



REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE FLLOCA PROGRAM IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

1. Name of the Organization	Bungoma Civil Society Forum (BCSF)
2. Contact person name and email	Ezekiel Odeoh
3. Name of the Project/Intervention	Implementation of Social Accountability and Climate Resilience Interventions under the FLLOCA Program in Bungoma County
4. NCCAP thematic Area: (if your intervention touches on different themes, you will fill each intervention separately). The themes are Disaster Risk Management 2. Food and Nutrition Security 3. Water and Blue Economy 4. Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism 5. Energy and Transport 6. Health Sanitation and Human Settlement 7. Manufacturing	. NCCAP Thematic Areas 1 Water and Blue Economy 2 Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism 3 Health, Sanitation and Human Settlement 4 Food and Nutrition Security 5 Disaster Risk Management
5. Location of implementation	Bungoma County, Kenya
6. Period of Implementation	December 2023 – March 2025
7. Brief description of the project , intervention or initiative	The Bungoma Civil Society Forum (BCSF), operating under the Kenya Devolution Civil Society Organizations Working Group (KDCWG), has led a comprehensive suite of social accountability and climate resilience interventions in

Bungoma County during the FLLoCA program period. The interventions were designed to address critical climate vulnerabilities, improve market and water infrastructure, foster community participation, and strengthen governance mechanisms for sustainable development.

Core Components

1. **Social Accountability Mechanisms:** BCSF implemented participatory expenditure tracking (PET), civic education, and capacity building for Project Management Committees (PMCs), Market Committees, and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs). These mechanisms ensured transparency, community oversight, and value for money in climate-related projects.
2. **Water Infrastructure Upgrades:** Rehabilitation of Sitabicha Water Pan, upgrading of Kotiem Water Spring, and restoration of Chwele Water Dam improved water security for households, schools, and health facilities. These projects included desilting, embankment reinforcement, installation of water points, and community-led monitoring.
3. **Afforestation and Ecosystem Restoration:** The rehabilitation of degraded areas around Khalaba B Dam and Wabukhonyi Dam involved extensive tree planting, catchment protection, and community engagement in environmental conservation.
4. **Market Infrastructure Improvements:** Upgrades at Cheptais, Kipsigon, Kamukuywa, Chepkube, Myanga, Kapkateny, Brigadier, Mayanja Vitungu, Misikhu, and Malakisi markets included construction of auction rings, sanitation blocks, water points,

	<p>installation of street lights, and expansion of trading spaces. These interventions integrated climate resilience features and improved revenue collection.</p> <p>5. Community Capacity Building: BCSF trained over 60 PMC members and 10 market committees in social accountability, budget tracking, climate justice, and participatory budgeting. Specialized sessions addressed climate-health linkages, carbon trading, and technical skills for oversight.</p> <p>6. Policy Advocacy and Governance: BCSF actively engaged with county government structures, submitted memoranda for policy reforms, and advocated for increased budget allocations for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), climate-smart agriculture, and market infrastructure. The forum influenced the development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and secured access to key project documents for communities.</p> <p>Participatory Approach</p> <p>All interventions were grounded in participatory methodologies, ensuring that community voices guided project design, implementation, and monitoring. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with over 311 participants across 12 projects fostered inclusive dialogue, strengthened trust, and enhanced the effectiveness of social accountability mechanisms.</p>
<p>8. Achievement: focusing on Corresponding indicators(e.g increased number of people accessing water as a result of</p>	<p>The FLLoCA interventions implemented by BCSF have yielded substantial achievements across multiple NCCAP thematic areas. Quantitative and qualitative indicators demonstrate progress in water access, revenue collection,</p>

<p>your intervention if it was a water pan</p>	<p>environmental restoration, community oversight, and policy influence.</p> <p>Water and Blue Economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sitabicha Water Pan Rehabilitation: Improved water security for over 45,000 individuals across 15 villages; increased access to clean water for households, schools, and health facilities. 2 Kotiem Water Spring Upgrade: Provided reliable water supply to Kapsokwony, Chemoremwe, and Kaptama communities; reduced waterborne diseases and supported agricultural activities. 3 Chwele Water Dam Restoration: Enhanced water supply for domestic, agricultural, and commercial use in Chwele Market and surrounding areas; improved hygiene standards and supported sustainable farming. <p>Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Khalaba B Dam Afforestation: Planted 13,000 trees (indigenous and bamboo) to restore degraded catchment areas; improved biodiversity and watershed management. 2 Wabukhonyi Dam Rehabilitation: Launched a 3,000-tree planting exercise; engaged local youth and community groups in environmental restoration. <p>Health, Sanitation and Human Settlement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Market Sanitation Blocks: Constructed modern sanitation facilities in Cheptais, Kipsigon, Kamukuywa, and other markets; improved hygiene and reduced disease incidence.
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	<p>2 Street Lighting in Malakisi Market: Enhanced security and extended trading hours, contributing to safer and more vibrant market environments.</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Security</p> <p>1 Climate-Smart Agriculture: Promoted adoption of maize disease-tolerant varieties; supported small-scale enterprises and improved food security.</p> <p>2 Water Infrastructure for Irrigation: Restored water pans and springs to support irrigation and livestock, boosting agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>1 Community Oversight and Grievance Redress: Established structured grievance mechanisms; resolved disputes in project implementation (e.g., Khalaba Dam); improved project quality and timely completion.</p> <p>2 Climate Information Dissemination: Trained committees in climate justice and adaptation strategies; enhanced community resilience to climate shocks.</p> <p>Governance, Transparency, and Accountability</p> <p>1 Participatory Expenditure Tracking: Enabled communities to monitor financial flows and ensure proper utilization of funds.</p> <p>2 Access to Information: Secured community access to Bills of Quantities (BoQs), budget allocations, and workplans; improved transparency in project implementation.</p> <p>3 Revenue Collection: Increased weekly county revenue at Cheptais Market from KES 2,000 to over KES 10,000 following infrastructure improvements;</p>
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	<p>enhanced compliance and reduced corruption through cashless payment systems.</p> <p>Policy Influence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 NTD Budget Allocation: Advocated for and secured a KES 5 million budget line for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), transitioning from zero allocation. 2 Policy Submissions: Influenced over five policies, including water, land use, food safety, and forest policy; contributed to national carbon credit regulation discussions. <p>Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Training Outcomes: Over 60 PMC members and 10 market committees trained in social accountability, climate justice, and participatory budgeting. 2 Community Empowerment: Inclusive participation fostered ownership and strengthened governance structures.
<p>9. Lessons and challenges</p>	<p>The implementation of FLLOCA interventions in Bungoma County has provided valuable insights into the dynamics of community-driven climate action, governance, and social accountability. Key lessons and challenges are outlined below.</p> <p>Lessons Learned</p> <p>Community Participation is Critical: Empowering PMCs, Market Committees, and WCCPCs enhances project oversight, ensures timely execution, and improves quality. Active involvement fosters ownership and sustainability.</p>

Transparency Fosters Trust: Public access to project details, including BoQs and budget documents, enhances accountability and builds community confidence in project implementation.

Stakeholder Collaboration Improves Outcomes:

Engagement between CSOs, government agencies, and local leaders facilitates better project execution, resource mobilization, and problem-solving.

Continuous Capacity Building is Necessary: Ongoing training in project monitoring, climate resilience, and social accountability equips communities to actively engage in conservation and oversight.

Effective Advocacy Delivers Results: Training and mentorship of PMCs and committees enable effective mobilization, advocacy, and oversight, leading to improved project outcomes.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms Enhance

Responsiveness: Structured mechanisms for reporting and resolving grievances improve project quality, transparency, and community trust.

Integration of Climate Adaptation Strategies: Climate-smart solutions in afforestation and infrastructure projects improve resilience and sustainability.

Challenges

Project Delays: Implementation delays caused by contractor inefficiencies, logistical constraints, and bureaucratic processes affected project timelines and community satisfaction.

Low Seedling Survival Rates: Afforestation projects faced low survival rates due to climatic and environmental factors, necessitating improved species selection and maintenance.

	<p>Technical Capacity Gaps: Limited technical skills among some PMCs and committees hindered effective oversight and monitoring.</p> <p>Political Interference: Instances of political interference disrupted public participation, project transparency, and equitable resource allocation.</p> <p>Resource Limitations: Financial and human resource constraints affected the scale, scope, and sustainability of interventions.</p> <p>Resistance to Change: Traders and community members were initially reluctant to adopt cashless payment systems and new governance practices, citing concerns over digital literacy and transaction costs.</p> <p>Historical Mistrust: Previous unfulfilled promises from local authorities led to skepticism and reluctance to participate in advocacy activities.</p> <p>Budget Constraints: Lack of prior budget allocation for market improvements posed challenges to immediate infrastructure upgrades.</p> <p>Behavioural Change Barriers: Changing long-standing habits of improper waste disposal and roadside trading required sustained behaviour change communication.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Community Sensitization and Participation: Intensify awareness campaigns on social accountability and climate adaptation; facilitate inclusive public participation forums. • Strengthen Stakeholder Collaboration: Establish structured communication channels among CSOs, county officials, and community leaders; organize regular feedback sessions.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Capacity and Empower Local Communities: Provide continuous training on social accountability tools, budget analysis, and project monitoring; develop mentorship programs. • Improve Resource Allocation Transparency: Advocate for the publication of budget allocations and expenditures; encourage participatory budgeting. • Enhance Accountability Mechanisms: Implement robust feedback and grievance redress mechanisms; conduct quarterly project audits. • Integrate Climate Adaptation in Project Design: Incorporate climate-smart designs in market infrastructure; collaborate with climate experts. • Policy Advocacy and Institutional Support: Advocate for policy reforms that strengthen social accountability frameworks; support institutionalization of practices through guidelines and capacity building. • Accelerate Completion of Infrastructure Projects: Expedite construction timelines for ultra-modern markets and water infrastructure. • Continuous Civic Education and Behaviour Change Communication: Ongoing campaigns to encourage proper waste disposal, compliance in revenue payment, and use of designated stalls. • Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement and Monitoring: Strengthen dialogues and monitoring to build confidence and ensure project progress.
<p>10. Amount of investment 2023 – 2025</p>	<p>1. FLLoCA Allocations: KES 227 million in FY 2023/24 and KES 255.5 million in FY 2024/25</p> <p>2. County Co-Financing: KES 80 million</p>

	<p>3. Additional Grants: Bungoma County received KES 631.2 million in FY 2023/24 and KES 842 million in FY 2024/25 as grants from the national government, as per supplementary budgets.</p> <p>4. Market Infrastructure Investments: KES 10 million allocated for Kipsigon Market; KES 6.8 million for Cheptais Market land purchase; KES 1.5 million for Malakisi Market street lights; KES 1,972,000 for Khalaba B Dam rehabilitation; KES 1.9 million for Chwele Water Dam tree planting.</p> <p>5. Total Implementation Cost: KES 1,099,800,000 over five years (as per Bungoma County Climate Change Action Plan).</p>
<p>11. Source of funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank/IDA and partners • National Government of Kenya • County Government of Bungoma • UKAID/FCDO via Act! Kenya • Embassy of Denmark in Kenya through Uraia Trust • Other Development Partners: AMREF, Lake Region Budget Hub, UNICEF, Generation Africa, PACJA, PELUM Kenya, Kimaeti Farmers
<p>12. Link to case study or project if any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference: Bungoma FLLoCA Annual Report (Dec 2023–Jan 2025) • Case Study: BCSF Social Accountability Case Study on Rehabilitation of Degraded Alignment with NCCAP II Reporting Format <p>This report is structured according to the NCCAP II narrative reporting format for non-state actors, integrating all required fields and thematic areas. It provides a comprehensive, evidence-based account of BCSF’s interventions under the FLLoCA program, highlighting</p>

achievements, quantitative indicators, lessons learned, challenges, investment details, funding sources, policy influence, case studies, and documentation. The report is suitable for submission to national policy forums and aligns with Kenya's climate governance and reporting standards.

13. Attach photos of any

FOR BUNGOMA



Chair Project Management Committee at the centre with the PMC MEMBERS inspecting tree planting targeting the rehabilitation of the degraded areas around Khalaba dam in Tuti/Marakaru ward

2. CONSTRUCTION OF THE AUCTION RING AT CHEPTAIS MARKET LEADS INCREASED REVENUE COLLECTION.



Fig. Ward Administrator Cheptais, on the left hand, Chair Market Committee Centre and the Secretary. On the Right hand is the BCSF member at the Newly constructed auction ring at Cheptais Market during field monitoring of. The County Government is now collecting over kshs 10,000 per week as compared to kshs 2000 before the completion of the auction ring.

**3. SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES
MAKES ACCESS TO CLEAN AND SAFE
WATER AT CHEPTAIS MARKET AREALITY
AFTER TRAINED MARKET COMMITTEE
INTERVENES.**



Fig. 1 Cheptais Market Committee giving a brief about their social accountability initiatives that led to availability of water at the market, fig.2 and 3 a market committee water drinking water and children fetching water at the market respectively

4. REHABILITATION OF SITABICHA MULTI-PURPOSE WATER PAN



1. Construction of spillway 2. treatment tank under construction ,3. Water pan and 4. Laying of water pipes from Sitabicha water pan towards Musakasa Market and Musakasa National Polytechnic in Siboti ward, Bumula Constituency. Soon households will be drinking safe and clean water. Initially there was no signage until the PMC intervened through memo to the CECM and Chief officers Environment, Natural Resource, water Tourism and Climate Change

5. COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE WATER USERS COMMITTEE THROUGH SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY SHAPES UPGRADING OF KOTIEM WATER SPRING



BCSF chair together with community members at the source of Kotiem water spring. Fig. 1 the source of water, Fig. 2 the ongoing construction work of the water holding and distribution tank and Fig. 3 the water distribution pipes that were rejected by the PMC after training and also accessing the BQs.

7. ENERGY SECTOR



Energy centre in Bungoma county for making of energy saving jikos. Over

500 distributed to households by the time of compiling this

	report. This has resulted to reduction of respiratory diseases like pneumonia.
Submitted by: Date :	Submitted by: Ezekiel Odeoh Chair, Bungoma Civil Society Forum (BCSF) FLLoCA Focal Point – Bungoma County

DETAILED THEMATIC ANALYSIS

1. WATER AND BLUE ECONOMY

Achievements: The rehabilitation of Sitabicha Water Pan and upgrading of Kotiem Water Spring have directly improved water access for tens of thousands of residents. The Sitabicha Water Pan project, with an investment of KES 60 million, is set to benefit approximately 45,000 individuals across 15 villages, providing reliable water for domestic use, irrigation, and livestock. The Kotiem Water Spring upgrade, funded with KES 4 million, has ensured clean water supply for communities in Mt. Elgon, reducing waterborne diseases and supporting agricultural productivity.

Social Accountability Impact: BCSF’s training of PMCs and Water Users Committees in PET and oversight roles led to improved transparency, correction of procurement issues, and enhanced community involvement. Community advocacy resulted in the replacement of substandard pipes and installation of additional water points, demonstrating the effectiveness of participatory monitoring.

Challenges: Delays in project implementation, lack of access to key documents, and initial exclusion of beneficiary groups were addressed through memoranda, advocacy, and structured grievance redress mechanisms.

2. FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Achievements: Afforestation efforts around Khalaba B Dam and Wabukhonyi Dam have restored degraded ecosystems, improved biodiversity, and enhanced watershed management. The Khalaba B Dam project involved planting 13,000 trees, with community groups supplying seedlings and labor. The Wabukhonyi Dam rehabilitation included a 3,000-tree planting exercise, engaging local youth and promoting environmental stewardship.

Social Accountability Impact: BCSF's interventions ensured public access to Bills of Quantities, resolved community disputes through GRM, and enforced contractor accountability for seedling survival and maintenance.

Challenges: Low survival rates of seedlings due to climatic factors and delayed implementation were mitigated through improved species selection, monitoring, and stakeholder collaboration.

3. HEALTH, SANITATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Achievements: Construction of modern sanitation blocks in Cheptais, Kipsigon, Kamukuywa, and other markets improved hygiene and reduced disease incidence. Installation of street lights in Malakisi Market enhanced security and extended trading hours, contributing to safer market environments.

Social Accountability Impact: Market Committees trained by BCSF advocated for improved sanitation, water access, and lighting, resulting in budget allocations and infrastructure upgrades.

Challenges: Delayed project implementation, limited communication, and resource constraints affected timely delivery of services.

4. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Achievements: Promotion of climate-smart agriculture and restoration of water infrastructure supported increased agricultural productivity and food security. Adoption of disease-tolerant maize varieties and improved irrigation practices contributed to resilient livelihoods.

Social Accountability Impact: BCSF's capacity building and advocacy ensured community participation in budgeting and project monitoring, aligning resource allocation with local priorities.

Challenges: Budget constraints and resistance to new practices required sustained civic education and stakeholder engagement.

5. Disaster Risk Management

Achievements: Structured grievance redress mechanisms and community oversight improved project quality, transparency, and responsiveness. Training in climate justice and adaptation strategies enhanced resilience to climate shocks.

5.1 Social Accountability Impact: BCSF facilitated community-led monitoring, dispute resolution, and advocacy for climate-resilient infrastructure.

5.2 Challenges: Political interference and technical capacity gaps were addressed through continuous training and policy advocacy.

6. MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND REVENUE COLLECTION

6.1 Achievements: Upgrades at Cheptais, Kipsigon, Kamukuywa, Chepkube, Myanga, Kapkateny, Brigadier, Mayanja Vitungu, Misikhu, and Malakisi markets included construction of auction rings, sanitation blocks, water points, installation of street lights, and expansion of trading spaces. These interventions led to increased revenue collection, with Cheptais Market’s weekly revenue rising from KES 2,000 to over KES 10,000.

6.2 Social Accountability Impact: BCSF’s training of Market Committees in oversight, advocacy, and cashless payment systems improved compliance, reduced corruption, and enhanced transparency.

6.3 Challenges: Resistance to cashless payment adoption, bureaucratic delays, and historical mistrust required ongoing civic education and stakeholder engagement.

7. Community Capacity Building and Training

7.1 Achievements: Over 60 PMC members and 10 market committees trained in social accountability, climate justice, and participatory budgeting. Specialized sessions addressed climate-health linkages, carbon trading, and technical skills for oversight.

7.2 Social Accountability Impact: Continuous capacity building empowered communities to actively engage in project monitoring, advocacy, and governance.

7.3 Challenges: Gaps in technical capacity and understanding of social accountability tools affected the effectiveness of advocacy.

8. Policy Influence and Advocacy Outcomes

8.1 Achievements: BCSF's advocacy resulted in the allocation of dedicated budget lines for NTDs and climate-smart agriculture, influenced over five policies, and contributed to national carbon credit regulation discussions.

8.2 Social Accountability Impact: Regular CSO-government engagements, memoranda submissions, and coalition participation amplified Bungoma's voice in national policy forums.

8.3 Challenges: Political interference and resource limitations required sustained advocacy and coalition building.

Case Studies and Project Links

- **Khalaba Dam Rehabilitation:** Detailed case study on afforestation, community participation, and grievance redress mechanisms.
- **Sitabicha Water Pan Restoration:** Documentation of participatory monitoring, advocacy, and infrastructure improvements.
- **Cheptais Market Infrastructure:** Analysis of revenue collection, sanitation upgrades, and social accountability interventions.

17. KEY NOTE

The Bungoma Civil Society Forum's implementation of social accountability and climate resilience interventions under the FLLoCA program has delivered measurable improvements in water access, environmental restoration, market infrastructure, governance, and community empowerment. By integrating participatory approaches, capacity building, and policy advocacy, BCSF has strengthened climate governance, enhanced transparency, and built adaptive capacity in Bungoma County.

The lessons learned and recommendations outlined in this report provide a roadmap for scaling locally led climate action and social accountability frameworks across Kenya. Sustained investment, political goodwill, and active citizen participation remain essential to building resilience against the adverse impacts of climate change and achieving sustainable development goals.

