REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF HOMABAY

HOMABAY CITIZENS' SDGs INDICATOR HANDBOOK

A PARTICIPATORY GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY MONITORING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Denmark in Kenya

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
IDF
Health Empowerment

Uraia
Kenya's National Civic Education Programme

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

1ST EDITION JULY 2025

VISION
Healthy and Wealthy County Living in Harmony with the Environment

MISSION
Transform Homa Bay County into the Best County to Live, Invest and Work



CORE VALUES
Service delivery, intergity, accountability, transparency, participation, and transformational leadership



FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a transformative blueprint for advancing inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. As a County Government, we recognize the immense opportunity and responsibility we have in localizing these global goals to reflect the unique needs and aspirations of the people of Homa Bay.

The Homa Bay County Citizens' SDGs Indicator Handbook is a landmark achievement in this journey. It provides a simplified, citizen-friendly framework to track the implementation of our County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, aligning it with Kenya Vision 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, the East African Community Vision 2050, and the global 2030 Agenda. In doing so, it affirms our collective commitment to leaving no one behind.

This Handbook empowers our Communities, from the shores of Lake Victoria to the Homa Hills to participate meaningfully in planning, monitoring, and evaluating development initiatives. It gives voice to citizens and civil society actors by translating complex global targets into locally relevant indicators that reflect lived experiences and community priorities.

We are proud that this Handbook emerged through an inclusive, participatory process that brought together government departments, civil society organizations, development partners, and grassroots voices. It is not merely a reference document but a tool for accountability, transparency, and civic engagement.

We call upon all stakeholders' citizens, ward planning committees, youth and women groups, religious leaders, and the private sector to make active use of this Handbook. Together, we can accelerate progress on the SDGs, foster resilience, and build a more prosperous and just Homa Bay County for all.



H.E Gladys Wanga
GOVERNOR, HOMA BAY COUNTY

PREFACE

The Homa Bay County Citizens' SDGs Indicator Handbook represents a bold and timely step toward inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based development in our county. Rooted in the three core pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals social, economic, and environmental sustainability the Handbook provides a practical framework for communities, civil society organizations, and stakeholders to monitor the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023– 2027 and actively contribute to the county's development agenda.

Developed through a highly consultative and inclusive process, this Handbook reflects the aspirations, voices, and priorities of the people of Homa Bay County. It harmonizes the global SDG framework with local realities and county-level planning, enabling citizens to track progress, identify development gaps, and engage more effectively with decision-makers from an informed standpoint.

The Handbook is fully aligned not only with CIDP III, but also with Kenya's long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the 2030 Global Sustainable Development Agenda. It contributes to the realization of commitments on human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

By simplifying complex indicators and enhancing access to user-friendly data tools, the Handbook demystifies development processes, fosters transparency, and empowers every citizen to be a change agent. It is both a capacity-building resource

Finally, we commend Mr. Robert Opaat Papa, the lead consultant, for steering the drafting and design process with professionalism, accuracy, and an unwavering commitment to inclusivity.

and a call to action for all actors' government, civil society, development partners, and the private sector to collaborate, innovate, and stay accountable. The success of this initiative would not have been possible without the valuable contributions and commitment of many institutions and individuals. We sincerely thank the Office of the Governor, under the leadership of H.E. Gladys Wanga, for her strategic direction and unwavering support. Special appreciation goes to the Department of Economic Planning and Development for their technical leadership, coordination, and dedication to ensuring the Handbook's alignment with development frameworks.

We gratefully acknowledge The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Uraia Trust, and Integrated Development Facility for their financial and technical support, which made the production of this Handbook possible. Your partnership continues to be instrumental in advancing inclusive governance and sustainable development at the grassroots level.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to the citizens of Homa Bay County including youth, women, persons with disabilities, community-based organizations, civil society groups, and local leaders whose lived experiences and contributions during community forums, validation meetings, and technical sessions gave life and authenticity to this Handbook.

We also recognize the valuable input from development partners, private sector actors, national government agencies, and monitoring and evaluation experts who supported the refinement and finalization of this resource.

It is our collective hope that this Handbook will be a useful and empowering tool for all development actors supporting the

tracking of progress, fostering transparency, and ensuring that **no one is left behind** in the journey toward sustainable development and shared prosperity in Homa Bay County.



Solomon Obiero
County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning
Homa Bay County Government

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

FOREWORD 3
TABLE OF CONTENTS 6
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 7
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 10
1.1 Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10
1.2 County Commitments to the SDGs 10
1.3 What you can do as a citizen 10
1.4 Who, When and How to Use This Handbook 12
CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY 14
CHAPTER THREE: CITIZEN SDG INDICATOR MARTRIX 15
3.1 Sector Interlinkages in SDG Implementation 15

3.2 Localized SDG Monitoring Framework for Homa Bay County 33
CHAPTER FOUR: WHO DOES WHAT IN TRACKING SDGs IN HOMA BAY COUNTY 42
CHAPTER FIVE: HOW WE COLLECT INFORMATION TO TRACK OUR DEVELOPMENT (SDGs) 47
5.1 Why This Matters 47
5.2 Easy-to-Use Tools for Community Monitoring 47
5.3 What Happens After We Collect the Data 49
5.4 Making Sure the Information is Trustworthy 49
5.5 Training and Capacity Building 50
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION 58

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
Agenda 2063	The African Union Agenda 2063
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicator
EAV	East African Vision
GoK	Government of Kenya
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IDF	Integrated Development Facility
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning (now State Department)
PPP	Public Participation Process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030

Glossary of Terms

Agenda 2063: A strategic framework adopted by the African Union that outlines Africa's long-term vision for inclusive and sustainable development over a 50-year period (2013–2063).

Baseline Data: Initial information collected to establish a reference point for measuring progress toward achieving indicators or goals.

Citizen-Friendly Indicators: Simplified development indicators translated into language and concepts that are easily understood by the general public, enabling community participation in tracking progress.

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP): A five-year strategic plan prepared by county governments in Kenya to guide development priorities, budgeting, and service delivery.

Data Sources: Documents, systems, institutions, or tools from which information is obtained to monitor and report on specific indicators.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs): Pre-agreed milestones or targets linked to funding in results-based financing programs, especially used by development partners and governments.

Indicator: A specific, observable, and measurable characteristic that shows the progress toward achieving an outcome or goal.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): A systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and using information to assess the performance of policies, projects, and programs.

Participatory Approach: An inclusive method of working that involves stakeholders at all levels—particularly local communities—in planning, decision-making, and evaluation processes**.**

Performance Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative measure used to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of a policy, project, or intervention.

SDG Localization: The process of adapting and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national or local level, including the integration of SDG targets into local plans and policies.

Simplification of Indicators: The translation of technical or complex indicators into accessible terms for non-expert audiences to facilitate wider understanding and engagement.

Stakeholder Mapping: The process of identifying, analyzing, and categorizing individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest in or are affected by a particular project or policy.

Stakeholder Validation: An exercise or workshop involving stakeholders to review and confirm the accuracy, relevance, and applicability of a proposed document, tool, or finding.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A universal set of 17 goals and 169 targets adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to address global challenges and promote peace, prosperity, and sustainability by 2030.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook is a practical tool designed to support inclusive and participatory monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the county level. It aligns global development commitments with Homa Bay County's Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III 2023–2027) and provides citizens, community-based organizations, civil society actors, and county institutions with a simplified and localized framework for tracking progress across the 17 SDGs.

Anchored in the three dimensions of sustainable development—social, economic, and environmental—this Handbook translates complex global targets into citizen-friendly indicators that are relevant to the day-to-day realities of Homa Bay residents. The indicators are drawn directly from CIDP priorities and mapped to corresponding SDG targets, enabling local communities to contribute to and monitor development efforts more effectively.

The Handbook is the product of a consultative and participatory process, coordinated by the Integrated Development Facility (IDF) in collaboration with the County Government of Homa Bay. It integrates inputs from a diverse range of stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations, youth and women groups, private sector actors, and community leaders.

The content of the Handbook includes:

- An overview of the SDGs and their relevance to Homa Bay County
- Objectives and intended use of the Handbook by various stakeholders
- A goal-by-goal framework presenting simplified indicators for each of the 17 SDGs, highlighting:
    - Local priorities and CIDP linkages
    - Community-friendly indicators
    - Suggested data sources and collection methods
    - Responsible actors and monitoring frequency
- Practical tools for citizen-led data collection, including community scorecards and participatory M&E approaches
- Stakeholder roles, with guidance on how citizens, CSOs, and the county government can collaborate in SDG monitoring and accountability
- Integration with county planning and budgeting processes, to ensure that community feedback informs development decisions
- Feedback and redress mechanisms, to strengthen transparency and responsiveness in service delivery

This Handbook is not only an information resource—it is an empowerment tool. By demystifying the SDGs and equipping citizens with localized indicators and monitoring tools, it promotes accountability, strengthens civic engagement, and enhances development outcomes across the county.

Ultimately, the Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook serves as a bridge between global ambitions and local realities, fostering a development culture that is inclusive, data-driven, and citizen-owned. Its successful implementation will depend on continued collaboration among all development actors and the active engagement of the people of Homa Bay County.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared global blueprint for peace, prosperity, and sustainability for people and the planet. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seek to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, health, education, and justice.

The SDGs are universal, indivisible, and interconnected, requiring the participation of all levels of government, private sector, civil society, and citizens. They recognize that local action is critical to achieving global goals. As such, the localization of SDGs—translating their targets and indicators into county-level priorities and actions—is essential for driving sustainable development in Kenya.

The Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook is anchored in this global framework, aligning local aspirations with the SDG targets. It empowers communities to play an active role in tracking progress, influencing development decisions, and holding institutions accountable to the vision of a more inclusive and equitable world.

1.2 County Commitments to the SDGs

The County Government of Homa Bay is committed to implementing the SDGs in line with Kenya Vision 2030, the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, and relevant regional and international development agendas such as the African Union Agenda 2063 and the East African Community Vision 2050.

Through the CIDP III, the county has mainstreamed SDG targets and indicators into its planning, budgeting, and service delivery processes. This commitment is reflected in sectoral strategies across health, education, water and sanitation, agriculture, climate resilience, youth empowerment, gender equality, and economic development.

Furthermore, Homa Bay County has participated in Kenya's Voluntary National Reviews **(VNRs)** and continues to collaborate with development partners, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate SDG implementation. This Handbook represents a continuation of these efforts—providing a citizen-centered monitoring tool to enhance transparency, accountability, and inclusive participation.

1.3 What you can do as a citizen

1.3.1. Understand the Development Priorities of the County

The Handbook outlines simplified SDG-aligned indicators that are directly linked to the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023–2027). Take time to:

- Learn what each indicator means.
- Understand how it relates to your day-to-day life (e.g., access to water, education, health services, clean environment, and economic opportunities).
- Reflect on whether progress is being made in your area.

1.3.2. Monitor and Track Progress

You can use the Handbook to track how well the county government is delivering on its promises. This includes:

- Observing whether specific services are improving (e.g., more youth employed, better roads, safer communities).

- Using local data collection tools such as surveys, community scorecards, or observation checklists to assess progress.
- Participating in citizen monitoring groups, barazas, or SDG forums.

1.3.3. Provide Feedback and Raise Issues

- Use the Handbook as a reference when giving feedback to your local leaders, MCAs, or ward administrators.
- Share concerns, successes, or gaps using available public participation channels, suggestion boxes, radio call-ins, or community WhatsApp groups.
- Demand for transparency and timely updates on projects and services related to health, water, education, agriculture, and gender equality.

1.3.4. Mobilize and Educate Others

- Spread awareness about the Handbook among neighbors, youth groups, women groups, or religious associations.
- Organize or join community forums to discuss what the SDGs mean and how they are being implemented locally.
- Use the indicators to educate others on the importance of citizen participation and data-informed advocacy.

1.3.5. Participate in Planning and Budgeting Processes

The Handbook is aligned with county planning and budgeting frameworks. As a citizen, you can:

- Attend public participation meetings during the preparation of Annual Development Plans (ADPs), County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSP), and county budgets.
- Use data from the Handbook to make informed contributions and push for priorities that matter to your community.
- Advocate for the inclusion of marginalized groups and areas that are lagging behind.

1.3.6. Hold Leaders Accountable

- Engage with your ward representatives and county executives by referring to the SDG indicators when evaluating performance.
- Ask for performance reports and demand evidence of results based on indicators such as education outcomes, health coverage, access to clean water, and improved livelihoods.

1.3.7. Promote Inclusion and Equity

The Handbook emphasizes “Leaving No One Behind”. You can:

- Ensure that voices of vulnerable groups—such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly—are included in decision-making spaces.
- Support initiatives that promote gender equality, environmental protection, and social justice.
- Advocate for equal access to opportunities and resources.

1.4 Who, When and How to Use This Handbook

- For: Ward Planning Committees, CSOs, youth groups, religious leaders, county officers
- When: During public participation, annual planning, M&E, and scorecard sessions
- How: As a reference for data collection, dialogue, planning, and reporting

Table 2: Development Challenges, County Priority Actions, and Citizen Roles in Homa Bay County

Thematic Area	Key Development Challenges	County Priority Actions	What Citizens Can Do
1. Governance, Transparency & Public Participation	- Weak fiscal discipline and internal controls - Limited citizen engagement in planning and budgeting	- Strengthen audit systems and procurement processes - Expand village-level participation and civic engagement platforms	- Attend barazas and budget forums - Demand transparency - Use the SDG Handbook to monitor service delivery
2. Health and Social Services	- High maternal/infant mortality - Poor access to healthcare and disease burden	- Build Mother and Child Hospital and expand outpatient services - Improve health education and screening	- Utilize health services - Participate in health awareness forums - Promote positive health-seeking behavior
3. Water, Sanitation & Climate Resilience	- Inadequate access to clean water - Poor sanitation and climate vulnerability	- Install solar-powered boreholes - Invest in slum upgrading and adaptation plans	- Maintain water sources - Practice safe hygiene - Participate in local climate risk mapping and resilience planning
4. Agriculture and Agro-processing	- Low productivity, poor inputs, and market access - Effects of climate change	- Promote value chains (cotton, cassava, sorghum) - Establish agro-processing hubs (e.g., Kigoto Mill)	- Adopt modern farming practices - Form cooperatives - Monitor agricultural services and subsidies
5. Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development	- Poor rural road networks - Inadequate housing and lighting	- Upgrade rural roads - Build 5,000 affordable houses - Improve Street lighting and urban infrastructure	- Report damaged roads - Engage in settlement planning - Join community housing initiatives
6. Blue Economy and Fisheries	- Overfishing and pollution - Post-harvest losses due to lack of cold storage	- Improve fish markets and piers - Strengthen fisheries management and cold chain infrastructure	- Practice sustainable fishing - Join Beach Management Units (BMUs) - Monitor lake pollution
7. Education and Youth Empowerment	- Poor ECD infrastructure - High youth unemployment	- Expand scholarships (e.g., Fins to Swim) - Establish youth training	- Enroll in vocational programs - Support school development committees

Thematic Area	Key Development Challenges	County Priority Actions	What Citizens Can Do
		and enterprise programs	- Monitor bursary allocation
8. Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change	- Deforestation, soil erosion, and urban pollution - Increased vulnerability to climate impacts	- Promote climate-smart agriculture - Implement environmental conservation and adaptation strategies	- Plant trees and protect water catchments - Join environmental groups - Report illegal logging or dumping
9. Gender Inequality and Social Inclusion	- Limited access to resources and leadership - Gender-based violence and harmful practices	- Implement gender equality policies - Promote social protection, inclusion, and human rights	- Promote inclusion in local groups - Report GBV cases - Support women/youth/PLWD leadership

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The development of the *Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook* employed a participatory, consultative, and evidence-based methodology designed to ensure the final product is citizen-focused, contextually relevant, and aligned with national, regional, and global development frameworks. The process was organized into four interrelated phases: Desk Review, Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement, Indicator Development, and Drafting and Validation. Each phase played a critical role in shaping the content, structure, and practical utility of the Handbook.

2.1 Methodology

A four-phase methodology was used to develop this Handbook, ensuring it is aligned with policy, grounded in community needs, technically robust, and practically usable, setting a model for future localization efforts as shown in the table below:

***Table 3**: Methodology used to develop the Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook*

Phase	Description	Key Activities	Outcomes
Phase 1: Desk Review	Established the technical and policy foundation for the Handbook by analyzing key planning and development documents.	- Reviewed CIDP III (2023–2027), SDGs, Vision 2030, AU Agenda 2063, EAC Vision 2050, and MTP IV. - Assessed alignment between county priorities and global targets. - Identified policy and indicator gaps.	- Mapped CIDP indicators to SDGs. - Highlighted areas needing localization. - Ensured policy coherence for the Handbook.
Phase 2: Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement	Ensured inclusivity and ownership through county-wide consultations.	- Mapped stakeholders: county departments, CSOs, CBOs, youth/women groups, faith-based organizations, academia, private sector. - Conducted KIIs, FGDs, and county/sub-county workshops.	- Generated diverse insights. - Co-developed indicator ideas. - Strengthened legitimacy and local ownership.
Phase 3: Indicator Development	Translated technical findings into simplified, citizen-friendly indicators.	- Mapped CIDP to SDG indicators. - Simplified indicator language. - Assessed feasibility and data sources. - Designed tools (scorecards, checklists, digital apps).	- Developed an Indicator Matrix. - Proposed practical monitoring tools. - Created an accessible monitoring framework.
Phase 4: Drafting and Validation	Synthesized all outputs into a validated, final Handbook.	- Drafted sections: introduction, methodology, indicator matrix, roles, tools, implementation guide.	- Final Handbook aligned to CIDP III and SDGs.

Phase	Description	Key Activities	Outcomes
		- Conducted validation workshop across all 8 sub-counties. - Integrated stakeholder feedback.	- Simplified and visually engaging. - Ready for rollout and community use.

.

CHAPTER THREE: CITIZEN SDG INDICATOR MARTRIX

This chapter presents the **core content** of the Homa Bay County Citizens' SDG Indicator Handbook, offering a practical, goal-by-goal framework for tracking and supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the county level

3.1 Sector Interlinkages in SDG Implementation

Homa Bay County's development agenda is structured around eight key sectors that collectively drive service delivery and socio-economic transformation. These include Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development; Health; Education; Water, Environment and Climate Change; Infrastructure, Energy and ICT; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; and Economic Planning, Trade and Industry. Each sector faces unique challenges such as low agricultural productivity, inadequate health infrastructure, poor road networks, limited access to water, youth unemployment, and the impacts of climate change. In response, the 2023–2027 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) prioritizes targeted interventions including value chain development, expansion of health and education facilities, rural electrification, climate resilience, improved governance, youth empowerment, and promotion of local trade and enterprise development to spur inclusive growth and sustainable development across the county.

The Homa Bay County Citizen SDG Indicator Handbook is structured around the core development sectors outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, which are essential in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each sector contributes uniquely to the county's progress; however, the SDGs are inherently interconnected and often cut across multiple sectors. This means that progress in one goal frequently influences, supports, or depends on outcomes in several others.

For example, SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being is not only the concern of the health sector but is deeply tied to safe water and sanitation (SDG 6), nutrition and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), access to quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), and even climate resilience (SDG 13), all of which influence health outcomes in Homa Bay. Similarly, SDG 5 – Gender Equality spans multiple sectors such as governance and participation, access to education, maternal health services, economic empowerment, and protection from gender-based violence.

In Homa Bay County, where development challenges such as youth unemployment, food insecurity, maternal mortality, environmental degradation, and climate vulnerability are interlinked, siloed approaches to development are inadequate. Achieving SDG 1 – No Poverty, for instance, cannot be separated from efforts in SDG 8 (Decent Work), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 2 (Food Security), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Similarly, the development of sustainable cities and human settlements (SDG 11) depends not only on infrastructure investments but also on access to energy (SDG 7), good governance (SDG 16), environmental conservation (SDG 15), and climate action (SDG 13).

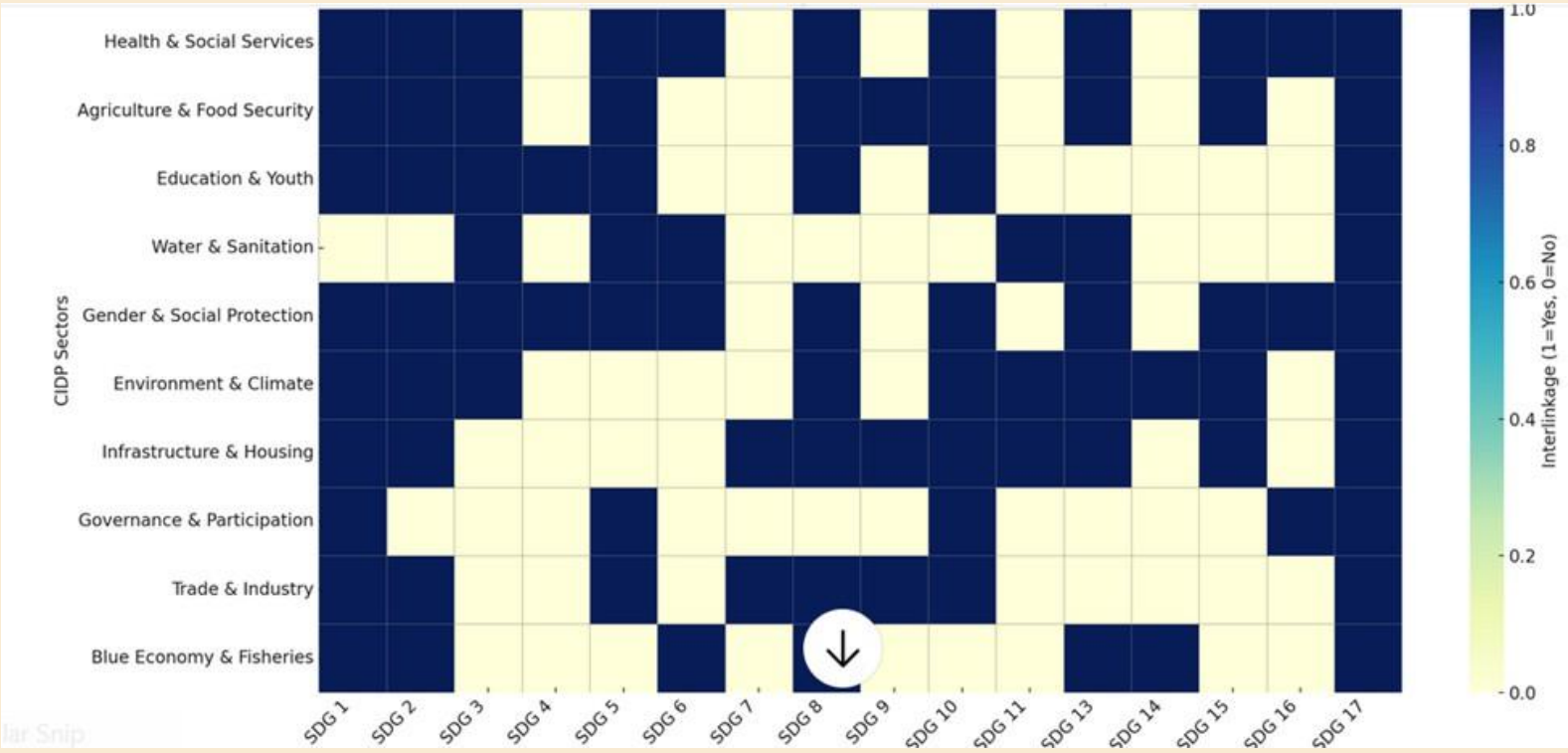
This Handbook acknowledges and integrates these cross-cutting interlinkages, providing citizen-friendly indicators that allow community members, civil society organizations, and county departments to monitor development in a holistic, coordinated manner. By doing so, it promotes collaborative planning, budgeting, implementation, and reporting—ensuring that progress in one area reinforces others.

In practical terms, this approach encourages:

- **Joint monitoring** across departments and sectors;
- **Informed participation** by citizens who understand the multi-dimensional nature of development;
- **Integrated solutions** that respond to the root causes of underdevelopment;
- **Greater accountability**, as communities can track whether investments are creating ripple effects across multiple goals.

Ultimately, recognizing and operationalizing the interlinkages among SDGs strengthens the county's capacity to deliver **inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development**—and ensures that **no one is left behind** in Homa Bay's development journey.

Figure 1: Cross- Sectoral Interlinkages in SDG Implementation



3.1.1. Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)

The Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development sector is the backbone of Homa Bay's economy, supporting livelihoods for the majority of the population. However, the sector faces persistent challenges including low productivity, limited access to quality farm inputs, weak extension services, poor post-harvest handling, and underdeveloped markets. Urban areas struggle with unplanned growth and inadequate infrastructure. The CIDP 2023–2027 prioritizes enhancing value chains for key crops and livestock, improving irrigation infrastructure, strengthening cooperatives, expanding agricultural mechanization, and promoting structured urban planning to ensure sustainable land use and food security.

Table 4: ARUD Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Sector/Sub-sector	*County Sector Priority (CIDP)*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal & Target*
Agriculture	*Enhance food security, productivity, and reduce post-harvest losses*	*- % change in crop production (e.g., maize, sorghum, sweet potato, pineapple)* *- Quantity of stored grain (11,900 bags)* *- Number of micro-projects supported (800)* *- Number of farmer field schools (300)* *- Value of rice produced (KSh 558M)*	***SDG 2.3****: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers* ***SDG 2.4****: Ensure sustainable food production systems*
Input Access	*Improve access to quality seeds and farming inputs*	*- MT of assorted seeds distributed (72MT)* *- Number of seed bulking sites (8)* *- Number of value chain actors trained (3640)*	***SDG 2.a****: Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services*
Irrigation	*Promote irrigation farming and rice production*	*- Acreage under irrigation (730 acres)* *- Number of rice bags produced (31,000)*	***SDG 2.4****: Ensure sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices*
Fisheries	*Increase fish production and enhance fish value chains*	*- Total fish production (from 42,000 MT to 52,000 MT)* *- Aquaculture production (475 MT)* *- Number of functional fish cages (1200)* *- Functional fish processing plants (1)* *- Cold storage sites (5 upgraded)*	***SDG 14.7****: Increase economic benefits to small-scale fishers* ***SDG 2.3****: Increase income of smallholder food producers*

Sector/Sub-sector	*County Sector Priority (CIDP)*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal & Target*
Livestock	*Improve animal health and meat safety*	*- Number of livestock vaccinated (e.g., 700,000 chickens, 18,160 cattle)* *- Number of rehabilitated slaughterhouses (2)*	***SDG 3.3**: End epidemics of communicable diseases* ***SDG 2.3**: Increase livestock productivity*
Urban Development & Housing	*Improve spatial planning, market infrastructure, and informal settlement upgrading*	*- Completion of County Spatial Plan and Oyugis Local Plan* *- Number of markets surveyed/demarcated (18)* *- Number of informal settlements upgraded (8)*	***SDG 11.1**: Ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing* ***SDG 11.3**: Inclusive and sustainable urbanization*
Municipal Infrastructure	*Upgrade urban roads, markets, and bus parks*	*- Road length upgraded to bitumen standard* *- Number of modern markets completed* *- Rehabilitation of bus park*	***SDG 9.1**: Develop sustainable, resilient infrastructure* ***SDG 11.2**: Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible transport systems*

3.1.2 General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA)

The General Economic and Commercial Affairs sector plays a critical role in steering the county's overall economic development through coordination of economic policies, promotion of investments, and facilitation of key cross-sectoral functions. Despite its strategic importance, the sector faces challenges including inadequate planning data, limited investment attraction, underdeveloped tourism potential, and weak coordination of economic programs. The CIDP 2023–2027 prioritizes strengthening economic planning and budgeting frameworks, enhancing domestic resource mobilization, improving investment promotion mechanisms, unlocking the county's tourism potential, and building institutional capacity to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Table 5: GECA Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Target

Subsector	***County Sector Priority in CIDP***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal and Target***
MSMEs and Cooperatives	*Promote industrial development, MSMEs, and cooperatives*	*Number of MSMEs established and supported*	*SDG 8: Target 8.3 – Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation*
Access to Finance	*Facilitate access to finance and credit guarantee schemes*	*Number of MSMEs accessing credit/finance*	*SDG 8: Target 8.10 – Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions*
Investment Promotion	*Enhance investor mobilization and improve business environment*	*Number of investors and new businesses registered*	*SDG 8: Target 8.1 – Sustain per capita economic growth*
Industrial and Innovation Infrastructure	*Establish industrial parks, innovation centers, EPZs, and R&D*	*Number of industrial facilities and innovation centers*	*SDG 9: Target 9.2 – Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization* *SDG 9: Target 9.5 – Enhance scientific research*
Employment and Enterprise Promotion	*Promote entrepreneurship, cooperatives, MSMEs, and job creation*	*Number of jobs created in cooperatives and MSMEs*	*SDG 1: Target 1.2 – Reduce poverty in all its dimensions* *SDG 10: Target 10.2 – Promote social, economic inclusion*
Financial Inclusion for Women & Youth	*Support financial inclusion for women and youth*	*% of women and youth accessing financial services*	*SDG 10: Target 10.2 – Empower and promote inclusion for all*
Tourism Development	*Promote sustainable tourism practices and local community involvement*	*Number of sustainable tourism enterprises supported*	*SDG 12: Target 12.b – Develop tools to monitor sustainable tourism*
Public-Private Partnerships	*Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) and investor mobilization*	*Number of PPP projects initiated and operational*	*SDG 17: Target 17.17 – Encourage partnerships with private sector*

3.1.3 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EIICT)

The Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT (EIICT) sector is pivotal to accelerating socio-economic transformation in Homa Bay County by enabling connectivity, mobility, digital access, and reliable power supply. However, the sector continues to face challenges such as poor road infrastructure, limited access to electricity—especially in rural areas—inadequate ICT infrastructure, and low uptake of digital services. The CIDP 2023–2027 outlines key priorities including upgrading and expanding the county road network, enhancing rural electrification, promoting clean and renewable energy solutions, and digitizing county operations to improve service delivery and citizen engagement.

Table 6: EIICT Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Subsector	***County Sector Priority in CIDP***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal & Target***
Energy	*Expand electricity access to off-grid and underserved areas; promote clean and renewable energy technologies*	*% of households with access to electricity; % of public facilities using solar energy*	*SDG 7: Target 7.1 – Universal energy access; Target 7.2 – Increase renewable energy share*
Transport Infrastructure	*Improve rural and urban road connectivity; maintain and upgrade road networks*	*Km of roads constructed or rehabilitated annually; % of roads in good condition*	*SDG 9: Target 9.1 – Develop quality, reliable infrastructure; SDG 11: Target 11.2 – Safe and accessible transport*
Housing and Urban Development	*Promote sustainable urban development, upgrade informal settlements, and increase access to affordable housing*	*Number of housing units constructed/improved; % of urban areas with spatial plans*	*SDG 11: Target 11.1 – Access to adequate, safe housing; Target 11.3 – Inclusive urban planning*
ICT	*Expand access to digital and ICT infrastructure, enhance digital literacy, and promote e-commerce among SMEs*	*% of population with access to reliable internet/ICT services; % of youth and adults with ICT skills; % increase in local SMEs using e-commerce platforms*	*SDG 9: Target 9.c – Improve ICT infrastructure; SDG 17: Target 17.6 – Access to science and technology; SDG 4: Target 4.4 – Increase digital literacy; SDG 8: Target 8.3 – Promote SMEs and innovation;*

Subsector	County Sector Priority in CIDP	CIDP Indicator	Relevant SDG Goal & Target
			SDG 9: Target 9.3 – Access to finance and markets for small enterprises

3.1.4 Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations (PAIR)

The Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations (PAIR) sector plays a crucial role in coordinating governance structures, ensuring efficient service delivery, enhancing public participation, and strengthening intergovernmental collaboration. Despite notable progress, the sector faces challenges such as weak institutional capacity, limited public engagement, gaps in performance management, and inadequate coordination across government levels. The CIDP 2023–2027 prioritizes strengthening county institutions, deepening citizen participation and feedback mechanisms, building staff capacity, improving transparency and accountability systems, and promoting effective intergovernmental relations to enhance inclusive and responsive governance.

Table 7: PAIR Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Sub-sector	County Sector Priority in CIDP	CIDP Indicator	Relevant SDG Goal & Target
Finance & Economic Planning	Ensure timely planning and budgeting across all departments	% of departments submitting annual plans and budgets on time	SDG 16: 16.6 – Develop effective institutions; 16.7 – Inclusive decision-making
	Improve budget utilization in development projects	% of projects with budget utilization >75%	SDG 16: 16.6 – Accountable institutions; SDG 17: 17.1 – Domestic resource mobilization
	Enhance local revenue mobilization	% of local revenue collection targets met	SDG 17: 17.1 – Strengthen domestic revenue
	Promote transparency and competitiveness in procurement	% of procurement contracts competitively awarded	SDG 12: 12.7 – Sustainable public procurement
	Deliver projects on time and within budget	% of projects completed within time and budget	SDG 9: 9.1 – Quality, reliable infrastructure; SDG 16: 16.6 – Effective institutions
Governance & Public	Enhance citizen engagement and inclusion	% of wards holding public participation forums per	SDG 16: 16.7 – Inclusive participation; 16.10 – Access

Sub-sector	County Sector Priority in CIDP	CIDP Indicator	Relevant SDG Goal & Target
Participation	in governance	quarter	to information
	Increase citizen access to county information	% of citizens reporting access to county information	SDG 16: 16.10 – Ensure public access to information
	Strengthen inter-departmental coordination and collaboration	Number of functional inter-departmental coordination meetings per quarter	SDG 17: 17.16 – multi-stakeholder partnerships; 17.17 – Effective public-private partnerships
	Uphold ethics and integrity in county operations	% of departments complying with ethics & integrity reporting	SDG 16: 16.5 – Reduce corruption; 16.b – Non-discriminatory laws and policies
Executive Office of the Governor	Promote performance management and results-based governance	% of performance contracts reviewed annually	SDG 16: 16.6 – Develop effective institutions; 16.7 – Responsive, inclusive decision-making
	Strengthen policy coherence and coordination	Number of policy coordination meetings involving cross-sector representation	SDG 17: 17.14 – Enhance policy coherence
County Public Service Board	Ensure merit-based recruitment	% of staff positions filled by qualified candidates	SDG 8: 8.5 – Full and productive employment; 8.2 – Diversify innovation
	Improve staff capacity and professional development	% of staff receiving professional development per year	SDG 4: 4.3 – Equal access to technical education; 4.4 – Increase relevant skills
	Integrate climate change practices in workplace operations	Number of departments with workplace climate change adaptation practices	SDG 13: 13.1 – Strengthen climate resilience; 13.3 – Improve climate change education

3.1.5 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation (SPCR)

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation sector is central to promoting social inclusion, safeguarding vulnerable populations, and preserving the rich cultural heritage of Homa Bay County. Key challenges include high poverty levels, limited access to social safety nets, underinvestment in cultural infrastructure, and minimal support for youth and persons with disabilities. The CIDP 2023–2027 emphasizes expanding social protection programs, enhancing support for marginalized groups, developing cultural and recreational facilities, and promoting cultural expression and talent development to foster social cohesion and community well-being.

Table 8: SPCR Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Subsector	***County Sector Priority in CIDP***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal(s) & Target(s)***
Sports Infrastructure & Facilities	*Improve access to functional sports facilities across all wards*	*% of wards with functional sports facilities*	*SDG 3 (3.4), SDG 11 (11.7)*
	Promote inclusive community sports events	*Number of community sports events held annually*	*SDG 3 (3.4)*
Talent Identification & Nurturing	*Strengthen structured sports and arts training programs for youth*	*Number of youth enrolled in structured sports/arts training*	*SDG 4 (4.7), SDG 8 (8.6), SDG 10 (10.2)*
Gender Mainstreaming	*Increase women's participation in leadership across community and development structures*	*% of women in community leadership roles*	*SDG 5 (5.1, 5.5), SDG 10 (10.3), SDG 13 (13.b)*
Disability Mainstreaming	*Ensure inclusive access to public infrastructure for persons with disabilities*	*% of public facilities accessible to persons with disabilities*	*SDG 10 (10.2), SDG 11 (11.7), SDG 1 (1.3)*
Youth Mainstreaming	*Enhance youth access to employment, training, and livelihood support*	*Number of youth benefiting from skills & employment programs*	*SDG 8 (8.6), SDG 4 (4.4), SDG 13 (13.b)*
Child Protection & Welfare	*Strengthen child welfare systems through protection and early childhood education*	*Number of cases of child neglect/abuse reported and responded to*	*SDG 16 (16.2), SDG 4 (4.2), SDG 3 (3.2)*
	Improve enrollment of under-five children in ECD centers	*% of children under 5 enrolled in ECD centers*	*SDG 4 (4.2), SDG 3 (3.2)*
Culture & Creative Arts Promotion	*Promote cultural heritage and creative industries*	*Number of supported cultural events/performances annually*	*SDG 8 (8.3), SDG 11 (11.4)*
	Empower youth in cultural and creative sectors	*Number of youth engaged in cultural/creative industries*	*SDG 8 (8.3)*

Subsector	*County Sector Priority in CIDP*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal(s) & Target(s)*
Safe Spaces for Vulnerable Groups	*Expand safe and inclusive support systems for GBV, mental health, and vulnerable populations*	*Number of operational safe spaces (GBV, mental health, youth)*	*SDG 5 (5.2), SDG 3 (3.5), SDG 16 (16.1)*
Livelihood Enhancement for Key Populations	*Improve financial inclusion and asset access for vulnerable populations*	*% of targeted groups accessing financial and productive assets*	*SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 8 (8.10)*
Integrated Community Empowerment	*Scale up household economic empowerment through training, linkages, and grants*	*% of households reached with empowerment programs*	*SDG 1 (1.2), SDG 10 (10.3), SDG 11 (11.7)*
Cross-Cohort Male Empowerment	*Develop targeted male support programs for mental health, fatherhood, and economic resilience*	*Number of programs targeting men's mental health, skills, or fatherhood*	*SDG 3 (3.4), SDG 5 (equity), SDG 8 (8.6)*

3.1.6 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources (EPWNR)-

The Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources sector plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainable environmental management, access to clean and safe water, and conservation of natural ecosystems in Homa Bay County. The sector faces significant challenges such as water scarcity, pollution of Lake Victoria and inland water bodies, deforestation, and the impacts of climate change. Priorities in the CIDP 2023–2027 include increasing access to potable water through expanded infrastructure, promoting afforestation and environmental conservation initiatives, improving waste management systems, and strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts across communities.

Table 9: EPWNR Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Subsector	***CIDP Sector Priority***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal & Target***
Waste Management	*Access to regular waste collection services*	*% of households with access to regular waste collection*	*SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.5)*
Waste Management	*Household waste sorting*	*% of waste that is sorted at household level*	*SDG 12 (12.5)*
Environmental Protection	*Environmental audits*	*Number of environmental audits conducted per year*	*SDG 13 (13.1), SDG 15 (15.1)*
Environmental Protection	*Community-led clean-ups*	*Number of community-led clean-up events annually*	*SDG 15 (15.1)*
Forest Cover & Urban Greening	*Tree planting and forest cover*	*Number of trees planted annually / Forest cover (%)*	*SDG 15 (15.2), SDG 11 (11.7)*
Forest Cover & Urban Greening	*Urban green spaces*	*Number of green/public spaces maintained in towns*	*SDG 11 (11.7)*
Climate Change Governance	*Climate mainstreaming in planning*	*Number of county sectors with climate change integrated*	*SDG 13 (13.2, 13.3), SDG 17 (17.17)*
Climate Change Resilience	*Community adaptation projects*	*Number of community climate adaptation projects supported*	*SDG 13 (13.3)*
Water Supply	*Improved water sources*	*Proportion of households using improved water sources*	*SDG 6 (6.1, 6.4)*
Water Supply	*Functionality of rural water points*	*% of functional rural water points*	*SDG 6 (6.4)*
Sanitation Services	*Access to improved sanitation*	*Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities*	*SDG 6 (6.2)*
Sanitation Services	*Open defecation free villages*	*Number of open defecation free (ODF) villages*	*SDG 6 (6.2)*

Subsector	*CIDP Sector Priority*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal & Target*
Mineral Exploration	*Licensed mineral activities*	*Number of licensed mineral exploration activities*	*SDG 12 (12.2), SDG 8 (8.4)*
Mineral Safety & Innovation	*Mining safety and innovation*	*Number of safety inspections/audits in mining operations*	*SDG 8 (8.8), SDG 9 (9.5)*

3.1.7 Education

The Education sector in Homa Bay County is foundational to human capital development and long-term socio-economic transformation. Despite ongoing efforts, the sector continues to face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, low transition and completion rates—particularly among girls—and limited access to technical and vocational education. The CIDP 2023–2027 prioritizes investments in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) infrastructure, enhanced teacher recruitment and training, expansion of bursary and scholarship programmes, and the promotion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to equip youth with market-relevant skills.

Table 10: Education Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Subsector	***County Sector Priority in the CIDP***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal and Target***
Early Years Education (EYE) Infrastructure	*Improve child-friendly, safe, and inclusive ECDE infrastructure*	*% of EYE centers with child-friendly, safe, and inclusive infrastructure*	*SDG 4, Target 4.a.1*
EYE and Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) Staffing	*Improve teacher-to-learner ratios in ECDE and VTCs*	*Teacher-to-learner ratio in EYE and VTCs*	*SDG 4, Target 4.c.1*
Education Workforce Expansion	*Recruit and deploy qualified EYE and VTC teachers*	*Number of EYE and VTC teachers recruited and deployed*	*SDG 4, Target 4.c.1*
School Feeding Program	*Expand access to feeding programs in EYE centers*	*% of learners with access to feeding programs in EYE centers*	*SDG 2, Target 2.1.2*
Enrollment in EYE/VTCs	*Increase school enrollment rates for children and youth*	*% of households with children enrolled in EYE/VTCs*	*SDG 4, Target 4.1.1*
Education Financing Support	*Enhance access to bursaries and scholarships*	*Number of bursary/scholarship beneficiaries (EYE and VTCs)*	*SDG 4, Target 4.5.1*
Inclusive Education	*Promote disability-friendly learning environments*	*Number of inclusive education policies implemented*	*SDG 10, Target 10.2.1*
Climate Change Education	*Integrate climate change education in schools*	*% of learning institutions integrating climate change in curricula*	*SDG 13, Target 13.3.1*
Childcare Services	*Expand access to early child care support services*	*Number of operational child care centers*	*SDG 4, Target 4.2.1*
Technical/Vocational Training	*Increase certification among VTC graduates*	*% of learners in VTCs graduating with certification*	*SDG 4, Target 4.3.1*
ICT Access in Learning Institutions	*Expand digital infrastructure in schools*	*Number of institutions with reliable internet/digital infrastructure*	*SDG 9, Target 9.c.1*

Subsector	*County Sector Priority in the CIDP*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal and Target*
Project Monitoring & Evaluation	*Enhance monitoring and reporting of education projects*	*% of infrastructure projects monitored and evaluated annually*	*SDG 16, Target 16.6.1*

3.1.8 Health

The Health sector in Homa Bay County continues to grapple with inadequate medical infrastructure, shortage of trained personnel, high disease burden—particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria, and maternal health challenges—and limited access to quality services, especially in remote areas. The CIDP 2023–2027 aims to bridge these gaps by investing in the upgrade of health facilities, recruiting and retaining skilled health workers, expanding access to essential medicines, and improving community health services with a focus on preventive care and universal health coverage.

Table 11: Health Sector Priorities, County CIDP Indicators, and Relevant SDG Goals & Targets

Subsector	***County Sector Priority (CIDP 2023–2027)***	***CIDP Indicator***	***Relevant SDG Goal & Target***
Communicable Disease Control	*Improve detection and treatment of HIV, TB, and Malaria*	*% of people tested and treated for HIV, TB, and Malaria*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.3: End epidemics of HIV, TB, Malaria*
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	*Promote hygiene and sanitation practices at household level*	*% of households with functional handwashing and sanitation*	*SDG 6 – Target 6.2: Access to sanitation and hygiene*
Emergency and Referral Services	*Enhance emergency care capacity in health facilities*	*Number of road accident victims managed at Level 4 facilities*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.6: Reduce road traffic injuries*
Maternal and Child Health	*Reduce maternal and neonatal deaths*	*Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)*	*SDG 3 – Targets 3.1 & 3.2: Reduce maternal/newborn mortality*
Skilled Birth Attendance	*Increase skilled deliveries in health facilities*	*% of births attended by skilled personnel*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.1: Reduce maternal mortality*
Child Health and Immunization	*Increase immunization coverage for children under 1 year*	*% of fully immunized children under 1 year*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.b: Support for vaccines*
Sexual and Reproductive Health	*Improve access to family planning services for youth*	*% of youth accessing SRH services*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.7: Access to reproductive healthcare*
Health Infrastructure	*Expand critical health infrastructure including blood banks*	*Number of operational blood banks*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.1 (indirect support)*
Community Health Strategy	*Strengthen CHP programs to expand access to health information and referrals*	*Number of CHPs trained and deployed per ward*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.c: Increase health workforce*
Health Waste Management	*Improve medical and household waste disposal practices*	*% of waste properly disposed by facilities and communities*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.9: Reduce deaths from poor sanitation*

Subsector	*County Sector Priority (CIDP 2023–2027)*	*CIDP Indicator*	*Relevant SDG Goal & Target*
Referral System	*Strengthen community-to-facility referral networks*	*% of referrals completed to Level 4/5 facilities*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.8: Access to essential health services*
Universal Health Coverage	*Increase NHIF and health insurance coverage among citizens*	*% of population with active NHIF coverage*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.8.2: Financial protection coverage*
Specialized Health Services	*Expand access to specialized health services at referral hospital*	*Number of specialized services offered at Homa Bay Referral*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.8.1: Access to quality essential services*
Non-Communicable Disease Control	*Expand NCD screening and prevention*	*Number of facilities offering NCD screening*	*SDG 3 – Target 3.4: Reduce NCD-related mortality*
Health Financing	*Improve funding allocation to health sector*	*Health budget allocation as % of total county budget*	*SDG 17 – Target 17.1: Increase resource mobilization*

3.2 Localized SDG Monitoring Framework for Homa Bay County

For each of the 17 SDGs, the Handbook highlights:

- The global goal and target,
- The county-specific priorities as outlined in the Homa Bay CIDP III (2023–2027),
- A set of localized, citizen-friendly indicators designed for use by communities, civil society organizations, ward committees, and other grassroots actors.

Each SDG section is organized using a consistent format to promote usability and comparability across goals. Indicators have been translated from technical policy language into simple, actionable terms, enabling ordinary citizens to understand, track, and report on development progress in their localities.
Where possible, the chapter also outlines:

- Relevant CIDP targets and milestones,
- Suggested data sources (e.g., community health Promoters, school records, household surveys),
- Monitoring frequency, and
- Lead actors responsible for tracking and acting on the information.

Table 12: Homa Bay Citizen SDG Monitoring Framework (Goals 1–17)

SDG	Target	Global SDG Indicator	Homa Bay–Localized Indicator	Citizen-Friendly Interpretation	Data Source	Responsibility	Frequency
	1.1	1.1.1 Population < international poverty line	% of households earning < Ksh 200/day	How many families struggle to meet basic needs?	Household income surveys	County Planning, CHPs	Annual
	1.2	1.2.1 Population < national poverty line	% of households below national poverty threshold by ward	How many poor families are in your village?	Poverty assessments	Ward Admin, CHPs	Annual
	1.3	1.3.1 Covered by social protection	% of elderly, PWDs, orphans receiving govt support	How many vulnerable people get assistance?	Social registry	Social Services Dept	Semi-annual
1: No Poverty	1.4	1.4.1 Secure land tenure	% of households with land titles	How many families' legally own land?	Land registry	Lands Dept	Annual
	1.5	1.5.1 Affected by disasters	# households displaced by floods/drought	How many homes were affected by floods?	Disaster reports	Disaster Management Unit	Post-event
	1.a	1.a.1 Resources for poverty reduction	% of county budget on social welfare	How much county money fights poverty?	Budget docs	Finance Dept	Annual
	1.b	1.b.1 Public spending benefiting poor	% of budget to bursaries/feeding schemes	How much supports poor families?	Budget statements	Treasury Dept	Annual
	2.1	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	% of underweight children under-5	How many kids suffer malnutrition?	Health surveys	Health Dept + CHPs	Annual
2: Zero Hunger	2.2	2.2.1 Child stunting & wasting	% stunted/wasted children in wards	Are kids growing well?	Child health records	Health Dept	Annual
	2.3	2.3.2 Small-scale producer income	Avg. yield per acre (farmers)	How much food are small farms producing?	Agriculture surveys	Agri Dept	Annual

	3.1	3.1.1 Maternal mortalit y ratio	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	How many mothers die during childbirth?	Hospital & CHP registers	Health Dept	Quarterly
3: Good Health & Well-being	3.2	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality	Child deaths per 1,000 live births	How many children under 5 die?	Hospital records	Health Dept	Quarterly
	3.3	3.3.1 HIV, TB, Malaria incidence	% tested & treated in wards	How many people get tested/treated?	Testing registers	Health Dept + CHPs	Quarterly
	3.4	3.4.1 NCD mortality rate	NCD-related deaths in county	Who is dying from diabetes, etc.?	Death records	Health Dept	Annual
	3.6	3.6.1 Road traffic injuries	Accident victims in Level 4/5 facilities	How many people were hurt in accidents?	Hospital & police logs	Health & Transport Depts	Quarterly
	3.7	3.7.1 Youth family planning coverage	% youth using contraceptive/SRH services	How many young people use family planning?	FP clinic records	Health Dept	Quarterly
	3.8 (1)	3.8.1 Access to essential services	Referral completion rate	Do people make it to referred facilities?	Referral records	Health Dept	Quarterly
	3.8 (2)	3.8.2 Financial protection coverage	% population enrolled NHIF/insurance	How many have health insurance?	NHIF & household surveys	NHIF & CHPs	Semi-annual
	3.9	3.9.2 Mortality from poor sanitation	% facilities disposing waste properly	Are clinics and homes managing waste safely?	PHO & CHP audits	Health & Env. Depts	Annual
	4.1	4.1.1 Primary & secondary completion rate	% completing Class 8 & Form 4	How many children finish school?	School records	Education Dept	Termly
	4.2	4.2.1 ECDE participation	ECDE enrollment, teacher–child ratio	Do young children attend pre-school?	ECDE registers	Education Dept + CHPs	Termly
4: Quality Education	4.3	4.3.1 TVET enrollment	# youth enrolled in VTCs	How many youth are	VTC records	Youth & Education	Annual

				learning job skills?		Depts	
	4.5	4.5.1 Gender parity index	Girls-to-boys enrolment ratio	Are girls and boys equally in school?	School enrollment data	Education Dept	Termly
	4.a	4.a.1 School infrastructure	% schools with water, toilets, electricity	Are schools well equipped?	Facility surveys	Education & Public Works	Annual
	4.c	4.c.1 Qualified teachers	% trained teachers in schools	How many teachers are certified?	HR teacher records	Education Dept	Annual
5: Gender Equality	5.1	5.1.1 Legal frameworks	# gender-responsive policies passed	How many laws now treat men & women equally?	County gazette	Gender Office	Annual
	5.2	5.2.1 GBV incidence	% women/girls reporting GBV	How many women suffer gender-based violence?	Police & CHP reports	Gender & Security Depts	Quarterly
	5.5	5.5.1 Women in leadership	% women in county/community leadership	Are women leading in community and county?	Organizational rosters	Gender & Public Service Board	Annual
	5.6	5.6.1 SRH services access	% facilities offering family planning	Can women get full SRH services?	Facility audits	Health & Gender Depts	Annual
	5.a	5.a.1 Land ownership by sex	% land title deeds in women's names	How many women officially own land?	Land title data	Lands Dept	Annual
	5.b	5.b.1 ICT use by women	% of women using mobile/internet	How many women are online or using phones?	Telecom & household surveys	ICT Dept	Semi-annual
6: Clean Water & Sanitation	6.1	6.1.1 Safe drinking water access	% households with piped/treated water	Do homes have clean water to drink?	Water utility records	Water Dept & CHPs	Annual
	6.2	6.2.1 Sanitation services	% households with improved latrines	Do families have safe toilets?	CHP household mapping	Public Health Dept	Annual
	6.3	6.3.1 Wastewater	% public facility wastewater treated	Are schools and clinics	Facility records	Water & Env. Depts	Annual

		treatment		*disposing wastewater properly?*			
	6.4	*6.4.1 Water-use efficiency*	*Water loss ratio (NNW)*	*How much water is lost before reaching homes?*	*Water system audits*	*Water Dept*	*Quarterly*
	6.5	*6.5.1 Integrated water management*	*# WRUA catchment conservation initiatives*	*Are communities managing water sources?*	*WRUA reports*	*Env. & Water Depts*	*Annual*
	6.b	*6.b.1 Local water management*	*# water projects with community committees*	*How many water systems are community-run?*	*Project logs*	*Water Dept & CHPs*	*Annual*
7: Clean Energy	*7.1*	*7.1.1 Electricity access*	*% households connected to grid or mini-grid*	*How many homes have electricity?*	*Utility records*	*Energy Dept*	*Annual*
	7.2	*7.2.1 Renewable energy share*	*% energy from solar/bio/mini-grid*	*How much of our power is green?*	*Project records*	*Energy Dept*	*Annual*
	7.b	*7.b.1 Public energy infrastructure*	*# solar streetlights/public solar installations*	*Are public places powered by solar?*	*Project inventory*	*Energy & Public Works*	*Annual*
8: Decent Work & Growth	*8.3*	*8.3.1 Informal employment share*	*% youth/women in small informal enterprises*	*How many youth and women run small businesses?*	*MSME registry*	*Economic Planning Dept*	*Annual*
	8.5	*8.5.2 Unemployment rate*	*% youth 15–34 unemployed*	*How many young people don't have jobs?*	*Labour surveys*	*Labour Dept*	*Annual*
	8.6	*8.6.1 NEET rate*	*% youth not into work or training*	*How many youth are neither studying nor working?*	*Household surveys*	*Youth Affairs & CHPs*	*Annual*
	8.10	*8.10.1 Financial access*	*# banks/SACCOs/age*	*Are there places for*	*Financial institution*	*County Treasury*	*Semi-annual*

			nts per ward	*people to save or borrow?*	*data*		
	8.9	*8.9.1 Tourism jobs*	*# community tourism jobs*	*How many jobs come from homestays and crafts?*	*Tourism dept logs*	*Tourism Dept*	*Annual*
	*9.1*	*9.1.1 Access to all-season roads*	*% rural pop within 2 km of quality roads*	*Do people have good roads all year round?*	*Road network data*	*Transport Dept*	*Annual*
	9.2	*9.2.1 Manufacturing value added*	*% local agro-processing share of GDP*	*How much of our economy is from local production?*	*County economic surveys*	*Econ. Planning Dept*	*Annual*
9: Industry & Infrastructure	*9.3*	*9.3.1 SME finance access*	*% MSMEs accessing loans*	*How many small businesses get credit?*	*Banking records*	*SME & Coop Dept*	*Annual*
	9.4	*9.4.1 Sustainable facilities*	*% public buildings green-powered*	*Are public buildings environmentally friendly?*	*Facility audits*	*Public Works & Energy*	*Annual*
	9.c	*9.c.1 Mobile coverage*	*% population with reliable internet/mobile*	*Can people get cell signal and internet everywhere?*	*Telecom coverage maps*	*ICT Dept*	*Annual*
	*10.2*	*10.2.1 Vulnerable income*	*% PWDs, elderly, youth, women on social support*	*Are vulnerable people getting help?*	*Social services rolls*	*Social Services Dept*	*Annual*
	10.3	*10.3.1 Equity laws/policies*	*# county policies revised for e quity*	*How many laws now support fairness for all?*	*County gazette*	*Gender & Legal Dept*	*Annual*
10: Reduced Inequalities	*10.b*	*10.b.1 External funding*	*$ to county from global partners*	*How much outside funding supports the poor?*	*Treasury records*	*Finance Dept*	*Annual*
	*11.1*	*11.1.1 Slum population share*	*% urban pop in informal settlements*	*How many urban dwellers live in poor housing?*	*Housing surveys*	*Urban Planning Dept*	*Annual*

11: Sustainable Cities	*11.2*	*11.2.1 Public transport access*	*% pop with reliable transport*	*Can people move around towns easily?*	*Transport surveys*	*Transport Dept*	*Annual*
	11.3	*11.3.1 Spatial plans*	*# towns with plans*	*Are towns planned inclusively?*	*Plan reports*	*Urban Planning*	*Annual*
	11.6	*11.6.1 Waste per capita*	*Kg waste collected per urban resident/day*	*How much garbage does each person produce?*	*Waste data*	*Env. Dept*	*Quarterly*
	11.7	*11.7.1 Public spaces access*	*% wards with playgrounds & parks*	*Does every ward have a safe public space?*	*Infrastructure maps*	*Physical Planning*	*Annual*
12: Sustainable Production	*12.4*	*12.4.2 Hazardous waste management*	*% public facilities with proper disposal*	*Do schools and clinics handle dangerous waste properly?*	*Facility audits*	*Health & Env. Depts*	*Annual*
	12.5	*12.5.1 Waste sorting at source*	*% households sorting trash*	*Are people separating plastics and organics at home?*	*Household surveys*	*Env. Dept*	*Annual*
	12.6	*12.6.1 Sustainability reporting*	*# local businesses reporting environment practices*	*How many companies share their green actions?*	*Business registry*	*Trade & Env. Depts*	*Annual*
	12.b	*12.b.1 Sustainability education*	*# schools teaching eco-friendly habits*	*Are children learning about reduce, reuse, recycle?*	*School curricula*	*Education & Env. Depts*	*Annual*
13: Climate Action	*13.1*	*13.1.1 Disaster risk strategies*	*County Climate Action Plan existence*	*Do we have a plan for floods and droughts?*	*Climate Unit docs*	*Climate Change Unit*	*Bi-annual*
	13.2	*13.2.1 Mainstreaming climate*	*% county departments including g climate in plans*	*Is climate change part of all county planning?*	*Department plans*	*Climate Change Unit*	*Annual*
	13.3	*13.3.1 Climate education in schools*	*% schools teaching climate change*	*Do students learn how to cope with*	*School reports*	*Education & Env. Depts*	*Annual*

				weather shifts?			
	*14.2*	*14.2.1 Ecosystem-based marine protection*	*% fish landing sites in conservation zones*	*Are fish beaches managed and protected by locals?*	*Fisheries & env. data*	*Fisheries Dept & BMUs*	*Annual*
14: Life Below Water	*14.4*	*14.4.1 Sustainable fish stocks*	*% fish stocks within safe levels*	*Are our fish populations healthy?*	*Catch data*	*Fisheries Dept*	*Quarterly*
	14.5	*14.5.1 Protected shoreline area*	*% shoreline under conservation*	*How much lakeshore is kept safe and clean?*	*GIS maps*	*Env. & Fisheries Depts*	*Annual*
	*15.1*	*15.1.1 Forest area proportion*	*% land under forest/tree cover*	*How much of Homa Bay is green?*	*Satellite imagery*	*Env. & Forestry Depts*	*Annual*
15: Life on Land	*15.2*	*15.2.1 Sustainable forestry*	*# community tree-planting projects*	*Are people planting and protecting trees?*	*Project files*	*Forestry Dept & NGOs*	*Annual*
	15.3	*15.3.1 Land restoration*	*% degraded land restored*	*Are worn-out lands being recovered?*	*Land surveys*	*Env. Dept*	*Annual*
	*16.6*	*16.6.1 Budget execution*	*% of county budget spent as planned*	*Is money being used the way it was promised?*	*Budget statements*	*Finance Dept & Auditor*	*Annual*
16: Peace & Institutions	*16.7*	*16.7.1 Public participation*	*% wards holding public barazas quarterly*	*Do citizens meet officials regularly?*	*Forum logs*	*Public Participation Office*	*Quarterly*
	16.10	*16.10.2 Access to information*	*% citizens reporting access to plans*	*Can people see county budgets and policies?*	*Surveys*	*Communication Unit*	*Annual*
	16.5	*16.5.1 Corruption perception*	*% residents reporting low corruption*	*Do people feel services are honest?*	*Citizen surveys*	*Ethics Unit & CSOs*	*Annual*
	*17.17*	*17.17.1 PPP commitment*	*# and value of PPPs with NGOs/private partners*	*Are we working with partners to improve services?*	*Partnership records*	*Finance & Planning Depts*	*Annual*
17: Partnerships	*17.19*	*17.19.2 Capacity-*	*# training programs by partners*	*Are local groups getting*	*Training logs*	*Planning Dept & CSOs*	*Annual*

		building		*useful training?*			

CHAPTER FOUR: WHO DOES WHAT IN TRACKING SDGs IN HOMA BAY COUNTY

To make sure the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are achieved in Homa Bay, different people and organizations need to work together. Everyone—government, community groups, churches, businesses, youth, and even the media—has a role to play in making sure we are on track. Here's a summary of what each group should do:

4.1. County Government

- Plans and budgets using the SDGs.
- Tracks progress and shares updates with the public.
- Brings together different departments and provides leadership.
- Supports local forums for public participation.

4.2. Ward Committees & Village Councils

- Link the county government with citizens.
- Organize community meetings to gather views.
- Help monitor projects on the ground.

4.3. Community Health Workers & Extension Officers

- Collect data on health, farming, and clean water at the household level.
- Teach families about healthy living, clean energy, and sanitation.
- Report issues affecting community well-being.

4.4. Civil Society & Community-Based Organizations

- Teach people about SDGs and their rights.
- Monitor how well services are working and report findings.
- Make sure women, youth, and people with disabilities are involved.

4.5. Youth and Women Groups

- Keep an eye on issues that affect them like jobs, health, and gender violence.
- Use digital tools to collect and share data.
- Take part in budget meetings and planning sessions.

4.6. Religious and Faith-Based Groups

- Promote values that support peace, education, and health.
- Mobilize members for clean-up drives, health talks, and community care.
- Help care for the needy and support social programs.

4.7. Private Sector and Cooperatives

- Create jobs and invest in farming, energy, and health.
- Partner with the county government in development.
- Report their contributions to development goals (CSR).

4.8. National Government Agencies

- Help with official data and technical support.
- Make sure county plans match national plans.
- Train county staff on how to track progress.

4.9. Schools, Colleges, and Research Institutions

- Do research on development challenges and solutions.
- Train people on how to collect good data.
- Help government make decisions based on facts.

4.10. Development Partners & NGOs

- Fund local projects and offer training and tools.
- Support new ways of tracking progress using mobile tools.
- Connect local work to global SDG efforts.

4.11. Media

- Spread awareness about SDGs using radio, TV, and newspapers.
- Share citizens' voices and complaints.
- Highlight gaps in services and hold leaders accountable.

Table 13: Roles of Actors in SDG Tracking in Homa Bay County

Actor	*Citizen-Friendly Roles in SDG Tracking*
County Government of Homa Bay	*Leads the planning, budgeting, and reporting of SDG progress. Coordinates departments to track progress.*
Ward Development Committees & Village Councils	*Mobilize residents, collect community feedback, and help track local development efforts.*
Community Health Promoters & Extension Workers	*Gather health, farming, and sanitation data from households and share it with the County.*
CSOs & CBOs	*Teach people about the SDGs, ensure communities are involved, and monitor projects independently.*
Youth & Women Groups	*Monitor youth and women issues, provide community data, and use digital tools for tracking progress.*
Religious & Faith-Based Institutions	*Promote values that support development, run awareness campaigns, and help vulnerable community members.*
Private Sector & Cooperatives	*Create jobs, invest in community services, and share helpful business data with the County.*
National Government Agencies	*Provide data, policy advice, and technical support to help the County meet SDG goals.*
Academic & Research Institutions	*Research local development, help train data collectors, and support evidence-based decision-making.*
Development Partners & International NGOs	*Offer funding, training, and tools for better SDG tracking and implementation.*

Actor	*Citizen-Friendly Roles in SDG Tracking*
Media	*Share SDG progress updates, raise awareness, and give citizens a voice through local news and discussions.*

CHAPTER FIVE: HOW WE COLLECT INFORMATION TO TRACK OUR DEVELOPMENT (SDGs)

5.1 Why This Matters

To know if Homa Bay County is making progress in improving health, education, water, jobs, and other goals under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we need good and timely information. This chapter explains how community members, youth, women, civil society groups, and county officers can collect and use this information together.

The tools described here are simple, inclusive, and easy to use. They help people give feedback, monitor services, and track development projects in their wards and villages. The goal is to make sure everyone is part of the solution and that leaders and service providers are held accountable.

5.2 Easy-to-Use Tools for Community Monitoring

Citizens monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals is essential for inclusive, transparent and accountable governance.

To make SDG tracking accessible to all, simple tools have been developed and adapted to suite local realities. These tools, shown in the table below empower citizens to participate in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development interventions in line with the county integrated development plan (CIDP)

Table 14: Tools for Citizen monitoring of SDGs

Tool	*What It Does*	*Where Used*	*Who Uses It*	*Type of Information*	*How Often*	*How Results Are Used*
Community Scorecard (CSC)	*Let citizens rate the quality of services like health, water, and schools.*	*Clinics, schools, water points, etc.*	*Community members, CSOs, ward reps*	*Service ratings and community feedback.*	*Twice a year*	*Scores are shared in public forums and reports.*
Citizen Checklists	*Simple checklists to track progress on agreed development goals.*	*Wards and villages*	*CHPs, youth/women groups, CBOs*	*Yes/No on completed projects (e.g., boreholes).*	*Every 3 months*	*Helps track progress by sector and location.*
Focus Group Discussions	*Small group conversations to hear community views.*	*All development sectors*	*CSOs, facilitators, sector reps*	*Opinions and lived experiences.*	*At least once a year*	*Themes help guide planning and services.*
Key Informant Interviews	*Talks with people who know a lot about a sector or issue.*	*With teachers, chiefs, health staff*	*CSOs, researchers, planners*	*Expert insights and institutional feedback.*	*As needed*	*Inform decisions and policy.*
Household Surveys	*Structured questions asked at household level.*	*Across all key sectors*	*County officers, CSOs, KNBS*	*Data on health, poverty, jobs, education, etc.*	*Once a year or more*	*Helps measure results and inform county reports.*
Service Monitoring Forms	*Forms used by facilities to report routine data.*	*Health centers, schools, agriculture*	*Nurses, teachers, extension staff*	*Data like attendance, services provided.*	*Monthly*	*Compiled into sector reports and dashboards.*

Tool	*What It Does*	*Where Used*	*Who Uses It*	*Type of Information*	*How Often*	*How Results Are Used*
Participatory Mapping	*Community members draw maps showing local resources and issues.*	*Land, water, farming, urban planning*	*Youth, CBOs with mapping support*	*Maps showing gaps and needs.*	*Yearly or project-based*	*Guides project targeting and investments.*
Mobile Apps (ODK, KoboToolbox)	*Phone apps that collect real-time data and photos.*	*Across all sectors*	*Promoters, youth, CSOs, officers*	*Real-time, GPS-enabled data*	*As needed*	*Shared instantly for decision-making and alerts.*

5.3 What Happens After We Collect the Data

Once information is collected, it goes through these steps:

- **Check for Accuracy**: We clean the data to remove errors or missing answers.
- **Break it Down**: We group the data by ward, gender, age, disability, etc., so we understand how different people are affected.
- **Compare Progress**: We look at how things have changed over time and whether we're meeting county and SDG goals.
- **Make it Easy to Understand**: We use simple visuals like charts, scorecards, or maps that everyone can follow.
- **Share it Back to the People**: We present results in community meetings, barazas, local radio, and ward assemblies.
- **Use It to Improve Services**: The county includes the information in annual reports, budgets, and plans to improve services.

5.4 Making Sure the Information is Trustworthy

To make sure the information is true and useful:

- **Official data** from schools, clinics, and other departments is checked against what the community reports.
- **Household surveys** are used to confirm what facilities say.
- **Community tools** like scorecards are matched with technical reports.

This mix of sources helps paint a true and full picture of what is happening on the ground.

5.5 Training and Capacity Building

For these tools to work well, people must know how to use them. The county will organize training and mentorship for:

- Creating or adjusting data collection tools.
- Using smartphones or tablets for digital surveys.
- Facilitating group meetings and ethical data handling.
- Doing basic analysis and making simple graphs or reports.

CHAPTER SIX: OUR JOURNEY TO A BETTER HOMA BAY – CONCLUSION

This Citizen SDG Indicator Handbook is a powerful tool that brings the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) closer to the people of Homa Bay. It makes development more understandable, more local, and more about *us*—the people who live, work, and dream in this county.

By using this Handbook, we now have a simpler way to connect what's happening in our villages, wards, and towns with big national and global plans like Kenya Vision 2030, Africa's Agenda 2063, and the United Nations SDGs. It helps show how goals like access to clean water, good health services, quality education, a clean environment, and honest leadership can be measured right here at home.

The Handbook explains how ordinary citizens, together with community groups, county departments, and civil society organizations (CSOs), can now use easy tools like scorecards, development checklists, focus group discussions, and household surveys to:

- Track services we receive,
- Monitor development in our communities,
- Identify challenges, and
- Share our feedback.

It is a big step toward making our voices count, making our needs known, and making sure our leaders are responsive and accountable. It puts power in the hands of every youth leader, mama mboga, farmer, teacher, health worker, and community elder.

Most importantly, this Handbook reminds us that development is everyone's job. Whether you are a county officer, a CHP, a village elder, or a young person with a smartphone—you have a role in helping Homa Bay achieve the SDGs.

Let's remember:

- When we collect good data, we make better decisions.
- When we include everyone, we leave no one behind.
- When we work together, we create lasting change.

This Handbook is not just a book—it's a living guide for action. Use it. Talk about it. Improve it. Own it. And most of all, let it guide us to a future where all residents of Homa Bay can live with dignity, hope, and opportunity.

Together, let's make every count matter—for our families, our communities, our county, and our planet.

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Summary of SDG Goal and citizen indicator

SDG Goal	*SDG Target*	*Global SDG Indicator*	*Homa Bay–Relevant Localized Indicator*	*Citizen-Friendly Interpretation*
Goal 1	*1.1*	*1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line*	*Proportion of population living below county food poverty line*	*How many families can't afford basic food every day?*
Goal 2	*2.1*	*2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate/severe food insecurity*	*% of households experiencing seasonal food shortage*	*Are there months when many families run out of food?*
Goal 3	*3.1*	*3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio*	*Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in county health facilities*	*How many mothers die while giving birth in our hospitals?*
Goal 4	*4.1*	*4.1.1: Completion rate in primary education*	*% of pupils completing primary school in public schools*	*How many children finish Standard 8 in our area?*
Goal 5	*5.2*	*5.2.1: Proportion of women and girls subjected to violence*	*Reported cases of GBV disaggregated by age and ward*	*How many girls and women suffer abuse in our communities?*
Goal 6	*6.1*	*6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*	*% of households with access to clean piped or treated water*	*Do most homes have safe, clean water to drink?*
Goal 7	*7.1*	*7.1.1: Access to electricity*	*% of households connected to electricity grid or solar power*	*How many homes have light at night?*
Goal 8	*8.5*	*8.5.1: Employment rate by sex and age*	*% of youth and adults employed in the county*	*How many people have jobs or run businesses?*
Goal 9	*9.1*	*9.1.1: Proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all-season roads*	*% of rural population with access to all-weather roads*	*Can you travel from your village any time of the year?*

SDG Goal	*SDG Target*	*Global SDG Indicator*	*Homa Bay–Relevant Localized Indicator*	*Citizen-Friendly Interpretation*
Goal 10	*10.2*	*10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income*	*% of persons in informal settlements earning below minimum wage*	*How many low-income families live in our slums?*
Goal 11	*11.1*	*11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums*	*% of urban households in informal housing*	*How many town families live in poorly built houses?*
Goal 12	*12.5*	*12.5.1: National recycling rate*	*% of county waste collected and recycled*	*Do we separate trash and reuse items?*
Goal 13	*13.1*	*13.1.1: Disaster risk reduction strategies*	*Existence of an approved County Climate Action Plan*	*Does Homa Bay have a plan to protect us from floods and droughts?*
Goal 14	*14.2*	*14.2.1: Ecosystem-based fisheries management*	*% of fish landing sites with community conservation zones*	*Are fish beaches protected and managed by locals?*
Goal 15	*15.1*	*15.1.1: Forest area proportion*	*% of county land covered by trees*	*How much of Homa Bay has trees?*
Goal 16	*16.6*	*16.6.1: Public institutions' performance*	*% of county budget spent as planned*	*Is the county using money the way it promised?*
Goal 17	*17.17*	*17.17.1: Public–private partnerships*	*Number/value of partnerships with NGOs/private sector*	*Is the county working with others to improve services?*

ANNEX 2: HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

1.0 Introduction

The Homa Bay County Citizen SDG Indicator Handbook is a practical tool designed to empower citizens, community structures, civil society organizations (CSOs), and county government actors to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. This chapter serves as a step-by-step implementation guide on how the Handbook can be applied to support participatory tracking, accountability, and inclusive development planning across the county.
It emphasizes simplicity, local relevance, and inclusivity—ensuring that even individuals without technical backgrounds can effectively use the Handbook to support development monitoring in their wards and villages.

2.0 Who Should Use This Handbook?

This Handbook is designed for use by a wide range of stakeholders, including:

- Citizens and community members
- Ward Development Committees and Village Councils
- Community Health Promoters (CHPs), teachers, and extension officers
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- County government departments and sector officers
- Faith-based institutions and youth/women's groups
- Private sector players and cooperatives
- Media practitioners and development partners

3.0 Objectives of the Handbook in Practice

- To simplify and localize SDG indicators for community use.
- To link SDG tracking to County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III) 2023–2027 targets.
- To strengthen citizen voice and engagement in planning, implementation, and oversight.
- To enhance transparency and accountability in county service delivery.
- To inform annual reviews, budgeting, and reporting processes.

4.0 Step-by-Step Guide on Using the Handbook

Step 1: Understand the Structure of the Handbook
Familiarize yourself with:

- The 17 SDG chapters and their corresponding county priorities.
- The CIDP-aligned targets for each goal.
- The citizen-friendly indicators, data sources, and monitoring frequencies.

- The roles of different actors outlined in Chapter 4.
- The tools in Chapter 5 that support data collection and feedback.

Step 2: Identify What to Track
Select the indicators that relate to your sector, region, or interest. For example:
- A community group interested in health can track maternal mortality, immunization, and drug availability.
- Youth groups may focus on employment, vocational training, or digital literacy.

Use the indicator matrix to determine:
- The exact data to collect.
- Where to collect it from (e.g., clinics, households, schools).
- How often to collect it (e.g., quarterly, annually).

Step 3: Use the Recommended Tools
Refer to Chapter 5 to select tools such as:
- Scorecards to assess service quality (e.g., health or education).
- Development checklists to monitor project completion at the ward level.
- Mobile apps (e.g., ODK) to digitize community surveys.
- Focus group discussions to gather deeper insights.

Facilitators and CSO partners can assist communities in adapting and using these tools.
Step 4: Analyze and Reflect on Data
Once data is collected:
- Summarize the findings (e.g., how many women attended ANC visits).
- Use simple visuals like bar graphs or colored scorecards.
- Compare the results with CIDP and SDG targets listed in the Handbook.
- Highlight gaps and achievements.

Facilitate discussions at ward barazas, CSO forums, or youth group meetings to interpret the results.
Step 5: Share the Findings
Use the data to:
- Engage with county departments during public participation forums.
- Present ward-level scorecards to MCAs and sector heads.
- Inform the Annual Progress Report and County Budget Review and Outlook Paper.
- Share findings via local radio, noticeboards, or social media.

Step 6: Make Recommendations and Take Action
Based on your tracking:
- Propose budget priorities (e.g., more classrooms, improved road access).

- Request better staffing or facilities where gaps exist.
- Advocate for policy changes at the sub-county or county level.
- Document citizen reports and share with oversight bodies and CSOs.

5.0 Integration into County Processes

The Handbook should be used to support:

- **Annual Planning and Budgeting**: Feed data into County Annual Development Plans (ADPs).
- **Public Participation Forums**: Use simplified indicators and community scorecards as evidence.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E):** Integrate indicators into county M&E frameworks.
- **Performance Contracting:** Support sector-specific tracking aligned to performance targets.
- **Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs):** Provide evidence for global SDG reporting and benchmarking.

6.0 Capacity Strengthening for Users

To ensure effective use, the following capacity-building activities are recommended:

- Training of CSOs, ward representatives, and CHPs on using the indicator matrix and tools.
- Translation of Handbook content into local languages for wider accessibility.
- Continuous mentorship by IDF, county planning units, or development partners.
- Integration of SDG tracking in civic education programs and youth innovation hubs.

7.0 Ensuring Sustainability

To institutionalize the use of this Handbook:

- Embed it into the county M&E system and Ward Development Committees.
- Align tracking activities with county planning and budgeting cycles.
- Update the Handbook periodically (e.g., mid-term CIDP review) to reflect evolving priorities and data realities.
- Create partnerships between the county, CSOs, private sector, and academia for continuous learning and innovation.

9. REFERENCES

- Kenya Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)
- CIDP 2023–2027
- National M&E Policy
- UN SDG Indicator Guidelines

This handbook was developed with support from IDF

The Integrated Development Facility (IDF) is a grassroots-focused organization committed to advancing inclusive development through participatory approaches, particularly in underserved regions like Homa Bay County. In its effort to accelerate the promise of Leaving No One Behind, IDF implements social accountability initiatives that empower citizens—especially marginalized groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities—to actively engage in governance and service delivery processes. By fostering community awareness of rights and entitlements, IDF enables informed participation and demand for transparency, equity, and responsiveness from duty bearers.

A core component of IDF's approach in Homa Bay County is the use of community scorecards, social audits, and public expenditure tracking tools to assess the quality and equity of public services. These tools help bridge the gap between citizens and government by creating structured spaces for dialogue, feedback, and joint planning. Through these platforms, IDF strengthens the voice of the marginalized, ensuring that development priorities reflect their needs and aspirations. The organization also builds the capacity of local civil society organizations, community-based groups, and ward-level citizen forums to monitor development projects and advocate for inclusive planning and budgeting.

IDF's work has led to tangible outcomes such as improved access to healthcare, water, and education services in target communities. More importantly, it has contributed to a culture of accountability and participatory governance in Homa Bay County. By nurturing strong linkages between communities and local government structures, IDF plays a critical role in reinforcing social contracts and making devolution work for all—especially the poorest and most excluded. This aligns closely with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions.