



BUNGOMA COUNTY

SDGs Voluntary Local Review Report

2024

‘Accelerating Socio-Economic Transformation to a more Competitive, Inclusive and resilient Economy’

KENYA 
VISION 2030
Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

MAY, 2024

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Motto:

“Our Heritage, Our Wealth”

Vision:

“A hub of diversity and socio-economic development”

Mission:

“To harness all potentials of the county through inclusive participation and collective responsibility to generate wealth for sustainable socio-economic development”

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OPENING STATEMENT



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 goals was agreed upon in September 2015 by 193 as the new development agenda. By endorsing the 2030 Agenda, the world community reaffirmed its commitment to the three main pillars of sustainable development, which are economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection for fostering peaceful societies through a new global partnership.

Kenya plans to submit its 3rd VNR report to the HLPF in 2024 and will be reporting on 162 indicators. The theme for 2024 VNR is ***Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions.***

We are pleased to present our Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report, affirming our dedication to sustainable development within our County. As we embark on this journey of reflection and accountability, we acknowledge the vital role we play in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for a future that is fair, resilient, and prosperous for all.

The overall objective is to produce a voluntary local review (VLR) report for Bungoma county with deliberate emphasis on five SDGs namely:

- a. SDG 1(***End poverty in all its forms everywhere***),
- b. SDG 2(***End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture***),
- c. SDG 13(***Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts***).
- d. SDG 16(***Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels***) and
- e. SDG 17(***Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development***)

which are to be reviewed in-depth at the 12th session of high-level political forum (HLPF) in August 2024.

The county government sufficiently mainstreams SDGs in the formulation and implementation of County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The County has integrated SDGs in its monitoring systems to ensure effective tracking and reporting on progress.

Challenges encountered during implementation include; inequalities, climate change, Legal, institutional and policy framework, COVID-19 pandemic and the Geo-global crisis. The gap between SDG ambition and implementation pace requires urgent action and renewed commitment.

Yet, within these challenges lie opportunities such as innovation, technology, and collaboration that can drive SDGs realization. By fostering inclusivity, sustainable practices, and partnerships, we can unlock the SDGs' full potential and ensure a future of prosperity for all.

I urge all stakeholders to heed this call for action and investment. Let us redouble our efforts, mobilize resources, and prioritize the most vulnerable to accelerate SDGs+ progress. Together, we can create a world where prosperity, peace, and the planet thrive for generations

God Bless us all in this transformative journey.



**H.E. HON. KENNETH MAKELO LUSAKA, EGH
GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

FOREWORD



country-led and country-driven.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by U.N. Member States at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York on the 25th of September 2015. The outcome document of the post-2015 process lists 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 subsequent targets. As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are

These regular reviews by the HLPF are to be voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and involve multiple stakeholders. National and county reviews are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the high-level political forum (HLPF).

The voluntary national reviews (VNRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and county government and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The development process of this SDGs Voluntary local review report was highly consultative, open, inclusive and participatory involving key stakeholders. The UN agencies in collaboration with partners intends to continue strengthening SDGs reporting at county levels through preparation of County SDGs Reports.

The preparation of the report drew reference to relevant development plans including the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III) 2023-2027, end term CIDP II review report, Sectoral plans and annual progress reports from the County departments as well as citizen score cards among others.



CPA CHRISPINUS BARASA
CECM FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



This is the first County voluntary review report. It was prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders at the County. We would like to appreciate the role played by H.E Governor, Hon Kenneth Lusaka, the County executive committee members led by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic for offering sound leadership and support during the entire process of undertaking this review. The insights and inputs of the CoG at the various stages of development were fruitful and improved the standard of the contents presented. Their efforts are highly acknowledged.

We appreciate the role played by the Director Economic planning and the County departmental SDGs Champions for leading the process. To all that contributed in one way or another in finalization of this report, we salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of the recommendations of this Voluntary Local review report in this decade of action to accelerate the attainment of Sustainable Development goals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Simiyu', written over a light-colored, textured background.

Robert Simiyu

Chief Officer, Finance and Economic Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Agenda 2030 seeks to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development; the economic, social and environmental.

Bungoma has witnessed remarkable progress towards implementation of the SDGs. The progress of implementation of SDG 1 and 2 is on track as it has recorded positive change. County performance is still low in a number of SDGs like SDG 16, and 17. The County government requires adequate financing, technology, capacity building to fast track these areas aforementioned

This VLR is divided into 7 Sections; Introduction, Methodology, policy and enabling environment, progress in implementation, means of implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation and Conclusion.

The Introduction section covers the background of the county, the rationale of the report and the objectives of the VLR. The rationale stresses on the need for strategic adjustments, concerted effort and accelerated actions to help the County achieve the SDGs in the Decade of Action. The objective of the VLR report is to measure the progress of implementation and accelerate progress in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya.

The Methodology section captures the significant milestones since the adoption of SDGs. They include; preparation of the SDGs Road map which addresses seven thematic areas, mainstreaming of SDGs into planning and budgeting frameworks, undertaking of policy gap analysis and preparation of report, assessment of SDGs awareness across the country, implementation status of the goals, impact of COVID-19 on the goals, and the concept of Leaving no One Behind.

The policy and enabling environment chapter looks at the 3 dimensions of SDGs (Economic, Social and Environmental) in county plans, policies and budget process. It also gives the coordination and institutional mechanisms.

Implementation Framework covers financing/ resource mobilization and investment opportunities while the monitoring and evaluation section covers the tracking of the SDGs. The Implementation Matrix captures the strategic goals, strategic priorities aligned with their key interventions, and SDGs targets addressed by the strategic priorities.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEC	County Executive Committee
CDAs	County Departments & Agencies
CGoB/BCG	County Government of Bungoma
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CO	Chief Officer
CoK	Constitution of Kenya, 2010
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAC	Inter Agency Committee
ICCF	Integrated County Financing Framework
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IdEP	Integrated Development Plan
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCP	Gross County Product
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
KSH	Kenya Shillings
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association
KDHIS	Kenya Demographic and Household Integrated Survey
KHIS	Kenya Household Integrated Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNUDP	Kenya National Urban Development Policy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTPs	Medium-Term Plans
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSP	National Spatial Plan
NT	National Treasury
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBOs	Public Benefits Organizations
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 2012
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VTCs	Vocational Training Centers
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

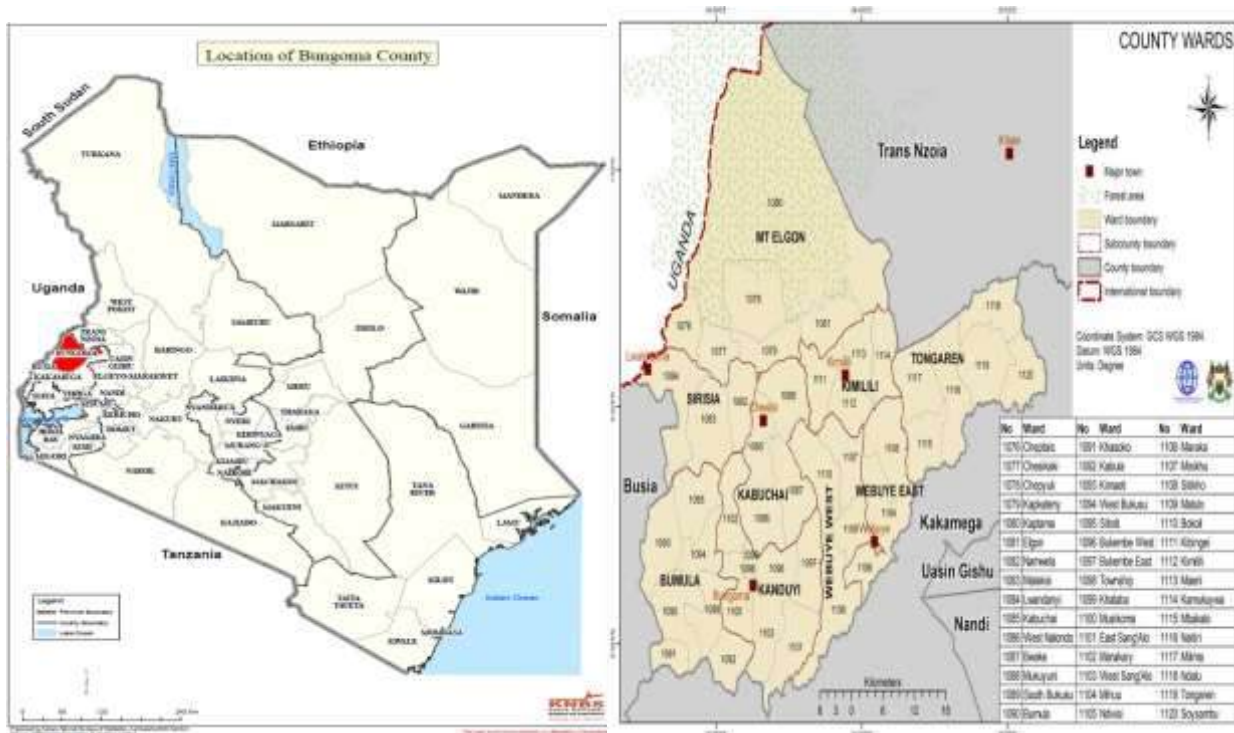
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Bungoma County was established as one of the 47 counties through the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It lies between latitude 00 28' and latitude 10 30' North of the Equator, and longitude 340 20' East and 350 15' East of the Greenwich Meridian. It borders the republic of Uganda to the North west, Trans-Nzoia County to the North-East, Kakamega County to the East and South East, and Busia County to the West and South West.

Politically, the County has nine constituencies and forty-five County Assembly Wards as shown herein.



The County's contribution to the country's Gross Value Added in 2022 was 2.1% up from 2.0% in 2021. The Nominal Gross County Product (GCP) growth rate was 3.7 % in 2022 while the GCP per capita in 2022 was 145,439 up from 130,006 in 2021.

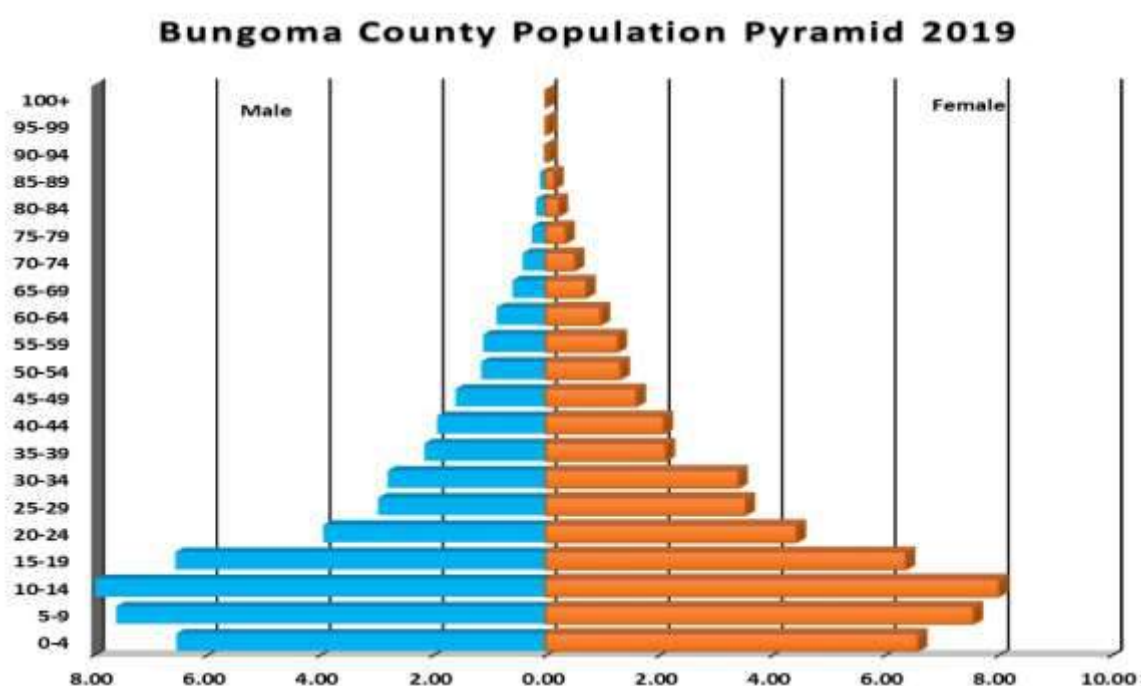
The county's average growth in real GCP relative to total economy's growth in Gross Value Added was 4.6% in the period 2018-2022. Some of the most viable sectors in the county's economy are education, agriculture, forestry, fishing, public administration and defense, and transport and storage.

The county covers a land area of 3024 km², of which 618 km² is gazetted forest reserve (the Mt. Elgon Forest reserve), 61 km² is non-gazetted forest, and 50.7 km² is Mt. Elgon National Park. The altitude of the county ranges from 1,200m to 4,321m above sea level. The County's major physical features include Mt. Elgon; Chetambe, Sang'alo, and Kabuchai hills; the Nzoia, Kuywa, Sosio, Kibisi and Sio-Malaba/Malakisi rivers; and waterfalls like Nabuyole, Malakisi and Teremi.

The county’s topography is scenic and is home to tourist attraction sites, for instance, Mount Elgon forms one of Kenya’s five water towers. Wind energy can be tapped in the hills and mountain top.

1.1.1 Demographics

Based on 2019 census, the County total population of 1,670,570 comprising of 812,146 males, 858,389 females and 35 intersex. The population was projected to reach 1,758,119 in 2022 and 1,894,619 people by 2027.



Bungoma County population is evenly distributed with a county density rating of 552 and a deviation of 202 across all Sub-Counties. Most of the population clusters around peri-urban sub-counties of Kanduyi, Kimilili, Webuye East and Kabuchai.

Population is further classified based on various age groups which include infants, under 5, primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school age going (14-17 years), the youth (15-29 years), the female reproductive age (15-49), the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population.

Table 1: Bungoma County Population

Bungoma County Population Distribution by Age Cohorts	Age Cohorts	2019 Census	Proportion of the Population
Infant Population	0 – 1	40,193	2 %
Under 5 Years	1 – 5	219,174	13 %
Pre-School	3 – 5	143,951	9 %
Primary School	6 – 13	419,490	25 %
Secondary School	13 – 19	322,357	19 %
Youth	15 – 29	464,188	28 %
Reproductive Age	15 – 49	759,377	45 %

Bungoma County Population Distribution by Age Cohorts	Age Cohorts	2019 Census	Proportion of the Population
Labor Force	15 – 64	870,964	52 %
Aged	65+	60,127	4 %

KNBS Census 2019

Urban areas are categorized into four categories as follows; Cities; Municipalities; Towns and Market Centers as per Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019

The County does not have a city so far, Municipalities are Bungoma and Kimilili and towns are Webuye, Chwele, Kapsokwony, Cheptais and Sirisia.

1.1.2 Economic blocs

The county is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) which has a membership of 14 counties. The LREB counties include Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Trans-Nzoia, Kericho, Bomet, Nandi and Vihiga. They not only have similar ecological zones and natural resources; they have analogous cultural histories that date back to historical migrations and trading routes.

1.1.3 Poverty Profile

The multi-dimensional approach to measuring poverty was given more impetus by the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The monetary poverty rate for Bungoma is 35.5% which is nearly the same as the national rate of 35.7% with approximately 525,509 people in the County being monetarily poor. Bungoma has a multidimensional poverty rate of 74.2%, which is twice the monetary poverty rate of 35.5% with a total of 1,063,914 people being multidimensional poor.

When disaggregated by age groups, 69% of children in Bungoma are multidimensional poor. This is 17-percentage points higher than the national average of 52.5%. Among the youths, 71% are multidimensional poor compared to a national average of 48.1% while for the elderly population, 75% are multidimensional poor compared to a national average of 55.7%.

Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (84.7%), Sanitation (63%), nutrition (52%) and water (38%). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (82.7%), education (63.1%), sanitation (60%) and nutrition (41%). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (83%), economic activity (81%), education (73%), and sanitation (63%). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (91%), nutrition (64%), sanitation (61%) and education (43.3%).

Table 2 Bungoma at a glance

Theme	Description
Area (KNBS)	3024 km ²
Population Estimate 2022 (KNBS)	Total (1,758,119); Male (886,040), Female (872,079)
Population (2019 Census)	Total: 1,670,535; Male (812,146), Female (858,389). Urban:190,112 Rural: 1,480,458
Households (2019 Census)	No: 358,796 Average Household size: 4.6
Estimated No. of Households 2022 (KNBS)	No: 462,753 Average Household size: 3.8

Theme			Description
Population Census, KNBS)	Density	(2019	552 persons per Km ²
Estimated 2022 (KNBS)	Population Density		581 persons per Km ²
No. of Constituencies			9 (Kanduyi, Bumula, Sirisia, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon, Webuye East, Webuye West, Tongaren and Kimilili)
No. of Wards			45
No. of Village units			236
Geography			Within the Lake Victoria Basin, with an altitude range of 1200 meters to 4321 meters above sea level
Climate			Experiences two rainy seasons, the long rains - March to July and short rains -August to October. The annual rainfall - 400mm (lowest) to 1,800mm (highest). The annual temperature - 0°C and 32°C due to different levels of attitude
Key national resources			Mt Elgon Forest Reserve; Mt. Elgon; Hills; Rivers; Arable land
Economic Activities			Dominated by Agriculture and Micro, small and Medium Scale enterprises
Tourist Attractions			Mt. Elgon National Park; Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve; Chepkitale Forest; Nabuyole and Malakisi Falls; Sang'alo, Musikoma and Kabuchai Hills; Caves (mlango nane and Chebin); Chetambe Fort ruins
Hospitality			Several hotels mostly around urban areas
Key National trunk roads and railway link			A104 (Webuye - malaba), A1 (webuye-kitale-lokichogio), Mombasa-Nairobi-Malaba-Kampala railway line.
Agriculture and Food security			Area of agricultural land is 223,269 Ha; 202,494 Ha under subsistence agriculture while 19,091 Ha under commercial agriculture. Dependence on rain-fed subsistence agriculture.
Health and wellbeing			Health Services mostly provided by level 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as well as private health facilities. Variability in health services capacity, readiness and availability of essential package of services in the County health facilities.
Education and skills			Served by over 1,292 ECDE centres; 961 primary schools; 306 Secondary schools of which there are 16 extra county schools, 2 National Schools; 90 VTCs; 8 TTIs, 6 KMTCs, 1 University, and university satellite campuses
Housing			Predominantly semi-permanent with corrugated roofs, mud walls and earthen floors
Urban development			Several Urban areas exist in the county including 2 municipalities, several towns and market centres
Water services			Water service provider - NZOWASCO, Water Resource Associations, Water Users Associations, water schemes, water treatment plants at Kamtiong' in Kimilili, Webuye at Nabuyole falls and Matisi among others
Enablers- Roads and Transport, Financial Services, ICT			Served by all-weather roads that link to major national trunk roads such as A104- Webuye-Malaba, A1-Webuye-Kitale,

Theme	Description
	C33- Mumias- Bungoma, D258 -Musikoma- Buyofu, C42 Chwele Sirisia, D277- Sirisia –Lwakhakha, D279-Sikata Kimilili. Matulo airstrip and Bungoma airstrip. Financial services are provided by commercial banks, microfinance institutions, insurance services, mobile-based applications and agency banking.
Cottage Industries	Several cottage establishments exist mostly agro-based
Industrial Establishments	Nzoia Sugar Company, Webuye Paper Mills, Naitiri Sugar Factory, Webuye dairy processing, Chesikaki Coffee Mill, Musese Coffee Mills, Chwele Chicken Slaughter House
Security and safety	A network of police stations, police posts and police patrol bases. One military base in Mt. Elgon. Private security firms across the county
Natural resources	Land, Water, Flora, Fauna, Air, Sunshine, Mountains, Hills, Caves, soil, minerals, Biomass.

1.2 Rationale

1.2.1 Overall objective

The overall objective is to produce a voluntary local review (VLR) report for Bungoma county on the 17 SDGs but with deliberate emphasis on five SDGs namely:

- f. SDG 1(*End poverty in all its forms everywhere*),
- g. SDG 2(*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*),
- h. SDG 13(*Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*).
- i. SDG 16(*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*) and
- j. SDG 17(*Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*) which are to be reviewed in-depth at the 12th session of high-level political forum (HLPF) in August 2024.

1.2.1 Specific objectives of the County VLR

The specific objectives of the VLR process include to:

- Assess how well SDGs have been mainstreamed in the County CIDP and identify gaps
- Measure the progress made in the achievement of SDG Goals and report on them
- Examine the level of participation and engagement of all stakeholders in planning, institutionalization, budgeting, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and generation of data to ensure no one is left behind. VLR should be people-centered, gender-sensitive, and respect, protect and promote human rights, with a particular focus on the people who are poorest, most vulnerable and left furthest behind and to identify groups that have been left behind; Understand why this has happened; and Identify strategies to promote more inclusive approaches that will include these groups.
- Assess the alignment of the SDGs to National priorities and the AU Agenda 2063.

- Define and examine the functionality of institutional coordination mechanisms for SDGs.
- Access the SDG Accelerators bottlenecks and identify policies and programmes to trigger positive multiplier effect across SDGs and targets.
- Examine how SDGs have been integrated into Budgets and funding for SDGs.
- Examine the availability of data for Monitoring and reporting on SDGs.
- Examine the awareness, advocacy, resources and partnerships built by the County on SDGs.
- Identify gaps and find out how Policy integration balancing all three SD dimensions:social, economic growth and environmental protection has been implemented.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The development of this VLR followed a highly consultative, open, inclusive and participatory process involving all key stakeholders. Focused group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted to ascertain the level of implementation of the SDGs.

The first draft report was prepared by the county the County SDGs champion. It involved desk top review of key planning documents like the end term review of the CIDP II 2018-2022 and the current CIDP III, 2023-27, sector reports, Citizen score cards, CSO reports, Controller of Budget reports, KIDHS, report as well as county monitoring and evaluation reports.

The preparation of the VLR report drew heavily from relevant development plans KNBS Surveys, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, County Integrated Development Plans, SDGs Policy Gaps Analysis Report Sector Plans, Global and regional reports, Stakeholder engagement framework, and SDGs Roadmap. It was also based on the experience and lessons learnt in implementation of the SDGs in the County.

The following principles were followed in the development of this VLR report:

- a. The voluntary local reviews (VLRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- b. The VLRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the sustainable development goals.
- c. Identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices
- d. Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders
- e. Should be people-centered, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind
- f. Build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities.
- g. Be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by county-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in local contexts.
- h. Require enhanced capacity-building of County data systems and evaluation programmes

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Integration of the 3 dimensions in county plans, policies and budget process

The County Government has taken a holistic approach through a well-balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions to bring about sustainable development. Concerted efforts have been made to encourage inclusivity and participation in governance so as to leave no one behind.

The enlisted policies and regulations have provided a framework for the integration and implementation of SDGs, 1,2,13,16 and 17 and ensure no one is left behind;

- a) Constitution of Kenya 2010
- b) Bungoma County Risk management policy Framework, 2019
- c) Bungoma County Environmental and social safeguard policy 2019
- d) Bungoma County Public participation and civic education policy 2020
- e) Bungoma county Youth policy 2020
- f) Bungoma County Information Communications and Technology (ICT) policy 2020
- g) Bungoma County Climate Change Finance policy 2020
- h) Bungoma County Natural Resources Policy, 2020
- i) Bungoma County Urban Development policy 2021
- j) Bungoma County Gender policy 2022
- k) Bungoma county Disability Mainstreaming policy 2022
- l) Bungoma County children protection policy 2022
- m) Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS), 2019 – 2029
- n) Bungoma County Agribusiness policy, 2023
- o) Bungoma County Agriculture sector policy, 2024
- p) County Government Act, 2012
- q) Public Finance Management Act, 2012
- r) Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012
- s) Bungoma County Finance Acts

To complement the county policies, the National Government legal framework was engaged whenever the county was limited. Policies such as: National Agribusiness Strategy, 2012; National Food and Nutrition Security Policy; The National Livestock Policy; Aquaculture Policy, 2011; National Irrigation Policy; Cooperative Development Policy, 2011; National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy (NASEP), June 2012; National Horticultural Policy, June 2012; National Agricultural Research System Policy, July 2012; and National Seed Policy, June 2010.

Key institutional, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks are underway such as; County Government Funds (County Trade Fund, women Empowerment Fund and Youth Empowerment Fund), Agriculture soil policy, Roots and Tubers Strategy, Potato Strategy, Cooperative Development Policy, Food Safety Policy and bill, ATVET Policy and bill, Youth Agribusiness Strategy, Avocado Promotion Strategy, Dairy Development Policy/Strategy, Aquaculture Policy and Fisheries bill among others.

3.2 Leaving No One Behind

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 43 of the Bill of Rights guarantees all Kenyans economic and social rights including the right to the highest standard of health, education, freedom from hunger and adequate food and decent livelihoods. Schedule IV of the constitution provides the devolved county government functions. The county government is responsible for delivery of services in agriculture, health, early childhood education water and sanitation services, markets and county public works among others. The county receives revenue allocation from the National Government in form of equitable share and other conditional and non-conditional grants that supplement Own Source Revenue.

The County has taken actions to prioritize outcomes for vulnerable groups, as well as looking beyond population averages to identify who they are, where they are located and their specific needs. Particular attention has been placed on efforts to empower women and girls. Starting points for addressing the area of ‘leaving no one behind’ includes actions to end extreme poverty, policies aimed at reducing inequalities and discriminatory barriers.

Effective public participation is carried out during the development planning period, budgeting cycle and policy formulation. This ensures that there is wide participation and equitable distribution of resources. It also ensures that the needs of special interest groups are addressed through the Thematic group public participation. The County Government has additionally developed various policies such as the Social Protection Policy, PWD Policy and implemented various programmes that target the vulnerable in the community. This has ensured that services are provided across the county ensuring no one is left behind.

The County sets out actions they have taken to mainstream the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ in the implementation of the SDGs. This includes;

The social protection subsector promotes policies and programs for protection of vulnerable groups. The program on social protection deals with;

- i. Sensitization meetings on drug and alcohol abuse held
- ii. Treatment & rehabilitation of the population affected by drug and substance abuse.
- iii. Stakeholder engagement & capacity building
- iv. GBV referral centres established
- v. PLWD participating in talent events
- vi. PLWD increased access to business opportunities
- vii. A sensitized and empowered youth

To support the empowerment of vulnerable groups, the county has projects such as;

- The farm input support program targets vulnerable farmers from all wards
- Roll out of UHC through NHIF to vulnerable households
- Trade loans program is being rolled out to reduce poverty
- BUCOYEF (Bungoma County Youth Empowerment Fund)
- BUCOWEF (Bungoma County Women Empowerment Fund)
- BUCODEF (Bungoma County Disability Empowerment Fund)

CHAPTER FOUR: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS

The progress of implementation of SDG 1 and 2 is on track as it has recorded positive change. County performance is still low in a number of SDGs like SDG 16, and 17. The County government requires adequate financing, technology, capacity building to fast track these areas aforementioned.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Overall poverty rate (2016) - 35.7% decreased to 35.5% in 2019 while Food poverty rate (2016) - 32.4% decreased to 31.0% in 2019. In addition, household population with at least basic sanitation service has increased from 39.3% in 2009 to 40% in 2019.

Further, household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) has improved from 4.7% in 2009 to 6% in 2019. There was an increase in proportion of County Government spending on Education, health and social protection from 54.3% in 2018 to 59.7% in 2022.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)- Children under 5 who are stunted (%) (too short for their age) dropped from 33.3% in 2016 to 19% in 2022

Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)- Children under 5 who are wasted (%) (too thin for their height) dropped from 2.7% in 2016 to 2% in 2022

It is worth noting that the agriculture orientation index for government expenditure improved from 0.0075 in 2018 to 0.09 in 2022. (The county expenditure for Agriculture (2022/23) was Kshs. 1,157,678,811 against 39.16 billion which was the contribution of agriculture sector to the County Gross Product 2022).

For SDGs 1 and 2, the county managed to: Increase beans production from 39.27 MT in 2018 to 46.87 MT in 2021; Increase Groundnuts production from 0.849MT to 1.467MT; Increase beef production by 72 %; Increase chevon production 371%; Increase mutton production by 348%; Increase poultry production by 259%; Increase honey production by 144%; and Increase eggs production by 83%. This was brought about by interventions such as;

1. The farm input support program benefits Vulnerable farmer households (poor, widowed, elderly, child-headed) as detailed;
 - ✓ Fertilizer and maize seed – 90,540 beneficiaries since 2018
 - ✓ Avocado seedlings – 1000 farmer households
 - ✓ Coffee seedlings- 43,500 farmers in 42 cooperative societies
 - ✓ Fingerlings – 100 fish farmers/aquaculture in the county
 - ✓ Irrigation Kits -30 kits for farmer groups across the county
 - ✓ AI inseminations – 10,000 beneficiaries
 - ✓ Improved Dairy cattle – 250 groups, approximately 5000 beneficiaries
 - ✓ Poultry (chicken birds) – 250,000 birds

- ✓ Incubators – 30
- ✓ Bee hives – 1200 farmers
- ✓ Tractor hire service – 10,000 farmers

The key results of the initiative are;

- Increased maize production by 46% amongst beneficiaries
 - Increased maize stock availability from 6 to 9 months amongst beneficiaries
 - Increased household income since a significant number of beneficiaries used the maize stock to pay school fees
 - Other outcomes especially health and education were improved
2. Roll out of UHC through NHIF to vulnerable households

Poverty shown through lack of funds to pay for health services as detailed;

- ✓ Deaths resulting from delay in seeking health services
- ✓ Increased fund raising for families that are unable to cater for hospital bills
- ✓ Auctioning of household items and even land to pay for hospital bills.
- ✓ Patients being detained in health facilities for failing to clear their hospitals leading to increased overhead costs

The intervention was to Increased access to quality health care by the vulnerable families. It targets 158,000 households out of 358,000 county households.

3. Education support program- The targeted beneficiaries were students from poor backgrounds.
- More than 7,243 students are beneficiaries of the scholarships
 - More than 120,000 on bursaries
4. Trade loans program is being rolled out to reduce poverty-
- 6,427 beneficiaries by 2017
 - 9,242 target beneficiaries
 - supported 16 cottage industries
 - sensitized and trained 1,527 SMEs
5. The social protection program sets out to empower vulnerable groups and reduce poverty;
- i. Treatment & rehabilitation of the population affected by drug and substance abuse to make them productive.
 - ii. GBV referral centres established- to protect, rehabilitate and empower those affected.
 - iii. BUCOYEF (Bungoma County Youth Empowerment Fund)- A sensitized and empowered youth.
 - iv. BUCOWEF (Bungoma County Women Empowerment Fund)- an empowered female gender
 - v. BUCODEF (Bungoma County Disability Empowerment Fund)- PLWD increased access to business opportunities

SDG 13 Climate Change Action:

The County is experiencing effects of climate change like increased temperatures, change in precipitation patterns and amount thus need a consultative response action.

There is an increase in the county tree cover by 0.6% from 2018 to 2022. This is attributed to the increase in private farm uptake in tree planting and development partner's collaboration in planting trees in public learning institutions.

The FLLOCA program has come in hand to reinforce the efforts made by the county in Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all county wards through;

- Supporting Climate Change Action Planning
- Promoting Climate Change Mitigation Services
- Promoting Climate Change Adaptation Services

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

SDG 16 posted the county's weakest performance as it is the leading county in Gender Based Violence as at 2022. According to Kenya demographic Health Survey (KDHS) 2022, Bungoma county ranked highest with 34% of women reporting to have experienced violence since the age of 15. 42% of these women were of ages 45-49 and 54% of the perpetrators being men. Gender Based Violence has been on the increase in the County. Majority of the cases 68.9% are experienced by women in their daily relationships most of which remain unreported. This is not only detrimental to the women's health but entails social, political and economic costs as it curtails their capacity to participate fully and equally in development activities. Urgent action is required to fight this vice.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to the county is needed, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. This will go a long way in boosting the ability to achieve the SDGs targets in good time as outlined in the measures to finance SDGs.

CHAPTER FIVE: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing the SDGs

The County government intends to develop right policies and incentives that will attract funding and the realization of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

Sources of County Revenue

- a. Own source revenue
- b. Equitable share
- c. Conditional grants from National Government
- d. Conditional grants from development partners
- e. Equalization fund

County Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

I. Capital financing strategies

Capital financing avenues will be sought as a supplement to the existing financial streams. This will comprise of: Term loans, Development partners funding, Issuance of bonds and Internal accruals arising from interests charged on Car loans and mortgages.

II. Expanding External Sources of Revenue:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foundations, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), development partners, external civil society groups, funding from the United Nations system and leveraging on National Government funds such as National Government Constituencies Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF; Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF; UWEZO Fund, Secondary School Bursary Funds; Joint Trade Board Development Loans; SME Funds, HIV/AIDS fund and micro financial institutions.

III. Expanding Own Source Revenue Generation Mechanisms

The internal measures include taxes, fees, fines, rates, cess, accruals, royalties, annual events, cross border trade, flexible payment options for property owners, disposal of Government property and Appropriations in Aid (AIA) while automating county revenue collection and management.

IV. Non-financial Resources from the Government

Land, Buildings and capital infrastructure; Tools and equipment; Personnel and technical assistance; Affordable energy; Access to information; Medical drugs Aid; Tax exemption; Research and Development support.

5.2 Checklist of Investment Opportunities in the County

5.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- ❖ Agricultural value addition and agro-processing
- ❖ Affordable and sustainable agricultural financing

5.2.2. Lands and Urban Development

- ❖ Land Geo-Referencing and Survey Services
- ❖ Urban waste management systems

5.2.3 Transport, Energy, ICT and Housing

- ❖ Construction of decent and affordable housing units
- ❖ Renewable Energy Infrastructure and Technologies
- ❖ Road transport infrastructure and network

- ❖ ICT infrastructure

5.2.4 Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives

- ❖ MSME parks/hubs (business hubs) in urban areas and along new road corridors
- ❖ MSMI Parks (Industrial Parks)
- ❖ Special Economic Zones

5.2.5 Health

- ❖ Specialized Health Services (Satellite hospitals)
- ❖ Affordable Health financing Services

5.2.6 Education

- ❖ Centers of Excellence for education and training
- ❖ School Nutrition Products and support services

5.2.7 Culture, Youth, Gender and Sports

- ❖ Sports facilities such as stadia and academies
- ❖ Cultural facilities such as community social halls and mausoleums

5.2.8 Environment, Water and Natural Resources

- ❖ Water Infrastructure and Services
- ❖ Sewerage Infrastructure and Services
- ❖ Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Programmes and Services

5.2.9 Financial Services and Public Administration

- ❖ Project Financing
- ❖ Micro-finance and banking services
- ❖ Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs)

5.3 Science Technology & Innovation

The Agenda 2030 positions Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) as the key means of implementation. The ST&I searches for innovative solutions to various challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs. The County Government will enhance the use of ST&I and ensuring that all sectors have access to new technologies in order to increase productivity and efficiency in driving the achievement of the SDGs. The county promotes ICT usage among its citizenry and use of computers and internet for pedagogical purposes in schools as early as pre-primary all through to tertiary institutions. The county endeavors to leverage on technological infrastructure put in place by the National Government to provide e-government services to its citizenry in pursuit to transform the county into a knowledge and information-based economy by enabling access to quality, affordable and reliable ICT services.

5.4 Statistics and Data for SDGs

The County statistics forms basis for Planning and Budgeting in the County. The County Statistics Unit has been establishment. This unit is coordinated in obtaining data up to community areas through the established structures of county administration. The county SDG technical committee consisting of departments, agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders provide important inputs. It is supported by the monitoring and evaluation that provide information relevant in estimating the status of implementation of SDGs at the County.

5.5 Partnerships

All stakeholders including private sector, CSOs, and Development Partners (DP) continue to play a pivotal role in the implementation of SDGs in the true spirit of leaving no one behind. The County has been working with its development partners towards the attainment of County development priorities, which contribute to the realization of the Agenda 2030 and other global commitments. The development partners' assistance is aligned to the County's development agenda, riding on priorities such as sustainability, inequality, vulnerability and wealth creation for all. In addition to this, successful implementation of the Agenda 2030 calls for more inclusive, coordinated and harmonized approaches and not working in "silos". This calls for tapping on all forms of development financing available from all stakeholders to complement its development efforts. This needs to be done through more integrated, accountable and transparent approaches to development through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues.

5.6 Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms

The County Department for Finance and Economic planning is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the SDGs in the County. The day-to-day operations and coordination of the SDGs process is delegated to the County SDGs Unit. The main responsibility of the Unit is to offer secretarial services for SDGs overall management of the process, including tracking. The County interagency Committee is responsible for reporting. The County steering Committee is responsible for planning and execution while the County CEC sub-committee for SDGs responsible for policy and planning and budgeting for SDGs. The Unit therefore needs to be strengthened and capacity-build to be in a position to handle the increased mandates provided for under the SDGs.

5.7 Capacity building

Bungoma County Government requires to build adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. Capacity building remains critical to efficiently source and manage development funds. The County focuses on scaling up regional cooperation to strengthen its capacities. The County has undertaken training of trainers to strengthen capacities to mainstream SDGs in policies, planning, budgeting, implementation and review. The County will also participate in County Government networks as a means of peer learning and benchmarking on good practices and utilize the CoG's Maarifa Centre.

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF THE AGENDA 2030

Reporting is critical in fast tracking of ongoing programs and activities to ensure they contribute to the attainment of the SDGs and targets. The county has a functional directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation. Reporting on all the 17 SDGs is done through County annual progress reports and VLR will provide an important opportunity to assess the progress made since the adoption of the SDGs, identify challenges and present the good practices that the County is willing to share with the international community. The Department will further develop a Communication Strategy to enhance progressive sharing of SDGs information and reports with its key stakeholders on forums such as the CoG's maarifa centre.

Monitoring & Evaluation Tools

i. M&E plan:

All projects and programmes include an M&E plan prior to approval. Minimum requirements for Monitoring and Evaluation plan shall include SMART indicators for implementation and results; Baseline data for the project or programme indicators; and identified reviews and evaluations to be undertaken.

ii. Results Based M&E Framework:

Effective monitoring and evaluation is based on a clear, logical pathway of results, in which results at one level lead to results at the next level. Results from 'one level flow towards the next level, leading to the achievement of the overall goal. The major levels that the plan focuses on are: Inputs; Outputs, including processes; Outcomes and Impacts.

Data Sources and Collection Method

Data collection activities that will involve desktop data collation through participatory social activities from various media platforms, field surveys and daily observations by project supervisors. The County has also adopted indicators documented by established national government data collection agencies like KNBS.

Reporting Structures

Tracking of progress and reporting of results will focus on inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts of development initiatives in the County. Performance reports will be prepared in these formats:

- Monthly reports by implementing agencies
- Quarterly reports by implementing agencies
- Annual progress reports
- Field visits and observations of programme activities and projects
- End of programme/project reports by the implementing agencies and County Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
- Sectoral plan Mid -Term Evaluation (Review).
- Sectoral plan End -Term Review
- SDGs implementation reports

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION

7.1 Summarize the key challenges of the Review and follow-up actions

Bungoma County is committed to inclusivity that ensures no one is left behind and has indeed made good progress towards this. The County continues to address issues such as inequality; enhancing governance and accountability; strengthening institutions; and building resilience to shocks, stressors, and crises. Some of the challenges experienced include;

Challenges Experienced during Implementation and mainstreaming of the SDGs

i. Legal, institutional and policy framework:

Due to inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework the county registered low achievements. Development of the required policy and legal framework has been prioritized to fast-track delivery of services.

ii. Inadequacies in financial resources hindered the realization of targets. Resource mobilization and improvement in own source revenue is the key to help finance initiatives to implement SDGs.

iii. Climate change:

The climate change effects of adverse impact which resulted in increased weather instability were experienced in planned period. This affected Agricultural production, supply of water for Domestic and Agriculture use, infrastructural development and general livelihoods of the people. There was need to invest towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.

iv. Inadequate data to inform decisions

Low access to data required for measuring performance and decision making necessitates the establishment of data management mechanisms in the county and country.

Follow-up Actions

To address the challenges outlined, the follow-up actions are focused on strategic interventions aimed at improving governance, infrastructure, resource management, and collaboration. To do these, the county requires adequate financing, technology, capacity building to fast track the areas aforementioned.

In conclusion, Bungoma County remains committed to attainment of SDGs target by 2030 and is determined to accelerate progress towards a more equitable, resilient and sustainable socio-economic development. By leveraging on partnerships at all levels, harnessing innovation, and prioritizing needs of most vulnerable, the County aims to leave no one behind in its pursuit.

Annexes

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1		<i>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group</i>	Overall poverty rate (2016) - 35.7% Food poverty rate (2016) - 32.4%	Overall Poverty estimate (individuals) – 43.9% Children (<18 yrs)-44.6% Youth (18-35yrs)-41.3% Adults(36-59yrs)- 43.3% Elderly(60-69yrs)-37.9% Elderly(70+yrs)-57.9% Food poverty- 31.0% Multi-dimensional poverty index for Children (<18yrs) - 69%, Youth (18-34yrs) - 71% Adults(35-59yrs)- 76.6% Elderly (60+) 75%	Basic Report on Well Being in Kenya, 2016 (Baseline) Kenya Poverty Report , 2021 (KNBS) Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020(KNBS)	Implementation of pro-poor and social protection programmes e.g. Subsidy programme (e.g Farm input) Roll out and expansion of trade loans, social protection fund (NG Bungoma County Women Enterprise Fund (BUCOWEF), UWEZO Fund, and the Bungoma County Youth Enterprise Fund (BUCOYEF), to help uplift living standards youth, women and PLWDs. Cooperatives development through revitalization	Limited employment opportunities. Low agricultural productivity High dependency ratio with increasing population Negative effects climate change	<i>Evaluate and redesign pro-poor and social protection programmes for improved effectiveness</i> Promote adoption of Climate SMART (modern) agricultural practices in utilization of available land and diversify agriculture production

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
							<p>on of cooperative movement and registration of new cooperatives</p> <p>Education support program is underway with more than 5,000 beneficiaries</p>		
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		<i>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</i>		<p>Overall monetary poverty index 35.5%</p> <p>Multi-dimensional poverty index 74.2%</p>		<p>Organization of the Bungoma investment conference that attracted investors .</p> <p>Supporting 6,427 MSMEs through trade loans by 2017</p> <p>Mapping and registration of 9,242 (Micro enterprises-189, small enterprises - 5,524, Medium – 1,516 and large-</p>	<p>High dependency syndrome</p> <p>Gender imbalance in resource acquisition.</p> <p>Increased school drop outs</p> <p>Poorly equipped VTCs</p>	<p>Encourage savings and investments among economic active women, youth and PWDs groups to reduce the burden of economic dependency</p> <p>SME business mentoring to youth and women</p> <p>Upscale scholarships and bursary programmes</p> <p>Make use of the VTCs to impart skills relevant to job markets to every youth (male and female) in the county</p>

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
							2,013) traders to tap into existing trade opportunities. <i>Mobilization of groups for registration and linking them with MFI (Micro Finance Institutions)</i>		
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable		<i>1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable</i>	20,250 vulnerable farmer households supported with farm inputs annually from 2013 to 2018	39% of population covered by NHIF in 2022 <i>Senior citizens are supported through the elderly fund(National Government)</i> 21,900 vulnerable farmer households supported with farm inputs annually from 2018 to 2024			Low health insurance uptake Rigid cultural beliefs on PWDs	<i>Awareness creation should be done on Universal Health Insurance Coverage so as to improve on the uptake</i> A data base of vulnerable persons in the county including the PWDs should be established to inform better planning and interventions.
	1.4 By		1.4.1	County	County				

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) – 75.7 Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) – 39.3 Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) – 4.7 Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) -1 Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) -	Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) – 70 Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) – 40 Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) – 6 Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) -1 Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) - <1				

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
				<1					
			1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure						
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic,		1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people		Number of annual county road traffic accidents - 9,833 in 2022.	County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-27	Development of climate change funds act 2019 and regulations. Implementation of climate resilience investments at the ward level through the county climate change fund. Implementation of the FLLoCA programme Disaster management	Low public awareness on climate change low adoption of climate resilient technologies Rugged and inaccessible terrain	Community should be sensitized on climate change adaptation and mitigation

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	social and environmental shocks and disasters						<p>Unit established and mapping of disaster-prone areas done</p> <p>Ongoing process of establishing a climate Change Information services and early warning system for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>A Firefighting vehicle purchased</p>		
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in		<p>1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government</p>	<p>Proportion of County Government spending on Education, health and social protection (2018)- 54.3%</p>	<p>Proportion of County Government spending on Education, health and social protection- 59.7%</p>	<p>County Budget Implementation Review Report</p>	<p>Embracing the PPP framework to mobilize more resources for the sectors</p>	<p>Competing financial needs from other sectors</p>	<p>Strengthen PPP framework for the sectors</p>

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		<i>spending</i>						
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1	2.1.2 <i>Prevalence of undernourishment</i> 2.1.3 <i>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</i>	Food poverty rate (2016)- 32.4%	County prevalence rate of food insecurity per HHs Moderate or severe- 57.48% MoE- 7.82% Severe- 21.14% MoE- 6.01% Food poverty rate in the county - 31.0%	<i>KDHS 2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding programme Promotion of Crop development by Promote climate smart agriculture Enhance access to affordable and quality agricultural inputs and credit. Support crop extension and training services Develop agro-processing and value addition infrastructure. 	Inadequate extension staff and funding of extension services	Upscale nutrition and school feeding programmes in primary schools Strengthening of extension services to ensure best practices are adopted in farming

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING A U TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote agricultural product value chain development for key priority commodities Promote establishment of cooperatives along value chains. <p>Enhance access to insurance for crop, livestock and fishery enterprises</p> <p>Promotion of dairy, banana and indigenous chickens value chains and setting up of an irrigation scheme</p> <p>Farm input subsidy programme</p>		
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including	2.2.1	2.2.2 <i>Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard</i>	Prevalence of stunting (Height for	Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age) - Children under	<i>KDHS 2022</i> <i>Field reports</i>	Under nutrition in health,	Low IMCI visits	Upscale the nutrition programme campaign

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons		<i>deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</i> <i>2.2.3 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)</i>	Age)-33.3% Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)-2.7% Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)-8.2% (2016)	5 who are stunted (%) (too short for their age) 19% Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)- Children under 5 who are wasted (%) (too thin for their height) 2% Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)- Children under 5 who are underweight (%) (too thin for their age) 10 Children under 5 who are overweight (%) (too heavy for their age) 2%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectant women are put on IFAS. 5 under 5 years children are put on Vitamin A doses OPD clients screening for BMI for appropriate interventions Sensitization of expectant and lactating mothers on importance of exclusive breastfeeding for infants < 6 months. County school feeding program for ECDE is on course 	Weak nutrition education	
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural		2.a.1* The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The agriculture orientation index for government	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure – 0.09	County Expenditure Reports GCP Report	Key government investment in agriculture was towards	Increased weather variability and low access to improved agricultural	Enhance agricultural budget to at least 10% of the budget.

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			expenditure (2018) – 0.075	(The county expenditure for Agriculture (2022/23) was Kshs. 1,157,678,811 against 39.16 billion which was the contribution of agriculture sector to the County Gross Product 2022)	2023	supply and distribution of fertilizer and seeds, grants for specific community driven agro-enterprises, development of agricultural infrastructure (markets, dams, storage facilities) and extension services	al technology.	
	2c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility		<i>c.1* Indicator of (food) price anomalies</i>		ND		-	-	
Goal 13. Take urgent	13.1 Strengthen resilience and		<i>13.1.1* Number of deaths, missing</i>		ND		<i>45 Ward level climat</i>	Varying climate changes.	Measures to be put in place to

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
action to combat climate change and its impacts ^a	adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		<i>people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people</i>				<i>emergency change committees established 45 Participatory Ward Climate Change Risk Assessment done</i> <i>1 County Climate Change Action Plan documents developed</i> <i>implementation of the FLLo CA programme</i> <i>Sensitization of the community on weather forecasting and Climate Change</i>		manage combat climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
							<i>adaptation and mitigation.</i> <i>Capacity building and awareness creation currently under way</i> <i>Promotion of nature based enterprises in households</i> <i>Mapping to ascertain disaster prone areas in the county done</i>		
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		16.1.1 <i>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex</i> 16.1.3 <i>Percentage of the</i>				20m high masts lights installed under KUSP in municipalities and markets across the county Solar lights	Civil wars Insecurity Lack of freedom	Social protection against sexual violence and harassment, provision of security and freedom of movement & speech

GOAL	TARGET	CORRESPONDING AU TARGET	INDICATOR	COUNTY BASELINE DATA AND YEAR	CURRENT STATUS IN IMPLEMENTATION	DATA SOURCE	KEY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			<p>population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p>				<p>installed Markets to improve security</p> <p>Police posts constructed and equipped and regular night patrols carried out</p>		
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1	<p>16.2.2 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>		<p>Women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%) 62 %</p> <p>Women age 15-49 who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months (often or sometimes) (%) 29 %</p> <p>Women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual</p>			Improper handling of cases relating to child abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence of children	Setting up strict laws as well as committees to handle all forms of child abuse and rescue the children from the abuse

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					<i>violence (%) 30% Women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months (%) 17% Women age 15-49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner & have ever experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence committed by their most recent husband/partner (%) 60 % Women age 15-49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner & have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence committed by any</i>				

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					<i>husband/partner in the last 12 months (%)</i> 48%				
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		16.3.1* <i>Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)</i> 16.3.2 <i>Unsentenced detainees as a percentage of overall prison population</i>		-----persons reported to have committed crime (2018)		Community based policing ongoing	Poor court systems that lead to poor judgment as a result of bribery and congestion of cases due to continuous postponing's.	Fighting all forms of corruption and hearing of cases in time.
	16.4								
	16.5 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		16.4.2 <i>Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</i>					Corruption	Fighting corruption and tracing down all stolen assets to be recovered

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	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		16.5.1* Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group		Corruption index.		Decentralizing of public procurement and IFMIS to departments Procurement is done online to reduce corruption A sector working groups established to ensure prudent management of resources	Nature and perception of people	Sealing all loopholes and major forms of corruption and sensitizing the citizens to refrain from corruption.
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Average 2018-2022 period Agriculture, 71.5 Livestock, 71.5 Fisheries and Cooperative Development- 71.5 Tourism and Environment- 97.8 Water and Natural Resource-57.2 Trade, Energy and Industrialization	FY 22/23 Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and co-op development 97.6 Tourism and environment 71.4 Water and natural resource 97.2 Roads and Public works 91.3 Education 95.7 Health 93.5 Sanitation 32.5 Trade, energy and industrialization 47.3 Land, Urban and Physical Planning 58.3 Bungoma Municipality	Expenditure reports	A county audit unit established for accountability Budget policy formulation	Poor accountability and record keeping. IFMIS down timing	Timely budget implementation reports to be shared with county assembly in conformity to the law.

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				-69.8 Education-85.4 Health and Sanitation-80.7 Roads and Public Works - 78.7 Lands, Urban and Physical planning - 86.1 Housing - 63.3 Bungoma Municipality-46.8 Kimilili Municipality-34.5 Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports-75.6 Finance and Economic planning - 93.2 County Public Service Board-94.8 Governor and Deputy Governor-91.4 Public Administration-	10.3 Kimilili Municipality 6.2 Housing 35.0 Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports 83.1 County Assembly 96.2 Finance and Planning 95.8 County Public Service Board 80.4 Governors 98.3 D/Governor's office 95.2 Public Administration 92.5 Sub County Administration 81.8 County Secretary 92.0 TOTALS 86.0				

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				73.5 County Assembly- 94.6 Total- 80.1					
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations				<p><i>Citizen engagement in public forums</i></p> <p>A citizen education framework established</p> <p>Benchmarking of concerned county staff on public participation done</p>	Dictators hip	Uplifting of voting rights to all citizens and adhering to the outcome of the results
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including		16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age		% births notified	VOL IV KPHC 2019	Digitization of records at the birth's office at the county	Late registration by birth of children due to the tedious process.	Registration of children just after birth and ease the process encountered to acquire the birth certificates.

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	g b i r t h r e g i s t r a t i o n								
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		<i>16.10.1* Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</i>		ND		Free toll to receive public complains in place Complain s redress committee established upto ward level Enhanced public participation engagement forums	Lack of transparency in communicating negative matters relating to human rights.	Freedom of expression and fighting all forms of inhumanity
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in		<i>16.a.1* Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies in the previous 12 months, disaggregate</i>					Weak law enforcement agencies	Strengthen the law enforcement agencies to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

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	developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		<i>d by age group, sex, region and population group</i>						
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection		17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP	County GCP 2017 Kshs183,509 M Equitable share Ksh. 8.9 Billion OSR Ksh.0.65 Billion 4.9 %Equitable share against county GCP in 2022 0.35% OSR against county GCP	County GCP 2022 Ksh.255,699M Equitable share Ksh. 11.8 Billion OSR Ksh.1.15 Billion 4.6 %Equitable share against county GCP in 2022 0.45% OSR against county GCP	County Budget implementation reports County GCP REPORT 2017 and 2023	Preparation of valuation roll to enhance revenue collection ongoing Outdoor advertisement bill 2019 enacted to improve revenue collection Branding of the revenue teams (collectors and supervisors) through supply of reflectors and issuing name tags Installed 300 water meters to enhance revenue collection Dormant revenue streams activated-harvesting, natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak internal control systems Lack of revenue automation system Poor OSR enforcement Lack enabling regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the internal control systems Procure an automated revenue collection and management system Assign specific enforcement team to revenue streams Enact enabling regulations
	17.6 Enhance		17.6.2						

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	nce North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism		Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed						
	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science		<i>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</i>		<i>% of population using internet- 22.7 in 2019</i> <i>Proportion of Population accessing internet connectivity- 7.7 % in 2022</i>	<i>VOLUME IV KPHC 2019</i>	<i>County website in place</i> <i>Networking and LAN installation at Tongaren, Sirisia and Bumula sub</i>	Limited internet access/connectivity Slow technological advancement to reach all targeted individuals	Installation and Extension of fiber optic cables in the 9- sub counties to improve internet connectivity Creation of web portals

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	<p>nce, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanisms for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>						<p>counties. The county has prioritized the teaching and learning of digital skills, including coding, at the pre-primary school education and VTC institutions. This will prepare students to be competitive in the economy of the future considering the global technological change.</p>	<p>ls</p>	

Reference Materials

- VNR Handbook 2024
- County Reports
- 2017 and 2020 VNR
- SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Framework (2022-2030)
- SDGs Indicator Framework
- Economic Surveys
- Policies, Strategies and Monitoring Frameworks