



Strengthening Social Accountability In **Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program**

Social Audit Reports on FLLoCA Projects Geared
Towards Strengthening Locally-Led and Community
Driven Accountability In Climate Financing In
Baringo County



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I. **Brief Overview of County**

Baringo County is one of Kenya's 47 counties, situated in the Rift Valley region.

Location

Baringo County is bordered by Turkana County and West Pokot County to the North, Samburu County and Laikipia County to the East, Nakuru County and Kericho County to the South, Uasin Gishu County to the Southwest, and Elgeyo Marakwet County to the West.

Capital and Largest Town

Kabarnet serves as the county's headquarters, the largest and economic hub of the County. Other towns include Mogotio, Marigat and Chemolingot.

Population

As of the 2019 census, the county has a population of approximately 666,763 people .

Economy

The economy is primarily agro-based, with main food crops including maize and beans, and potatoes, while cash crops include coffee, cotton, and pyrethrum. However, Agriculture does well in the high altitude areas of the county. Livestock products, such as honey, beef, and hides, are also significant.

Tourism and Wildlife

Baringo County is a host to the following major attraction sites

- **Lake Baringo**

A bird sanctuary with over 470 species records and home to crocodiles, hippopotamuses, and other wildlife.

- **Lake Bogoria National Reserve**

A UNESCO World Heritage site and Important Bird Area, featuring hot geysers and diverse wildlife.

- **Kabarbet Museum**

Showcasing the culture and history of the Rift Valley people

County Governance

The county is governed by Hon. Benjamin Cheboi, the current governor serving his final term.

Administrative Units

Baringo County has seven administrative sub-counties and six constituencies: Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, and Tiaty

II. Key Impacts of Climate

Change in Baringo County

Extreme Weather Events

The county is highly susceptible to both severe droughts and intense floods, as well as landslides.

Agricultural Disruption

Erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns, alongside high temperatures, lead to crop failures and reduced yields, particularly affecting smallholder farmers.

Livestock Impacts

Droughts cause a lack of pasture, while floods and other extreme weather events devastate livestock, a primary source of livelihood.

Economic Strain

Crop failures, livestock losses and sporadic insecurity attacks disrupt household incomes and local economies.

Food Insecurity

The combination of drought, floods, and crop failures contributes to food shortages and increases food insecurity for vulnerable populations.

Increased Instability

Climate change impacts are exacerbated by increased regional instability, inter-ethnic tensions, and the displacement of communities, which has a narrative calling for change in the county and neighbouring counties.

III. Introductions

The Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program in Kenya is a groundbreaking initiative that pioneers a global model for devolved climate finance. Introduced in 2021, FLLoCA enables Kenya to implement its climate agenda across all 47 counties, empowering communities in climate decision-making and driving scalable climate action.

A. Key Features:

Devolved Climate Finance: FLLoCA is the first national-scale model of devolved climate finance, empowering local communities to take the lead in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Community-Led Approach: The program prioritizes citizen engagement and local leadership in climate action, addressing structural inequalities that drive climate vulnerability for marginalized groups.

Inclusive Decision-Making: FLLoCA ensures flexible programming and learning, integrating scientific and indigenous knowledge for adaptive management.

B. Funding Allocation:

90% of program funding is allocated at the county and community levels, targeting the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and individuals with disabilities.

C. Program Objectives:

- i. Support the development and strengthening of policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks at national and county levels for accelerated access to climate financing for building resilience at local levels;
- ii. Strengthen the capacity of national and county-level institutions and stakeholders to accelerate climate financing at the local level;

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- iii. Increase access to climate finance to support investments in climate resilience and low carbon emissions at the local level (urban & rural);
 - iv. Enhance support for community-led local initiatives to enhance community resilience and sustainable development;
 - v. Facilitate access to green/environmentally friendly technologies to deliver low-carbon climate climate-resilient development at national and local levels;
 - vi. Enhance transparency and accountability on support provided and actions implemented.

D. Implementation and Impact:

- i. FLLoCA has supported over 609 projects across Kenya, enhancing resilience, creating jobs, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.
- ii. The program builds on Kenya's devolution efforts, leveraging existing governance structures and community-based initiatives.
- iii. FLLoCA aligns with the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation developed by the Global Commission on Adaptation.

E. Funds Disbursed to Kenya

FLLoCA is supported by the World Bank, the Governments of Sweden and Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the German Government through Kofi Development Bank. It is being implemented by the National Government in collaboration with County Governments and local communities at the ward levels across 47 counties.

The World Bank approved the FLLoCA Program on 26th October 2021, and it was subsequently launched globally during the COP 26 Summit in Glasgow, Scotland, on 8th November 2021. FLLoCA was launched locally during the 7th Annual Devolution Conference on 25th November 2021 in Makueni County and was declared effective on 1st February 2022.

Since then, the FLLoCA Program has successfully disbursed KES 979,000,000.00 in two cycles under the County Climate Institutional Support (CCIS) Grants to 45 and 44 counties, respectively.

F. Funds Disbursed to Baringo County

i. In the financial year 2024/2025, Baringo County received a total of Ksh. 239,003,641 from the World Bank (SPA) under the Development Vote and Ksh. 11 million from the International Development Agency (IDA).

ii. Counties are required to allocate 1.5% of their development funds towards the County Climate Change Fund.

iii. Baringo county government prioritized 10 projects in 10 wards under the first disbursement on the FLLoCA program for development projects, summarized in Table 1. Below:

Table 1: Summary of the Status of Implementation of FLLoCA - Funded Projects in Baringo County, 2024/2025 FY

No.	Project Name	Ward	Contract Sum (KES)	Completion timeline	Latest Available Implementation Report
1.	Development of Chemuro Community Pasture Farm	Loyamorok	26,689,550.00	February 2025	35 % complete and stalled due to community conflict on the project site
2.	Kapunyan Water pan	Tirioko	9,483,800.00	February 2025	98% complete
3.	Development of Churo Spring Water	Churo/ Amaya	12,256,130.00	February 2025	99% complete
4.	Development of Chepsito Spring Water Sub Project	Mochongoi	10,844,260.00	February 2025	35 % complete
5.	Development of Emsos Irrigation Scheme Sub Project	Kisanana	17,329,600.00	February 2025	45 % complete
6.	Upgrading of Kibingor Community Borehole	Marigat	9,364,000.00	February 2025	35 % complete, stalled due to the contract capacity

No.	Project Name	Ward	Contract Sum (KES)	Completion timeline	Latest Available Implementation Report
7.	Construction of Loitip Water Pan	Mukutani	8,483,280.00	February 2025	98 % complete
8.	Korkorwonin Community Water Community source	Koibatek	13,086,750.00	February 2025	47 % complete
9.	Pipeline Extension of KFS - Iingarwa Community Borehole Water	Ilchamus	12,505,444.00	February 2025	82% complete
10.	Reclamation of Kapsagas Degraded Land	Barwessa	7,799,800.00	February 2025	65 % complete

IV. Rationale Of The Social Accountability of FLLoCA Projects In Selected Wards

The community social audit processes that culminated to the development of this community social audit report were based on two key Principles as enshrined in the FLLoCA Implementation Guidelines. These Principles are Ensuring Transparency and Accountability, and Flexible Programming and Learning . As well, the guidelines uphold feedback mechanisms through the FLLoCA Complaints Handling Policy adopted in 2023 . Lastly, the FLLoCA Guidelines provide space and promote Social Accountability. The program recognizes the significance/relevance of mechanisms and platforms for individuals and communities to express their grievances, seek redress, and contribute to the improvement of policies, procedures, and services.

This community social audit report is in the spirit of social accountability in a complementary manner in ensuring the community's voice is paramount in the development projects based in their areas.

A. Processes of the Community Social Audit in Selected Wards in Baringo County

In partnership with DCA, NCCK is implementing the Uwazi na Maendeleo Project that strives to contribute to Strengthening Locally-led and community-driven accountability in Climate Financing in Kenya. In conjunction with the County Government of Baringo, the project identified and trained Social Auditors drawn from Barwessa, Marigat, Loyamorok, Kisanana and Koibatek Wards. The project has continuously built the capacity of all WCCPCs in charge of the management of the FLLoCA Program Projects at the ward level. Key social audit stage processes included partnerships and training of social auditors identified in the local communities, sensitizing the communities for ownership and duty bearers for support, information gathering and data collection, social audit reporting, writing and validation.

B. Partners Supporting Baringo County Social Accountability in FLLoCA

NCCK is a membership organisation that unites 32 Protestant Member Churches and 18 Christian-based Organizations in Kenya. It was established in 1913 to provide churches with a common platform to address issues facing the Kenyan population. The Council is a corporate body duly incorporated under the provisions of the Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act (Cap 164 of the Laws of Kenya), with registered offices at Jumuia Place, Lenana Road.

NCCK maintains a presence throughout the country with fully operational secretariats in 9 regions. NCCK North Rift and South Rift Regional Offices serve Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties, respectively. NCCK is working closely with the Baringo Civil Societies Organizations Forum (BACSOFF).

DanChurchAid (DCA) Kenya is a humanitarian organisation working to improve the lives of vulnerable communities, including refugees and host populations. DCA collaborates with local organizations, faith-based groups, and private sector actors to achieve its goals.

C. Uwazi na Maendeleo Project Highlight

The National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK), with funding support from Danish Church Aid, is implementing a program dubbed Uwazi na Maendeleo Mashinani. The project aims to strengthen climate resilience in Baringo County through effective, participatory, and accountable implementation of FLLoCA climate actions at the ward level. This initiative is being carried out in Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties during 2025-2026. Part of this support involves developing a policy brief to guide the program's advocacy strategy.

The project will promote effective implementation of the FLLoCA program in Baringo County by influencing project delivery to align with local needs, meet climate adaptation priorities, and ultimately enhance the climate resilience of local communities.

It seeks to address some of the challenges encountered in the implementation of ongoing FLLoCA-funded projects, share best practices, and offer evidence-based recommendations to improve climate change governance, entrench accountability practices that result in impactful projects at the grassroots levels. The project is implemented collaboratively with the BCG Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Natural Resources Management. The project has empowered and partnered with the Baringo County Civil Society Organization Forum (BACSOF).

V. Social Audit Findings

A. MARIGAT WARD

FLLoCA Project Name: Upgrading of Kibingor Community Borehole

I. General Project Information

County	Baringo
Sub County	Baringo South
Ward	Marigat
Location	Kimondis
Sub Location	Kibingor
Village	Kibingor
Estimated Number of Households to benefit from the project	800

II. Project Specific Information

<p>State briefly how the project was selected</p>	<p>The project was a priority selected through a public participation. Water is a priority of the local residents of Kibingor that of major assistance to 800 Households, schools, churches and health facility in the community. This is due to persistent water scarcity as the main source of water - River Endao is not safe and adequate for use. The River is also far from many Households.</p>
<p>Project Inception Date</p> <p>Project Completion date</p>	<p>14th February 2025</p> <p>14th May 2025</p>
<p>Summary of the Project progress</p>	<p>The project has stalled. The construction of materials supplied and delivered at the site have been exposed to extreme weather for a very long time- thus affecting the quality of the PVC pipes. The masonry stones are poor quality. Fittings are not received. Although labour was locally hired, their wages were not paid. There is no on-site interaction of the WCCPC and community with the constructor. There has been agitation over the matter via the project WhatsApp group (FLLoCA Kibingor Community Borehole). The WCCPC and social auditors have been engaging the CO and Ward Administrator who are members of the group. NCKK and other CSOs are members of the group. The constructor has been issuing promises of resuming construction works without any action. The issue has been escalated to the BCG CCU for necessary action. It is reported that the current constructor contract has been served with default notice and probably contract terminated due to lack of project delivery. This is attributed to the demands made via the FLLoCA Kibingor Community Borehole WhatsApp group by members led by the WCCPCs and social auditors.</p> <p><i>Screenshots of FLLoCA Kibingor Community Borehole WhatsApp group engaging on the progress of the project indicating active social accountability efforts in the FLLoCA program.</i></p>

III. Project Management

a) Ward Climate Change Project Committee

The WCCPC secretariat comprising 7 members, was selected through a public participation process. The WCCPC has received several trainings, including Grievances Redress Mechanism by the BCG CCU and Social Accountability by NCK. The WCCPC collaborate with the PMC- the two committees have held 3 meetings to discuss the slow progress of the project. Communication is through a WhatsApp group where the WCCPC and PMC communicate. The WCCPC have pending facilitation from the BCG CCU, probably attributed to the stalled project.

b) Project Management Committee

The PMC was selected through a public participation process. The members comprise of both male and female, PwDs, youth, and Special Interest Groups. Meetings are done on a needs basis. The PMC have received training from BCG CCU and other development partners.

c) WCCPC/PMC Collaboration with the County FLoCA Management Team (County Climate Unit)

There have been meetings between the two structures. The CCU has been engaging in the WCCPC monitoring activities. The CCU have decided to terminate the contractors' contract as per the laid procedures. The contractor has been found incapable of delivering the project.

IV. Project Contractor details and analysis

The WCCPC, PMC and community have no much information about the contractor. They are not aware of the contractor's company or office. However, from the WhatsApp engagement, the contractor is identified as Collins Kipchirchir with a contact- 0726 900188. He is a member of the WhatsApp project group. The community members are aware (vague information) that tendering was done though they have not engaged the contractor at the project site. Supervision at the project site by the contractor has never taken place. The quality materials that were delivered long time ago has been compromised due to the prolonged exposure to sun and rains.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations for Improvement

If the project will be done well and completed, the value of the project in the community will be excellent and impactful. Foreseeable benefits include

- a) Improved health- this includes that public health will be strengthened.
- b) The education status of the area will improve- children will not be engaged to fetch water from the nearby River Endao hence increased time for study.
- c) Sourcing for water from River Endao is exhausting, time consuming and expensive. The women in Kibingor community will be spared critical resources (time, energy and money) to conduct other meaningful activities such as economy contributing activities and attending decision making activities such as public participation forums.

d) There will be improved nutrition through kitchen gardening initiatives

e) There will be diversification of livelihoods. The community members will embrace agri-business activities and desist from environmental degrading activities such as cutting trees for charcoal burning for selling. Further, the water from the project will support the community environmental activities such as tree planting and growing efforts.

f) The project will lead to a decreased human-wildlife conflicts in the area due to the scarcity of the water from River Endao.

g) The collection of revenue from the water tariffs will lead to increased development in the area.

VI. Challenges

a) The ward is expansive and the WCCPC/PMC leaders are drawn from all the locations of the Ward which are very distant from each other. This hinders full membership active participation in the management of the project.

b) The contractor took a long period of time to engage the WCCPC members hence eroding the public trust on the project. This escalated agitation from the community and WCCPC and community champions.

c) The WCCPC lacked a GRM log to document arising from the project. The BCG CCU would not have been reached if not for the project WhatsApp, which did not have an uproar regarding the delayed project implementation and the conduct of the project contractor. Some suspicions were raised that the contractor is being protected by some individuals, such as politicians.

d) The area where the PVC pipes were left in an open area in the Kibingor FGCK Church has been infested by snakes, bringing harm and suffering to the residents of the Kibingor Community.

VII. Recommendations and Lessons

a) There is a need to involve the community in the tendering process- even if the announcement will be made via public spaces, e.g. chief barazas, churches or community gatherings. Information sharing is important in ensuring public trust in a government project. Information sharing is part of social accountability that enhances citizen ownership of government projects

b) Facilitation of the WCCPCs and PMCs will enhance social accountability efforts in the community. The structures committee members are located in different locations of the Ward, which are not close to the project site. The distant locations of the committee members are a hindrance to their full participation in the management and oversight of the project.



c) There is very low knowledge of the FLLoCA program in the community. Mass awareness of the program to the community members at the grassroots is critical so as to enhance their full participation in the development of their areas. Knowledgeable members will resist political manipulation and general apathy in the issues affecting their communities/areas.

d) There should be enforcement initiatives ensuring that all project contractors interact with community members as part of the GRM mechanisms. This will be an efficient way to handle issues and address project challenges in real-time.

e) There is a need for the BCG CCU to conduct regular, structured quarterly meetings between the community leadership structures and the BCG CCU.

f) There is strength in numbers in social accountability efforts- the WCCPC and Social auditors will add more strategic members to strengthen oversight and M&E of the FLLoCA Kibingor Community Water project. The community social media platform (WhatsApp group) has proved to be an effective and practical mechanism to push for accountability in government-led projects.

Photo gallery report of the Kibingor Community Borehole Project



Figure 1: The project PVC pipes were delivered at the Kibingor Community Borehole Project site, Marigat Ward. The exposure of the project materials to extreme weather for prolonged period of time have affected the quality of the pipes.



Figure 2&3: Kibingor Community Borehole Project Social Audit report writing forum held at the project site on 17th September 2025. The activity had the attention of the WCCPC, social auditors, community members, religious leaders, Local Administration and SIGs

No	Name	Male/Female	Year/ Above 35	Part- Yes or No	Designation	Signature
001	KIPKOROT ROTICH	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
002	MICHAEL KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
003	SALOME NYIRO	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
004	DAVID Z. KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
005	JOSEPH KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	YES	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
006	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
007	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
008	ROBERT KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
009	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
010	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
011	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
012	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
013	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
014	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
015	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
016	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
017	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
018	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
019	JOHN KIPKOROT	F	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]
020	JOHN KIPKOROT	M	Above 35	NO	WARD ADMIN	[Signature]

A. BARWESSA WARD

FLLoCA Project Name: Reclamation of Kapsagas Degraded Land

I. General Project Information

County	Baringo
Sub County	Baringo North
Ward	Barwessa
Location	Lawan
Sub Location	Konoo
Village	Kapsagas
Estimated Number of Households to benefit from the project	200

II. Project Specific Information

State briefly how the project was selected

The WCCPC conducted public participation in the entire Barwessa Ward for project identification. The committee developed three priority project proposals from Lawan, Kabosgei and Kabut. The proposals were presented to the BCG CCU for selection. The reclamation of the Kapsagas degraded land emerged as a top/pressing priority among the proposals presented for consideration. The project is on public land. The project was also addressing the issue of an ECD facility that had been closed down due to the degraded land, and access to the education facility had been cut off. Children and teaching staff had to be relocated to a far school, inconveniencing the community in terms of costs, safety of children and long distance coverage to the school and back to their homes.

<p>State briefly how the project was selected</p>	<p>The WCCPC conducted public participation in the entire Barwessa Ward for project identification. The committee developed three priority project proposals from Lawan, Kabosgei and Kabut. The proposals were presented to the BCG CCU for selection. The reclamation of the Kapsagas degraded land emerged as a top/pressing priority among the proposals presented for consideration. The project is on public land. The project was also addressing the issue of an ECD facility that had been closed down due to the degraded land, and access to the education facility had been cut off. Children and teaching staff had to be relocated to a far school, inconveniencing the community in terms of costs, safety of children and long distance coverage to the school and back to their homes.</p>
<p>Inception Date</p> <p>Completion Date</p>	<p>5th May 2025</p> <p>The WCCPC and the public are not informed about the date of completion. Timeframe information is missing in the BQ.</p>
<p>Summary of the Project progress</p>	<p>The project has started. The completion status is at around 60%. The construction materials are of good quality. Local labor was hired for the project. The project fenced area is 2.5 Hectares. The contractor delivered 53 rolls of chain link wire and used 295 concrete poles for fencing the land. The contractor has also fenced the nearby water pan (not a component of the FLLoCA project) for the safety and security of the community members. The project fence has been vandalized by stray elephants on their way to drink from a water pan near the project. A diligent Social Auditor exposed the incident, which had gone unnoticed by the BCG. The BCG's CCU has officially escalated the matter to KFS for appropriate action.</p>  <p><i>Figure 3: A photo taken by a social auditor that raised awareness of the destruction of the FLLoCA project in Barwessa. The BCG CCU has responded that they have formally written to the KFS to repair the project fence.</i></p>

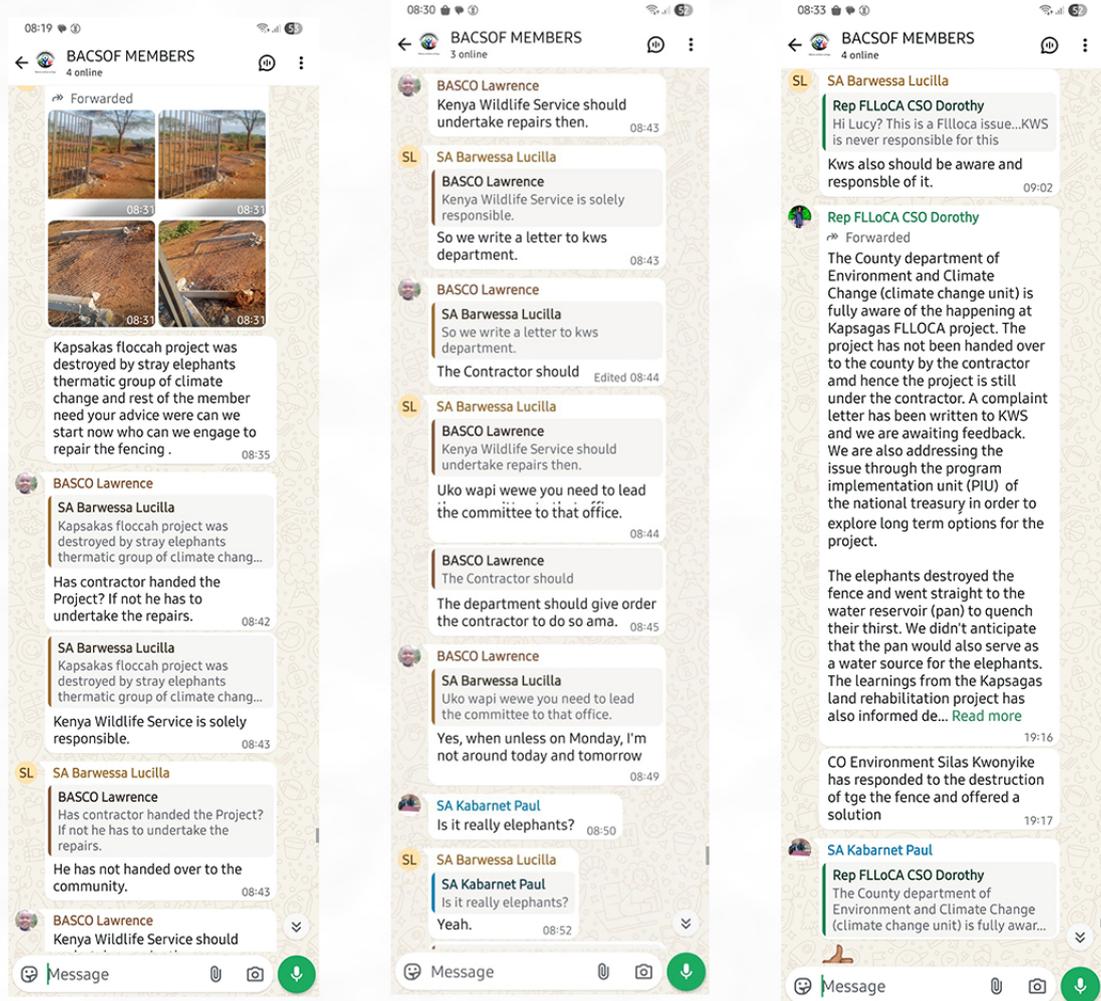


Figure 4: A screenshot of the BACSOF WhatsApp group engaging constructively after the social auditor in Barwessa raised awareness of the destructive activities of elephants on the FLLoCA project in Barwessa Ward.

III. Project Management

a) Ward Climate Change Project Committee

The WCCPC secretariat comprises 7 members; 2 members for implementation, 3 GRM members' committee, and 2 committee members. The selection of the WCCPC was through a public participatory process. The WCCPC currently has 6 members- BCG has employed one. The BCG CCU and other partners, such as NCCK, trained the WCCPC. The PMC have not received any comprehensive training, thus affecting their capacity to oversight.



The collaboration between the WCCPC and PMC has been going well and the frequency of meetings was very minimal. The access to the project information was smooth; the WCCPC accessed the BQ. The WCCPC has not been facilitated by the CCU at all, making the project management difficult. This is because the ward is expansive, and making the WCCPC meet is expensive. The new Ward Administrator is not conversant with the FLLoCA program, hence causes management gaps.

b) Project Management Committee(PMC)

The PMC is composed of nine members without any training. This compromises their management and oversight roles in community projects.

c) WCCPC/PMC Collaboration with the County FLLoCA Management Team (County Climate Unit)

The relationship of the WCCPC and PMC with BCG CCU was minimal. The M&E activities by the CCU are good- experts or technical officers from water, environment and land departments did project supervision/inspections. However, the notice of their visits is poor as the BCG CCU gives short notice, which makes it difficult for the whole WCCPC structure to be available to participate in the CCU visits.

d) Record Keeping, information sharing, Grievances Handling Mechanism (Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagement)

During the meetings, no documentation or filing of minutes was done. There is no channel of communication. Grievance-handling mechanisms is low. The WCCPC was not issued with the GRM log, hence they have not been documenting and reporting issues.



The GRM log was shared with the WCCPC very late in September 2025.

IV. Project Contractor details and analysis

The contractor company is Maxane Logistics. The contractor's details are well known by the WCCPC. The WCCPC is not aware of the county tendering process and was engaged in the tendering process on the Kapsagas project. The interactions between the contractor and the WCCPC are not that commendable. Meetings between the WCCPC and PMC are very minimal due to a lack of facilitation from the CCU. The contractor is allegedly meeting some community members without engaging the WCCPC committee, causing a divide-and-rule leadership conflict in the project implementation and management. There is poor coordination by the Ward Administrator, the WCCPC secretary. Further, the WCCPC chairman has never called for any meeting with the WCCPC- he works as a lone ranger, allegedly engaging without the WCCPC team.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations for Improvement

A. Challenges

a) The PMC have not received training. Their lack of capacity compromises project management and oversight roles.

b) There exists wildlife – human conflict as characterized by the destruction of the newly installed FLLoCA project fence. Elephants stray in the household farms and have path corridor across the community land. Crocodiles invade peoples' space when Lake Kapnarok dries up.

c) Poor infrastructure- the project site is inaccessible due to the dilapidated Kapsagas road leading to the project site. Also the area lack has no electricity power connectivity, the project site included.

d) The Kapsagas village have no safe source of water. They usually use the water pan nearby the FLLoCA project which is not safe for domestic use

e) The community are not able to verify the amount of funds utilized in the project. The WCCPC is not able to share information with the public due to a lack of information.

f) The contractor has not conducted civic education in the community as required by per FLLoCA program procedures.

B. Recommendations

a) The BCG should continuously capacity build the WCCPC and PMC for sustainability and facilitate civic education in the communities for meaningful engagement in development matters of their areas.

b) The BCG to strengthen M&E processes in the County for accountability in service delivery and for quality projects in the communities, hence improving the value of public finances.

c) The BCG is to improve feedback and response mechanisms to improve the public trust in government projects. A social auditor did a whistle-blowing of the destroyed project fence by the stray elephants. However, the WCCPC are in the dark about how the BCG has handled the issue with KFS. A demand letter purportedly written to the KFS by the BCG CCU should have been shared with the WCCPC as part of accountability and GRM feedback to the community.

d) The FLLoCA program should factor in motivating the WCCPC and PMC in carrying out their mandates. The motivation will go a long way in supporting the WCCPC and PMC be more vigilant in the project implementation.

e) Installation of an electric fence is paramount around the Lake Kapnarok catchment area to deter the elephants from further destroying infrastructure in Barwessa

f) BCG CCU should engage the community at all levels- every stage should be scrutinized by the WCCPC/PMC to ensure public trust and ownership of government-funded projects.

g) The FLLoCA program would benefit from enhanced inter-departmental collaboration with the BCG to mutually reinforce development initiatives. Currently, gaps in critical infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water supply, hinder project effectiveness. By integrating with government programs, the project can achieve a more comprehensive and sustainable impact in target communities.

Photo gallery with captions of the current project



Figure 5: The degraded land in Kapsagas village earmarked for rehabilitation under the FLLoCA Project funds in Barwessa Ward, Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County. This is one of the sampled FLLoCA projects social audited in Baringo County



Figure 6: A photo taken by one of the Social Auditors during the inspection of materials delivered for the Reclamation of the degraded Kapsagas Land Project



Figure 7: The social audit report writing forum of the Reclamation of the Kapsagas degraded land in Barwessa Ward, funded by the FLLoCA program.

BARWESSA

Project Social Audit Team

No	Name	Male/Female	Youth/ Above 35	PwD- Yes or No	Designation	Signature
0704205	1. Benard Kulei	M	Youth	NO	Youth rep	[Signature]
070603	2. Cynthia Jallo	F	Youth	-	FLLoCA photo member	[Signature]
070640	3. Festus Amosony	M	42	NO	Community	[Signature]
014206	4. Mucacy Mole	F	35	NO	member	[Signature]
070658	5. SHADRACK KORIR	M	43	NO	SPIRITUAL LEADER	[Signature]
070285	6. Cynthia Leyster	F	Youth	NO	Youth leader	[Signature]
079675	7. Evaline Woric	F	43	NO	WOMEN LEADER	[Signature]
072850	8. JOSHUA OMBEKI	M	41	NO	WOMEN'S ORGANIZER	[Signature]
074699	9. Haven Kiamawa	M	44	NO	member	[Signature]
072557	10. Joseph K. Khatiboda	M	55	NO	WOMEN CHURCH LEADER	[Signature]
071121	11. ISAIAH CHEBON	M	55	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
071505	12. Monica Chirauji	F	40	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
077168	13. Vincent Cheplogoi	M	35	NO	WCCPC	[Signature]
077796	14. Lucilla Kandie	F	35	NO	SPECIAL AGENT	[Signature]
072067	15. Turphora Chebon	F	Adult/Time	NO	Community member	[Signature]

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Figure 8: A representation of members of the project social audit team.

C. KOIBATEK WARD

FLLoCA Project Name: Korkorwonin Community Water Community Project

I. General Project Information

County	Baringo
Sub County	Eldama Ravine
Ward	Koibatek
Location	Kiplombe
Sub Location	Kiplombe
Village	Kokorwonin
Estimated Number of Households to benefit from the project	180

II. Project Specific Information

State briefly how the project was selected	The Kokorwonin Community Water project is designed to tap water via gravity from the Sabatia Forest in Koibatek ward. The WCCPC conducted public participation in Koibatek ward at the location level during the selection of the best climate change-related project. The proposals were presented to the BCG CCU for selection.
Date of Project Inception	21st January 2025
Expected date of Project Completion	1st August 2025

Summary of the Project progress

A 50m³ stone water tank has been constructed, though not completed. The water tank is situated on a community member's land out of goodwill. The contractor has built a water trough through a CSR initiative. The materials used are of good quality and meet the standards required. The project is relevant to the community's priority needs and is well perceived by the community. Water and its accessibility are a major need in the community. Access to water resources will increase farm productivity, reduce stress for women accessing water for domestic use from the River Perkerra, which is 4 kilometres away. Further, water from the river has been contaminated by human activities in the upper areas.

The construction labour was sourced from the community. The contractor interacts well with the WCCPC and PMC. However, the capacity of the water tank is low compared to the size of funding the project has received from the FLLoCA grants- a scrutiny of the BQ would verify the size of the water tank.

The project has stalled due to a lack of authorization by the KFS to allow laying of pipes on the ground that will affect and have an impact on the forest ecosystem.



The constructed Korkorwonin Community Water Community Project 50m³ cubic water tank and one of the two water troughs.

III. Project Management

a) Ward Climate Change Project Committee

The WCCPC secretariat consists of 7 members. The WCCPs have representation from the ward administrator, faith-based organization, youth, PwD, women, and CBO. The WCCPC was established through an election at the ward level. The leaders have received training from CCU and NCCK. The WCCPC and PMC collaborate effectively in managing and overseeing the FLLoCA project. The WCCPC and PMC typically meet once a month. The WCCPC and PMC access information from the BCG CCU via the project chairman. The WCCPC usually documents their monthly meetings in a register. They also have a visitors' book for contact details of all stakeholders in the project. However, the WCCP has not been facilitated to monitor the project on behalf of the CCU and the community.

b) Project Management Committee (PMC)

The PMC is composed of nine members: 6 men, 3 women. The members were elected into office in a chief baraza. The PMC hold meetings together with the WCCPC. The PMC have not received any management and monitoring training.

c) WCCPC/PMC Collaboration with the County FLLoCA Management Team (County Climate Unit)

The WCCPC and PMC collaborate well with BCG CCU in the management of the project. The M&E activities done by the CCU have been helpful to the WCCPC and PMC in the management of the project.

d) Record Keeping, information sharing, Grievances Handling Mechanism (Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagement)

The PMC has the records of the project, documented and well-stored. Any information is shared during the monthly meetings. Communication is done via SMS, phone calls and WhatsApp group. Grievances are shared with the GRM chairperson.

III. Project Contractor details and analysis

The contractor is known: Chesrob Enterprises Ltd. of Postal Address 165 Eldama Ravine- 0721 323029. However, the WCCPC and PMC or a community member is aware of how the tendering was done.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations for Improvement

A. Challenges

a) The BQ has disparities as per the expectations of the community members. The community proposal for the project envisioned 4” inch water distribution pipes but a 3” inch and 2” inch was indicated in the BQ. This will affect water supply in the project. This disparity has not been resolved. It is reported that allocated project amount is 13.5M but contracted amount is Kshs. 10.5M. The disparity is confusing.



b) The project has stalled due to the lack of authorization by the KFS to source for water from the Sabatia Forest. This has caused project implementation and completion delays.

c) The capacity of the community members to interpret BQs and make win-win negotiations in the middle of a project implementation. The WCCPC is dissatisfied by the size of the water tank capacity and the volume of the pipes size distributing water from the catchment water tank.

B. Recommendations

a) All projects should engage all stakeholders to avoid project implementation disruptions. The project would be timely and efficient if the KFS and NEMA in this matter, would have been engaged (even if it was by consultation) during the project proposal and design.

b) The objection by the KFS has drawn the interest of other parties to the project. Politicians such as the Governor will make a political mileage in making a deal with KFS which should not be the best practice in project design, implementation, management and oversight.

c) Facilitation of the WCCPC and PMC is an important incentive to support the oversight role, monitoring activities, community management meetings, report GRM issues for timely feedback to mitigate any conflicts. The facilitation would complement the WCCPC's voluntarism.

Project Social Audit Team						
No	Name	Male/Female	Youth/Above 35	PwD- Yes or No	Designation	Signature
0727614629	1. Francis Kimeto	M	Above 35	NO	CHAIRMAN WCCPC	[Signature]
0724867073	2. Jonathan Kibor	M	Above 35	NO	Chair P.R.M	[Signature]
0724859458	3. MILKA J. CHEBI	F	Above 35	NO	Member WCCPC	[Signature]
0724585057	4. KIBUKU PROF. CIBUCU	M	ABOVE	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
072320152	5. BRACK W. KIBUCHI	M	ABOVE	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
0723358623	6. JOSEPH W. KIRUI	M	ABOVE	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
0720548990	7. DANIEL W. ANDREICH	M	ABOVE	NO	WCCPC	[Signature]
0725241120	8. JONATHAN W. KIBUCHI	M	ABOVE	NO	WCCPC	[Signature]
0723462780	9. AMOS K. SANG	M	Above 35	NO	PMU	[Signature]
0721656927	10. Sila Kinyo Cheboi	M	Above 31	NO	Chair Club leader	[Signature]
0705723579	11. MURANAI IBRAHIM	F	Above 35	NO	Social Auditor	[Signature]
0741568210	12. DANIEL KEMBOI	F	YOUTH	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]
0720645158	13. ROBINSON KIRUI	M	Above 35	NO	Secretary	[Signature]
0710282282	14. WALTER TILLOT	M	ABOVE	NO	CHAIRMAN PMU	[Signature]
0721973222	15. Wilson KOCCH	M	ABOVE	NO	MEMBER	[Signature]

Figure 9: A representation of members of the project social audit team.

D. KISANANA WARD

FLLoCA Project Name: Development of Emsos Irrigation Scheme Sub Project

I. General Project Information

County	Baringo
Sub County	Mogotio
Ward	Kisanana
Location	Koituimet
Sub Location	Koituimet
Village	Emsos
Estimated Number of Households to benefit from the project	570

II. Project Specific Information

State briefly how the project was selected

The WCCPC wrote a proposal on 23rd January 2024 and submitted it to the BCG CCU. The design of the project is to source for run-off water from the hills of Kisanana into a water dam. The water would then be distributed to the households for irrigation activities via a collection masonry water tank. The run-off water usually drains into Lake Bogoria. The community suffers from food insecurity due to some rectifiable or modifiable agricultural practices such as lack of water for irrigation.

Date of Project Inception
Expected date of Project Completion

18th July 2025

The WCCPC and the public are not informed about the date of completion. The WCCPC and PMC have not accessed the BQ.

Summary of the Project progress

The project site was handed over to the contractor, and the works commenced. The water tank constructed did not meet the required standards; it was leaking. Community members raised concerns through the WCCPC, and the water tank had to be rebuilt to meet the standards. However, some project components, such as the water dam, are on private land that the community claims it has reached an agreement with the owner. The land ownership has been fully acquired by the community, but it is not documented as belonging to the community.



Figure 10: The Emsos Irrigation scheme funded by FLLoCA programe in Kisanana Ward.

III. Project Management

a) Ward Climate Change Project Committee

The WCCPC is made up of seven members. The WCCPC developed the Irrigation scheme proposal through a PCR process and submitted it to the BCG CCU. The WCCPC and PMC secretariat act as a bridge between the government and the community. They are mandated in the management of the FLLoCA project. The WCCPC also resolves conflict within the community, though they have not been documenting issues- they were issued the Grievances book in September 2025. The community project committees have not received any facilitation to support their activities in the community.

b) Project Management Committee (PMC)

The PMC is composed of five members selected in a public baraza chaired by the area chief. The PMC, usually made up of members bear the project briefs the WCCP on the project progress.

c) WCCPC/PMC Collaboration with the County FLLoCA Management Team (County Climate Unit)

The relationship between the committees is good because the CCU informs the WCCPC of planned supportive visits. The WCCPC and CCU have a common communication WhatsApp group.

d) Record Keeping, information sharing, Grievances Handling Mechanism (Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagement)

Communication among the WCCPC and PMC is through WhatsApp and short messages. Meetings are documented and filed, and accessible to all members. The minutes are in the custody of the Ward Administrator- WCCPC secretary. There have been 3 public Chief barazas held between the WCCPC, PMC and community members in regards to the project implementation.

IV. Project Contractor details and analysis

The community is not aware of the contractor, who has never been seen at the project site. The WCCPC and PMC are only aware of the project foreman, who is secretive about the project details. There have been occasions when the foreman has been stopped from continuing with construction due to poor workmanship. The foreman is never supervised resulting to poor work and conflict with the community members. This has delayed the project implementation and completion timelines.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations for Improvement

A. Challenges

a) The project site handed over to the contractor turned out to be rocky for sinking a dam. This delayed the project as the contractor had to source efficient machinery to do the work.



b) The lack of communication in the project stages has led to the community members speculating withdrawal of the project, which has resulted in some uproar from some quarters in the community.

c) The contractor has redesigned the change of water flow to the dam, which has resulted in the demand to acquire land from community members. This arrangement is based mutual agreement rather than legal abiding process. This implies some of the project components will be on private land, which is a risk to the sustainability of the project.

d) The community are not able to verify the amount of funds utilized in the project. The WCCPC is not able to share information with the public due to a lack of information.

B. Recommendations

a) For community-led projects, a feasibility study and report should be developed for the long-term gains of the projects.

b) The WCCPC members have not received any facilitation support for proposal development, data collection after PCRA, management of the project, communication costs, site handing over to the contractor, and meetings with the CCU on the project site during the monitoring visits. The query on facilitation has never been adequately/satisfactorily. This may result in low morale and ‘half-hearted’ engagement in the community initiatives.

c) BCG CCU to support the formal acquisition of the entire land where the project is located. The community members will prioritize land acquisition of the project in the next financial year during the development of the 2026-2027 County Integrated Development Plan. The alternative means is to acquire the land via the NGCDF.

Project Social Audit Team

No	Name	Male/Female	Youth/ Above 35	PwD- Yes or No	Designation	Signature
0720788 699	1. PHILEMON KAPSABIT	M	ABOVE	NO	SURVIVOR	[Signature]
0700789 306	2. MUSA KIPRAGE KIBOWI	M	Youth	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
07119794	3. PHILIP KIMESIO	M	Youth	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
0745094	4. HARON KOSCH	M	ABOVE	N	Solvent	[Signature]
0704634	5. EVERLYNE TIMBERE	F	ABOVE	NO	WELDER	[Signature]
0744902	6. RUEL KIGON	F	Youth	NO	WCCPC	[Signature]
074696	7. YVONNE KESSEK	F	ABOVE	NO	Social Audit	[Signature]
0719061	8. DAVID KIPLEGAT	M	ABOVE	NO	WCCPC - chairman	[Signature]
0713749	9. MARY KIPKO	F	ABOVE	NO	Community	[Signature]
0722938	10. EWANA KIPKANG	M	ABOVE	NO	Community	[Signature]
07257619	11. ELWIN KESSEK KIBWIM	M	ABOVE	NO	farmer	[Signature]
0717222	12. SHARON KEITANT	F	YOUTH	NO	WCCPC	[Signature]
13.						
14.						
15.						

Figure 11: A representation of members of the project social audit team.

Other sampled ongoing FLLoCA program projects in Baringo County



Figure 12: The Ilchamus Ward project- The Pipeline Extension of KFS - Ilgarwa Community Borehole Water at 82% completion.



Figure 12: Tiaty's Churo Spring Water Project: Powered by the FLLoCA Program 99% reportedly done.



Figure 13: The 98% percent completed Kapunyan Water Pan in Tirioko Ward in Tiaty

