Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals through CBMS: Case of Kambirwa, Gikindu, and Mirira Sub-locations in Kenya

Editor’s Notes
The research article featured below is based from the research paper entitled “SDG Profile of Gikindu Location, Murang’a County” prepared by Phyllis Machio, Michael Murigi, and Alice Ng’ang’a of the University of Nairobi and Patrick Kariuki of the South Eastern Kenya University in Kenya.

Background
In pursuit of achieving the millenium development goals (MDGs), Kenya managed to reduce its poverty rate from 43.4% in 1990 to 36.1% in 2016. With the adoption of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), there have been improvements related to the maternal health, child health, and the attainment of universal primary education and of gender equality in primary school attendance rates.

In an effort to commit to the United Nations Agenda 2030 and facilitate the integration of the SDGs, the government of Kenya tapped government ministries, agencies, and departments in order to further establish the SDGs in their budgeting, planning, and policies. The government has also collaborated with partners from the private sector and civil society such as the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), and the...
Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), among others, when it comes to monitoring the SDGs.

The Ministry of National Treasury and Planning is in charge of coordinating the implementation and review of the SDGs in Kenya while an SDGs liaison office was established to work with the Ministry of Planning and the 47 county governments in Kenya in order to ensure proper coordination and implementation of the SDGs.

Some limitations, however, have been identified in terms of localizing and monitoring the global goals. These include the absence of data for some of the SDG indicators as well as the lack of disaggregated data at local and community levels that would take into account all the aspirations of the local communities.

**CBMS study in Kenya facilitates monitoring of SDGs at the local level**

By implementing a community-based monitoring system (CBMS) in Kenya in 2018, the local research team pilot tested the use of the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP) in selected sites in Murang’a County. The system enables districts to collect and generate local level data on the different dimensions of poverty.

While it generates a core set of indicators, the system has flexibility to accommodate community-specific indicators relevant to a particular country as well as other indicators that can aid more in depth analysis of emerging thematic concerns such as the SDGs, among others. CBMS also provides the necessary local level data for generating the MPI, which was used to measure poverty in this study.

Previous CBMS work in Kenya was geared towards the development of a Local Poverty Monitoring System (LPMS) in Tana River District, Kenya and covered 35,177 households and 180,901 individuals. Meanwhile, the 2018 census covers a total of 3,479 households and 9,842 individuals from the three sub-locations of Gikindu location, namely, Kambirwa sub-location, Gikindu sub-location, and Mirira sub-location.

**Summary and Conclusions**

Some of the main challenges in Kambirwa, Gikindu, and Mirira sub-locations are issues related to income, access to safe water, access to sanitary toilet facilities, and access...
**SDG Profile of Kambirwa Sub-location, Gikindu Location in Kenya (2018)**

**GOAL 1 - NO POVERTY**
- **A FIFTH OF THE POPULATION ARE INCOME POOR**
  - 20 in 100
  - or 19.7% of the people are poor according to the national poverty line*

*3,252 Kenyan Shillings (KSh)/month

**GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER**
- **A THIRD OF THE POPULATION ARE MPI POOR**
  - 33 in 100
  - or 33.8% of the people are MPI poor

**GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH**
- 0 in 100
- No pregnant woman died due to pregnancy-related causes

**GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION**
- 93 in 100
- or 92.8% of children aged 6-13 years old are in primary school

**GOAL 5 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**
- 63 in 100
- or 62.9% of the households have access to safe water

- 11 in 100
- or 11.3% of the households have access to sanitary toilet facilities

**GOAL 6 - AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**
- **A FIFTH OF THE POPULATION ARE INCOME POOR**
  - 2 in 100
  - or 1.6% of the people are victims of crimes

Source of basic data: CBMS Census in Kambirwa Sub-location, Gikindu Location, Kenya (2018)
News Updates

SDG Profile of Gikindu Sub-location, Gikindu Location in Kenya (2018)

Goal 1 - No Poverty

Less than 1/5th of the population are income poor

18 in 100
or 18.1% of the people are poor according to the national poverty line*

More than a third of the population are MPI poor

38 in 100
or 37.9% of the people are MPI poor

*3,262 Kenyan Shillings (KSh)/month

Goal 2 - Zero Hunger

1 in 100
or 0.9% of the households have experienced hunger

Goal 3 - Good Health

0 in 100
No pregnant woman died due to pregnancy-related causes

Goal 4 - Quality Education

93 in 100
or 93% of children aged 6-13 years old are in primary school

Goal 5 - Affordable and Clean Energy

24 in 100
or 23.9% of the households have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern electricity

Goal 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

46 in 100
or 46.3% of the households have access to safe water

7 in 100
or 6.7% of the households have access to sanitary toilet facilities

1 in 100
or 0.5% of the people are victims of crimes

Source of basic data: CBMS Census in Gikindu Sub-location, Gikindu Location, Kenya (2018)
**SDG Profile of Mirira Sub-location, Gikindu Location in Kenya (2018)**

**Goal 1 - No Poverty**

- Less than 1/6th of the population are income poor: **16 in 100** or 16.1% of the people are poor according to the national poverty line.

- More than 1/4th of the population are MPI poor: **30 in 100** or 30.2% of the people are MPI poor.

**Goal 2 - Zero Hunger**

- Less than 1 in 100 households have experienced hunger:

**Goal 3 - Good Health**

- No pregnant woman died due to pregnancy-related causes: **0 in 100**

**Goal 4 - Quality Education**

- 95 in 100 or 95% of children aged 6-13 years old are in primary school.

**Goal 5 - Clean Water and Sanitation**

- 58 in 100 or 57.6% of the households have access to safe water.

- 10 in 100 or 9.5% of the households have access to sanitary toilet facilities.

**Goal 6 - Affordable and Clean Energy**

- 34 in 100 or 34.9% of the households have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern electricity.

**Goal 7 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

- 1 in 100 or 0.4% of the people are victims of crimes.

Source of basic data: CBMS Census in Mirira Sub-location, Gikindu Location, Kenya (2018)
News Updates

Around 20 in every 100 people in Kambirwa are classified as poor according to the national poverty threshold while poverty rates in Gikindu and Mirira come close at 18.1% and 16.1%, respectively. While there is not much difference when comparing these figures by location and by sex (which is at 18.1% among males and 17.9% among females), income poverty is more prevalent among those who are disabled (at 28.2%) than those who are not (at 17.9%).

On the other hand, results show that approximately 33.8% of those in Kambirwa, 37.9% of those in Gikindu, and 30.2% of those in Mirira are deprived in more than one of the following dimensions: health, education, and standard of living and are thus considered multidimensionally poor.

Among the strategies used to alleviate income poverty in the study sites has been the creation of a dairy marketing support program which resulted to the establishment of 35 dairy cooperatives in Murang’a County. Through the program, the county government has procured milk coolers and has secured a contract with Kenya’s largest milk processor, allowing small-scale dairy farmers to earn more.

Results also show that almost half or 44% of the households in Gikindu location have no access to safe water. This is due to low water levels caused mainly by run-down piping infrastructure and droughts. The study site, however, is performing relatively poorer in terms of providing access to sanitary toilet facilities. Majority or around 91% of the households in the three study sites have no access to safe sanitation. This can be attributed to the failure of Murang’a Water and Sewerage Company (MUWASCO) to develop sewerage infrastructures in Gikindu location and the failure of the county government to improve sanitation through community health extension services.

Lack of access to electricity is also a problem for majority of the households in the study areas. Around 69.1%, 72.1%, and 65.1% of the households in the sub-locations of Kambirwa, Gikindu, and Mirira, respectively, have no access to electricity.

Some Policy Implications and Recommendations

Based on the analysis of the data from the CBMS census in Kenya, below are some of the team’s proposed policy recommendations to improve the well-being of the communities in relation to the SDGs:

Addressing Poverty and Hunger

Since small-scale farming is the primary source of livelihood of majority of households in Gikindu location, diversifying farm enterprises through the adoption of bee keeping and fruit farming can be one way of improving farmer’s earnings. Other strategies include contract farming and producing value-added agricultural products such as coffee and milk.

In order to avoid overdependence on rain-fed agriculture which exposes people to droughts and famines, the communities should evaluate irrigation as an adaptive approach against climate change (e.g. use water pans to store surface run-off water, use of roof-water harvesting, greenhouse, and drip irrigation technologies). Introducing alternative food crops such as cassava and upland rice and promoting fish farming are also ways of ending hunger and achieving food security.

Quality Education

More often than not, bright children from disadvantaged backgrounds fail to transit to secondary schools due to lack of financial resources. A county education endowment fund offering full high school scholarships should be established for intelligent and deprived students. There is also a need to introduce a free school feeding program to promote school enrollment and retention, especially when drought strikes.

Gender Equality

Women are still marginalized in the public sector. Hence, there should be a strict compliance of the 2/3 gender rule in all appointments. There should also be an adequate representation and participation of women in every development agenda. These ensure that women
can avail more opportunities and are able to participate in the formulation and implementation of development policies and programs.

Clean Water and Sanitation
The government together with donors should fund the development of water infrastructures across Gikindu location and help fund the services of MUWASCO in order to ensure that water and sanitation services can reach far flung areas. The government and water service providers should subsidize water connection fees and tariffs to attain universal water provision. Public-private partnerships can complement government efforts as public budget may not be enough.

Affordable and Clean Energy
There is a need to facilitate investments in solar power generation, partner with investors to assess and develop wind power generation within the county, and facilitate investments in biogas in homes and institutions across Gikindu location. Farming, being the predominant economic activity in Gikindu location, provides adequate materials for biogas generation.

Decent Work and Economic Growth
One of the work-related issues faced in Gikindu location include information asymmetry in the job market which limits employment for many. A job placement department should be established in order for job seekers to avail information on what the market demands as and identify opportunities both locally and abroad.

(Full details and results on the other SDGs are contained in SDG Profile of Gikindu Location, Murang’a County by Machio et al. 2019.)

Module on Planning and Budgeting to End Poverty Focusing on Child Labor Conducted in Labo, Camarines Norte

On July 26, 2019, the CBMS Network team conducted a workshop on "Planning and Budgeting to End Poverty Focusing on Child Labor". The event was held at the Hills and Garden Family Inn and Restaurant in Labo, Camarines Norte.

Among those who attended the workshop were Honorable Vice-Mayor Dindo Pardo of LGU Labo and selected members of the Sangguniang Bayan, department heads and focal persons from the municipal government of Labo, officials led by the Barangay Captains of the 3 mining barangays where the CBMS Study on Child Labor in Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) was conducted, as well as the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators of and representatives from the 11 municipalities in the Province of Camarines Norte. Also present during the workshop were representatives from the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) of Camarines Norte, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Region 5 and DILG-Camarines Norte, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DWSD) of Region 5, the International
The workshop started off with CBMS Research and Administration Officer Anne Bernadette Mandap’s presentation on CBMS-based Local-Level Planning and Budgeting and was followed by a brief presentation by CBMS Research Assistant Mary Coleen Anne Nicolas about the issues identified from the CBMS Study on Child Labor in Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM). Using the Child Labor Module Planning template provided by the CBMS team, the participants, who were divided into 6 groups, were asked to: 1) select and discuss one of the problems presented, 2) identify what policy, program, or project should be proposed to address this problem, 3) enumerate who are the target beneficiaries, 4) explain how the proposed solution can be implemented, 5) list down what financial, human, and other resource requirements are needed, 6) identify what are the possible sources of funding, 7) indicate what institutional arrangements can be made, and 8) discuss the timeline of activities for the implementation of the proposed policy/program/project.

Following the presentation of the groups’ outputs, CBMS Network Team Leader Dr. Celia Reyes presented the findings and discussed with the stakeholders the recommendations of the research study conducted by the CBMS Network Team on Child Labor, Poor Working Conditions and other Labor Issues in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Labo, Camarines Norte. The presentation of research findings was divided into 6 parts: 1) Background of the study, 2) Educational Status of the Children, 3) Nature of work, 4) Health and Safety Hazards, 5) Programs and Policies in relation to Child Labor, and 6) Recommendations.

Some of those who shared their insights in response to the presentation were Ms. Catherine Trapsi from the DSWD Regional Office, Ms. Arlene Galvez from Ban Toxics, Ms. Irene De Leon from ILO, Barangay Captain Fredelito Belleza from Barangay Malaya, Kagawad Gilbert Villalon from Barangay Dalas, Barangay Captain Rico Barcelona from Barangay Benit, and Municipal Local Government Operations Officer Ms. Cecilia Del Puerto from LGU Labo. Among insights shared was the importance of the proper allocation of funds in evidence-based programs as well as the need for CBMS data, specifically, when it comes to monitoring child labor and identifying target beneficiaries.

The CBMS Network team also conducted a 4-day training workshop on the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP) Module 1: Data Collection using CBMS Scan and CBMS Portal on July 22-25, 2019, prior to the planning and budgeting workshop.

Key officials/representatives from LGUs Basud, Capalonga, Daet, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Mercedes, Paracale, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente, Santa Elena, Talisay, and Vinzons, and representatives from the Provincial Planning Development Office (PPDO) of Camarines Norte, the Department
of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Region 5, and DILG-Camarines Norte attended the event.

The event was led by CBMS Research and Administration Officer Anne Bernadette Mandap, CBMS Senior Research Associate Jasminda Quilitis, Research Assistants Carmela Predo and Mary Coleen Anne Nicolas, with the help of DILG-Region 5 Local Government Operations Officer V Excelsis Eligio Berango.

16th CBMS Philippines National Conference

Save the date! The 16th CBMS Philippines National Conference will be held on March 11-13, 2019. More information about this conference will be posted very soon!

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