The key findings are broken into five sections according to the primary questions that guided the interviews. Below is the presentation of an overall picture of cross cutting findings from all the wards in the selected counties.

1. Community Participation

With respect to ensuring beneficiary community members are engaged in participatory processes and decision making, the key findings across all Wards in the selected counties typically included:

a) **Venues**: these included the use of chief's barazas, churches, funerals, schools, and village elders' meetings to provide briefings about the FLLoCA Program or announce upcoming meetings.

b) **Leadership and activities**: Furthermore, individual group events were held to engage participants. Generally, the first activity was selection of WCCPC members and to hold elections of WCCPC officials (especially the chair and secretary) who in turn organized subsequent meetings and helped planning of activities.

c) **Inclusivity**: The process included involvement of both genders, the youth, and where applicable, the IPs and VMGs.

2. Gaps and Challenges

In terms of hindrances against community members participation in the process, it was noted across most of the participating wards that the key challenges were:

a) Resources

- Lack of facilitation of the WCCPC members to travel to meetings, hire venues for meetings or entice participants to attend (primarily transport and refreshments).
- Limited skills/knowledge on climate change and resilience actions, and hence need for capacity building

- Delays in funding of the approved projects thus eroding public confidence in FLLoCA Program. The delay in some cases created further damage and more negative impacts, resulting into negative perceptions about the Program.
- Inadequate infrastructure and facilities for smooth operation for the WCCPC

b) Limited influence or ownership

- Political interference especially by MCAs in identifying projects, location and sites.
- Lack of transparency in selection of the contractors, and dismal performance of the allocated works/projects, no prior information on the BQs for the works to be done.
- Unclear modality of monitoring and evaluation of the projects under implementation, especially given some contractors who felt only accountable to appointing County officers.

c) Inequitable participation

- Use of resources or contractors from elsewhere, and thus limited resources injected into the ward in form of salaries or revenues from supplies.
- Choice of and distribution of projects sites especially in cosmopolitan communities where with limited projects, there were not many opportunities to reach all communities.
- Vastness of certain wards and sparse population limiting community attendance during forums

d) Unclear Structures

- Unclear ToR and lack of appointment letters for the members of the WCCPU.
- Unclear linkages between the WCCPC and the PIU especially in the absence of the Ward Administrator.
- Unclear role of the MCAs/elected political leaders in the mandate of WCCPC.

e) Communication Problems

- Limited information flow between the PIU to the CG, CG to WCCPC and WCCPC to the beneficiary community members and vice versa, lack of transparency and accountability
- Lack of timely communication when FLLoCA Program meetings are to be held in the community.

3. Opportunities

It was found that committees across most of the wards in selected counties took advantage of certain opportunities to address so as to integrate citizen engagement. They primarily used the following benefits to attract participation:

a) Potential water related benefits

- Water for agricultural projects (improved agricultural activities), and water for drinking.
- Drainage and land reclamation activities and reduced flooding due to damming

b) Potential economic benefits

- Income generating activities through tree nurseries for the youths in the community
- Tree planting as one of the intervention measures
- Resourcing of the FLLoCA Program projects from within the community which ultimately transfer the economic benefits to the community members.

c) Potential environmental benefits

- Improved knowledge in environmental conservation
- Partnership with various groups advocating environmental conservation
- Integration of climate change interventions with land reclamation and food security. Example is planting food producing trees which restores land and improves food security in Barwesa in Baringo and Thingithu in Laikipia.

d) Stakeholder engagement opportunities

- Occasional routine visits by FLLoCA PIU team to assess the projects on the ground
- Leverage on social media presence on FLLoCA Program
- Involvement of children in disseminating climate change messages and information within the community

4. Strategies

The following cross cutting strategies for enhancing citizen engagement were shared by most of the Wards in participating Counties.

a) Awareness creation and enhancement

- Frequent and continuous community engagement

- Climate change issues sensitization and awareness through multiple forums including social media platforms
- Enhanced transparency, communication and information flow between the stakeholders
- Regular update on progress of FLLoCA projects and activities at the ward directly to the community members
- Leverage on social media platforms
- Use of traditional media to disseminate information about FLLoCA in the community
- Further and regular dissemination of information about FLLoCA to the communities.

b) Enablement and timeliness

- Capacity building of the WCCPC members, and provision of identification badges or jerseys
- Undertake benchmarking - provide the WCCPC with opportunities to visit other wards/counties to benchmark
- Focus on timely project implementation

c) Empowerment and economic incentives

- Facilitation of the WCCPC to undertake their duties - airtime, transport, office, office equipment
- Organizing FLLoCA specific gatherings/forums
- Effective engagement of the WCCPC in FLLoCA projects within their jurisdiction
- Engagement of the youth in FLLoCA projects that can generate income for them.
- FLLoCA Program should ensure that contracts are awarded to entities within the ward
- Need for controlled soapstone mining in Kisii to prevent issues of landslide/mudslide and other hazards related to the activity.

d) Accessibility and Inclusivity

- Devolving WCCPU and politics.
- Decentralization of the meeting forums.
- Flexible timing of the meeting schedules i.e. afternoons and weekends.
- The strategy is to have clusters in each location who will reinforce the WCCPC efforts in engaging the local community.

- Enhanced stakeholder engagement including religious leaders.
- Incorporate local CBOs, NGOs etc. in climate change i.e. NAWIRI, MERCY CORPS, NDP etc.
- Ensure each sublocation/village in a ward is represented in WCCPC with fair demographics and the VMGs/IPs representation.
- Harmonization of criteria for selecting the WCCPCs.

5. Projects

With respect to implemented resilience actions, along with their respective impacts or further planned actions, most of the Ward level interviewees pointed out the following:

a) Infrastructure Related projects

- Water supply projects: boreholes, water pans, dams, piping and reticulation, irrigation – Water
- Road repairs, drainage and flood control projects
- Land reclamation through building of Gabions (Barwesa in Baringo), and dams (Kisumu County) to control flooding

b) Agriculture and Natural Resources Related Projects

- Tree nurseries/afforestation and reforestation – environment
- Land reclamation and improvement of the water table from eucalyptus tree in Kisii County- environment
- Livestock enterprise and feeding project
- Fertilizer store (Sirikwa in Nakuru) in response to unpredictable rainfall patterns in the area - adaptation mechanism
- Smart agriculture projects in Thingithu, Laikipia

c) Equipment Related Projects

- Lightning catcher - environment projects
- Cooking stoves as a source of alternative energy- energy
- Building of a weather station - to provide weather warnings, alerts etc. (Kalimoni in Kiambu)

6. Additional information

Some of the additional information generated through follow up questions or by respondents without prompting included:

a) Enhance project structure and processes

- Clearly distinguish between FLLoCA projects and other projects
- Link FLLoCA projects with direct economic benefits to the community to enhance their buy-in or participation
- Prompt implementation of approved projects, with minimum delays
- Perception of corruptions within the program, i.e. fears of WCCPC being used to rubberstamp procurement process that do not benefit the communities

b) Enhance communications and awareness

- Improve on communication on FLLoCA Program
- Encourage official public launch of the implemented FLLoCA projects

c) Provide additional FLLoCA Program support

- FLLoCA need to go a little further in supporting PWD within the WCCPC, the visually impaired and the hearing impaired
- FLLoCA should increase the number of projects that can be allocated to the ward.
- Lobby for last mile electricity connectivity in all areas
- There is need for more funds for FLLOCA program to have significant impacts

3.3.2 Findings at the county-level

3.3.2.1 Community Participation

1. Participatory processes

The process was noted to be very inclusive with various groups represented from ward to county level (i.e. diverse groups age-wise, gender-wise, level of education, different abilities, etc.). Project beneficiaries were noted to be well represented at both FLLoCA Program project design and technical level of engagements.

The following sectors were included in the CCU: water, agriculture, environment and forestry, NEMA, public health- technical working group was in place.

2. Decision-making processes

The decision-making process was noted to be very transparent through balanced representation (i.e. each sub-county/ ward was represented). Vulnerability issues were based on risk assessment, and where possible integrated projects that had components of water, agriculture and environment were adopted.

3. Program's climate resilience actions

Climate resilient actions were noted to be very relevant to the community's specific needs. In many cases, the climate resilience actions were well implemented and achieved the intended outcomes. Communities were involved at all stages of CCAPs hence they felt that the climate resilience actions were beneficial to them. It was also noted that the climate resilient actions were equitably distributed in the County through representatives in decision-making and prioritization of the CCAPs.

4. Program's Grievance Response Management (GRM)

It was noted that GRM was achieved through clear engagement plan; Ward Administrator was the GRM officer at the ward level while Environment Officer was the GRM officer at the sub-county level. The GRM was very transparent. The participants stated that education and public participation was being done to enhance GRM, and that it was very easy for the community to access GRM through interactive website, toll-free telephone contact, barazas among other avenues.

Ward Administrators had been trained on GRM issues. However, GRM was noted to be very intensive and expensive, thus requiring a budget for training and capacity building – which should be factored in for each project site in the tender document.

3.3.2.2 Level of Awareness of Climate Risks and Resilient Actions

1. Understanding climate risks

It was noted that CCU members clearly understood climate change from definitions to the concept. Specific climate risks or impacts that affected the community varied from county to county, but generally included: hot climate, drought (leading to crop failure and human-wildlife conflicts), flash floods. pollution hazards, landslides (especially in Lari/Gatundu), forest fires, and fog (especially in Kiambu). The information was noted to be available through Kiambu County PCRA www.maarifacentre@cog.co.ke.

2. Awareness of climate resilience actions

The community was noted to be aware of the climate resilience actions and local administration was also involved. The community was also satisfied that the resilience actions were partly effective in addressing the risks faced in various counties. Demo plots were used to enhance community awareness of climate resilience issues, e.g. in Makueni County.

3.3.2.3 Identifying gaps in Participatory processes and Decision-making

1. Gaps in participatory processes

a) ***Mobility***: transport was a serious challenge in very vast counties like Kajiado and Garissa.
b) ***Operational costs*** were reduced from 20% to 5% of the project budgets, hence projects could not be effectively monitored.
c) ***Delays in funds disbursement*** negatively affected operationalization of FLLoCA Program projects, while the 2% funding from the counties was noted to be insufficient.
d) ***Funding model*** was noted to be an obstacle. Funds were received very late thus delaying implementation plans.
e) ***Staffing is a challenge:*** There was inadequate staffing.

f) ***Resource distribution:*** Some counties (like Kiambu) had very high human population density hence resources were constrained, while some (like Taita Taveta) had low human population density hence expensive projects were undertaken even where there were few people.

g) Irregular facilitation of the WCCPU members.

2. Gaps in decision-making processes

It was noted that the current decision-making process addressed the most pressing climate risks and resilience needs of the community. PIU provided templates to be used but some templates could only be filled by a technical officer, not at the very local level of FLLoCA Program implementation. Thus, technical capacity versus local capacity were not well matched especially where the template to be used was completely provided by PIU.

FLLoCA Program projects had very high compliance requirements, e.g. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), abstraction permits from Water Resource Authority etc. yet FLLoCA Program budgets did not cater for the compliance requirements.

The M & E tools by design, could only be filled after completing a project, hence much of a project's details in the initial stages could not be captured.

3.3.2.4 Barriers and Opportunities Relating to Citizen Engagement in Determination of Climate Resilience

1. Barriers to citizen engagement

Challenges or obstacles when trying to engage citizen in climate change action planning:

- Low turnout - the community was slow in embracing climate change issues;
- Focal people in the villages tended to be same people attending most government functions;
- Insufficient facilitation in terms of transport and refreshments;
- On gender issues - women attended but men did much of the talking;
- Some counties like Kajiado were very expansive with so many overlapping activities.

2. Opportunities for enhancing citizen engagement

- Many County Governments had established frameworks and qualified officers that work with communities to implement FLLoCA Program.
- There was a need for good balance between infrastructure and supervision budget, which if adopted, could enhance success rate of FLLoCA Program projects;
- PIU at national level offered technical backstopping, especially M & E, which was very supportive of FLLoCA Program at the county level.
- Capacity building had been done (though infrequent) on project development, governance, safeguards, identifying community needs, and climate risks & prioritization.

3. Examples of Projects: on-going and planned climate resilient action projects

a) **Livestock production:** (i) Fish cage project targeting youth groups in Ngare, Gitaru Ward in Kabete Sub-County; Twiga Dam in Murera Ward (Juja Sub-County); (ii) Solarized cold rooms and improved eateries targeting fish farmers in Gatundu North; (iii) Fish farming in Ng'enda (Gatundu South).

b) **Soil and water conservation:** Enhanced agroforestry practices for; (i) soil stabilization and reduced incidences of landslides in Karuri (Juja); (ii) flood control in urban and peri-urban areas that were prone to flooding, especially in Kamenu Ward where storm water flood control actions were undertaken.

c) **Boreholes:** Drilling. equipping, & solarization of boreholes.

d) **Market modernization and climate proofing:** e.g. for fish-mongers who previously operated in open space and vulnerable to direct effect of the sun and bad weather.

e) **Environment:** (i) establishment of tree nurseries and conservation of riparian areas - 16 projects; (ii) enhanced agroforestry practices including growing of fruit trees; (iii) climate-proofing markets; (iv) provision of renewable energy; (v) rain-water harvesting activities.

f) **13 Projects in Makueni were implemented**, including the following: (i) Kwakakoi Earth Dam (Kilome Sub-County) - Integrated Sustainable Land

Management (SLM) practices in the catchment area including agroforestry practices; (ii) cattle watering troughs were also established as part of climate resilience action; (iii) Sensitization of the community on climate-smart agriculture; (iv) Ilovoto water project (Kaiti Sub-County) - wears and distribute water through gravity; (v) Riparian conservation through planting water-friendly tree species like *Ficus cycomorus*, fruit tree growing (e.g. Avocados), etc.

g) **Enhancing agribusiness through improved transport by maintaining all weather roads**; and water harvesting from roadsides.

3.3.2.5 Strategies to Enhance Citizen Engagement on Climate Resilience Actions in the County

- Cluster the citizen based on issues to be discussed - different groups within the same community have different interests, e.g. faith-based organizations, vulnerable groups, so as to have intentional engagement instead of general engagement with all groups at the same time;
- There is need for increased climate change awareness through facilitation;
- The funding model can be revised for increased and timely access to funds so as to avoid delays in the implementation of CCAPs.
- Frequent training should be conducted to increase the capacity of the County Technical Team to effectively implement FLLoCA Program projects.
- Provide facilitation for Ward Planning Committees and Community Mobilization for training and implementation of CCAPs.;
- Adopt a funding model that avails funds easily and timely at the local level; and
- Procurement process should be local and less complicated.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

On the overall, these findings reveal several underlying implications and therefore calling for various interventions.

4.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1.1 Participatory Processes

The overall community satisfaction with Program's participatory processes was **80%** and **82%** for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. Almost similar satisfaction levels were observed when comparing within the surveyed female participants at **81%** and **82%** for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively.

To ensure beneficiary community members are engaged in participatory processes and decision making, three key aspects were identified; **a)** the **venues** which typically included use of chief's barazas, churches, funerals, schools, and village elders meetings to provide briefings about the FLLoCA Program or announce upcoming meetings; **b)** identification of **leaders and activities** in terms of representatives, election of leaders and identification of activities; and finally **c) inclusivity** such as involvement of both genders, the youth, and where applicable, the IPs and VMGs.

The Program participatory processes were noted to be quite inclusive with various groups represented i.e. age-wise, gender-wise, level of education, different abilities, etc.). The participation was at both FLLoCA Program project design and technical level of engagements.

4.1.2 Program Resilience Actions

The average community satisfaction with Program's climate resilience actions was **78%**. When desegregated by gender with particular focus on women, satisfaction level amongst the women was **78%.**

Most of the projects implemented were categorized into: **a) water infrastructure related** such as drilling, equipping and solarization of boreholes for water supply, water pans, earth dams, weirs, road repairs; **b) agriculture related** such as livestock production, watering and feeding, irrigation, enhancing agribusiness and fertilizer storage; **c) environment related** such as tree nurseries, enhanced agroforestry practices, drainage land reclamation and flood control; and **d)** equipment **related** such as lightning catcher, cooking stoves, and weather stations.

Climate resilient actions were noted to be relevant to the community's specific needs. However, average satisfaction in this area scored **70%** implying more could be done in terms of distribution and implementation of the identified projects.

It was also observed that there was **unclear** distinction to the community members which projects were under FLLoCA Program, county governments or other third parties. Furthermore, no projects were implemented in some wards at all, hence respective impacts were not possible to identify.

4.1.3 Program Grievance Response Management

Overall level of awareness of the Program' GRM mechanism was noted to be **68.7%** amongst the surveyed participants**,** while overall satisfaction was **79%**.

It was noted that GRM was achieved through clear engagement plan; Ward Administrator was the GRM officer at the ward level while Environment Officer was the GRM officer at the sub-county level. Participants at the county level stated that the GRM was very transparent, and that education and public participation was being done to enhance GRM. Furthermore, it was very easy for the community members to access GRM through interactive website, toll-free telephone contact, barazas among other avenues.

Ward Administrators had been trained on GRM issues. However, GRM was noted to be very intensive and expensive, thus requiring a budget for training and capacity building – which should be factored in for each project site in the tender document.

4.2 AWARENESS OF CLIMATE RISKS AND RESILIENCE ACTIONS

Majority of the community members, **95.6%,** demonstrated awareness of the climate risks. On average **81%** of the survey participants confirmed increase in awareness levels on climate risks and resilient actions in 2024. The female proportions with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions was **81%**.

Specific climate risks or impacts that affected the community varied from county to county, but generally included: hot climate, drought (leading to crop failure and human-wildlife conflicts), flash floods, pollution hazards, landslides (especially in Lari/Gatundu), forest fires, and fog (especially in Kiambu). In ranking of the most observed climate hazard by the community members in the past three years, **changed weather patterns** i.e. more rains than usual or less frequent rains than before was the most prevalent at **79.3%,** followed by **prolonged droughts** at **77%** and **flooding** at **63%.**

The community was noted to be aware of the climate resilience actions and local administration was also involved. The community was also satisfied that the resilience actions were partly effective in addressing the risks faced in various counties. Demo plots were used to enhance community awareness of climate resilience issues, e.g. in Makueni County.

4.3 GAPS AND CHALLENGES

A number of common gaps and challenges were noted in the participatory processes and decision-making on climate change action planning on resilience building. However, these gaps were not only prevalent amongst the ward level beneficiary community members, but rather escalated to county levels. The community members stated what they perceived as gaps, while the WCCPC and CCCU members also identified a number of gaps.

The gaps include:

Inadequate logistics, equipment and infrastructure: FLLoCA Program lack basic infrastructure at ward level and depends entirely on the chief barazas for meeting venues. Some meeting venues were situated far away from the expected participants thus limiting participation i.e. in Garissa, Kajiado, Marsabit, Isiolo and Tana River.

Financial facilitation and incentives: lack of transport facilitation or reimbursements, attending meetings without any form of refreshments, water or food was a major gap.

Poor communication and organization of the FLLoCA Program: FLLoCA Program meetings were organized at very short notices, failure to get informed about the fate of some proposed projects, transfer of ward administrators or lack of substantive office holders occasioning poor communication linkage between the FLLoCA Program team and the community members, and inadequate sensitization about FLLoCA Program and mobilization of the community.

Insecurity issues: rampant insecurity was cited in some parts of the country, hostility from some community members and disputes arising from encroachment of public lands that could be used for the project. Also noted was vandalism and theft of project materials in certain sites.

Capacity building and climate change expertise: participants noted inadequate capacity from the WCCPC. Community members also had difficulty contextualizing climate resilience actions due to knowledge gaps.

Delays in project implementation: some participants were demoralized after inordinate delay in funding or implementation of the identified projects. Inadequate resources and untimely disbursement.

Leadership issues: political interest and interference, failure to effectively handle competing community interest and group dynamics, tribalism, ethnicity and nepotism, lack of transparency especially on procurement process and perceived feeling that some areas of the wards were deliberately left out. The issue of biased selection of community participants was raised in some wards as well as poor management of existing resources by the leaders or some community members. Multiplicity of players in climate resilience

actions and difficulty in distinguishing which projects were under FLLoCA Program or county governments was noted as a challenge.

Language and social barriers: language was cited as a barrier by some participants. It was also noted that FLLoCA Program did not provide any mechanism for people with disability to effectively take part in its projects.

At the ward and county levels, the following gaps were apparent:

Mobility of the WCCPC members was a serious challenge in very vast counties like Kajiado and Garissa. The reduced operational costs were from 20% to 5% of the project budgets limited effectiveness of project monitoring. The delays in funds disbursement negatively affected operationalization of FLLoCA Program activities, while the 2% funding from the counties was noted to be insufficient. The counties cited inadequate staffing while others stated gaps in resource distribution; i.e. some counties (like Kiambu) had very high human population density hence resources were constrained, while some (like Taita Taveta) had low human population density hence expensive projects were undertaken even where there were few people. The WCCPU members cited irregular facilitation to enable them mobilize the community members and carry out their duties. They also cited lack of formal terms of engagement.

The current decision-making process addressed the most pressing climate risks and resilience needs of the community. FLLoCA Program projects had very high compliance requirements, e.g. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), abstraction permits from Water Resource Authority etc. yet FLLoCA Program budgets did not cater for the compliance requirements. The M & E tools by design, could only be filled after completing a project, hence much of a project's details in the initial stages could not be captured.

4.4 BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The survey identified certain barriers that limited integration of the citizens engagement in determination of the climate resilience. However, amidst the barriers, certain opportunities were also identified that could enhance citizen involvement in FLLoCA

Program. Common barriers included lack of proper information or untimely communication of meetings; low turnout during meetings; focal people in the villages tended to be same people attending most FLLoCA Program meetings; insufficient facilitation in terms of transport and refreshments; gender issues - women attended but men did much of the talking; and some counties like Kajiado were very expansive with so many overlapping activities.

Most of the opportunities in addressing and integrating citizen engagement coalesced around: a) **potential water related benefits** especially for agriculture, drinking, land reclamation, and reduced flooding; b) **potential economic benefits** such as income generation from salaries and supplies; b) **potential environmental benefits** including knowledge on conservation, access to partnerships and food security implications; c) and **stakeholder engagement opportunities** with FLLoCA PIU team visits, social media presence, and involvement of children in disseminating information; provision of more **information or educative materials related to climate risks and resilience** actions and **easing access to the meeting venues or forums** and **leveraging on social media** to enhance awareness of FLLoCA Program.

At the county level, cited opportunities included: many County Governments had **established frameworks and qualified officers** that work with communities to implement FLLoCA Program; good **balance between infrastructure and supervision budget**, which if adopted, could enhance success rate of FLLoCA Program projects; **PIU at national level offered technical backstopping**, especially M&E, which was very supportive of FLLoCA Program at the county level; **capacity building** had been done (though infrequent) on project development, governance, safeguards, identifying community needs, and climate risks & prioritization.

4.5 STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

In addition to the current strategies put in place by the FLLoCA Program, the following additional strategies will enhance citizen involvement and participation in climate resilience actions in their localities:

a) **Intentional and purposeful engagement:** - Cluster the citizen based on issues to be discussed - different groups within the same community have different interests, e.g. faith-based organizations, vulnerable groups, so as to have intentional engagement instead of general engagement with all groups at the same time;

b) **Awareness creation and enhancement: -** Continuous engagement, sensitization and leverage on social media, as well as calling for transparency and regular FLLoCA updates. There is need for increased climate change awareness undertaken with proper facilitation of both the WCCPC members and the community members during such engagements.

- **Enablement and timeliness**: provide financial facilitation to the WCCPC members, build their capacity on climate change and resilience action issues and project monitoring capacity, and resource them with adequate infrastructure including airtime, transport, office and office equipment to effectively discharge their roles at the ward level. The capacity building should equally be done at the county level to enhance the County Technical Team capacity to effectively implement FLLoCA Program projects.

c) **Timely implementation of activities:** minimize delays of implementation of the approved projects. This will build public trust and confidence in the Program and the process. This may call for review of the Program funding model for increased and timely access to funds.

d) **Review procurement process:** the community members feel empowered when they are informed on the procurement process, and allowed to be part of it where possible. The process should, through a policy or Program guideline, provide for use

of locally procured materials, labour and other integral resources that ultimately confer benefits to the community members.

e) **Accessibility and inclusivity:** devolve FLLoCA Program activities to give opportunities for communities, ward committees and county committees to participate in climate change and resilience action events i.e. regional climate summits etc. Enhance categories of stakeholders, flexible meeting forums, and a harmonized selection criterion for committee members both at the ward and county levels. This can be achieved through clear guidelines initiated by the FLLoCA PIU. **PWD** may require deliberate additional support, whether as community members or committee members, which will enhance the Program inclusivity.

f) **Strategic communication:** develop and implement clear Program communication strategy that outlines how the Program will deploy appropriate communication tools, channels and messaging, backed with adequate resources for implementation. This will not only improve citizen participation but also minimize communication vacuum perceived by many community members. The communication should also provide direct linkages between the FLLoCA Program activities and immediate direct or indirect benefit to the community members, especially those that builds socio-economic resilience amongst the community.

IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the survey outcomes, the following further actions are recommended for the FLLoCA Program.

1. Based on these responses, it was not clear if most of the committees were knowledgeable of a true participative process which goes beyond simply informing or voting for activities. There is therefore need for FLLoCA Program to develop or provide a framework for guiding on how a participative process not only works, but why it should be done so.
2. FLLoCA Program should quickly implement pending projects in the affected wards to invigorate both the community members and the WCCPC members. The Program should not only consider making this survey an annual activity, but to also enhance it into a MEL program to allow an opportunity to track progress, make improvements, and capture the impact.
3. There is need for sensitization of the community members on the GRMs. However, GRM was noted to be very intensive and expensive, thus requiring a budget for training and capacity building – which should be factored in for each project site in the tender document.
4. In terms of gaps and challenges, two key issues emerged; i.e., limited resources and unclear roles of stakeholders. It is therefore recommended that for the former, facilitation resources (working space, travel, venue, support for hearing or vision impaired, etc) be availed to committees to not only carry out their duties effectively, but also enhance engagement of beneficiaries. For the later, there is need for a more simplified process structure with key responsibilities and communication channels spelt out.
5. While most climate change opportunities tend to be far into the future and distantly spread with limited direct benefits, it is important that FLLoCA Program develops a framework providing both a business case and immediate individual benefits that would attract more participants and with higher levels of enthusiasm.
6. While three key strategies are evident in the findings, i.e., awareness, empowerment and inclusivity, there is need to enhance them. For example, facilitation of committee

members to enable them access and engage beneficiaries, capacity building of committee members to enable them effectively communicate with beneficiaries, and allowing of local communities to enlist other pertinent stakeholders as necessary.

7. It is recommended that FLLoCA Program enhances partnerships with other players in the respective communities to leverage on their resources for purposes of avoiding duplication of activities, and also for complementary services that will enhance the effectiveness of FLLoCA Program activities.
8. It is highly recommended that the FLLoCA Program works with the community members so that they benefit directly in terms of labour, materials for the project among other things. For example, the Consultant made use of the local community members to undertake the survey which enhanced community awareness about FLLoCA Program while also motivating the enumerators.
9. The final recommendation should be for the FLLoCA Program PIU to consider implementation of the strategies listed in Section Four of this report.

ANNEXES

This section contains the following documents:

1. Community Satisfaction Survey Questionnaire;
2. Ward-Level Key Informant Interview Guide
3. County-Level Key Informant Interviews.
4. Focus Group Discussions Guide.

Annex I: Community Satisfaction Survey Questionnaire

STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

(To be administered to the Beneficiary Community Members)

Introduction:

The objective of this survey is to gauge your level of satisfaction with the participation and decisions pertaining to climate risk awareness, climate action plans and climate resilience actions under FINANCING LOCALLY-LEAD CLIMATE ACTION (FLLoCA) Program in your community.

The responses obtained will be used to improve how FLLoCA Program is undertaken in your community. Your responses will be treated with strict confidence, and will at no time be used for any other purpose apart from the stated objective. Whereas the form does not require you to provide your name, we shall request you to provide your telephone contact for purposes of verifying your actual participation in the interview process.

Enter your assigned Enumerator Number …….

Part I: Description of the Beneficiary Community Member (the respondent)

1. Please provide the following information about the respondent

1.1 Provide name of the respondent's county ……

1.2 Provide name of the respondent's ward ……...

1.3 Provide the respondent's telephone number ……

1.4 Provide respondent's gender: Male _____ Female _____ Prefer not to say_____

1.5 Provide the respondent's age bracket:

Below 18 [ ] 18 - 25 [ ] 26- 40 [ ] 40 - 55 [ ] 55 - 75 [ ] Above 75 [ ]

1.6 What is the respondent's highest level of academic qualification?

Primary School Certificate [ ] Secondary School Certificate [ ] Technical/Vocation Training Certificate [ ] Bachelor's Degree [ ] Post-Graduate Diploma [ ] Master's Degree [] Doctorate Degree [ ] Others (specify) [ ]

1.7 Does the respondent have any form of disability?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

1.8 Is the respondent representing Indigenous Persons (IP) or a member of the IP community?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Not sure [ ]

Part II: Respondent's Level of Satisfaction

This part assesses the level of the member's satisfaction on the way he/she was involved in the FLLOCA Program, how the decisions were made, the Climate Change Action Plan (i.e. projects to be implemented) and how any conflict arising from the program at the ward has been resolved.

2. Participation and Decision Making

2.1 Did you participate in climate risk assessment in your ward? (*Also called Participatory Climate Risk Assessments - PCRAs.)*

(a) Last year (2023)? No, I did not participate [ ] Yes, I participated [ ]

(b) This year (2024)? No, I did not participate [ ] Yes, I participated [ ]

2.1.1 If you participated, how satisfied are you with the way you were involved last year and this year?

(a) Last year (2023)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

(b) This year (2024)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

2.2 Did you participate in proposing activities to be implemented under FLLoCA Program in your ward? (*Also called Climate Change Action Plans – CCAP*)
(a) Last year (2023)? No, I did not participate [ ] Yes, I participated [ ]

(b) This year (2024)? No, I did not participate [ ] Yes, I participated [ ]

2.2.1 Are you satisfied that the proposed activities/projects were fair or inclusive i.e. allowing men, women, youth, people with disability and marginalized groups to participate?

(a) Last year (2023)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

(b) This year (2024)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

2.3 How satisfied were you with the decisions made on FLLoCA projects in terms of being transparent and considering your feedback for both last year and this year?

(a) Last year (2023)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

(b) This year (2024)? I didn't participate at all [ ] Strongly dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

2.4 It is possible that your community has learnt some basic practices over the years towards climate change management. If so, does FLLoCA program give you room to continue or upgrade these practices/skills?

[ ] No, we don't have any practices so far.
[ ] No, we have practices but we receive no support under FLLoCA
[ ] Yes, we have practices and FLLoCA has supported us.
[ ] I am not aware

3 Program's Climate Resilience Actions

These refer to projects or activities that have been identified by the community, and are being implemented or will be implemented within the community.

3.1 Which FLLoCA project/activity is your ward undertaking or planning to undertake?
(Tick all applicable options)
None [ ] Agriculture [ ] Environment [ ] Water [ ] Energy [ ] Cross-cutting [ ] Other: [ ]

3.2 Are you satisfied with the choice or choices of projects/activities being or to be implemented in your community under FLLoCA?
I am not aware of any [ ] Very dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

3.3 How satisfied are you with the level of financial resources allocated to your community to undertake FLLoCA activities/projects?
I am not aware of any allocation [ ] Very dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

4 Program's Grievance Response Management (GRM)

This section is to determine if the respondents are aware of the process of handling disputes that arise or may arise from identification and/or implementation of projects/activities in the community.

4.1 Are you aware that there is a process in place that outlines how disputes arising from the FLLoCA programs in your community can be resolved?

[ ] I am not aware at all
[ ] I am aware, but not sure of the process
[ ] I am fully aware and understand the process

4.2 If you are aware of the process of resolving conflicts under FLLoCA, are you satisfied with the process?

I am not aware of it [ ] Very dissatisfied [ ] Dissatisfied [ ] Satisfied [ ] Very satisfied [ ]

4.3 Have you or your community encountered any dispute during implementation of FLLoCA activities (during awareness creation, climate risk assessments or climate project identification or implementation)?

[ ] None at all
[ ] Yes, I/we have encountered one dispute
[ ] Yes, I/we have encountered more than one dispute

4.4 If you answered "YES" to Q4.3 above, are you satisfied with how the dispute was resolved?

[ ] No, I/we have not encountered any dispute
[ ] Very dissatisfied
[ ] Dissatisfied
[ ] Satisfied
[ ] Very satisfied

Part III: Respondent's Awareness of Climate Risks and Resilience Actions

This section is to determine the level of awareness of climate risks affecting the community and proposed actions to deal with these risks. Explain this clearly to the respondent in simple terms.

5.1 Are you aware of the climate risks affecting your community?

[ ] I am not aware of any
[ ] I am somehow aware
[ ] I am very aware

5.2 Has any of the following climate hazards affected your community in the past three years?
(Tick all applicable options)

[ ] Flooding
[ ] Prolonged drought
[ ] Heatwave
[ ] Increasing water levels in the lake/sea/ocean
[ ] Changed weather patterns i.e. more rains than usual or less frequent rains than before
[ ] I am not aware of any
[ ] Other:

5.3 In the past three years, how has your awareness of climate risks changed?

[ ] Remained the same [ ] Increased somewhat [ ]Increased significantly [ ]I am not aware of any

5.4 In the past three years, how has your awareness of projects or activities that can be done to deal with climate issues changed?

[ ] Remained the same [ ] Increased somewhat [ ]Increased significantly [ ]I am not aware of any

5.5 How motivated do you feel to participate in or support community efforts related to climate resilience?

[ ] Very unmotivated [ ] Unmotivated [ ] Neutral [ ] Motivated [ ] Very motivated

Part IV: Gaps in the Participatory Processes and Decision Making on Climate Change Action Planning on Resilience Building

In this section, probe respondents to give you any challenges that may have limited their participation in FLLoCA Programs and decisions made during such participation.

6.1 Did you or your community ever encounter any challenge when participating in the FLLoCA program?

[ ] Never participated [ ] No [ ] Yes

6.1.1 If YES to Q6.1, please name the three key challenges encountered

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6.2 How well do you think the decisions made addressed the needs and concerns of your community members?

[ ] Never participated [ ] Very poorly [ ] Poorly [ ] Well [ ] Very well

6.3 Were there particular groups or individuals whose perspectives you feel were overlooked or underrepresented?

[ ] Yes, there is a particular group of people who were left out.
[ ] I feel that some people were left out
[ ] I am not sure about this
[ ] Every group/individual was accorded opportunity
[ ] I never participated

6.3.1 Please tick all the groups/categories of community members who participated. *

[ ] Women
[ ] Men
[ ] Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
[ ] Indigenous Persons
[ ] Youth (people below 35 years)
[ ] Elderly (people above 65 years)
[ ] Persons Living With Disabilities
[ ] Other:

6.4 From the list below, which ones do you think are the top most prevalent gaps/challenges when it comes to participation in the FLLoCA program in your ward?

Read and explain the options carefully for the respondent to select at most 4 choices

[ ] There is inadequate support and/or incentives/facilitation
[ ] There are few climate experts to reach the entire community
[ ] There are few forums/chief barazas/meetings for the community to participate
[ ] The FLLoCA Program is not organized hence limited participation
[ ] None
[ ] Other:

Part V: Barriers and Opportunities to Integrate Citizen Engagement in Determination of Climate Resilience

The goal of this section is to get respondents to bring out things or issues that hinder them from identifying activities/projects to deal with climate change, and what can be done to improve that.

7.1 Would you say that certain things have made it difficult for you or your community to engage in planning for activities or projects to be done under FLLoCA? *

[ ] I have never participated
[ ] No, nothing has ever stopped me
[ ] Yes, certain things made it difficult for me/my community

7.2 If yes to the above question, what difficulties have you or your community encountered?
Help the respondent to pin-point the barriers, if any. Tick one or more applicable options.

[ ] Lack of proper information/timely communication of barazas etc
[ ] Participation forums coincide with my time for prayer/work or something else
[ ] I am not given access to meetings/forums/barazas
[ ] My voice does not matter. So I choose not to participate
[ ] I have no interest or motivation to participate
[ ] I don't understand the language used in those meetings/barazas
[ ] I am living with disability and I get no support to attend and participate
[ ] I don't understand the technology used during those meetings
[ ] My religion or faith prohibits me
[ ] I feel that my level of education cannot allow me to participate
[ ] My socio-economic status cannot allow me to participate
[ ] My gender or sexual orientation cannot allow me to participate
[ ] My community culture or traditions cannot allow me to participate
[ ] None. There is no particular barrier
[ ] I or my community are indigenous people
[ ] Other:

7.3 What additional resources or support would help you or your community to better engage in climate resilience planning?
(Tick one or more applicable options)

[ ] More information or educational materials
[ ] Access to meetings or forums
[ ] Assistance with technology or language barriers
[ ] Opportunities for informal discussions or feedback
[ ] Financial facilitation
[ ] None
[ ] Other:

7.4 What methods of engagement would you prefer to see implemented or improved in order to enhance your involvement in planning activities?
(Tick one or more applicable options)

[ ] Online meetings
[ ] Community meetings, chiefs barazas, workshops or church meetings
[ ] Surveys or feedback forms
[ ] Social media and outreach campaigns
[ ] Advance sharing of meeting dates and venues
[ ] None
[ ] Other:

Part VI: Strategies to Enhance Citizen Engagement

8. Can you suggest some ways in which the community can be more engaged in FLLoCA program?

END OF THE INTERVIEW

We have come to the end of the interview. Thank you for volunteering your time and giving feedback in this survey. Once again, I assure you that your feedback will be treated with confidence and will only be used for further analysis to inform the Program Implementation Unit in how to improve your future participation and engagement.

Annex II: Ward-Level Key Informant Interview Guide

1. In line with your stated roles on the FLLoCA Program, how have you ensured that beneficiary community members are engaged in participatory processes and decision making in climate change resilience action at the ward level?
2. What are some of the key gaps in your perspective that have hindered the community members from participating in the process?
3. What barriers and opportunities do you see that can be addressed to integrate citizen engagement in the determination of the climate resilience?
4. What strategies are you putting in place to enhance citizen engagement on climate resilience building in the ward?
5. What are the climate change resilience actions that have been implemented in your ward or are already planned for? What's the impact so far for those implemented?
6. Any other information pertinent to the project

Annex III: County-Level Key Informant Interview Guide

The roles of CCCU in the Program are as follows:

Overall coordination of the program since it's accountable to the relevant CECM, and, ultimately, the Governor. Facilitating and coordinating planning and budgeting for CCCF (CG own funds) and the FLLCA grants; organizing and facilitating community level participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments (two-way learning); facilitating ward-level climate risk vulnerability and capacity assessments; facilitating and supporting ward-level consultations for the annual CCAPs; promoting the engagement of climate science; and monitoring and supporting the implementation of the county climate resilience actions by the respective CG departments, in consultation and concertation with communities.

1. Describe the level of engagement of various communities in participatory processes and decision-making in climate change resilience actions in the county.
2. Are there some challenges that have hindered the community members from being involved in participatory processes and decision-making processes within the county?
3. The communities are expected to actively participate in determination of climate change resilience actions in their localities. What specific barriers are hindering them, and what are the opportunities to integrate their engagement?
4. Some community members are not participating in climate resilience building in their areas. What are their specific measures being put in place at the county level to enhance their involvement on climate resilience building in their localities?
5. Which are some of the climate change resilience actions that have been/or are being implemented in the county?
6. Describe the extent of effectiveness of these implemented climate resilience actions in addressing the climate change risks?
7. On grievance response management:
    a) What mechanisms are in place to address grievances raised by the communities or the Program action proponents?
    b) What are some of the grievances that have surfaced?
    c) How were the grievances addressed?

Annex IV: FGD Guideline

Issue No 1: Community Members involvement in:

1. **Participatory processes:**
- Inclusion and Representation: discus how the participatory process has ensured inclusion and representation of all diverse but relevant members of the community (age-wise, gender-wise, socio-economic status, level of education, religion, disability status etc.)
- Engagement Levels: discus how active the community members feel engaged during climate change resilience action processes. Are there instances where they feel their engagement is not fruitful?
- Understanding of Processes: discuss how well the participants fully understand their roles within the climate change resilience actions.
- Power Dynamics: is there a level playing ground during meetings to discuss climate change resilience actions, or do some individuals/groups dominate the process or intimidating others?

2. **Decision-making processes:**
- Transparency: discuss how participant feel about their input in decision-making process i.e. is the process opaque, do they have adequate information, who actually makes the decision?
- Effectiveness of Processes: does the decision-making processes address the community needs and climate risks identified by the community?
- Feedback Mechanisms: are there clear mechanisms for the community members to get feedback on how their feedback/input is incorporated into decision or how it influences the outcomes?
- Complexity and Clarity: how is the decision-making processes communicated to the community members? Is it poorly communicated or complex making it difficult for participants to make meaningful contribution?

3. **Program's climate resilience actions:**
- Relevance and Effectiveness: are the climate resilience actions relevant to the community's specific needs or effectively address the risks they face.
- Implementation Challenges: how well are climate resilience actions being implemented; are they achieving their intended outcomes?
- Communication: is there clear communication about the goals, progress, and results of the climate resilience actions?
- Equity and Inclusivity: how do they feel about the benefits of resilience actions? are they equitably distributed or certain members/groups are excluded from the benefits?

4. **Program's Grievance Response Management:**
- Accessibility and Effectiveness: how easy or difficult is it for community members to access grievance mechanisms? Are the responses/redress/resolutions effective?
- Timeliness of Responses: how timely are grievances addressed? Are the community members confident that grievances raised will be addressed?
- Common Grievances: discuss some of the grievances that the community members have raised in the past or currently. How were they addressed or are they being addressed?
- Transparency and Accountability: is the GRM process transparent and are the officials held accountable for addressing the issues/concerns raised?
- Awareness and Understanding: discuss whether the community members are aware and understand the grievance mechanisms at their disposal. Examples include Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism etc.

5. **Addressing the Issues:** Discuss how any shortcomings identified above can be addressed with respect to;
- The participatory processes; Decision-making processes; Program's climate resilience actions;
- Grievance response management.

Issue No 2: Level of awareness of climate risks and resilience actions

1. **Understanding of Climate Risks**

- Explore the participants understanding of climate change: from definitions and conceptual understanding.
- Can we describe some of the specific climate risks or impacts that we believe affect our community?
- How do we get information about climate risks?

2. Awareness of Climate Resilience Actions

- What are some of the climate resilience actions or programs that have been implemented in our community?
- How effective are these climate resilience actions in addressing the risks we face?
- What role should the community play in climate resilience actions?
- What are the most important things that the community needs to focus on to improve awareness and action regarding climate risks?

Issue No 3: Identifying gaps in participatory processes and decision making

1. Gaps in participatory processes:

- How do you currently participate in the climate change action planning process? What methods or channels are available for your participation?
- What challenges or obstacles have you encountered when trying to engage in climate change action planning?
- Do you feel that the current participatory processes adequately reflect the views and needs of all community members? Why or why not?
- Are there any groups or individuals you believe are underrepresented in the participatory processes? If so, who and why?

2. Gaps in decision-making processes

- Do you feel that the decision-making process adequately addresses the most pressing climate risks and resilience needs of the community?
- What role do community members play in the decision-making process, and how could this role be enhanced?
- Are there specific areas where you think the decision-making process could be improved to better address climate resilience?
- How well do you think the decision-making process incorporates scientific data and expert input alongside community feedback?

Issue No 4: Identifying barriers and opportunities integrate citizen engagement in the determination of the climate resilience

1. Barriers to citizen engagement

- Do you feel that the current methods for engaging citizens in climate resilience planning are effective? Why or why not?
- Are there any barriers related to communication or information dissemination that prevent you from engaging in climate resilience activities?
- How do factors such as language, social, cultural, education, sexual orientation, age, religion, disability, or technological access affect your community's ability to participate in climate resilience planning? Are there any other factors?
- Are there specific logistical or procedural issues that make it difficult for your community to engage in climate resilience planning activities?

2. Opportunities for enhancing citizen engagement

- How could the methods used to engage citizens in climate resilience planning be improved to better reach and involve community members?
- How can local organizations or government bodies better support and facilitate citizen involvement in climate resilience activities?
- What incentives or motivations would encourage you to become more actively involved in climate resilience efforts?
- How can community leaders and stakeholders ensure that diverse voices and perspectives are included in climate resilience planning?

Issue No 5: Strategies to enhance citizen engagement on climate resilience building in their localities

- What improvements would you suggest for making community engagement in climate resilience planning more meaningful and impactful?