

Assessing the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as a Tool in Local Development Planning

Justine D. Sicat, Catharine E. Adaro, and Rickie B. Maddawin

August 13, 2020



Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

INTRODUCTION AND OUTLINE

1. Conducted as part of the Baseline Study on Fiscal and Governance Gaps in Municipalities
2. Results of the survey of 1,373 municipalities showed:
 - a. In 2017, there was at least a PhP166.9B fiscal gap for municipal roads, primary evacuation centers and rural health units.
 - b. For development planning, there is a need to update local plans for more than half as well as strengthen the identification, prioritization and monitoring and evaluation of investment programs.
3. **OUTLINE**
 - a. Definitions, research questions and objectives
 - b. Scope and methodology
 - c. Results/Findings
 - d. Recommendations

OVERVIEW OF THE CBMS

1. Developed in early 1990s under the Micro Impacts of Microeconomic Adjustments Policies (MIMAP) Project.
2. The CBMS is a diagnostic tool to assess poverty in the barangay, municipal, city and provincial level.
3. It aims to provide policymakers and program implementers a good information base for tracking the impacts of macroeconomic reforms and various policy shocks.



**DISSAGREGATED
DATA AND
INDICATORS THAT
CAN BE
GENERATED**



INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

HOUSING

EDUCATION

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**ACCESS TO BASIC
SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

ACCESS TO PROGRAMS

**POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION**

MIGRATION

CLIMATE CHANGE

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

SECURITY AND PEACE AND ORDER

OTHER COMMUNITY SPECIFIC INDICATORS



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is the CBMS used in Local Development Planning? If yes, how is it used? Does it serve any other purpose?

OBJECTIVES

- To establish if the CBMS is used in local development planning.
- Determine if and how CBMS indicators are used in local development planning and identify areas of improvement for the planning process with CBMS.

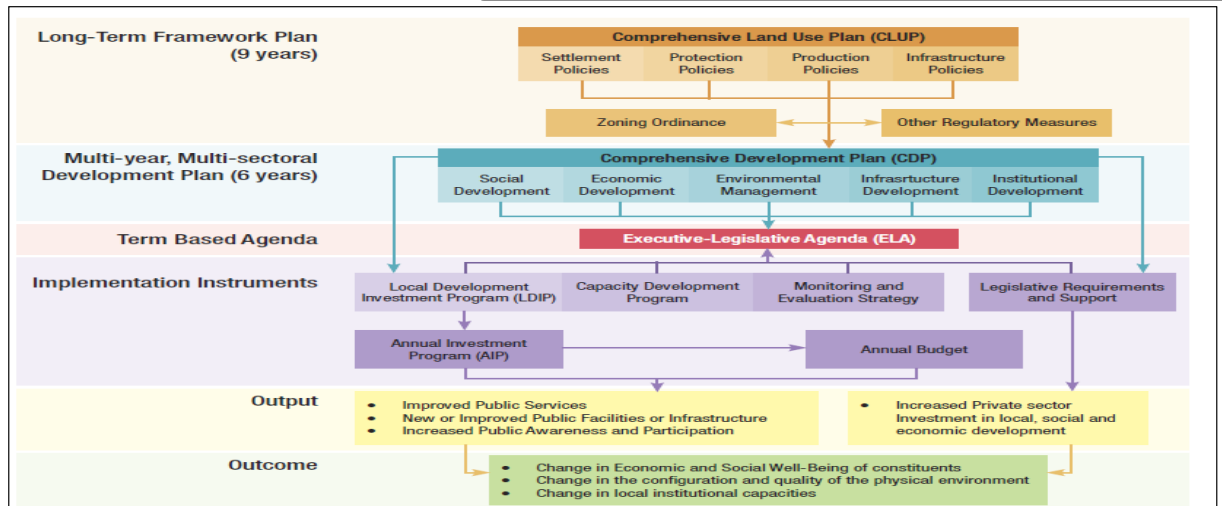


METHODOLOGY, DATA AND SCOPE

- Mixed methods: Descriptive research and analysis of primary data
- Focus on how CBMS is used in local development planning based on the LGSFAM Baseline Study survey of municipalities

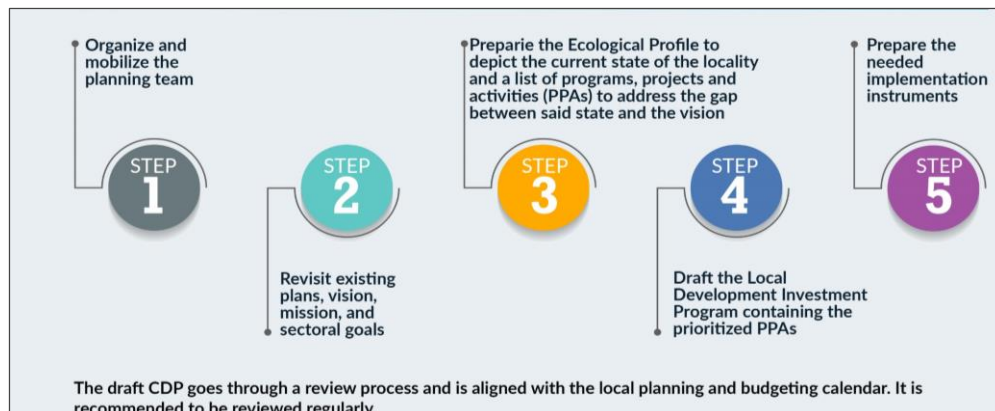


RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANS

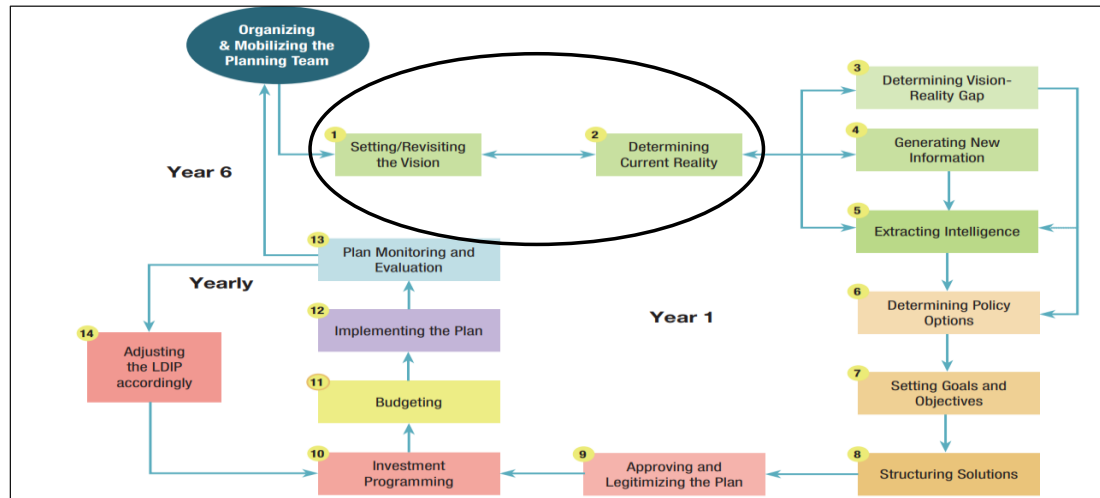


DRAFTING THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

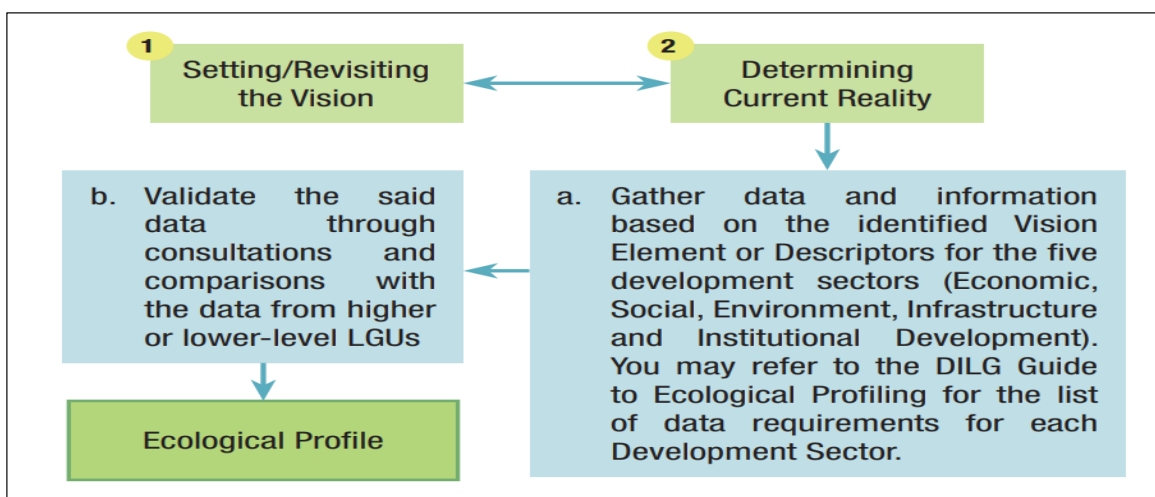
The DILG-Prescribed Planning Process



DRAFTING THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



DRAFTING THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



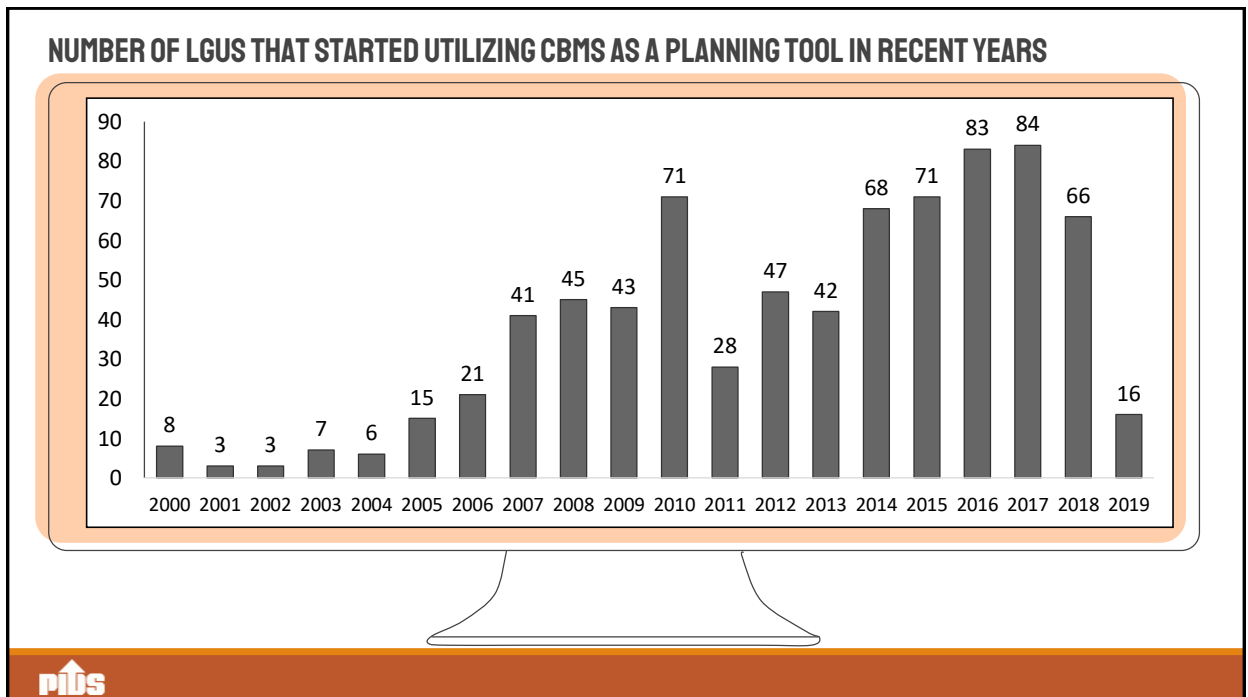
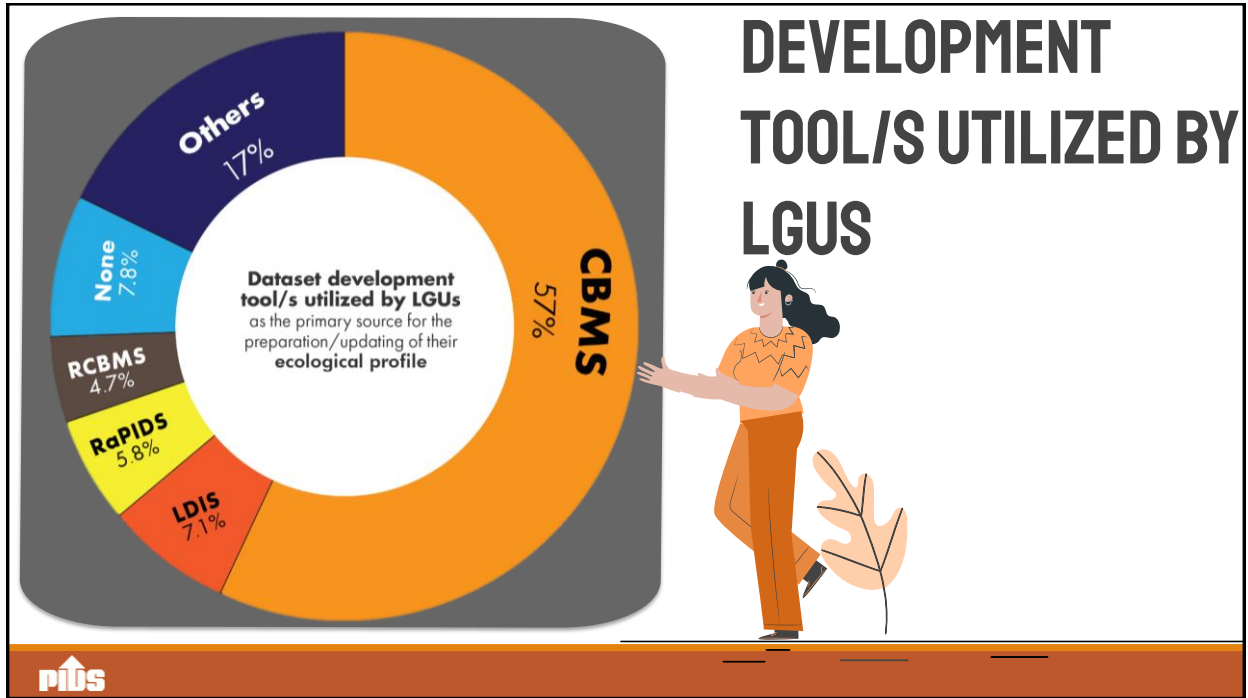
CBMS IN DRAFTING THE CDP

- Philippine local development planning requires the drafting of an Ecological Profile (EP) to depict current realities facing the LGU.
- Basis of identifying the necessary programs/projects/activities that will bridge the gap from current reality to the vision.
- At present , the Local Development Indicator System/Rationalized Planning Indicator Set (RaPIDS) is the prescribed dataset tool.
- Despite this, survey results revealed that majority (**57.0%**) of municipalities, indicated they use CBMS as the primary tool for gathering data for the preparation/updating of their LGU's Ecological Profile.

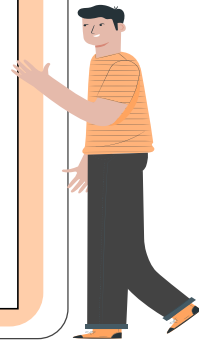
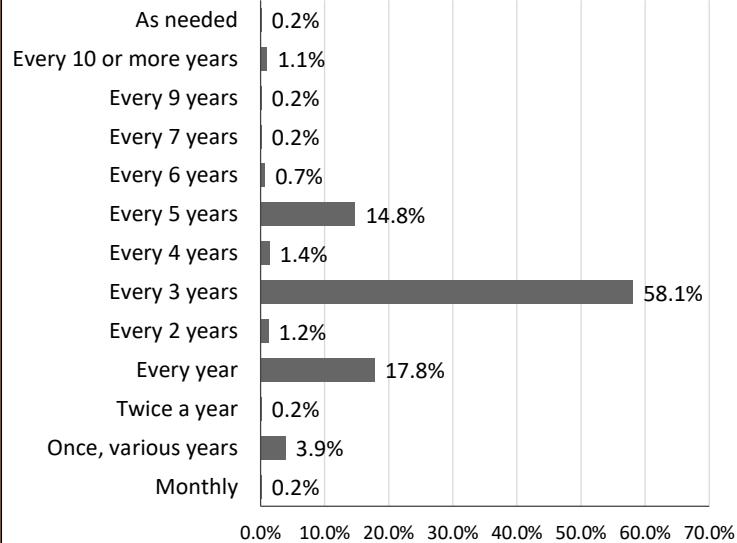


RESULTS

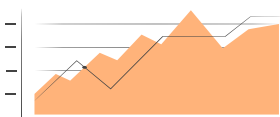




FREQUENCY OF MUNICIPAL CBMS DATA COLLECTION



"Most (93.9%) of the LGUs that claimed to have conducted CBMS at least once reported to have allocated a budget for it."



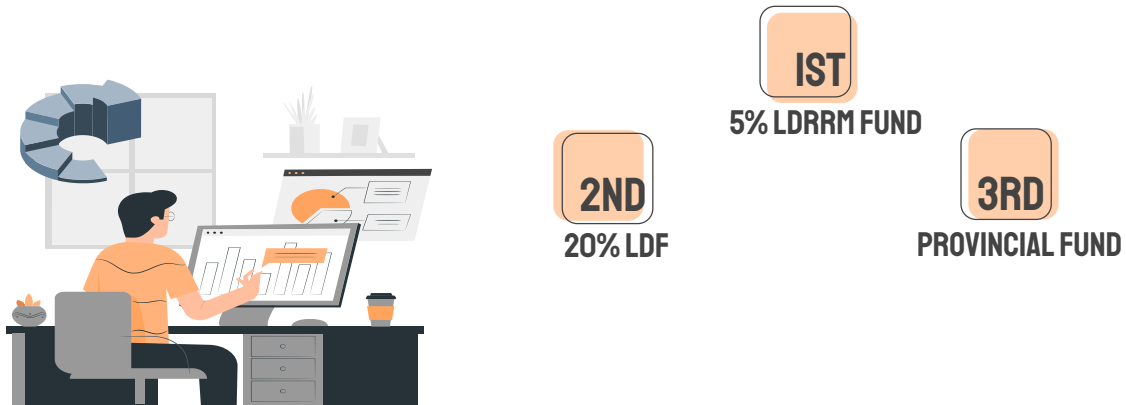
"The intergovernmental fiscal transfer, IRA, was identified as the top source of financing for data collection regardless of the frequency of conduct."

CONDUCT OF AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR THE CBMS



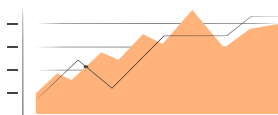
TOP 3 "OTHER" SOURCE OF FINANCING CBMS DATA COLLECTION

Aside from the IRA, Locally-generated revenues, and Grant-type funding from NGAs, these are the top other source of financing CBMS data collection



Of the municipalities that use CBMS, about **87%** indicated hiring paid enumerators to gather CBMS data.

Majority of the respondents (**82.2%**) identified the MPDC as the focal person responsible for the conduct of data gathering in the LGU.

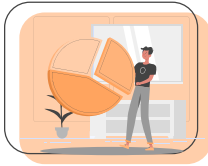


Staff of the MPDO was identified by majority to do the processing (**51.3%**) and analysis (**63%**) of the collected data

CONDUCT OF AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR THE CBMS



CBMS DATA UTILIZATION



DEMOGRAPHY
96.4%



WATER AND SANITATION
96.2%



EDUCATION AND LITERACY
96.0%

Top three data items in the CBMS that are mostly used by the LGUs



ACCESS TO PROGRAMS
78.0%



CLIMATE CHANGE
76.6%



HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO DIED
73.7%



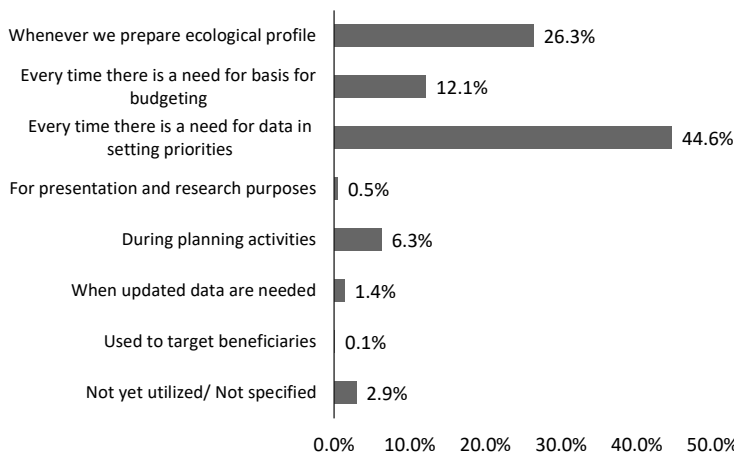
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
57.0%

Data items that received the least number of LGU utilization

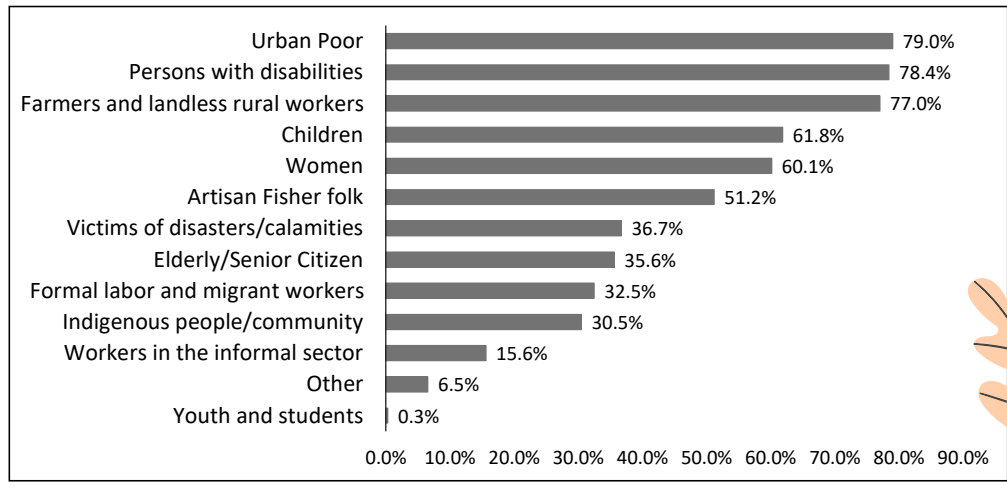


CBMS DATA IS USED WHEN THERE IS A NEED FOR SETTING PRIORITY AREAS/SECTORS (44.6%) AND WHEN THERE IS A NEED FOR BASIS FOR BUDGETING (12.1%).

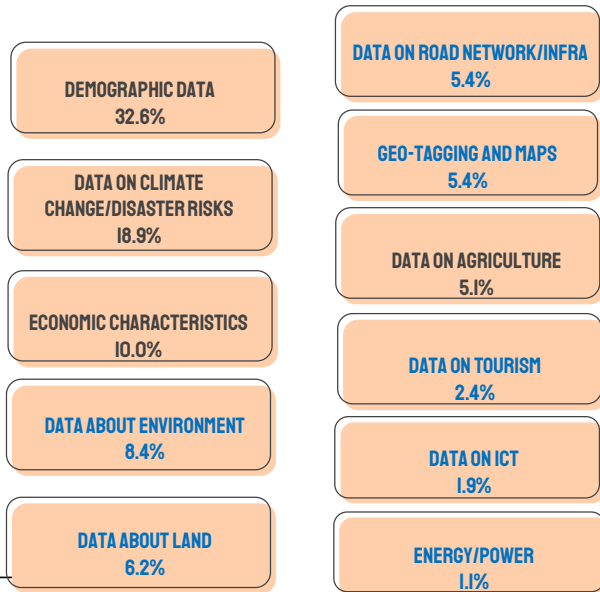
Occasions when CBMS data is used in the planning activities of LGUs



PRIORITY SECTORS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE USE OF CBMS DATA



LGU OPINION ON DATA ITEMS THAT ARE STILL NEEDED IN FORMULATING THEIR CDP



CDP SECTOR DATA AVAILABLE ON CBMS

Sectors	Number of indicators in the CDP	Indicators available in the CBMS	
		Number	%
Social	23	19	82.6
Economic	19	10	52.6
Infrastructure	18	5	27.8
Environment and natural resources	72	5	6.9
Institutional	20	1	5.0
Total	152	40	26.3

Source: Reyes, Celia M., Arkin A. Arboneda, and Anna Rita P. Vargas. "Evidence-based local planning and budgeting using CBMS." January 2020.



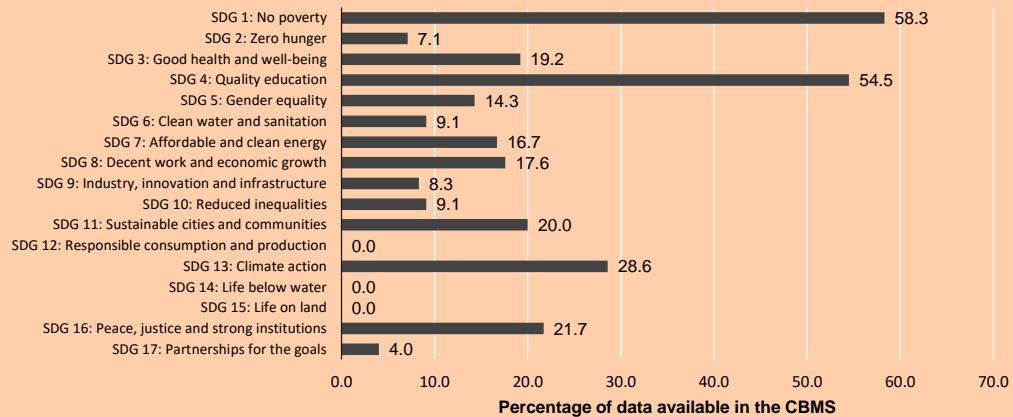
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT DATA AVAILABLE ON CBMS, BY CDP SECTOR

Sectors	Number of indicators in the GAD	Indicators available in the CBMS	
		Number	%
Social	215	74	34.4
Economic	70	19	27.1
Infrastructure	18	6	33.3
Environment and natural resources	27	6	22.2
Institutional	118	5	4.2
Total	448	110	24.6

Source: Dr. Reyes Team's computation using Annex B: Data Requirements for the LGU GAD Database in the Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DATA AVAILABLE ON THE CBMS



Source: Reyes, Celia M., Arkin A. Arboneda, and Anna Rita P. Vargas. "Evidence-based local planning and budgeting using CBMS." January 2020.



GENERAL FINDINGS

- Contrary to the DILG planning guidelines prescribing the use of the LDIS and RaPIDS for ecological profiling, the CBMS is the most frequently used dataset tool.
- In addition, the CBMS data is used by municipalities not just for ecological profiling but also for budget preparations and priority setting.
- There was no prescribed regular schedule for ecological profiling which is why the results show irregularity in data collection for this purpose.



GENERAL FINDINGS

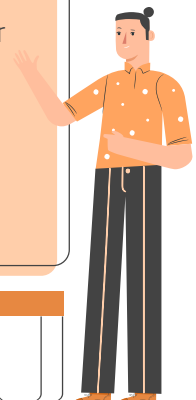
- The evidence shows that fewer LGUs allocate a budget for data collection regularly and that a large portion of the allocation is devoted to hiring personnel for the conduct of the CBMS.
- There is a small proportion of municipalities that claimed to neither process (16.5%) nor analyze (17.0%) the data that is collected from their municipalities.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Need to review/revisit the prescribed basis for ecological profiling in the local planning process and/or reorient the LGUs since evidence shows:

- that CBMS is more commonly used than the RaPIDS.
- the LGUs identified data items that they think are needed for the development and/or updating of their CDPs but which are already available in the CBMS



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Highlight the importance of regular data collection. The CBMS Law already articulates the need for regular data collection, data analysis and processing and corresponding budgetary allocations, this must be reflected in the IRR of this law.
- Policymakers must remember that the CBMS is primarily a tool for development planning and not just for targeting for government programs.



Philippine Institute for Development
Studies
Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

Service through
policy research

Thank you!

WEBSITE: www.pids.gov.ph

FACEBOOK: facebook.com/PIDS.PH

TWITTER: twitter.com/PIDS_PH

EMAIL: csicat@mail.pids.gov.ph