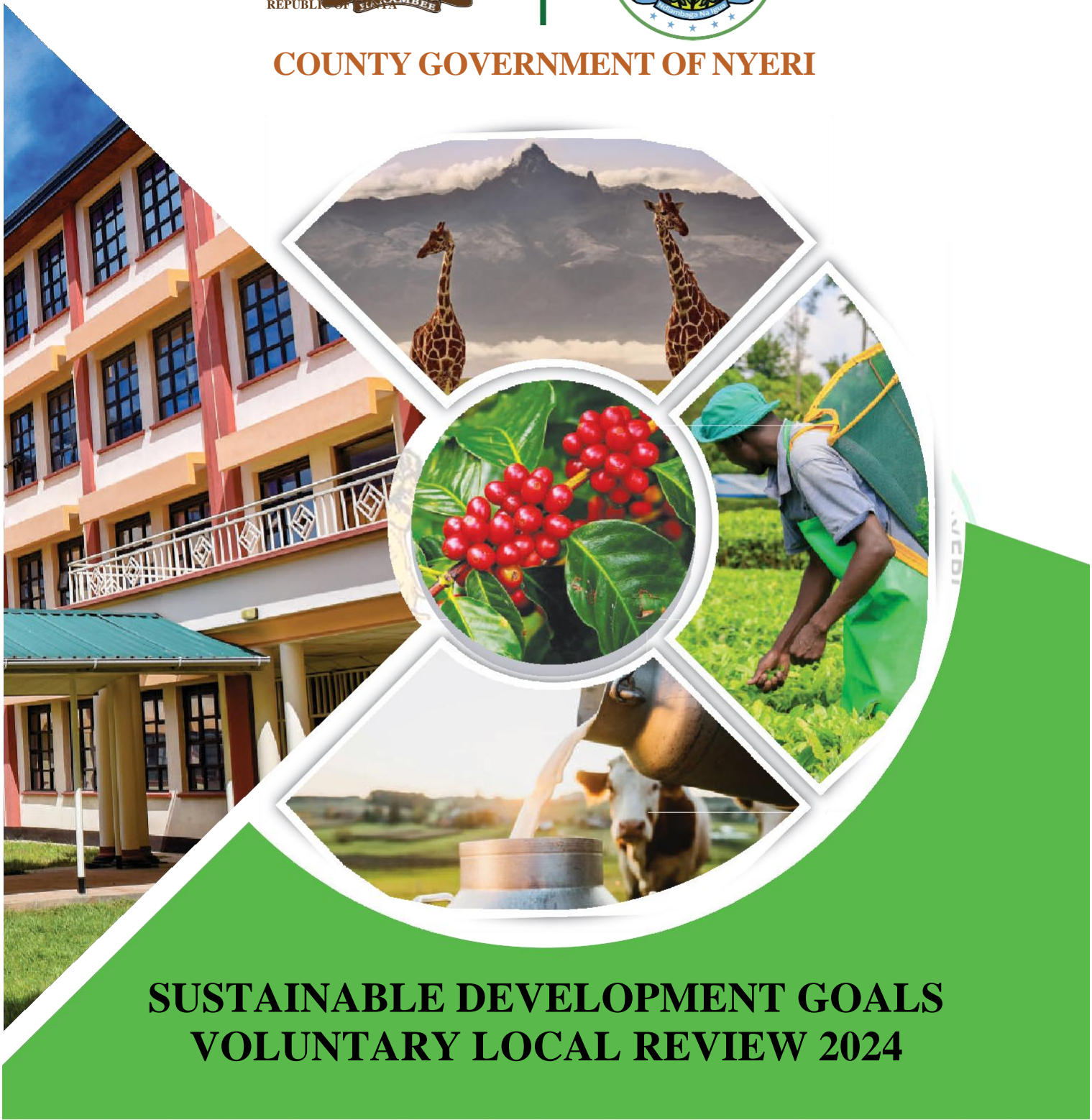**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2024
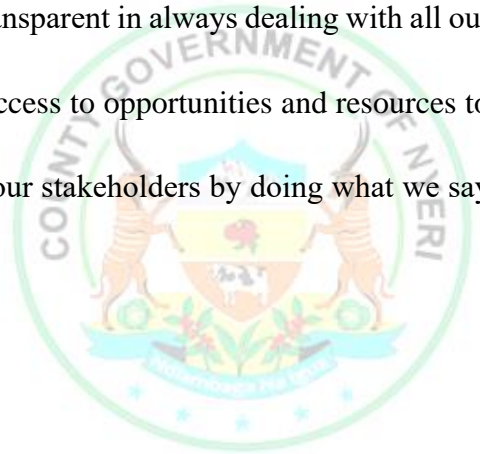
MAY 2024

COUNTY VISION

A wealthy County with healthy and secure people for shared prosperity

COUNTY MISSION

To create, enhance and sustain an environment that unlocks potential of the people of Nyeri to achieve progressive socio-economic growth by running an open and inclusive government.

CORE VALUES

i. **Patriotism -** Our devotion to the county and its aspirations will be manifested in what we say and what we do.

ii. **Innovativeness –** We nurture and support creativity and the development of new ideas, products, and processes in delivery of services.

iii. **Teamwork -** We deliberately work together, collaboratively and across sectors to deliver services to the citizens of Nyeri and win their approval.

iv. **Integrity -** We are open, honest, trustworthy, and transparent in always dealing with all our stakeholders and especially the citizenry.

v. **Inclusivity –** We are committed to provide equal access to opportunities and resources to all citizens.

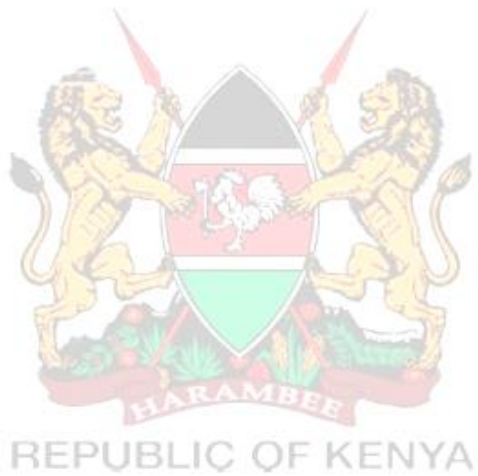vi. **Accountability –** We honour our commitments to our stakeholders by doing what we say we will do.

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REMARKS BY THE GOVERNOR

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nation Member States, Kenya among them, in 2017. The SDGs have 17 Goals and 169 Targets. The County Government of Nyeri is committed to the implementation of the SDGs and most of the initiatives adopted in the County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals.

There was need to track the implementation of the SDGs at the subnational level and this necessitated Voluntary Local Reviews targeting counties. The County Government of Nyeri is among the 16 Counties participating in this review.

The report acts as a tool to create awareness, accelerate localization effort and advocate for enabling environment for SDGs achievement. This subnational report will eventually inform the Voluntary National Review on the selected goals i.e Goal 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero hunger), 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace and Justice) and 17 (Partnerships). This report therefore outlines the status of implementation of the five sustainable development goals by Nyeri County.

Some of the key achievements towards the Five Goals include but are not limited to:

i. In order to reduce poverty levels, Promotion of income generating economic activities such as agribusiness and trade. This has been achieved through direct capital injection to support agricultural projects mainly revolving around improving crop and livestock production as well as creating market linkages for agricultural produce.

ii. To take care of economically excluded and marginalized, the County Government Established a ward specific programme to ensure equity and fairness in allocation of projects where KSh.15 million per Ward annually is directed to projects in agriculture and nutrition security, health services, climate action such as afforestation and biogas installations, support to vulnerable and marginalized groups among others.

iii. Towards realization of Zero Hunger, the County has sensitized farmers to adopt to drought resistant crops due to persistent occurrence of drought. Further, the County has provided farmers with early maturing certified seeds such as Ziron Beans, Irish potatoes, vegetables

seeds, kitchen garden materials and improved livestock breeds. The county has taken a lead in Promotion of greening fruit tree initiative (Avocadoes, mangoes, macadamia) and agroforestry

iv.   Inorder to adapt and mitigate on the effects of Climate Change, the County through FLLoCA has successfully prepared a Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Report and the County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027. Further, the County developed the Nyeri County Climate Change Act, 2021 which established the County Climate Change Fund. These documents will guide the county's implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. In response to extreme weather events such as droughts, the County has been involved in provision of relief food to the affected residents, promotion of low carbon technologies, water harvesting technologies, collaboration with development partners on provision of drought recovery seeds, provision of animal feeds etc. Additionally, the county has adopted climate-smart agriculture practices to address the risks posed by climate change, such as drought, which can lead to loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity.

v.   Towards realization of Goal 16 on Peace and Justice, the county has enacted the Nyeri County Gender and Development policy to guide on implementation of gender related issues. The county has also ensured equitable access to resources and government opportunities by strictly adhering to AGPO requirements and offering equal employment opportunities. In addition, there is continued accountability to oversight bodies like the County Assembly, PPRA, KENAO, National Assembly etc.

vi.   In order to promote Partnerships, the county has put in place measures to increase its own source revenue through introduction of an automated revenue collection system that has seen OSR increase from 948 million in FY 2021/22 to 1.05 billion in FY 2022/23. The county has also engaged in partnership with various development partners mainly from the private sector to leverage on their innovativeness, resources to finance some activities as well as collaboration in policy development relating to SDGs.

H.E. Edward Mutahi Kahiga, EGH

The Governor,
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI

FOREWORD

In 2015, all the United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through 17 Goals and 169 targets, the 2030 Agenda is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the quality of life of all people, leaving no one behind. In this sense, and because of their proximity to citizens, the action of local and subnational governments is fundamental to achieving the Global Goals. For this reason, in 2016 we committed to localizing the 2030 Agenda.

The Voluntary Local Review 2023 (VLR) traces this path and accounts for the progress on the 2030 Agenda, over the 8 years of SDGs execution. This year VLR presents the progress on selected SDGs i.e. SDG 1 "No Poverty", SDG 2 "Zero Hunger", SDG 13 "Climate Action", SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" and SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals" .

However, this being the first VLR that Nyeri County is developing does not mean we have not been part of the SDG process. Previously, the county has been providing data and information towards preparation of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and a key stakeholder in localizing the implementation at subnational level (County Level). The County has mainstreamed SDG activities in the CIDP 2023-2027 and has been financing various activities across the 17 goals within its mandate.

Nyeri county remains committed to involvement of all relevant stakeholders in identification, implementation, and oversight of the planned activities towards the achievement of Agenda 2030. The development of this report is therefore a contribution of various committed players whose role in the SDG realization cannot be overemphasized. The Kenya Bureau of Statistics has been focal in providing the necessary data and indicators to facilitate this process and we have incorporated all interested parties to ensure ownership of SDG activities.

Finally, this report will give a review of the localized activities that are significant in realization of the five SDGs. It is my hope that despite some challenges that has delayed implementation of some fronts, the commitment of various stakeholders and government agencies will guarantee full realization of the aspirations by the year 2030.

Robert Thuo Mwangi
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER/ HEAD OF COUNTY TREASURY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The voluntary local review (VNR) has been prepared through a collaborative and all-inclusive process where views and opinions were sought from different individuals and stakeholders. This process could not have been accomplished without the commitment, dedication, sacrifice and determination of the officers from various county departments and stakeholders drawn from across the county.

I wish to start by expressing my sincere gratitude to H.E the Governor Mutahi Kahiga, EGH and H.E the Deputy Governor David Waroe Kinaniri for providing visionary leadership and immeasurable support in developing this report. Special recognition goes to the County Executive Committee Members for their tireless guidance and insights. I also wish to highly appreciate the specifically appreciate the County Executive Committee Member for Finance, Economic Planning, and ICT, Mr. Robert Thuo Mwangi, under whose direction, coordination and guidance made this process a success.

I am also deeply indebted to thank all the other Chief Officers from the other county departments for availing the requisite data and information for this process. Your contribution in the formulation of this document both as members and sector leads cannot be over emphasized. The directors and other officers are also appreciated for providing critical input as part of the technical team.

Special thanks go to the State Department of Planning, UN agencies, Council of Governors for providing guidelines, capacity building and facilitation in development of this VNR. The insight, training and coordination accorded us the direction necessary for the success of this process. To all our development partners, your technical and financial support is highly appreciated.

Finally, I take this chance to appreciate the efforts of the Core Technical Team development of this document led by Mr. Stephen M. Mwai, Director, Economic Planning, Mr. Chris Gathogo, Principal Economist, Economists Germano Wang'ombe, and Kelvin Kiruki, for their commitment and dedication throughout the preparation process of compiling, editing and formatting of the document.

While I may not mention everyone who participated, I do acknowledge all those individuals who directly or indirectly contributed to the success of the development and production of this Plan.

Thank you.

Mercy W. Ngacha
CHIEF OFFICER/ ECONOMIC PLANNING, BUDGETING AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABDP	Aquaculture Business Development Programme
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AU	African Union
CBROP	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CDDC	Community Demand Driven Committee
CFA	Community Farmers Association
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COG	Council of Governors
FADC	Focal Area Development Committee
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FLLOCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
FP	Family Planning
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCP	Gross County Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KENHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ST&I	Science Technology and Information
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024 Nyeri Voluntary Local Review report on the Sustainable Development Goals is the first tsince the initiation of the SDG process in 2017. Previously, reporting was only centred at the national level but due to the key role played by the counties in implementing some of the activities, therefore was need for localized reporting. This report is aimed at reporting the status of implementation of SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17. It also highlights the challenges in SDG implementation, best practices recommendation for future improvement to enhance attainment of the Goals. The SDGs have been incorporated in the county development plans which is aligned to the fourth Medium Term Plan, Bottom-up Economic Model and international Commitments and agreements.

The 2023-2027 CIDP is structured in six chapters as outlined below.

Chapter One: The chapter outlines the background information on the socio-economic aspects that contributes towards development of the county. It also provides a description of the county in terms of the position and size, location, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units' demographic features as well as the human development index. It provides the rationale for the development of the VLR.

Chapter Two: This Chapter provides the process of development of the report in terms of Indicator selection, KNBS indicator framework & county indicators (proxy indicators), It also provides a highlight on data collection and Stakeholder Engagement

Chapter Three: This chapter outlines the Integration of the SDG dimensions in county plans, policies and budget process, multi-stakeholder partnerships, leaving no one behind, coordination and Institutional mechanisms.

Chapter Four: The chapter gives the progress in implementation of the Goals (For each SDGs goal). It outlines the State the Goal, Target, Corresponding AU Agenda 2063 (Target) and Indicators under each 2030 Agenda Target. It also gives the key interventions towards implementation of the Goal, the Challenges as well as Implication on policy and practice.

Chapter Five: Financing the SDGs, Investment opportunities, ST&I, Statistics and Data for SDGs, Partnerships Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms, Capacity building.

Chapter Six: This Chapter provides for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of the Agenda 2030 and the systems that are in place to track implementation of SDGs**.**

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background

Nyeri County has made significant strides in the development front since the year 2013 when the constitution of Kenya 2010 brought created the devolved system of government therefore creating 47 county Governments. The county is in its third-generation County Integrated Development Plan i.e. 2023-2027. Cognizant of its position in regional and national development, the county has aligned its development agenda to the national, Regional, and international development frameworks.

The projects and programmes in the CIDP 2023-2027 are all aligned with specific targets of the SDGs. This indicates the significant role that the county is playing in ensuring that the SDG goals are met as planned. This VLR therefore seek to review the extent to which the county has performed in various aspects towards the achievement of SDGs Goal 1, 2, 13, 16, and 17.

Overview of the County

Nyeri County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya and is located in the central region of the country. It covers an area of 3,325 Km^2 and is situated between longitudes 36038" east and 37020" east and between the equator and latitude 00 380 south. It borders Laikipia County to the north, Kirinyaga County to the east, Murang'a County to the south, Nyandarua County to the west and Meru County to the northeast.

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

It has an estimated population of 828,805 persons consisting of 49 percent male and 51 percent female according to the projections by KNBS, 2022. Most of the inhabitants of the County are from the Kikuyu community who are predominantly farmers growing tea and coffee as cash crops.

The County lies between two water towers i.e., Mount Kenya and the Aberdare ranges with agriculture as the main economic activity. The County is renowned for horticultural farming. Other agricultural activities which act as a source of income include dairy farming and fish keeping.

There are a number of light industries, tea and coffee factories providing a market and employment to the locals.

The main physical features of the county are Mount Kenya at the eastern side and the Aberdare ranges (3,999m above sea level) to the west side of the County. The northern part is flat (Kieni East and Kieni West Sub counties), whereas the southern part of the county has steep ridges and valleys, with a few hills such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. These hills affect the pattern of rainfall, thus influencing the mode of agricultural production and the type of agricultural produce.

The county has a forest coverage of 38% which is above the recommended minimum level of 10%. There are two gazetted forests, Mt. Kenya Forest and the Aberdare Ranges. In each of the forest, there are various forest sub stations which include Nanyuki, Gathiuru, Naromoru, Kabaru, Hombe, Ragati and Chehe in Mt. Kenya and Muringato, Kabage, Zaina, Zuti, and Kiandongoro in the Aberdares. However, the forest cover is under threat of decreasing due to increased deforestation and human encroachment.

The major rivers found in the county are Ewaso Ng'iro, Chania, Gura and Amboni from Aberdare Forest and Nairobi River from Mt Kenya. Sagana river is jointly fed by rivers from both Mt. Kenya and Aberdare rivers. Among other rivers found in the county are Ragati river. The permanent and seasonal rivers in the County are the main source of water for agricultural, domestic and industrial development across the County.

Rationale of the VLR

Since the initiation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process in Kenya, the national government has consistently emphasized the importance of enhancing awareness and building capacity among all stakeholders. The 2017 Voluntary National Review (VNR) highlighted low levels of awareness on SDGs as a potential obstacle to their successful implementation. In response, the country embarked on intensified campaigns focused on advocacy and awareness creation through various channels such as focus group discussions, sensitization forums, workshops, and discussion panels. Additionally, social media platforms have been continuously utilized to disseminate information on SDGs to the public.

To assess the effectiveness of these advocacy and awareness campaigns among different stakeholders, a nationwide assessment was conducted in 2019 by the SDGs Coordination

Directorate in collaboration with KIPPRA, a quasi-governmental think tank tasked with improving public policy making for national development goals realization. The survey encompassed various categories including representatives from Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), sub-national governments (Counties), development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), special interest groups like women, youth, and persons with disabilities, as well as faith-based and religious organizations, and the private sector.

It is also against this background that voluntary local reviews were initiated in the sub national level. This has created room for counties to showcase their role in coordinating SDG process at the grassroot. Nyeri County has therefore mainstreamed the SDG goals in all its development projects and programmes and is therefore at the core of implementing specific activities towards the achievement of SDG targets. Nyeri county is committed to participate in the voluntary local review report for the 2024 to showcase the noble role it has played in achievement of the international SDG agenda. The VLR provides information that will inform the VNR.
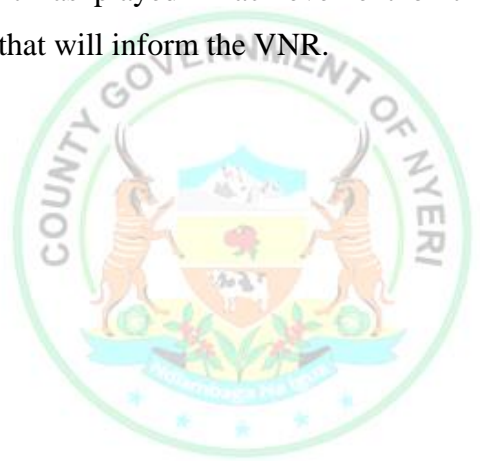
CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The SDGs activities in the County are coordinated by the department of Finance, Economic Planning, and ICT. It spearheads the process that adopts a multi sectoral approach bringing together diverse players and stakeholders. The SDGs coordination department mainly depended on secondary data from reports prepared by various stakeholders including KNBS, county departments and other agencies in the process of project implementation. In the county planning framework, all projects and programmes are aligned to specific Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

The first step involved sensitizing county leadership on the VLR preparation guidelines. This was followed by preparation of the report which was submitted to the National SDGs Coordination Directorate for consolidation into a first draft. The SDGs Coordination Directorate in collaboration with the UN provided capacity building of county SDGs champions and stakeholders during the report preparation.

The objective of this review is to assess the progress made on SDG 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17, identify challenges and gaps in the implementation as well as strategies of addressing the same in the next phase of SDGs implementation. The report used the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics compiled SDGs National Indicator Framework that provides data on progress of the various indicators. The Framework was shared with the drafters to assist them in writing the report, and the Bureau provided the drafting teams with technical assistance on computation of the indicator values.

The qualitative information regarding the contribution of the various stakeholders to the SDGs implementation, innovations and interventions were gathered from departments and other consolidated reports submitted by stakeholders. The selection of the good practices and success stories included in the VLR report was done in consultation various stakeholders. This included;

  i. Confirmation of the status of the implementation of the goals, targets;
 ii. Confirmation of the good practices-what worked well and what has facilitated this process;
iii. Interlinkages with other goals-what facilitated this;
 iv. Identification of the challenges; and
  v. An analysis of emerging issues and plans to enhance implementation.
 vi. This process resulted in a comprehensive VLR report showing:
vii. Achievements of the goals and targets and good practices;
viii. Gaps, challenges and lessons learned;
 ix. Plans for future enhanced implementation.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

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

The County has included the SDGs in their strategies and visions in the County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027). Various goals are therefore at different stage of implementation in line with the county planning framework. The integrated plan is also aligned to the national and regional aspirations. The projects and programmes in the CIDP are affiliated to various SDG targets to ensure that they contribute to the achievement of the goals.

Incorporating the SDGs in core management processes such as budgeting and procurement is still largely a work in progress. SDGs play a decisive role in strategy and planning but have a less prominent role in management processes. Fortunately, those at the forefront have come far in integrating the goals into strategies, plans, and management processes, and consequently lead the way. By aligning the goals to the county planning, it has been possible to measure and report on progress on the goals. As such, there is still potential when it comes to operationalizing the SDGs in both the national and county context.

A key step to localizing the SDGs is to identify which goals are of particular importance to the citizens. The citizens are substantially involved in identification of projects and programmes aligned to the targets, and they have even articulated their own local targets. Furthermore, the county government has incorporated the SDGs in their overall strategies and visions. Consequently, the SDGs play an important role in setting the strategic direction in both the local and regional context.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Over the years, Nyeri County has taken significant steps in their efforts to work towards the SDGs. Key stakeholders that have been sensitized and involved in the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report that they have started working with the SDGs. However, when asked to evaluate their own progress, the responses are more modest and there are clear variations as to who has made significant progress in working with the goals in a local context.

It is important to note that financial resources and capacity can be an enabler, but financial and budgetary constraints do not seem to have influenced the speed and progress of the county implementation of the goals. Engagement in networks and regional activity, on the other hand,

seems to play a key role, particularly when it comes to commitment, co-operation with stakeholders and implementation in management processes.

The most common tool to involve citizens in the county work with the SDGs is communication via its various channels, including barazas, county, weekly reviews, website and social media; public meetings and hearings; and communication in schools and other institutions. Local citizens are considered a key resource in the governance, yet citizen involvement is not actively pursued. There is need for continued awareness creation to improve ownership for the SDGs amongst the citizens. This will lead to inspiring initiatives to improve the livelihoods and work towards the aspiration of the SDGs. The county has put in place mechanisms to guarantee community involvement in all areas of project and programme identification, implementation and oversight which is entrenched in the planning framework.

Leaving No One Behind

The pledge of leaving no-one behind represents a commitment to reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave certain individuals, groups, or nations behind. The principle is at the heart of the purpose of county through its responsibility for providing good and sound health and social services and securing basic welfare benefits such as provision of bursary, quality early childhood education, medical care, and social services.

The county remains committed to supporting its residents through its various initiatives to mitigate them against existing vulnerabilities and inequities. The principle of leaving no-one behind is a key area of focus area for the county and is therefore a priority in its development agenda. Through alignment of its budget to cover all areas fairly the county government is therefore keen on leaving no one behind in all its initiatives.

Some of the key initiatives that are already in place includes;

1. Enforcement and adherence with the Access to Government Procurement opportunities (AGPO) that ensures that all groups are considered in government procurement processes. This has seen the county being rated top in adherence to Procurement procedure and processes in the PPRA reviews.

2. Establishment of ward specific programme to ensure equity and fairness in allocation of projects and that has seen allocation of about 15 million per ward annually that is directed to

project in agriculture and nutrition security, health services, climate action such as afforestation and biogas installations, support to vulnerable and marginalized groups among others.

3. The county government is cognizant of the prevalence of drug and substance abuse that is mainly affecting the youth who according the NACADA report, 2022 are initiated into use at the age of 16- 20 years. To ensure that they are not left behind, the county has constructed and equipped a state-of-the-art rehabilitation center at Ihururu to ensure that the severe cases are treated.

4. There is also rehabilitation and upgrading of various stadiums as well as encouraging sporting activities that engage the youth in meaningful and healthy activities. The county government has also provided the registered groups with merchandise for business start ups to enable them have a source of livelihood.

5. To guarantee the attainment of the SDGs, the following are the key policy documents that have been development or referenced to facilitate the implementation as reviewed in the VLR.

   1) County Integrated development Plan 2023-2027 which is aligned to the broader vision 2030,its attendant five year plan, MTP IV
   2) Other plans include:

Policy Documents contributing towards achievement of SDGs

Sectors	Acts, and Policies	Purpose	Linkages to SDG
Agriculture	Nyeri County Abattoirs Management and Meat Control Act, 2022.	To provide for a regulatory and enforcement framework for proper management of abattoirs, slaughter, and dressing of livestock for human consumption, and to make provision for veterinary and hygiene controls in such abattoirs.	• Reduction in Hunger and Poverty by ensuring supply of safe meat and creation of employment of opportunities. • contributes to climate action by advocating for effluent treatment systems and solid waste disposal to mitigate the environmental impact of abattoir operations. • clear regulations and procedures promote justice and helps maintain peace and stability in the sector. • Fosters partnerships by uniting multiple stakeholders in its implementation
	Nyeri County Coffee Act 2022.	To provide for development, regulation, and promotion of the coffee industry in Nyeri County and for connected purposes	• Reduction in Poverty by increasing coffee earnings. • Enforces environmental standards that aligns with climate action. • clear regulations and procedures promote justice and helps maintain peace and stability in the sector. • Fosters partnerships by uniting multiple stakeholders in its implementation
County Health Services	Nyeri County Health Services Fund Act, 2021 and Nyeri County	To establish the Nyeri County Health Services Fund for the improvement of health care service delivery in health	• Promotion of healthy communities increases productivity and reduces the healthcare cost burden thus indirectly leading to a reduction in poverty and hunger

Sectors	Acts, and Policies	Purpose	Linkages to SDG
	Health Services Fund Regulations, 2021	facilities across the County and to provide for administration of the Fund	
	Nyeri County Covid-19 and Highly Infectious Diseases Response Act, 2020.	To provide for the Control and Management of COVID-19 and other highly infectious diseases, to provide for preparedness and response to highly infectious diseases outbreak, to	• Minimizing the economic disruptions caused by pandemics, helps to maintain livelihoods, and protect food security. • provisions for the disposal of medical waste and human remains, promotes environmentally responsible practices that are crucial for climate action
Environment and Climate Change	Nyeri County Environment Management Act, 2022.	To provide for management of the environment including, control of air pollution, noise pollution and general nuisance to promote a clean, safe, and healthy environment	• Safeguarding natural resources and promoting sustainable agriculture, are crucial for food security and poverty alleviation. • By establishing comprehensive measures for environmental protection, pollution control, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, these acts directly support climate action.
	Nyeri County Forest Management & Conservation Act, 2021	To provide for the conservation and management of forests in Nyeri County.	• The emphasis on public participation and the establishment of various committees ensures inclusive and effective institutions (SDG 16),
	Nyeri County Climate Change Act, 2021 and Nyeri County Climate Change Policy 2021.	To put in place the framework and mechanisms for mobilization and facilitation of the county government, communities, and other stakeholders to respond effectively to climate change through appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures and actions	fostering partnerships (SDG 17) by involving communities, government entities, and stakeholders in environmental governance
	Solid waste management of ACT 2021	To make provision for the management of solid waste in the County	
Social Services and Disaster management	Nyeri County Disaster Management Act, 2021	to provide for a more effective organisation of disaster risk reduction and mitigation of preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters; and for connected purposes.	• The Act's provisions for emergency procurement and the distribution of essential supplies, including food, during disasters can help ensure food security during and after disasters, thereby contributing to efforts to achieve zero hunger. • The Act's focus on disaster risk reduction and management supports climate action by preparing for and mitigating the impacts of climate-related disasters. • Fosters partnerships by uniting multiple stakeholders in its implementation
	Nyeri County Persons with Disabilities Act, 2022.	To provide for the rights and privileges of persons with disabilities; to achieve equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities to establish the County Board for Persons with Disabilities and for connected purposes.	• The act aims to improve the economic status of persons with disabilities, potentially reducing poverty among them. • The Act promotes an inclusive society by promoting non-discrimination and ensuring equal rights for persons with disabilities
	Nyeri County Youth Development Act, 2021	To provide a framework for the empowerment of the youth.	• By aiming to create employment opportunities for the youth, the Act contributes to reducing poverty among young people in Nyeri County. • The Act promotes the participation of youth in governance and leadership, which aligns with SDG 16's focus on inclusive societies and accountable institutions. • The Act emphasizes collaboration with stakeholders to create employment opportunities and establish linkages for youth engagement
Cooperatives	Nyeri County Co-operative Societies	provides for the constitution and registration of co-operative societies and promotion and	• The Act supports economic empowerment and income generation for its members, by enabling

Sectors	Acts, and Policies	Purpose	Linkages to SDG
	(Amendment) Act, 2022.	development of the co-operative movement in Nyeri County	the formation, registration, and operation of co-operatives, which can help reduce poverty. • The Act fosters partnerships among co-operatives and with other sectors. This is aligned with SDG 17's focus on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development
Public Administration	Nyeri County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2024.	To provide for the licensing and regulation of the production, sale, distribution, consumption, and outdoor advertising, of alcoholic drinks.	• By regulating the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic drinks, the Act aims to mitigate the negative economic impacts on communities, potentially reducing poverty levels. • Fosters partnerships by uniting multiple stakeholders in its implementation
Finance	Nyeri County Finance Act, 2021, 2022, & 2023.	To provide for the administration of various taxes, fees and charges for services and other revenue raising measures by the County Government of Nyeri	The Finance Acts creates the legal framework for resource mobilisation which ensures that resources are availed to implement the various projects and programmes that are linked to the SDGs as well as to spur economic growth.
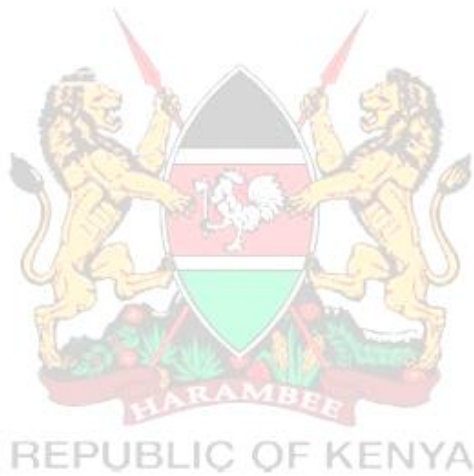
CHAPTER FOUR: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS

This chapter gives the progress in implementation of the Goals (For each SDGs goal). It outlines the State the Goal, Target, Corresponding AU Agenda 2063 (Target) and Indicators under each 2030 Agenda Target. It also gives the key interventions towards implementation of the Goal, the Challenges as well as Implication on policy and practice.

GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE.

Well maintained coffee plantation

Fruit tree seedlings for distribution to farmers

SDG Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%. The SDG indicator for this target is the Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).

SDG Target 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%, Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50% and reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80%.

The *SDG indicators* for this target include**.**
1) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
2) Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

SDG Target 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection, all persons working in the formal sector are provided with social security and at least 20% of the informal sector and rural labour have access to social security.

SDG indicator:
1) Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

SDG Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register, and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2025.

The SDG indicators include:

1) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

2) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Target 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce death and property loss from natural and man-made. disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%

The SDG indicators include:

1) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

2) Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

3) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

4) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Analysis on poverty levels

Between 2019 and 2021, Nyeri County showed a notable increase in poverty rates, but remained significantly lower than the national averages across various indicators. The food poverty rate in Nyeri increased from 14.7% to 17.5%, compared to a stable national rate of 30.5%. The overall (absolute) poverty rate in Nyeri more than doubled, from 12.8% to 26.4%, yet was still below the national figures, which rose from 33.6% to 36.8%. Interestingly, the rate of hard-core poverty in Nyeri decreased from 1.7% to 0.5%, while the national rate decreased from 8.3% to 5.8%. These figures illustrate that despite the worsening poverty situation in Nyeri County from 2019 to 2021, it remained better off than the national average in terms of food poverty, overall poverty, and hard core poverty rates.

Graphical analysis on poverty levels

	2019 (Nyeri)	2021 (Nyeri)	2019 (National)	2021 (National)
Food Poverty (%)	14.7%	17.5%	30.5%	30.5%
Overall (Absolute) Poverty (%)	12.8%	26.4%	33.6%	36.8%
Hard core Poverty (%)	1.7%	0.5%	8.3%	5.8%
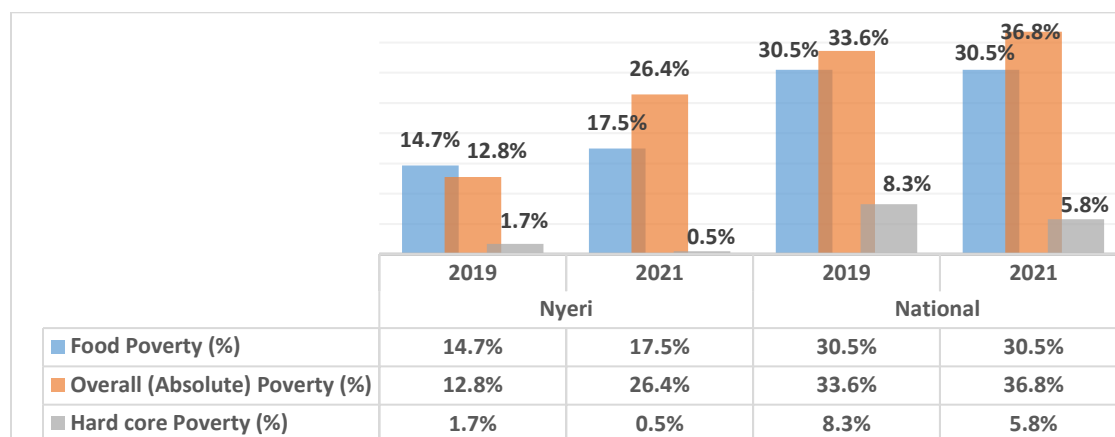
Kenya Poverty Survey Report 2021 and 2022
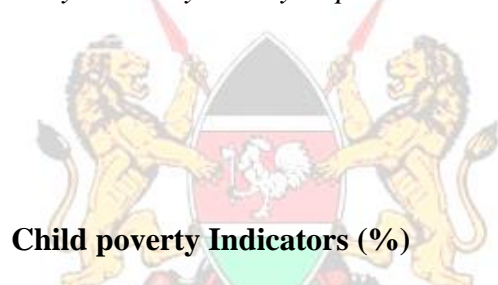
Child poverty Indicators (%)

		0-5 Years	6-13 Years	14-17 Years
2019				
National				
	Food Poverty	33.2	36.2	36.2
	Overall (Absolute) Poverty	37.5	40.6	39.9
Nyeri				
	Food Poverty	17.1	17.7	15.3
	Overall (Absolute) Poverty	15.5	16.1	13.8
2021				
National				
	Food Poverty	23.6	32.0	37.7
	Overall (Absolute) Poverty	34.4	42.3	44.9
Nyeri				
	Food Poverty	10.7	17.8	26.3
	Overall (Absolute) Poverty	20.5	24.2	33.4

Between 2019 and 2021, child poverty indicators in Nyeri County compared to national indicators show a varied picture:

- For children aged 0-5 years, the food poverty rate in Nyeri decreased from 17.1% to 10.7%, while the national rate decreased significantly from 33.2% to 23.6%. The overall (absolute)

poverty rate for this age group in Nyeri also increased from 15.5% to 20.5 %, whereas nationally, it decreased from 37.5% to 34.4%.

- For children aged 6-13 years, in Nyeri, the food poverty rate increased from 17.7% to 17.8% and the overall poverty rate increased from 16.1% to 24.2%. Nationally, the food poverty rate decreased from 36.2% to 32.0%, and the overall poverty rate increased from 40.6% to 42.3%.

- For the 14-17 years age group, Nyeri saw an increase in both food poverty (from 15.3% to 26.3%) and overall poverty (from 13.8% to 33.4%). Nationally, the food poverty rate increased from 36.2% to 37.7%, and the overall poverty rate increased from 39.9% to 44.9%.

These figures indicate that while child poverty rates in Nyeri County generally remained lower than the national averages, the trends between 2019 and 2021 varied across different age groups, with some improvements and some deteriorations in poverty rates.

Inequality

The inequality indicators in Nyeri County, as measured by the Gini coefficient (measure of inequality), show that Nyeri has less inequality compared to the national level. In 2021, the Gini coefficient for Nyeri County was 0.311, indicating a more equitable distribution of consumption expenditure among its population. In contrast, the national Gini coefficient was higher at 0.389, reflecting greater inequality in the distribution of consumption expenditure across Kenya.

Gini-coefficient Analysis (National Versus Nyeri County)
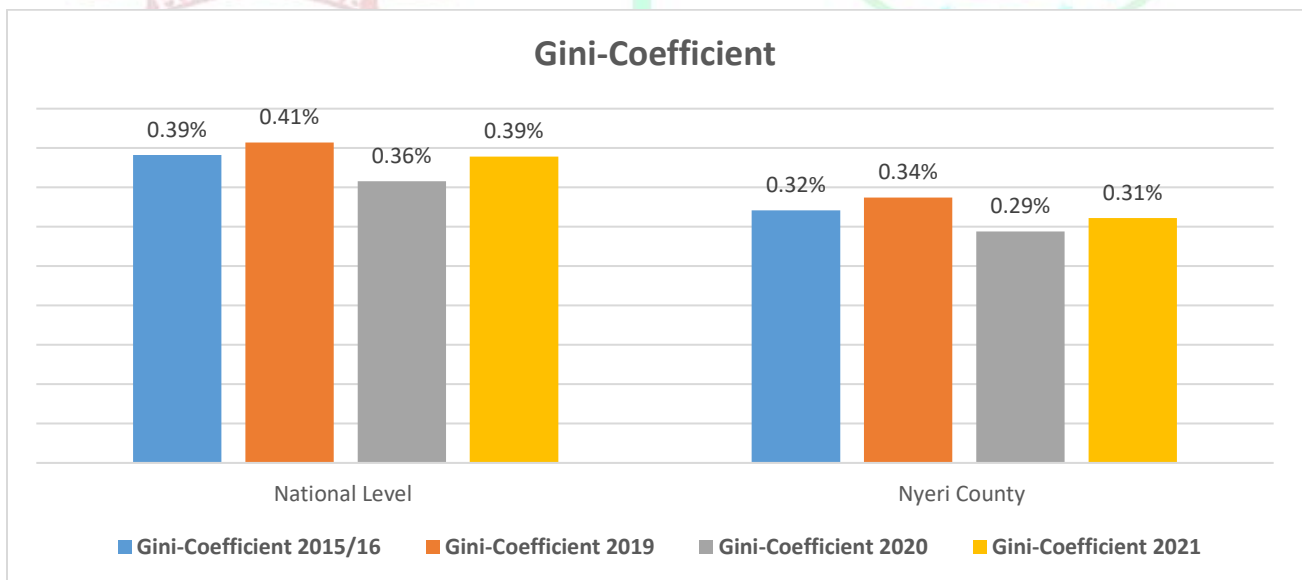
Source: KNBS, Kenya Poverty Survey Report, 2019, 2021

KEY INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL 1

Some of the major activities include;

i. Promotion of income generating economic activities such as agribusiness and trade. This has been achieved through direct capital injection to support agricultural projects mainly revolving around improving crop and livestock production as well as creating market linkages for agricultural produce.

ii. Further, the county has also worked towards improving the business environment through continuous development of business supporting infrastructure such as roads, installation of streetlights, direct financial support to entrepreneurs and ensuring a friendly business licensing regime. The county has particularly upgraded most of its market in both urban and rural areas. The county has 53 functional fresh produce markets some of which have cold storage to prevent post-harvest losses.

iii. The County Government has enhanced employment creation through promotion of startups by providing budding entrepreneurs and groups with initial merchandise. There are also initiatives of employment programs for the youth such as the County Internship, and "Kuza Kazi" which was implemented in partnership with private sector players.

iv. Further, the annual projects that are initiated by the County Government, act as source of direct employment for people across the various wards where they are implemented. This includes the internship programme where 200 young graduates benefit annually with employability skills preparing them for future opportunities.

v. Nyeri has made significant strides in social protection and coverage for the poor and vulnerable by increasing investments in social welfare programs such as UHC (Universal Health Coverage), Bima Afya, and the Elimu fund. On Elimu Fund, about 18,000 vulnerable school going children benefit from bursaries annually. Specifically, the county has aimed to enhance the core social protection investment focusing on supporting people living with disabilities, orphans, and vulnerable children as well as putting put up, operationalising, and supporting institutions such as children's homes.

vi. Regarding reduction of vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters, Nyeri County has made significant strides

in advancing the climate action agenda by focusing on promoting local solutions and empowering communities to become resilient to climate change. By engaging various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and private sector partners the county has fostered collaboration and synergy to maximize impact.

vii. In addition, to institutionalize the county's climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, the FLLOCA Program has facilitated the County to develop the following.

  a. Participatory Climate Risk assessment report
  b. County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027.
  c. Nyeri County Climate Change Act, 2021 which established the County Climate Change Fund.
  d. Establishment of climate structures from the ward level up to the top-level management by that includes, ward climate change planning committees, the Steering Committee, the Fund Management Committee, and a functional climate change unit.

viii. In response to extreme weather events such as droughts, the County has been involved in provision of relief food to the affected residents. Additionally, the county has adopted climate-smart agriculture practices to address the risks posed by climate change which can lead to loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity.

ix. On disaster response, the county has continuously invested in disaster response infrastructure and systems, machinery, and human resource. Some of the notable areas include investments in fire stations, disaster response units, ambulance, and fire trucks as well as provision of relief support to disaster victims. These strategies aim at the reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health.

Best Practices by Nyeri County towards the implementation SDG 1 includes;

1. Promoting microfinance services and entrepreneurship training to empower small-scale entrepreneurs, enabling them to start or expand businesses and generate income. This has been done by provision of startup merchandise to qualifying vulnerable groups as well as provision of affordable and accessible Enterprise Development Fund credit facility.

2. Provision of targeted social protection programs that cater for the vulnerable groups such as orphans, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and disadvantages communities. The county has allocation for disaster response where the affected are provided with food and non-food items. The County also co-ordinates the preparation of participatory scenario planning that provide early warning system.

3. The county has a vibrant cooperative movement mainly comprising of agricultural and financial co-operatives that has provided a platform for economic action enabling individuals to pull resources together to access markets, negotiate better prices for their products and providing them with opportunities for social economic empowerment. Through the Financial Co-operatives (Saccos) they are able to mobilise savings and facilitate access to affordable credit. In addition, through the agricultural cooperatives, the farmers are facilitated to access inputs, extension services, markets and credit, and thus increasing productivity, profitability and livelihood.

4. Rehabilitation and construction of value chain aggregation centers such as Tea buying Centers, Coffee factories and milk collection centers.

Challenges in the Implementation of SDG Goal 1

i.   Inadequate and unstructured markets for agricultural products, low market prices and poor post-harvest practices
ii.   Insufficient resources to address the various competing needs.
iii. Inadequate real-time data to guide planning and resource allocation.
iv.   Overreliance on rain-fed agriculture
v.   Climate Change and Environmental Degradation
vi.   Emerging issues and natural calamities e.g. Covid-19,Locusts
vii. Inflation
viii. Fragmentation of agricultural land into un-economical portions
ix.   Low involvement of the youth in agriculture

Recommendations

i.   Monitoring of market value chains for agricultural produce and strengthen market structures to protect farmer exploitation.

ii. Enhance market linkages for agricultural produce and continuous improvement of the business environment as well as the ease of doing business.

iii. Establish aggregation industrial parks/centres to promote markets and reduce post harvest losses

iv. Enhance resource mobilisation including increasing Own Source Revenue and development partners.

v. Enhance social protection e.g. Health insurance, bursaries

vi. Enhace access of credit to farmers, MSMEs and marginalised

vii. Empowerment programs. E.g. training programs to impart employability skills among the youth and unemployed population.

viii. Enhance agricultural productivity through provision of subsidized farm inputs.

ix. Enhance access to quality and real-time data.

x. Adoption of innovation and technology in county development programmes and projects

xi. Enhance investment promotion in the county

xii. Promotion of irrigation fed agriculture

xiii. Embrace Value addition on agricultural products

xiv. Climate mitigation and adaptation

xv. Environmental protection

GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

This goal aims at ensuring there is food security, improved nutrition and there is promotion of sustainable Agriculture

Provision and distribution of dairy goats

SDG Target 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80% and End Hunger in Africa.

The SDG Indicators are:

1) Prevalence of undernourishment

2) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

SDG Target 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 women and older persons.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce 2013 level of prevalence of malnutrition by at least 50%.

The SDG Indicators are:
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

SDG Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Double agricultural total factor productivity

The SDG Indicators are:
1) Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size.

2) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

SDG Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices 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.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice.

The SDG Indicators is.
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

SDG Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives including other socio-economically as well as cultural valuables species are maintained.

The SDG Indicators are:
1) Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.

2) Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.

Food Poverty

Between 2019 and 2021, the food poverty rate in Nyeri increased from 14.7% to 17.5%, compared to a stable national rate of 30.5%. With regards to the child poverty rates, there was variability across various age group as follows.

- For children aged 0-5 years, the food poverty rate in Nyeri decreased slightly from 17.1% to 10.7%, while the national rate decreased significantly from 33.2% to 23.6%.
- For children aged 6-13 years, in Nyeri, the food poverty rate increased from 17.7% to 17.8%. Nationally, the food poverty rate decreased from 36.2% to 32.0%.
- For the 14-17 years age group, Nyeri recorded an increase in food poverty from 15.3% to 26.3% compared to the increase in national food poverty from 36.2% to 37.7%.

This indicates that while food poverty in Nyeri County increased, it did so from a much lower base and remained significantly below the national average. On the other hand, the prevalence of stunting for children under 5 years stands at 13% which is slightly lower than the national average of 18%.

KEY INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL 2

i.   Promoting adoption of early maturing certified seeds such as Ziron Beans,Irish potatoes, vegetables seeds. Kitchen garden materials and improved livestock breeds were also provided.

ii.   Promotion of greening fruit tree initiative (Avocadoes, mangoes, macadamia) and agroforestry

iii. For improvement of soil fertility, the county has provided Agricultural lime, Manure, fertilizer and soil testing services.

iv.   Increased access of water for irrigation and domestic use through; construction and

rehabilitation of Dams, Expansion of irrigation projects, and Excavation of household water pans and provision of water tanks.

v. Promotion and adoption of efficient irrigation technologies such as drip kits.

vi. The county issued coffee seedlings and manure to farmers and has also rehabilitated coffee drying tables.

vii. To promote alternative source of nutrition, the county supported fish farming and aquaculture development by distributing fingerlings, fish cages, pond liners as well as fish feeds.

viii. Support milk value addition through provision of milk cooler, milk pasteurizer and yoghourt cup filling machine.

ix. Support vulnerable groups with breeding livestock i.e. KALRO Kienyeji poultry and Dairy Goats

x. Capacity building of farmers through provision of extension services

xi. Provision of subsidized Artificial Insemination services for Animal breeding programme

xii. Conduct subsidized scheduled vaccination against animal notifiable diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Black quarter, Lumpy Skin Disease, Sheep and goat pox, Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) Rabies.

xiii. Develop participatory weather scenario planning through multisector stakeholder approach.

xiv. Strengthening of community groups and associations (Community Farmers Association (CFA), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), Focal Area Development Committee (FADC) and Community Demand Driven Committee (CDDC).

xv. Partnership with development partners in support of development projects like NAVCDP, KSCAP, ABDP, KABDP etc as well as the private sector towards achievement of the SDGs goals.

Best Practices

Some of the best practices in the implementation of SDG 2 include;

1. Promoting greening fruit tree initiatives for value chain diversification and climate change

2. Promotion of household water harvesting through extraction and lining of ponds

3. Scheduled vaccination of animals for disease control thus maintenance of animal health for production and improved productivity.

Challenges in the Implementation of SDG Goal 2

i. Insufficient resources

ii. High cost of credit and inaccessibility

iii. Inadequate and unstructured markets

iv. Inadequate agri-nutritional knowledge

v. Inadequate real-time data to guide planning and resource allocation.

vi. Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture

vii. Climate Change (droughts, emerging pests and diseases, floods and frosts)

viii. Environmental Degradation (Over-cultivation of land, soil erosion etc.)

ix. High Cost of farm inputs

x. Weak institutional working arrangement with private sector and development partners

xi. Fragmentation of agricultural land into un-economical portions

Recommendations

i. Develop a county land policy to prevent un-economical land fragmentation

ii. Enhance resource mobilisation and partnerships

iii. Enhance market linkages and value addition for agricultural produce

iv. Promote use of innovation and technology in agriculture

v. Enhance access to quality and real-time data.

vi. Continuous introduction of alternative sources of nutrition.

vii. Involvement of the youth in Agricultural production

viii. Promote agri-nutrition

ix. Develop a county land policy to prevent un-economical land fragmentation

x. Enhance provision of extension services

xi. Promotion and adoption of climate smart agriculture practice

GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.

Purchase and distribution of pipes for water supply

Construction of water tanks

Provision of tree seedlings and participation on national tree planting day

SDG Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Reduce death and property loss from natural and man-made. disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%

The SDG Indicators are:
  i.   Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

  ii.   Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

  iii.   Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

SDG Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target:

The SDG indicators are.
  i.   Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

  ii.   Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

SDG Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target:

The SDG indicator is.
  1) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

KEY INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL 13
  i.   Promotion of climate resilience by conserving, protecting, and sustainably managing the environment and natural resources has been achieved through adoption of clean and renewable energy, protection of riparian and wetlands. The county has also executed

afforestation and reforestation programs to bolster forest cover and carbon sequestration.

ii.   Reduction of vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other environmental shocks and disasters, there has been efforts to promote local resilience through community empowerment. This has been achieved through stakeholder engagement, governmental and non-governmental agencies, community-based organizations, and private sector partners.

iii. Through the FLLOCA Program, the County successfully prepared Participatory Climate Risk assessment report and the County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027. Further, the County developed the Nyeri County Climate Change Act, 2021 which established the County Climate Change Fund. These documents will guide the county's implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

iv.   The FLLOCA Program has supported the county to develop the relevant legal policy regulatory frameworks on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

v.   Further, the county has put up institutions to guide climate actions from the ward level up to the top-level management by establishing committees at each level and a functional county climate change unit.

vi.   In response to extreme weather events such as droughts, the County has been involved in provision of relief food to the affected residents, promotion of low carbon technologies, water harvesting technologies, collaboration with development partners on provision of drought recovery seeds, provision of animal feeds etc. Additionally, the county has adopted climate-smart agriculture practices to address the risks posed by climate change, such as drought, which can lead to loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity.

vii. Lastly the County has ensured that all its policies, and plans are consistent with International Agreements, Polices and Legal Frameworks on Climate change.

Best practices

1. Promotion of county greening through adoption of fruit tree(macadamia, avocados, mangos) to increase forest cover, create employment opportunities, increase food

production and boost farmers income.

2. Promoting the uptake of aquaculture as an alternative source of health nutrition. The county is supporting fish farmers and partnering with development partners such as ABDP to encourage fish farming.

Challenges in the Implementation of SDG Goal 13

i. Insufficient resources

ii. Inadequate real-time data to guide planning and resource allocation.

iii. Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

iv. High cost of implementing climate resilient infrastructure

v. Ignorance and inadequate knowledge on climate information

Recommendations

i. Enhance resource mobilisation

ii. Enhance access to quality and real-time data

iii. Public private partnership in addressing climate change related matters.

iv. Continuous awareness creation on climate change related matters.

v. Co-ordinated implementation of policies, legal and regulatory frameworks

GOAL 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.

Public participation on planning forums

Ihururu Rehabilitation Centre

SDG target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Entrench the culture of peace.

The SDG indicators are.

    i.   Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

    ii.   Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

    iii.   Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

    iv.   Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark.

SDG Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: Entrench the culture of peace.

The SDG indicators are**.**

    i.   Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

    ii.   Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

    iii.   Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age.

SDG Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 70% of the people perceive the entrenchment of the culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process.

The SDG Indicators are.
  i. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.
  ii. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
  iii. Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.

SDG Target 16.4: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free.
The SDG indicators are.
  i. Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.
  ii. Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

SDG Target 16.5: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free.
The SDG indicators are.
  i. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
  ii. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

SDG Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free.

The SDG indicators are.

i. Proport service: positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups.

ii. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group.

SDG target 16B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target: At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free.

The SDG indicator is:

i. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months because of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

Summary of GBV against women

Incidence Description	Nyeri	Kenya
Women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	37	34
Women age 15-49 who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months (often or sometimes) (%)	15	16
Women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence (%)	15	13
Women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months (%)	6	7
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 (%)	40	40
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 husband/partner in the last 12 months (%)	28	28

KDHS, 2022

This report has concentrated on violence against women and from the review, the county has a major problem in this aspect considering that most of the indices are aligned to the national parameters or even higher. There have been initiatives by the county government in collaboration with NGO's to provide solutions and rescue to the victims as well as offer treatment to the sexually abused.

KEY INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL 16

i. Strengthened institutions that are more inclusive and participatory where decision-making processes involves diverse segments of the population, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Through the Public Participation Act, the county has facilitated inclusivity in county planning and decision making

ii. The county planning and budgeting processes has mainstreamed issues related to gender to ensure equity and inclusivity in decision making.

iii. The county has also ensured equitable access to resources and government opportunities by strictly adhering to AGPO requirements and offering equal employment opportunities. In addition, there is continued accountability to oversight bodies like the County Assembly, PPRA, KENAO, National Assembly etc.

iv. The County has strengthened the oversight of its responsibilities by establishing the internal audit unit, audit committee, performance management and publishing expenditure reports.

v. The county has particularly collaborated with national government agencies and other stakeholders in strengthening the capacity of local institutions to handle justice matters through training and awareness creation to uphold the rule of law. The county has established and equipped a state of the at rehabilitation centre that is currently operational at Ihururu to address the severe cases of drugs and substance abuse.

vi. The county, in partnerships with NGOs and Civil society groups, has instituted GBV prevention strategies which include community sensitizations and campaigns against GBV.

vii. The county has also coordinated counselling of the GBV victims as well as provided treatment for the sexually and physically abused and how to seek justice for the affected.

viii. The county has enacted the Nyeri County Gender and Development policy to guide on implementation of gender related issues.

Challenges in the Implementation of SDG Goal 16

i. Inadequate resources

ii. Inadequate real-time data to track the indicators.

iii. Cultural stereotypes on some issues such as GBV, rape among others may hinder people from reporting their occurrence.

iv. Ignorance of gender mainstreaming issues

v. Lengthy and costly court processes leading to delayed justice

vi. Corruption

Recommendations

i. Enhance access to quality and real-time data.

ii. Continuous awareness creation on matters regarding discrimination, violence, and corruption among others.

iii. Enhanced resource mobilization

iv. Enhanced equitable resource allocation and distribution

v. Promote national values to enhance peaceful co-existence

vi. Strengthen institutions, systems and processes dealing with corruption

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Automation of Own Source Revenue

SDG Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Corresponding AU 2063 Target

The SDG indicators are:
  i.   Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
  ii. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

Analysis of the GCP

The Gross County Product has been on an upward trajectory since 2018 as shown in the table below

	Current Prices, (Ksh in millions)				
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Nyeri	70,042	193,368	209,626	224,365	243,035

KEY INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL 17

i. The county has been putting in place measures to increase its own source revenue through introduction of an automated revenue collection system.

ii. The county has also engaged in partnership with various development partners mainly from the private sector to leverage on their innovativeness, resources to finance some activities as well as collaboration in policy development relating to SDGs. This has been achieved through enhancement of own source revenue from 948 million in FY 2021/22 to 1.05 billion in FY 2022/23.

iii. The upward revenue trajectory can be attributed to automation of revenue collection therefore leveraging on the use of technology provided by the private sector. This cements the commitment to partnerships with key players to achieve SDGs alongside other goals.

Challenges in the Implementation of SDG Goal 17

i. Low local revenue collection

ii. Frequent systems downtime

iii. Corruption and Revenue leakages

iv. Un-transferred functions which would be a source of OSR

v. Inadequate capacity in co-ordination of partnership

vi. Lack of guiding frameworks on resource mobilization

Recommendations.

i. Increased awareness and civic education on the importance of payments of the various levies and charges

ii. Exploration of new revenue streams

iii. Public private partnerships in revenue mobilisation.

iv. Develop a resource mobilization framework

v. Prudent utilization of funds to attract more funding from development partners

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs

FINANCING THE SDGS

The SDGs have been mainstreamed in the county planning framework in line with its mandate as outlined in the schedule of the constitution of Kenya 2010. This mean that in implementing the planned projects and programmes the county will be contributing to achievement of various SDGs. Most of the SDG activities will be financed through the county budget whose sources are mainly equitable share, donor funding and own source revenue. Notably, World Bank has financed the county programmes on climate action such as Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) and Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLOCA). Currently, the average annual county development budget is Kshs. 2.5 billion and the budget allocation is substantially directed to activities that contribute to SDGs implementation.

PARTNERSHIPS

Due to the evident inadequacy of resources to implement county projects and programmes which contribute to SDGs, the county has been engaging in partnership with stakeholders such as NGOs, Private sector in areas that provided investment opportunities. The county came up with an investment profile to showcase areas that have potential for investment. There are also donor and development partners that have been supporting health, food security, rehabilitative activities, climate action either directly or indirectly but substantially contributing to attainment of SDGs. Through partnership with national government agencies, COG, development partners such as World Bank, UN agencies, among others, various aspects have been financed, for instance a third of the county development budget is mainly donor funded.

STATISTICS AND DATA FOR SDGS

Conducting activities that require credible, updated, and segregated data has been a challenge. This is mainly because of the cost implication of undertaking regular surveys to suit the data requirements and this has posed a challenge in tracking the SDGs at the county level. The data provided by KNBS may be missing some of the necessary information especially where segregated data is needed. It is therefore important for collaborative implementation among stakeholders such as KNBS so that credible data can be obtained to easily track implementation of the SDGs. To enhance ownership of various initiatives county has been committed to mobilize and involve key stakeholders, particularly local businesses and inhabitants in the implementation of strategies to Agenda 2030.

INSTITUTIONAL AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The county has 10 department and 14 spending units that includes the County Assembly. These units has been put in place to institutionalize coordination of various activities that relates to SDGs and other programmes. Further, all projects and programmes are aligned to the SDG goals and targets and therefore

executing the plan will have a ripple effect in achieving the goals of the SDGs. Identification of the projects and programmes was all inclusive where stakeholders were involved at various stages and this has an impact on ownership.

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

This chapter outlines the basis of how the SDGs will be monitored and evaluated, highlights the key outcomes for the various sector programs and the desired targets for the plan period and as well gives room for lessons to be learnt during and after the implementation period. The county monitoring and evaluation framework appreciates the fact that the county Government's decisions, policies, procedures, and systems related to the inter-connected areas of performance management have been progressively changing.

Largely the changes has been attributed to: the county government's imperative to deliver essential services and commitments made to various stakeholders and citizenry; the need for accurate and up to date data, and tracking and reporting of results to support continuous and improved service delivery; the need for meaningful engagement with stakeholders regarding results; need to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements; and the need to respond to changes in county government's delivery model.

To ensure effective tracking of progress for successful achievement of various targets of the Agenda 2030, the County has ensured clear linkage of the plan to CIDP and other plans including vision 2030, medium term plans and National Governmental Development Agenda.

Targets set in this plan are cascaded to departmental level on annual basis. The focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the specific goals of the SDGs. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management Framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as required.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) should be a basis for action and further acceleration of the 2030 Agenda. Nyeri County will convert the knowledge base and insights into concrete actions, both in terms of promoting the interests of the county and in their role in development, in order to address the challenges identified in the review. This VLR focuses on the progress made in selected goals i.e. (SDGs) 1, 2, 13, 16, and 17 and the following key challenges were experienced during the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

SDG 1: No Poverty

i. Limited access to resources and opportunities for urban and rural poor especially those living in informal settlements and colonial villages has perpetuated poverty cycles.

ii. Unequal distribution of wealth and resources, exacerbating income disparities.

iii. Lack of adequate social protection programs for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, orphans, and persons with disabilities.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

i. Climate change-related challenges such as unpredictable weather patterns, droughts, and floods affecting agricultural productivity and food security.

ii. Limited access to affordable and nutritious food for low-income households.

iii. Insufficient investment in agricultural infrastructure, technology, and extension services.

SDG 13: Climate Action

i. Vulnerability to climate change impacts such as water scarcity, landslide and soil erosion and crop failures.

ii. Limited capacity and resources for implementing climate adaptation and mitigation measures.

iii. Inadequate capacity and resources to enable transition to renewable energy sources that is climate friendly.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

i. High levels of crime and insecurity, particularly in urban areas, affecting peace and stability.

Weak governance structures, **including** corruption, nepotism, and lack of transparency and accountability.

ii. Limited access to justice, especially for marginalized and vulnerable groups.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

    i.   Limited collaboration and coordination among government agencies, NGOs, civil society, and other stakeholders.

   ii.   Insufficient funding and investment for sustainable development initiatives.

Weak institutional capacity and governance frameworks for effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts from both the government and other stakeholders, including increased investment in social protection programs, agricultural resilience, climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, peacebuilding initiatives, and strengthening partnerships and institutional capacities for sustainable development in Nyeri County.

2. The county will continue working together with the key stakeholders and the national government to ensure a common objective in attainment of the SDGs. There will also be follow up on the findings in their respective reviews, and collaborate on the development of indicators, knowledge development and best practice. It is essentially a plan for joint action on SDG implementation across administrative levels. Based on the review of local status, efforts and progress on the SDGs, and the central objective of actionable output, the county government has several recommendations.

3. The county would therefore recommend upholding multilevel governance, policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships is essential for SDG implementation. Identifying critical interdependencies between action areas to pursue a coherent approach to SDG implementation and limit negative effects. The counties must be fully consulted and sensitized at each step of the national decision-making process. The VLR should play a role in accelerating the fulfilment of SDG. There should also be continued sharing and learning from peers, as well as emphasizing experimentation and innovation to find better solutions to common challenges.

ANNEXES: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – REPORTING TEMPLATE

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
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	*Target 7;Reduce poverty levels by at least 30%*	*1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)*	FP 22.8% Dist of Poor 1.1% Poverty Gap 4.7 severity of Povery 1.5	*Proportion of food poverty(%);h ead count rate- 17.5,Distribut ion of the poor – 0.9, Poverty Gap- 2.3,severerity of poverty-0.5*	*The Kenya Poverty Report, 2021 KNBS*	-Provision of relief food to some parts of the county that are faced with drought and famine. -Provision of certified seeds to farmers, - educating farmers on need to plant drought resistant crops, -Engagement of community health promoters -Ensuring preparedness and proper disaster management - ensure access to cheap credit -Provision of conducive market environment for all traders	-Increased unemployment -Reduced agricultural production due to impacts of climate change -Low or no value addition to agricultural products	-Encourage farmers through aiding in commercializatio n of Agricultural produce -Establishment of integrated and aggregation centres for trading the agricultural products -Support innovations in agricultural technologies
	1.2 B y 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		*1.2.1 Proportio n of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group* *1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions*		*Nyeri county has a variation of 26.4% in terms of overall poverty incidence countrywide*	*The Kenya Poverty Report,2021 KNBS*		-High dependency ratio -Gender inequality in terms of resource acquisition	
	1.3 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access	*Tar get 8;R edu ce pov ert y am on g wo*	*1.4.1* *Proportion of the population living in household s with access to basic services*		*As of 2019,the poverty population Headcount ('000)Rate was 26.4 %*	*Kenya Demogr aphic and Health Survey,2 019 KNBS*		- Lo w leve ls of infr astr uct ure and edu cati on	- Protec tion of ripari an areas - Impro vemen t of infrast ructur e

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	*me n by atle ast 50 %*						*dev elo pme nt - Adv erse imp acts of cli mat e cha nge on the wat er catc hme nt are as*	*across the county*
	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro -poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions		*1.b.1* Number of national action plans related to multilateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources*		*The county has signed several MOUs with developme nt partners*	*CBROP,2023 and FY 2023-24 Budget*		*-Increased poverty and vulnerabilit y due to inadequate resources*	*- Encouragemen t of PPP and mobilization of resources from more development partners*
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve	2.1 B y 2030, end hunger and ensure	*Target 10;Reduce 2013 levels of the proportion*	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourish ment		*Proportion of food poverty(%);hea d count rate-*	*The Kenya Poverty Report,2021 KNBS*	*provision of agricultural inputs, extension*	*-over reliance on rain fed agriculture -Limited access*	*-Promotion of irrigation farming -Boost support on agricultural*

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Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	*of the population who suffer from hunger by altleast 80%*	2.1.2 Pr evalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		17.5,Distributi on of the poor – 0.9, Poverty Gap- 2.3,severerity of poverty-0.5		*services as well as value addition programs to boost agricultural production -support and advocate adaption of apiculture, aquaculture and poultry farming. Through transformation from rain-fed to irrigation agriculture, the county has enhance sustainable agriculture*	*to agricultural input -Insufficient and lack of updated data on poverty*	*production -Frequently updating data by the relevant institutions*
	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 women and older persons	*2.2.1*	*2.2.2 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child 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)*		*As of 2019,the rate of children under 5 years who were; stunted, wasted, underweight and overweight is 13%,3%,4% and 4% respectively*	*KDHS Fact sheet,2022*		*-over reliance on rain fed agriculture -Limited access to agricultural input -Insufficient and lack of updated data on poverty*	*-Promotion of irrigation farming -Boost support on agricultural production -Frequently updating data by the relevant institutions*
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular		*2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forest ry enterprise size* *2.3.2* Total Factor Productivity*		*According to the GCP report, contribution of Nyeri County to GCP by 2023 on Agriculture, Forestry and*	*GCP,2023*		*-over reliance on rain fed agriculture -Limited access to agricultural inputs -Insufficient and lack of updated data on poverty*	*-Promotion of irrigation farming -Boost support on agricultural production -Frequently updating data by the relevant institutions*

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Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment				*Fishing was 86.4M*				
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme		*2.4.1* Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices* *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*		*The total acreage under agriculture production is 99,464('000) with 33 no. irrigation schemes across the County*	*County Fact, CIDP 2023-2027*		*-Underutilised land* *-Over reliance on rain fed agriculture* *-Use of inorganic fertilisers*	*-Sensitization of farmers on the best land management practices to increase agricultural production* *-Encourage and support irrigation farming* *-Provision of extension services to farmers and facilitate acquisition of organic fertilizers*

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality								
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed		2.5.1* Ex situ crop collections enrichment index
2.5.2* Percentage of local crops and breeds and their wild relatives, classified as being at risk, not -at-risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction		In the County, most of the residents practice agricultural and livestock rearing practices. Among the crops grown include; maize, beans, cassava, onions, kales, cabbages etc while the animals reared include dairy, beef, sheep, goats etc	CIDP,2023-2027		-Poor farming practices
-Use of outdated faming technologies	-Conducting capacity building of farmers Sensitization on adaptation of the modern farming practices
	2.a Increase		2.a.1*		The county has	CIDP		-Inadequate	-Addition of

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	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		*The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures*		*in the last five years(2017-2022) had an expenditure of 2,563.6M in support of Agricultural production through provision of agricultural and farm inputs to farmers*	*,2023 -2027*		*human resource for extension services -Resistant by farmers to adopt the modern methods of farming*	*extension officers -Sensitization forums for farmers on the best agricultural practises*
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in		*2.b.1* Percentage change in import and export tariffs on agricultural products 2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies*		*Promotion of fair trade practices through regular verification of equipments for traders.*	ADP,2023-2024		*-Inadequate resources for construction and improvement of trading environment for the residents*	*Establish mechanism for enhancing/improving OSR*

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Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round								
	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		*c.1* Indicator of (food) price anomalies		*In the period between 2017 to 2022 the county government enhanced trading environment by constructing 17 markets and 239 market stalls, renovating 6 market shades and 12 market ablution blocks*	CIDP,2023-2027		-Lack of linkage to market for products	-Support commercialization of all products produced in the county
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	*Target 81;Increase the proportion of farm, pastoral and fisher households resilient and climate and weather related risks to 30%*	*13.1.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people*				*-increasedd tree cover to over 40% -Increased river volumes through conservation of riverbanks -Advocated for reduction in usage of fuel by installation of energy saving jikos in*	*-Non-compliance with set policies and regulations -Inadequate resources to implement the policies -Uncertainty in the occurrence of disasters -Lack of sufficient information to guide on the planning for disaster managemen*	*-Strengthening disaster response and management units -Sensitization of the public on possible occurrence of disasters -Sensitization of the communities on the impacts of climate change and mitigation measures*

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
							institutions - Rehabilitat ed county quarries -Conducted sensitizatio n forums to educate the public on environmen tal conservatio n and climate change	t -Lack of community awareness on matters climate change -Failure to adopt climate resilient technologies -Negative impacts of climate change	
	13.2 Integrat e climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning		13.2.1* Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low - carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)		The county has mainstreamed and ensured climate mitigation and adaptation activities are part of the five year integrated development priorities e.g. through the greening programme, formulation of policies to guide the climate change related programs	CIDP,2023-2027			-Implementation of climate change resilient programs with focus on water, environment, agriculture and disaster reduction
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable developme nt, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountabl e and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significan tly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywher e	Target 13;Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of execution, religious and political differences is at most 50% of the 2013 levels	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex 16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause) 16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone	The initial data w was not segrega ted	By the age of 15 years, the percentage that has experience d physical violence is 36.9 (as of 2022)	KDHS,2022 KNBS	-Ensuring peaceful coexistence amongst communitie s in the county. -educating the public through barazas and as well dispute address mechanism s.	-Lack of updated information on GBV -No accessibility or scattered offices where the victims can report their cases	-Responsible bodies should ensure availability of updated data -Establishment of more reporting centres in the county

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
			around the area they live						
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	*18.1.2;End all forms of violence, child labour, exploitation, early marriages and all forms of human trafficking*	*16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month* *16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation* *16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18*	*The previous data was not segregated*	*The percentage of individuals who have experienced sexual violence is 15.1% as at 2022*	*KDHS,2022 KNBS*	*There is a good working relation between the government and ministry in charge of social protection to address all cases emanating from GDV, sexual harassment or human trafficking*	*-increased cases of child abuse and child labour* *- Inaccurate and insufficient data on Gender Based Violence* *-Increased litigation among relatives on cases of GBV*	*-Coming up with programs for providing counselling services to GBV victims* *-Enhanced reporting and maintaining updated data on GBV cases*
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	20.1.3 ; Proportion of aid in the national budget is almost 25% of the 2013 level	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP 17.1.2* Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		The county government's equitable share is 7 Billion in the FY 2023/24 which is The project OSR for the same period is 800M	Budget FY,2023/2024,CBR OP,2023 and CFSP,2023	The county has capitalized in partnerships with various stakeholders improve the socio-economic well-being of its people through the following ways; -Public-Private Partnerships in solid waste management -Maintained a cordial relationship with the	-Weak internal control measures -leakages in OSR -Inaccurate revenue forecasting techniques	-Strengthening internal control measures -Enhance OSR strategies -Automation in revenue collection

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
							development partners(donors) who provide financial aid to county development -Enhancement of a good working relationship with the National Government and other institutions like KENHA,OCOB etc.		
	17.6 Enhance 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		17.6.1* Access to patent information and use of the international intellectual property system 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed		The proportion of the population with internet/broadband connectivity is 21.4%	Kenya Fact Sheet,2022			

Goal	Target	Corresponding au target	Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Source of data	Best Practices	Challenges	Recommendation
	facilitation mechanism								
	17.7 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	*Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels*	*Proportion of individuals using the Internet*		*The proportion of individuals with access to internet is 42% while the proportion of households access to electricity is 1,240 HHs as compared to 108,387 HHs nationally*	*CIDP,2023-2027*		*-Limited internet infrastructure -slow technological advancement*	*-Extension of fibre connectivity -Creation of website portals*