

Comments on the PIDS Discussion Paper

# The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as a Local Planning Tool:

Results from the PIDS-DILG Baseline Study on Policy and Governance  
Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to  
Municipalities (LGSF-AM Program)

***Alellie B. Sobreviñas, Ph.D.***

**[alellie.sobrevinas@dlsu.edu.ph](mailto:alellie.sobrevinas@dlsu.edu.ph)**

***School of Economics, De La Salle University Manila***

# 6 KEY POINTS

**1**  
**Frequency of data collection**

**6**  
**Uses of CBMS data**

**2**  
**Funding the CBMS implementation**

**5**  
**Processing and analysis of data**

**3**  
**Data items from CBMS utilized by LGU**

**4**  
**Data items that are still needed**

**1**  
**Frequency of data collection**

- Every **3 years** (most common)
- **Regular** and **synchronous** data collection **every 3 years** (CBMS Act)

**2**  
**Funding the CBMS implementation**

- **Funding** as a key challenge
- **Irregular** implementation of CBMS for most LGUs

**3**  
**Data items from CBMS utilized by LGU**

- **Highly utilized:** demography, water and sanitation, education and literacy
- **Least utilized:** political participation; climate change

4

## Data items that are still needed

- Climate Change/ Disaster Risk
- Demographic data (most common)
- Data on road networks/ infrastructures
- Geo-tagging

5

## Processing and analysis of data

- 16% **did not process** and 17% **did not analyze**  
∴ did not use
- CBMS Act mandates the use of CBMS-generated data in local governance process

6

## Uses of CBMS data

- Setting **priority areas/ sectors; ecological profiling**
- Only **0.1%** used CBMS to target beneficiaries
- But it can also help identify persons with disability, senior citizens, solo parents, IPs, informal economy workers, underprivileged individuals

# Thank you

***Alellie B. Sobreviñas, Ph.D.***

***[alellie.sobrevinas@dlsu.edu.ph](mailto:alellie.sobrevinas@dlsu.edu.ph)***

***School of Economics, De La Salle University Manila***