COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

VOLUNTARY SUB-NATIONAL REVIEW (VSR) IN THE PROCESS OF LOCALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN COUNTIES

The Kenyan Experience

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Analysed and compiled under the leadership of Mary Mwiti, Chief Executive Officer, Council of Governors and technical support of Rosemary Njaramba, Ken Oluoch and Mercy Gatabi. The specific county progress report, case studies and reviews were gratefully received from Samuel Mukindia (Marsabit), John Akaule (West Pokot), Caroline Gitahi (Nakuru), Ruth Mwongeli (Makueni), Richard Larus (Narok), Ouma Sigutta (Vihiga) and Korir Kelong (Busia). This sub-national voluntary reporting process (VSR) also benefitted from the technical review of United Cities and Local Governments Africa (UCLGA), United Nations Resident Coordination Office (UNRCO), Kenya, State Department for Economic Planning and SDGs Kenya Forum.

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ABBREVIATION

ADSE	Anglican Development Services Eastern
AIDs	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
CA	Communication Authority
CAIPs	County Aggregation and Industrial Parks
CDD	Community Driven Development Programme
CIIS	Climate Information Intermediaries
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoG	Council of Governors
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KIBMAWASCO	Kibwezi-Makindu Water and Sanitation Company Limited
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
MCCCF	Makueni County Climate Change Fund
MLIMS	Makueni Land Information Management System
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MBONWASCO	Mbooni Water and Sanitation Company Limited

MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
MTP	Mid Term Plan
NAKAEB	Narok Kajiado Economic Block
NACOSTEC	Nakuru Countywide Sanitation Technical Steering Committee
OSR	Own Sources of Revenues
PDCE	Participatory Development and Civic Education
PLWD	People Living with Disabilities
PLUP	Physical Land Use Plans
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PVCAs	Participatory Vulnerability Community Assessments
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUED	Sustainable Urban Economic Development Programme
SRIP	Sustainable Road Improvement Programme
UCLGA	United Cities and Local Governments Africa
UN	United Nations
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
VSR	Voluntary Sub-national Review
VSO	Volunteering Services Organisation
WOWASCO	Wote Water and Sewerage Company Limited
MCCCF	Makueni County Climate Change Fund

FOREWORD

In 2010, Kenya adopted a new constitution with aspirations to transform the lives of Kenyans especially the minorities and marginalised groups and regions. A key aspect of the constitution was the devolution of power to Kenya's 47 county governments, implemented in 2013. County governments represent the level of government closest to the people and are therefore better positioned to directly address the needs of the people, including the global development agenda.

Kenya's Development Agenda is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030. This aims at creating "a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by the year 2030". The vision seeks to transform Kenya into "a newly industrialised, middle-income country providing high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The vision is actualised through five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) at the national level and a mirror strategy, the five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) at the sub-national level.

The SDGs are implemented both at the national and sub-national levels. The SDGs implementation in Kenya is monitored through the preparation of SDGs progress reports, the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Sub-national Reviews (VSRs). Kenya prepared its first VNR in 2017 and its second report in 2020, which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. In 2020, the Council of Governors (CoG) supported piloting of county SDGs reporting through the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). The initiative was piloted in Kwale, Taita Taveta, Marsabit, Kisumu, and Busia Counties. Further in 2020, the CoG with support from United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA) undertook an assessment on the level of localisation of SDGs in all the 47 Counties in Kenya.

In 2023, as a follow up on those previous initiatives, the CoG with support from United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA) has undertaken a Voluntary Sub-national Review (VSR) to assess the level of localisation of SDGs to-date, considering the disruption occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. Seven Counties (Busia, Marsabit, Makueni, Nakuru, Narok, Vihiga and West Pokot) were selected for the VSR process based on regional balance and on county's interest to participate in the review. The selection of the seven counties was further guided by the available budget and time for the VSR process. The VSR process incorporated both desktop review and detailed engagement with the select counties and Council of Governors sector committees for data collection. Due consideration was also made to include some of the counties that participated in the 2020 assessment such as Busia and Marsabit to identify progress made since the last assessment and possible impact of COVID-19 on SDGs localisation. It was also deemed important to include a city county that is Nakuru to understand the dynamics of urban development in SDGs localisation.

At the national level, Kenya has achieved significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January 2016 and the same has been felt at the county level. The review confirms that counties have mainstreamed the SDGs in their respective County Integrated Development Plans, strategies and budgets. They are also continuing to fill the policy and legislation gaps that provide framework for sustained implementation of the SDGs interventions. Additionally, implementation of SDGs at county level is not homogenous. Counties emphasise different SDG indicators based on their development context and agenda. Thus, the findings of county review place emphasis on those indicators and interventions that help them achieve immediate needs for their populations.

Makueni County has put in place an elaborate public participation model, which is an inclusive, bottom-up system that involves the public from the village level to county headquarters. The public engages through elected development committee members representing villages, a cluster of villages, sub-wards, wards, sub-counties and the county.

Vihiga County was experiencing unequal development across the wards owing to the absence of a county-level formula to distribute resources. The county has established Geo Technology Services Laboratory which uses Geographic Information System (GIS) to support the prioritisation of underserved wards and clusters of disadvantaged communities for the allocation of resources to improve services such as education, health, water and sanitation, vocational training centres, roads et cetera. This has addressed skewed development due to unequal service delivery, as facilities were mainly concentrated in a few areas.

Nakuru County has put in place waste management legislation operationalised through zoning of waste operational areas. The county headquarters having been recently upgraded to a city, comes with the challenge of negative effects of urbanisation, key among them being waste management. Hence, need to combat the challenge of waste management through promoting appropriate production processes, advocacy for change in consumption behaviour and patterns. The county has also ensured effective and appropriate waste handling, storage and separation. The efficient, responsive and coordinated countywide waste collection services system results in collation of almost 90 per cent of waste.

All targeted counties have reported on processes and interventions' outputs they have undertaken related to the targeted five SDGs: 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

However, the process of the review has identified weaknesses in data availability across the counties. During the 2017-2022 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) preparation, the counties did not step down the national baselines to reflect their own baselines and targets for the interventions under the specific SDGs indicators included in their plans.

It is important to note that all counties exhibit deliberate action by allocating resources to all planned SDG activities, as demonstrated by data on counties' allocation and expenditure, broken down by county departments as required by the budgeting and reporting procedure. There is a lack of data on allocation to specific SDGs and a general noted variance in expenditure, making it impossible to fully implement and achieve intended outputs. All counties note that failure to absorb funds for planned interventions is due to delayed disbursement of sharable revenue from the national government and also due to limited technology and human capacity. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic led to repurposing of resources from planned development interventions to containment measures to stem the spread of the pandemic.

The counties reviewed have also included best practices for lessons learning and possible scale up in other counties and countries. The lessons are extremely valuable to inform the next phase of planning at National level (MTP IV) and County level (CIDPS 2023-2027).

H.E. FCPA, Fernandes Barasa, OGW,
Governor Kakamega County and Chairperson Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs Committee Council of Governors

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Council of Governors (CoG) is a non-partisan organisation with a mandate to provide a mechanism for consultation amongst county governments, share information on performance of the counties in the execution of their functions, facilitate capacity building for governors, and consider reports from other intergovernmental forums on national and county interests, amongst other functions. [1]The Council works through sectoral committees anchored within the Secretariat and chaired by governors. There are 18 committees guided by the Council's Strategic Plan 2022-2027. The CoG, with the support of United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA), sought to undertake a Voluntary Sub-national Review (VSR) to assess the progress made in SDGs implementation to date. This was a follow-up to the piloting on county SDGs reporting in 2020. The piloted counties were Kwale, Taita Taveta, Marsabit, Kisumu, and Busia. Further, in 2020 the CoG supported by United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA) developed a report on the counties' findings.

The findings of this VSR contribute to the county government's inputs in the process of development of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) in 2024 by the Government of Kenya to the HLPF. The report benefited from the input of a broader multi-agency team with representatives drawn from the State Department for Economic Planning, SDGs Kenya Forum and the United Nations Resident Coordinators' Office. The CoG acknowledges the participation of key county officials from the select counties and peer review input of the technical leads in charge of various thematic areas at the CoG. This report is prepared by the CoG Strategy and Planning under the SDGs Unit anchored under Maarifa Centre under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer Ms. Mary Mwiti, with the support of two consultants, Rhodah Njuguna and Samuel Mulu. The Council of Governors, the United Cities and Local Governments Association (UCLGA) are pleased to present this report and look forward to continued partnership with the various stakeholders to make the attainment of SDGs a reality.

Ms. Mary Mwiti,
Chief Executive Officer,
Council of Governors

1 *Section 19 and 20 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act (IGRA) 2012*

BACKGROUND

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by UN member states in 2015, laid out an ambitious global agenda for change. This ambition is encapsulated in its 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators with aspiration for prosperity and well-being of all people across the world.[2]

The agenda emphasises on interlinkages between economic, social, human, environmental and inclusive governance dimensions for sustainable development. Inclusive governance includes the contributions towards equity, social justice and participation to sustained human wellbeing.[3]

In Kenya, implementation of the SDGs started with an analysis of the goals to find convergence with Kenya's own development objectives as set in the Kenya's Vision 2030 and cascaded down to the national level Mid Term Plans (MTPS) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The goals were found to be aligned, providing opportunity for Kenya to merge the two development frameworks.[4] An analysis of policy gaps in 2019 confirmed that third Mid Term Plan (MTP III), directly or indirectly, addressed substantially the goals targets.[5] The 2030 agenda also defined a review process through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) that allow countries to measure their progress towards achievements of the goals. Kenya has conducted two voluntary national reviews, in 2017 and in 2020, with the reports being presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York.[6] The reports confirmed the progress the country was making towards the attainment of the SDGs.

The State Department for Economic Planning in Kenya's National Treasury and Economic Planning has the primary responsibility of the implementation and reporting on the SDGs. However, successful implementation of the goals requires the participation of both levels of governments; national and county level, and stakeholders across all sectors. At the national level, a National Focal Point established within the State Department for Economic Planning offers technical backstopping for SDGs to the government ministries, counties and participating stakeholders. Mechanism for coordination between the two levels of governments has also been worked out and an SDG Unit established at the CoG Secretariat to support coordination and linkage between the two levels. The SDG Unit also supports the SDGs implementation and monitoring at the county level.

Kenya being a country which has embraced devolution, SDGs activities are implemented at the county level through a localisation process. Localisation involves mainstreaming the SDGs under the county policies, laws, development plans, budgets and partnerships.

2 *SDG Report 2019 National Treasury and Planning, Department of Planning*
3 *SDG Recovery and Acceleration Strategy 2022-2030) June 2022-The National Treasury and Planning- State Department For Planning*
4 *SDG Report 2019 National Treasury and Planning, Department of Planning*
5 *ibid*
6 *ibid*

Because of devolution, the VNRs must be informed to a large extent by how the SDGs are implemented by the counties. Thus, this makes the Voluntary Sub-national Review (VSR) a key component of the VNR.

The CoG coordinated the process of VSR in seven select counties with a focus on the five SDGs targeted for reporting at the HLPF in 2023 being, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17. The purpose of the review, therefore is to confirm the level of localisation of the SDGs in Narok, Vihiga, Nakuru, Marsabit, Busia, Makueni, and West Pokot Counties. This review report shows the level of achievements, Interlinkage across the SDGs, challenges and multi- stakeholders' contribution to the on-going implementation.

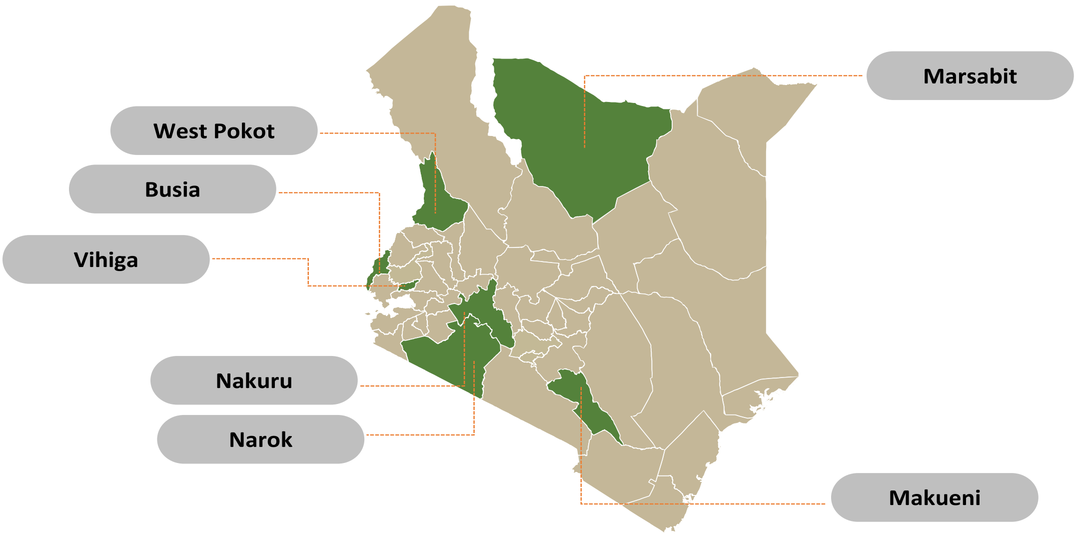


Figure 1:Target Counties

In addition, the report showcases best practices that other counties can learn from while at the same time identify challenges and areas that require support in form of capacity, finance and technology for both counties and participating stakeholders.

The localisation of the implementation of the SDGs and establishment of linkages between goals will also show contribution to other international agreements such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Africa Agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among others.

This VSR will inform the Voluntary National Reviews scheduled for 2024 by the Government of Kenya. The report will be shared at the High Political Level Forum (HPLF) in New York.

METHODOLOGY

The review is mainly a documentary examination. The secondary data forms the bulk of the information on the implementation of the SDGs at county level. In-depth interviews with Council of Governors SDGs Coordinating Unit, CoG Sector Committees that link the national and county SDGs sectors and county officials (who also double as SDGs champions in their respective departments) helped to delve deeper on the processes counties have used to localise the SDGs and record achievements to date. Interviews were also conducted with technical officers from the selects counties. The interviews also provided best practices and challenges facing the SDGs interventions in the counties. Some of the key questions which guided the interviews include:

- Confirmation of the status of the implementation of the goals, targets;
- Confirmation of the good practices-what worked well and what has facilitated this process;
- Interlinkages with other goals-what facilitated this;
- Identification of the challenges; and
- An analysis of emerging issues and plans to enhance implementation.

This process resulted in a comprehensive VSR report showing:

- Achievements of the goals and targets and good practices;
- Gaps, challenges and lessons learned;
- Interlinkages with other goals;
- An analysis of emerging issues; and
- Plans for future enhanced implementation.

PART I:
SDGs Implementation

Introduction

This report is in response to the Council of Governors' mandate in providing a mechanism for consultation amongst county governments, sharing information on performance of the counties in execution of their functions, facilitating capacity building for counties, and considering reports from other intergovernmental forums on national and county interests, amongst other functions.[7]

At national level, the SDGs Directorate in the State Department of Economic Planning is responsible for Voluntary National Reporting. Whereas the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has put in place cascaded national indicators and a set of quality criteria for citizen-generated data in its newly released Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework.

At the regional level, the African Union Assembly has mandated the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to report on the various aspects of governance, including the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. It examines the alignment and interlinkages between the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 aspirations, drawing from the experiences of the member states that are domesticating and implementing the SDGs. Also, at the regional level, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) produce the annual "Africa Sustainable Development Report: Tracking Progress on Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals", which assesses continental progress in domesticating and implementing the SDGs and Agenda 2063 simultaneously.

At the global level, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, under the Economic and Social Council publishes "The Sustainable Development Goals Report" annually to review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report also serves as a major resource for the report of the Secretary-General on "Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals", which is submitted to the United Nations General Assembly every year.

Hence, this sub-national review process is critical as besides being linked to the national, regional and global process, encourages counties to conduct voluntary sub-national-led, county-driven regular and inclusive reviews of progress towards achieving the SDGs, which will aid in acceleration towards the goals in the next planning phase in Kenya that is the County Integrated Development Plans (2023-2027) currently being finalised. The VSR is also aligned to the HLPF theme for this particular year, 2023.

7 *Intergovernmental Relations Act Section 20*

1. Global Implementation of SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 charts progress towards realising the 17 Goals. Using the latest available data and estimates, it reveals that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is in grave jeopardy due to multiple, cascading and intersecting crises. COVID-19, climate change and conflict predominate. Each of them, and their complex interactions, impact all of the goals, creating spin-off crises in food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security. To put the world on track to sustainability will require concerted action on a global scale.The COVID-19 pandemic wiped out more than four years of progress on poverty eradication and pushed 93 million more people into extreme poverty in 2020. The existential threat of climate change, increased heatwaves, droughts and apocalyptic wildfires and floods are already affecting billions of people around the globe and causing potentially irreversible damage to the Earth's ecosystems. Concurrently, the world is witnessing the largest number of violent conflicts since 1946, with one-quarter of the global population now living in conflict-affected countries. As of May 2022, a record 100 million people have been forcibly displaced from their homes. The outbreak of war in Ukraine has caused food, fuel and fertilizer prices to skyrocket, disrupted supply chains and global trade, and roiled financial markets, fueling the threat of a global food crisis.

Further, ***the Global Sustainable Development Report 2023***[8] points out that at the halfway point of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world is far off track. Without urgent course correction and acceleration, humanity will face prolonged periods of crisis and uncertainty–triggered by and reinforcing poverty, inequality, hunger, disease, conflict, and disaster. At a global level, the Leave No One Behind principle is at significant risk.

The challenges addressed by the SDGs are more likely to be achieved if every country does its part because, for sustainable development to be achieved, a development paradigm has to happen that brings together environmental, economic, and social components. The responsibility of development brings both developed and developing countries together, and each is required to do its part.

As of 2022, the countries had made progress in their efforts to attain the SDGs. Kenya was ranked 118 out of 163 countries. Figure 2 illustrates the global achievements to date under each SDG, indicating Kenya's performance.

8 *Advanced Unedited Version June 2023*

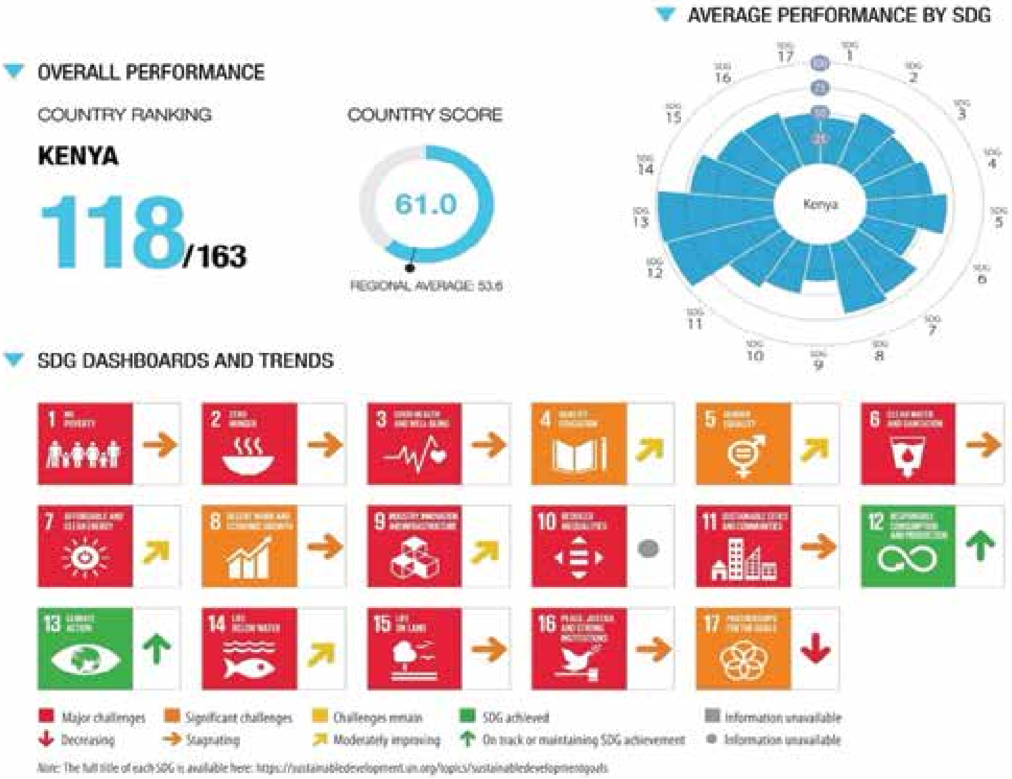


Figure 2: SDG Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030), June 2022

Source: UN Sustainable Development Report 2022

In Kenya, the recorded achievements are as a result of co-operation between the national and county governments.

2. SDGs Implementation at Regional Level

African governments have made significant efforts to incorporate the SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals into national strategies and development plans, have identified government units to coordinate their implementation and prioritised specific targets and indicators. [9]

> *"Overall, the average score across all African Member States was 53.82 in 2020, which is slightly higher than the 2019 average, but still implies that, after four years of SDG implementation, the African continent is only halfway towards achieving the SDG goals and targets by 2030,"*

This report was produced by the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

9 *4th 2020 Africa Sustainable Development Report: Accelerating Equitable and Sustainable Development in Africa*

The COVID-19 pandemic pushed 23.6 million people in Africa into extreme poverty in 2021 compared to a hypothetical world without COVID. By 2030, at least 492 million people will be left in extreme poverty and at least 350 million people by 2050. With countries accelerating the SDGs through deliberate policies (SDG Push), the number of people in extreme poverty will decline from 489 million in 2021 to 442.4 million in 2030 and 159.7 million by 2050. The pandemic did not significantly affect school completion rates. By implementing SDG push policies, primary education completion rates could increase from 75.1 per cent in 2021 to 85.2 per cent in 2030 and 95.8 per cent by 2050.[10]

3. The Role of the National Government

The Kenya Government committed to SDGs in 2015. As dictated by the Kenyan Constitution 2010, the role of the national government is policy formulation in relation to the country's development goals, including the SDGs.

Kenya's development agenda defined in Vision 2030 and implemented through five-year mid-term plans aligns very well to the SDGs indicators. The commitment to SDGs also coincided with two important surveys, the Kenya Integrated Household and Budgetary Survey of 2016. These two surveys provided the national baselines necessary for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the SDGs targets and indicators.

In preparation, the national government started by developing a strategy to guide the country for the next 15 years of the SDGs implementation. To date, the national government has achieved the following actions towards attainment of the SDGs:

- Mainstreamed SDG in national policy documents, legislation, development strategies, Medium Term Plans, annual development plans and budgets of ministries and government agencies;
- Set up institutional framework for coordination mechanism, bringing together all key stakeholders across the various government ministries and agencies, county governments, civil society organisation, private sector, academia, UN agencies and development partners;
- Mapped the stakeholders that would support the SDGs implementation that include the civil society, private sector, academia, the parliament, UN agencies and other development partners;
- Has undertaken advocacy to create awareness across the national government ministries and agencies;
- Has carried out capacity building programme across the two levels of government, civil society and private sector; and
- Undertaken 2 voluntary national reviews and provided progress reports to the HPLF.

10 Economic Report on Africa 2021(ERA2021)

As a result of the above efforts and according to the SDGs status report of 2019 and 2022, Kenya is on track towards attainment of two SDGs; 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action).

The following goals have reported moderate achievement, SDGS:

- 4 (Quality Education);
- 5 (Gender Equality);
- 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy);
- 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and
- 14 (Life Below Water).

The report also points out that the following goals are not progressing fast enough and are stagnating, SDGs:

- 1 (No Poverty);
- 2 (Zero Hunger);
- 3 (Good Health and Well-being);
- 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation);
- 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth);
- 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities);
- 15 (Life on Land); and
- 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) implementation is facing challenges and no progress has been reported.[11] Kenya has seven years to achieve commitments to SDGs and this calls for doubling efforts and fast-tracking activities/interventions during this “Decade of Action”.

The national government has adopted the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) whose main objective is to improve the livelihoods and welfare of Kenyans. In line with this, the national government will implement policies and structural reforms and promote investment in five pillars that are expected to have the highest impact at the bottom of the economy. These are: Agricultural, Transformation and Inclusive Growth; Transforming the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

To make these five core pillars feasible, the national government will implement strategic interventions under the following key enablers: Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Blue

11 *SDG Recovery and Acceleration Strategy 2022-2030) June 2022-The National Treasury and Economic Planning-State Department for Economic Planning*

Economy; the Services Economy; Environment and Climate Change; Education and Training; Women Agenda; Youth Empowerment and Development Agenda; Social Protection; Sports, Culture and Arts; and Good Governance. County governments are expected to mainstream the national development Agenda in their plans and budgets.

It is envisioned that the BETA, anchored on the Fourth Mid Term Plan (MTP IV) 2023-2027 and interlinked with the County Integrated Developments Plans (CIDPs), will play a key role in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

4. Role of the County Governments in Localisation of the SDGs

a) Creating Enabling Environment

Kenya adopted a new constitution in 2010 which gave forth to 47 sub-national Government (Counties) with 14 distinct functions including health, agriculture, county planning, air and noise pollution, county transport, pre-primary education and village polytechnics, trade development and regulation among others. Most of the SDG programmes and projects are undertaken by the counties through localisation process. To facilitate implementation, counties begun by mainstreaming SDGs in the County Integrated Development Plans for the period 2017-2022 CIDPs, annual development plans, budgets, policies, laws, institutions, and partnerships. The process is however set for deepening under the 2023- 2027 CIDPs. Further, both levels of government need to create synergy and prepare development plans that are coherent and aligned to each other. This is in the spirit of the two levels of government being distinct and interdependent and conducting their mutual relations on the basis of consultation and cooperation as stipulated in Article 6(2) of the Constitution. The CIDPS are closely linked to the current government BETA transformative agenda and the MTP IV.

Suffice to note that SDGs generally reflect the development agenda contained in the National Kenya Vision 2030, and the Mid Term Plans (MTP). Hence, county success in their development agenda reflect move towards attainment of the Kenya development goals in general.

Counties are at different levels of development and localisation of the SDGs has to fit with the development context of each county. Each county places different level of emphasis on each SDG because the county government's development goals are based on the understanding of the needs of specific county people. Localisation is responding therefore, to the development needs of each county given the differences in the political economy and social demographic dynamics. Hence, CIDPs, annual development plans and strategies emphasis on SDGs interventions and indicators differ according to counties priorities. In this regard, there is noted different levels of intensity of implementation across the different sectors depending on where the counties are in their development agenda.

The SDGs targets are ambitious, and implementation has placed huge demands on human and financial resources. Counties have continued to allocate limited resources to the interventions included in the county plans. Inadequate resources have slowed the pace of SDGs implementation. Counties recognise the need to move beyond traditional financial and technical assistance sources and are seeking new alternative sources of resourcing. To this end, counties have become innovative in developing partnership that are resulting in additional financing mechanisms and technical support. The new partnerships have seen increased private sector participation through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

b) Institutional Framework that Facilitate SDGs Localisation

SDG implementation hinges upon robust institutional framework linking the national and county governments. The framework is for coordination, monitoring and reporting. The Council of Governors is the umbrella body bringing together all the 47 county governments and facilitates consultation with the national government and other stakeholders. CoG has established sectoral committees totaling 18 in number to help deliver its mandate. The SDGs have been aligned to the 18 sectoral committees. The committees include Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Health,Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives, Water, Forestry and Natural Resources Management , Land, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Legal, Constitutional Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations, Gender, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services, Environment and Climate Change,Blue Economy, Energy, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Arid, Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) and Disaster Management, Resource Mobilization and Partnerships, ICT and Knowledge, Security and Foreign Affairs,Trade, Industry, Manufacturing and Enterprise Development,Human Resource, Labour and Social Welfare and Tourism and Wildlife.[12]

Part of the work of these committee is to ensure policies and legislation of residual devolved functions still under the national government are aligned to devolution.

CoG has established an SDGs Unit that support county governments to mainstream SDGs in their development plans, track progress and help in reporting. The unit has facilitated capacity building of county governments on SDGs implementation and reporting mechanisms.

In terms of coordination, CoG is a member of the following national level coordination frameworks:

- SDGs interagency technical working group;
- Member of the interagency technical working committee that provide critical linkage between the national, county governments, private sector, civil society organisations, media, parliamentary caucus on SDGs and business, and academia;

12 *Council of Governors, Induction of Governors and Deputy Governors Communique, 2022*

- The Council of Governors support Inter- county forums that encourage sharing of experiences and challenges on SDGs;
- The council also supports county SDGs champions in steering the SDGs implementation and advocacy.

Counties have also established their internal SDGs coordination structures domiciled in the County Department of Finance and Economic Planning. The institutional framework facilitating coordination include appointing the county SDGs champions and departmental focal persons that ensure SDGs are part of the sectoral/departmental plans.

c) Public Participation and Partnership

SDGS are dependent on a multi-sectoral approach for effective delivery. Establishing effective partnership is critical. Counties also understand the need for public participation in key governance and policy formulation processes as provided under the constitution of Kenya. Counties provide forums to enable participation and support of decisions making processes in resource mobilisation, allocation and utilisation on identified initiatives. Key actors that have played pivotal role in localising SDGs at the county level include CoG, County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), County Chief Officers, County Directors, and Members of County Assembly (MCAs), CSOs, private sector and development partners.

The CSOs with their wide networks and work with communities, have supported advocacy and awareness creation on SDGs and demonstrated how best they can be implemented. CSOs also continue to provide important checks and balances in the resource allocation and usage.

Regarding reporting, CSOs have informed Kenya's VNR process based on their experiences and support on SDGs implementation. This includes successes, challenges, gaps, alignment to national policies, support needs, and recommendations for accelerating the SDGs' implementation.

As regards private sector participation, there is evidence of increased private sector adoption and mainstreaming of SDGs in their business models. The increasing Public Private partnerships in development projects especially in water and energy underlines the importance of new and diverse partnership with counties on SDGs implementation.

The private sector participation has provided opportunities for:

- New and diverse resource mobilisation;
- Public-private partnerships for project implementation that is injecting impetus, new knowledge and technologies;
- Contribute in tracking and reporting on progress of county SDG efforts; and

- Create macro-economic situation in the country through employment opportunities and expansion of enterprises.

The role of academia and research institutions in the implementation of SDGs has focused on;

- Research that informs policy and the progress and change of strategies especially after the COVID-19 pandemic
- Support the government with realistic positions through analysis of data that has aided implementation of SDGs
- Participate in creating human resource capacity to support the acceleration of the SDG implementation

d) Means of Implementation

SDG implementation is dependent on robust planning process and mainstreaming interventions and indicators in the sector strategic plans. There is evidence to show that counties have included SDGs in their plans and programs.

A number of counties have also included SDGs in their CIDP end-of-term reviews. The reviews have outlined the progress made, challenges, best practices, emerging issues and future plans. West Pokot, for example, has the five SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17 in its CIDP review.

5. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on SDGs Implementation and Recovery Strategies

SDGs implementation has faced a number of challenges ranging from limited resources – financial and technical, low capacity and poor planning. However, COVID-19 pandemic that was experienced in Kenya between 2019-2021 and that started two years after rolling the SDGs implementation, arguably remains the most disruptive factor due to the adverse socio-economic effects of the pandemic itself, compounded by the measures employed to contain its spread across the country. The pandemic affected almost all sectors of the economy including tourism, trade, manufacturing, micro and small enterprises (MSEs), transport and education. Many Kenyans lost lives and means of livelihoods, impact of which is being felt two years later. The national and county governments diverted funds meant for development to COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, thus disrupting SDGs and other development interventions.[13]

As a result, counties have reported slowing down of SDG implementation and in some cases, the general development trajectory has experienced reversal of development gains made due to COVID-19 pandemic's negative impact.

13 *SDG Recovery, Acceleration Strategy 2022-2030 - June 2022- National Treasury and Planning State Department for Planning*

Both national and county governments developed strategies to address the effects of COVID. The measures were geared towards recovery, re-open and re-positioning the economy on a steady and sustainable growth trajectory. To begin with, the national government developed an eight point Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) under the financial years 2020/21 to 2022/23.

The ESP themed 'building back better' aimed at an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.[14] ESP aimed at striking a balance between stimulating economic recovery, enabling businesses to recover and safeguarding livelihoods while at the same time responding to the health challenges caused by the pandemic.[15]

Building on the ESP, the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) under the 2020/2021- 2021/2022 financial year budgets, provided a road map to transition the economic planning to the MTP IV and a new development framework under the Kenya Vision 2030. The strategy placed priority and focus on several key areas that address SDGs implementation challenges.[16]

The ESP focus areas were:

i) Enhancing the role of private sector in financing development;

ii) Supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

iii) Implementing an Economic Stimulus Programme in all the 47 counties;

iv) Investment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital infrastructure;

v) Increasing the resilience of the economy to global supply chain shocks;

vi) Supporting the recovery of key economic sectors;

vii) Strengthening pandemic and disaster risk management systems; and

viii) Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.

The CoG on the other hand, developed the County COVID-19 Social Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy with an implementation period from 2020/2021 financial year to 2022/2023 with the spirit of 'thinking policy together'. The strategy presented a recovery program with various measures to cushion the most vulnerable Kenyans across all the counties. Some of the measures prioritised social protection systems to support the elderly, Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), orphans and other vulnerable households.[17]

Additionally, SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030) analysed challenges hampering implementation of SDGs and proposed acceleration strategies to fast track the implementation during the remaining eight years period. The national and county governments have worked in tandem to accelerate the SDGs implementation by ensuring these strategies are informing the MTP IV and next five-year CIDP 2023/2027.

14 *Ibid*

15 *Ibid*

16 *Ibid*

17 *County COVID-19 Social- Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy 2020/21-2022/23: COG KIPPRA, September 2020*

Economic Recovery Strategies (ERS)

i) Enhancing budgetary allocations to strengthen the health care system;

ii) Facilitating the private sector to enhance its role in the recovery and growth of the economy;

iii) Facilitating the recovery and growth of key economic such as tourism, and MSMEs, manufacturing and transport which have been hit hard by the pandemic;

iv) Ensuring a green and resilient recovery and growth;

v) Investment in ICT and digital infrastructure to support the delivery of public services and facilitate e-commerce;

vi) Increasing the resilience of the economy to global supply chain shocks;

vii) Strengthening the national capacity for disaster preparedness;

viii) Mainstreaming diaspora financial and human resources;

ix) Enhancing budgetary resources to the police and security related services to enforce compliance to COVID-19 containment rules and regulations;

x) Strengthening governance and economic management;

xi) Expediting implementation of policy, legal and institutional reforms and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure its effective implementation.

The report also confirmed the need for strengthening collaboration between the two levels of government and other existing partnerships. The report noted that the two levels of government have "discovered our synergy and commitments in responding to the needs of the citizens, in timely and appropriate manner".[18]

In this regard, there is strong commitment to partnership of key stakeholders that include Council of Governors (CoG), national government, county governments, private sector, the civil society organisations, academia, Parliament Caucus, UN agencies and other development partners under the leadership of National Treasury and the Stated Department of Planning.[19]

Some of the welfare measures and interventions that formed the recovery strategy included:

i) Removing or reducing several taxes;

ii) Suspending listing with Credit Reference Bureau (CRB); and

iii) Rolling out the National Hygiene Programme (Kazi Mtaani) to create jobs for the youth while keeping the environment clean.

The counties also collectively and individually took measures that complemented the efforts by the national government.

18 Ibid

19

Part II:
Key Findings

Introduction

Kenya has conducted two Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2017 and in 2020, with the reports being presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. The VNRs have reported on the indicators identified by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The 2017 VNR reported on 128 nationally prioritised indicators out of the global 231 indicators, while the 2020 VNR report focused on 131 nationally prioritised indicators. The reports also highlighted the institutional framework and coordination structures in place for implementation and monitoring of SDGs as well as the challenges.

In 2020, the CoG, in collaboration with The State Department for Economic Planning SDGs Directorate and other stakeholders and with support from UNDP, supported piloting of county SDGs reporting through the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). The initiative was piloted in Kwale, Taita Taveta, Marsabit, Kisumu, and Busia Counties. Further, in 2020, the CoG with support from the United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA) undertook an assessment on the level of localisation of SDGs in county governments in Kenya. As a follow up on those previous initiatives the CoG is undertaking the Voluntary Sub-national Review (VSR) to assess the level of localisation of SDGs to date considering the disruption occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Seven counties (Busia, Marsabit, Makueni, Nakuru, Narok, Vihiga and West Pokot) were randomly selected for the VSR process while considering regional balance based on their interest to participate in the review. The selection of the seven counties was guided by the available budget and timeframe for the VSR process. The VSR process incorporated both desktop review and detailed engagement with sampled counties and CoG sector committees for data collection. Due consideration was made to include some of the counties that participated in the VLR process in 2020 such as Busia and Marsabit to identify progress made since the last assessment and possible impact of COVID-19 on SDGs localisation. Furthermore, a city county was also included to help understand the dynamics of urbanisation in SDGs localisation.

This VSR report focusses on five SDGs, that have been prioritised for reporting in HLPF in July 2023. The five SDGs are;

- 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)
- 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
- 9 (industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
- 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)

The VSR is also aligned to the theme of the 2023 HLPF of:

"Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels." In recognition of this, the report highlights efforts made at the county level to accelerate recovery from COVID-19.

Availability of Data on SDGs Interventions and Indicators

Counties have mainstreamed the SDGs in their county integrated development plans, strategies and budgets. They are also continuing to fill the policy gaps and legislations that provide framework for sustained implementation of the SDGs interventions.

However, the process of the review has identified weaknesses in data availability across the seven counties included in this review. The national baselines exist as per the two surveys conducted in 2016. During the 2017-2022 CIDP preparation, the counties did not step down the national baselines to reflect their own baselines and targets for the SDGs interventions in their plans because counties neither had enough data to define their baselines nor time as the CIDPs were already at an advanced stage of development. As a result, there is very little or no baseline data to measure the SDG indicators included in the CIDPs.

In this regard, county reports are largely based on processes and interventions or outputs they have achieved. Indeed, end term reports of the 2017-2022 CIDPs do not have adequate data on targets and indicators that would confirm actual achievements. Counties also have limited data on targets for specific SDG indicators. General data on poverty levels and population disaggregated according to gender and age is available from national sources, especially under the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Annual Economic Surveys, Gross County Product (GCP) reports, the Kenya Housing and Population Census (KHPC) and the 2022 Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS).

The Commission on Revenue Allocation which relies on data synthesis to advise on revenue allocation, has proven to be a valuable source, especially on expenditure data. The County Fact Sheets have also been resourceful in informing this review. Data on counties' expenditure broken down by county departments as required by the budgeting and reporting procedures is also available. But data on allocation to specific SDGs is not available.

It is important to note that all counties exhibit deliberate action by allocating resources to all planned SDG activities. However, there is a general noted variance in expenditure making it impossible to fully implement and achieve intended output. All counties note that failure to absorb funds for planned interventions is due to delayed disbursement of sharable revenue from the national government and also due to limited technology and human resource capacity.

Additionally, implementation of SDGs at county level is not homogenous. Counties emphasise on different SDG indicators based on their development context and agenda. Thus, the findings of this review note that counties with rural community that have scarce water resources have placed importance on SDG 6 while counties with more urbanised populations are emphasising on SDG 9 and 7. For example, Nakuru County having its main Municipality elevated to a city under devolution has emphasised on SDG 9. The review also presents a few county best practices for lessons learning and possible scale up nationally, regionally and globally.

Status of Achievement of SDGs Targets

a) Makueni County

Introduction

Makueni county is situated in the South Eastern part of the country and borders the following counties: Machakos to the North, Kitui to the East, Taita Taveta to the South and Kajiado to the West. It is divided into six sub-counties namely, Makueni, Kibwezi East and Kibwezi West, Kilome, Kaiti and Mbooni. The sub counties are divided further into 30 wards.

Chyulu Hills the Lush Green Hills of Africa.

Makueni county covers an area of 8,169.8 km^2.

The main economic activity in the county is agriculture contributing 78 per cent of the total county GDP. Other economic activities include small-scale business and value add processing. Majority of Makueni residents – 89.9 per cent draw their income from agriculture and 68.6 per cent from small-scale micro and small business.[20] The Tsavo National Park on the south part of the county with diverse wildlife species including the big five (Lion, Leopard, Rhino, Elephant and Buffalo) and a rich bird life, make it a significant tourism destination for both local and international tourists. The development of Konza Techno City, as a Kenyan Government Vision 2030 flagship project is envisaged to spur Makueni County development once the city is fully established.

Demographics

The population has increased from 884,527 (430,710 male and 453,817 female) as per 2009 census to 987,653 (489,691 male, 497,942 female, 20 intersex). The county average population density has increased from 110 persons per square kilometre in 2009 to 121 persons per square kilometre (km2) in 2019 with Mbooni West Sub – county recording the highest population of 379 persons /km^2 and Kibwezi Sub - county recording the lowest of 62 persons/ km^2.

20 *Fin Access Household Survey 2022*

The household size has reduced from 4.7 in 2009 to 4.0 in 2019. The youth (18-35 years) account for almost 24 per cent of the total population hence the need to plan for the current youthful population and the foreseen population growth which will push demand for social services and food higher.

The county has a population growth rate of 1.1 per cent with a population projection of 1,065,482 and 1,087,776 by the end of the year 2025 and 2027 respectively.

Table 1: Makueni County Population

Makueni County Population Distribution by Age Cohorts	Age Cohorts	2019 Census	Proportion of the Population
Under 5	0 – 4	117,576	12%
ECDE population	4 – 5	41,605	4%
Primary school	6 – 13	199,392	20%
Secondary school	14 – 17	108,237	11%
Youth	18 – 35	268,765	27%
Tertiary training	18 – 22	91,777	9%
Youth out of school	23 – 35	176,988	18%
Working population	18 – 64	495,729	50%
Voting population	18+	562,420	57%
Elderly	65 +	66,691	7%

(KNBS, 2019)

The urban population has increased from 186,946 in 2009 to 244,669 in 2019. The household distrib ution in urban areas has reduced from 15 per cent in 2009 to 12 per cent in 2019.

Table 2: Makueni County Rural and Urban Population

	2009	%	2019	%
Households	186,946		244,669	
Rural	160,517	85%	217,610	88%
Urban	26,429	15%	27,059	12%

(KNBS, 2019)

Poverty Profile

In Makueni, poverty experience among different segments of populations takes overlapping deprivations within and across groups living in different parts of the county. Among children aged 0-17 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are housing (66.3 per cent), nutrition (59.2 per cent), child protection (54.8 per cent) and water (54.4 per cent). For youth aged 18-34 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are education (53.1 per cent), housing (52.4 per cent), nutrition (49.9 per cent), water (47.6 per cent) and economic activity (38.4 per cent). Among adults aged 35-59 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are economic activity (79.5 per cent), education (76 per cent), housing (64.6 per cent) and water (55.6 per cent). Among the elderly aged 60+ years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are housing (62.2 per cent), nutrition (62.1 per cent), education (56.6 per cent) and water (53 per cent). [21]

This means planning need to take these different facets of the population if the poverty issue is to be addressed adequately. Overall, the county economic growth and poverty has improved since the start of the implementation of SDGs.

Overall, the County Poverty Index has reduced between 2000/06 to 2015/16 from 60.6 per cent to 34.5 per cent, the poverty headcount from 64.1 per cent to 34.8 per cent , poverty gap from 22.2 per cent to 8.8 per cent. However, the multi-dimensional poverty remains at a high of 59.7 per cent which is above the national average.

The County has a monetary poverty rate of 35.7 per cent with approximately 341,197 people in Makueni County being monetarily poor. Makueni County has a multidimensional poverty rate of 59.7 per cent, which is 24 per cent point higher than the National Monetary Poverty Rate of 34.5 per cent with a total of 589,618 people being multi-dimensional poor.

Table 3: Makueni County Poverty Levels

	Monetary poverty rate	Number of monetary poor people	Multi-dimensional poverty rate	Number of multi-dimensional poor people	Multi-dimensional Poor children	Multi-dimensional poor youth	Multi-dimensional poor elderly
National	35.7%	15.9 m	34.5%	23.4 m	52.5%	48.1%	55.7%
Makueni County	34.5%	341,197	59.7%	589,618	56.4%	54%	61%

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2. C.)

Among children aged 0-17 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are housing (66.3 per cent), nutrition (59.2 per cent), child protection (54.8 per cent) and water (54.4 per cent). For youth aged 18 -34 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are education (53.1 per cent), housing (52.4 per cent), nutrition (49.9 per cent), water (47.6 per cent) and economic activity (38.4 per cent). Among adults aged 35-59 years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are economic activity (79.5 per cent), education (76 per cent), housing (64.6 per cent) and water (55.6 per cent). Among the elderly aged 60+ years, the core drivers of multi-dimensional poverty are housing (62.2 per cent), nutrition (62.1 per cent), education (56.6 per cent) and water (53 per cent).

21 Ibid

The review noted that between 2016-2022, the county has increased the proportion of land owners from 21.6 per cent in 2018 to 31.6 per cent in 2022. This is attributed to enhanced land surveying and issuance of 129,124 title deeds in five adjudication sections of Ngai Ndethya, Kisekeni, Nguu, Wayani and Kinyoo.[22]

To improve succession process, the sub-sector processed and gazetted 604 cases and confirmed 124 succession cases leading to solution of 474 land disputes across the county.[23] This means that land can be used as an asset to create more wealth.

The national and county government secured five strategic land reserves for the establishment and development of key flagship projects within the county namely;

- Construction of Thwake dam,
- Expansion of Kitui road,
- Kibwezi lorry park,
- Kibwezi Aga Khan Cancer Center
- Land for Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Kaunguni.[24]

Furthermore, Makueni Government has facilitated preparation and approval of 24 Physical Land Use Plans (PLUP) enhancing urban planning.

Table 4: Makueni County Land Tenure (Agricultural Land)

	Proportion of land owners with security of land tenure (2018)	Proportion of land owners with security of land tenure (2022)
National (male)		33.4%
National (female)		24.6%
Makueni County	**21.6%**	**31.6%**

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2. K.)

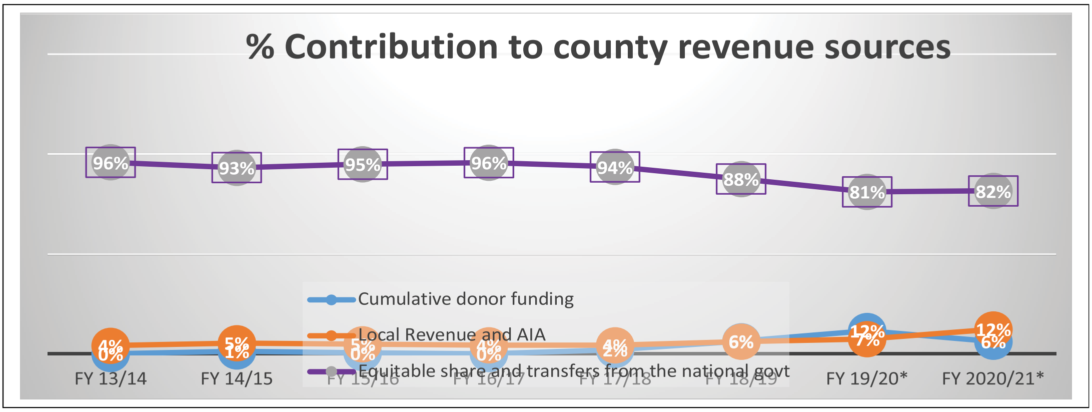
County Budget Analysis

In Makueni, the equitable share transfers and conditional grants from the national government averaged 90.42 per cent; local revenues and Appropriation in Aid (AIA) averaged 6.10 per cent (own-source revenue contributed 3.9 per cent) and, development partners contributed 3.48 per cent over the last eight years. Being a rural county with limited manufacturing activities the government in Makueni has very few streams to raise own-source revenue except for fees and charges from single business permits and market fees, land rates and appropriation-in-aid, which contribute up to 6.10 per cent of the total county budget.

22 Ibid
23 Ibid
24 ibid

Makueni County Government has generated its own revenue and received donations from development partners to supplement its the county budget[25] as shown in the figure below, whereby: national transfers and conditional funding averaged 90.42 per cent; local revenues and Appropriation in Aid (AIA) averaged 6.10 per cent (own-source revenue contributed 3.9 per cent) and, development partners contributed 3.48 per cent.

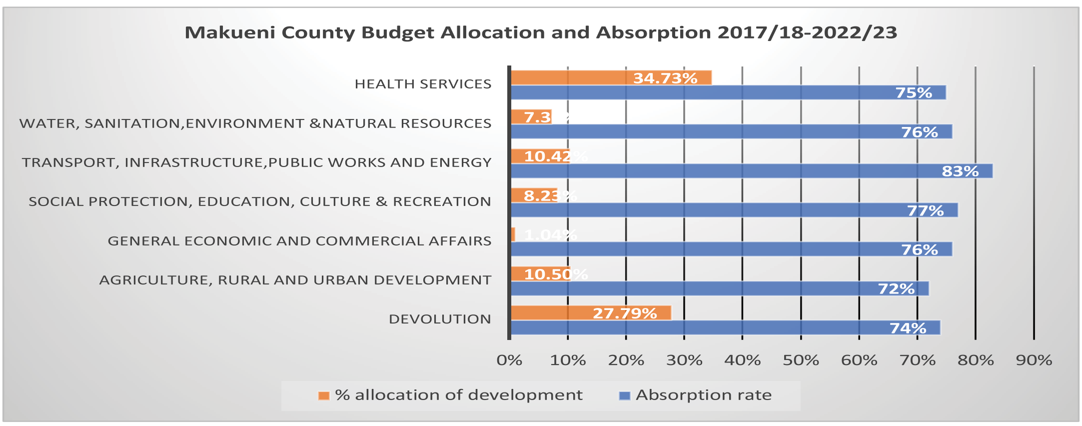
Figure 3: Makueni County Percentage Contribution to County Revenue Sources



Over the period of implementing the second generation CIDP, the county has allocated a total of Kshs. 46,573,798,210.66 among the seven county sectors. The total expenditure over the period FY 2018/19 up to FY 2022/23 is Kshs. 35,044,199,736.36 translating to a 75 per cent absorption rate.

The figure below presents the county expenditure broken down according to the county departments. The Makueni Government has impressively increased spending on essential services especially education and health. The expenditure has moved from 40 per cent in FY 2018/19 to 43 per cent in FY 2022/23 of the total government budget.

Figure 4: Makueni County Budget Analysis



(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2.)

25 The three major sources are national government transfers, own source revenue and development partners' funding.

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The county undertook a number of water related interventions all geared to making water accessibility possible during the period 2017-2022. As a result, the county reported an achievement of 44.4 per cent of households accessing safe drinking water as shown below.

Table 5: Makueni Water and Sanitation Access

Goal	Outcome Indicator	Makueni County	
		Baseline	Current Status
SDG 6	Households accessing safe drinking water (%)	57.7 (KIBHS 15/16)	44.4%
	Average distance to water point	8KM	3KM
	Average time taken to access water		30 min
	Percentage of water service providers meeting compliance guidelines		70
	Households accessing improved sanitation (%)		85.3%

(Source: 2014: KDHS)

The various interventions that contributed to the above achievement: include construction and rehabilitation of 76 earth dams, 40 sand dams, 25 weirs and three rock catchments. Additionally, 119 boreholes were drilled and equipped. To reduce distance to water sources, 832.32 km of distribution water pipeline were constructed, and 64 water projects were installed with solar power bringing the total to 212 installations to help minimise cost of operations.

In addition, the county government is in the process of constructing distribution systems of water from the Athi River to Kikumbulyu North, Kikumbulyu South, Nguumo and Makindu wards to benefit a population of approximately 200,000 persons. Further, Tsavo Trust has drilled and equipped a borehole with automated dispensing machine in Mtito Andei ward.

Makueni has three main water service companies. These companies have supported the activities that have led to increased households accessing piped water and that have registered with the water service providers. These number have grown from 7,068 in 2018 to 7,922 in 2021, a nine per cent increase.

Each of the water service providers has undertaken the following activities:

1) Kibwezi Makindu Water and Sanitation Company Limited (KIBMAWASCO)

   - Constructed 154 km of pipeline to aid in water distribution;

- Constructed/renovated 38 water kiosks;
- Rehabilitated nine water storage tanks leading to 1,729 new metered water connections.

2) Wote Water and Sewerage Company Limited (WOWASCO) activities led 1,845 active connections and water production increase from 26,000M3 to 39,000M3 per month

- Rehabilitated Kaiti 1 water dam with 400M^3;
- Desilted of Kamunyolo dam and treatment works and extra clear water tank providing 400m^3.;
- Kitikyumu borehole drilling and pipeline extension;
- Mukuyuni Swaa pipeline extension;
- Kilala water supply extension;
- Constructed 120 km of pipeline to increase connectivity and distribution;
- Constructed/renovated 26 water kiosks;
- Installed 1 Water ATM was installed in Wote town to improve efficiency in water management; and
- Installed solar power in Mukuyuni Swaa and Kiti Kyumu bore holes.

3) Mbooni Water and Sanitation Company Limited (MBONWASCO) undertook the following interventions:

- 1.8kms of water pipeline constructed;
- Supply system extended to Emali/Mulala ward;
- The institutional support and strengthening of communities' participation in water management led to improved water sources and water governance;
- 1,592 water sources mapped with support from Kenya Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project (KIWASH-USAID) and WeltHungerHilfe (WHH)
- 351 piped schemes inventory was developed.

Furthermore, Makueni County has developed and enacted the following:

- Makueni County Water Policy 2019;
- Makueni County Water Act 2020;
- Makunei Water Services Regulations 2021;
- Sensitised of 600 rural water schemes executive representatives on institutional and legislative framework, leading to enhance transparency, accountability and participation in water management.

SDG 7- Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

The electricity connectivity increased from 5 per cent in 2018 to 25 per cent in the year 2022. This was majorly achieved through collaboration with national government agencies like Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) and Kenya Power.

ICT literacy increased from 33 per cent in 2018 to 57 per cent in 2021 due to the establishment of five more ICT centers across the county. Wote Green Park was provided with a free public Wi-Fi to improve information access and reduce the digital divide. An ICT innovation hub was constructed to improve the innovations landscape. Currently, 156 innovation challenges have been held from across the county.

Table 6: Makueni Energy Access

Goal	Outcome indicator	Makueni County	
		Baseline	Current status
SDG 7	Percentage of HH connected to electricity	5	25
	Proportion of HH using solar energy for lighting	24.5	48.2

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2.)

On provision of affordable and clean energy, Makueni County has collaborated with the national government agencies, REREC and Kenya Power Limited, to increase electricity connectivity in the county. This has led to a connectivity increase from five per cent in 2018 to 25 per cent in the year 2022.

The county government has also continued to light up towns and market centres through installation of street lights and high mast flood lights. A total of 27 high mast flood lights have been installed in Wote Municipality.

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Makueni has benefited from opening, rehabilitation and maintenance of the county road network under the Sustainable Road Improvement Program (SRIP) and Community Driven Development (CDD) program. As a result, the classified road network increased from 7,867.1 km in 2016 to 12,869.21 km, as per Kenya Roads Board register of 2018.

Table 7: Makueni Infrastructure Status

Goal	Outcome indicator	Makueni County	
		Baseline	Current status
SDG 9	KM of earth roads constructed	7,8867.1	12,869.21
	Percentage increase in ICT literacy level	33	57

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2.)

The county government also carried out other road connectivity related works namely:

- Constructed Thwake River bridge connecting lower Mbooni sub-county to the Makueni sub-county headquarter;
- Construction of 130 drifts across major rivers;
- Paved road network increased from 453 km to 502.7 km with support from Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA), Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA);
- Public transport services and coordination improved through formation and registration of transport SACCO. Currently, there are eight SACCOs registered within the county under the transport sector. There are also other SACCOs operating within the county but not registered in the county;
- The operationalisation of the SGR stations at Mtito Andei, Kibwezi and Emali has also positively impacted transport in the county.

An attempt to promote use of ICT and spur innovations in the county has seen increased ICT literacy levels from 33 per cent in 2018 to 57 per cent in 2021. This has been possible due to the following interventions by the county government:

- Establishment of five more ICT centers across the county;
- Establishment of Wote Green Park that provide free public Wi-Fi to improve information access and reduce the digital divide;
- Construction of an ICT innovation hub to improve innovation landscape. To date 156, innovation competitions have been held across the county

The county has also sought strategic partnerships to facilitate and promote opportunities that would spur growth. This effort has resulted in 36 strategic partnerships.

These partnerships have resulted in training of over 600 youth on emerging technologies, including 3D printing with coders boot-camps and other interventions that promote rapid advances in the adoption and use of technology.

On strengthening legal the and administrative framework under this SDG, the following has been achieved:

- Development of an ICT Policy;
- Development of Makueni County Housing Policy;
- Makueni County Public Works and Service Policy Development is ongoing.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Table 8: Makueni Urban and Housing

Goal	Outcome indicator	Makueni County	
		Baseline	Current status
SDG 11	Proportion of urban centers with approved Physical Land Use plans	4	24
	Proportion of residents accessing decent housing (cement floor)		50

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2.)

Under this SDG, the county has undertaken the following:

- Approved Urban and Land Use Plans for 21 towns of Wote, Kikima, Kasikeu, Sultan Hamud, Kambu, Kathonzweni, Machinery, Mbumbuni, Emali, Nunguni, Kalawa, Nthongoni, Kinyambu, Matiliku, Salama, Ziwani, Mavindini, Kitise, Kalongo, Mtito Andei, and Kyumani. Of these urban plans, four have been implemented. Survey of three markets through plot validation, verification and uploading of 27,000 plots to County Land Information System (C-LIMS) has also been done;

- To enhance land services, the government automated land processes by developing and operationalising a Geographic Information System (GIS) lab and the Makueni Land Information Management System (MLIMS). This is a reliable and verifiable land recording and documentation system that has helped in managing public land, leading to reduction land ownership disputes;

- The county also developed Electronic Development Applications Management Systems (EDAMS) that has improved efficiency in land applications and development processing. This has regularised land-based revenues by developing, and implementing the county valuation roll for urban plots.

To enhance urban governance, two municipalities have been established that is Wote and Emali-Sultan Hamud municipalities. The Wote Municipality has been granted its service charter and a municipal board institutionalised. As a result, various urban infrastructure has been undertaken namely;

- Construction of a public green park;
- Renovation of Marikiti market shed through Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP);
- Tarmacking of 1.1 km and paving of 2,320m of cabro within Wote Township access roads- with help from KUSP;
- Lighting of Wote Municipality markets by installation of 27 solar powered high mast flood lights.

The county has further enhanced waste management. The quantity of solid waste collected and managed in urban areas is 102.2 tonnes.

The municipality has also been identified among 11 others to benefit from the United Kingdom's sponsored Sustainable Urban Economic Development Programme (SUED). This is a six-year initiative to develop bankable urban investments, improving urban economic planning and business environment reforms through Public Private Partnership.

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Makueni enjoys a vibrant partnership because of its ability to create confidence in its governance, transparency, planning process, service delivery, and involvement of civil society. The county has also upheld meaningful public participation allowing the community to contribute to its development decision making processes by upholding and implementing projects and programmes proposed by the public.

Table 9: Makueni Revenue Status

Goal	Outcome indicator	Makueni County	
		Baseline	Current status
SDG 17	Percentage increase in own source Revenue		33.7
	Own Source Revenue	739.2M	988.3
	Amount of external revenue mobilised from loans, grants and PPS		739.36M

(Source: Makueni CIDP 2.-2.)

At a time when the share of revenue received from the national government has remained static over time and own source revenue is inadequate to address increasing community needs and other administrative requirements, the role of Non-State-Actors (NSAs) and the national government has become of critical support to raise reliable sources of revenue and technical support to counties.

In 2018, the Government of Makueni County established the Directorate of Liaison to facilitate engagement with Development Partners and the national government now renamed Strategic Partnerships and Intergovernmental Relations, and is domiciled at the Office of the Governor. The Directorate is resourced with a lean staff led by a director supported by three other Liaison Officers responsible for grants, donor relations and intergovernmental relations. The Directorate has also deployed a staff at the Huduma Centre in Wote to continuously share with the public information about the county government's services.

Leaving No One Behind

In the spirit of 'leaving no one behind', Makueni County government has enhanced the Participatory Development and Civic Education (PDCE) that has increased citizen engagement in the various county programmes and projects. This engagement has resulted in:

- Empowering citizen to articulate development issues and forge an inclusive development agenda for all groups (youth, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with disability, people living with HIV/AIDs, women, men, business community and elders) in the county government processes;
- There is equity in development with the government ensuring equitable development across all the 377 clusters and 30 wards. The allocation to ward-based projects has increased to 43 per cent of the total development budget net of conditional allocations, loans and grants;
- The government established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) desk and appointed departmental coordinators;
- Placed occurrence books and suggestion boxes at the ward offices and constituted committees at each sub-county and the county level to discuss the grievances and complains raised by the public and provide recommendations and actions to the relevant departments and agencies;
- The feedback from the grievance and suggestion boxes is disseminated to the citizens through public baraza and recommendations acted on by the responsible entities;
- The government also conducts feedback forums with the citizens on the participatory planning and budget process

County Best Practice: Public Participation

Makueni efforts in encouraging effective public participation is paying dividend in the way the county plans and programmes are implemented. The deepening of SDG in the 2023-2027 CIDP will move the county towards achieving the transformation that the county is seeking in its development plans.

The public participation model in Makueni County is an inclusive bottom-up system that involves the public from the village level to county headquarters. The public engages through elected development committee members representing villages, a cluster of villages, sub-wards, wards, sub-counties and the county. The development committee members at every level are custodians of progress within their respective areas. Each committee comprises 11 members made up of men, women, youths, people with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. They lead the development agenda and work in liaison with the county government.

A Governors Peer Learning Mission on the model was held in Makueni in 2020 bringing together Governors from other county governments in Kenya and involved discussions, exchanges of experiences, ideas and feedback, project visits and a public rally. Importantly, the mission culminated in a visit to three key development projects – a fruit processing plant, a dam and a universal health care program – as initiated and overseen by the public in Makueni County, offering practical demonstration of what an organised and structured public participation model could achieve.

The structure has provided Makueni County with a solid foundation for comprehensively involving the public at inception, planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight of development projects. Several activities go on through the structure to ensure they are functional. The following demonstration provides some insightful learning to the process. The committees sit and deliberate together, and prioritise opportunities for development and the desires of the people. This guarantees that the projects desired by the people are the ones that get implemented. The lifespan of each development committee is three years. The committee members are selected based on integrity and demonstrated leadership abilities. Members are not political appointees. It is the citizens who vote them into the development projects support oversight committees. Youths and women are elaborately involved to incorporate their needs. The inclusion of the 'People's President' in high profile meetings with leaders in charge of every sector and relevant authorities helps the public to actively participate in the entire project implementation. The peoples' attitude on public participation is so deeply entrenched that it is unlikely to change even with a new county administration. County government officials go to the citizens to listen to their needs. That way, it is easier to let the public decide what the government does for them. The government also gets information in a more precise way to enable them to serve the public better. The arrangements are County Development Committee, Sub-County Development Committees, Ward-level Development Committees, Sub-Wards Development Committees and Village Development Committees. Public participation in Makueni County also involves the people in the diaspora, who put across their interests and priorities.

The witnessing of the Makueni model resulted in the following key observations:

- Putting in place a strong structure from the village level to the county headquarters involving all segments of society in a bottom-up approach gives maximum recognition to what the people say and what they want;

- People become part and parcel of the process through committees on the ground approving all development projects conceived for implementation; and
- It is important to establish ways to enable project committees to also participate in the implementation and to additionally empower them to source for funding from government and external development partners

Lessons Learned

Although the county has prepared and approved the County Spatial Plan (2019-2029), there are still development issues related to how county space is planned, utilised and managed. Makueni lacks an integrated land use plan that guide the allocation of land to different uses in a way that balances economic, social and environmental values.

As a result, the county is prioritising to address:

- Uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban development with no or poor basic amenities and infrastructure some developments;
- Growth of informal settlements

SDGs Acceleration Action Plan for Makueni County

1. Leveraging on the public participation framework – development committees

The government will localise the SDGs activities to the ward level and have specific relevant SDGs champions among the ward development committee members. The selected SDGs champions will receive capacity building to help him/her champion and ensure attainment of specific SDGs targets. This will be achieved through:

- Mobilising the community to undertake individuals and family levels SDGs related activities which may not require community resources;
- Mobilising community to pool resources to fund some of the SDGs related small activities and interventions which may not require government or other development partners funding;
- Mobilising community members to ensure SDGs related strategies, programmes, projects, interventions, and activities are prioritised for funding during the county government planning and budgeting process and development partners' proposal development processes;
- Ensuring proper intervention performance by monitoring their implementations and sustainability and usage;
- Creating awareness and sensitisation on the relevant SDGs in local public forums;
- Assist in tracking and reporting of SDGs related interventions; and

- Act as a link between the implementers of particular goals and the affected community in information dissemination.

2. Community volunteerism

Through this mechanism, the county will incorporate community volunteers in driving development in various sectors. These include; community health workers; community extension workers, revenue champions, community animal health workers, community road volunteers, community water volunteers as well as community data and SDG champions through the development committee members. This paradigm is anchored on a policy framework developed by the County Executive and approved by the County Assembly.

The overall expected impact is improved local economy for better lives among the local community. Specifically, the following will be achieved:

- Strengthened practices of participation; through improved citizen awareness and sense of empowerment, improved rate of participation of citizens in public affairs, enhanced capacity for collective action, and increased democratic practices, such as demanding information from government and other development partners;
- Strengthened state responsiveness and accountability through increased accountability in terms of transparency and answerability; improved public financial management in terms of reduced leakage and fund recovery, and improved delivery of public goods and services;
- Enhanced inclusive forms of governance; including increased awareness among marginalised groups of their specific rights and responsibilities and incremental steps toward institutionalising more inclusive governance practices.

b) Nakuru County

Introduction

Nakuru County lies in the Great Rift Valley and covers an area of approximately 7,504.9 km². The county borders eight counties: Kericho, Bomet, Baringo, Laikipia, Nyandarua, Narok, Kajiado and Kiambu. The county has 11 sub-counties and 55 wards. The county administration is headquartered in the Nakuru city, established recently in line with Urban Areas and Cities Act. Nakuru County has 21 urban areas, which include a city, three municipalities (Naivasha, Molo and Gilgil), six towns and 11 market centres.[26]

LAKE NAKURU NATIONAL PARK

26 *Nakuru CIDP 2023-2027*

The name Nakuru means 'a dusty place' in the Maasai language-in reference to frequent whirlwinds that engulf the area with clouds of dust.

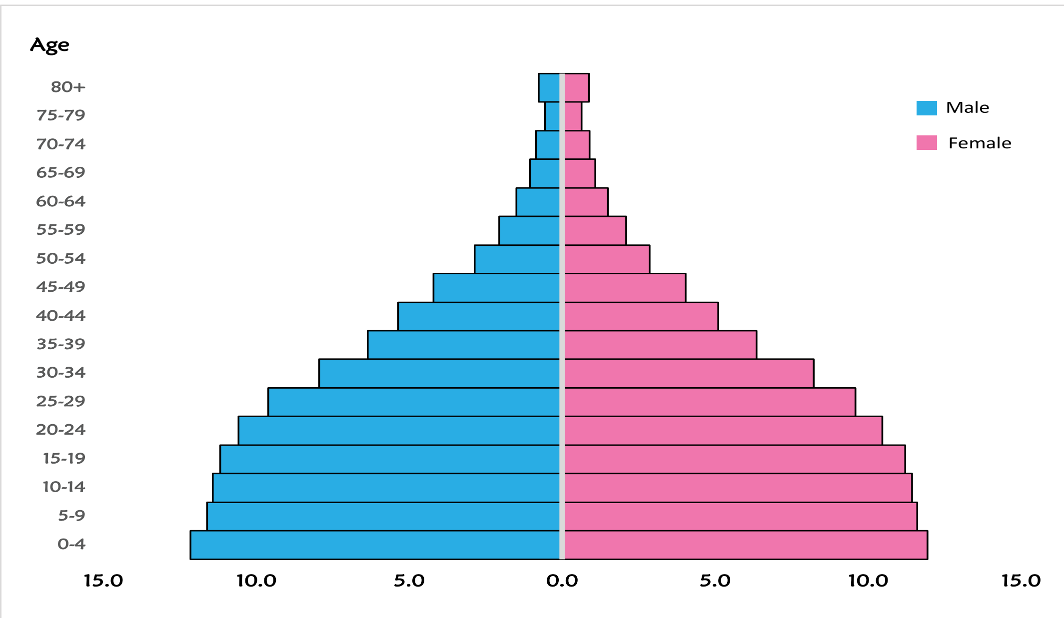
The major economic activities in the county include: agriculture, forestry and fishing, transport and storage, wholesale and retail trade, and electricity generation and supply. Other economic activities include manufacturing, construction, real estate, financial and insurance, accommodation and food services et cetera. The county's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at 4.9 per cent and ranked as the fourth largest contributor (GCP, 2021).

Demographics

According to 2019 census, Nakuru County total population stood at 2,162,202 (third highest nationally) comprising of 1,077,272 males, 1,084,835 females and 95 intersex. The population was projected to reach 2.3 million in 2022 and 2.5 million people by 2027. This represents a growth of 34.86 per cent (or 3.5 per cent annually) which is higher than the national annual growth average of 2.3 per cent . Approximately, 74.7 per cent of the population is below the age of 35 depicting high need for employment opportunities and demand for services in social amenities, health and education. [27]

The composition of the county age structure is consistent with the national outlook as outlined in the population pyramid.

Figure 5: Nakuru Population Pyramid



(CIDP N. , 2023-2027)

27 *Nakuru CIDP 2023-2027.*

Nakuru is now a city, and as it develops, its population is likely to increase. The increased migration is attributable to rural-urban migration in search of employment, education opportunities and family and marriage unions.

Table 10: Nakuru Population Projection

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population size	2,162,107	2,347,849	2,396,522	2,445,196	2,494,138	2,543,081
Population below 15 (%)	37.7	34.6	34.0	33.6	33.1	32.6
Population 15-64 (%)	58.9	62.1	62.6	63.1	63.5	63.9
Population above 65 (%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5
Dependency ratio (%)	69.8	61.1	59.7	58.5	57.5	56.5
Fertility rate	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1

Source (KNBS, 2019)

The high population presents opportunities as well as challenges in county's socio-economic development. The large population provides adequate consumer demand for goods and services thus stimulating economic activity, job creation, business expansion, and attracting investments. However, a rapid population increase negatively impacts overall economic growth, exerting pressure on social and physical infrastructure, leading to inequality in income distribution.

Poverty Profile

The table below presents the county poverty levels spread across different population cohorts.

Table 11: Nakuru County Poverty Profile

Overall poverty levels 2015/16	National	Nakuru
Poverty headcount (%)	36.1	29
Poverty gap (%)	10.4	1 7.8
Poverty severity (%)	4.5	2.8
Food poverty 2015/16		
Poverty headcount (%)	32.0	19.6
Poverty gap (%)	9.2	4.8
Poverty Severity (%)	3.9	1.7
Child poverty 0-5 Years (%)	36.8	26.9
6-13 Years (%)	43.9	36.6

14-17 Years (%)	43.8	37.2
0-17 Years (%)	41.5	33.5
Gini coefficient (%)	40.4	38.1
Age dependency ratio (%)	81.6	85.5
Child dependency ratio (%)	74.7	7.1
Old age dependency ratio (%)	6.9	78.5

Source (KNBS, 2019)

The poverty level for the county is at 29.1 per cent below the National level which is at 36.1 per cent. The Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.555, which is equivalent to the National HDI as at 2015.[28]

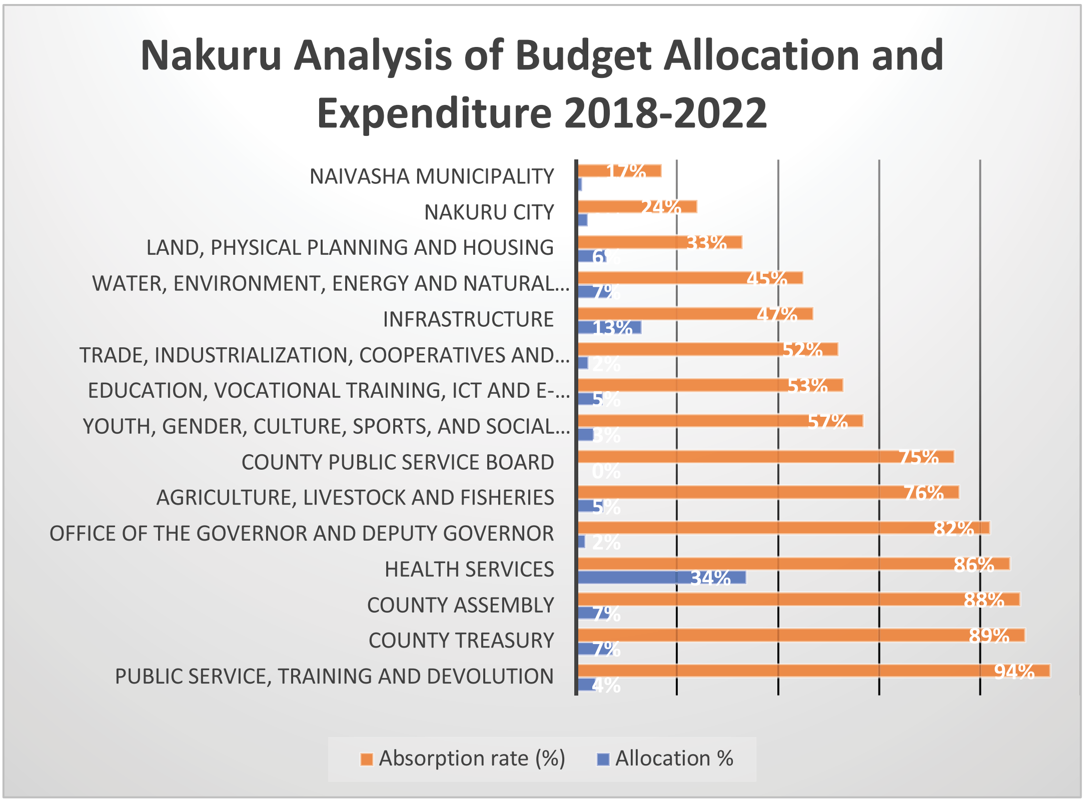
County Budget Analysis

During the 2018-2022 plan period, the county government forecasted revenue from National Equitable share, Conditional Grants and Own Source Revenue (OSR). Total revenue receipts amounted to Ksh. 74.3 billion against a target of Ksh. 77.3 billion reflecting an achievement rate of 96 per cent. Equitable share of revenue accounted for 71 per cent (Ksh. 52.7 billion), while the OSR contributed to 18 per cent (Ksh. 13.6 billion) of the total county receipts during the plan period.

Nakuru County Government incurred an expenditure of Ksh. 69.7 billion against a target of Ksh. 101.0 billion representing a 69.0 per cent absorption rate. This underperformance may be attributed to the slow down occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic and administrative inefficiencies during budget implementation. By the end of plan period under review, the county government had 15 spending entities. The Department of Public Service, Training and Devolution had the highest absorption rate at 94 per cent while Naivasha Municipality had the lowest at 17 per cent. Further, the Department of Health Services had the highest proportion (33.7 per cent) of county expenditure amounting to Ksh. 29.2 billion, while the Naivasha Municipality had the least proportion (0.3 per cent) amounting to Ksh. 205 million. Table X provides a tabulation of budget expenditure. The low absorption in Nakuru City and Naivasha Municipality is mainly attributed to challenges in operationalising the two entities in the IFMIS system for full utilisation of their appropriated budgets.

28 *UNDP, HDI Report, 2015).*

Figure 6: Nakuru County Budget Analysis



(Source: Nakuru CIDP, 2023-2027)

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

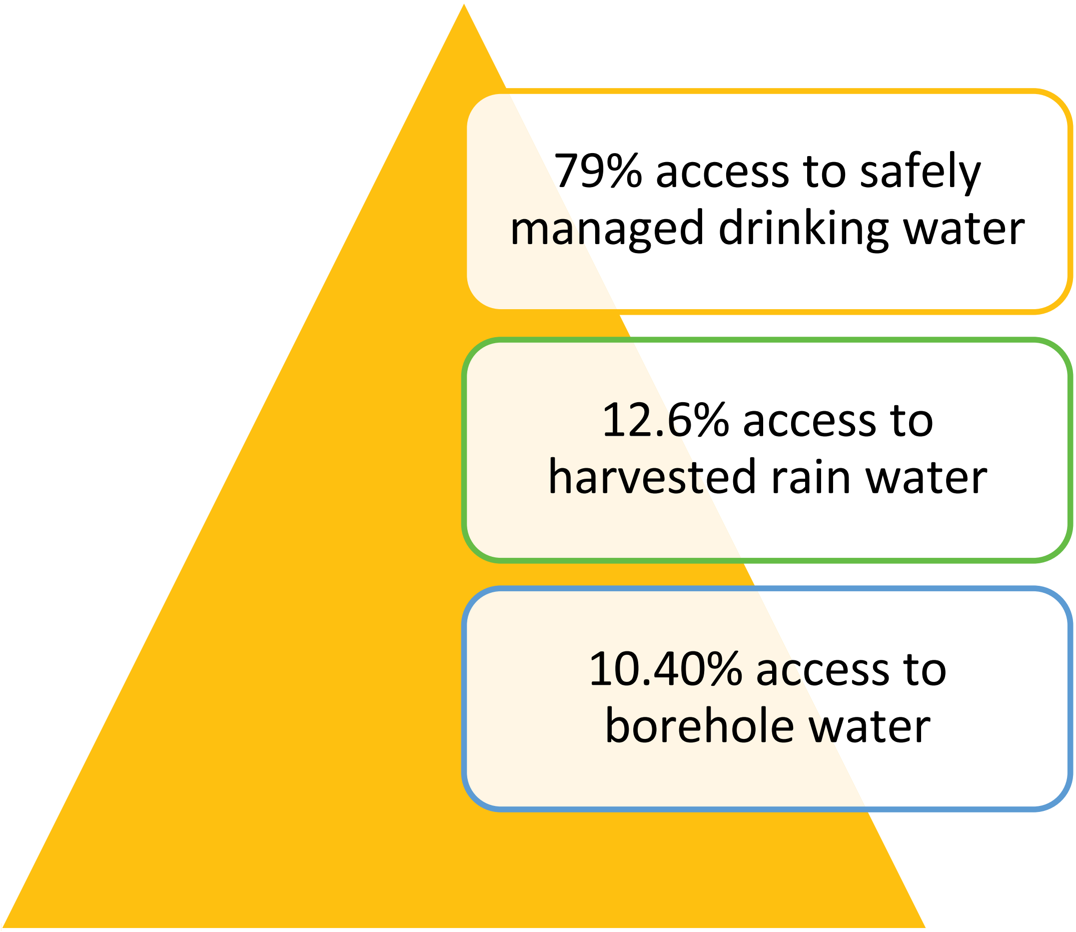
Access to potable water increased from 63 per cent to 66.3 per cent. Further, average time taken to the nearest water source reduced from 40 minutes to 21 minutes while the average distance to the nearest water source was reduced from 2.5 km to 2 km.

Table 12: Nakuru Access to Water and Sanitation

	National	Nakuru
Households accessing safe drinking water (%)	58.8	71.6
Households accessing improved sanitation (%)	74.6	89.1

Source(KNBS, 2019)

Figure 7: Nakuru County Water Access



Source(KNBS, 2019)

The above achievement has been as a result implementation of 635 water projects that included the following:

- Drilling of 150 boreholes;
- Rehabilitation of 445 boreholes;
- Desiltation of 14 dams and water pans;
- Protection of 25 springs; and
- Reticulation through laying 5200 km of piping network.

The figure elow shows the different water projects in each county sub-county.

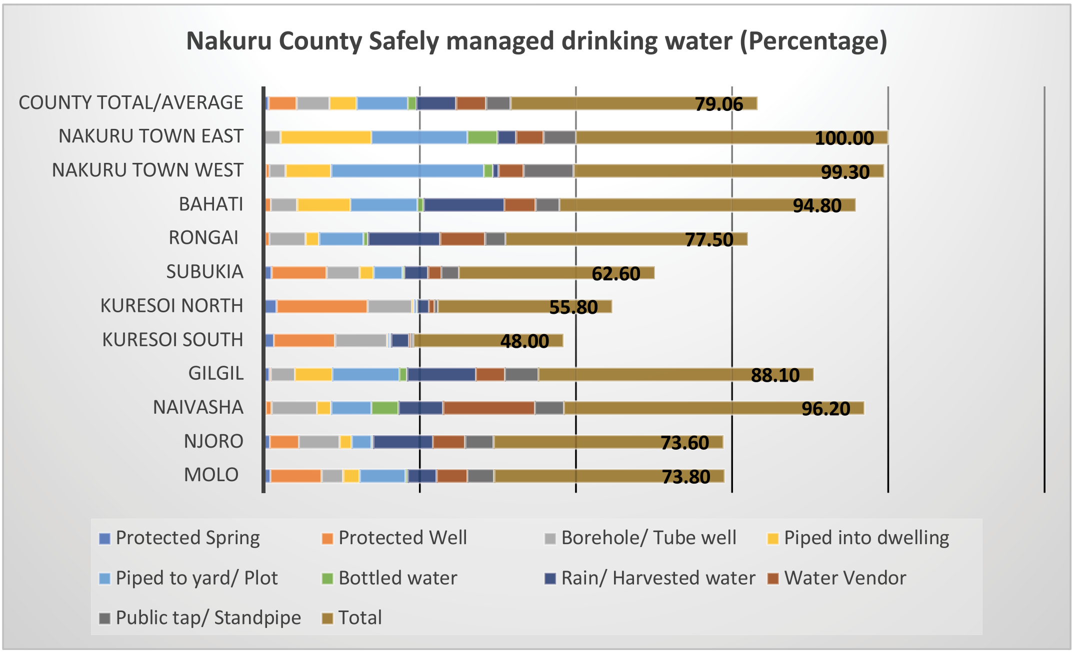


Figure 8: Nakuru County Safely Managed Drinking Water

Nakuru is among the counties that has recorded key achievements on legislation and policy formulation to guide its development processes. Some of the laws enacted to improve water availability include:

- Environmental Strategic Plan guided by the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022);
- Nakuru County Water and Sanitation Act 2021;
- Nakuru County Water and Sanitation Strategy 2022;
- Nakuru County Waste Management Policy and Act 2021;
- Waste Management Strategies for Nakuru and Naivasha Municipalities;
- Nakuru County Climate Change Act and Policy 2021;
- County Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022.

Sanitation Improvement

The county has worked on sewer extension line as concerted efforts to improve sanitation and increase sewerage connectivity within Nakuru. The 7.6 km of sewer line extended within Nakuru city has resulted in the connectivity of approximately 1,454 households to trunk sewer. Additional 700 new households were added to the main sewer. Nakuru also undertook rehabilitation of 144 toilet blocks covering county housing estates in Nakuru and Naivasha sub-counties.

To further enhance sanitation management, Nakuru established the Nakuru Countywide Sanitation Technical Steering Committee (NACOSTEC), a multi-sectoral committee with the purpose of driving an inclusive sanitation agenda. The table below presents the provision of sanitation per sub-county.

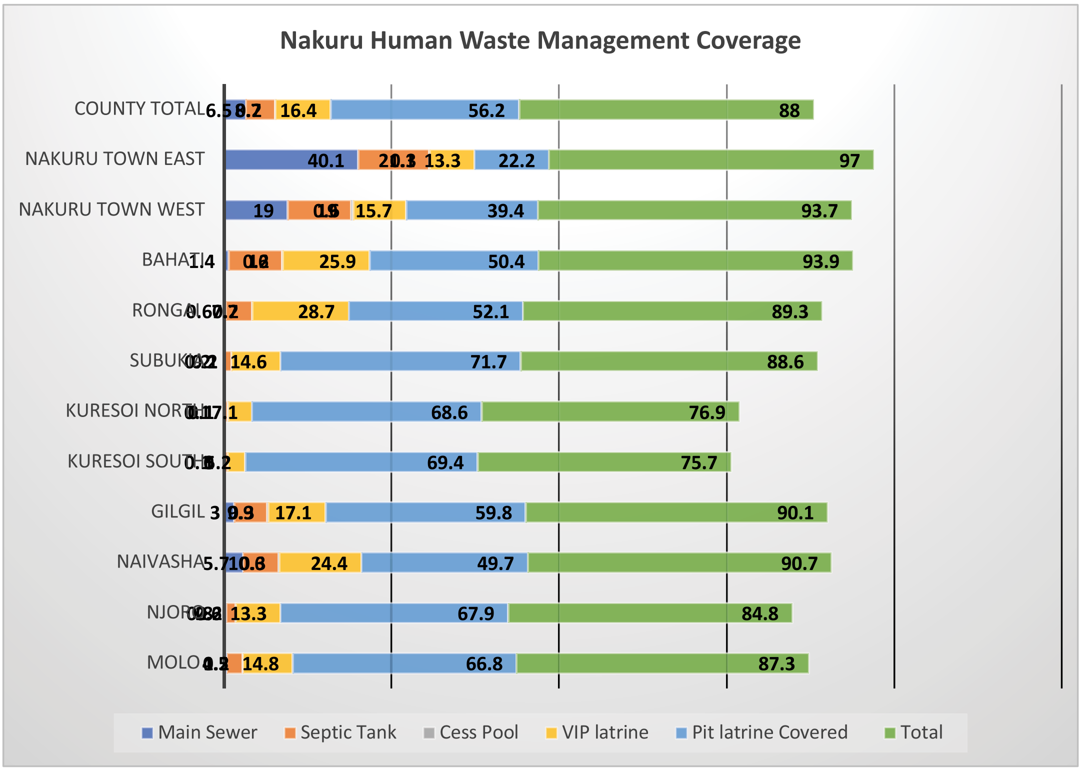


Figure 9:Nakuru County Proportion of human Waste Management Coverage by Sub-county, 2019

SDG 7-Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

In 2022, Nakuru County launched the Nakuru County Energy plan covering the period 2022-2027. The plan provides a roadmap for energy development in the county. The plan ambition is to have universal access to electricity by 2027. The plan focuses on increased connectivity through the national grid and promotion of solar and reduced use of charcoal and firewood which is prevalent in the rural areas. In a bid to improve community security and promote a 24-hour economy, the sub-sector increased street lighting by 1,532 and further 1,000 LED street lights aimed at reducing the cost of power.

The proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is 31.1 per cent.

The table below presents the indicators under SDG 7.

Table 13: Nakuru County Electricity and ICT Access

	National	Nakuru
Households accessing electricity (%)	50.4	64.3
ICT population accessing internet (%)	22.6	21.4
Population owning mobile phones (%)	47.3	52.7

Source (KNBS, 2019)

Nakuru has achieved 64 per cent access to electricity through the connectivity to the national grid. About 26.9 per cent of the population has access through standalone solar system. The table below present the achievement of electricity access under each sub-county.

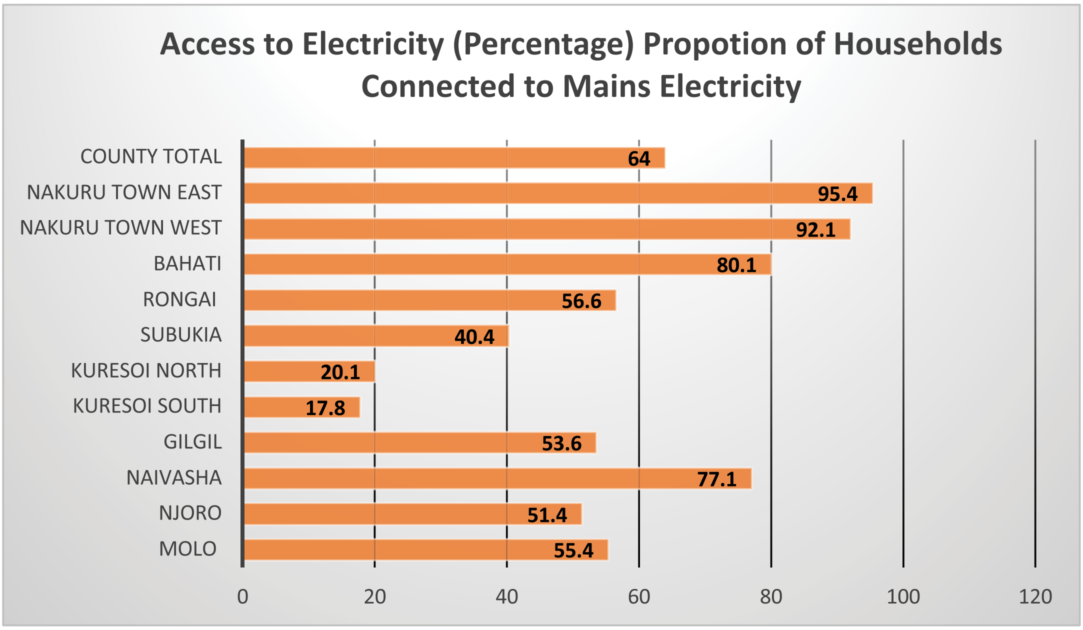


Figure 10: Nakuru County Access to Electricity

(Source: KNBS 2019)

However, majority of the Nakuru residents still use traditional biomass for cooking (69.1 per cent). LPG is the second most used source of cooking energy at 29.3 per cent, with other sources such as paraffin and biogas accounting for less than 2.0 per cent.[29]

29 Nakuru County Energy Plan

Nakuru recognises the need for partnership with the national government and private sector to mobilise resources to meet the energy goals the county has set for itself.

Furthermore, Nakuru has enacted two legislations on energy to guide its investments in this sector. These are:

- Nakuru County Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan 2021;
- Nakuru County Clean Energy Action Plan 2021.

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Most residents of Nakuru County depend on agriculture hence efficient road network is key to transportation of produce to the markets. Roads also make provision of service efficient. Nakuru County has embarked on ambitious transformation by grading and gravelling of roads in all sub-counties. In this regard, Nakuru has undertaken the following interventions during the 2018-2022 integrated plan period resulting in better connectivity and improved transportation.

- 1720.26 km of roads were graveled;
- 31.27km of roads were tarmacked;
- 5070 km of roads were graded across the county;
- The county also purchased 25 plant/equipment which included the following: three graders, one low-bed trailer, four rollers, three excavators, two dozers, 10 lorries/ tippers, one prime mover, and one back-hoe;
- 43.768 km of new drainage network were constructed while a total of 406.871 km of existing drainage network were maintained across the county;
- One fire-station in Nakuru Head Quarter was constructed.

On fostering trade and industrialisation, Nakuru has achieved the following:

- In 2018, Nakuru was identified as one of the best investment hub due to numerous opportunities available.[30] The county is endowed with industrial parks including the KenGen Industrial Park, Oserian Two Lakes, Lord Egerton Agro Park and the Menengai GDC. In addition, the county has facilitated promotion of local tourism, growth and development of micro and small enterprises, fair trade practices and development of a vibrant co-operative movement;
- Nakuru County has improved county business environment through construction of 22 markets and rehabilitation of 43 markets hosting 1550 wholesale traders from 1050 in 2018 and 27,800 retail traders from 25,125 in 2018 and serving a total of 650,000 from 577,500 customers in 2018;

30 *Institute of Economic Affairs report, September 2018*

- The annual turnover of cooperatives increased by 10.7 per cent from 2.8 billion in 2018 to 3.1 billion in 2022 while the Sacco member deposit increased by 41.2 per cent from 6.8 billion to 9.6 billion. This growth was partly attributed to revival of 12 dormant co-operatives and improved governance through auditing and certification of co-operatives. The performance of annual turnover was however below the target of 3.4 billion mainly due to constricted business environment during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The rehabilitation of Naivasha wholesale market in collaboration with KenGen;
- Construction of the Naivasha wholesale market mainly through KUSP;
- Issuance of Compliance Certificates to 1,500 traders for their Weighing and Measuring Equipment
- Constructed three bus parks in Naivasha, Nakuru East and Gilgil sub-counties;
- Constructed 97 boda-boda (motor cycle taxis) sheds and 57 motorable footbridges;
- Installed 1696 streetlights while 10,274 were maintained across the county to improve security and increase trading hours.

On innovation and use of ICT, Nakuru County in collaboration with KenGen launched innovation and ICT hubs in two sub-counties to promote and train youth on use of ICT. The county established five digital centres in Rongai, Njoro, Kagoto, Shabaab and Menengai to promote digital literacy, access to e-Government services and Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs). Further, the county increased the number of sites connected with WAN/LAN from three to 25 to increase access to ICT services and improve efficiency in service delivery. The graph below presents the distribution of ICT equipment in Nakuru County.

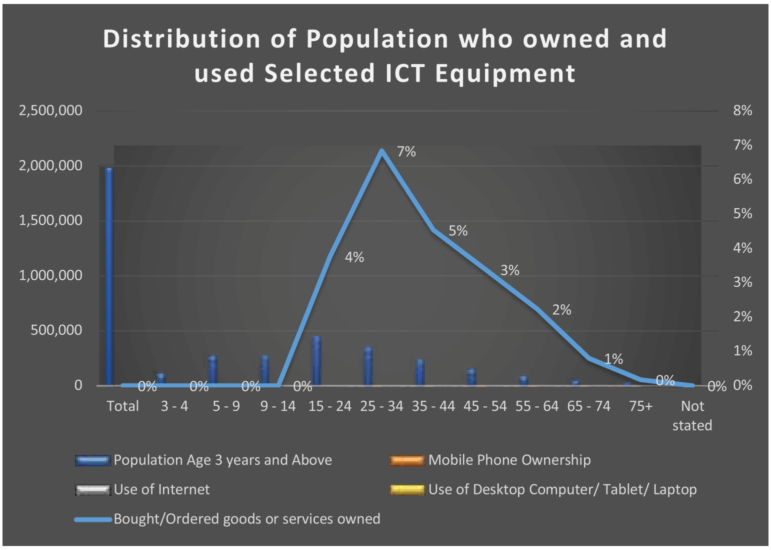


Figure 11 : Nakuru Proportion of Population with Select ICT Equipment

The national government direct investments in Nakuru County has also presented opportunities that will result in development. These investments include:

- Completion of SGR phase 2A (Nairobi to Naivasha);
- The operationalisation of the Naivasha in-land container depot;
- Rehabilitation and operationalisation of meter-gauge railway line from Mai-Mahiu SGR station to Longonot and from Nairobi to Kisumu;
- Construction of a Nakuru multi-storey wholesale market;
- The proposed Nakuru international airport;
- Feasibility study for the proposed construction of a Dual carriage highway from Rironi to Mau Summit.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive safe resilient and sustainable

Nakuru County has 21 urban areas, which include a city, three municipalities (Naivasha, Molo and Gilgil), six towns and 11 market centres. Approximately 1,205,370 (51.3 per cent of the population) live in urban areas in 2023 and is projected to reach 1,386,505 people (54.5 per cent) by 2027. This reflects an urban population growth rate of 15.1 per cent during the plan period. Nakuru City accounts for 54.4 per cent of the county urban dwellers while Naivasha Municipality accounts for 18.9 per cent with a population of 656,395 and 228,240 respectively in 2023.

Nakuru Municipality was presented with a City Charter in December 2021 conferring it to a city status. Between the 2018-2022 integrated plan period, Naivasha, Molo and Gilgil towns were upgraded to municipalities. These recent developments demonstrate the rapid urbanisation of the county and demand for services by the urban dwellers. This has resulted in urgent need and deliberate increased investments in both social and physical infrastructure in urban areas as well as continue service delivery to the rural population.

To achieve this status, Nakuru City had achieved the following:

- Integrated Urban Development Plan for Nakuru City is ready awaiting approval;
- Preparation of the Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan (IDeP, 2019-2023);
- Construction of Non-Motorised Transports in Nakuru CBD undertaken;
- Upgrading of Afraha Stadium to international standards is underway;
- Rapid county urbanisation may be attributed to push and pull factors for migration. Pull factors include availability of job opportunities, quality education, and better social amenities. Push factors include declining role of agriculture sector to the economy, inadequate opportunities and low incomes.

Additionally, Nakuru has focused on improving its urban areas and has reported the following achievements:

- In order to ensure proper physical planning within Nakuru County, the county's spatial plan has been developed;
- Four (4) Municipal charters for Nakuru, Naivasha, Gilgil and Molo Towns have been issued;
- Municipal board members were appointed for Naivasha and Nakuru respectively;
- Municipal board regulations for Nakuru Municipality have been developed;
- Four survey maps and topographic maps have been produced;
- The Lands Information Management System (LIMS) is at 80 per cent completion;
- Preparation of physical and land use development plans for twenty-nine trading centres have been completed and awaiting approval;
- Approximately 8,750 development applications processed;
- Rehabilitation of 951 housing units spread out across various county estates. These include Kaloleni A, Flamingo, Ojuka, Paul Machanga, Kimathi, Nakuru Press Baharini one and two, Moi and Naivasha;
- Five ABMT centres have been established namely; Kagoto Polytechnic Mirera Polytechnic, Molo Polytechnic, Kware Polytechnic, and Lare Polytechnic. Two stabilised block making machine were purchased and 15 groups trained on Alternative Building Materials Technology (ABMT);
- 605 affordable housing units delivered through PPP and one feasibility study for the affordable housing programme in Naivasha is completed;
- Successful operationalisation the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism for land disputes;
- Approximately 240,000 title deeds have been issued to Nakuru County residents under the county Land Titling Programme in collaboration with the National Government to enhance land governance;
- Valuation roll for the county has been completed and is awaiting approval.

Nakuru County has also undertaken beautification of the urban areas, especially in Nakuru City and Naivasha towns. Greening and beautification of recreation sites rehabilitated include:

- Phase I to IV of Nyayo garden;
- The stretch along Nakuru- Nairobi highway (Statehouse to Kiundu area);
- Rehabilitation of Naivasha park is ongoing in collaboration with partners.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste is a cascaded indicator mainly focusing on urban areas and cities including Nakuru. Nakuru as a city aims to achieve zero waste by applying the 4 Rs - reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. This strategy is focused on making solid waste management services a success, reduce pollution and create employment, especially among the youth.

To this end Nakuru has adopted the Integrated Solid Waste Management Model guided by the following four strategic goals:

- Protection of public health;
- Reduction of poverty;
- Reduction of waste management cost; and
- Protection of the environment.

The county has been zoned into over 73 waste collection zones, enhancing waste collection, waste segregation, waste resource recovery, transportation and disposal. Private sector plays an important role in supporting county to realise the zero-waste goal. Additionally, Nakuru is enhancing enforcement and compliance monitoring, continuous disposal sites management and finally rigorous environmental education and awareness by undertaking clean-up exercises across all the sub-counties.

Nakuru has also rehabilitated a number of disposal sites. Such works included rehabilitation of Gioto, the county designated disposal site by construction of an access road, embarkment, fencing around its total 27 acres and planted trees around the site. Naivasha town disposal site has been fenced, access roads built, an eco-toilet and office constructed. The county has also acquired a 25-acre sanitary landfill at Gilgil.

Nakuru County collected 575,091 tonnes of solid waste between the years 2017 and 2021 with 88.5 per cent being biodegradable and 11.5 per cent being non-biodegradable. The county has further acquired 839 solid waste management equipment;(skip bins, waste trolleys, installed waste bins and skip loaders).

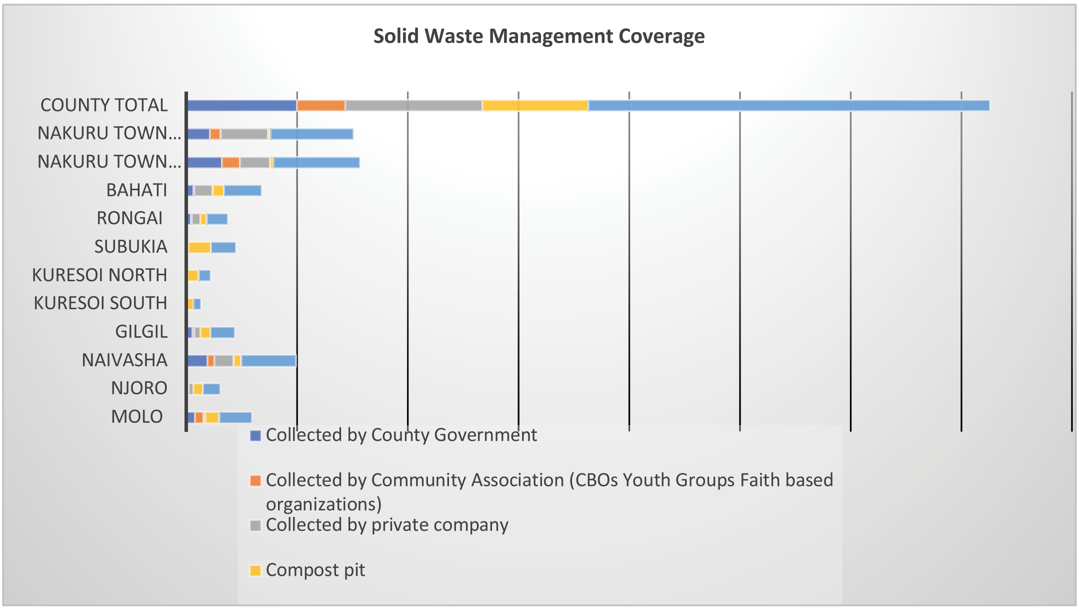


Figure12 : Nakuru County Solid Waste Management Coverage

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

- The county government benefitted from loans and grants negotiated between the national government and development partners. The total receipts from conditional grants (from development partners including KDSP, KUSP, Donor Grants (DANIDA), Symbio city Programme and World Bank - Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project II (KISIP II)) amounted to Ksh. 3.9 billion against a target of Ksh. 5.0 billion representing 78 per cent achievement. Most of these grants have had a direct impact on the SDGs 9 and 11 recorded in this report;
- Under SDG 6, the Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Water sector have continually engaged with the Development Partners Community, Partner and NGOs for example Amiran Kenya, World Vision Kenya (WVK), Rotary Club, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, , Umande Trust, Practical Action, Kenya Red Cross, UNICEF Child Care, Within Foundation, and World bank among others, to help finance major water and environmental interventions;
- The County will continue to leverage on the Capital Financing Strategies for resource mobilisation:

  i) *Direct Project Funding by national Ministries Departments asnd Angencies:* Nakuru County has benefited from ongoing projects funded by the national government. During the 2023-2027 plan period, the county government has identified flagship/strategic interventions for financing by national government.

i) *Private sector financing:* The county government will leverage on the private sector financing to implement selected CIDP capital projects through PPP agreements, CSR initiatives and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).

ii) *Debt financing:* County government will explore available debt financing options including infrastructure bonds, commercial loans and leasing agreements in line with the prevailing laws and regulations.

iii) *Grants and donations*: The county has been a beneficiary of grants from the national government and development partners. During the plan period, the county expects financing of key programmes and projects from conditional and unconditional grants and donations, including financing of the newly established municipalities.

iv) *Policy and legal requirements*: Compliance with existing legal and policy frameworks governing revenue collection and sharing between the two levels of government is expected to expand the fiscal space to implement the CIDP interventions. Expected policy changes such as adjustments in the horizontal revenue sharing formula, approval of the National Rating Bill and the County Valuation Roll is further expected to enhance the county resource envelope.

v) *Natural resource sharing benefits*: The county government will pursue royalties from geothermal energy sources and natural resources in the county through inter-governmental engagements in line with the Energy Act 2019 and Natural Resources (Benefit Sharing) Bill 2022.

vi) *Leveraging on regional economic bloc*: The county will leverage on the economies of scale through collaborations with other Central Region Economic Bloc (CEREB) counties in mobilising resources to implement key capital projects.

Leaving No One Behind

The county has established the Directorate of Social Services to deal with the most vulnerable in the society. These include the elderly, child care, street families and persons with disabilities. The department also addresses social issues related to drug and alcohol abuse and gender-based violence.

The county also has a Directorate of Sports charged with the responsibility to develop, promote and coordinate sporting activities within the county, where the youth and elderly alike engage in a wide variety of sports from all communities.

To ensure youth affairs are mainstreamed within county development programs, the Directorate of Youth is charged with coordination of youth issues and spearheading protection of youth from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.

Key interventions that have been done to ensure no one is left behind include:

- During the review period, 1,528 persons with disabilities were sensitized on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO);
- 541 self-help groups and CBOs formed and registered;
- 174 children were committed to children's charitable institutions;
- The county organised 11 sports events for persons with disability;
- A total 2,100 youths trained in various income generating activities including on the **Alternative Building Materials Technology (ABMT).**

County Best Practice: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Nakuru has experienced rapid population growth which has resulted from natural growth, rural urban migration, especially after the tribal clashes in the neighbouring areas like Molo, Likia and Njoro, and as a result of extension of municipal boundaries due to devolution. Solid waste management in developing countries has received less attention from policy makers and academicians than that given to other urban environment problems such as air pollution and waste water treatment yet this becomes increasing a problem as urbanisation grows. [31]

The estimated population of Nakuru City in 2019 was 925,199 comprised of 460,603 males and 464,537 females (KNBS, 2019). The Nakuru County Spatial Development Plan (2017) indicates that Nakuru city has expanded in area from 9 km^2 in 1970 to 290 km^2 in 1995 and 591 km^2 in 2017. The Nakuru City Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (2014-2034) covers a planning area of 613 km^2 representing 8 per cent of the total area of Nakuru County. Nakuru City, like most urban areas is an engine of economic growth, innovation, creativity, productivity and a haven of opportunities for improvement of livelihoods. The overarching problem is one of poor governance, inadequate infrastructure and services, inadequate housing, high rates of unemployment, and increasing prevalence of urban poverty, inequality, environmental degradation and pollution, especially from liquid and solid waste.

Major solid waste management challenges include; unwillingness to pay for waste collection services, lack of reliable data and research, shortage of trained manpower, inadequate legal and regulatory framework, poor institutional and administrative arrangements, shortage of equipment, financial and technical difficulties and a serious shortage of competent private operators. The rising urbanisation in the county results in increase in the quantities of waste produced. This has resulted in an increase in demand for waste management services. Consequently, the county has to strategically plan for the development of sustainable waste management.[32]

31 *Medina, 1997*

32 *Nakuru Waste Management Policy*

The county government partnered with the World Bank in 2017 and conducted the Nakuru Waste Management Public Private Partnership study. The study focused on improvement of the waste collection system, the closure of the current Gioto dumpsite, the creation of transfer stations in order to reduce the distance between collection and disposal and the design of a new and safe engineered landfill. The county enacted the Nakuru County Waste Management Act, 2021 and implementation of the provisions of EMCA 1999 (revised 2015), particularly with respect to the enforcement of the plastic bags ban as per the Gazette notice No. 2356 banning the use, manufacture and importation of all plastic bags used for commercial and household packaging.

The county government has partnered with the Nakuru Solid Waste Management Association in enhancing the delivery of solid waste management services. The PPP model has realised significant savings on government up-to an estimated Ksh. 3,836,664 per month. In addition, the PPP model has generated revenue to the county government, which is estimated to be Ksh.1,260,000 per month. The county government of Nakuru collects waste from the street sweepings, markets and the Central Business District (CBD).

As a result, the estimated daily waste collection in Nakuru City is 346.04 tons; monthly waste collection is 10,408 tonnes and the annual collection is estimated at 124,898.4 tonnes. The monthly solid waste collection efficiency is estimated at 54 per cent. Waste recycling has improved to an estimated 15 per cent of the waste generated while compositing is estimated at five per cent. An estimated 16,000 tons (seven per cent) of solid waste is intercepted at the stormwater retention pond. The stormwater retention pond is de-sludged annually and the waste is transported to Gioto dump site. The overall solid waste collection efficiency is estimated at 81 Per cent.

Further, the county has developed the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for Nakuru City covering municipal solid waste, biomedical, industrial hazardous, construction and demolition and electronic-waste. The plan covers all the aspects of ISWM value chain, including collection, segregation, transportation, recycling, treatment and disposal and is envisioned to further improve the efficiency.

Lessons Learnt

- Inter-governmental collaboration in project and programme implementation is likely to lead to better outcomes. Best practice cases observed in the following areas: curbing of fish poaching in collaboration with the Kenya Coast Guard, construction of roads in collaboration with KeNHA, KRB, KURA and KERRA, construction of the Naivasha Level IV hospital in collaboration with KENGEN, utilisation of National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFB) Network from ICTA, training of youth on online jobs in collaboration with *Ajira Digital*, and preparation of the County Statistical Abstract (CSA 2022) in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS);

- Internal compliance with the conditions of performance-based conditional grants such as Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) and Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP) were instrumental in raising external capital for priority projects and interventions;
- Implementation of *last mile* in social and physical infrastructural connectivity projects yielded immediate project outcomes. Case in point is the utilisation of National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFB) Network from ICTA by county departments and tarmacking of missing-link roads in Nakuru City;
- Observing high cases of litigations against the county government; a shift to the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) method was found to be more efficient and cost effective in settlement of disputes;
- County investments in physical infrastructure and non-capital infrastructure can unlock important potentials in Own Source Revenues (OSR) - case in point was upgrading of seven health centres to level IV which partly contributed to a 159.7 per cent growth in revenues from FIF during the review period.

Acceleration Action Points for SDG Implementation

- The county plans to establish and strengthen the county statistical unit that will avail data on the implementation of the SDGs;
- Leverage on partnerships to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

c) West Pokot

Introduction

West Pokot County is situated in the North Rift along Kenya's Western border with Uganda. It neighbours Turkana County to the North and North East, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and East respectively. The county covers an area of approximately 9,123.3 km^2.

KAPENGURIA MUSEUM

The county is divided into five sub-counties and 20 wards. The county is mainly rural with only its 18.6 per cent habitants living in the two urban areas - Kapenguria, the county headquarter and Cheperaria. The county is a member of the North Rift Economic Bloc comprising West Pokot, Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Baringo, Trans Nzoia and Samburu counties.

Livestock rearing and agriculture make the backbone of West Pokot County economic activities. About 80 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture or livestock related activities. Other economic activities especially in urban areas, include retail and wholesale trading, fresh produce trading, cereals business, honey processing and road transport, to name but a few.

West Pokot developed a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report in 2022 that covered progress made in SDGs implementation in the county. The report provided the achievements, and challenges experienced during the reporting period. West Pokot mainstreamed the SDGs under the CIDP 2017-2022 and in the annual development plans (ADPs).

Demographics

The county population in 2019 census was 621,241 comprising of 307,013 males, 314,213 females and 15 Intersex, with a sex ratio (no. of males per 100 females) of 97.7. While the population density stands at 68 people per km^2, the numbers of households are 116,182, with an average household size of 5.3. With an annual population growth rate of 2.2 per cent, the county population was projected at 661,258 persons in 2022, 706,462 and 740,661 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The working age 15-64 category in 2019 as per the Kenya Housing and Population Census (KHPC) constituted 46.02 per cent of the population, which translated to 285,874 (140,198 male, 145,676 female) persons. The working age category was projected to increase to 304,463 (149,315 males and 155,149 females) in 2022, and grow to 324,262 (159,024 males, 165,238 females) 338,171 (165,845 males, 172,325 females) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The main challenges of this population category are unemployment, high dependency, and poverty. To sustain employment level, the county needs strategic investments on transformative programmes and projects, as well as creating a conducive environment for businesses investment so as to create opportunities for productive and sustainable employment.

Human Development Index (HDI)

According to the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) report Kenyan's life expectancy at birth has increased to 62.2 years. West Pokot County HDI is at 0.453, while life expectancy stands at 62 years not far from the national average.

Poverty Profile

The county poverty rate for West Pokot reduced from 67 per cent in 2016 to 57.3 per cent in 2022 which is 22 percentage points higher than the national rate of 35.7 per cent. Approximately 355,797 people in West Pokot are monetary poor. The reduced poverty level was attributed to the direct assistance to the community through supply of subsidised maize seeds, improved dairy and Sahiwal breeds, supported through *biashara mashinani initiative*, among other interventions which were direct and indirect to the community. West Pokot has a multidimensional poverty rate of 82 per cent, which is 25-percentage point higher than the monetary poverty rate of 57.3 per cent with a total of 510,522 people being multidimensionally poor. The high fertility rate is leading to a rapid population increase contributing to high poverty levels. Teenage pregnancy stands at 27 per cent. Cultural practices and traditions like early marriage for teenage girls, coupled with low number of health facilities hamper women from accessing family planning.

County Budget Analysis

Table 18 below present the budget analysis for the county disaggregated according to the county departments.

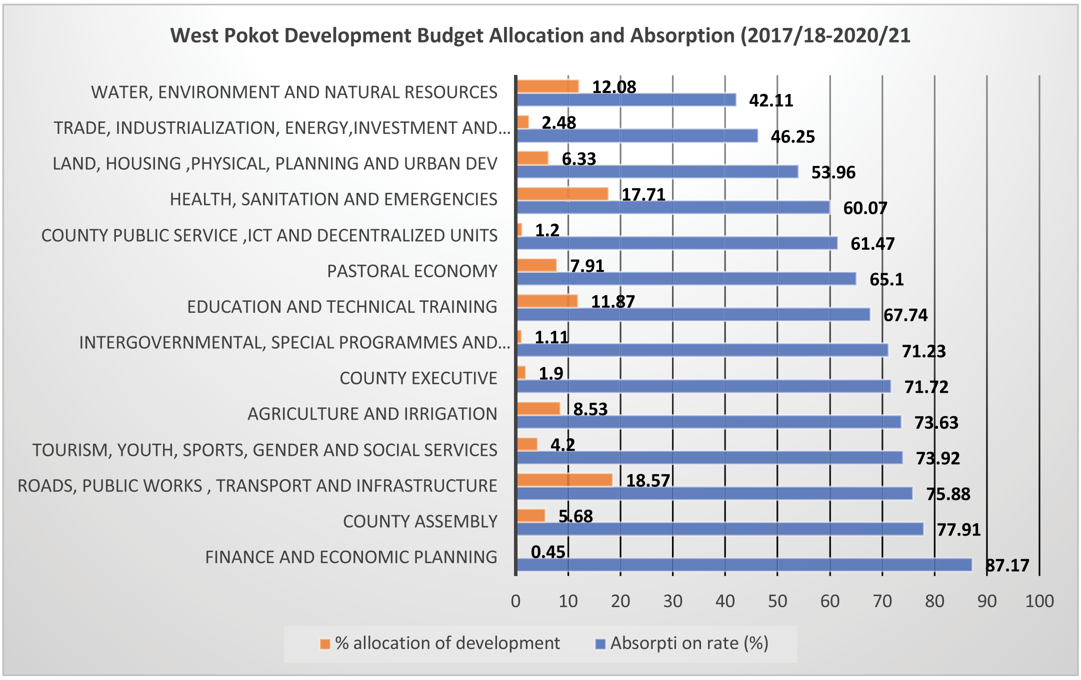


Figure 13:West Pokot County Budget Analysis

SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

West Pokot County has perennial water scarcity affecting the county residents for years. An estimated 59 per cent of households in the county use rivers/streams as their source of water. The average distance to the nearest water point is 5 km. To address the problem the county increased access to safe and affordable drinking water for all through the following interventions:

- Drilled 47 boreholes;
- Upgraded 27 boreholes from hand pump to solar powered;
- Rehabilitated 100 boreholes;

- Constructed major two water pans, 20 sub-surface dams, 14 sand dams;
- Rehabilitated 9 water supply systems, constructed and operationalised 30 gravity water supply systems;
- Constructed 6 shallow wells, protected 9 new springs; and
- installed 56 new roof water catchment systems.

The following activities have been geared towards water catchment protection

- Distributed 423,150 tree seedlings to farmers;
- Planted 5 Ha of School land;
- Planted 12,900 tree seedlings in Kamatira and Kapkoris County Forests;
- Established three county tree nurseries, trained 65 forest guards to protect county forests developed County Climate Change Action Plan.

To improve sanitation and hygiene, the county latrine coverage increased from 38 per cent to 58 per cent. This was achieved through community-led total sanitation activities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programmes which involved 629 villages declared open defecation free zones. Enhanced hand washing activities at household level through distribution of WASH commodities - 9,000 Jerry cans, 250 cartons of soap, 6000 buckets, 27,400 surgical masks, 1,147 sanitizers, and 220 jerry cans five litres to CHVs and health workers.

SDG 7- Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

The county has focused on electricity connectivity. To this end the county has partnered with REREC and KPLC to facilitate connectivity and promote renewable energy as indicated below;

Targets	Performance Indictors	Achievements
Population accessing electricity	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Approximately 11 per cent of the total population have access to electricity
Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	35 per cent of the county population using clean fuels and technology
Formulation of county energy policy	Number of county energy policy formulated and adoption	Is currently ongoing and has been included in the ADP budget for 2023/2024
Affordable solar home systems for off-grid areas	Percentage of households using affordable solar home systems for off-grid areas	Favourable business environment for solar home systems suppliers created in the county

Affordable clean cooking stoves for the community	Percentage of households using affordable clean cooking stoves	Clean cooking stoves sales are high in the county due to awareness created through the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP)
Biogas system awareness to small scale livestock owners	Percentage increase of small-scale livestock owners	Farmers with biogas viability identified by Ministry of Education (MOE) to be given biogas systems hence to be learning centres in the county
Identification of cooking stove artisans for training in production of clean cooking stoves	Number of training persons on clean cooking stoves	The department in charge of energy has partnered with World Vision to identify 30 beneficiaries of small-scale biogas systems in three wards in Pokot North
Formulation of MOUs with the private sector for the provision of mini-grid solar systems to remote/centres in the county	Number of MOUs formulated with the private sector on mini-grid solar system	Identification, mapping and GSP collection of areas 15 km away from the main grid on-going

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

The county improved business environment through construction of four livestock sale yards, ten fresh produce markets and 42 new boda-boda shades. The sector also initiated 11 new trading markets. The sector promoted co-operatives movement in the county by establishing 21 new co-operative societies, reviving 24 dormant co-operatives societies and training 129 co-operative societies. Further, the county supported 13 cooperatives from County Cooperative Development Fund, supported ten cooperatives with coolers and trained 45 traders on consumer rights.

In promoting value addition and creation of employment opportunities for county residents, the county completed construction of Nasukuta Export Abattoir, initiated construction of milk and mango processing plants.

The county has focused on investment that promote value adding to the drivers of the economy, mainly livestock and agriculture production. To this end, the county has supported research and innovation to help SMEs flourish. Some of the studies include:

- A feasibility study for milk, mango, honey and aloe vera value addition;
- Research and Feasibility to revalue Orolwo, Kacheliba Market;
- An environmental impact assessment for milk processing plant.

To further increase production, the county has supported:

- Purchased and supplied packaging equipment of honey to Kodich farmer's co-operative, purchased iron sheets to Kodich Network Silk Group. Promoted honey harvesting through provision of beehives to the community. Cheror honey collection and processing unit implemented by CEFA has increased economic status of the community and improved value addition;

- Refurbishment and revived Chepareria Tannery (Chepareria Ward);
- Constructed Jua Kali Workshop at Kodich;
- Held trade fairs and talent exhibitions where youth groups exhibited their skills and wares and individuals sensitised on the 30 per cent AGPO reservations to youth and PLWDs.

The County has enhanced access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to affordable credit through the following ways:

- Operationalising the Co-operative Development Fund which has supported more groups and with affordable and sustainable credit, trainings, empowerments, capital transfers, grants, and subsidies;
- Ensured targeted support for women and youth groups likely to be left behind and prioritised their support: Kapkamar Women Group, Lokornoi Mbuzi Youth Group Support, Poror Youth Group, Tafina Soko Women Group, Totum Women Group, Kibali Group, Pchoru Investment Group, Ketnyo Herbal Clinic Group, Koros Youth Group all from Mnagei Ward, Beekeepers Groups, Kodich Farmers Cooperatives Marketing;
- Supplied and delivered SACCO computers and accessory, purchased and installed SACCO management system and the ICT networking equipment for WEPESA SACCO;
- Purchased and supplied umbrella shades to traders in Suam Ward;
- Supported Saramee Cooling Plant and Mokoyon Co-operative (Farm Inputs)- Lelan Ward;
- Supported Siyoi Multi-Produce Co-operative Society and Tulwet Co-operative;
- Society -Siyoi Ward with grants to enhance their activities.

The county has road networks in the county through opening up of new roads, grading the existing and tarmacking. Further, the county has undertaken the following to improve infrastructure:

- Constructed (42) boda boda sheds;
- Opened 951.1 Km of new roads in the twenty wards;
- Improved 72 km of road to bitumen standard to promote road access;
- Graveled 60.3 Km of existing roads to all weather condition;

- Maintained (grading and manual reshaping) 1,741.7 Km of the existing roads to motorable standards;
- Improved 47.35 km of road to bitumen standard;
- Constructed four new footbridges;
- In partnership with Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA)) constructed Iyon River Bridge;
- Upgraded on internet bandwidth from 8mbps in 2017 to 20Mbps in 2020.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The county is fostering sustainable urban planning with investment in public transportation, affordable housing, and green spaces to promote sustainable communities. The county has developed policies and regulations that will ensure sustainable land use and reduce environmental degradation in urban areas. In this regard, the county has registered the following achievements under SDG 11:

- Revived stalled 10-year spatial plan development process;
- Adoption of modern land surveying technologies including use of Real Time Kinematics, GPS, GNNS et cetera. This has improved precision in surveying, hence, better results and less conflicts. Furthermore, this has supported the registration of community land in partnership with FAO;
- Supported 12 local physical development plans in towns;
- Developed 2,337 inventory of plots in urban areas;
- Working with KISIP 2, the county has undertaken land tenure regularisation at Kabichbich and Aramaket informal settlements, planed, surveyed, and issued titles deeds to the beneficiaries;
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with State Department of Housing and Urban Development and Housing Finance Corporation to supply county resident with affordable housing units;
- The county has improved road network, streetlights, and piped water within the informal settlements;
- Constructed market stalls and related facilities to promote and support trading.
- Refurbished Makutano bus park;
- Sensitised members of the public on tree planting towards 10 per cent coverage has been done across majority of urban areas;
- In collaboration with Kenya Red Cross Kapenguria station, implemented disaster management strategy to mitigate against disaster;

- Rehabilitated Kapenguria dumpsite;
- Constructed and repaired public toilets within urban areas;
- Constructed two major sewerage system at Makutano and Chepareria municipalities;
- Constructed two major water supply to serve the upcoming town;
- Upgraded Chepareria town council to municipality.

Through Kenya Urban Support Programme the following has been achieved:

✓ 680 metres of roads have been tarmacked;

✓ Streets cabro-paved with parking lots demarcated;

✓ 24 kilometres of earth roads within Kapenguria Municipality;

✓ Opened up 24.9 km of urban road network;

✓ Tarmacked 2 Km of road in Ortum and Chepareria towns;

✓ Constructed 30 public pit latrines in towns.

SDG 17 Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

The county has promoted and fostered partnerships with private sector organisations, civil society, and international organisations to promote social equity, environmental and sustainable development. Towards this end, the county has developed policies and regulations that support growth of sustainable partnerships and diversified investment. The following are some of the actions taken so far:

- Taking advantage of climate change funds, the county is building and enhancing county's resilience/adaptive capacity to climate change and increase a low carbon economy for livelihood improvement. To this end, the county has formulated county climate change policies and County Climate Change Action Plan (Adaptation and Mitigation), trained staff on climate change matters, resource mobilisation through development Green;
- County government has opened communication mechanisms that serve as a centerpiece for effective partnership. The messaging is aimed at ensuring accessibility to information, the county government is incentivising stakeholders to strengthen collaboration. In this regard, the CIDP has articulated the role of stakeholders' synergy in addressing county emerging challenges;
- The county is strengthening domestic resource mobilisation capacity to improve revenues through tax and other revenue collection. The county is also using innovative methods like public partnerships and philanthropy to resource mobilise. This is meant to augment the equalisation fund, conditional grants, and the equitable share from the national government;
- Promoting sharing of knowledge and best practices among different stakeholders to encourage innovation and collaboration.

County Best Practices: Development Planning for the Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups (VMGs) in the Spirit of Leaving No One Behind

Before devolution, West Pokot County was among the marginalised counties with limited road network. This made exploitation of its natural resources difficult. The county government has worked to ensure no one is left behind and the implementation of affirmative action for the marginalised wards is one way of ensuring that development is spread across the county.

To this end, the county mapped all marginalised wards, identified priority projects and programmes and assessed untapped resources and opportunities. The county applied public participation approach and ensured about 90 per cent of the projects implemented are drawn from community proposed priorities. The mango processing plant in Lomut ward is a good example that is set to boost living standard of the poor people from this marginalised ward and the neighbouring wards such as Masol and Weiwei.

The county has also over the time increased the budget allocation to specific programmes and projects at the ward level. This is boosting implementation of priority projects that are benefiting the communities directly. The construction of milk processing and cooling centres across all the wards will add value to the milk production. Most of these centres are managed by people living with disabilities and youth as one way of supporting the most vulnerable in the community.

The county has been using Labour Based Approach in implementation of projects especially infrastructure projects. This help to utilise the limited available resources. Use of community approach through community leadership for example, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Strategy has led to better community ownership. Additionally, the community has been strengthened to participate in monitoring of implementations and ensuring projects are completed.

The county has also been in the process of strengthening county reporting mechanism. As a result, the county has invested in developing a comprehensive M&E framework with a robust county data system in all county departments. The county is building capacity for data collection, collation, analysis, storage, dissemination system and feedback mechanism.

The county has also adoption of best business model that allows the county to analyse different projects and approach that would lead the highest project outcome or rate of return.

Lessons Learnt

- There is need for comprehensive policies, legislation, county policy on urban planning and development control and other institutional frameworks to support implementation of programmes and projects in the county Integrated Development Plan;

- There is need for enhanced resource mobilisation to address inadequate funding which has affected implementations of programmes/projects;
- There is need to enhance adequate ICT infrastructure in more county departments to offer effective communication and service delivery;
- Staff capacity building is key resulting to enhanced development of sector/strategic plans, to guide long term planning;
- Disaster responsive framework is essential to address some of the disasters the county has faced in the recent past:
  - ✓ Flooding in a number of wards affecting economic activity, destruction of roads, bridges, farms, and disruption of communications network;
  - ✓ Emerging crop pests and diseases (locust, army worms, foot and mouth disease) affecting agricultural and livestock production leading to reduced productivity, market access, increase mortality, cost of production and harvest losses;
  - ✓ COVID-19 pandemic: The pandemic containment measures meant re-direction of resource allocation from development impacting negatively on planned projects and revenue collection.
- There is need for capacity building to address data gaps and enhance reporting which affects planning and decision-making processes;
- Collaboration with national government is key to address insecurity particularly in the border areas with other countries which has interrupted economic activities;
- The county should enhance infrastructure and connectivity especially across majority of county roads which are not all weather and have poor drainage system posing challenge to transportation of goods and services especially during the rainy season.

d) Marsabit County

Introduction

Marsabit County is located in Northern Kenya and lies along the Great North Road making it easily accessible by road from Nairobi. The county headquarters is at Marsabit town which is approximately 531 km from Nairobi city. The county has a total area of 70,961.2 km^2 making it the biggest county in Kenya by land mass. It has an international boundary with Ethiopia to the north, borders Turkana County to the west, Samburu County to the south and Wajir and Isiolo counties to the east.

CHALBI DESERT

The county hosts the Chalbi desert the largest desert in East Africa with an area of 948 km^2.

The county has four constituencies namely; Saku, Laisamis, North Horr and Moyale, 20 county assembly wards, 58 locations and 112 sub-locations.

Livestock keeping is the main economic activity of the county and contribute about 80 per cent of household's income. Only about 16 per cent of the population practice agro-pastrolism. The main livestock include cattle, goats, sheep, camels, donkeys and local poultry.

Marsabit is the home to Sibiloi National Park (Koobi Fora) the cradle of mankind, Lake Paradise, Mt. Marsabit - a tropical rain forest and rich in diverse cultures from different communities.

As one of the commitments to accelerate SDGs Marsabit, county aligned and mainstreamed SDGs in the current and previous CIDPs. It was also among the first counties to undertake a voluntary local review of the SDGs in 2019. The review reports confirm the linkage between CIDP development goals and SDGs.

The county recently undertook an end term review of the CIDP (2018-2022). The review of the CIDP present the progress on the broader priorities of the county and the SDGs implementation progress.More emphasis was also put on monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning (MERL) as a requirement for effective project implementation.

Demographic

According to 2019 census report, the county population was 459,785 consisting of 243,548 males, 216,219 females and 18 intersex. Compared to the national population, the county constitutes 1 per cent of the total population. The county has a population growth rate of 3.4 per cent, while nationally the growth rate is at 2.2 per cent, with a population projection of 539,101 and 565,091 by the end of the year 2025 and 2027 respectively. The youthful population of the county below the age of 19 is more than half the total proportion of the population accounting for 58 per cent of the total population. This shows that the county requires urgent investment in education, health, nutrition and water to avoid instances of strain on the existing investments. Population growth should also be managed to allow for a sustainable growth pattern.

Poverty Profile

Marsabit is classified as one of the poorest counties in Kenya with a poverty rate of 85.5 per cent, higher than the national rate of 45 per cent. Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are nutrition (87 per cent), housing (83.8 per cent), information (79 per cent) and water (60.4 per cent). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (79.9 per cent), nutrition (76 per cent), education (74.5 per cent), sanitation (71.4 per cent) and economic activity

(55.8 per cent). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (90.2 per cent), housing (80.2 per cent), economic activity (80.4 per cent), and sanitation (69.9 per cent). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (95.9 per cent), housing (88.9 per cent), nutrition (88.6 per cent), and sanitation (78.5 per cent). The county, is therefore, focusing investment on the drivers to reverse the trend.

The county HDI stands at 0.4375 compared to a national average of 0.575. IGAs and SMEs awareness among the county residents have greatly improved.

Budget Analysis

A review of 2018/19 and 2020/21 show that the county has overdependence on national transfers from equitable share at 89.9 per cent with own revenues contributing only 1.85 per cent of the financial resources available to the county. The table below shows expenditure for the period 2020/21 depicting expenditure and allocation by county departments.

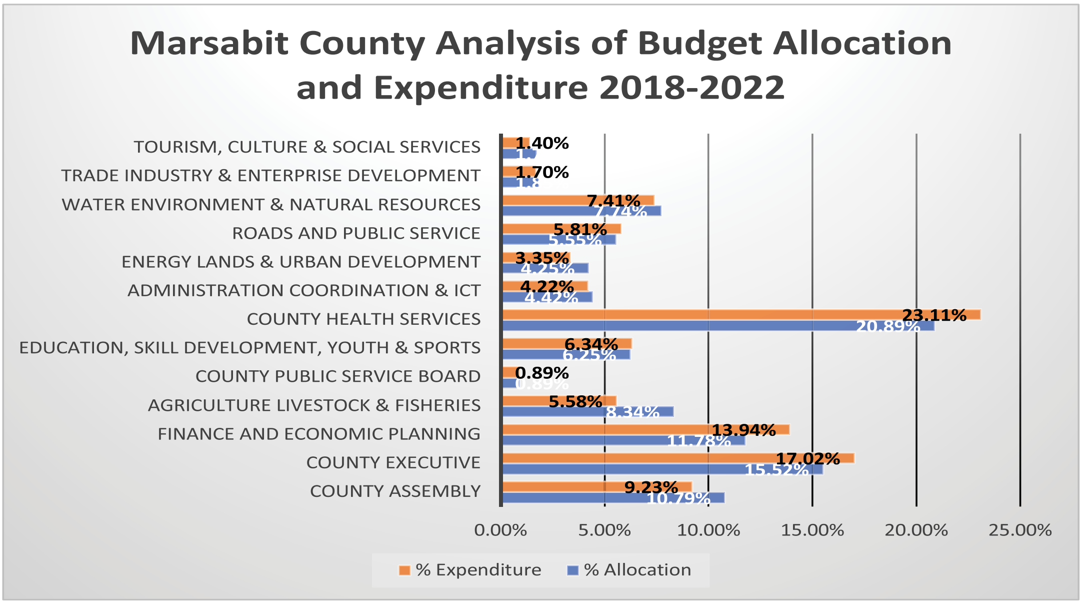


Figure 14:Marsabit County Budget Analysis 2018-2022

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The Marsabit CIDP (2017-2022), focused on increasing access to safe and clean water for both human and livestock. During the review period, the household return trekking distances within pastoral livelihood zones decreased from an average of 15-20 km to 12.1 km against a target of 5-10 km. This decrease was attributed to drilling, equipping and rehabilitation of 80 boreholes, purchase and supply of 4,050 rain water harvesting plastic tanks to 3,792 households, construction, desilting and rehabilitation of 91 water pans, construction of 50 medium-sized dams and 75 underground tanks. Other critical intervention included solarisation of 56 major community water points and installation of prepaid water metres for 62 water kiosks.

The proportion of population connected to piped water increased from 15 per cent to 30 per cent during the period. This is attributed to extension of 300 km of pipeline connecting water supply for 4,000 households in the major urban centres of Saku and Moyale. County forest cover and tree cover stood at 1.7 per cent and 2.06 per cent respectively. During the review period 8 ha of land is rehabilitated against target of 20 ha.

SDG 7-Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

To ensure access to renewable and affordable energy, the county established three mini-grids, as a result 400 households connected under subsidy programme. This has also led to improved economic activities in the rural setup by promoting businesses that rely on electricity for example, salons and barber shops, butcheries and cold drinks shops among others.

Marsabit county has also a major potential of green energy, this comprises of wind, solar and biogas energy. The county has the largest wind power project located at the shores of the Lake Turkana. The wind farm provides 310 MW of reliable and low-cost energy to the national grid. This is approximately 15 per cent of the country's installed capacity.

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Marsabit County is served by the proposed major infrastructure project such as LAPSSET and the national fibre optic network. The LAPSSET Corridor Program is Eastern Africa's largest and most ambitious infrastructure project bringing together Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. This mega project consists of seven key infrastructure projects starting with a new 32 berth port at Lamu (Kenya); Interregional Highways from Lamu to Isiolo, Isiolo to Juba (South Sudan), Isiolo to Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), and Lamu to Garsen (Kenya), Crude Oil Pipeline from Lamu to Isiolo, Isiolo to Juba, Product Oil Pipeline from Lamu to Isiolo, Isiolo to Addis Ababa, Interregional Standard Gauge Railway lines from Lamu to Isiolo, Isiolo to Juba, Isiolo to Addis Ababa, and Nairobi to Isiolo, three International airports, Isiolo-Marsabit-Moyale road is already complete.

Further, to improve road network within the county: the county, tarmacked 5 kilometers of roads; graveled 294 kilometers of existing unclassified roads; routinely maintained 1195 kilometres, opened 184 kilometers of new earth roads and three footbridges constructed, against a target of 23.8 km, 2,576 km, 1950 km, 482 km and four footbridges respectively. In addition, the department designed, supervised and inspected 744 projects against 1000 projects.

The intervention on infrastructure as an enabler will improve transportation across the county making it easy to do business, especially in the urban areas, thereby accelerating other SDGs. To enhance value addition to livestock and fish production, the county has constructed abattoirs and fish factory. The county also constructed one mega modern market in Marsabit town with a capacity of 500 stalls. This has created an opportunity for the small-scale traders to do business in a clean and conducive environment aggregated under one roof. In addition, capacity-building trainings was conducted for 1,700 traders with a view of improving their entrepreneurial skills. In order to protect the consumers against exploitations by traders, 900 weight measures were verified as per KEBS standards.

Other intervention under this goal include:

- Increased small scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services including affordable credit and integration into value chains and markets;
- Provided universal access to internet leading to increased access to information and communication technology;
- Ensured security of land tenure system by issuing of 2,245 tittles deeds reducing boundary disputes;
- Enhanced easy access to land related data after the county established a GIS Lab This has resulted in easy availability of data for decision making;
- Enhanced metro fibre connected and working.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Marsabit county has two major towns, Marsabit and Moyale. Marsabit is already a municipality while Moyale is at the final stages of becoming a municipality. Up-grading of these towns will ensure the improvement of service delivery. The county developed integrated strategic urban development plans for Marsabit town. To improve other urban and town planning, the sector has developed 15 draft urban plans awaiting County Assembly approval.

To improve solid waste management, the county established 15 dump sites leading to better clean environment and created employment opportunities for locals. The county also established the Marsabit Disaster Management Policy that is supporting effective emergency preparedness and response to disaster risk management. The capacity of staff to handle disaster and conflict management was also enhanced.

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Marsabit is strategically located with a long border point which provides a great opportunity for partnership and trade with Ethiopia and other neighboring countries. The LAPSSET Corridor Projects also provide a good linkage to the other counties and neighboring countries. To this end, the county is currently developing the Public-Private Partnership Policy which will address the growing gap between public investment needs and available resources. The Public Private Partnership Policy once complete will be useful in mobilising the private sector resources.

Marsabit county has also partnered with many non-state actors and development partners to implement various projects and programme in the county. The collaboration with partners has ensured synergy in programme implemention thus promoting service delivery. The use of ICT has promoted establishment of a multisectoral platform, which is used to enhance coordination between the county government and partners.

Linkages with Other SDGs

Provision of safe drinking water in Marsabit has reduced incidences of water borne diseases, leading to improved health of Marsabit population.

On sanitation improvement, Marsabit latrine coverage is still low when compared to other counties, however many villages have been declared ODF. The county has placed sanitation under health docket, thus improved water safety, management and access also impacts positively on the health from water borne diseases.

SDG 6 is linked to SDG 13 under the greening and beautification programme. Marsabit has established 15 tree nurseries and planted 33,905 trees across the county.

In addition, the county is investing in green energy by solarising 200 boreholes - about 90per cent, of boreholes in the county. Additionally, the county has benefited from a solar plant developed by REREC for electricity production. Marsabit will also benefit from a 315 megawatt wind power when it is completed, a confirmation that Marsabit is a county going green.

SDG 9 linked to SDG 2 under agriculture to add value to livestock, fish and honey processing. This has led to higher productivity, improved food security and employment.

Leaving No One Behind

In the spirit of leaving no one behind, the county developed various programmes targeting vulnerable groups. The county started with establishment of a framework which includes; social protection policy, children protection policy and gender policy. The policies are meant to enhance service delivery for the vulnerable groups in the county – children, women, PLWD, youth, orphans, elderly et cetera. The county also developed a public participation policy and bills, which guides participation of people in development and governance process.

The county implemented cash transfer support to 25,000 households, 5,000 wheelchairs distributed to persons with disabilities to enhance their mobility.

To promote gender equality, 23 women groups have been trained on designs, supported with beads and other related materials under ***Ushanga Kenya Initiative***. 1,080 women, youth and PWDs have been trained on leadership, entrepreneurship, AGPO, lobby and advocacy skills against a target of 360. During the period under review access to government procurement opportunities for (youth women, PLWD) was 32 per cent.

A number of co-operative societies have also been formed – 22 for women, who have been trained on bead work, leading to increase in incomes of these women groups. A further 350 entrepreneurs, including women and youth have been trained to support their economic activities.

County Best Practice- Marsabit Use of Technology in Water Management

Marsabit is a water scarce county with limited water resources. Prudent management of water is ensuring equity in water distribution both for domestic use and for livestock. In this regard, Marsabit has employed a unique technology that has enhanced both the governance and service delivery of the water available in the county.

The innovative technology utilises a card with a chip sensor similar to the ATM card. All water dealers are required to register with the water provider. After registration, each dealer is provided with the card that is directly connected to a pay-bill number. Use of the card has facilitated the billing of water used.

The water users top up the cards with money that is used to purchase water and buy water according to the amounts they have in the card. After the county successfully piloted this technology in two sites, the technology has been deployed to 80 sites across the county. The county plans to roll the technology to more sites, including the rural areas as more reservoirs are developed.

Benefits registered after the use of the technology include:

- Removal of cartels in provision of water services;
- Equitable access and distribution of water to all households both for domestic and livestock;
- Increased revenues that is well monitored. The amounts collected has moved from Ksh. 18,000 to Ksh. 20,000 daily resulting to about Ksh. 600,000 monthly. All the funds are ploughed back to protect water sources as well as develop more reservoirs. Additional revenue has been used for other social activities that benefit the community;
- Increased transparence in water management - a dashboard has been developed to monitor both water distribution and revenues realised.
- Removed water wastage because every drop is charged and the ATM only discharges the amount of water purchased;
- Boreholes are equipped with sensors to confirm performance;

- Some of water sites are managed by people living with disabilities, youth and women, creating employment opportunities for these vulnerable groups of the community.

Marsabit was among the first county to pilot an iSDG model. The model is a policy simulation tool designed to help policy makers and other stakeholders make sense of the complex web of interconnections between the SDGs. It helps the county report on progress towards the SDGs under different policy scenarios. Through the iSDG model the county can determine where it should put more focus on investment to have most returns. The reporting framework was developed and has been used for the end of term CIDP evaluation. The report has confirmed that:

- Marsabit has localised SDG by mainstreaming the goals in the county CIDP, strategies and annual plans and budgets including allocating resources to specific SDG interventions;
- Integrating SDG indicators among the general county development indicators for example, on trainings for staff on mainstreaming, accelerating implementation of SDGs;
- Reporting framework has been used to evaluate end of term of CDIP (2022), including evaluation of SDG interventions;
- Use of GIS to map all projects, including capacity building and share the information with county partners and the public;
- Prioritised community engagements and promotion of partnership including private sector, civil society organisations and development partners, county executive and county assembly.

Acceleration Plan

- Focus investment on programmes and projects with high impact achievements of SDGs- mobilising resources to specific programmes with high impacts;
- Targeting the programmes with multiple impacts on various SDGs;
- Multi-sectoral engagement - the county will embrace participatory approach to development through involvement of state and non-state actors in development process;
- Monitoring and accountability - there will be continuous tracking of SDGs implementation;
- Customer feedback mechanism - the county will strengthen feedback mechanism where customers provide complains and compliments;
- Improved partnership engagement - development of Public Private Partnership.

Lessons Learnt

Inadequate funding and delays of disbursement of equitable share from the national government is a perennial problem that disrupt implementation of programmes and projects creating pending bills. Internally generated funds are limited, slowing implementation of development plans, hence there is need for counties to devise sustainable resource mobilisation plans.

Impact of COVID-19 further exacerbated the problem because the county had to divert resources to covid containment measures from service delivery and development projects. Furthermore, the fragmentation of projects leads to under budgeting and no clear timelines for completion.

Recurrent droughts negatively impact the county production because draught response is expensive. The desert locust invasion led to destruction of crops and livestock. Although the county has developed a disaster management and mitigation policy, there is need for enhanced planning and a contingency fund to support mitigation and adaptation strategies and activities. Also, setting up disaster information system will allow for early warning. Recurrent drought also makes restoration initiatives like tree planting a challenge because environmental activities are not given priority.

Marsabit human resource capacity is limited. This affects the planning and execution of projects and service delivery across all the county departments. There is need for continued capacity building to increase the capacity of the county.

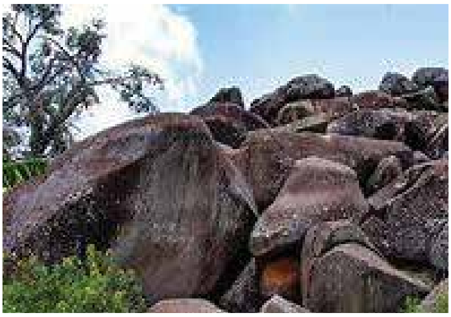
Low youth participation in agricultural, activities thus there is need to focus on creating financial incentives and supporting the youth to increase involvement in agriculture and livestock production for inclusive economic growth.

Marsabit has mainstreamed the SDGs in the CIDP 2017-2022 as part of the integrated interventions. Water has been the main focus for Marsabit with impressive results and lessons for other counties to learn. However, there is need to re-focus the county priorities under the 2023-2027 CIDP based on informed planning to optimise use of county financial resources. There is also need for continued meaningful engagement and public participation to ensure projects are focused on public needs. This will increase project ownership and sustainability.

e) Vihiga County

Introduction

Vihiga county is located in the Lake Victoria Basin region in Western Kenya. It borders Nandi County to the East, Kisumu to the South, Siaya to the West and Kakamega to the North and covers an area of 563.8 km2. The county is made up of five constituencies/ \sub-counties (Hamisi, Emuhaya, Luanda, Sabatia and Vihiga) and twenty-five electoral wards, with its headquarters located in Mbale town.



MUNGOMA CAVES

Vihiga county boasts of a vibrant and fast-growing economy owing to its strategic location to Kisumu International Airport along major transnational roads. Agriculture remains the major driver of the economy and source of livelihood, contributing 34 per cent of the County Gross Product (CGP) and 85 per cent of employment. In order to achieve the overall objectives of increased production and productivity the CIDP 2023-27 in line with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) has put on increased investments on smart agricultural technologies with emphasis on the following value chains espoused in; African leafy vegetables (ALVs) value-chains, dairy value-chains, poultry value-chains, tea value - chains and banana value-chains.

Other drivers of the county's economy include wholesale and retail trade, transport industry, small-scale artisans, cottage industries and construction/building industry. In addition, professional services and remittances from diaspora are among the highest contributors of household incomes.

The county is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB), which was established in 2018 in line with Article 184(2) of the Kenya Constitution and the Kenya Vision 2030. The bloc brings together the fourteen counties in the Lake Basin Region. The bloc seeks to promote economic growth, social inclusion and preservation of livelihoods by spurring economic growth through policy harmonisation, coordination and resource mobilisation. The bloc further provides a framework for county integration and partnerships for sustainable development. [33]

Kisumu	Kakamega
Migori	Vihiga
Homabay	Bomet
Nyamira	Bungoma
Trans-Nzoia	Kisii
Siaya	Nandi
Busia	Kericho

The Lake regional bloc holds the key to harnessing inland blue economy resources from the largest inland water body-Lake Victoria, alongside several rivers and streams.

Demographics

The population in Vihiga county according to census 2019 stood at 590,013 persons with males making up 283,678, females 306,323 and 12 intersex. This is an increase from 554,622 in 2009 census. The population is estimated to grow to 634,074 persons (304,869 male, 329,205 female) by 2027.[34] The county population is growing at a rate of 0.9 per cent per year.[35]

Vihiga is among the rural counties in Kenya experiencing high population densities. According to 2019 census, the county population density was 1,047 persons per km^2 and is projected to increase to 1,125 by the year 2027. The high population density continues to negatively impact natural resources including land, forests and wetlands. It also constrains efficient delivery of essential services because of unplanned development.

33 KPC 2019
34 KNBC, KPC 2019
35 KNBS 2019

Poverty Profile

The county poverty level is estimated at 39.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 2 per cent from the previous planning period 2013-2017.[36] The reduction in poverty level is attributed to various interventions by both county and national government that have promoted economic activity and improved livelihoods, especially among women and youth. Such initiatives include the NG-CDF Poverty Eradication Fund, Uwezo Fund, Cash Transfer, and the Vihiga County Community Empowerment Fund, among others.

In the current CIDP 2023-2027, the county aims at continued reduction of population living below the poverty level to less than 30 per cent by 2027. The county intends to achieve this target by implementation of pro-poor programmes, enhanced agricultural production and productivity and upscale social protection programme.

Table 14:Vihiga County Poverty Indicator Profile

Poverty Indicators	National	Vihiga County
Absolute/overall poverty index (%)	36.1	38.6
Hardcore poverty (%)	8.6	7.6
Rural poverty (%)	49.1	41.3
Food poverty (% HH)	32	30.2
Overall child poverty (%)	33.7	43.2
Child food poverty (%)	35.8	36.6
Contribution to national poverty (%)		

Source(KNBS, 2019)

The county HDI is 0.5003 compared to the national HDI of 0.52, a drop of 9.3 per cent from the 2013 when the county HDI was 0.5516. The relatively high HDI is as a result of composite improvements in life expectancy, knowledge and skills development and food and nutrition security. The county Youth Development Index (YDI) is currently at 0.62 compared to the national YDI of 0.56. This means that there is significantly high youth participation in politics, development and socio-economic activities in the county.

County Budget Analysis

Overall, the county government of Vihiga had an absorption rate of 73.6 per cent of the budget during the review period. Non-absorption of the entire budget is attributed to delays of release of funds by the National Treasury, COVID-19 pandemic that disrupted implementation of planned activities, transition period of FY 2017/18, delays in release of conditional grants that formed larger part of the development budget and a court case that delayed implementation of the FY 2021/2022 budget.

36 KNBS

A summary of the analysis is as outlined in table below.

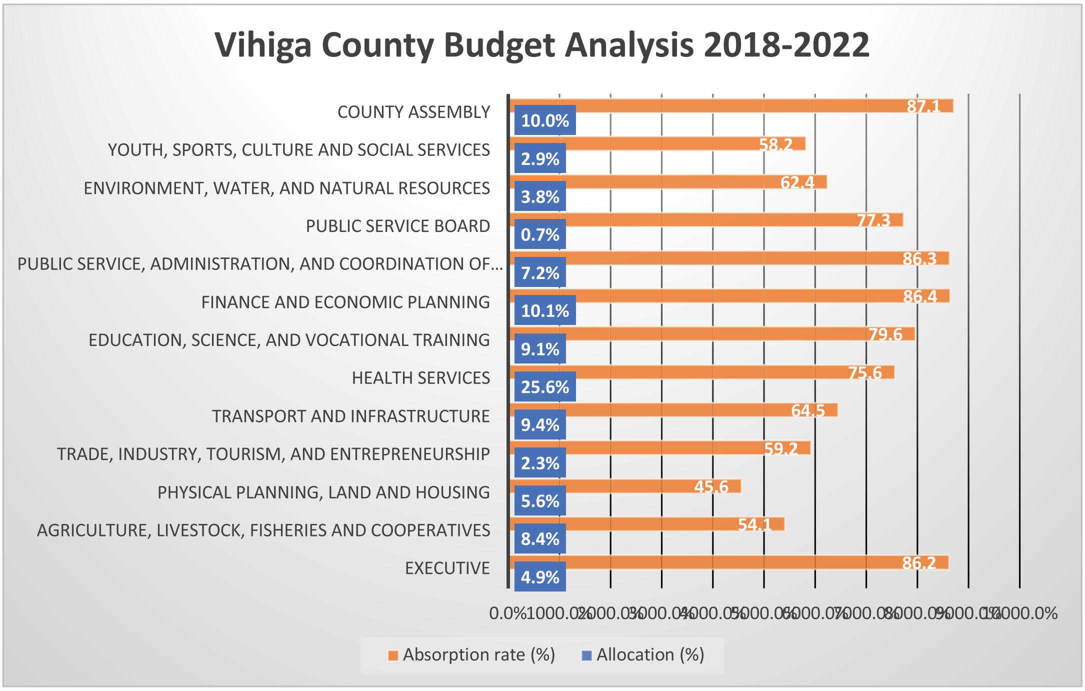


Figure 15:Vihiga County Expenditure Analysis 2018-2022

In the current CIDP 2023-2027, the county plans to allocate resources as shown below to the responsible departments to support SDGs localisation. The allocation is shown as percentage of the total budget:

- Ksh. 3,604.90 million to the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources - 8.9 per cent of the total budget;
- Ksh. 4,327.00 million to the Department of Transport and Infrastructure - 10.7 per cent of the total budget;
- Ksh. 11,193.50 million to the Physical Planning, Land and Housing Department - 3.0 per cent of the total budget;
- Ksh. 1,147.00 million to Vihiga Municipality - 2.8 per cent of the total budget.

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Demand for water in Vihiga outstrips the supply, especially in urban areas in the county. The water from the existing functional pipes across the county is not efficient as they only work intermittently. Other sources include community springs, boreholes and roof catchment. The above notwithstanding, the proportion of households in urban areas with access to clean and portable water improved to 20 per cent, while in rural households to 64 per cent against the target of 55 per cent. Similarly, the average time taken to a water point is at less than 20 minutes from the previous 30 minutes. The achievements are registered as a result of development and expansion of the following water infrastructures:

- Completion of Vihiga Cluster Water Project (Maseno, Lunyerere, Kaimosi) increasing capacity from 6.3 million to 12.5 million litres/day;
- Rehabilitation and protection of 87 community water springs;
- Drilling and equipping of 20 boreholes;
- Rehabilitation of several piped water supply schemes that include; Ebunagwe, Gaga, Bumbo, Chepsaga, Mang'ong'o and Majengo-Gisambai, Digula, Mbihi, Mugogo, Sosiani, Givogi, Kegoye, Hamisi, Gaga and Chepsaga;
- Promotion of innovative-based methods and technologies for water harvesting in public facilities that is, schools, ECD centers and health facilities;
- Enhanced water banking with the installation of raised storage tanks of $50m^3$ in Chavakali, Esirabe, Esirulo, Losengeli and Mbihi, among others.

In accelerating the realisation of sustainable supply of clean and safe water for all, several interventions have been made that include enhanced water catchment protection and conservation strategies of the ecosystem. This has culminated in Vihiga attaining a forest cover of 35 per cent and tree cover of 14 per cent against the national target of 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Other significant reforestation include:

- 12.8 ha of Maragoli Hills;
- 4 ha of Kibiri Forest;
- 2 ha of Ebusiekwe Hills.

The water sector has also continued to take advantage of the traditional/indigenous conservation culture that is inherent in the local community. To this end, the community with support from the county government, has rehabilitated and fenced off several community forests that include; Senende, Serem, Kapsasur, Munzatzi and Kapchemgung among others. The table below provides progress on water access to households.

Table 15: Vihiga County Initiatives Targeting Improved Access to Water

Indicator	Vihiga County	National Average
Households with access to piped water (No.)	16,941	2,914,410
Households with access to portable water (No.)		
Permanent rivers (No.) Yala, Ejornani/Zaaba, garagoli, Edzava/Esalwa	4	30
Shallow wells (No.)	-	-
Protected springs (No.)	228	-
Un-protected springs (No.)	-	-
Water pans (No.)	1	402

Dams (No.)	2	4,100
Boreholes (No.)	27	24,650

Source (CIDP V., 2023-2027)

The table below presents the distribution to households by main source of water.

Table 16: Water Distribution to Households

Indicator	Vihiga County	National Average
Piped into dwelling		10.1
Piped	2.8	14.1
Rain/harvested	3.3	3.9
Borehole	2.1	9.9
Protected well	3.6	7.0
Protected spring	53.1	7.1
Unprotected well	0.7	2.6
Unprotected spring	4.4	2.4
Stream	24.8	16.8
Water vendor	1.0	8.5
Dam	0.3	3.3
Pond	0.6	1.6
Lake	0.3	3.3

Source (CIDP V. , 2023-2027)

Sanitation

On sanitation services, households' access to clean and safe sanitation services (including closed pit latrines) and hand washing facilities has improved from 56.4 per cent to 86.2 per cent and 15.7 per cent to 99.8 per cent respectively in 2017 and 2022. Solid and liquid waste management remains a challenge, especially in up-coming urban areas of Mbale, Majengo, Chavakali, Kaimos and Luanda. The county is yet to be declared ODF as 860 households still lack latrines. However, over the last years various efforts have been undertaken to realise the attainment of secure sanitation services and clean environment that include:

- Construction of modern echo-public latrines in various market centres (Mbale, Jebrok, Banja, Hamisi, Mago, Serem, Luanda and Mwibona);
- Rehabilitation of Kaimosi waste-water treatment ponds;
- Construction of a wetland and lagoon in Mbale;
- Developed a decentralised waste water treatment facility at Ehedwe
- Acquisition of exhauster trucks; and

- Procured seven-acre land to facilitate the proposed establishment of a waste recycling centre in Luanda South.

The table below provides details of households with latrines in Vihiga county.

Table 17: Vihiga County Latrine Coverage

	Vihiga County	National
Flush toilet	-	-
VIP latrine	26,365	1,433,119
Uncovered pit latrine	13,039	1,132,044
Bucket	287	96,344
None	860	891,183

Source (CIDP V. , 2023-2027)

The table below indicates the solid waste generated in Vihiga county.

Table 18: Vihiga County Waste Generation

Volume of solid waste generated in tonnes	Vihiga County	National Level
Daily	100	
Annually	30,000	3,450,500

Source (CIDP V. , 2023-2027)

The table below indicates the waste collected in Vihiga county.

Table 19: Vihiga County Waste Collection

Volume of solid waste collected and disposed tonnes	Vihiga County	National Level
Daily	60	
Annually	18,000	2,354,600

Source (CIDP V. , 2023-2027)

To support SDG 6 further, under the current CIDP 2023-2027, the county plan has prioritised the following strategies:

- Strengthen water infrastructure, supply, management and quality through expansion and rehabilitation of water supply schemes;
- Strengthen nature-based conservation of water catchment areas;
- Promote use of modern technology in water services delivery (smart metering, automation of bulk water supply, non-revenue water management equipment);
- Establish water and sanitation management database;

- Strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management through capacity building;
- Promotion of conservation of water sources and riparian areas;
- Increased use of safely managed sanitation services, including a hand - washing facility with soap and water;
- Construction of sanitation facilities in public places such as markets;
- Establishment of urban centralised and decentralised sewerage system;
- Promote the use of bio digester technology in sanitation and water recycling;
- Implementation of waste-water management systems including Mbale wetland for waste water treatment; and
- Establish an integrated solid waste management system (waste generation, collection and handling, transportation, storage, material recovery treatment and disposal).

SDG 7-Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

Vihiga has put efforts towards the realisation of SDG 7 objective of access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy sources. In regard to use of clean fuel, the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census indicate that less than 1 per cent of residents in Vihiga county used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2 per cent used paraffin. 91 per cent used firewood and 6 per cent used charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by either gender at 90 per cent in male headed households and 92 per cent in female headed households.[37]

Between 2017-2022, the county has made the following progress:

- Increased connectivity to the national grid with urban and rural households at 12 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. This is from 11.8 per cent for urban and 1.7 per cent rural households when sources of energy were lanterns at 46.1 per cent and tin lamps at 39.1 per cent as the main lighting fuel;
- To improve business operations in the market centres, the county government through the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) in partnership with the Kenya Rural Electrification Authority (REREC) installed 22 High Mast Flood Lights (HMFL), including Mbale, Majengo, Mudete, Jeptulu, Serem, Chavakali, Esibuye, Gambogi and in Mahanga. This has enhanced lighting and improved security;
- Increased public awareness and sensitisation programmes advocating for use of clean energy, energy saving jikos, biogas and bio digester in order to reduce the cutting down of tree for cooking has been undertaken;

37 *2013 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Society for International Development (SID)*

- In addition, Vihiga has increased uptake of green energy in most public institutions, such as:

  ✓ Solarised Vihiga Cluster Water Project and 10 boreholes and Maragoli Hills forestry station office;

  ✓ Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems in 12 dispensaries and at the VCRH;

  ✓ Replacement of wood-fuel with LPG burners at the VCRH.

In attainment of SDG 7, Vihiga county plans have prioritised increased access to affordable, reliable, efficient and sustainable energy, and conservation measures in industrial, commercial, and domestic sectors. The county government outlined the following objectives to achieve the energy targets:

- Accelerating the pace of rural electrification to reach and penetrate rural households, enhance and promote green energy technologies;
- Increased electric power connections to market centres, schools, water supply schemes, health facilities and other public institutions;
- Establish a County Energy Learning and Innovation Center at Kaimosi University;
- Promote use of clean and green energy in rural households, public institutions and utilities that include solar and biogas;
- In collaboration with the Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning and Directorate of Water and Sanitation, complete and operationalise the bio-digester waste facility in Mbale town;
- Complete and operationalize Kaimosi Hydropower plant in collaboration with KENGEN.

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Vihiga county recognises that economic growth goes hand in hand with building resilient infrastructure that includes efficient road networks that facilitate movement both of people and goods. To this end, Vihiga set out to improve road network coverage from 70 per cent to 90 per cent but achieved 85 per cent through opening of 543 km of road and maintaining and rehabilitating 320 kms of road. The county improved road connectivity by construction of bridges and river crossings. The bridges increased from 15 in 2017 to 46 in 2022. Moreover, in collaboration with KeRRA several roads were upgraded to bituminous standards increasing lengths of tarmacked to increase from 191 km to 201 km. The upgraded roads include:

- Mbale–Munoywa Road;
- Gisambai-Shamakhokho Road;
- Ekwanda–Luanda-Esirulo Road;

- Magada–Bukuga Road;
- Ebusyubi–Epuche-Esiandumba Road; and
- Lunyere-Kigama Road.

Other notable infrastructural development include:

- Paving and fencing of Gambogi and Majengo market by COVEC and KENHA;
- Establishment of a mechanical unit at Manyatta;
- Establishment of a firefighting and rescue unit complete with 10,000 liters firefighting engine;
- Installed 46 high mast flood lights across the county; and
- Installation of optic internet connections in public offices.

The county has also put effort to increase investments in innovation and economic gain. These include:

- Increased internet connectivity resulting in significant increased access to information and communications;
- Established the Vihiga County Trader and Enterprise Fund to support SMEs;
- Enhanced markets management by establishing markets committees in all major towns;
- Provided sanitation facilities in markets;
- Provided boda- boda sheds across the county and facilitated training of riders;

The county government in partnership with the national government established the granite factory in Luanda ub-county.

In addition, the county has instituted several policy and legal frameworks that support enhancement of trade and ease of doing business.

To continue deepening the SDG implementation, the CIDP 2023-27 has prioritised the following:

- Development of quality, reliable and sustainable road infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being;
- Promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation with support to the cottage industries;

Legal and policy instruments:

- Vihiga Trade and Market Management Act 2019;
- Vihiga Trade and Enterprises Fund Act;
- Vihiga Weights and Measures Act 2019;
- The boda-boda policy;
- Outdoor Advertisement Bill 2019;
- Vihiga County Investment Policy;
- Vihiga County Entrepreneurship Policy; and
- Vihiga County Tourism Policy.

- Undertake master-plan designs for public infrastructure;
- Review land layout, design and renovations of all health facilities, education infrastructure and county government offices;
- Installation of high mast flood lights and street lighting;
- Efficient design and supervision of public infrastructure development;
- Mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk management in infrastructure development;
- Establishing fleet management system for county vehicles and machinery; and
- Upscale maintenance of public machinery and equipment.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Vihiga county continues to experience rapid urban growth attributed to increased rural-urban migration. Emerging urban centres include Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali, Jeptulu, Luanda and Serem. The increasing population in the urban centres necessitates integrated planning for improvement in provision of amenities and services such as housing, sewerage systems, solid waste management, health, security and education, among others.

Vihiga has about five main urban centres, Mbale, Chavakali, Jeptulu, Vihiga and Luanda with a combined estimated population of 108,886 in 2022.[38] This is a sharp growth from 86,750 as per the 2009 census. Other emerging but smaller urban towns are Kilingili, Serem, Gambogi, Jebrok, Sabatia, Hamisi, Gisambai and Mudete. The growth in the urban centres is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration in search of employment and access to better social amenities.

Increasing urbanisation will require proper and integrated planning that will provide access

to safe, affordable and sustainable social services for all, such as transport system, housing, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal system, schools and hospitals et cetera. with special attention to the needs of the vulnerable, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. Similarly, Vihiga has focused on promotion of sustainable physical and urban development and access to decent and affordable housing using the geospatial technology.

To achieve SDG 11, efforts must focus on strengthening capacities for planning for urban development, improving access to services and improved environment for human settlement. Vihiga is the leading county in championing the use of Geospatial Information Services in the country. The GIS Lab facilitates data and information for planning process, resource use and management. Specifically, it has become vital for

38 *KNBS 2019*

enhanced land cover and use, monitoring and mapping and in developing the county spatial plans.

Table 20: Vihiga Population Projections by Urban Area

URBAN CENTRES	2019 Census			2002			2025			2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
LUANDA	6354	6963	13319	6528	7154	13681	6707	7349	14056	6828	7483	14311
MBALE	8263	9141	17404	8489	9391	17880	8721	9648	18370	8880	9823	18703
CHAVAKALI	6073	6601	12674	6239	6782	13021	6410	6967	13377	6526	7094	13620
MAJENGO	5785	6128	11913	5943	6296	12239	6106	6468	12574	6217	6585	12802
SHAMAKHOKHO	2564	2853	5417	2634	2931	5565	2706	3011	5718	2755	3066	5821
JEPTULU	3002	3091	6094	3084	3176	6260	3169	3263	6431	3226	3322	6548
SEREM	1923	2061	3984	1976	2117	4093	2030	2175	4205	2067	2215	4281
TOTAL	33964	36838	70805	34894	37846	72740	35848	38882	74730	36500	39588	76088

(Source: KNBS, 2019)

Key achievements towards attainment of SDG 11 are:

- Establishment of Geospatial Technology Lab for enhanced land cover and land use mapping, as well as resource planning and decision making;
- Developed spatial and physical development plans for upcoming urban centres, Luanda town, Kaimos/Cheptulu;
- Enacted Vihiga County Physical Planning Act 2020;
- Establishment of the Vihiga Municipality and operationalise its objectives through the Vihiga Municipal Board;
- Modernisation of land registry with support from the national government
- Land banking for public utilities, including land for the establishment of KSG Vihiga campus;
- Acquisition of survey equipment, hence, enabling surveying and mapping of public land;
- De-gazettement of part of Kibiri forest for the Shiru/Shaviringa settlement programme;
- 240 land disputes resolved through alternative dispute resolution; and
- A valuation rolls prepared leading to preparation of rates register for the county.

On urban development, Vihiga municipality was established with support from the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP). The municipality has since realised the following milestone:

- Beautification of county headquarter link-road;
- Installation and commissioning of seven (7) 20 metre, and eight (8) 30 m monopole high mast floodlights;
- Fabrication and installation of garbage bins within the municipality;
- Purchase waste-related management equipment;
- Construction of access roads, footpaths and side drains in urban towns; and
- Upgrade to bitumen standards 2.7 km of Mbale-Tsimbalo-Munoywa road.

Regarding affordable, housing the following achievements are reported:

- Sustained promotion of development of affordable and adequate housing in sustainable human settlement in up-coming urban areas;
- Promoting affordable building technologies; and
- Providing enabling framework for partnerships in providing housing, including setting aside land at Gisambai for the 200 units affordable housing projects.

The CIDP 2023-2027 has prioritised key strategies that will accelerate the realisation of SDG 11 that include:

- Develop a GIS-based county land master/spatial plan;
- Implementation of the National Land Policy;
- Implementation of the County Land Information System;
- Promote private sector participation in affordable housing development starting with Mbale and Cheptulu in partnership with national government;
- Promote adoption of modern building technologies;
- Implement social housing programme;
- Promote development of affordable low-cost housing in Mbale and Cheptulu;
- Capacity building and training of the sector staff and stakeholders;
- Promote sustainable land management practices;
- Increased investment in infrastructure sector to ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services;
- Development of policies and spatial plans that will take into account the specific needs and characteristics of existing urban areas;

- Reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of the urban areas by paying special attention to air quality and municipal waste management; and
- Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the county cultural and natural heritage, including the community forests.

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Vihiga has enjoyed increased partnerships with several stakeholders that include the national government, MDAs, development partners, private sector actors, philanthropists, civil society organisations and the community members in the provision of services and infrastructure development. National government is also involved in supporting the county projects that enhance service delivery. Civil society organisations continue to partner with the county, particularly with support for public participation and capacity building of community-based workers and organisations.

Vihiga is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) that brings together fourteen counties in the lake-basin region, established in line with Article 184(2) of the Kenya Constitution. The bloc provides a framework for integration and partnerships for sustainable development. The bloc seeks to promote economic growth, social inclusion and preservation of livelihoods by spurring economic growth through policy harmonisation, coordination and resource mobilisation.

As a member of LREB and based on its strategic location along a major transnational road and proximity to Kisumu International Airport, Vihiga is positioned to spur agri-business that is export oriented and hospitality industry. The county has also leveraged on ICT and is a champion in Geospatial Technology Services (GTS) that promote optimal resource planning, improved monitoring and access to information.

Key milestones on partnerships and linkages in realisation of the SDGs include:

- The national government in providing resource, policy and institutional guidelines in the implementation of programmes geared towards the realisation of the SDGs, for example establishment of energy centre at Kaimosi, granite processing plant in Luanda and an industrial park in Cheptulu;
- The Belgium Government, in collaboration Lake Victoria North Water Works Development Agency service board in reticulation of Maseno, Mbale and Kaimosi water supply;
- Sustainable technical assistance programme supported by the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) focus on delivery of clean and safe energy;
- Development of the GIS-Lab supported by FAO, Locate IT, Airbus in terms APP preparation and programming, software development and packaging, computers, software, scanners and printers. Capacity building supported by CoG;

- Increased community participation in implementation of the SDGs through volunteers, CSOs, the private sector forums, the youth caucuses, all with diverse roles/ responsibilities in governance, resource mobilisation and actual implementation of the SDGs, for example, environmental conservation and reafforestation programmes;
- World Bank supported programmes, for example, KUSP and KDSP that have realised achievement in infrastructure development (Wetland and Decentralised Treatment Facility-DTF) and strengthening of the county governance and institutional framework; and
- Professional bodies and NCA critical in promoting professionalism in housing development, urban planning and survey.

Lessons Learnt

- Good governance and effective citizens engagement through dialogue platforms for joint planning and implementation is critical in the realisation of sustainable development goals;
- More investments can be realised through upscale and sustaining partnerships and collaborations with development partners, deepening the LREB integration through implementation of LREB strategy, seeking more funding through aggressive resource mobilisation strategies;
- Investments in knowledge management, including relevant and updated socio-economic data and information, undertaking periodical surveys and monitoring is critical in tracking the SDGs achievements;
- Strengthening the institutional framework for infrastructure development is key in raising the efficiency and quality of infrastructure and services while promoting private sector participation in infrastructure development; and
- Leveraging on existing natural resources potentials, enhanced conservation and protection of water catchment areas, utilisation of novel technologies and innovations shall accelerate and sustain supply of clean and safe water and provision of sanitation services.

f) Narok County

Introduction

Narok county is situated in the southern part of the country where it borders the republic of Tanzania. Narok county comprises of six (6) sub-counties, namely: Narok North, Narok West, Narok East, Narok South, Transmara East, and Transmara West.

Annual Wildebeest Migration In Maasai Mara

The county shares an economic block with Kajiado county, known as the Narok-Kajiado Economic Block (NAKAEB). The aim of the economic block is to improve various sectors of the two economies and improve livelihoods of the communities in these two counties.

The main economic activities in the county include pastoralism, crop farming, tourism and trade among other small scale economic activities like beadwork and jua kali artisans. The famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve, featuring the Great Wildebeest Migration, one of the “Seven Wonders of the World”, is located in the county. The county has a robust ecological system that residents depend on for forest, agriculture, tourism, water and many others. The county has limited urbanisation and is generally rural.

The county covers an area of 17,933.1 km^2 representing 3.1 per cent of the total area in Kenya and hence the eleventh largest county in the country. See the annex for the location of the county in Kenya.

Narok undertook an assessment on the progress of implementation of SDGs in December 2022. The report indicated that the county is progressing well in SDGs 12 and 13, while moderate achievements are reported under SDGs 4, 5, 7 and 9. There is however limited progress in SDGs 6, 11 and 17. Nevertheless, a lot of activities are currently being undertaken to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.

Demographics

Narok county population as of the 2019 census stood at 1,157,873, with 579,805 male and 578,805 female. The table below presents the population profile.

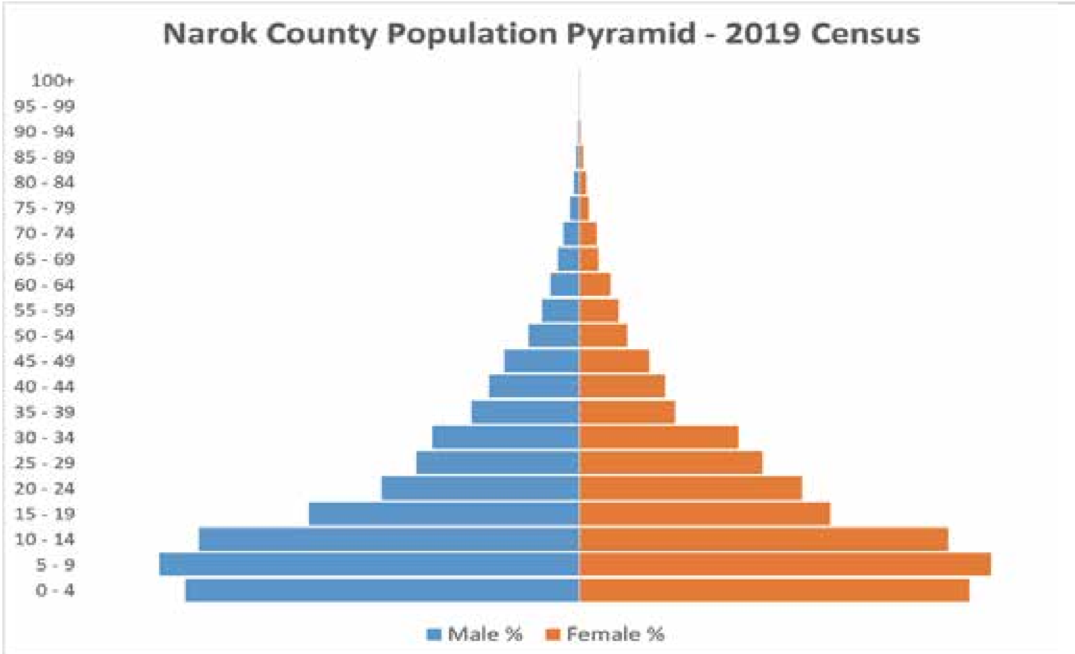
Table 21: Narok County Population Profile

County	Total-Population 2019	Male population 2019	Female population 2019	Households	Average Household Size	Land Area	Population Density	Population in 2009	Population change	Intersex population 2019
Narok	1,157,873	579,042	578,805	241,125	5	17,950	65	850,920	306,953	26

(Source: CIDP N. , 2023-2027)

The population distribution across different age groups is pyramid structured with the population decreasing with increase in age groups. This age structure is of great importance because of its potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the county.

Figure 16: Narok County Population Pyramid



Source (CIDP N. , 2023-2027)

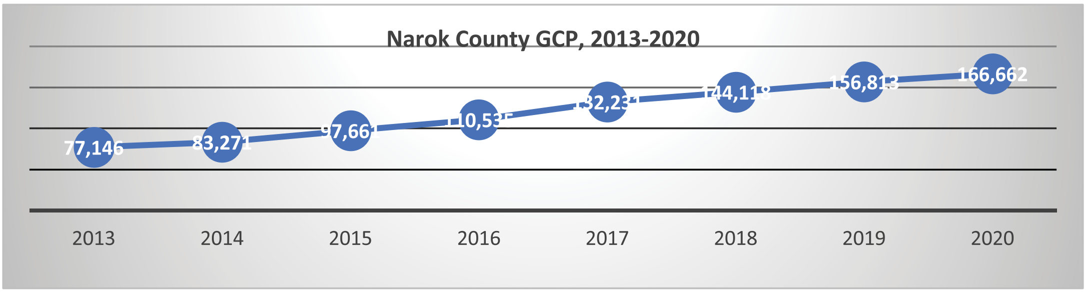
The projected population by age cohorts shows that most of the population is below 34 years constituting about 82 per cent higher than national proportion of 75 per cent. This indicates that the population is youthful and of high dependency. Efforts to slow down the fast-growing population is key. This calls for investment in health care with a focus on family planning, employment opportunities for the youth, education, among others. The demographic by age cohort is shown in figure above.

Poverty Profile

Poverty levels have declined by over 10 per cent over a period of 10 years. The poverty decline has been attributed to the county's steady economic growth. The HDI, in case for Narok, stands at 0.51 compared to the national average at 0.52.

As regards County Development Index (CDI), Narok county was classified position eightamong the most marginalised counties; with a CDI of 0.4377, which is below the national average of 0.5204. Unlike in the second generation CIDP, the CIDP 2023-2027 features an estimation of county economic performance following the release of the Gross County Products (GCP) report for 2021. The GCP estimates unlock a critical knowledge hurdle in the estimation of own source revenue potential. The estimates are also critical in attracting investors to sectors with greater potential, as well as serving in assessing economic progress over time. Narok county GCP has significantly grown from Ksh. 77,146 in 2013 to Ksh. 156,813 in 2019, an 18.7 per cent growth. This growth has contributed to a decline in overall poverty levels in the county. Narok county GCP per capita of Ksh. 1,157,873 is well over Ksh. 100,000 and among 40 counties to achieve that.[39]

Figure 17: Narok County GCP 2013-2020



Source (GCP, 2021)

According to the report, Narok's Gross County Product (GCP) stood at Ksh. 166.7 billion in 2020 at the current price. Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the highest Gross Value Added (GVA), as shown in the figure below. This is the case considering that rural agricultural activities are common in pretty much all parts of the county.

Using poverty as an indicator of development, the 2015/2016 Kenya Integrated Budget Household Survey indicated the overall poverty incidence for Narok county is 22.5 per cent. The figure is lower than the national level of 36 per cent. According to this indicator, Narok ranks fifth among the counties with least overall poverty. Using the same indicator, the county accounts for 1.5 per cent of all the poor individuals in the country.

Table 22: Narok County Poverty Indicator Profile

Overall Poverty Levels	National (2005/06)	Narok (2005/06)	National (2015/16)	Narok (2015/16)
Poverty headcount (%)		33.8	36.1	22.6
Poverty gap (%)		10.2	10.4	6
Food poverty (%)			31.9	22.4
Multi-dimensional poverty %			75.8%	56.1%
Gross county product (KES millions)			2.4% share to total GDP (2017)	179,226 (2017)
Gini coefficient (%)			40.4	35.8
Age dependency ratio (%)			81.6	109.3
Child dependency ratio (%)			74.7	4.6
Old age dependency ratio (%)			6.9	104.6

Source (KNBS, 2019)

39 *2022. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

90 per cent of Narok population is rural, with current access to safe drinking water at 50.2 per cent for rural and 68.3 per cent for the urban population. The recorded achievement is as a result of initiatives undertaken during CIDPs plans 1 and 11 spanning from 2013-2022.

Related to SDG 6, the county focused on addressing the low access to water in terms of quality, quantity and long trekking distances to water points.

The following interventions were put in place and the outcomes realised are as indicated:

- Drilling of 48 new boreholes and equipping them with solar water pumping systems bringing the total number of boreholes to 262. 59 boreholes were upgraded from diesel engine generators to solar power systems. An additional 37 boreholes are at an advanced stages of drilling and equipping with solar water pumping systems;
- Construction of five water supplies and rehabilitation of 14 water infrastructures that has resulted to increased water access;
- Construction of Kilgoris–Lolgorian water supply, with a sewer system component at an advanced stage of 80 per cent. Water pans and dams were constructed, raising the number from 190 to 365. This has resulted in raising the total volume of rainwater harvesting and storage capacity in the county;
- Sanitation services were boosted after construction of additional 38 sanitation blocks against a planned target of 39 blocks in public institutions and water points; and
- The perennial floods problem that has been devastating Narok town for many years has been addressed following the construction of a check dam and a flood control dam at London estate and Mukuru Mbili, respectively.

The above interventions increased water access to safe drinking water to an average of 60 per cent, and reduced trekking distances to water points to an average of 4 km. Planting of 8,236,702 tree seedlings across the county against a target of 1,000,000 tree seedlings aimed at increasing forest cover. The water sector established 10 tree nurseries.

Further, Narok county is one of the counties in Kenya that is being affected by floods. The impacts of floods cause disruption of the functioning of the society, loss of properties and lives and also environmental losses. Construction of the Mukuru Mbili dam near Narok town is aimed at containing the flooding and increasing access to safe water for domestic use, livestock and irrigation.

Narok has become the first in Kenya to employ a new solution in building a proper sanitation system in the county that previously lacked in this facility. Narok county is using High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) also known as weholite, to set up the county's sewage system. Weholite is a lightweight, engineered, structured wall pipe made from high density polyethylene. It has been used for both drinking water and stormwater and sewage across Europe, North America and in several African countries, including Tanzania and South Africa.

In addition, the newly enacted climate change act, draft action plan and policy and establishment of the climate change fund structures has strengthened climate change adaptation and mitigation among the communities.

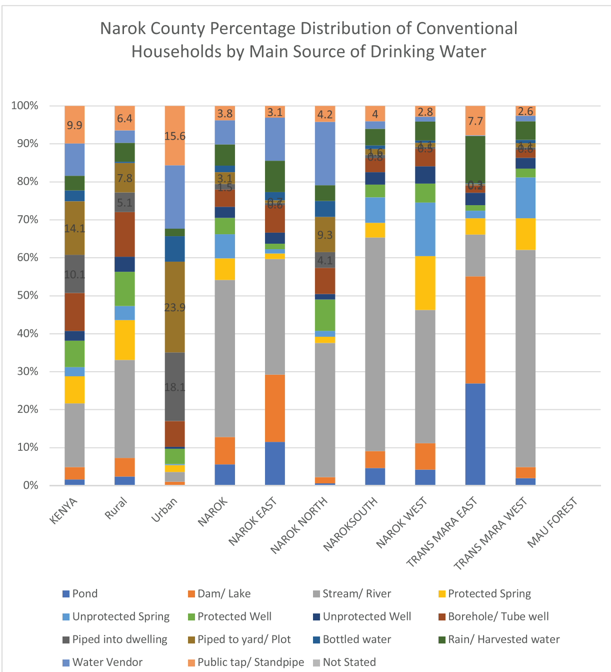
Table 23: Narok County Access to Water and Sanitation

	National (2009)	Narok (2009)	National (2019)	Narok (2019)
Households accessing safe drinking water (%)		21.4	58.8	50.2
Households accessing improved sanitation (%)		36.7	74.6	60.6

(Source: KNBS, 2019)

The figure below presents the distribution of safe drinking water to households in each of the county's sub-counties.

Figure 18: Narok County Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Source of Drinking Water

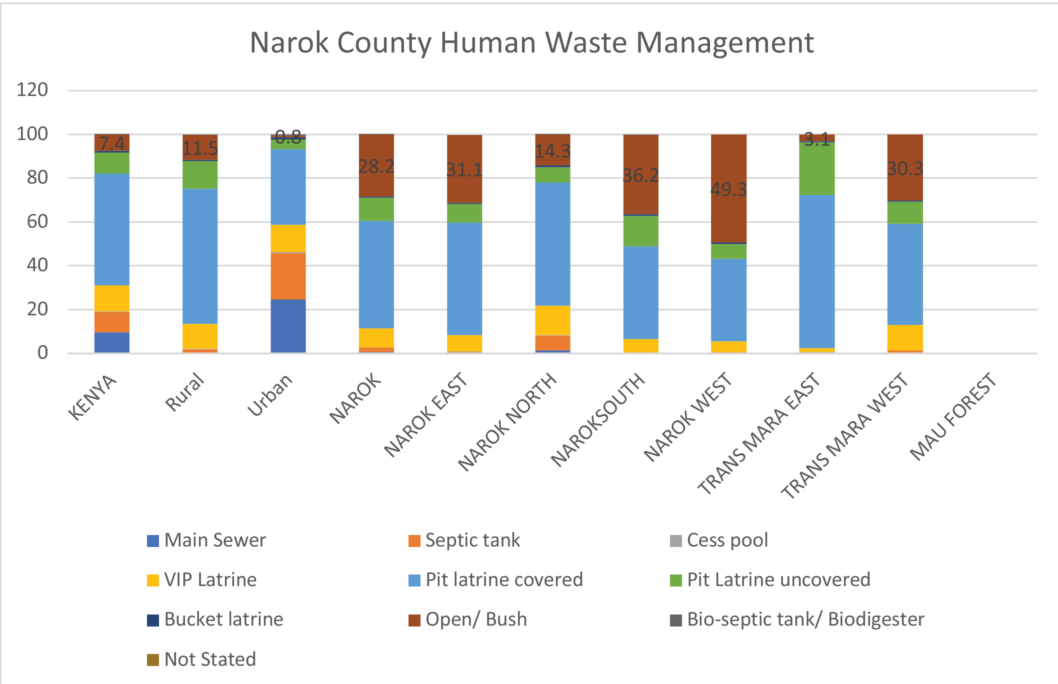


(Source: KNBS, 2019)

To address sanitation, the county has developed the Narok county WASH Act, that aligns the county water sector to the National Water Act 2016. The County Act provides for the regulation, management and development of water resources and water and sewerage services in line with the Kenya 2010 Constitution.

Furthermore, Narok municipality has benefited from construction of a sewer line with a capacity to treat 3,500m^3/day of sewage. The county has connected 98 per cent of the initially targeted 500 connections. Below is a figure showing households with human waste disposalSystem.

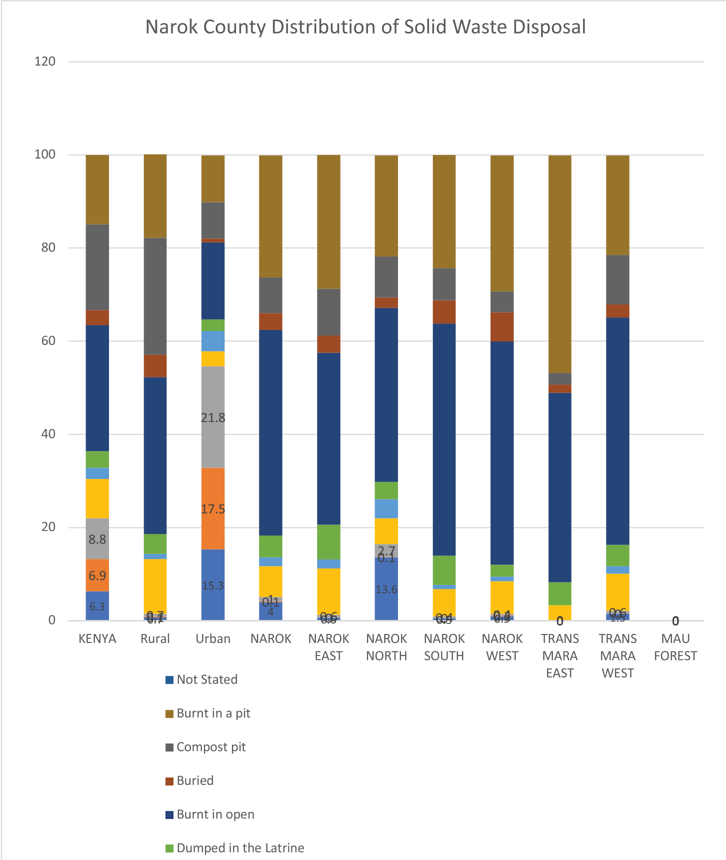
Figure 19: Narok County Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal



(Source: KNBS, 2019)

In terms of solid waste management, the figure below shows the distribution of solid waste management per sub-county.

Figure 20: Narok County Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Mode of solid waste Disposal



(Source: KNBS, 2019)

SDG 7-Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

The number of households accessing affordable clean energy in form of electricity has increased over the last 10 years from 2 per cent in 2013 to 19.9 per cent in 2019. The county is promoting use of solar energy, and in partnership with World Vision, two solar plants have been developed at Ilkimati Primary School and Enkuito Dispensary benefiting 150 households. KOSAP project, funded by World Bank, is also providing support to solarise boreholes in Narok through REREC.

Access to energy has been greatly boosted following the successful construction and commissioning of Olderkesi mini-grid serving 500 households and Olderkesi trading centre with renewable energy. The total population connected to the national grid stands at 22.1 per cent, while that accessing renewable energy sources rose to 47.7 per cent.

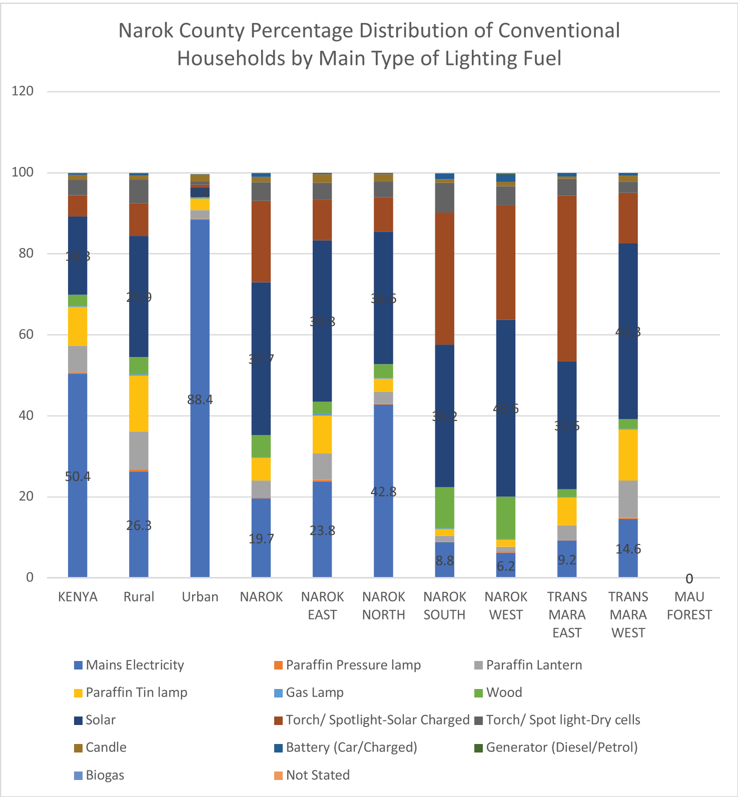
Table 24: Narok County Electricity, Roads and ICT Access

	National (2009)	Narok (2009)	National (2019)	Narok (2019)
Households accessing electricity (%)		5.9	50.4	19.9
Roads Rural Access Index (RAI) (%)			62.9	36
ICT population accessing internet (%)			22.6	7.3
Population owning mobile phones (%)			47.3	34.3

Source: (KNBS, 2019)

The county has worked closely with Kenya Power and Lighting and Rural Electrification (REREC), both national government agencies, to improve on electricity provision to both urban and rural areas of Narok.

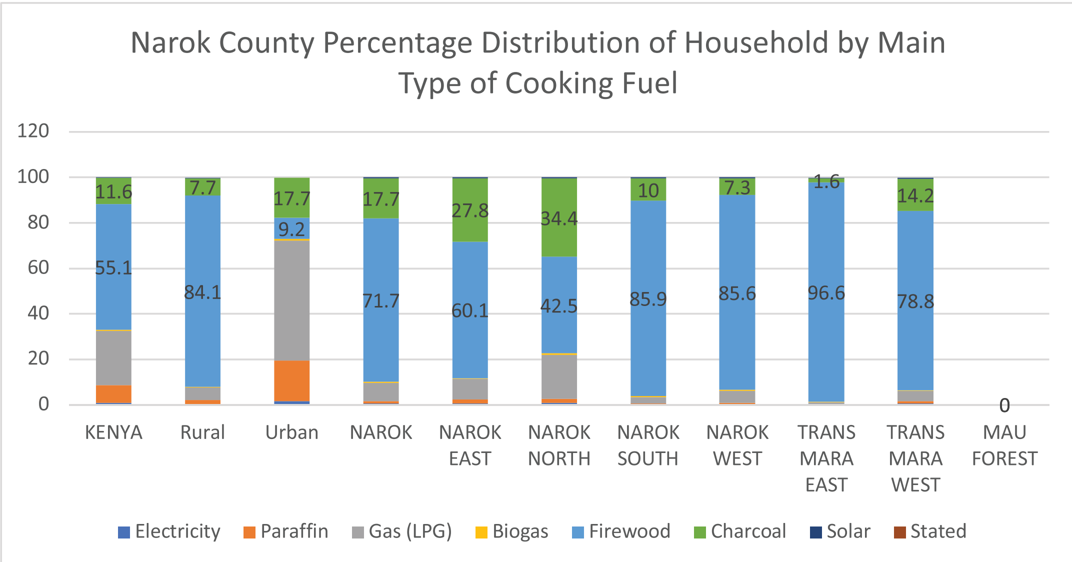
Figure 21: Narok County Percentage Pistribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Lighting Fuel



Source: (KNBS, 2019)

In terms of use of clean fuels for cooking at household level, the county largely relies on firewood as the main source of fuel for cooking, followed by charcoal. Use of clean energy like gas/LPG is still very low across all the sub-counties. Below is a figure showing use of different types of cooking fuels across the sub-counties.

Figure 22: Narok County Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel



Source: (KNBS, 2019)

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

In partnership with other stakeholders, the county has achieved tremendous results towards improvement of the roads and transport network, which includes tarmacking of 300 km of roads from a target of 350 km.

The county graveled and graded 3000 km of roads during the same period out of the target of 5,000 km.

The county also managed to reduce congestion in Narok town to about 30 per cent, this was as a result of building a bus terminus.

The county has also implemented the strategic Maasai Mara plan focusing on enhancing proper park management, improved security for both wildlife and tourists.[40]

40 *Ibid*

Additionally, and in order to get support for wildlife conservation from communities living around the Mara, the county has established the Maasai Mara Support Fund Act that provides 19 per cent of total revenue collected from the Mara to support community projects in education, health and economic activities.[41]

The county is also focusing on agro-processing, especially of milk and hides and skins. But there is no data to show the value add achievements and number of people benefiting from employment as a result of the initiatives.

The penetration of mobile phone technology has been deep as a result of, partnership between the county and mobile service providers to expand the network coverage. Currently, network coverage stands at 90 per cent.[42] Although there is no data to compare with from 2009, Narok has high mobile phone connectivity compared to the national average.

In addition, 6.9 per cent has internet connectivity. County services have also been automated, making access to county public service easy.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Narok county is majorly rural. However, urbanisation is growing mainly in Narok, Kilgoris and Ololung'a townships. Narok is in the process of finalising a 10-year County Spatial Plan. The plan includes mapping, zoning for controlled development and land optimisation, increase social and economic development. The physical and land use development plan for Lolgorian trading centre is at the draft stage. This is an initiative targeting 163 urban centres, with Lolgorian piloting the programme.

There are seven urban centres in the county namely; Kilgoris town, Lolgorian town, Ololung'a town, Nairegie-Enkare town, Ntulele town, Nyangusu town and Narok town. Nyangusu town is shared among two counties with part of it being in Narok county and another part in Kisii county. The table below shows population projections by urban areas in Narok county.

Table 25: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Area	County	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Narok	Narok	32,706	32,720	65,430	35,926	35,941	71,866	39,462	39,479	78,941	42,011	42,029	84,040
Kilgoris	Narok	5,281	5,563	10,845	5,801	6,111	11,911	6,372	6,712	13,084	6,783	7,146	13,929
Lolgorian	Narok	3,017	3,036	6,053	3,314	3,335	6,649	3,640	3,663	7,303	3,875	3,900	7,775
Ololulung'a	Narok	2,756	2,853	5,609	3,027	3,134	6,161	3,325	3,442	6,768	3,540	3,665	7,205
Nairegie Enkare	Narok	2,444	2,510	4,954	2,685	2,757	5,442	2,949	3,028	5,977	3,139	3,224	6,363
Nyangusu	Narok/Kisii	1,657	1,933	3,590	1,820	2,123	3,943	1,999	2,332	4,332	2,128	2,483	4,611
Ntulele	Narok	1,606	1,784	3,390	1,764	1,960	3,724	1,938	2,153	4,090	2,063	2,292	4,354

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Narok

41 Ibid

42 Narok SDG report Dec. 2022

The seven urban areas are highly cosmopolitan and are fairly developed in terms of socio-economic infrastructure. Population in the urban centres is growing at a faster rate as compared to the other areas in the county, possibly due to migration. The county needs to plan for infrastructure and social amenities to be able to accommodate the urban growing population.

The Narok Town Zoning initiative has resulted in the preparation of a validated register of plots, 6,000 leases and approval of survey plans. The planned opening of two bypasses, northern (17 km) and southern bypasses (23 km)-whose feasibility, design, EIA reports have been handed over to Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)-aim at reduced traffic congestion within the Narok town.

A number of projects aimed at improving Narok town have been started. These include:

- The USAID has supported the municipality with the construction of a sewer system with a capacity to treat 3,500 m^3 / day of sewage. This sewer system targets initial 500 connections is at 98 per cent level of completion;
- Construction of 10.1 km bitumen roads standards within Narok Municipality is at 40 per cent level of completion, including Majengo, Lenana, and other township environs;
- On-going Narok Town Bus Terminus project;
- Improve drainage system to minimising flooding;
- Promote awareness and willingness to pay for parking charges in order to enhance revenue collection;
- On-going negotiations on the construct 2,000 low-cost house units; and
- The county has also developed a disaster management and early warning plan.

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Narok county is focusing on developing local partnerships that will enhance domestic resource mobilisation. Narok has been working closely with tourism agents and service providers to improve and conserve the tourism resources that have potential for increased revenues for the county.

County Best Practice: Maasai Mara National Reserve Management Plan (MMNR)

The Maasai Mara National Reserve (MMNR) Management Plan, spatial plan and greater Mara ecosystem plan covering the period 2023-2032 have been signed into law. The 10-year plan is a significant milestone in the development and management of the National Reserve as it reflects the diverse interests and concerns of all those who care about Maasai Mara's future. The enactment of the plans was supported by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013 and Physical and Land Use Planning Act (2019).

The process to enact the management plan started way back in 2007 with participation of various stakeholders and environmental scientists. The county spatial plan process started in 2016, while the Greater Mara Ecosystem Management plan was initiated in 2020. Among the key issues highlighted in the management plan is the zonation and visitor use scheme aimed at managing and regulating visitor use and impacts in the different MMNR zones. The zonation scheme establishes four categories of zones which are, high-use zone, low use zone, Mara River Ecological zone and MMNR buffer zone. Under the new law, the high use zones will focus on management efforts to enhance the reserve's tourism product and provide a high quality, proactively managed, wildlife viewing experience for visitors.

The Mara River Ecological zone, which has a high tourism pressure because they are the rhino breeding areas and wildebeest crossing points, will have special management prescriptions and actions to protect the zone. The national reserve will remain with seven entry points, namely Sekenani, Talek, Musiara, Olalaimutiai, Sand River, Enoompuai and Oloololo for public road access, while the air access entry points are Keekorok, Olkiombo, Musiara, Mara Serena and Kichwa Tembo. As a way of reducing negative impacts on the reserve's environment and tourism product, no new ballooning concessions or expansion of existing concessions will be permitted in the reserve during the lifespan of the plan, including balloons taking off from outside the reserve. A maximum of six balloons per concession will be permitted, with approval and licensing required from the Narok County Government, Kenya Civil Aviation Authority and the National Environment Management Authority.

The new law will also see the road network within the National Reserve developed and maintained to support optimal visitor use and security coverage. There will be a regular upgrading and rehabilitation of the entire road network at the reserve, thereby optimising visitor use of the reserve, reducing congestion in heavily used areas, increasing access to new parts of the reserve where appropriate, and consolidating security coverage of the area.

The local community will continue benefiting from the 19 per cent of MMNR entry fee collections to surrounding communities through a Community Support Fund. In addition, visitors at the National Reserve will pay an accommodation license fee that will be determined in the annual County Finance Bill and will be aligned with the category of accommodation that a particular facility falls in.

Lessons Learnt

- Human capacity strengthening:Human resource capacity gaps limits service delivery. It is established that trainings are a critical success factors in service delivery and that comprehensive succession planning is important in ensuring efficient service delivery;

- Research and innovation: There is need for support innovation, research, key data bank and monitoring coordination of various programmes and projects;
- National and county government collaborations: There is need to strengthen the Inter-Governmental Relations Framework to enhance mutual relations based on consultation and collaboration between the two levels of government;
- Support Public Private Partnerships (PPP): There is need for exploring alternative financing mechanism such as Public Private Partnership particularly for financing capital intensive projects;
- There is need for enhanced public participation to ensure programmes implemented has a direct impact on communities living in Narok;
- Enhanced funding for Climate Change Mitigation and adaptation measures: The county has been undertaking Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation initiatives and Programmes implemented that are meant to protect the communities and support adaptation to climate change;
- Enactment of legislation and policies: There is urgent need to have the requisite legislations and policies which are holding back effective operations in some critical sectors;
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems: There is need to establish robust M&E to support monitoring of CIDP 2023-2027; and
- Leveraging on technology: Offers the county the opportunity to optimise benefits, increase resource allocation and utilisation efficiency, thus increasing productivity.

Acceleration of SDGs

Narok's localisation of SDGs will be more effective in the next planning phase-CIDP III–2022-2027 because there are data sets that can be used as baselines. This will enable the county to track and monitor achievements as part of the county development agenda.

g) Busia County

Introduction

Busia county is located in the western part of Kenya. Its headquarter is located in Busia town at the boarder of Kenya and Uganda. The county has seven sub-counties namely; Teso North, Teso South, Nambale, Matayos, Butula, Samia and Bunyala. Further, the county has 35 wards and 120 village administrative units.

ISAMBO BEACH FESTIVAL

The county borders Uganda to the west and Lake Victoria to the south west. Based on its strategic location, Busia is the gateway to Kenya's regional neighbours in the East African Community–Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC Congo and Southern Sudan. Together with Malaba town, Busia is designated crossing point into the larger East Africa. The county can be accessed by both road and the Lake Victoria from the counties of Siaya and Kisumu.

The main economic activities in Busia county are agriculture, fishing and trade. Agriculture is the backbone of the county's economy, with a contribution of 36.5 per cent of the Gross County Product (GCP). Sugarcane farming is practised for commercial purposes, and to a lesser extent, cotton and tobacco crops are planted as cash crops. Other crops like maize, beans, sweet potatoes, millet and cassava are grown for subsistence use. Livestock farming is also done to some extent. Fishing is majorly done along the southern part of the county courtesy of Lake Victoria being the main source of both Nile and Tilapia. With produce from both fish and agriculture and building of a trans-shipment market, the county enjoys cross-border trade along Busia and Malaba borders.

The county has various urban centres including Busia, Bumala, Nambale, Port Victoria and Malaba. There has been increase in population in urban centres with Busia town leading in urban migration. The increased migration to urban centres is attributed to search for better standards of living, employment opportunities, and better education among others.

Demographics

The table below presents the population of the county that stood at 893,681 in 2019, comprising of 426,252 males and 467,401 females. By the Year 2025, the population is projected to grow to a total of 1,005,542, that is, male 496,361 and female 509,181. Busia County Human Development Indicators (HDI) is at 0.43, which is below the national average of 0.60, and lower than that of its neighbours.[43] This means that Busia county has to focus investment efforts in areas of health, education, poverty reduction and wealth creation to improve its HDI.

Table 26: Busia County Population Distribution

County	Total Population 2019	Male population 2019	Female population 2019	House holds	Average house hold size	Land Area	Population Density
Busia	893,653	426,252	467,401	198,152	5	1,696	527

Source: (KNBS, 2019)**Poverty Profile**

The monetary poverty rate for Busia is 68.2 per cent against the national rate of 35.7 per cent (KNBS Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020). Multi-dimensional poverty rate stands at 70 per cent, with a total of 625,114 people being multidimensionally poor.

43 Ibid

Youth multi-dimensional poverty rate is 74 per cent against the national average of 48.1 per cent, elderly population multi-dimensional poverty rate is 68 per cent against a national average of 65 per cent. The monetary child poverty rate was estimated at 73 per cent ,that is above national average of 42 per cent. The county government intends to curb the rising poverty levels through integrating the following measures in their programmes:

- Improving access to adequate nutrition among women and children by investing in priority sectors of housing, sanitation, education and health and intervening to improve child protection outcomes and expanding access to information;
- Improving women's labour market outcomes (participation and income generation) through adult literacy, numeracy, and skills enhancement programmes, especially considering the spillover effects on the children's wellbeing;
- Diversifying livelihoods opportunities and strengthening women access to markets to support women's economic empowerment and simultaneously tackle poverty;
- Adopting integrated approaches towards tackling multi-dimensional and monetary poverty among women and children through multi sectoral interventions with involvement of non-state actors;
- Scaling up children and gender sensitive social-protection programmes given the high rates of monetary and multi-dimensional poverty among women and children; and
- Investing in improving accessibility, availability and affordability of basic services that enhance human capital development and reduce risks of inter-generational poverty.

County Budget Analysis

The total county expenditure for the period 2017-2022 was Ksh. 30.18 billion against a budgetary allocation of Ksh. 41.95 billion. This represented an absorption rate of 71.95 per cent reflecting a fair performance. Non-absorption was as a result of delays in disbursement of funds and effects of COVID-19.

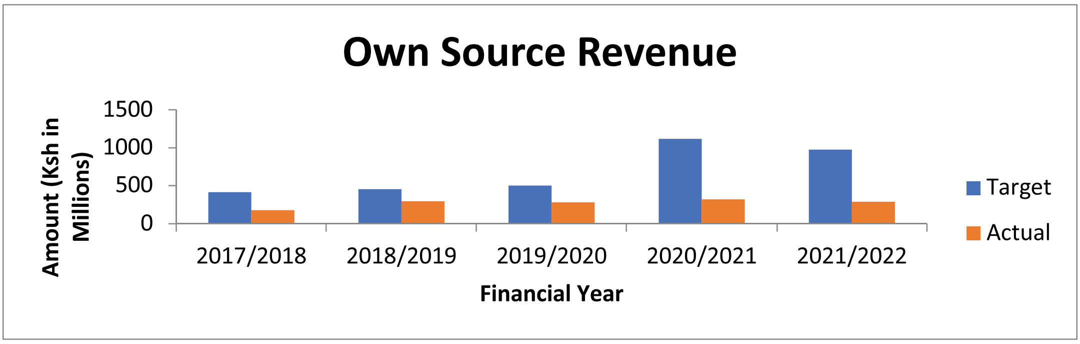
Table 27: Busia County Analysis of Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projections (Kshs. Million)					Actual Revenue (Kshs. Million)				
	FY 2017/ 2018	FY 2018/ 2019	FY 2019/ 2020	FY 2020/ 2021	FY 2021/ 2022	FY 2017/ 2018	FY 2018/ 2019	FY 2019/ 2020	FY 2020/ 2021	FY 2021/ 2022
Equitable Share	5,828.6	5,966.0	6,013.50	6,108.45	7,172.16	5,871.38	5,966.0	6,013.50	6,013.50	6,598.39
Conditional Grants (GoK and Development Partners	1,146.95	728.80	795.57	989.58	695.31	961.52	580.59	756.43	761.84	244.90
Own Source Revenue	412.06	452.52	504.50	1,119.55	976.12	176.47	299.37	284.88	322.56	292.74
Total	**7,387.61**	**7,147.32**	**7,313.57**	**8,217.58**	**8,843.59**	**7,009.37**	**6,845.96**	**7,054.81**	**7,097.9**	**7,136.03**

Source: (CIDP B., 2023-2027)

The county government projected to collect a total of Ksh. 3.5 billion from local sources that were planned to support priority programmes and projects identified for implementation over the plan period. The actual own source revenue collected amounted to Ksh. 1.4 billion for the period under review, which fell short of target by 60 per cent. This shortfall is attributed to the huge untapped revenue streams potential like trailer park fees and valuation roll, non performing revenue streams and revenue leakages.

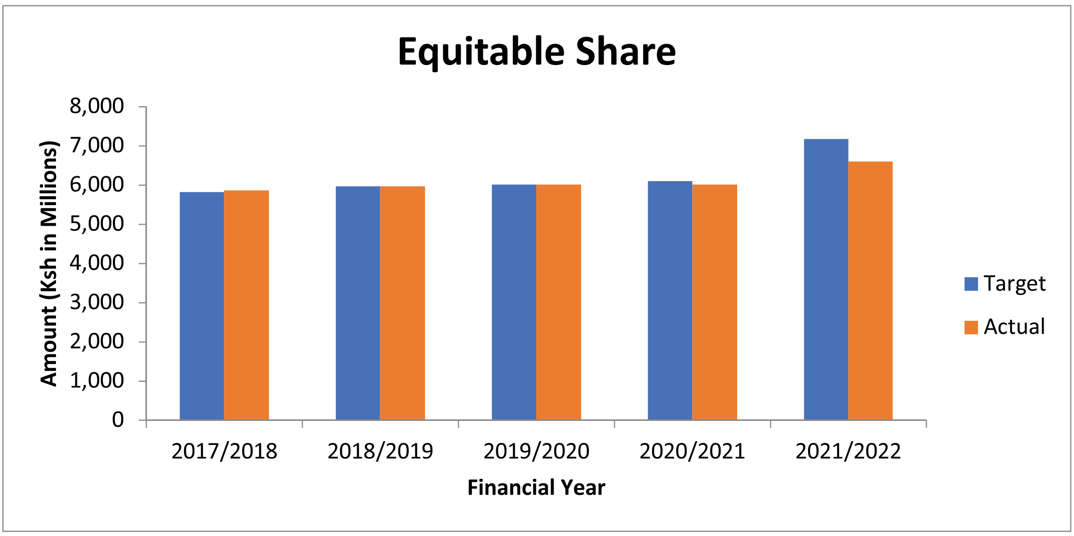
Figure 23: Busia County Own Source Revenue Trend



Source: CIDP B, 2023-2027)

The figure below outlines transfers from the national government of revenues collected nationally and allocated to county governments. The allocation for Busia county has recorded gradual change.

Figure 24: Busia County Equitable Share Trend Analysis



Source: (CIDP B., 2023-2027)

SDG 6-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The county has realised increased access to clean and safe water in both rural and urban areas. Urban water access increased from 19per cent to 47 per cent, while rural water coverage increased from 56 per cent to 76.4 per cent. The average distance covered by households to the nearest water point reduced from 1.2 km to 0.5 km.

Interventions that have facilitated these achievements include:

- 189 solar-powered boreholes developed and operationalised;
- 112 more boreholes equipped with hand pumps;
- Estimated 400 km of water piped network, developed network connecting 12,100 individuals approximated to 3,000 households;
- 48 boreholes upgraded to solar powered;
- 132 alternative sources such as springs, wells and water pans developed, operationalised;
- 83 water systems maintained;
- Purchase and use of the drilling rig for development of water points;
- Construction of 653 storage facilities to hold 12,860 m^3 of water produced per day;
- The acquisition and operationalisation of a County Drilling Rig was aimed at enhancing operations and maintenance of the over 2,000 drilled boreholes that have not been serviced for the last 30 years; and
- Legislation and governance: Water and Sewerage Act, 2016.

In Busia county, 98 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation facilities. This is attributed to:

- Construction of ablution blocks in markets, Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) centres, health facilities and household levels through SANMARK project;
- Rehabilitation of sewerage treatment plant and urban sewer line;
- Provision of seven skip bins, acquisition of two skip loaders and 300 bins for garbage collection;
- 22 firms Contracted to support solid waste management; and
- Legislation and governance: Busia Municipality Solid Waste Management Policy 2019.

SDG 7-Ensure affordable reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

The county has reported increased proportion of population with access to renewable energy at 78 per cent while the proportion of population with access to electricity stands at 56 per cent.

The interventions that have led to the above outcomes include:

- 11 solar field generation plants by KUDURA Power East Africa, a renewable energy company in collaboration with the county government, that has resulted to 41 micro grids across the county connecting 4,350 households;
- Connections to the grid through collaboration with REREC under the matching fund arrangements, which has enabled connection of 4,600 households, and
- Installation of 80 solar lights across the county, for instance at Siekunya and Maduwa in Nambale Township and six (6) high mass lights within the Municipality of Busia at Ojamii Primary, stadium, YMCA, public works, bus park area and Bulanda Primary.

Busia, in partnership with Rural Electrification Authority (REREC), is setting up 36 rural electrifications schemes across the county under a matching fund mechanism. It is hoped that renewable energy connectivity, when it is completed, will, increase the number of households connected to the main grid to 1,560.

SDG 9-Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Busia increased the proportion of rural populations who live within 2 km of all-season roads, having the road Reports Access Index (RAI) increased to 89-97 per cent up from 50 per cent in 2017.

- 700 km of new roads opened easing movement and transportation, hence accelerating access to markets;
- 10.491 km of roads have been upgraded to bitumen standards adding to 8.8 km done as of 2017, enhancing movement and transportation;
- Gravelling approximately 590.1 km of roads;
- In addition, and with support from the Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP), transportation has improved through the construction of a 12.5 km road from Machakos to Igara, connecting three sub-counties of (Teso South, Teso North and Nambale);
- 196 business enterprises accessing credit; and
- 40 markets constructed.

Under industry and nnovation, the county has perationalized the Busia County Trade Development Revolving Fund Act by constituting the Trade Development Revolving Loans Board in order to promote the development of small and micro enterprises. This has enabled the county to continue disbursing loans to entrepreneurs and enterprises.

Through the Co-operative Enterprise Development Fund, co-operative enterprises continue to receive financing that is disbursed to 105 co-operative societies in the county.

SDG 11-Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The county has various urban centres, that is: Busia, Bumala, Nambale, Port Victoria and Malaba. For an urban centre, as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, the minimum population threshold is 10,000 people. The highest populated urban area is Busia with 22,774, while the least populated is Bumala with 5,439 people.

Table 28: Busia County Population by Urban Area

Urban Area	Census (2019)			Projection (2022)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Busia	22,774	23,640	46,414	25,392	26,357	51,749	28,311	29,387	57,698	31,565	32,765	64,330
Bumala	5,439	6,442	11,881	6,064	7,183	13,247	6,761	8,009	14,770	7,538	8,930	16,468
Nambale	9,875	10,989	20,864	11,010	12,252	23,262	12,276	13,660	25,936	13,687	15,230	28,917
Port Victoria	8,987	9,505	18,492	10,020	10,598	20,618	11,172	11,816	22,988	12,456	13,174	25,630
Malaba	7,220	7,696	14,916	8,050	8,581	16,631	8,975	9,568	18,543	10,007	10,668	20,675
Total	54,295	58,272	112,567	60,536	64,971	125,507	67,495	72,440	139,935	75,253	80,767	156,020

Source: (KNBS, 2019)

The level of equitable and sustainable land use has risen to approximately 46 per cent up from 30 per cent in 2018. This is attributed to:

- Purchase of 166.6 acres amounting to 38 parcels land banking;
- Thirty (30) market disputes were solved through completion of land survey processes;
- Protection of 40 parcels of land from encroachment through fencing and installation of signages;
- Construction of Malaba bus park, which serves about 150 matatus every day;
- Construction of 36 parking slots within the municipality of Busia; and
- Established charters for Busia and Malaba municipalities.

To improve and develop municipality infrastructure and aesthetics, the county has, through the Municipality of Busia, upgraded 7 km gravel roads to bitumen standards around Huduma Centre, YMCA, Magharibi-fish market and police line, installed five (5) 30 m high mast flood lights, renovated Municipality offices and installed 300 fixed waste collection bins.

These intervention measures have helped improve security in urban living environments, promoted safe, clean, resilient and sustainable urban areas for business and improved the livelihoods of urban residents by creating over new 2,000 jobs.

The county has developed the Busia Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan 2010-2030, County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDs) and the Busia Municipality Investment Plan UDG 2019-2020 which have urban and city development.

SDG 17-Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Busia county has a long-standing working relationship with development partners such as World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, DANIDA, among others; CSOs for example, Haki Kenya, Linda Mazingira, Eco Green, CEDEC and the private sector who have supported implementation of county programmes across various sectors.

These partnerships have yielded to financial support in form of conditional grants to counties. These consist of funds received in form of grants or donations from development partners/donors and grants from the national government to counties to support development programmes.

The trend in financial support is shown below:

Table 29: Busia County Revenue Analysis

Revenue Source	Revenue Projections (Ksh. Million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. Million)				
Financial Year	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23
Conditional Grants (GoK and Development Partners	728,802,139	795,565,874	989,581,354	695,308,068	477,133,112	580,588,749	756,432,670	761,838,220	244,896,186	
Total	728,802,139	795,565,874	989,581,354	695,308,068	477,133,112	580,588,749	756,432,670	761,838,220	244,896,186	

Source: (CIDP B. , 2023-2027)

Table 30: Busia County Trend in Conditional Grants

Source: (CIDP B., 2023-2027)

The county government budgeted to receive Ksh. 4.4 billion as grants but received Ksh. 3.3 billion for the period 2018-2022. This failure to receive the funds affects county performance and absorption level. Furthermore, towards the end of the period this funding is seen to decline steeply due to end of agreement period. The county will enhance its resource mobilisation strategies to obtain additional financing to support implementation of county programmes and the realisation of SDGs.

World Bank, through the Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP), have funded mega projects in the following sectors; ater, roads, urban development, health and agriculture.

Projects under water include; augmentation of Nambale water supply serving 615 households and covering an area of 6 km^2, Lugulu-Bwaliro water supply serving 415 households and covering an area of 5 km^2, Madibira water supply serving 500 households and covering an area of 5 km^2, Busijo water supply serving 430 households and covering an area of 6 km^2 and Busia-Mundika water scheme serving 435 households and covering an area of 6 km^2.

Trade Mark East Africa has been instrumental in supporting projects to facilitate cross-border trade among them; the established One Stop Border Post in Busia-Uganda border and construction of a market in Busia town. In collaboration with the county government, there are plans to establish Busia Cross Border Jumuiya Market (CBM).

Table 31: Busia County Partnerships/Stakeholders and Areas of Collaboration

Stakeholder	Area of Collaboration	Programme	Sector
World bank (Kenya Devolution Support Programme)	Development of municipalities, Water and Roads infrastructure	Solarisation of water systems, development of road network within municipalities	Water, infrastructure
USAID/DAI – WKWP	Technical support to water governance	Policy and governance, WRM, finance and private sector engagement, Urban/Rural Water Services	Water
World Vision	WASH program implementation	Sanitation and water infrastructure development	Water, sanitation
Evidence Action	Water quality improvement	Water quality through installation of chlorine dispensers at water points	Water
Lake Victoria North Water Works Development Agency (LVNWWDA)	Undertake the development, maintenance and management of the national and/or county public water works	Water infrastructure development and capacity building	Water

Stakeholder	Area of Collaboration	Programme	Sector
World bank (Kenya Devolution Support Programme)	Development of municipalities, Water and Roads infrastructure	Solarisation of water systems, development of road network within municipalities	Water, infrastructure
Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB)	Determine and prescribe national standards for the provision of water services and asset development for water service providers, set standards, monitor implementation and enforce compliance of the standards	Adoption of water service provision models	Water
Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)	Provision of conditional and unconditional grants to counties (exclusive), financing the development and management of water services in underserved and marginalised areas	Resource mobilisation for infrastructure development	Water
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA)	Development and management of national public water works for water resources management and flood control, maintain and manage national public water works infrastructure for water resources storage and undertake strategic water emergency interventions	Water harvesting and storage infrastructure development	Water
USAID-Western Kenya Sanitation Project	Sanitation interventions	Menstrual health hygiene management	Sanitation
Trademark East Africa (TIMEA)	Technical support on commercial sector	Funding the construction of Jumuia market	Industry and trade
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Provide support to business activities	Capacity building of raders, sourcing the investors	Industry and trade

County Best Practice: Embracing Hybrid Systems

Busia county has continued to embrace hybrid systems to have water pumping using solar energy to complement electricity use. The move has enabled Mundika Water Supply joining a number of similar water schemes already using hybrid pumping systems. As a result, about 65,000 people, an equivalent of 7,500 households in Matayos and Teso South sub-ounties now have access to water within the Busia Municipality. The Mundika water supply is now meeting 3,500 cubic metres production. This is half of the project's initial design 7,500 cubic metres per day.

The scheme used to attract a monthly bill of over Ksh. 3 million, but with the introduction of the new system, Busia county is saving 40 per cent in bills paid to utility company Kenya Power. Residents are also enjoying reliable water supplies unlike previously when they could go for days without water owing to power cuts and blackouts.

Challenges

Like all the counties under review, COVID-19 affected Busia county and disrupted implementation of planned economic activities. Busia diverted resources to covid mitigation activities, and due to containment measures, the county's own sources of revenue reduced drastically.[44]

Accordingly, limited and unreliable resources continue to widen the gap between community demand for services and budgetary allocation for provision of services. This poses a challenge in implementing the county development programmes as envisaged in the CIDP.

Busia County SDGs Acceleration Action Plans

The county, in its 2023-2027 CIDP, seeks to:

- Revitalise the Industrialisation sector through establishment of industrial parks, enhanced value addition and establishment of processing plants among them; milk, rice, fish, cereals and edible oils processing and value addition;
- Establishment of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Nasewa in collaboration with the national government;
- Development of County Spatial Plan for effective physical planning;
- Green energy promotion: Solarisation of water systems, establishment of solar field generation plants and solar mass lighting, among others; and
- In line with the MTP IV and the national Bottom-up Economic Transformational Agenda (BETA), the county plans to establish and equip Appropriate Building Materials and Technology (ABMT) for implementation of low-cost housing initiative.

44

Conclusion

This report has identified the seven counties as sample of what county governments in Kenya have been able to achieve since the commencement of the implementation of SDGs in 2016 and how they are deepening the implementation of the SDGs under the third CIDPs 2023-2027.

The focus of this review is the localisation of SDGs within counties. The localisation confirms Kenya's commitment towards the attainment of the goals. Looking at what counties have achieved shows the SDGs provide a platform for accelerated economic growth that leaves no one behind because of the goals' multi-dimensional and sectoral approach. The review shows increased participation of stakeholders, especially the involvement of the private sector as partners for development.

There is evidence to show the SDGs have been mainstreamed in each county's development policies, laws, development plans and strategies. However, there are still gaps in policies and legislation that would guide further the SDGs implementation. Nevertheless, implementation and county investment, and resource allocation is also dependent on what the county views as the highest priority. Thus, there are differences in intensity of emphasis on different goals from one county to the other.

Implementation of the SDGs, as with general development across the counties, is hampered by limited resources, coupled by the delayed disbursement of the equitable share of revenue from the national government. Counties need to diversify resource mobilisation from both domestic and foreign to ensuring counties generate increased resources to achieve their plans.

Low technical capacity has been identified among challenges facing most counties. This has impacted negatively counties' ability to undertake the planned programmes and monitoring of the partnerships, especially the public private partnerships. Capacity building accompanied by use of modern technology is required to improve on performance.

The COVID-19 pandemic reversed gains made by counties because of the impact the pandemic had on livelihoods. The prolonged drought further depleted resources at the household level, and it is no surprise that some counties are reporting increased incidences of poverty.

The above notwithstanding, under the new CIDPs, counties have planned to increase investment on the SDGs. This continued focus will result in enhanced acceleration towards the attainment of the goals that have registered good performance. Going forward, there is need to strengthen data management capacity to support tracking of progress, monitoring and evaluation. Use of the recorded CIDP 2017-2022 result can provide a good basis for counties to define baselines for the next five years, making the CIDPs better targeted plans. This will be key to measure performance. Recently concluded surveys like the Kenya Demographic Household Survey (KDHS), the Kenya National Population and Housing Census and the annual economic surveys will provide important data that counties can use to set and measure their development targets.

Annexes

Source: KNBS 2019 Table 32: County Population

Demographic (2019)	National	Busia	Kwale	Makueni	Marsabit	Nakuru	Narok	Vihiga	West Pokot
Total population	47,564,296 2019	893,681	866,820	987,653	459,785	2,162,202	1,157,873	590,013	621,241
Rural	32,732,596	779,928	740,389	910,577	352,546	1,115,122	1,057,521	531,629	589,400
Urban	14,831,700	113,753	126,431	77,076	107,239	1,047,080	100,352	58,384	31,841
Households	12,143,913	198,152	173,176	244,669	77,495	616,046	241,125	143,365	116,182
Rural	7,432,249	167,368	136,171	217,610	57,004	276,259	209,185	127,476	107,572
Urban	4,711,664	30,784	37,005	27,059	20,491	339,787	31,940	15,889	8,610
Household Size	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.0	3.6	4.9	4.1	5.4
Surface area (Sq. km)	581,307	1,695	8,270	8,009	70,961	7,495	17,933	564	9,169
Population Density (people per sq. km)	81.8	527	105	121	6	290	65	1047	68
Sub counties	345	7	5	9	7	11	7	6	5
Constituencies	290	7	4	6	4	11	6	5	4
Wards	1,450	35	20	30	20	55	30	25	20

Table 33: County Poverty Profile

Overall Poverty Levels 2015/16	National	Busia	Kwale	Makueni	Marsabit	Nakuru	Narok	Vihiga	West Pokot
Poverty headcount (%)	36.1	69.3	47.4	34.8	63.7	29.	22.6	43.2	57.4
Poverty gap (%)	10.4	22.3	11.1	8.8	23.4	1 7.8	6	11.5	20.1
Poverty severity (%)	4.5	9.3	3.6	3.2	11	2.8	2.4	4.6	9.5
Food poverty 2015/16									
Poverty headcount (%)	32.0	59.5	50.3	30.7	55.6	19.6	22.1	36.6	57.3
Poverty gap (%)	9.2	17.5	41.1	9.1	17.9	4.8	6.7	9.5	20.4
Poverty Severity (%)	3.9	7.2	10.4	3.8	8	1.7	3	4	9.4
Child poverty 0-5 Years (%)	36.8	70.3	3.6	34.2	62.9	26.9	21.3	47.2	54.2
6-13 Years (%)	43.9	75.0	51.7	43.1	69.1	36.6	25.9	46.2	63.8
14-17 Years (%)	43.8	72.5	52.3	42.5	67.4	37.2	29.9	46.4	55.0
0-17 Years (%)	41.5	73.0	51.3	40.3	66.6	33.5	24.8	46.5	58.7
Gini Coefficient (%)	40.4	34.2	37.7	34.1	39.6	38.1	35.8	29.9	34.4
Age Dependency Ratio (%)	81.6	103.5	95.4	78.5	114.7	85.5	109.3	94.4	115.3
Child Dependency Ratio (%)	74.7	10.4	6.4	8.9	8.2	7.1	4.6	13.8	5.8
Old age dependency ratio (%)	6.9	93.14	88.9	69.6	106.4	78.5	104.6	80.7	109.7

(KNBS K. , 2015/16)

Notes:

The proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, defined as living on less than USD 1.90 per day, reduced from 43.7 per cent in 2005/06 to 36.8 per cent in 2015/16 (KNBS). However, with a growing population the absolute number of people living below the national poverty line reduced marginally by 1 per cent from 16.6 million in 2005/06 to 16.4 million a decade later.

In Kenya, the level of poverty is higher in female-headed households (30.2 per cent) than male-headed households (26 per cent).

Kenya's economy achieved broad-based growth averaging 4.8 per cent per year between 2015-2019, significantly reducing poverty (from 36.5 per cent in 2005 to 27.2 per cent in 2019 (USD2.15/day poverty line)(World Bank).

Table 34: County Water and Sanitation Srofile

	National	Busia	Kwale	Makueni	Marsabit	Nakuru	Narok	Vihiga	West Pokot
Households accessing safe drinking water (%)	58.8	73.8	**56.2**	44.4	46.4	71.6	30	68.3	31.2
Households ac-cessing improved sanitation (%)	74.6	82.2	**57.2**	85.3	43.0	89.1	60.6	90.2	48.5

Source: (KNBS, 2019)

Notes:

41 per cent of the population relies on unimproved drinking water sources, and 71 per cent depend on unimproved sanitation services. There are also significant inequalities in access to drinking water from an improved source. For instance, whereas 85 per cent of the urban population has access to water from an improved source, only 50 per cent of the rural population has access. Limited access to drinking water from an improved source and improved sanitation services exposes the underserved populations to a number of risks and challenges, including waterborne diseases, catastrophic health expenditure, absenteeism in school and limited availability of time for women to engage in productive activities to earn an income.

Table 35: County Energy Profile

	National	Busia	Kwale	Makueni	Marsabit	Nakuru	Narok	Vihiga	West Pokot
Households accessing electricity (%)	50.4	26.2	31.1	20.4	21.2	64.3	19.9	38.6	11.9
Roads Rural Access Index (RAI) (%)	62.9	89	63	73	5	61	36	87	43
ICT Population accessing internet (%)	22.6	8	9.9	9.9	4.7	21.4	7.3	9.3	3.6
Population owning mobile phones (%)	47.3	38.4	36.7	49	29	52.7	34.3	43.1	21.1

Source: (KNBS, 2019)

Notes (Energy):

The Kenyan national electrification strategy aims to expand access to electricity to all citizens by 2022. Access to electricity increased from 32 per cent in 2014 to 75 per cent in 2018, both from grid and off-grid solutions. However, access to electricity from the national grid is still skewed, with 88.4 per cent of households in urban areas having access compared with only 26.3 per cent in rural areas. Overall, 86 per cent of electricity in Kenya is generated from renewable sources, with geothermal, hydro and wind accounting for 46 per cent, 36 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. However, three-quarters of the population relies on polluting and disease-causing fossil fuels for cooking or heating purposes. While 53.6 per cent of the urban population has access to clean energy for cooking (electricity, liquified petroleum gas, biogas and solar), only 6.4 per cent of the rural population has access.

County Budget Analysis

Table 36: Makueni County Sectoral Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate	% Allocation of development
Devolution	13,231,431,770.75	9,737,667,129.16	3,493,764,641.59	74%	27.79%
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	5,094,164,253.79	3,678,118,829.40	1,416,045,424.39	72%	10.50%
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	479,019,808.42	364,535,544.00	114,484,264.42	76%	1.04%
Social Protection, Education, Culture & Recreation	3,756,481,098.40	2,883,190,871.11	873,290,227.29	77%	8.23%
Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works and Energy	4,383,740,936.11	3,651,025,174.00	732,715,762.11	83%	10.42%
Water, Sanitation, Environment & Natural Resources	3,350,490,544.41	2,559,447,617.55	791,042,926.86	76%	7.30%
Health Services	16,278,469,798.78	12,170,214,571.14	4,108,255,227.64	75%	34.73%
Total	**46,573,798,210.66**	**35,044,199,736.36**	**11,529,598,474.30**		

(Source: Makueni CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 37: Nakuru County Departmental Budget Analysis and Expenditure

Allocation (Ksh. million)						Allocation %	Expenditure (Ksh. million)						Absorption rate (%)
2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	TOTAL		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	TOTAL	
785	780	726	772	911	3,973	4%	740	775	742	696	776	3,728	94%
1,119	1,251	1,700	1,608	1,716	7,393	7%	1,110	1,170	1,496	1,349	1,473	6,598	89%
1,312	1,287	1,242	1,264	1,587	6,692	7%	1,065	1,072	1,164	1,091	1,512	5,904	88%
6,114	6,339	6,945	7,106	7,617	34,121	34%	5,169	5,509	6,186	5,937	6,487	29,289	86%
231	326	461	407	446	1,871	2%	235	253	354	402	292	1,535	82%
693	1,012	1,350	981	1,427	5,463	5%	568	709	974	802	1,101	4,154	76%
50	51	65	75	109	350	0%	42	36	41	60	83	261	75%
1,433	468	436	491	693	3,522	3%	561	312	312	327	493	2,004	57%
84	1,163	1,413	1,193	1,492	5,344	5%	49	541	781	618	849	2,837	53%
353	527	564	400	560	2,405	2%	124	215	366	234	303	1,242	52%
2,328	2,515	2,613	2,884	2,801	13,142	13%	910	1,358	1,003	1,196	1,763	6,230	47%
1,151	1,223	1,712	1,518	1,490	7,094	7%	475	450	669	826	753	3,174	45%
445	1,537	1,581	1,276	1,259	6,098	6%	285	159	478	600	465	1,988	33%
		771	673	895	2,339	2%			14	174	367	555	24%
		374	322	512	1,208	1%			12	19	174	205	17%
16,099	18,479	21,951	20,971	23,514	101,014		11,332	12,560	14,593	14,331	16,889	69,705	69%
							3,846	5,677	5,888	5,696	3,915	25,021	

(Source: Nakuru CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 38: Marsabit County Expenditure Analysis 2018-2022

Sector/Department	Actual allocation	Actual Expenditure	% Allocation
County Assembly	3,227,071,731.00	2,683,580,000.00	11
County Executive	4,639,620,000.00	4,949,570,000.00	16
Finance and Economic Planning	3,521,624,957.00	4,052,382,441.00	12
Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries	2,492,860,708.00	1,622,880,602.00	8
County Public Service Board	267,555,000.00	259,974,791.00	1
Education, Skill Development, Youth & Sports	1,867,986,810.00	1,843,668,200.00	6
County Health Services	6,246,774,361.00	6,720,487,080.00	21
Administration Coordination & ICT	1,323,009,767.00	1,226,359,545.00	4
Energy Lands & Urban Development	1,269,548,063.00`	974,876,044.00	4
Roads and Public Service	1,660,568,398.00	1,688,796,478.00	6
Water Environment & Natural Resources	2,314,132,939.00	2,155,282,748.00	8
Trade Industry & Enterprise Development	552,119,796.00	494,112,218.00	2
Tourism, Culture & Social Services	519,117,500.00	406,388,590.00	2

(Source: Marsabit CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 39: Vihiga County Expenditure Analysis 2018-2022

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
Executive	1,593,861,225	1,374,308,714	219,552,511	86.2
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	2,738,096,017	1,480,147,793	1,257,948,224	54.1
Physical Planning, Land and Housing	1,807,563,691	824,972,358	982,591,333	45.6
Trade, Industry, Tourism and Entre-preneurship	755,168,320	446,950,817	308,217,503	59.2
Transport and Infrastructure	3,048,080,076	1,967,028,080	1,081,051,996	64.5
Health Services	8,317,403,010	6,291,094,981	2,026,308,029	75.6
Education, Science, and Vocational Training	2,977,120,842	2,369,933,257	607,187,585	79.6
Finance and Economic Planning	3,296,669,838	2,848,019,233	448,650,605	86.4

Public Service, Administration, and Coordination of County Affairs	2,334,579,130	2,014,303,747	320,275,383	86.3
Public Service Board	241,926,855	187,045,174	54,881,681	77.3
Environment, Water, and Natural Resources	1,224,066,426	763,696,445	460,369,981	62.4
Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services	948,651,657	551,795,558	396,856,099	58.2
County Assembly	3,256,019,234	2,836,216,899	419,802,335	87.1
Average Absorption rate				74.1

(Source: Vihiga CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 40: Busia County Sectoral Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh. in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh. in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	4,529.95	2900.69	1,532.92	64.3
Trade, Investment, Industry and Co-operatives	1,256.38	507.57	749.83	39.24
Education and Vocational Training	3,464.2	2261.4	1202.8	65.2
Finance and Economic Planning	5,320.44	5,026.28	294.16	94.47
Sports, Culture and Social Services	879.73	660.52	219.20	75
Infrastructure and Energy	5,874.52	3,645.88	2,228.63	62.06
Public Service and Administration	1,349.13	1,115.82	233.31	82.71
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	2176.78	792.71	1384.07	36.41
Water Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	3,033.28	2,056.23	977.05	71.27
Health and Sanitation	11,494.34	9,166.55	2,164.68	79.75
County Public Service Board	357.18	316.89	40.29	88.72
The Governorship	2,212.61	1,731.35	481.26	78.25
County Assembly	840	715.5	124.5	85.18
Total	**41,948.54**	**30,181.89**	**11,508.20**	**71.95**

(Source: Busia County CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 41: Narok County Budget Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh. M)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh. M)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
County Assembly	3,363	2,990	373	88.9%
County Executive	885	706	178	79.8%
Finance, Economic Planning	4,506	3,296	1,210	73.1%
Transport, Roads & Public Works	3,622	3,619	3	99.9%
Education, Youth Affairs, Sports Culture & Social Services	6,105	5,376	729	88.1%
Environment Protection, Energy, Water & Natural Resources	1,550	1,273	278	82.1%
County Public Service Board	322	249	73	77.2%
Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	3,254	2,755	499	84.7%
Health & Sanitation	13,794	11,497	2,297	83.3%
Land, Housing, Physical Planning & Urban Development	1,608	1,315	293	81.8%
Tourism, Wildlife, Trade, Industry & Co-operative Development	1,664	1,540	124	92.6%
Administrative & Public Service Management	4,995	4,784	211	95.8%
TOTAL	**45,668**	**39,401**	**6,268**	**86.3%**
Year 2022/2023	***12,110**	***12,110**		
	***57,778**	***51,510**		

(Source: Narok County CIDP, 2023-2027)

Table 42: West Pokot County Budget Analysis

Department	Estimate Budget Allocation at Mid Term (Ksh)	Actual Expenditure at Mid Term (Ksh)	Variance (between Requirement and Actual Allocation)	Absorption rate (%)	% Allocation of development
Finance and Economic Planning	26,896,521.00	23,446,520.00	3,450,001.00	87.17	0.45
County Assembly	339,815,273.00	264,737,097.00	75,078,176.00	77.91	5.68
Roads, Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure	1,109,827,682.06	842,105,185.00	267,722,497.06	75.88	18.57
Tourism, Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	250,959,794.44	185,515,181.00	65,444,613.44	73.92	4.20
Agriculture and Irrigation	509,648,543.48	375,274,593.00	134,373,950.48	73.63	8.53
County Executive	113,330,525.36	81,285,466.00	32,045,059.36	71.72	1.90
Intergovernmental, Special Programmes and Directorates	66,400,000.00	47,299,800.00	19,100,200.00	71.23	1.11
Education and Technical Training	709,333,037.00	480,513,750.01	228,819,286.99	67.74	11.87
Pastoral Economy	472,614,544.28	307,672,733.00	164,941,811.28	65.10	7.91
County Public Service, ICT and Decentralised Units	71,742,467.60	44,099,996.00	27,642,471.60	61.47	1.20
Health, Sanitation and Emergencies	1,058,657,095.06	635,897,298.00	422,759,797.06	60.07	17.71
Land, Housing Physical Planning and Urban Dev	378,162,785.24	204,043,034.00	174,119,751.24	53.96	6.33
Trade, Industrialisation, Energy, Investment and Co-operatives	148,352,437.41	68,606,690.00	79,745,747.41	46.25	2.48
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	722,151,377.60	304,128,634.00	418,022,743.60	42.11	12.08
TOTAL	**5,977,892,083.53**	**3,864,625,977.01**	**2,113,266,106.52**	**64.65**	

(Source: West Pokot County CIDP, 2023-2027)

Interview Participants

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1	Samuel Mukindia	Marsabit County
2	Korir Kiplagat Kelong	Busia County
3	Cynthya Amaase	Busia County
4	Rosemary Njaramba	CoG
5	Protus Makokha	Busia County
6	Ruth Mwongeli	Makueni County
7	Caroline Gitahi	Nakuru County
8	George Sigutta	Vihiga County
9	Julius Mbidha	Vihiga County
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13	Mercy Gatabi	CoG
14	Brian Muthoka	CoG
15	Evans Kipruto	CoG
16	Eva Sawe	CoG
17	Ian Njuguna	CoG

Multi_Agency Technical Committee

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2	Bhekhi Bhembe	UNDP
3	Benson Kimani	UNDP
4	William Komu	State Department for Economic Planning SDGs Directorate
5	Domnick Loriakwe	State Department for Economic Planning SDGs Directorate
6	Florence Syevuo	SDGs Kenya Forum
7	Bridget Rugube	SDGs Kenya Forum

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Notes

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