SIAYA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FORUM

Executive Brief

The Siaya County Green Growth Model: A Three-Pillar Framework for Climate Resilience & Inclusive Prosperity

13th October 2025

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Article 6 (of the Paris Agreement)	A section of the Paris Agreement that allows countries to voluntarily cooperate to achieve their climate targets (NDCs). This enables one country to pay for emissions reductions in another and count those reductions towards its own climate goals, often through carbon markets. The SCGIA is designed to help Siaya County benefit from these mechanisms.
Bankable Projects	Projects that are financially viable and structured in a way that they are attractive to private investors and financial institutions. They have a clear revenue model, manageable risks, and a strong potential for return on investment.
CIDP (County Integrated Development Plan)	A five-year plan developed by Kenyan counties that outlines the priority development projects and programs for the county. It is the primary guide for all development spending and action within the county.
Climate Resilience	The capacity of a community, ecosystem, or system to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of climate shocks and stresses. The central goal of the Siaya Green Growth Model is to build this capacity.
Communes	The smallest territorial administrative unit in Siaya County, established by the Siaya County Village Administrative Unit Act. They form the "last mile" of devolution and are the foundational level for implementing projects, ensuring community ownership, and localizing the SDGs.
Devolved Governance	The system of government in Kenya where powers and resources are transferred from the national government to 47 semi-autonomous county governments. This allows counties to design and implement solutions tailored to local needs.
DRIVE Action Plan	A strategic action plan implemented by the SCGIA. The acronym DRIVE stands for De-Risking, Inclusion, & Value Enhancement. It focuses on making green projects less risky for investors, ensuring benefits reach all community members (including women and youth), and increasing the overall economic, social, and environmental value of projects. It directly contributes to SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), and 10 (Reduced Inequality).
FLLoCA (Financing Locally Led Climate Action)	A Kenyan national program that channels climate finance to the local level to support community-prioritized adaptation projects. A functional SCCF would make Siaya an attractive partner for programs like FLLoCA.
Geo-Enabled Green Growth Risk Index	A proposed data tool that would combine geographical information with climate and socio-economic data to map vulnerabilities and opportunities, guiding targeted investment and planning.
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	A global fund created under the UNFCCC to help developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. The SCCF could position Siaya to access GCF

	grants.
Green Economy	An economic system that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. It is low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive, providing decent work (green jobs) and reducing poverty.
Implementation Gap	The disconnect between high-level policy commitments (like the SDGs or Paris Agreement) and their tangible, financed, and effective implementation on the ground. The Siaya County Green Growth Model is designed specifically to bridge this gap.
Logframe (Logical Framework)	A management tool used in project planning and evaluation. It provides a structured summary of the project's key components (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and the logical relationships between them, as detailed in Section 5.3 of the brief.
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises. The SCGIA's Green Innovation Hub is intended to foster the growth of these businesses, particularly in the green economy.
NAP (National Adaptation Plan)	A Kenya national strategy that identifies medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develops strategies and programs to address those needs. The SCCF ensures county-level resources are aligned with the NAP.
NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan)	A Kenya national plan for conserving biodiversity and using biological resources sustainably. The SCCF funds ecosystem-based adaptation projects that align with the NBSAP.
NCCAP (National Climate Change Action Plan)	A Kenya national plan outlining the country's measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions)	Climate action plans committed to by each country under the Paris Agreement, detailing their efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The SCGIA mainstreams Kenya's NDCs into county-level planning.
Paris Agreement	A legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted in 2015. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2°C. The Siaya model is framed as a local implementation vehicle for this agreement.
Ring-fenced Funding	Money that is dedicated or reserved for a specific purpose and cannot be used for anything else. The SCCF provides ring-fenced funding for climate adaptation projects.
SCGIA (Siaya County Green Investment Authority)	A proposed county institution designed to act as the strategic engine for green growth. Its core mandates are to mobilize private investment, develop bankable green projects, and position the county to benefit from global climate finance, including carbon markets.
SCCF (Siaya County Climate Change Fund)	A proposed dedicated public financing vehicle for climate adaptation. It provides predictable, ring-fenced funding for community-prioritized projects that build resilience and safeguard development gains against climate impacts.
SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)	A collection of 17 interlinked global goals set by the United Nations in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. They provide a blueprint for peace and prosperity

	for people and the planet. The entire Siaya Green Growth Model is structured to localize and achieve these goals.
Siaya County Climate Change Forum	An advocacy platform established by the ACACIA Community Development Group (ACDG). It is the formal petitioner advancing the climate and developmental reforms outlined in the brief and supports public dialogue with the county government.
Theory of Change	A comprehensive description of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. Section 5.0 outlines the theory of change for the Siaya model, mapping the pathway from inputs to long-term impact.
Village Councils	The governing bodies at the Village Administrative Unit level, with a members drawn from each Communes within each Village. They are the primary channel for identifying local needs, leading project execution, and ensuring equitable benefit-sharing. They provide the grassroots intelligence and legitimacy for the entire model.

Executive Summary

Siaya County stands at a pivotal moment, facing escalating climate threats that jeopardize development gains and economic stability. To address this, a transformative, three-pillar institutional framework has been designed to systematically build climate resilience, catalyse green economic growth, and localize Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This integrated model positions Siaya as a leader in climate actions and sustainable development in Kenya and beyond.

The Challenge: Climate change is not a future risk but a current fiscal and developmental crisis, causing budget overruns, undermining food security, and reversing poverty reduction efforts. A reactive, ad-hoc approach is no longer sustainable.

The Integrated Solution: Our response is a cohesive framework where three specialized institutions work in synergy:

- **The Siaya County Green Investment Authority (SCGIA)**: The strategic engine designed to mobilize private investment, develop bankable green projects in sectors like renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, and position the county to benefit from global carbon markets (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement). It directly drives progress toward SDGs 7 (Energy), 8 (Jobs), 9 (Innovation), and 13 (Climate Action).
- **The Siaya County Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**: The dedicated public financing vehicle that provides predictable, ring-fenced funding for community-prioritized adaptation projects. It ensures resources are channelled to the grassroots to build resilience, safeguarding progress on SDGs 1 (Poverty), 2 (Hunger), and 6 (Water) and directly implementing Kenya's National Adaptation Plan.
- **Empowered Village Councils & Communes**: The bedrock for implementation, ensuring all action is locally led, equitable, and legitimate. This hyper-local governance structure guarantees that investments are aligned with community needs and that benefits are shared fairly, advancing SDG 16 (Strong Institutions) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

The Bottom Line: Together, this framework creates a powerful ecosystem: the Village Councils provide grassroots intelligence, the SCCF provides public seed funding, and the SCGIA provides technical expertise and market access to scale impact. By endorsing this model, the County Executive will transform Siaya County from a passive victim of climate impacts into a proactive leader in climate-resilient, inclusive, and economically transformative development, securing a prosperous future for all residents.

1.0 Integrating Climate Action and Sustainable Development in Siaya County

1.1 The Inextricable Link

Ambitious climate action is not a separate endeavour but the very foundation for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Implementing the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an integrated manner is essential to building a prosperous, equitable, and resilient future for Siaya County (see, Fig. 1).

1.2 Synergy as Opportunity

When strategically aligned, climate and development policies create powerful, mutually reinforcing benefits. For instance, initiatives in land restoration, ecosystem protection, and climate-smart agriculture directly advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by securing livelihoods for small-scale farmers, while simultaneously reducing emissions and enhancing biodiversity, contributing to SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). This integrated approach prevents conflicts over scarce resources, thereby strengthening SDG 16 (Peace and Strong Institutions).

Fig. 1 Making Development Sustainable through Climate Action
Source: https://shorturl.at/sYY1Y
(Accessed on 11th Oct 25 at 1323 Hours)

1.3 The Cost of Inaction and Poor Design

Conversely, climate inaction poses the single greatest threat to our development gains. Increasing climate disruptions directly undermine SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by destroying crops and livelihoods. Water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, impacts SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), while placing a disproportionate burden on women and jeopardizing progress on SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

1.4 A Devolved Governance Solution

Kenya's devolved system of governance provides the ideal framework for this integrated approach. It empowers counties like Siaya to design context-specific solutions that respond to local vulnerabilities and opportunities.

1.5 Siaya's Strategic Response:

Siaya County stands at a critical juncture, facing escalating climate vulnerabilities that threaten its development gains and economic stability. Concurrently, Kenya has committed to ambitious international and national frameworks for climate action and sustainable development, including the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). A persistent challenge has been the "implementation gap"—translating these high-level commitments into tangible, financed, and locally-owned actions at the county level.

To bridge this gap, the Siaya County Climate Change Forum[1] has proposed a coherent, three-pillar institutional framework. This structure is designed to work in an integrated manner, ensuring that climate and green economy priorities are strategically planned, financially resourced, and effectively implemented from the grassroots up. The accompanying policy briefs detail this synergistic approach:

a. **The Siaya County Green Investment Authority (SCGIA)** acts as the strategic and market-facing engine. It is designed to be the technical hub that mainstreams Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other national plans into county planning. Its core mandate is to de-risk and catalyse private investment, develop a pipeline of bankable green projects, and position the county to benefit from innovative finance, including carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
b. **The Siaya County Climate Change Fund (SCCF)** serves as the dedicated public financing vehicle. It provides the predictable, ring-fenced funding necessary for community-prioritized adaptation and resilience projects. The SCCF ensures that resources are aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and are channelled directly to the local level, empowering communities to build their own resilience against climate shocks.
c. **The Empowered Village Councils and Communes** form the bedrock for implementation and accountability. As the smallest administrative units, they are the primary channel for identifying local needs, leading project execution, and ensuring equitable benefit-sharing. This structure is vital for the legitimate, locally led action demanded by our national and global commitments.

This integrated ecosystem creates a seamless continuum for climate action: **Village Councils** provide the grassroots intelligence and legitimacy, **the SCCF** provides the public seed funding for locally led adaptation, and **the SCGIA** provides the technical expertise and market access to scale impact and attract private investment. By enacting and resourcing these institutions, Siaya County does more than just comply with the national Climate Change Act—it operationalizes the law through a powerful county-level system for planning, financing, and implementing climate action in direct lockstep with our development objectives. This coherent framework transforms Siaya from a passive victim of climate impacts into a proactive leader in climate-resilient, inclusive, and economically transformative development.

[1] *The Siaya County Climate Change Forum is an advocacy platform established by the ACACIA Community Development Group (ACDG)—a registered nonpolitical grassroots organisation committed to advancing social justice, equity, and the public good across Siaya County. ACDG serves as the formal petitioner advancing climate and developmental reforms in Siaya County, supporting open civic space and public dialogue with the devolved government. For additional details about the Forum, visit www.a4ge.org*

2.0 The Siaya County Green Investment Authority (SCGIA)

2.1 Context

The Siaya County Green Investment Authority (SCGIA) Bill, 2025 establishes the core institution to mobilize green finance and drive implementation for Siaya's climate and development agendas. Upon assent, it will repeal the current non-progressive Siaya County Climate Change Act #3 of 2021. The SCGIA is the essential vehicle to operationalize our County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and directly advance critical Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 7 (Affordable Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work), SDG 9 (Industry & Innovation), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). It transforms global commitments into local, bankable projects, ensuring Siaya's development is both economically transformative and sustainable.

2.2 The SDG Implementation Gap

Siaya County faces a significant gap in financing and delivering the SDGs. Our current system lacks a dedicated entity to:

- **Mobilize Private Capital**: Attract the significant private investment required to meet the ambitious targets of SDG 7 (Renewable Energy) and SDG 9 (Resilient Infrastructure).
- **Create Green Jobs in a Systematic Fashion**: Directly link economic growth (SDG 8) to environmental sustainability (SDG 12 & 13).
- **Catalyse Innovation**: Foster the entrepreneurship and technological innovation (SDG 9) needed for a green transition.

2.3 The SCGIA as an SDG Delivery Vehicle

The Authority is designed to be the county's primary SDG investment hub. Its mandate directly targets specific goals:

SCGIA Function	Primary SDGs Addressed	Outcome
Mobilizing climate finance & green bonds	SDG 17 (Partnerships), SDG 13	Increased resources for development
Developing bankable green projects	SDG 7, 9, 11 (Sustainable Cities)	New infrastructure, energy, and jobs
Establishing a Green Innovation Hub	SDG 8, 9	MSME growth and youth employment
Implementing the DRIVE Action Plan	SDG 1, 2, 10 (Reduced Inequality)	Inclusive growth & poverty reduction
Mainstreaming NDCs & NAP	SDG 13	Enhanced climate resilience

2.4 Strategic Alignment and Co-Benefits

The SCGIA creates powerful synergies across the SDG framework. For example, a single investment in a solar mini-grid (SDG 7) powers a local agro-processing plant (SDG 8 & 9), which uses sustainable practices (SDG 12) and is co-owned by women and youth (SDG 5 & 10). By leveraging Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the SCGIA can generate carbon credit revenue that can be reinvested into community health (SDG 3) or education (SDG 4) projects.

2.5 Recommendations for Executive Action

- **Champion the Bill**: Secure the swift passage of the SCGIA Bill as a cornerstone of the county's SDG implementation strategy.

- **Mandate an SDG Impact Report**: Direct the SCGIA to report annually on its quantified contribution to specific SDG targets and indicators.
- **Secure Seed Funding**: Expedite the initial capital transfer, by operationalization of the Siaya County Climate Change Fund Act, to launch the Authority's work, framing it as a strategic investment in the SDGs.
- **Foster SDG-Aligned Partnerships**: Task the SCGIA with building a network of partners from industry, finance, and UN agencies dedicated to SDG implementation in Siaya County.

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3.0 The Siaya County Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

3.1 Context

The Siaya County Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Bill creates a non-negotiable financing mechanism to protect our citizens from climate impacts and secure our development progress. It is the primary vehicle for achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action) while simultaneously safeguarding our gains in SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 6 (Clean Water). By ring-fencing resources for locally led adaptation, the SCCF ensures that our most vulnerable communities can build resilience, directly addressing the central pledge of the SDGs to Leave No One Behind.

3.2 The Problem: Climate Risk is SDG Failure Risk

Climate shocks are the single greatest threat to achieving the SDGs in Siaya. Droughts directly undermine SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), floods destroy progress on SDG 6 (Clean Water) and SDG 9 (Infrastructure), and the resulting economic losses perpetuate SDG 1 (No Poverty). Our current ad-hoc response system is inadequate to protect our SDG investments.

3.3 The SCCF Solution: Targeted SDG Financing

The SCCF is designed to protect and advance the SDGs by directing resources to the most critical intersections of climate vulnerability and development need:

- **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)**: Financing climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, and drought-resistant crops.
- **SDG 6 (Clean Water)**: Building sand dams, water pans, and promoting water conservation.
- **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities/Communities)**: Supporting community-led disaster risk reduction and resilient infrastructure.
- **SDG 15 (Life on Land)**: Funding ecosystem-based adaptation through reforestation and wetland restoration, aligning with the NBSAP.

3.4 Strategic Co-Benefits and Leverage

- **SDG 17 (Partnerships):** A functional SCCF makes Siaya County an attractive partner for national and international SDG-focused grants (e.g., from the Green Climate Fund or FLLoCA program).
- **SDG 5 & 10 (Gender & Equality):** The SCCF’s community-driven approach mandates the inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups in decision-making and benefit-sharing.
- **Synergy with SCGIA**: The SCCF provides early-stage grant funding for project preparation, while the SCGIA develops them into larger, investable propositions, creating a full project lifecycle for SDG delivery.

3.5 Recommendations for Executive Action

- **Enact and Capitalize the Fund**: Secure the passage of the SCCF Bill and commit a meaningful annual allocation, framing it as an "SDG Protection Fund."
- **Embed SDG Targeting**: Mandate that the SCCF's operational manual requires all projects to report against specific SDG indicators.
- **Integrate with CIDP & SDGs**: Ensure the SCCF exclusively funds projects that are prioritized in the CIDP and advance specific SDG targets.

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4.0 Communes: Devolution Last Mile

4.1 Context

Communes[2] are the most critical administrative units for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Siaya County. They not only operate as the devolution last mile, but as the operational front line for ensuring that global goals are translated into local action. This structure is fundamental for SDG 16 (Peace & Strong Institutions) at the local level and is the primary mechanism for ensuring we meet the core SDG principle of Leaving No One Behind (SDG 10).

4.2 The Opportunity: Localizing the SDGs

The SDGs will only be achieved if they are owned and implemented at the grassroots level. The Village Council-Commune structure is the platform to make this a reality, ensuring that:

- **Hyper-Local Priorities** inform county planning, directly linking community needs to SDG 1, 2, 6, and 7.
- **Implementation** of projects is managed by those most affected, strengthening local institutions (SDG 16).
- **Monitoring** of outcomes is community-based, providing real-time data on SDG progress.

4.3 The Strategic Role in SDG Delivery

Formalizing Communes creates the spatial granularity needed for effective SDG monitoring and climate action:

- **Precision Targeting**: Communes can identify exactly which households are facing hunger (SDG 2), lack clean water (SDG 6), or need energy access (SDG 7), ensuring resources from the SCCF and SCGIA are precisely targeted.
- **Inclusive Governance**: The mandatory inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in the Village Council directly delivers on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).
- **Ownership and Sustainability**: Community-led projects have higher success rates, ensuring long-term progress on the SDGs.

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4.4 Call to Action: Investing in SDG Governance

To harness this potential, the County Executive must:

- **Formalize the Communes**, the foundation for the Village Council Structure: Legally delineate Communes to create the primary unit for SDG localization.
- **Build Local SDG Capacity**: Train Commune representatives on the SDGs so they can articulate their needs within this global framework.
- **Channel Resources via SDGs**: Mandate that the SCCF and SCGIA use this structure as the primary channel for engagement, ensuring funding and projects advance local SDG priorities.
- **Promote Data Collection**: Empower Communes to collect data on key SDG & climate action indicators, turning them into hubs for monitoring progress.

[2] Communes are the smallest territorial administrative unit, below the Village as established by the Siaya County Village Administrative Unit Act.

5.0 Theory of Change: The Siaya Green Growth Model

This theory of change presents a three-pillar framework for delivering **climate resilience**, **inclusive prosperity,** and the **sustainable development goals**. This is a robust, logical, and measurable pathway for transforming Siaya County. By simultaneously strengthening governance from below (Village Councils), allocating public finance wisely (SCCF), and catalysing private investment (SCGIA), the county can create a self-reinforcing cycle of resilience, prosperity, and sustainability. This framework will guide implementation, inform monitoring and evaluation, and communicate our strategic intent to all stakeholders.

5.1 Our Long-Term Vision (Impact)

By 2030, Siaya County is a model of climate-resilient, inclusive, and prosperous green development, where:

- Communities thrive and are resilient to climate shocks.
- A vibrant green economy provides decent work, reduces poverty, and distributes benefits equitably.
- Natural ecosystems are healthy, protected, and valued.
- The county is a net contributor to Kenya's climate and biodiversity commitments and a leading achiever of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5.2 The Pathway of Change: From Inputs to Impact

The logic model presented in Figure 1 outlines the causal pathway through which the proposed interventions will achieve this vision.

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5.2.1 Assumptions & Enabling Environment

This pathway depends on key assumptions:

- **Political Will**: Consistent high-level support from the County Executive and Assembly.
- **Policy Coherence**: The three institutions are effectively integrated into the county budgeting and planning cycle (CIDP).
- **Community Trust**: Active and meaningful participation from citizens at the commune level.
- **National Alignment**: Supportive national policies and access to national climate funds.

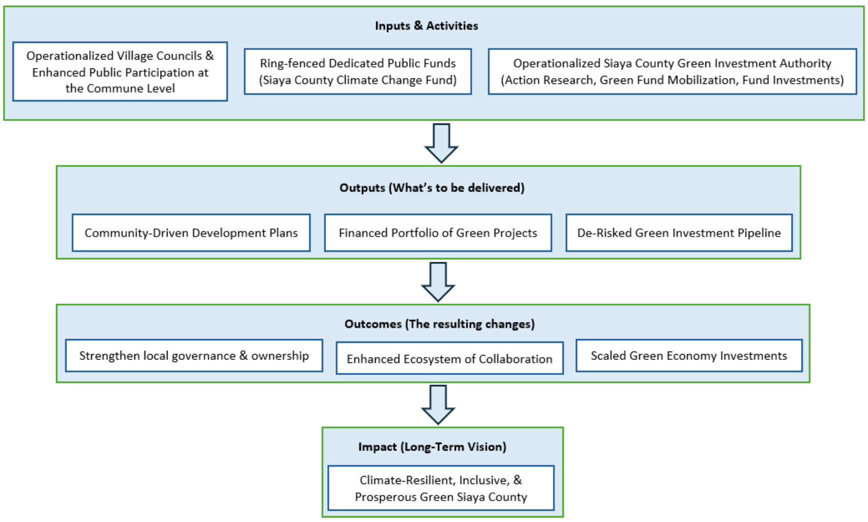

Figure 1: Theory of Change

5.3 The Logical Framework (Logframe) Matrix

Theory of Change Level	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions & Risks
INPUTS & ACTIVITIES			
Pillar 1: Grassroots Governance (Village Councils/Communes)	• # of Communes legally demarcated. • # of public participation forums held per Ward. • % of Village Development Plans reflecting climate priorities.	• Gazette notices. • Meeting minutes & attendance records. • Approved Village Development Plans.	**Assumption**: Communities have the capacity and willingness to engage. **Risk**: Elite capture of the planning process.
Pillar 2: Public Finance (SCCF	• % of county budget allocated to SCCF. • % of SCCF funds disbursed to Ward/Village level. • # of community-prioritized projects funded.	• County Appropriation Act. • SCCF audit reports and disbursement records. • Project implementation reports.	**Assumption**: The SCCF is managed with transparency and integrity. **Risk**: Political interference in fund allocation.
Pillar 3: Market Facilitation (SCGIA)	• SCGIA legally established and operational. • Volume of climate finance mobilized (KES). • # of bankable projects in the pipeline.	• Gazette notice for SCGIA. • SCGIA annual financial reports. • Project pipeline database.	**Assumption**: Viable green investment opportunities exist. **Risk**: Inability to attract private sector partners.
OUTPUTS			
Integrated Community & Data-Driven Planning	• Annual Geo-Enabled Green Growth Risk Index produced. • % of CIDP projects derived from Commune-level plans.	• Published Index report. • CIDP and Annual Development Plan documents.	**Assumption**: Geo-enabled data is used for decision-making.
De-risked Green Project Portfolio	• Annual De-Risking, Inclusion, & Value Enhancement (DRIVE)	• Published DRIVE Plan. • SCGIA project portfolio reports.	**Assumption**: De-risking effectively lowers barriers to investment.

	Action Plan published. • # of projects receiving technical assistance from SCGIA. • Value of Article 6 carbon project pipeline (KES).	• Project Design Documents (PDDs).	
Deployed & Leveraged Capital	• SCCF: # of households with increased climate resilience. • SCGIA: # of green jobs created (disaggregated by gender/youth). • Leverage ratio: KES of private investment per KES of public SCCF/SCGIA funds.	• SCCF M&E reports. • Company payrolls & business registration data. • SCGIA investment reports.	**Assumption**: Funded projects are implemented effectively.
OUTCOMES			
Strengthened Local Governance & Ownership	• Increased citizen trust in local institutions (survey data). • % of community-led projects sustained beyond initial funding.	• Perception surveys. • Project sustainability audits.	**Assumption**: Communities have the resources to maintain projects.
Vibrant Ecosystem of Collaboration	• # of formal partnerships between SCGIA and private sector/NGOS. • Evidence of policy change in county departments based on SCGIA/SCCF data.	• MOUs and partnership agreements. • County government circulars and policy memos.	**Assumption**: Different institutions are willing to collaborate.
Scaled Green Economy & Enhanced Resilience	• % increase in county GDP from green sectors. • Reduction in losses from climate-related disasters (KES). • Improvement in key SDG indicators (e.g., poverty rate, stunting).	• County economic surveys. • County disaster expenditure reports. • Kenya Demographic and Health Survey.	**Assumption**: Macro-economic and climatic conditions are stable.

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IMPACT			
A Climate-Resilient, Inclusive & Prosperous Green Siaya County	• Achievement of Siaya's targets for Kenya's NDCs & NBSAP. • Top performer in Kenya's County Climate Resilience Rankings. • Significant progress on SDG Index for Counties.	• National climate compliance reports. • National performance ranking reports. • UN/National SDG progress reports.	**Assumption**: The long-term political and fiscal commitment is maintained.

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