

BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY SATISFACTION SURVEY REPORT

Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA)

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
TNT Program Implementation Unit

Presented By
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Presentation Contents



1. Organization of the report
2. General Overview of the Survey
3. Background Information
4. Survey Approach and Methodology
5. Survey Findings
6. Summary and Conclusions
7. Implications and Recommendations

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT



Organization of the Report

-  **Chapter 1 :** Provides background information of the Program and objectives of the survey.
-  **Chapter 2:** Describes the approach and methodology adapted in implementing the survey.
-  **Chapter 3:** Explains the survey findings through analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data.
-  **Chapter 4:** Summarizes the findings and provide conclusion based on the pre-set objectives of the survey.
-  **Chapter 5:** Outlines the survey recommendations for further consideration by the PIU.
-  **Annexes:** Provides attachments of survey instruments.



GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY

General Overview of the Survey



- **Objective of the FLLoCA Program:** strengthen local resilience against the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors.



- **Aim of the survey:** determine the level of satisfaction of the beneficiary communities with the processes and decisions made in the FLLoCA Program.



- **Period:** Survey conducted in November/December 2024



- **Geographical scope:** community members in 45 counties in Kenya.
- **Sampled:** 100 wards in 20 counties in Kenya

General Overview of the Survey ... continued

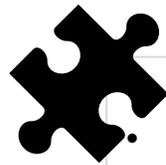
Key Findings of the Survey



Satisfaction Levels	2023		2024	
Program's participatory processes	80%	81%	82%	82%
Climate resilience actions			78%	78%
Grievance Response Management			79%	
Awareness of climate risks and resilience actions			95.6%	81%

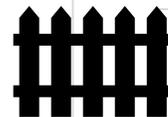


Key Findings of the Survey... continued



Gaps and challenges:

- 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:

- Lack of proper information or untimely communication of meetings;
- Low turnout during meetings;
- Insufficient facilitation in terms of transport and refreshments;
- Gender issues - women attended but men did much of the talking;
- Expansive with so many overlapping activities.



Opportunities

Opportunities coalesced around:

- Potential water related benefits;
- Potential economic benefits;
- Potential environmental benefits;
- Stakeholder engagement opportunities;
- Provision of more information related to climate risks and resilience actions;
- Easing access to the meeting venues or forums;
- Leveraging on social media.

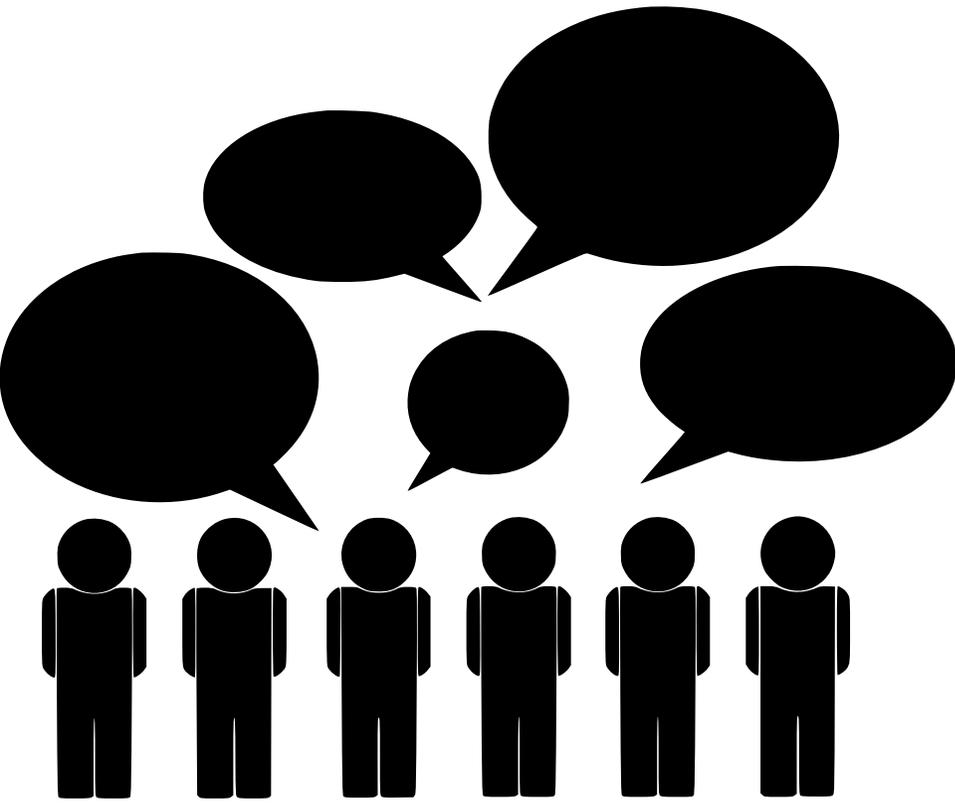
At the county level, opportunities included:

- Established frameworks and qualified officers;
- Good balance between infrastructure and supervision budget, technical backstopping by PIU at the national level;
- Capacity building opportunities.

Key Findings of the Survey... continued

Recommended strategies: -

- Intentional and purposeful engagement;
- Awareness creation and enhancement;
- Enablement and timely implementation of activities;
- Review of procurement processes;
- Accessibility and inclusivity; and
- Strategic communication.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION



Background Information

1. Introduction

- FLLoCA Program aims to strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors.
- The Program focuses on rural communities by linking local level actions to national-level coordination and planning processes.
- Designed to strengthen County Governments' capacities and structures by devolving and decentralizing climate funds to support the principle of subsidiarity, where local communities have greater influence to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor climate adaptation investments and solutions.

1. Introduction.... continued

Program Development Objective (PDO)

- Deliver locally-led climate resilience actions
- Strengthen County Government capacity to manage climate risk
- Strengthen National Government capacity to manage climate risk

Program Components

- Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- Capacity building;
- Climate finance;
- Community-led actions;
- Technology and innovation; and
- Monitoring, reporting and verification.

2. 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.

3. Assessment of satisfaction levels:

- a) determining the level of beneficiary communities' satisfaction on the participatory processes;
- b) determining the level of beneficiary communities' satisfaction on the decisions;
- c) determining the community satisfaction with the Program's climate resilience actions; and
- d) determining the level of satisfaction with respect to Program's Grievance Response Management.

4. Determining the citizens with:

- a) increased awareness of climate risks; and
- b) resilience actions.

The assessment was based on proportions/percentage of the citizens in each case.

5. Identification of gaps in:

- a) the participatory processes on climate change action planning on resilience building; and
- b) the decision-making on climate change action planning on resilience building.

6. Identification of barriers and opportunities:

- a) barriers to integrate citizen engagement in the determination of the climate resilience; and
- b) opportunities to integrate citizen engagement in the determination of the climate resilience.

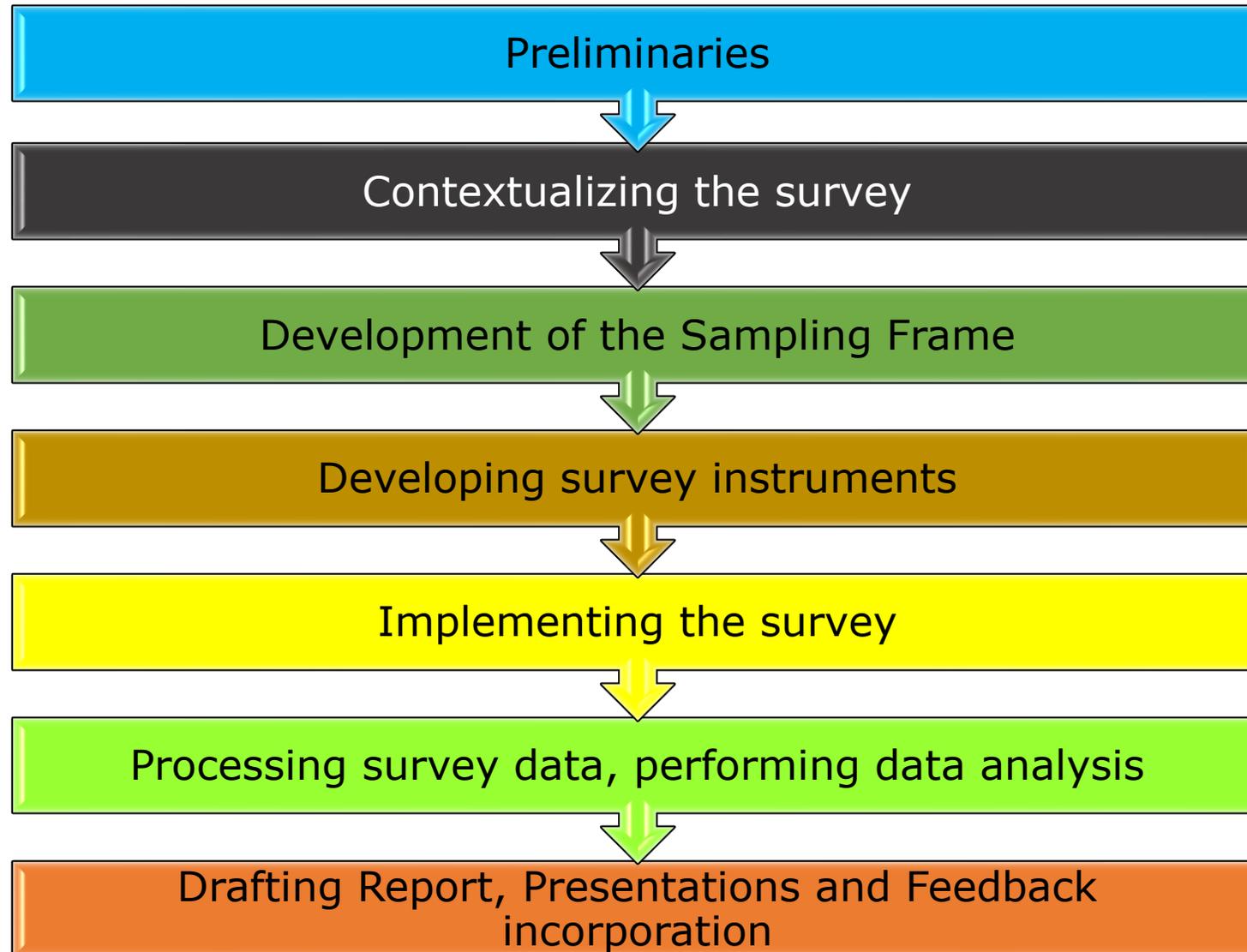
7. Recommendations:

- a) strategies to enhance citizen engagement on climate resilience building in their localities.



SURVEY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Survey Approach And Methodology



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.
- Two distinct activities were undertaken in this phase, namely:
 - *comprehensive literature review; and*
 - *strategic awareness creation.*

2. Target Population And Sampling Frame:

- ❖ The target population - beneficiary community members spread out in 1385 wards from 45 counties implementing FLLoCA Program in Kenya

Input also obtained from:

- ❖ 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.

3. Sampling Units:

Geographical units

- ❑ **Counties:** 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.
- ❑ **Wards:** Five (5) wards were purposively sampled from each county, informed by the presence of beneficiary communities = 100 wards.

3. Sampling Units .. continued:

- ❑ **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.

- ❑ **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).



3. Sampling Units .. continued:

- 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.
- County CEC/CO/Directors:** one county government officer involved in the program was selected from each of the 20 sampled counties for Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).
- Quantitative and qualitative data was gathered through use of:
 - ✓ Structured questionnaire,
 - ✓ Key informant interviews and
 - ✓ Focus group discussions.

4. Implementation Of The Survey:

Pilot Tests:

- ✓ A sample of 20 beneficiary community members in Kiambu and Kajiado counties.

Revision of Survey Instruments

- ✓ Survey tools revised accordingly, validated and approved.

Engagement of Data Collectors

- ✓ Team engaged to collect quantitative data at the grassroot level.

Data Collection

4. Implementation Of The Survey ... continued:

Data Collection

✓ Quantitative Data

- ❖ Structured questionnaire administered at the ward level targeting community members.

✓ Qualitative Data

- ❖ Key Informant Interviews undertaken at ward and county levels
- ❖ Focus Group Discussions conducted at county level

4. Implementation Of The Survey ... continued:

□ Data Processing

✓ Data Entry

- Primary quantitative data captured by each data enumerator on the online Google Form
- The FGDs and KIIs data was recorded by the interviewers

✓ Data Cleaning

- Error correction
- Handle missing values,
- Removal of duplicates and irrelevant information.

✓ Data Transformation

- Quantitative data downloaded in MS Excel
- Formatted and exported to IBM SPSS Statistics software for analysis.
- Non-quantitative data from FGDs, KIIs and open-ended structured questions was compiled in MS Excel and processed based on thematic issues.

4. Implementation Of The Survey ... continued:

✓ Data Analysis

- Quantitative data analysed 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.

4. Implementation Of The Survey ... continued:

Survey limitations

- Inadequate awareness of the Program amongst respondents
- Economic hardships facing many survey participants
- Logistical challenges
- Potential Enumerator biasness



SURVEY FINDINGS

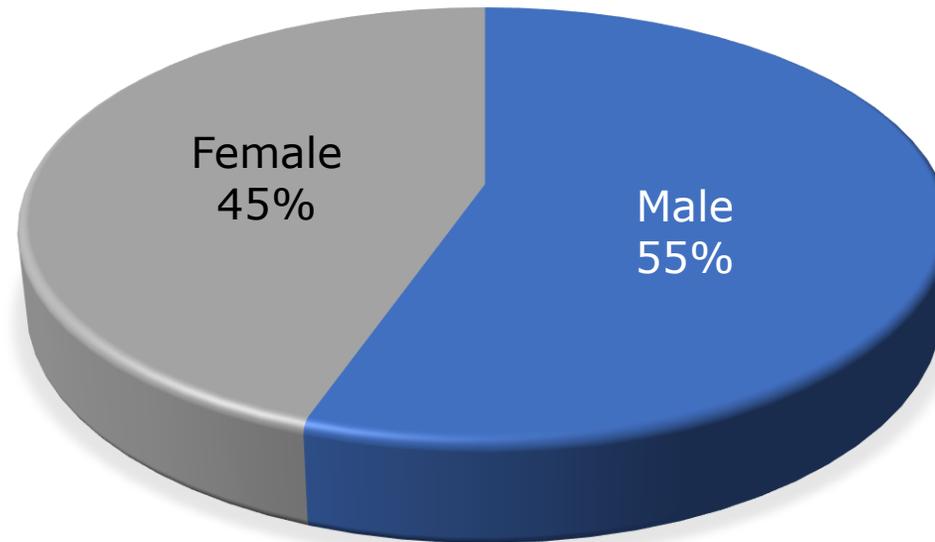
1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

1. Geographical Locations

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
	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

2. Gender

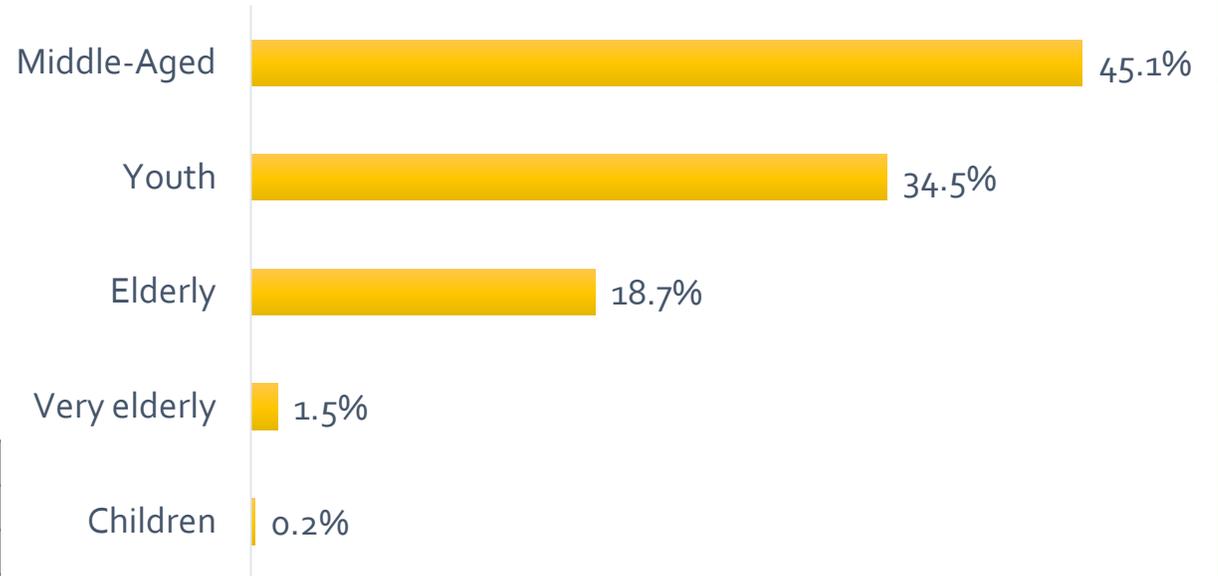
Respondents Gender



3. Age Bracket

Respondents Age Bracket

n = 2051

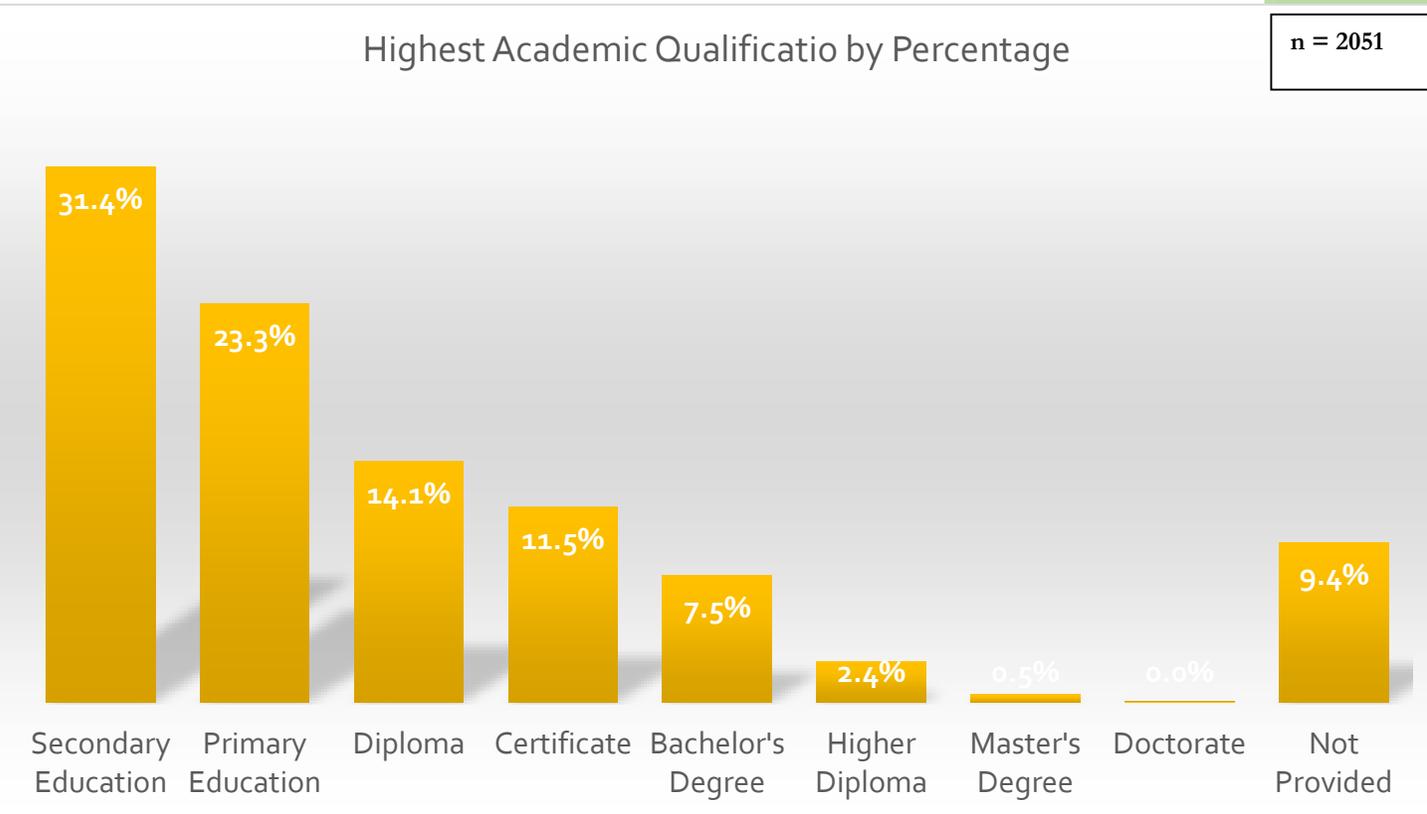


Age bracket	Description	Frequency	Percent
Below 18 years	Children	5	0.2
Above 75	Very elderly	30	1.5
Between 56 and 75	Elderly	383	18.7
Between 18 and 35	Youth	708	34.5
Between 36 and 55	Middle-aged	925	45.1
Total		2051	100.0

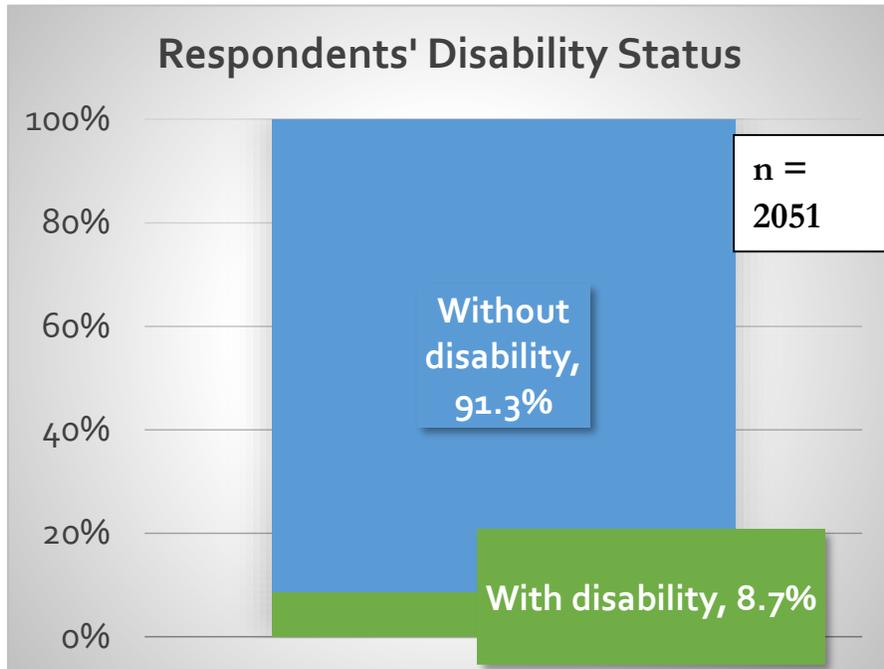


4. Highest Academic Qualification

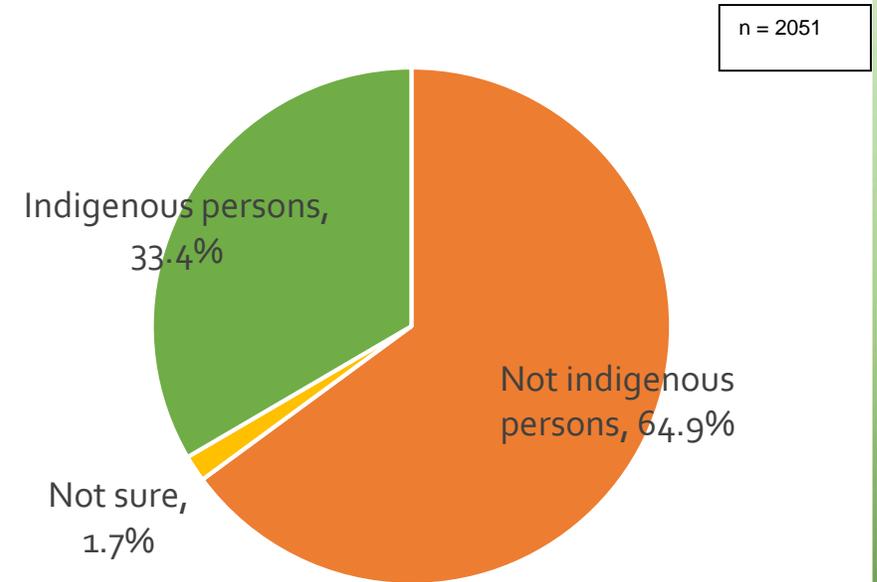
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Secondary Education	643	31.4%	34.6%
Primary Education	478	23.3%	25.7%
Diploma	290	14.1%	15.6%
Certificate	235	11.5%	12.6%
Bachelor's Degree	153	7.5%	8.2%
Higher Diploma	49	2.4%	2.6%
Master's Degree	10	0.5%	0.5%
Doctorate	1	0.0%	0.1%
Total	1859	90.6%	100.0%
g Not Provided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



5. Disability Status



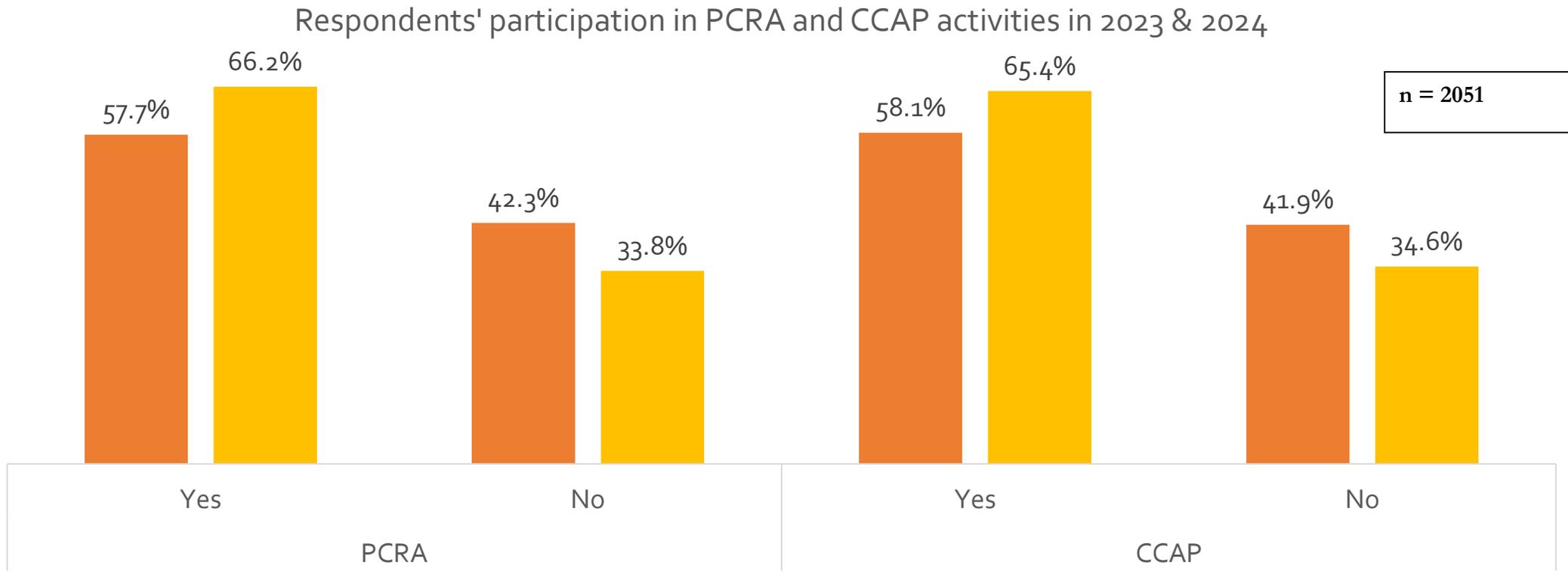
6. Indigenous Person Status





2. Participation and Decision Making

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

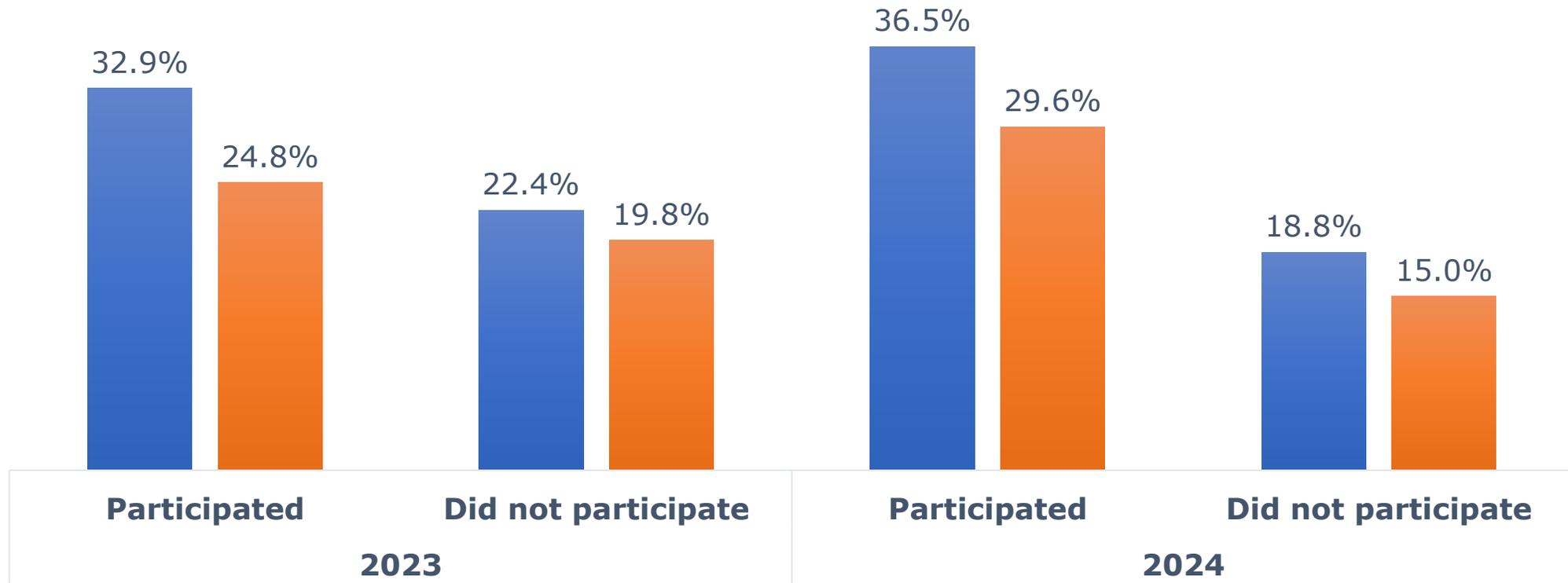




Participation in PCRA by Gender

■ Male ■ Female

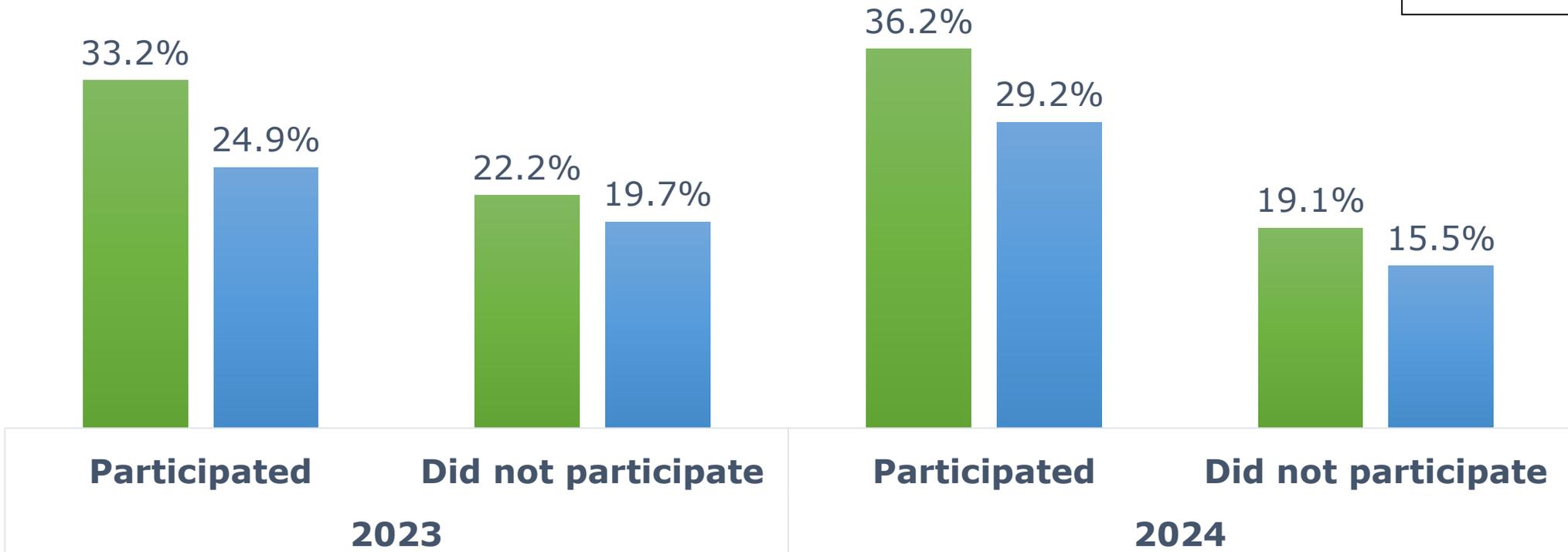
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Participation in CCAP by Gender

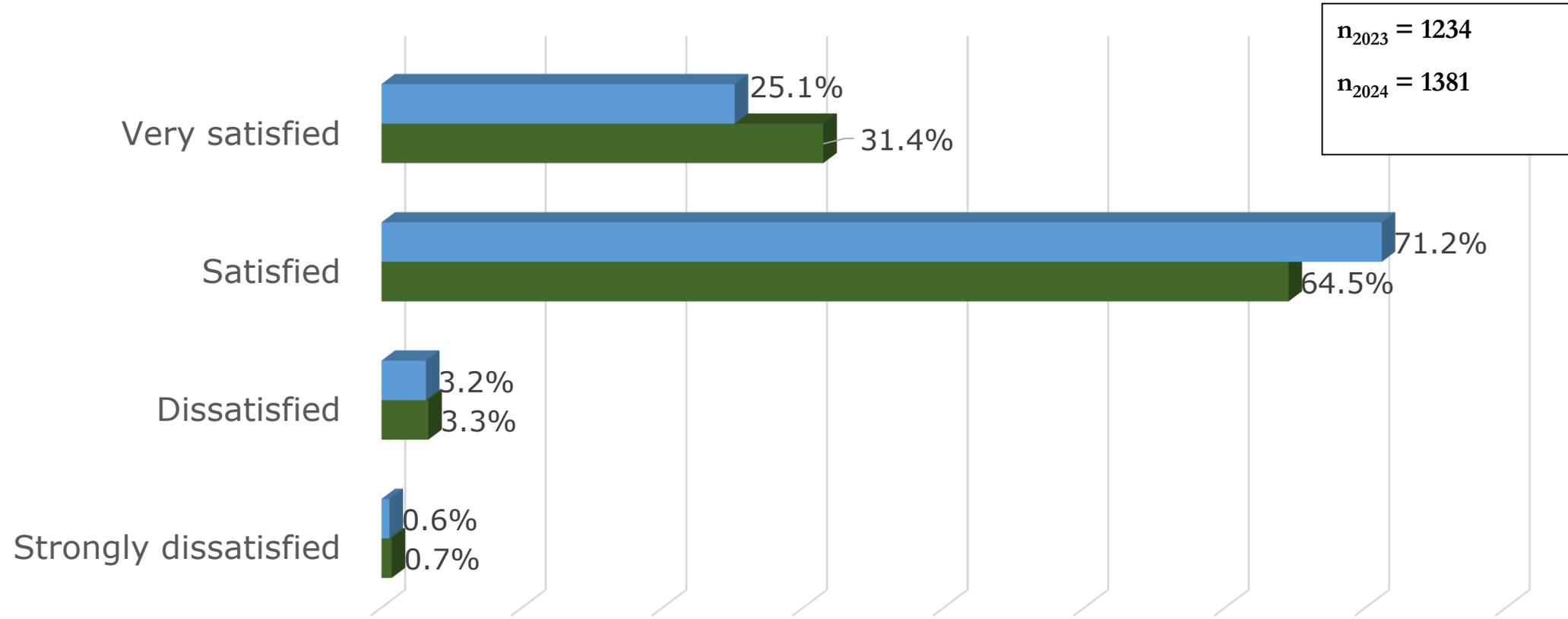
■ Male ■ Female

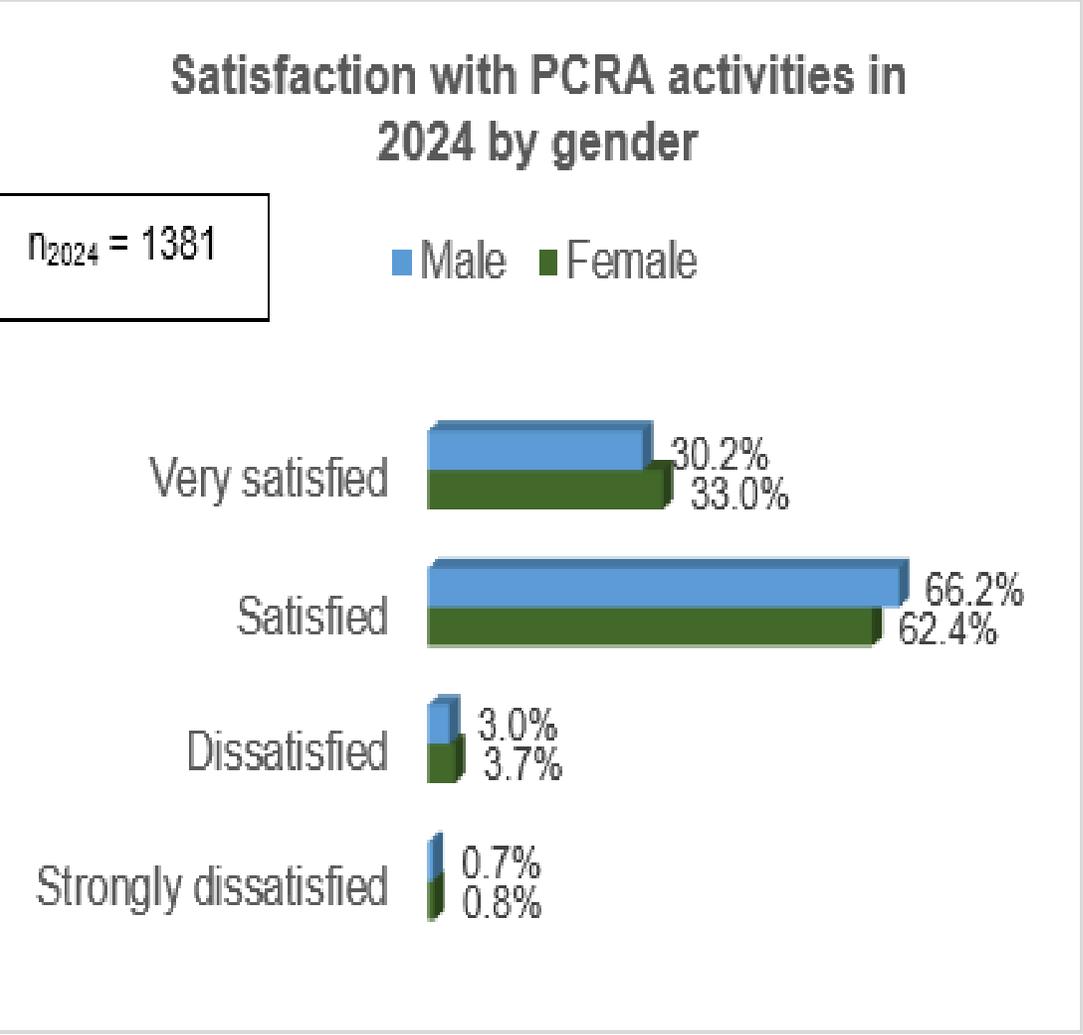
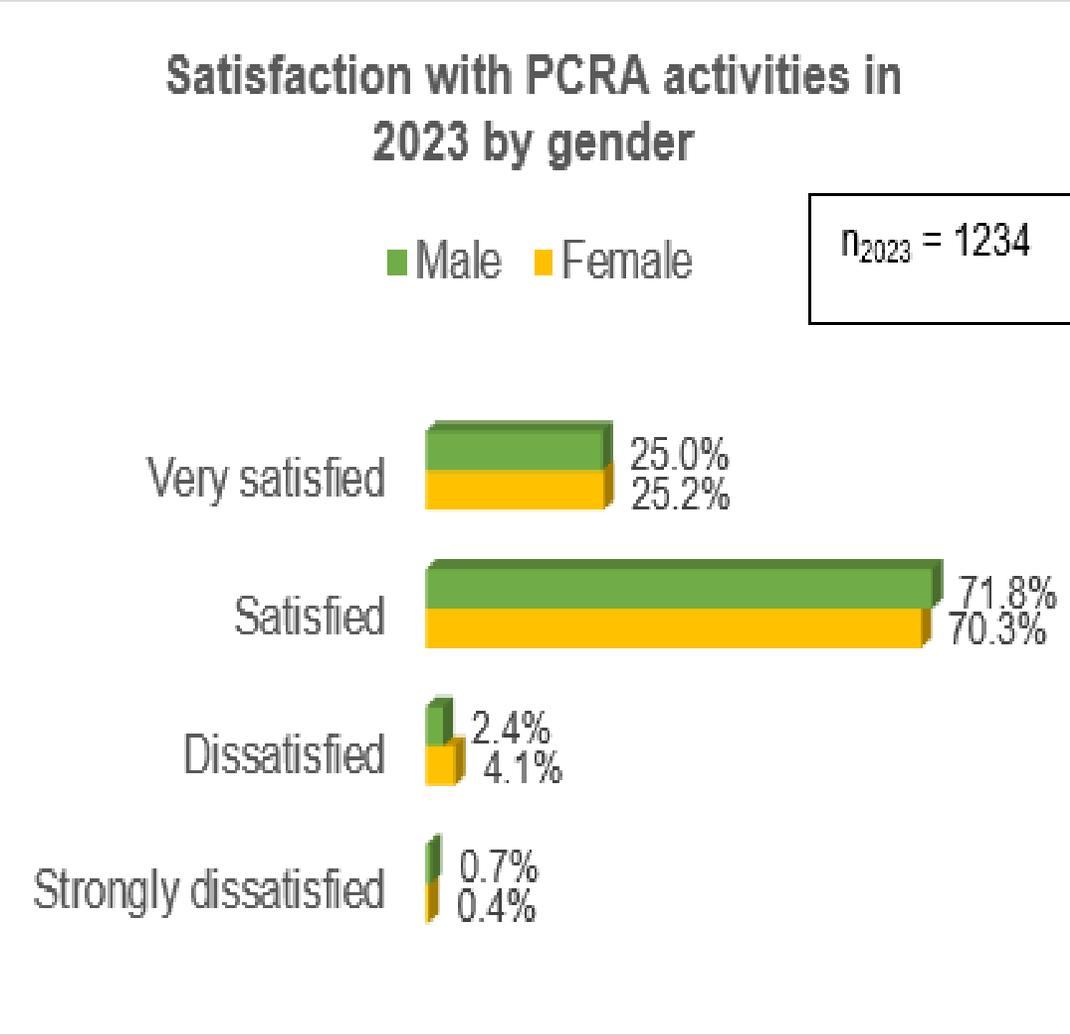
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3. Satisfaction Levels with Participation in PCRA

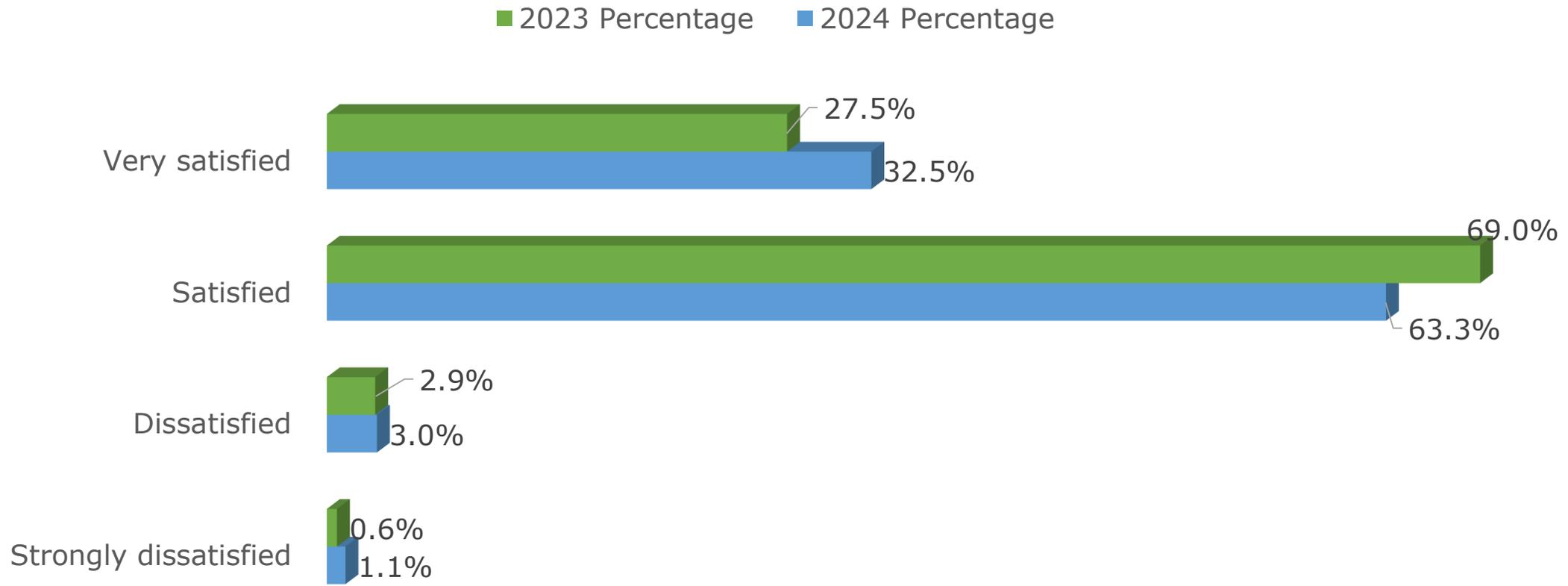
Respondents' level of satisfaction with participation in PCRA activities in 2023 & 2024

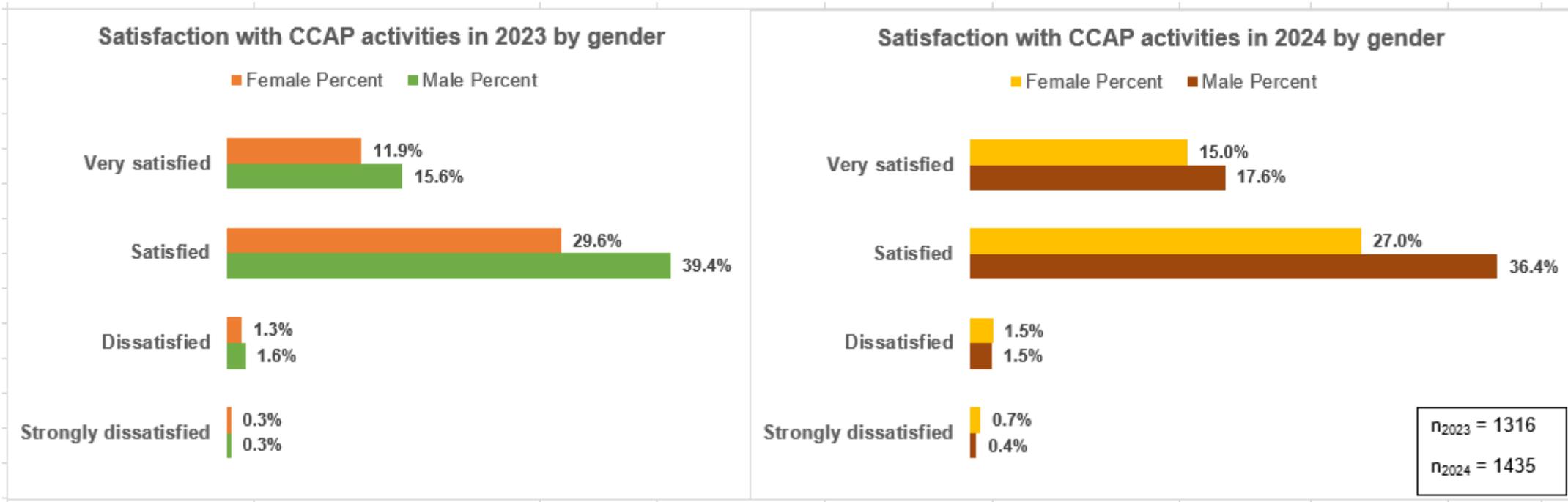




4. Satisfaction Levels with Participation in CCAPs

Respondents' level of satisfaction with participation in CCAP activities in 2023 & 2024

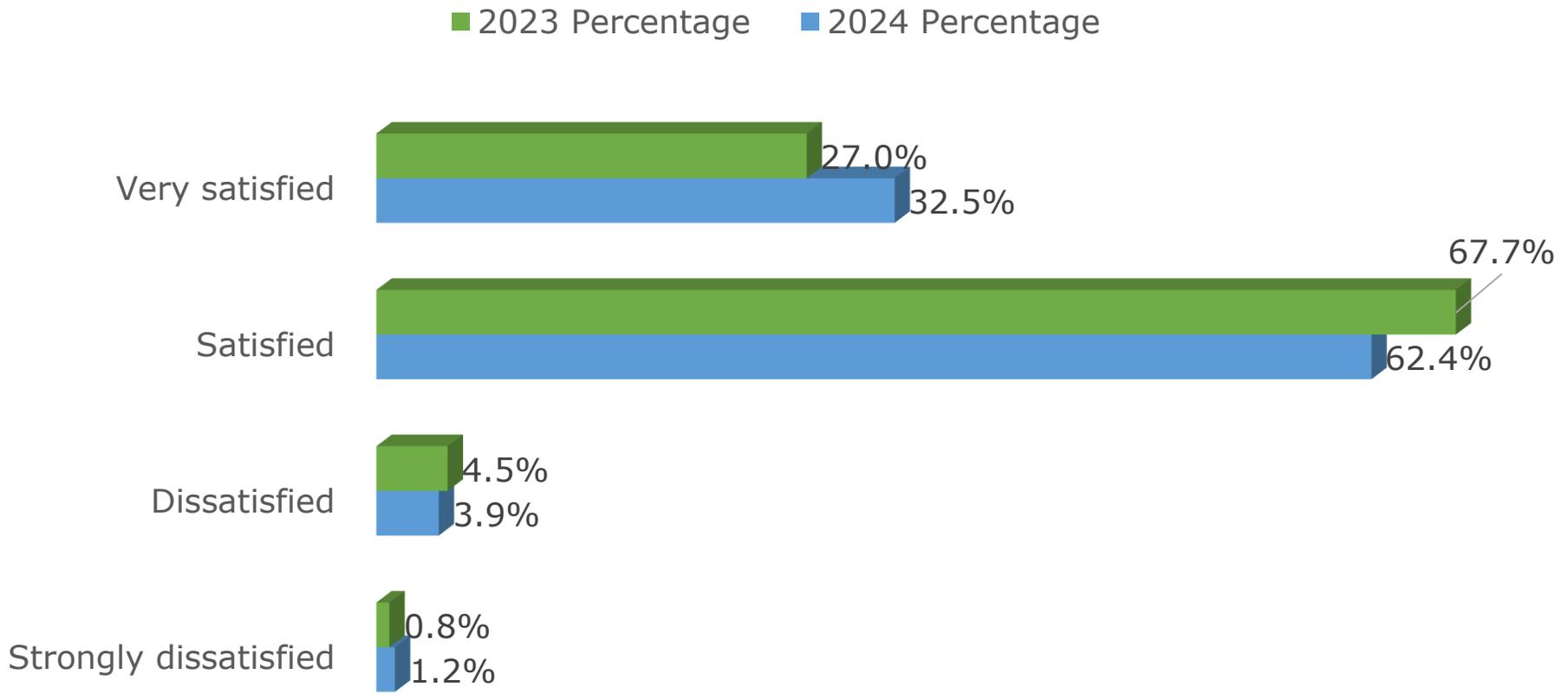


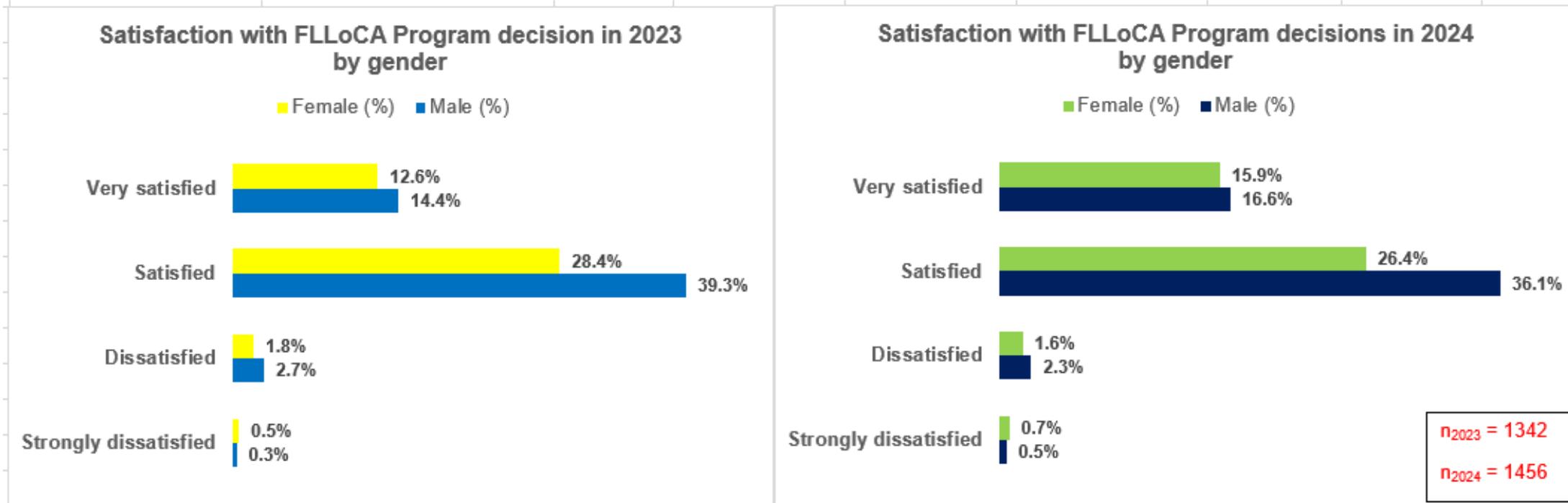




5. Satisfaction Levels with FLLoCA Program Decisions

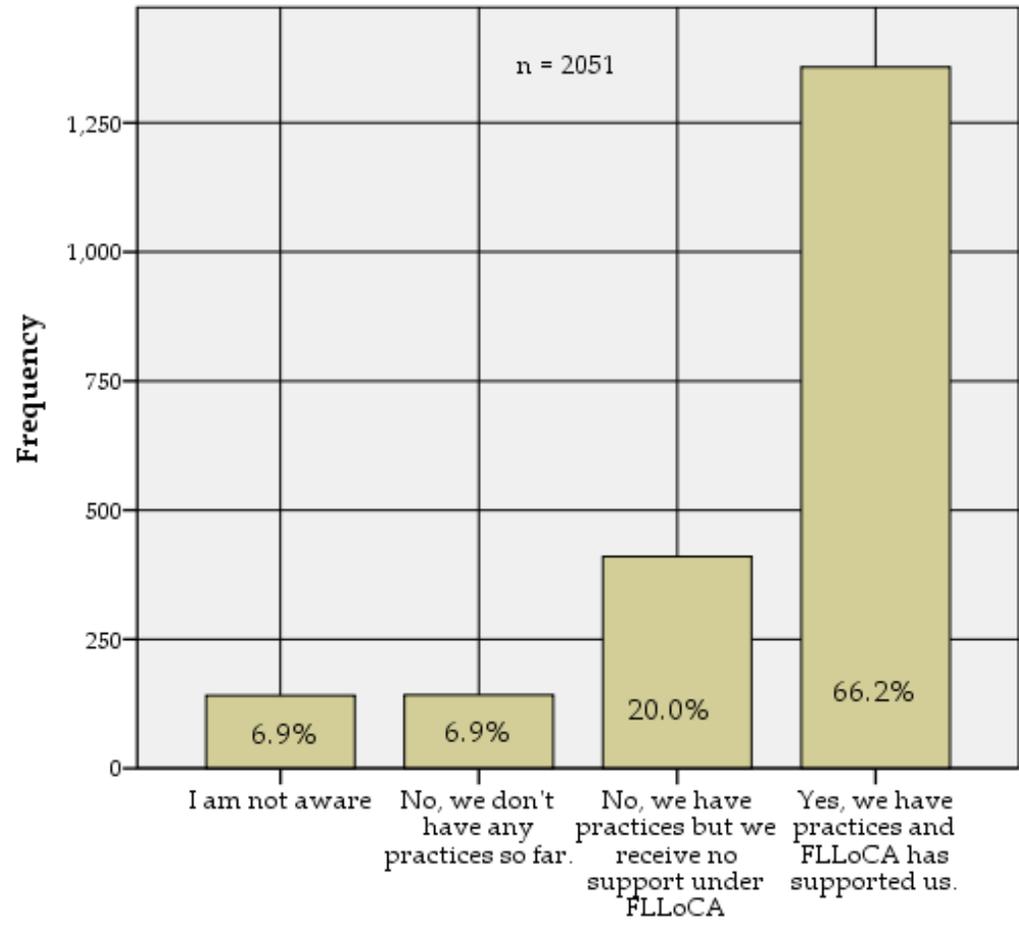
Satisfaction with FLLoCA Program Decisions





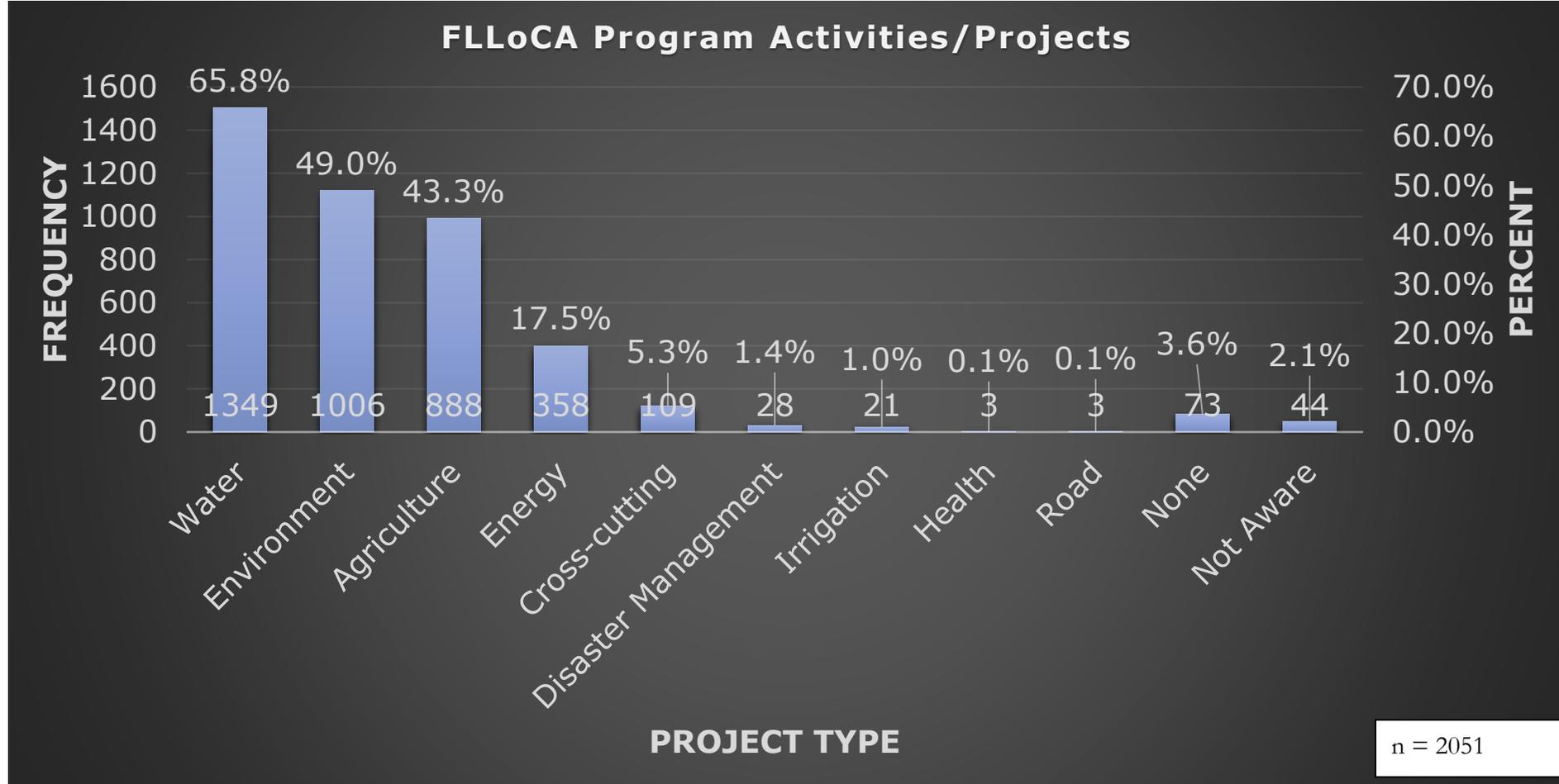
6. Support for Local Community Practices in Climate Change Resilience

FLLoCA support of local community practices in climate change resilience



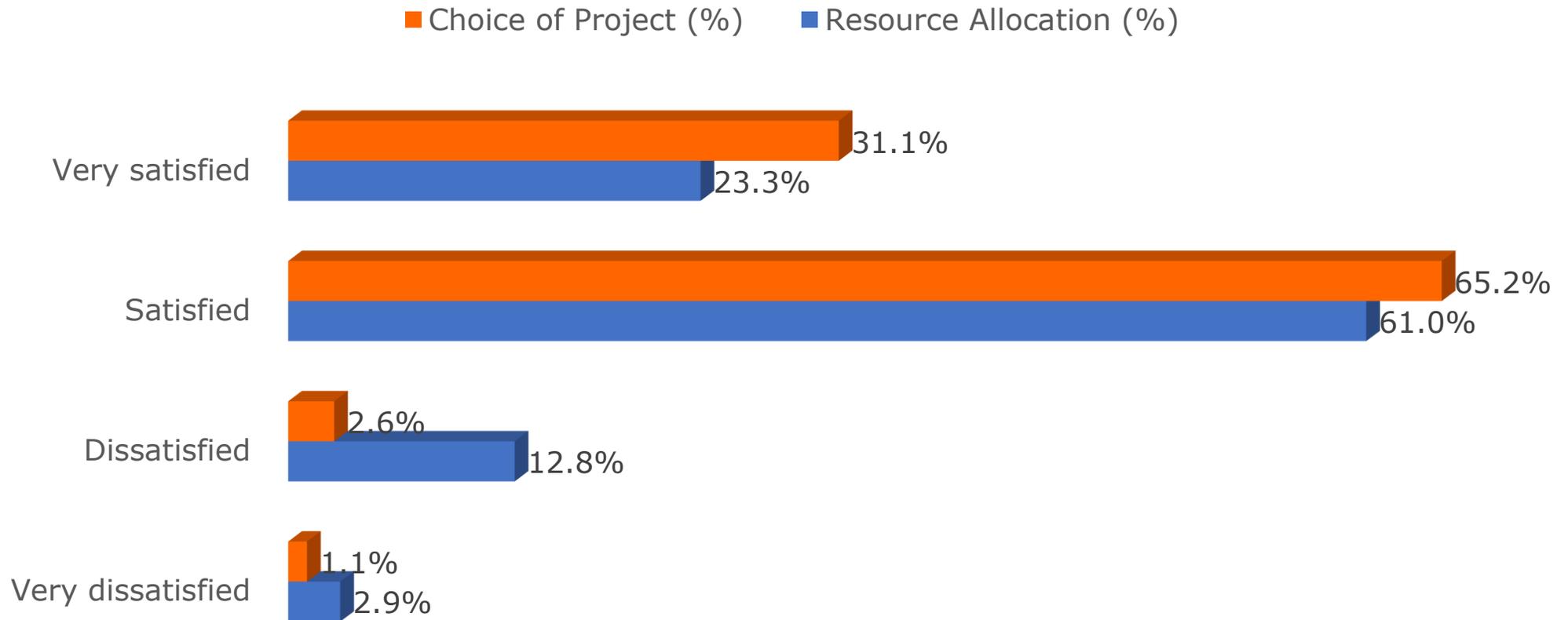
7. FLLoCA Program Climate Resilience Actions

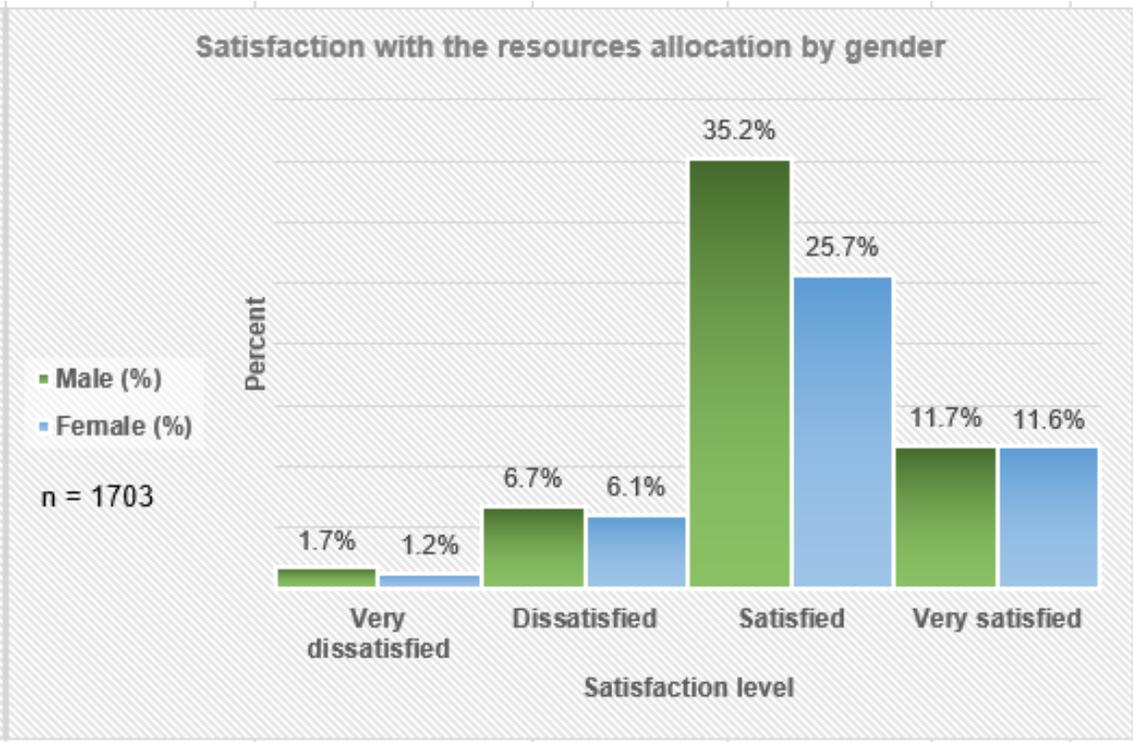
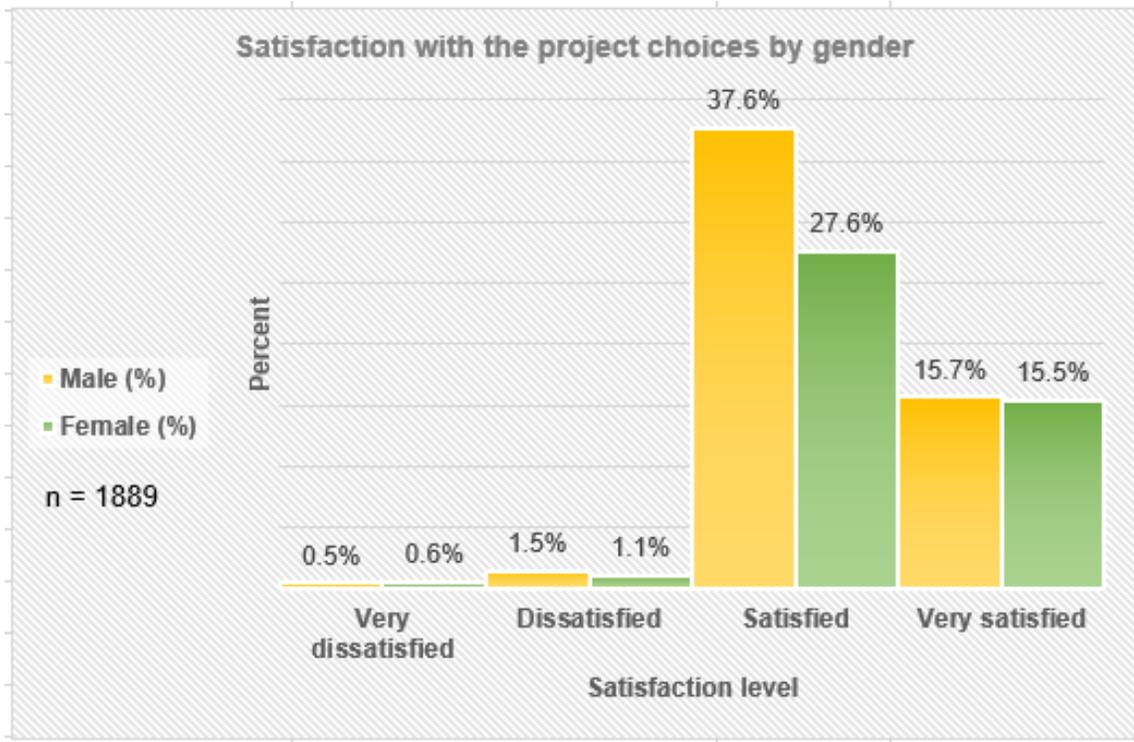
1. Ward Level FLLoCA Program Activities/Projects



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

Respondents' level of satisfaction with project choices and financial allocation

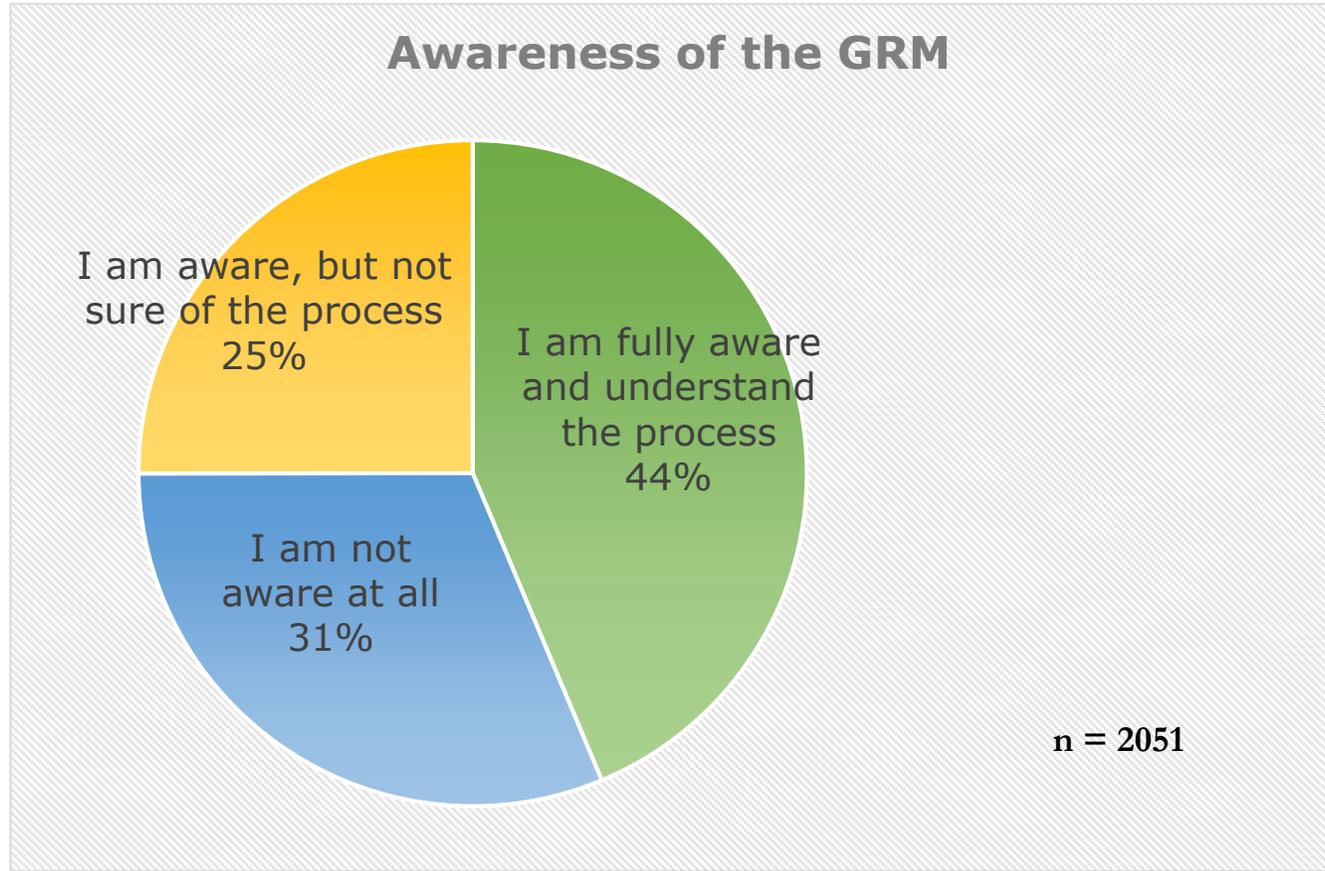


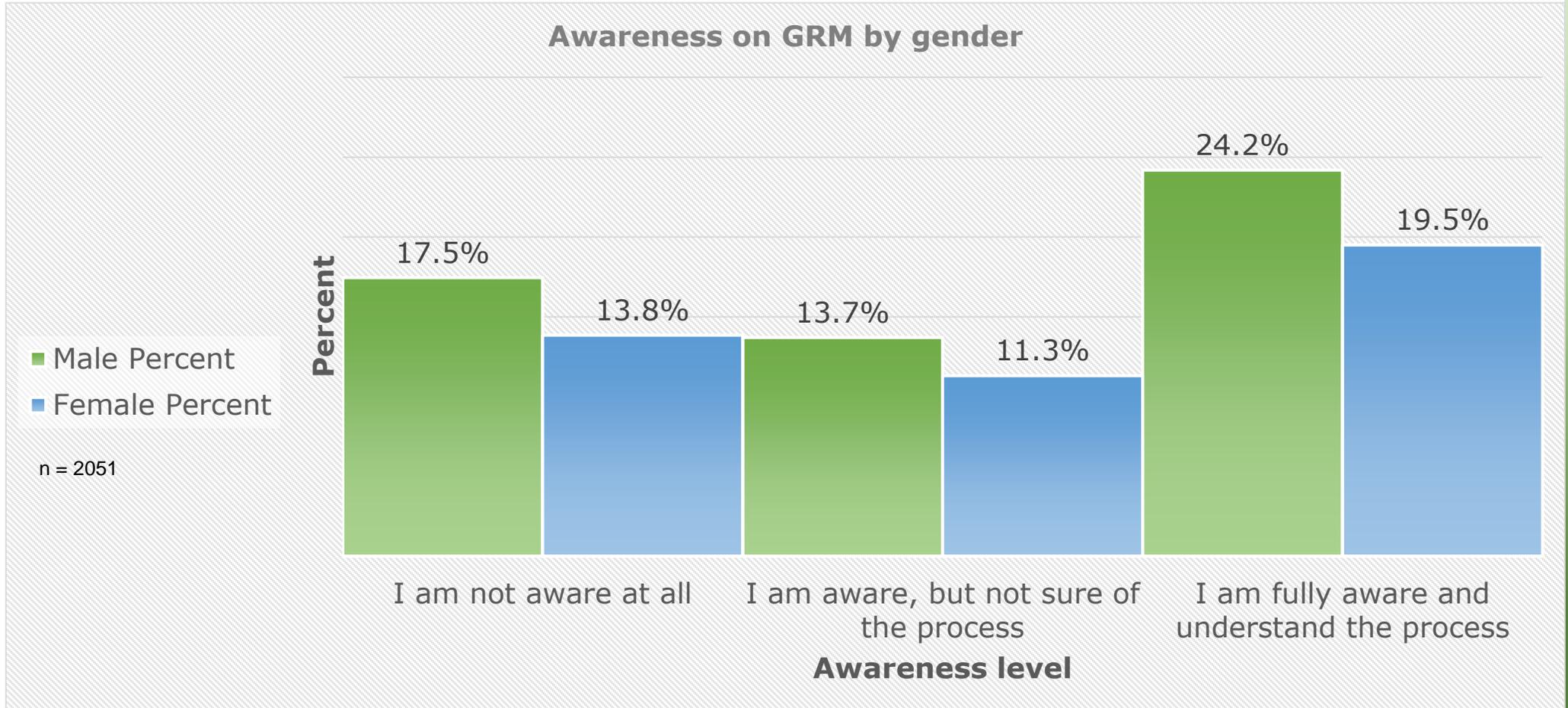




8. Grievance Response Management (GRM)

1. Level of Awareness of GRM Mechanism

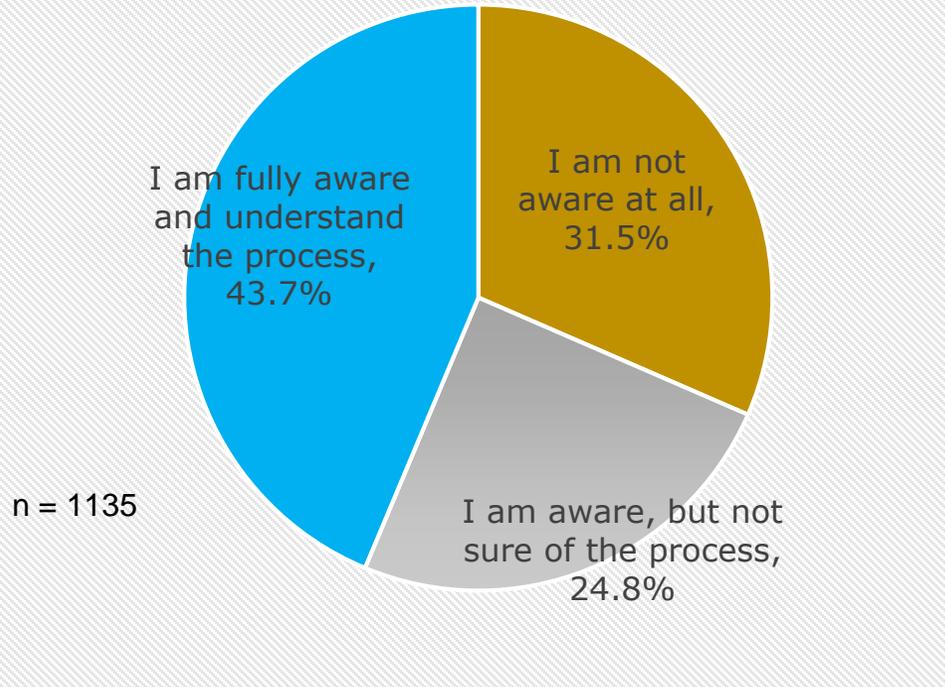




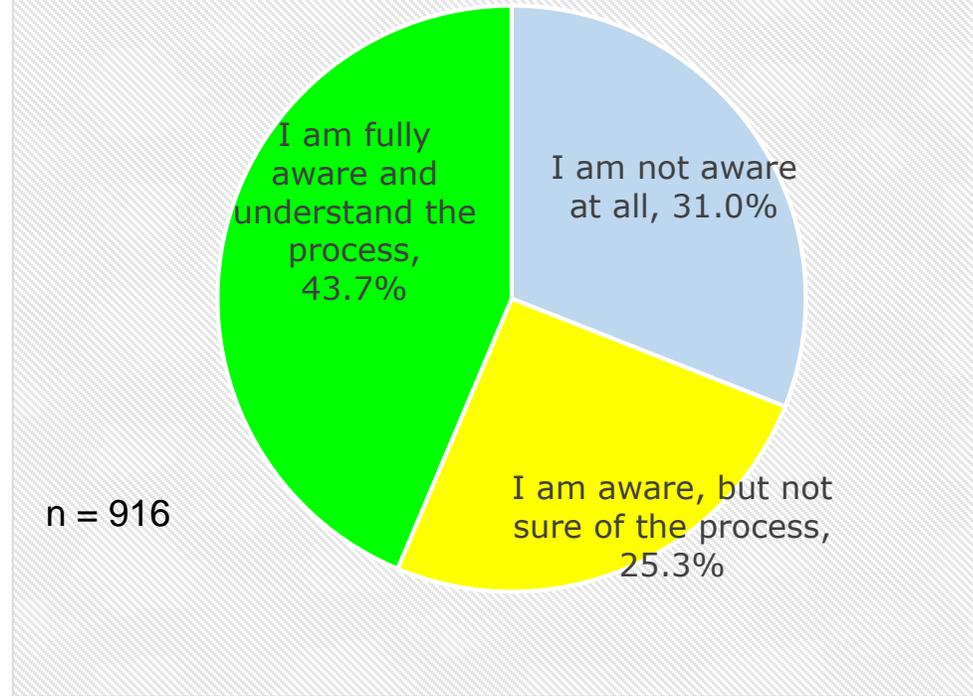
Quantitative Analysis



Awareness of GRM within the male participants

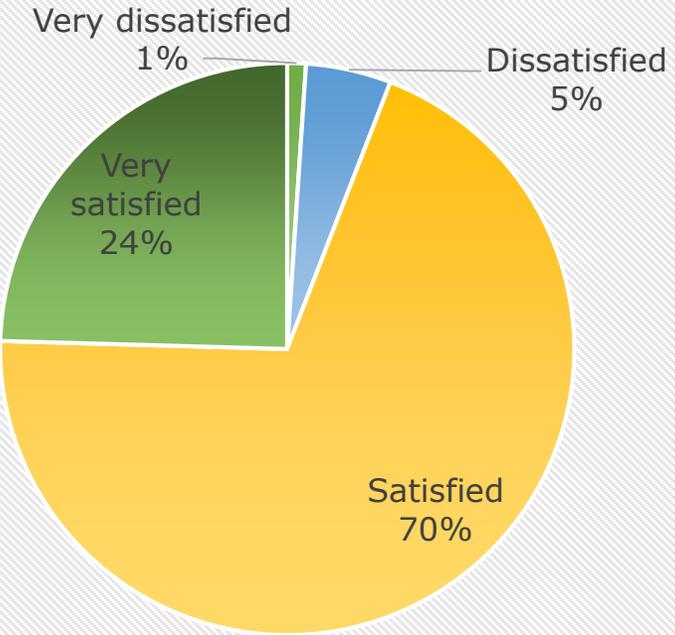


Awareness of GRM within the female participants



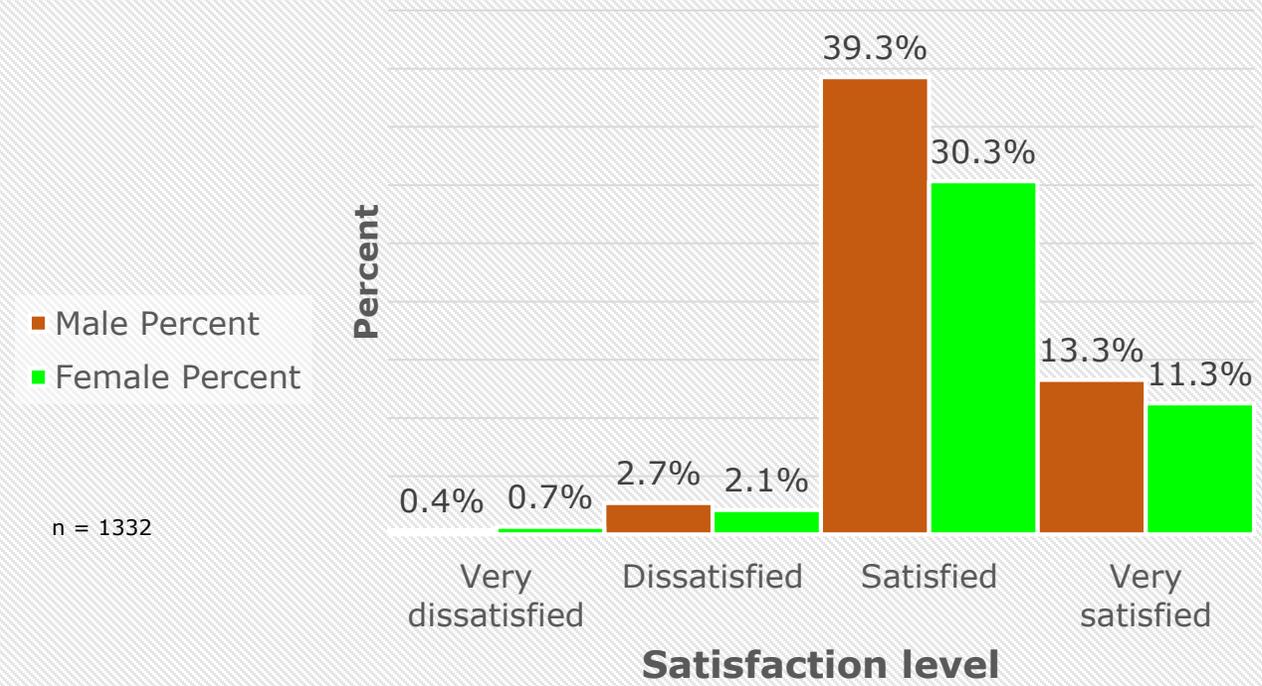
2. Level of Satisfaction with the GRM Mechanism

Satisfaction with GRM

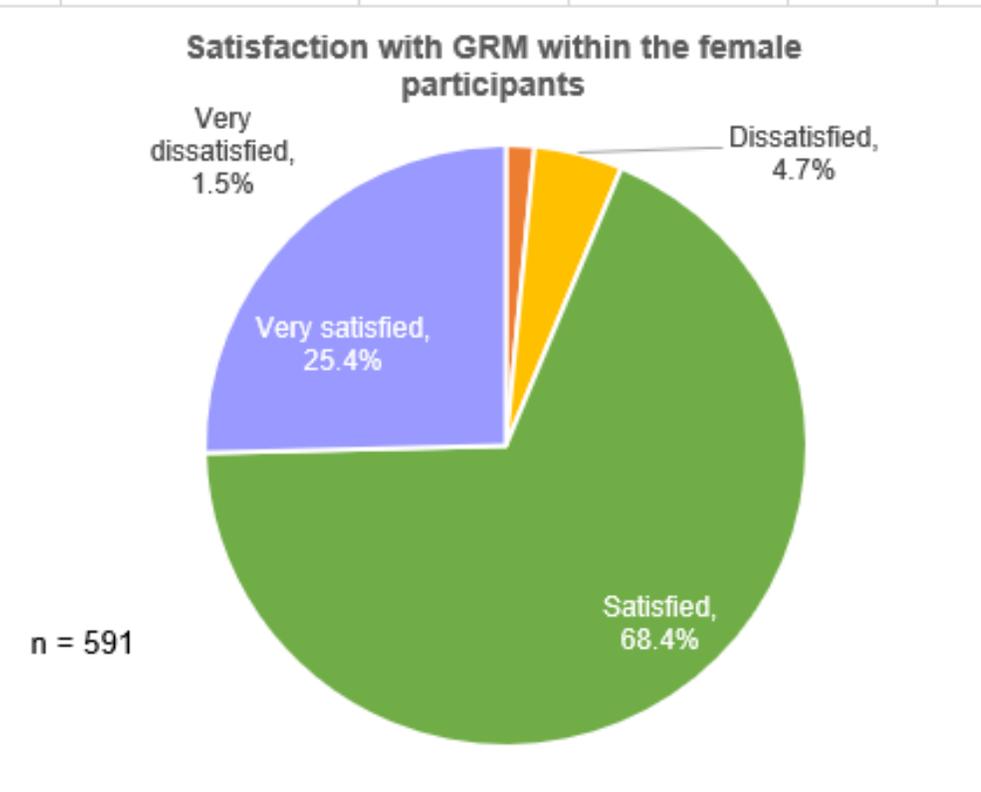
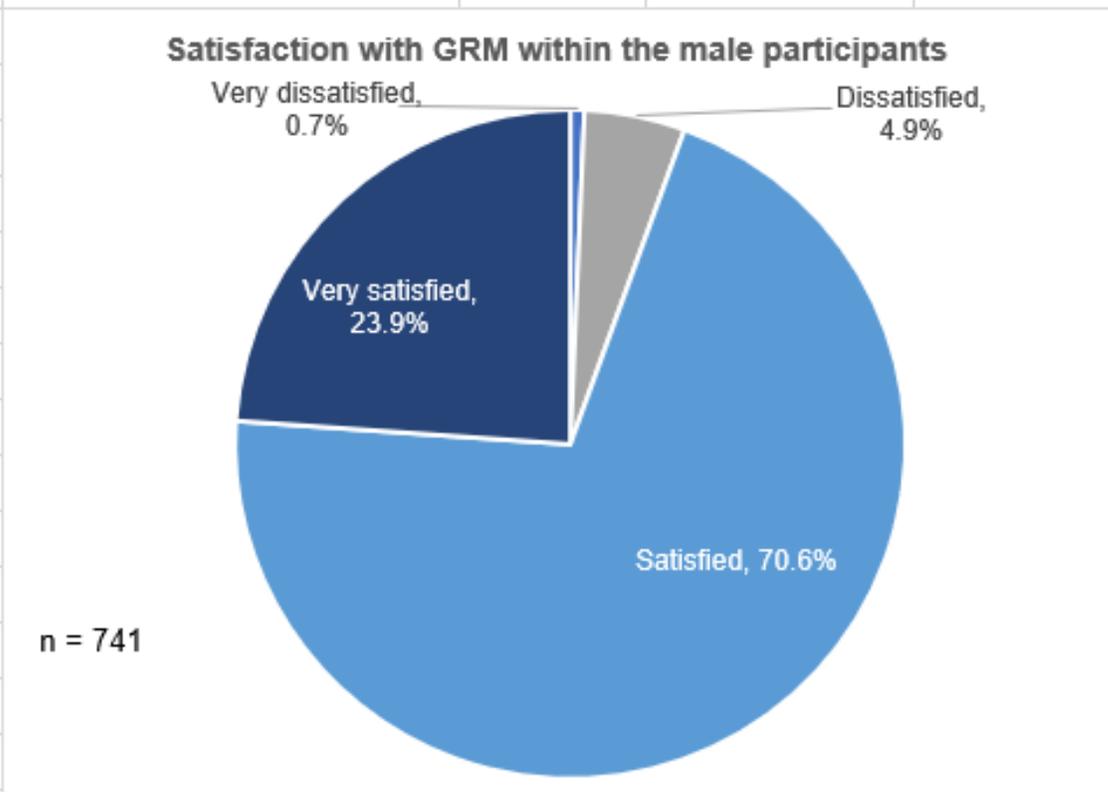


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Satisfaction with the GRM mechanism

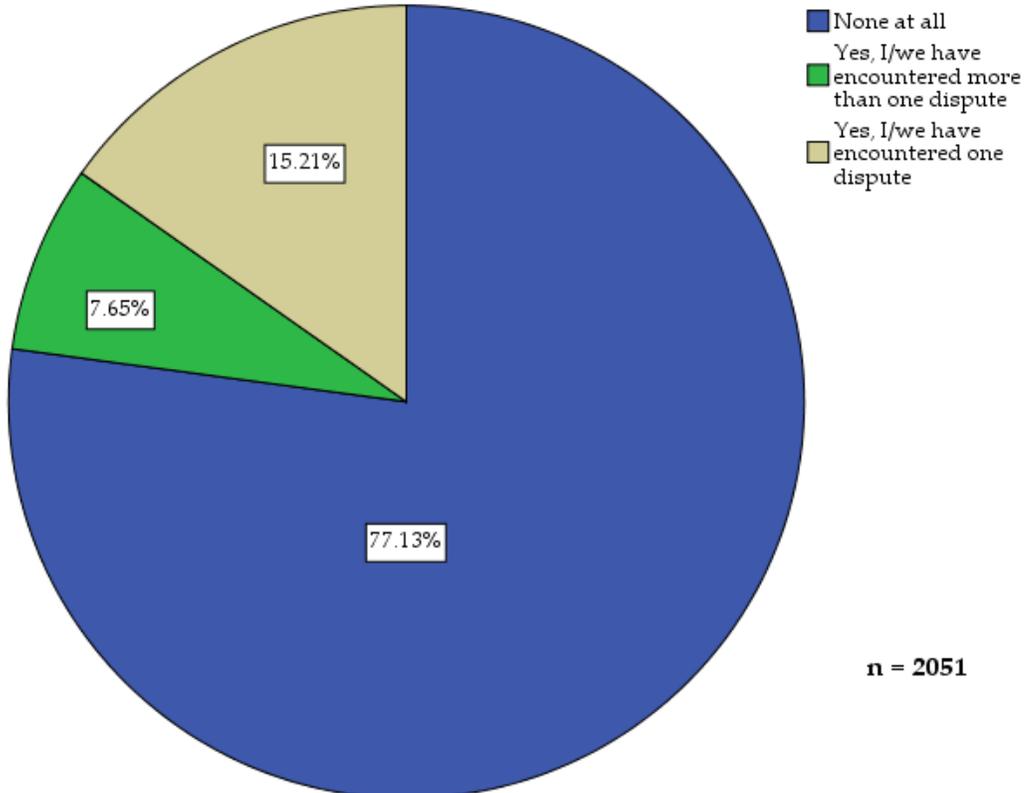


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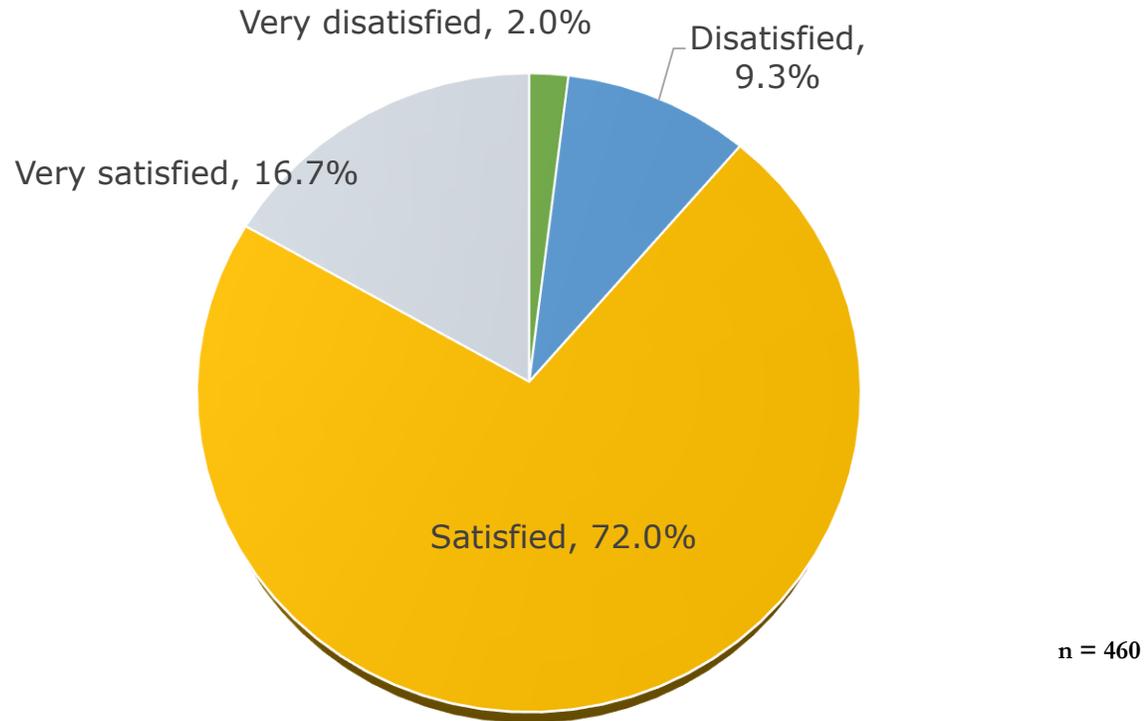


3. Disputes Related to FLLoCA Program

Encountered any dispute related to implementation of FLLoCA activities



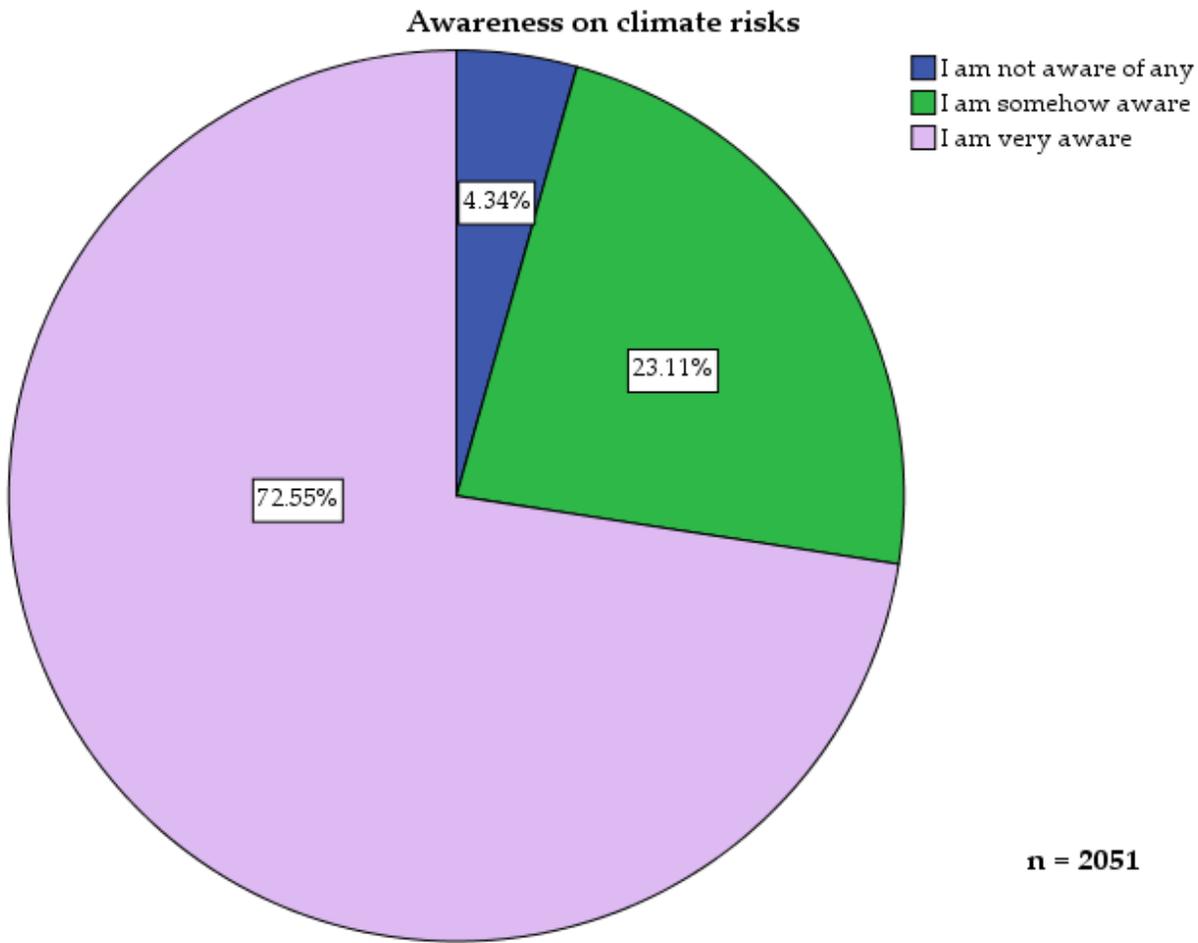
Satisfaction with how the disputes were resolved





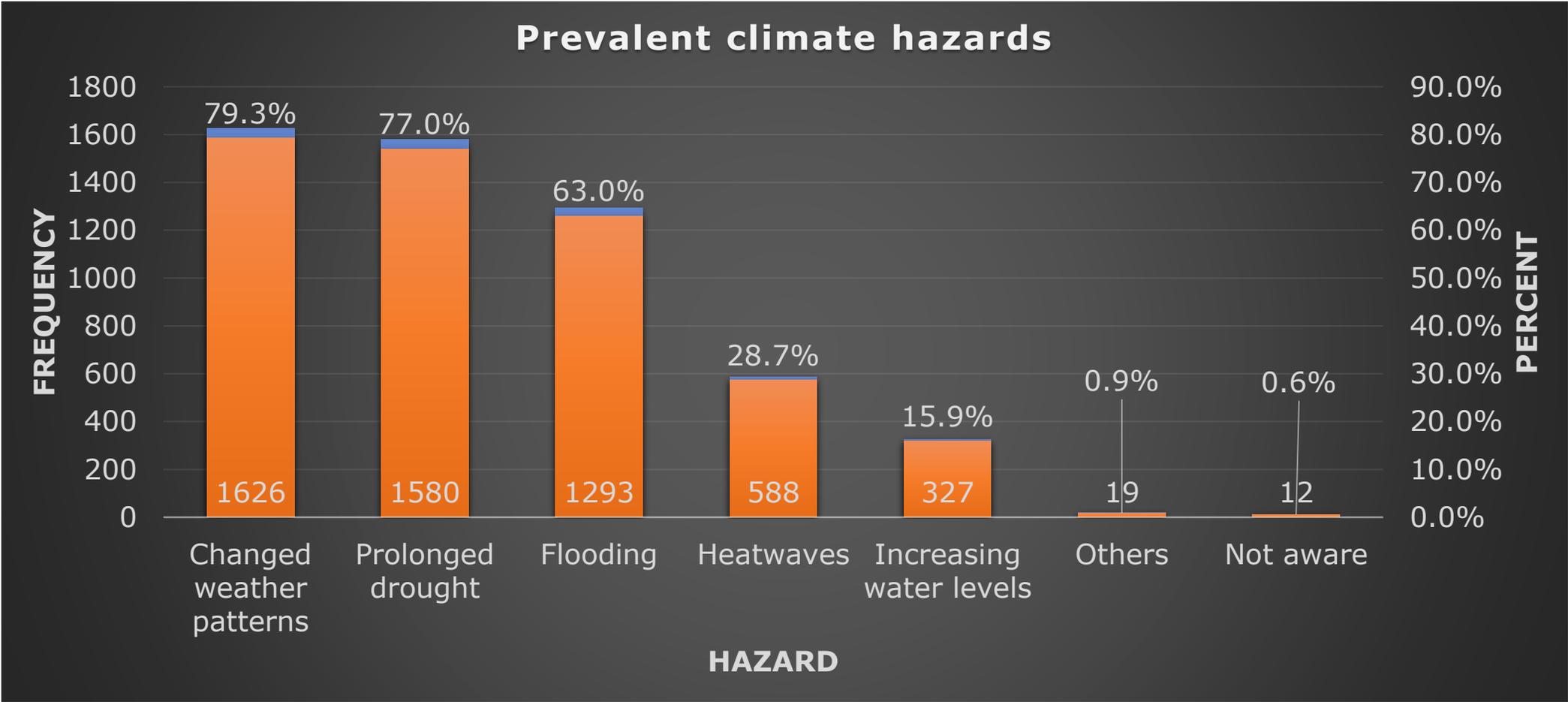
9. Climate Risks and Resilience Actions Awareness

1. Climate Risks Awareness

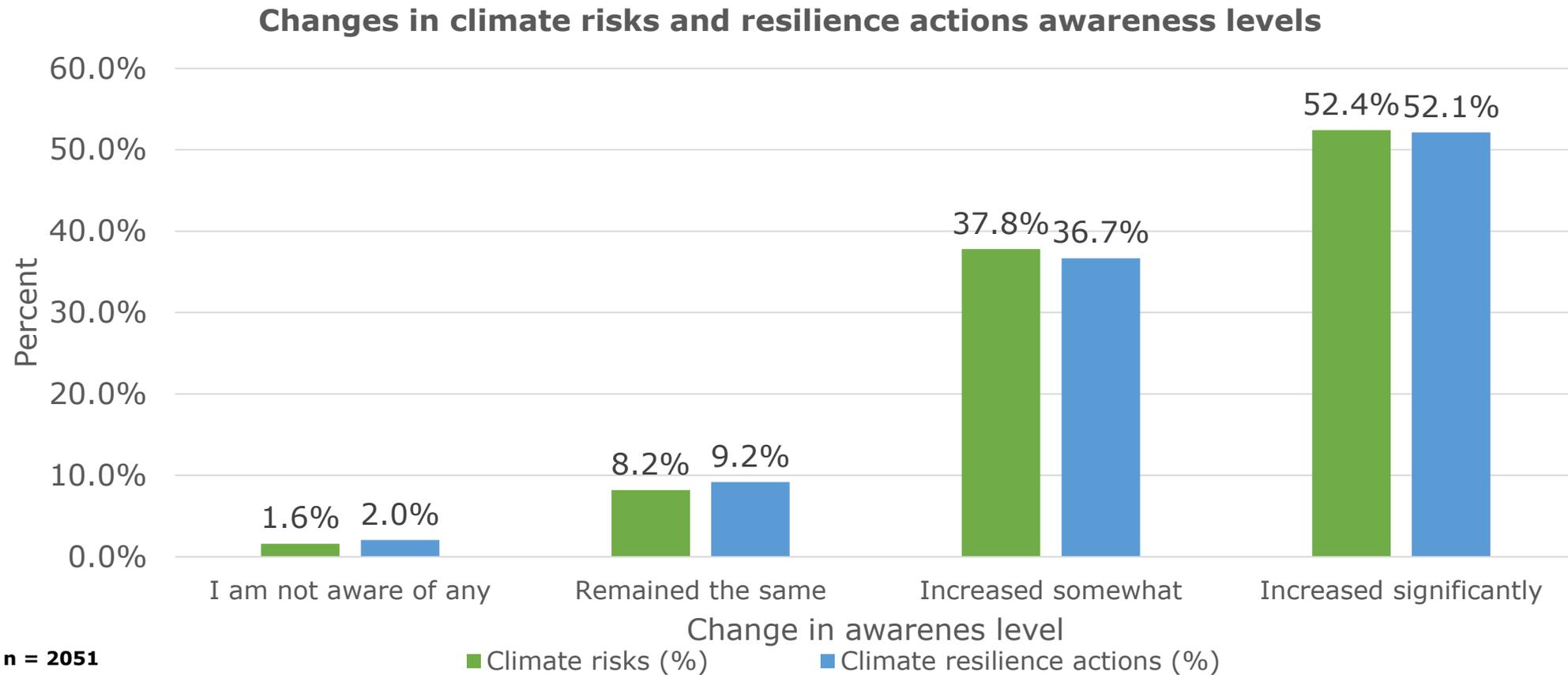


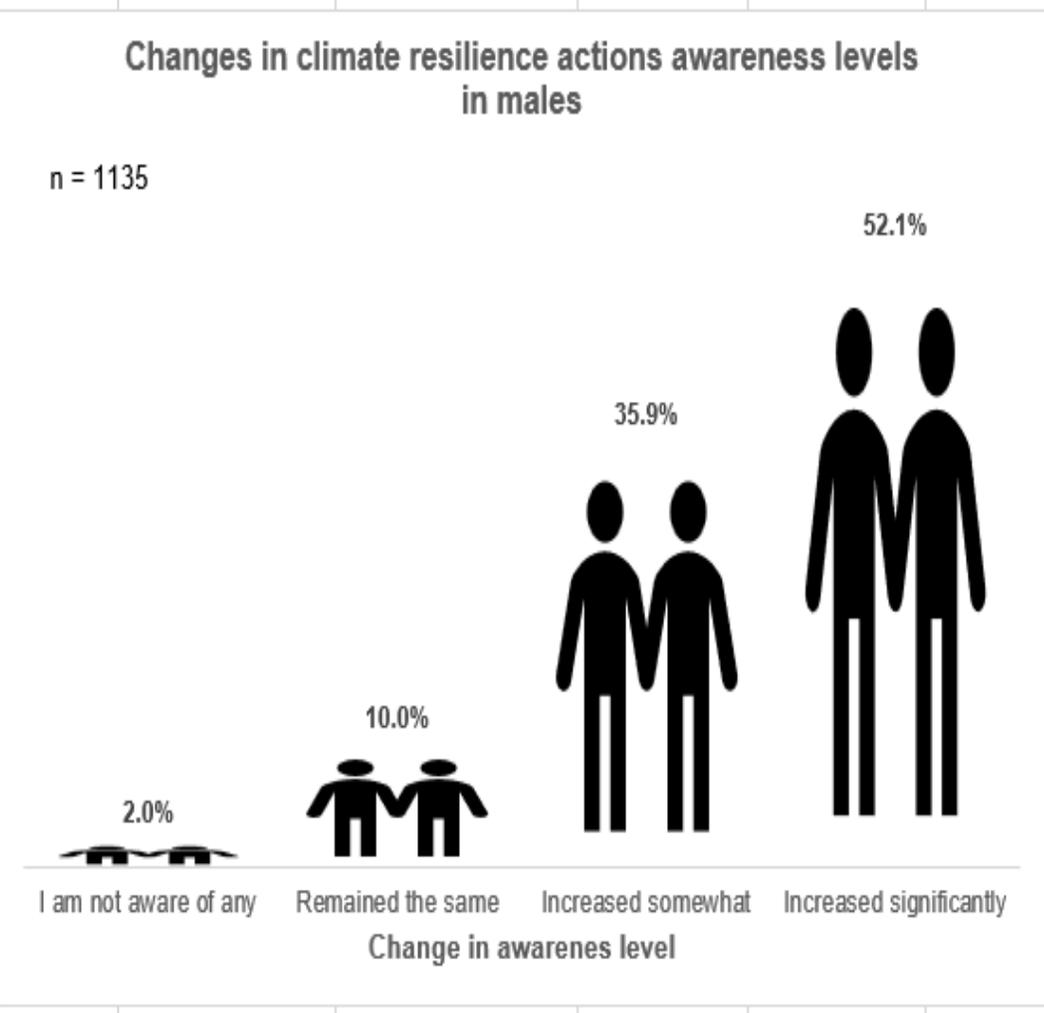
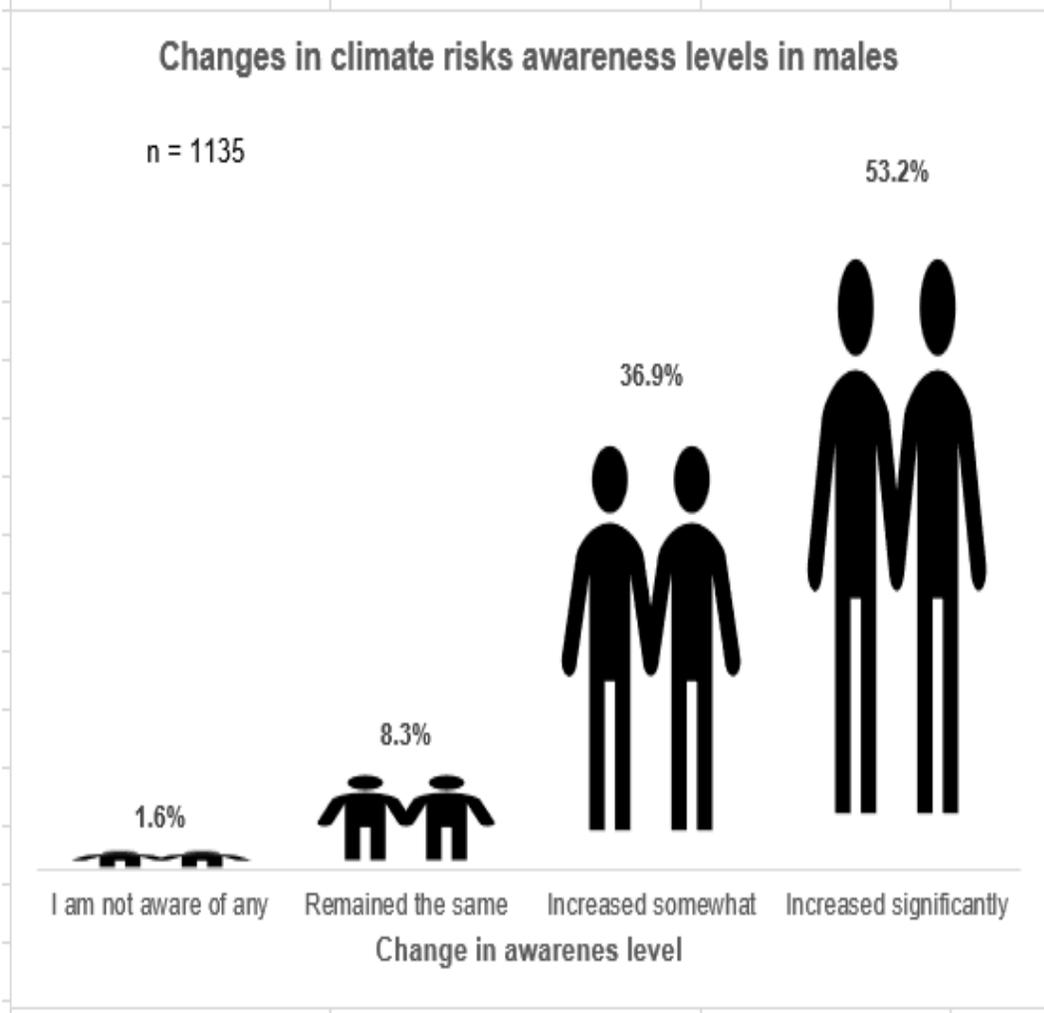


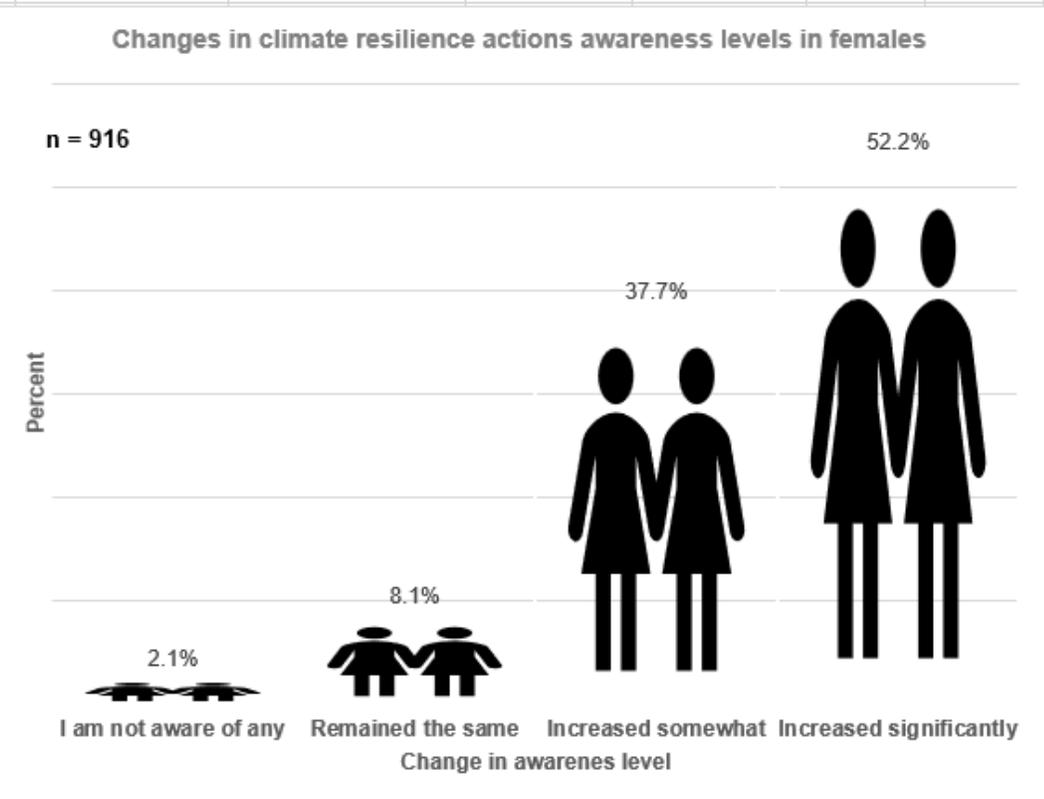
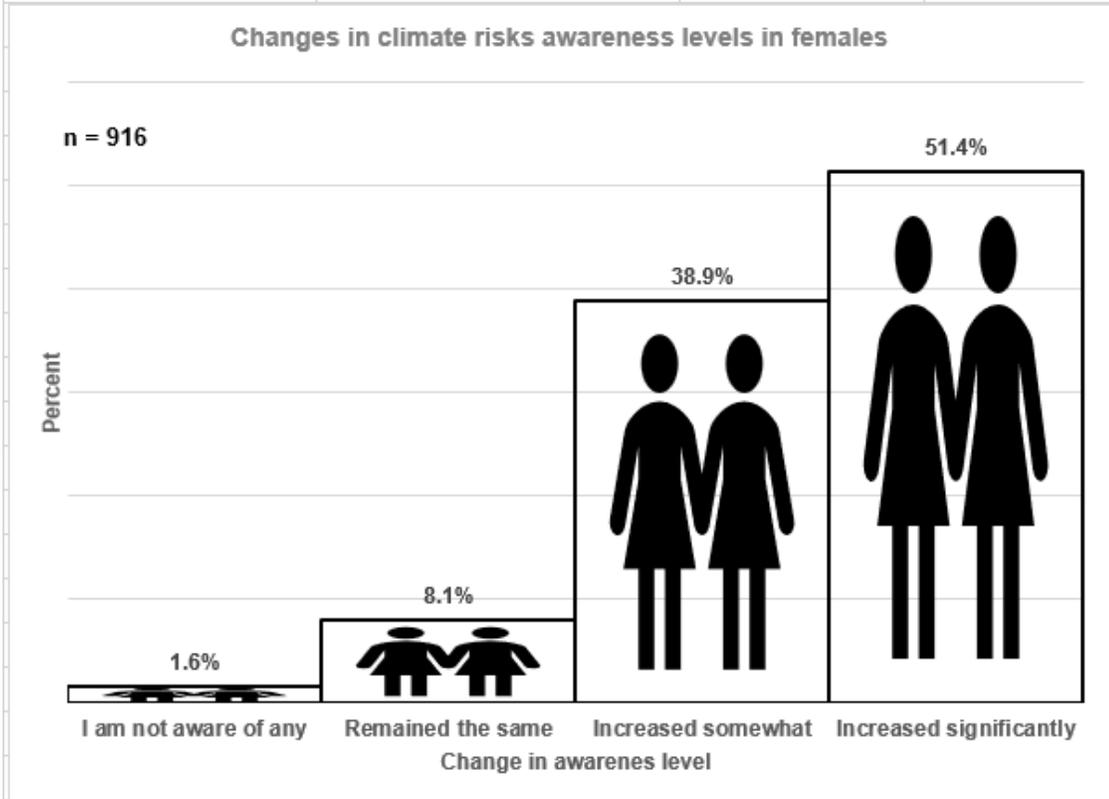
2. Prevalent Climate Hazards



3. Changes in Climate Risks and Resilience Actions Awareness Levels





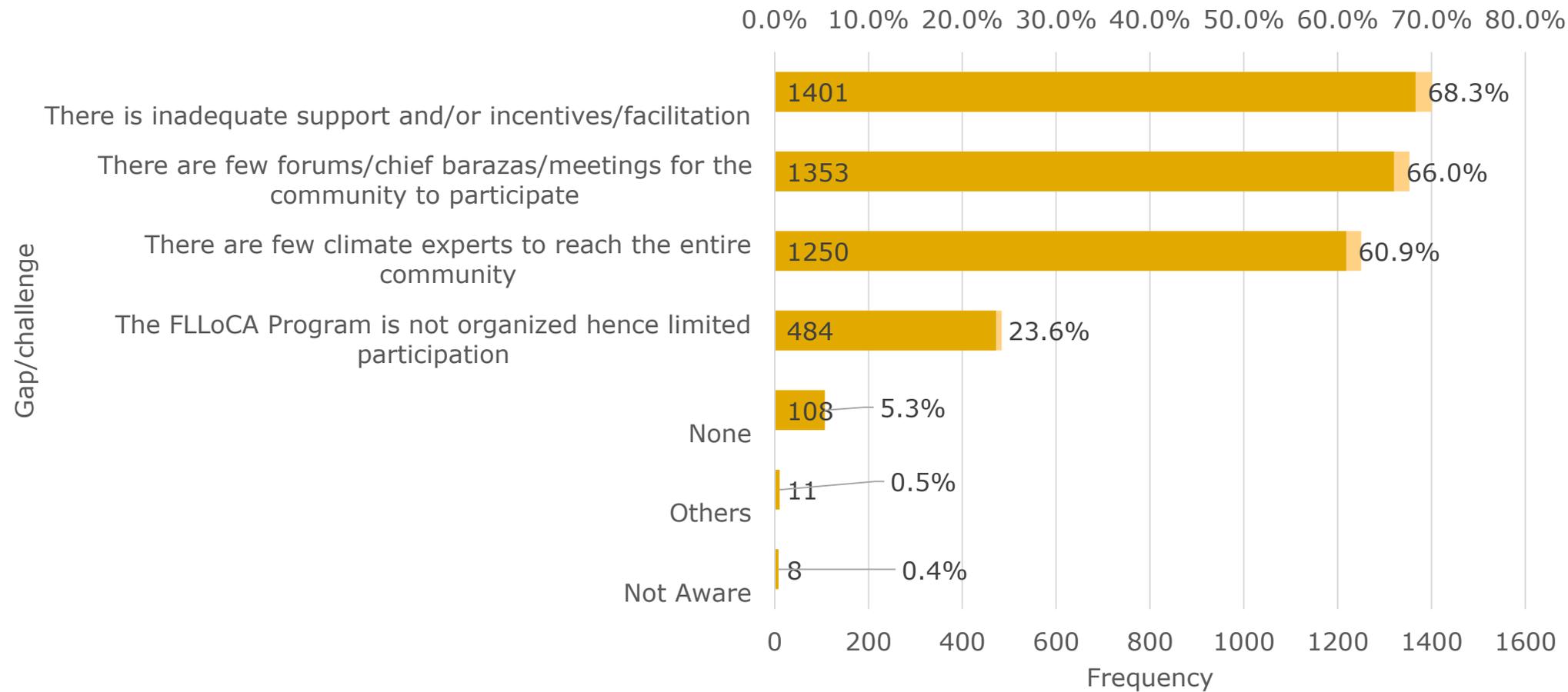




10. Gaps in the Participatory Processes and Decision Making

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Prevalent gaps/challenges





No.	Gap	Explanation
1.	Inadequate logistics, equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No basic infrastructure and depends entirely on the chief barazas for meeting venues. • Representatives had no place to take notes, draft proposals or conduct their meetings. • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transport facilitation or reimbursements, attending meetings without any form of refreshments, water or food. • Poor or untimely compensation.

Overall Satisfaction Level

1. Average Community Satisfaction with Participatory Process

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%

Overall Satisfaction Level

2. Average Community Satisfaction with Participatory Process -Female

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%

Overall Satisfaction Level

3. Average Community Satisfaction 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%

Overall Satisfaction Level

4. Average Community Satisfaction with Climate Resilience Actions – Female

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%

Overall Satisfaction Level

5. 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%

Average awareness levels on climate risks and resilient actions among the citizens was at **81%**. 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**.

Overall Satisfaction Level

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

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%

The female proportions with increased awareness of climate risks and resilience actions was **81%**

Findings at the ward level

1. Community Participation

a) Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual group events 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process included involvement of both genders, the youth, and where applicable, the IPs and VMGs.



2. Gaps and Challenges

<p>a) Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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;• Delays in funding of the approved projects. 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
<p>b) Limited influence or ownership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



<p>c) Inequitable participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>d) Unclear Structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>e) Communication Problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>a) Potential water related benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water for agricultural projects (improved agricultural activities), and water for drinking. • Drainage and land reclamation activities and reduced flooding due to damming
<p>b) Potential economic benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>c) Potential environmental benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>d) Stakeholder engagement opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Findings at the county-level

1. Community Participation

<p>a) Participatory processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
<p>b) Decision-making processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



<p>c) Program's climate resilience actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant to the community's specific needs. • 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. • Equitably distributed in the County through representatives in decision-making and prioritization of the CCAPs.
<p>d) Program's Grievance Response Management (GRM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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.

Findings at the county-level

2. Level of Awareness of Climate Risks and Resilient Actions

<p>a) Understanding climate risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<p>b) Awareness of climate resilience actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Findings at the county-level

3. Identifying gaps in Participatory processes and Decision-making

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

- 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.

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

<p>a) Barriers to citizen engagement</p>	<p>Challenges or obstacles when trying to engage citizen in climate change action planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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b) 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.

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

<p>a) Livestock production:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fish cage project targeting youth groups in Ngare, Gitaru Ward in Kabete Sub-County; ii. Twiga Dam in Murera Ward (Juja Sub-County); iii. Solarized cold rooms and improved eateries targeting fish farmers in Gatundu North; iv. Fish farming in Ng'enda (Gatundu South).
<p>b) Soil and water conservation:</p>	<p>Enhanced agroforestry practices for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>c) Boreholes:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Drilling, equipping, & solarization of boreholes.

<p>d) Market modernization and climate proofing</p>	<p>i. e.g. for fish-mongers who previously operated in open space and vulnerable to direct effect of the sun and bad weather.</p>
<p>e) Environment:</p>	<p>i. Establishment of tree nurseries and conservation of riparian areas - 16 projects;</p> <p>ii. Enhanced agroforestry practices including growing of fruit trees;</p> <p>iii. Climate-proofing markets;</p> <p>iv. Provision of renewable energy;</p> <p>v. Rain-water harvesting activities.</p>
<p>f) 13 Projects in Makueni were implemented</p>	<p>i. Kwakakoi Earth Dam (Kilome Sub-County) - Integrated Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices in the catchment area including agroforestry practices;</p>



<p>f) 13 Projects in Makueni were implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Cattle watering troughs were also established as part of climate resilience action;ii. Sensitization of the community on climate-smart agriculture;iii. Ilovoto water project (Kaiti Sub-County) - wears and distribute water through gravity;iv. Riparian conservation through planting water-friendly tree species like <i>Ficus cycomorus</i>, fruit tree growing (e.g. Avocados), etc.
<p>g) Enhancing agribusiness through improved transport by maintaining all weather roads; and water harvesting from roadsides.</p>	



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Participatory Processes

- Overall community satisfaction with Program's participatory processes was **80%** and **82%** for the year **2023** and **2024**, respectively, while female satisfaction level was **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.

Program Resilience Actions

- 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%**.
- Implemented projects 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. Average satisfaction was **70%** implying more could be done in terms of distribution and implementation of the identified projects.
- Difficulty to distinguish FLLoCA Program initiatives, county governments' initiatives or other third parties.
- Some wards had zero implemented projects.

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%**.
- 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.

- **95.6%** of the respondents 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%**.
- The most observed climate hazard faced by the community members in the past three years was **changed weather patterns** i.e. more rains than usual or less frequent rains than before 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.



- 1. Inadequate logistics, equipment and infrastructure:** lacks 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.
- 2. Financial facilitation and incentives:** lack of transport facilitation or reimbursements, attending meetings without any form of refreshments, water or food was a major gap.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Insecurity issues:** rampant insecurity 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 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:** 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.
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.

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

- Mobility challenges for the WCCPC members;
- Reduced operational costs allocations for the project - limited effectiveness of project monitoring;
- Delays in funds disbursement, the 2% funding from the counties was noted to be insufficient;
- Inadequate staffing at the county level, and gaps in resource distribution;
- Irregular facilitation to enable WCCPC members mobilize the community and carry out their duties, lack of formal terms of engagement.
- 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.

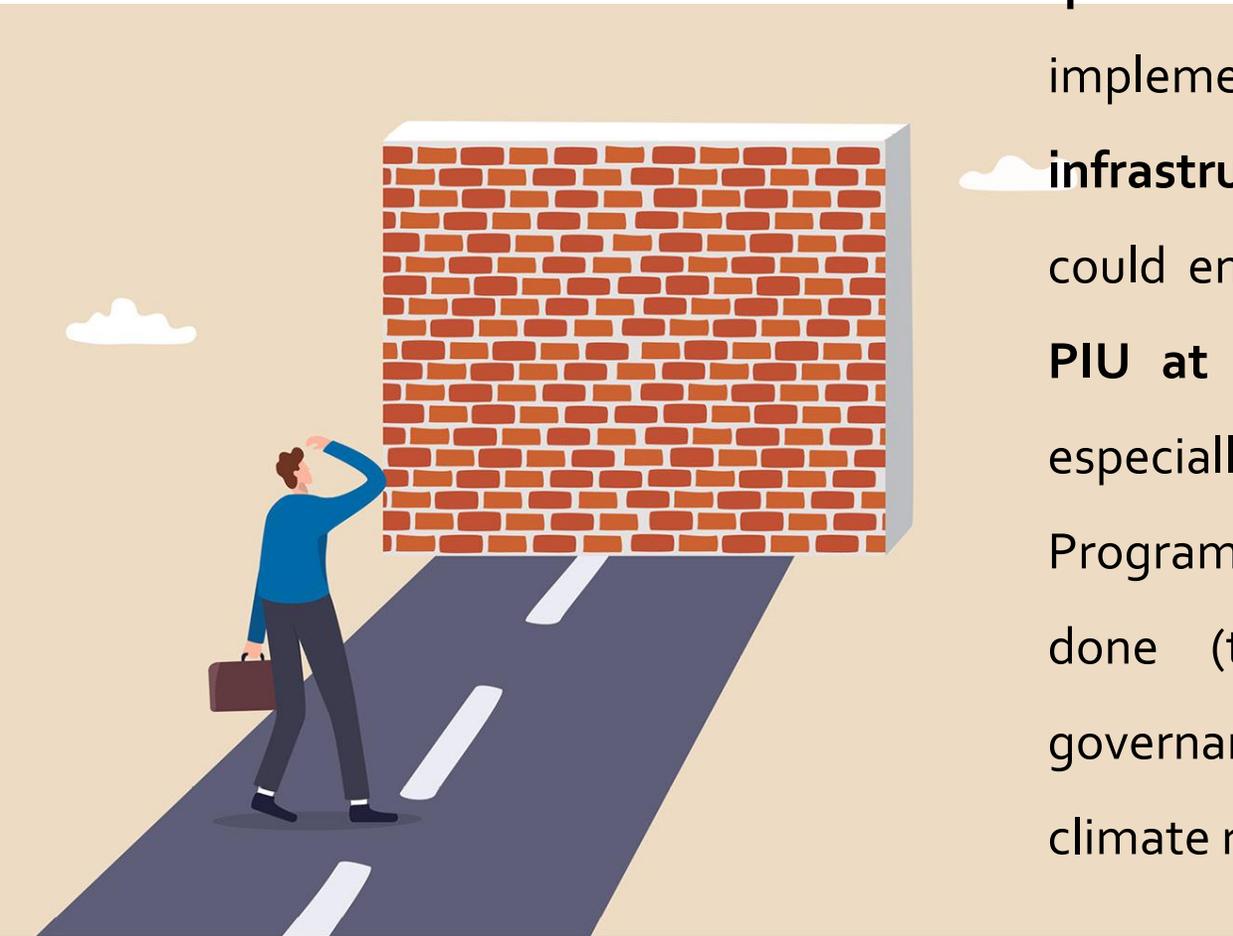
- Lack of proper information or untimely communication of meetings; low turnout during meetings; insufficient facilitation in terms of transport and refreshments; gender issues - women attended but men did much of the talking; and some counties like Kajiado were very expansive with so many overlapping 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;
- c) **potential environmental benefits** including knowledge on conservation, access to partnerships and food security implications;
- d) **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.

Barriers And Opportunities

- 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.



- 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.
- c) **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.

- d) **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.
- e) **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.
- f) **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.

g) **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 RECOMENDATIONS

Implications And Recommendations



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. FLLoCA Program should enhance 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. FLLoCA Program should work 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. FLLoCA Program PIU should consider implementation of the strategies listed in Section Four of this report.



Thank You