COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAKAMEGA

KAKAMEGA COUNTY SDGs VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

APRIL 2024

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

KAKAMEGA COUNTY VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW REPORT 2024

The Department of Finance and Economic Planning

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VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A wealthy and vibrant County offering high quality services to its residents

Mission

To improve the welfare of the people of Kakamega County through formulation and implementation of all-inclusive multi-sectoral policies

Statement from H.E. The Governor

In Kenya there are two levels of government namely, the National and the County Governments, which have distinct functions outlined in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The onset of the devolved system of governance brought about optimism, hope as well as high expectations. The County Government, as expected by its citizens, works towards ensuring effective resource management and economic empowerment of the citizenry through sustainable development programmes. In this regard, the county has made great strides in improving food security, road network, access to universal health care, quality of education and training, access to clean and safe water and revamp the ailing manufacturing sector. Over time, the County has achieved tremendous development milestones despite the various challenges encountered since inception.

The County Government of Kakamega has made various strides between 2018 and 2023 in improving connectivity and enhancing access to markets, public institutions and other services through the upgrading of 128.5 Kms of roads to bitumen standards and construction of 2,987 Kms of gravel roads; enhanced electricity coverage from 50.4 percent to 67.2 percent with 36 percent of household connected. It has also improved maternal and health outcomes that included reduction of maternal mortality rate from 488/100,000 live births to 279/100,000 live births, reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence from 4 percent to 3.9 percent, and reduction of Malaria prevalence from 27 percent to 15.2 percent. Further, the County Government constructed 19 modern markets and established the Kakamega Micro Finance Corporation which led to increasing access to affordable credit; enhanced the business environment; improved crop and livestock production that led to production of 182.4 million litres of milk, 93.2 million eggs, 1,667 tonnes of fish, 2.514 million tonnes of tea, 247 million kgs of coffee and 2.31 million tonnes of sugarcane and 5.6 million tonnes of maize. The County Government has achieved impressive enrolment in ECDE and the County Polytechnics through enhanced infrastructural development and tuition subsidy. It also established two water companies and enhanced water infrastructure development which led to increased access to clean and safe water from 29.5 percent in 2013 to 71.3 percent in 2022 in addition to completing 1,800 decent houses for the elderly that improved their wellbeing.

Despite the progress achieved this far, the County is still grappling with several challenges which include: Food insecurity and absolute poverty of 28.5 percent and 39.6 percent respectively (KNBS poverty report, 2020/21); sub-optimal health outcomes as medical services are still working below capacity riddled by inadequate medical supplies, inefficient referral services as well as inadequate specialized medical personnel; social exclusion issues; low access to clean and safe water; high levels of unemployment and low technical skills amongst the citizens.

To tackle these challenges, I am committed to implement a Six-Point development agenda to address; Health, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food Security, Education, Wealth Creation, Social Development and Promotion of Good Governance. These key areas articulated in the current CIDP are linked to the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint, Africa Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international commitments and obligations. The programmes and projects in the CIDP guided by proposals received through various consultative forums at the Ward levels vide Focused Community Units, written memoranda, County stakeholders forums, the County Budget and Economic Forum and the respective Public Benefit Organizations.

It is my sincere expectation that the highly consultative, open, inclusive, and participatory development process of the Kakamega SDGs Voluntary local review report will help enhance the key goal of devolution of empowering citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at National and County level and realize social, political and economic development. I commit myself to the full implementation and tracking of development progress with the support of stakeholders to realize a wealthy and vibrant county offering high quality services to its residents.

Thank you.

H.E. FCPA Fernandes Barasa, OGW,

Governor Kakamega County.

Foreword

The Kakamega County Voluntary Local Review Report 2024 was developed to track milestones made by the County in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by U.N. Member States. This report is part of regular reviews by the HLPF undertaken by both developed and developing countries and involve multiple stakeholders.

The Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences for instance, The County Government of Kakamega developed partnership structures and other efforts geared towards achieving SDGs ahead of other counties. The County is supporting poverty eradication, food and nutrition security through programmes like one cow initiatives, provision of farm input subsidies like fertilizers, certified seed and animal feeds. The success stories like development of County Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies on investment, resource mobilization and dairy development. The challenges in implementation of projects and programmes as well as own source revenue collection. The lessons learned on various programmes achievement are analyzed to provide a basis of future planning with a view of accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Kakamega County. The VLRs also seek to strengthen policies and county governments 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. They included Gruits Kenya, Tupande, CSOs, KNBS Kakamega County, Kakamega County labour office, County departments and agencies. 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) end term CIDP review report, Sectoral plans and annual progress reports from the County departments as well as citizen score cards among others.

CPA Livingstone L. Imbayi
County Executive Committee Member
Finance and Economic Planning and ICT

Acknowledgment

This is the first Kakamega County Voluntary Review Report on the status of Sustainable Development Goals in Kakamega County. It has been prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders. I appreciate the guidance of H.E, FCPA, Hon. Governor, Fenandes Barasa, the County Executive Committee Members led by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance, Economic Planning and ICT CPA Livingstone L. Imbayi and Dr. Lawrence Omuhaka County Secretary for offering sound leadership and support during the entire process of undertaking this review.

I wish to pay special tribute to the team from Finance and Economic Planning and the various County Departments that provided great support in developing this report by providing valuable information and data required. The special tribute goes to Economic Planning, Director Economic planning Mr. Cyrus Ondari and the County SDGs Champion Mr. Luke Marani along with other Economic Planning officers for leading the process.

This document could not have been developed without the support of the CoG for their insights and inputs at the various stages of development of this document that was fruitful and improved the standard of the contents presented. Special appreciation to the team who pieced up the review document led by Mr. Benson Kimani. 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**.**

CPA. Samson Otieno
Chief Officer, Economic Planning and Investments.
Department of Finance and Economic Planning

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Executive Summary

The Kakamega County Voluntary Local Review Report 2024 was undertaken at the county to evaluate level of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It provides a mechanism that facilitate sharing of experiences, including success stories, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The report also shows how the various Departments provide the critical insights and support to the VLR process at the County level and how the County can connect the VLR process and results to national SDG reporting through the VNRs

The preparation process of this Report is backed by a strong legal and policy framework from the Constitution, the County Governments Act, 2012, Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and other relevant Acts. As an integrated report to VNR, it is well aligned to the national government's development agenda and international obligations that include the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 among others.

The agenda 2030, offers the foundation for the realization of a world without extreme want, which is the future wanted by humanity. The agenda seeks to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development; the economic, social and environmental.

Kakamega County has witnessed remarkable progress towards implementation of the SDGs as indicated in the report. According to the UN Sustainable Development Report 2022, Kakamega is on track in the implementation of SDGs 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2(End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), SDG 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and buildeffective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

This report is divided into 5 Sections namely; Introduction which gives a brief description of County background and rationale of VLR including its benefits and the linkage of the VLR to the VNR); Methodology describes the process followed in development of the report including Indicator selection, KNBS indicator framework & county indicators (proxy indicators), Data collection and Stakeholder Engagement; Policy and Enabling Environment which include integration of the 3 dimensions in county plans, policies and budget process, Multi-stakeholder partnerships, Leaving No One Behind and Coordination and Institutional mechanisms; Progress in implementation for each of the Goals ; Means of Implementation of the SDGs in terms of financing the SDGs, Investment opportunities, ST&I, Statistics and Data for SDGs, Partnerships, Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms and Capacity building; Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of the Agenda 2030 and conclusion which summarize the key challenges of the Review and follow-up actions.

The implementation of the plan will be tracked through regular participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning using the outlined objectively verifiable indicators on the programmes and projects against the set targets for medium and end term milestones for impact/performance assessment. The County Executive Committee (CEC) will coordinate the implementation of the

Plan whereas the County Assembly will undertake the overall oversight of the implementation of the projects and programmes contained in this plan.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Kakamega County is located in the Western part of Kenya and borders Vihiga County to the South, Siaya County to the West, Bungoma and Trans Nzoia Counties to the North and Nandi and Uasin Gishu Counties to the East. The County covers an area of 3,051.3 km2.

The County comprises thirteen Sub-counties, sixty wards, one hundred and six locations and two hundred and seventy-four sub-locations. Under county management it is divided into twelve sub-counties, sixty wards, one hundred and eighty-seven Village units and four hundred Community with 400 community area councils which makes it easy to monitor SDGs implementation up-to community level. Feedback mechanism is enhanced through quarterly council meetings.

Kakamega County is located at an altitude of between 1240 meters and 2000 meters above sea level.

Kakamega's climate is classified as tropical and experiences rainfall throughout the year. The annual rainfall in the county ranges from 1280.1mm to 2214.1mm per year. The rainfall pattern is evenly distributed all year round with March and July receiving heavy rains while December and February receive light rains. The temperatures range from 18 degrees Celsius to 29 degrees Celsius. The county has an average humidity of 67 per cent. The weather conditions make the County favorable for various agricultural practices like dairy, horticulture, cereals, tea, coffee, sugarcane farming. It is also hospitable suitable settlement.

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report by KNBS, the County's population was 1,867,579 persons comprising 897,133 males and 970,406 females, representing 48% male and 52% female.

1.3.2 Demographic Dividend

The County's total fertility rate is 3.4 which implies that on average. Based on the 2019 KPHC Report, the projected population aged 15 years and below represents an approximately 36.6 percent in 2023 whereas the projected population for age 65 years and above represents an approximately 4.3 percent of the total population. This is against a 59.1 percent working population translating to a dependency ratio of 69.1 percent.

Kakamega has an absolute poverty rate of 39.6 percent which is slightly lower than the national rate of 36.1 percent. The monetary poverty rate for the county is 35.1 percent, which is virtually

the same as the national rate of 35.7 percent of the people living in poverty. On multidimensional poverty, Kakamega has a high rate of 70.8 percent, which is more than double the monetary poverty rate of the Country. When disaggregated by age group, children (0-17) in Kakamega are 67.8 percent multi-dimensionally poor, youth (18-34) 69.1 percent and the elderly (60+) 70.8 percent. These rates are higher than the national categories. The core drivers of high Multidimensional poverty in Kakamega are poor housing conditions, poor nutrition, poor sanitation facilities, and low access to education and low levels of economic activities. The County government of Kakamega therefore needs to invest in programmes geared towards wealth creation in order to reduce poverty and uplift the standards of living for its citizens. The high poverty levels forces for consulted effort to ensure to accelerate the achievement of SDG 1 and 2.

1.4 Rationale of developing VLR

1.4.1 Overall objective

The overall objective is to produce a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report for Kakamega county on the 17 SDGs but with emphasis on five SDGs namely: 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 13(Climate Action), 16 (Peace and Justice), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals) which be reviewed in-depth at the **12th session of high-level political forum (HLPF)** in August 2024.

1.4.3. Linkage of VLR to the VNR

African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda broadly converge on social development (people), inclusive economic development (prosperity), environmental sustainability (planet) Peaceful, inclusive societies and responsive institutions (peace), and on Building partnerships for implementation.

While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on actualizing them at the subnational levels. Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) are a vehicle for local and regional governments to report their progress on the SDGs. The VLRs build on the national SDGs process through integration of VNRs – VLRs processes. VLRs have been initiated in a growing number of countries: Kenya, Uganda, South Africa (Cape Town), and Zimbabwe (Harare, Victoria Falls).

VLRs help monitor and evaluate progress on SDG implementation and facilitate social inclusion, multi-level coordination, and prioritization in planning and budgeting.

The sustainable development Goals are undertaken to complete unfinished MDGs thus need for continuous tracking of its progress both from global, regional, country, and sub-national levels.

Just as the VNR provides a tracking mechanism at the National level, VLR will be used for tracking progress at sub-National (counties) level.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The development of this VLR was spearheaded by the Kakamega County SDG Unit after training of the SDG champion by support from UNRCO, CoG and other partners in Mombasa. The training culminated in development of County roadmap, establishment of technical committee that provided information. This preparation was highly consultative, open, inclusive, and participatory involving all key stakeholders like Gruits Kenya, Tupande, CSOs, KNBS Kakamega County, Kakamega County labour office, County departments and agencies whose role was critical in the preparation process to increase ownership. It also involved review of key planning documents like the MTPs, CIDPs, sector reports, Citizen score cards, CSO reports, Controller of Budget reports, KIDHS, KNBS reports among others. Focused group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted to ascertain the level of implementation of the SDGs. It was later submitted to the stakeholders from various wards, departments, agencies, CSOs and private sector for validation. The report was finally submitted to the County Executive Committee for approval and adoption.

The development of this VLR report took into consideration the following principles:

a) The follow-up and review processes will be voluntary and country-led, considering different county realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities.
b) They will track progress in implementing the SDG and targets, including the means of implementation, in a manner which respects their universal, integrated, and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.
c) They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support the county in making informed policy choices.
d) They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.
e) They will be people-centered, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.
f) They will build on existing platforms and processes to avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities.
g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by county-led evaluations and data
h) They will require enhanced capacity-building support, including the strengthening of county data systems and evaluation programmes.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Policy and Enabling environment.

To enhance sustainability of VLR, a well-balanced integration of the economic, social and environment factors are vital for a holistic approach. The County has established an SDG unit at the Department of Planning with representatives from all the sectors. There are also sector SDG champions and sub-county champions to sensitize departments and sub-county levels on SDGs. Under the Department of Public Service and Administration there are committees at the sub-county, ward, and community area levels with Community Area Councils championing SDGs aspirations in villages.

The inter-agency technical committee consisting of County Departments, National Government Departments, CSOs, private sector and other institutions. This committee is useful in assessment of SDGs implementation at the county through provision of timely feedback.

The following policies and regulations provide the integration;

a) Kakamega County Persons with Disability Act, 2022 that provides for provision of assistive devices to persons with disabilities, easy access to government opportunities and provision of grants to start-up or expansion of businesses.

b) Kakamega County Natural Resources Management Act, 2022- That provides a framework of management of low minerals like sand and gravel, protection of wet-lands and riparian areas and provides for environmental conservation by providing bonds to manage mining sites.

c) Kakamega County Water and sanitation Act, 2021- It provides for access of water across the county including protection and water costing

d) Kakamega County Climate Change Act, 2020- This provides a framework to resource mobilize for funding climate action plans, development of institutions capacities that identifies climate hazards, provide for climate actions and oversee its implementation.

e) Kakamega County Farm Inputs Regulation- It provides for farm in-put subsidies to support farmer like fertilizers, certified seeds, Artificial inseminations, in-calf heifers, fish feeds, fingerlings and support to cooperatives society to ensure agriculture commercialization for food and nutrition security.

f) Kakamega Community Health Strategy Policy- This provides for county Community Health Promoters stipends, criteria for selecting CHPs community health units, terms of reference, who support public health services like campaigns.

g) County Agri-Nutrition Strategy- This provides for establishment kitchen gardens in homes and learning institution. It also identifies malnutrition among households and provides for support.

h) Kakamega County Trade and Markets Act, 2018, it provides for supporting traders with affordable credit to expand businesses.

The above policies and regulations have provided a framework for implementation of SDGs, 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17 and ensure no one is left behind. Kakamega County government has institutionalized the SDGs Roadmap which was prepared in 2024. This roadmap addresses seven (7) thematic areas, namely: Stakeholder Collaboration and Partnerships; Advocacy and Awareness Creation; Domestication and Localization; Mainstreaming the Agenda 2030 into Planning Frameworks; Capacity Building; Resource Mobilization; and Tracking and Reporting. It undertook a mapping of key stakeholders under each SDG, advocacy and awareness creation through various physical and online platforms.

CHAPTER FOUR: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS

Table 1: Implementation Matrix Annex

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	7. Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by 30%.	1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	44.3 (2019)	39.6 (2021)	County Youth and Women empowerment programme	High population High unemployment rates High dependency ratio Low industrial base Low entrepreneurial culture	Sensitize on Family planning Enhance ATVET programmes Promote investments
	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		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Food Poverty 34.8 (2019)	Food Poverty 28.5 Monetary poverty 35.1 Children poverty 67.8% Youth poverty 69.8% Elderly poverty 70.8% (2021)			
	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	12. at least 30% of vulnerable population provided with social protection	1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old -age	2.5% (2020)	5% (2021)	Shelter improvement programme	High number of needy and vulnerable students	Inculcate investment culture

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
			persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/ newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable					
	1.4 By 2030, Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources	8. Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50%	1.4.1 Proportion of households' access to basic services Access to basic drinking water, sanitation services/hygiene services/ electricity/ clean fuel and technologies	Clean water 71.3% (2018)	Clean water 90 % Sanitation 33% connected to electricity 36.4% clean fuel and technologies 7% in (2022)	Containerized water treatment	Delayed completion of water project	Hasten completion of water and sanitation projects
	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, social and environmental shocks and disasters	81Increase the proportion of farm, pastoral, and fisher households resilient to climate and weather-related risks to 30%.	1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	15 deaths (2022)	26 death (2023)		Inadequate resource and technical staff Lack of disaster warning systems	Establish early warning disaster management systems

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
	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 particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	N/A	15.96		Late disbursement of funds Tough donor conditions	Mobilize more resources from development partners
			1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending		54.8 (2023)			
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	10: Reduce the 2013 levels of the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80% Social Protection:	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	10.3 (2020)	6.4 (2021)	Subsidized farm inputs, one cow initiative and Dairy Smart Farms	Overwhelming demand on the initiatives Dependency on single staple food(maize)	Diversify farm subsidy programmes to include other food crops Mobilize more resources from development partners
			2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	7.1	12.8			
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including 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		2.2.2 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child	N/A	11.5	Barasa Jamii health project	Inadequate funds	Provide nutrition supplements through School feeding programme

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
	women and older persons		Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age					
			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)	N/A	6.4%		Inadequate funds	Provide nutrition supplements through School feeding programme
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural 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		2.a.1* The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	6.2	10.1	ATVET programme	Inadequate funding. Weak farmer cooperative movement.	Strengthen farmer cooperative movement
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices		2.4.1* Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices	0	10%	Promotion of highly nutritious indigenous	Invasion of pest and diseases High cost of installation of green	Promote soil treatment and also application of drip irrigation

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
	that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.		2.4.2* Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households 2.4.3* Percentage of agricultural households using eco-friendly fertilizers compared to all agricultural households using fertilizers	1%	2%	vegetables	houses	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts [a]	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		13.1.1*Average Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	10	22		Inadequate technical capacity	Reduce response time to disaster
	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies.	101: Preserve at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas.	No. of countries with Nationally determined contributions, long term strategies, National adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation	0	1 climate action plan	Establishment of climate change institutions up-to ward level.	Low implementation of climate actions	Capacity build community on climate change to the Ward and Community level through he FLLoCA programme.
Goal 16. Promote peaceful	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex	Homicide 3.05 (2018)	Homicide 7.87 (2021)		Increased crime rates Unreported cases of violence	Increase number of police post Capacity building of community to report cases

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	N/A	99.5 (2021)			
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1	16.2.2 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	N/A	0.05 (2021)			
			16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18		0.29 (2021)			
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		16.3.1* 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)	1221	1998			
	16.4 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 Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	N/A	2 no.			

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
	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	N/A	1 No.		Inadequate funding of anticorruption initiatives	Strengthen the already establish an anticorruption committee through the respective departmental performance Management initiatives.
	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)	7.47 (2021/22)	88.08 (2022/23)		Delay in initiation of some projects and some contractors lacking capacity to complete lotted programme	Timely procurement
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		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	44	42	Established Gender Based violence centers	Increased crime rates Unreported cases of violence	Increase number of police posts Capacity building of community to report cases
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including		16.a.1* Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law	1654 Male 356	1099 Male 239 Female			Establishment and operationalization of GBV centers in

Goal	Target	Corresponding AU Target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendations
	through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		enforcement agencies in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group	Female				sub-counties
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	0.497% (2021)	0.474% (2022)	Automation of revenue collection	Low adoption of the cashless system Many unmapped revenue sources	Create awareness to the public on the cashless system Mapping of all revenue sources
	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology		17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	N/A	Average 14.5 Male 16.8 Female 12.4		Weak 4G coverage in most rural areas	Installation of more boosters

CHAPTER FIVE: SDGS TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION

Implementations of SDGs is always at county level thus initiatives must be in place to ensure *'leaving no one behind'* slogan is realized.

5.1 *Financing the SDGs*

The County Six Point development agenda is geared towards achieving the SDGs. The own source revenue collection in financial 2022-2023 was KES 1.309B against the target of KES 1.8B that was a slight increase from the collection of KES 1.2B in 2021-2022. There is a need for adequate financing to realize these development initiatives. Domestic resource mobilization and collaboration with development partners will be a key milestone for predictable and reliable financing. The County through Kakamega County Revenue Agency (KCRA) is implementing various initiatives geared towards raising more funds to support development such as automation of revenue collection and reducing revenue leakages in addition to efficient use. In addition, the County will collaborate with Public Benefit Organizations implementing different projects and programmes to support the County development agenda thereby bridging resource gaps to ensure the realization of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

5.2 Investment opportunities

Kakamega County is endowed with favourable climatic conditions that favours a variety of agricultural practices that can unlock the County's high poverty levels. Post-harvest losses can be arrested through development of value addition and processing infrastructure. The rich culture together with heritage sites and sports tourism can be unlocked through establishment of sporting arenas and development of tourism and hospitality infrastructure. The County recently held a Kakamega County International Investment Conference from which twenty-four investors signed MOUs with the County Government for investment in the county in various feasible fields. This has resulted in setting up of organic fertilizers factory at Mumias Municipality that's ongoing and also a eucalyptus factory at Lwandeti Market.

5.3 Science Technology & Innovations

Pursuant in achievement of the SDG will require a strong foundation on science, technology and innovations. The County has institutionalized semi-autonomous agency Kakamega County Revenue Agency (KCRA) and automated revenue collection to enhance Own source revenue.

5.4 Statistics and Data for SDGs

Kakamega County Statistics Unit has been establishment alongside the County SDG Unit currently domiciled at the department of Economic Planning. The community councils collect data and information from the villages and submitted to county statistics unit through the ward administrators and sub-county administrators who also serves as a feedback mechanism. The county SDG technical committee consisting of departments, agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders provide important inputs.

5.5 Partnerships and Institutional Coordination Mechanism

The County Government of Kakamega discharges its mandate and functions as prescribed under Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly, and the County Public Service Board. Table 8 shows the institutions that will be tasked with the delivery of this VLR and their respective roles.

5.6 Capacity building

The County SDG unit experienced challenges in data collection and reporting due to low funding and inadequate technical staff. Recently the county has supported the department through allocation of funds to the County Statistics Unit and County SDGs technical committee meetings. There need for 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 Government has undertaken training of trainers at the Kenya School of government and with Support from UNDP and Council of Governors 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 bench marking on good practices and utilize the CoG's Maarifa Centre.

5.7 Leaving No one behind

The SDG slogan of leaving no one behind has been considered in county planning and implementation of projects and programmes aimed at delivering the SDGs. The community council meeting and data collection from communities through Community Health Promoters ensures that community is not left behind on marking the achievements on SDGs. The validation of reports with stakeholders from ward and community areas also provides an avenue for feedback mechanisms.

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

The County Department for Finance, Economic Planning and ICT 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 establishment of the County Inter-Agency Technical Working Group has strengthened the coordination of the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. The County has put in mechanisms to improve data collection and adoption of Citizen Generated Data verified and adopted as official statistics 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. An Electronic County Integrated Project Monitoring Information System (e-CIPMS) has been developed to ease tracking of projects implementation and enhance real time reporting.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION

The development of the Kakamega SDGs VLR report involved stakeholders across the County. Data was collected with support from the County KNBS representative and CSOs across the county with coordination from County SDGs Technical Committee. It was later validated and sent to cabinet for approval.

It faced challenges in data collection especially on segregation of data. The inadequate funding of stakeholder engagement hindered timely delivery of data from community areas to the county level.

The report mainly focused on the five SDGs that is 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 13(Climate Action), 16 (Peace and Justice), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals) which have been reviewed in-depth at the **12th session of high-level political forum (HLPF)** in August 2024.

 The review process requires quality, reliable and timely data to monitor and report on progress in the Goals (quantitative and qualitative) which Kakamega just like other counties display data gaps. Therefore, the county needs to undertake periodic data collection in collaboration with relevant government departments, development partners, private sector and engaging other stakeholders collecting currently unavailable data or enhancing existing data. Data cleaning and checks needs to be done to ensure a sufficiently large and diverse number of indicators is assessed and reviewed with opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on needs for further evidence and suggestions. Analysis of the data, including assessments of whether indicators are 'on track' with local or national objectives / SDG targets is undertaken and data is shared

This report will serve as eye opener and form a basis for future tracking of SDGs implementation at the County.