

Evidence-Based Decision-making with CBMS

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23 MARCH 2023

OUTLINE

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- 2 Use of CBMS for decision making and policymaking at the local level
- 3 Institutionalization of CBMS



How CBMS came to be

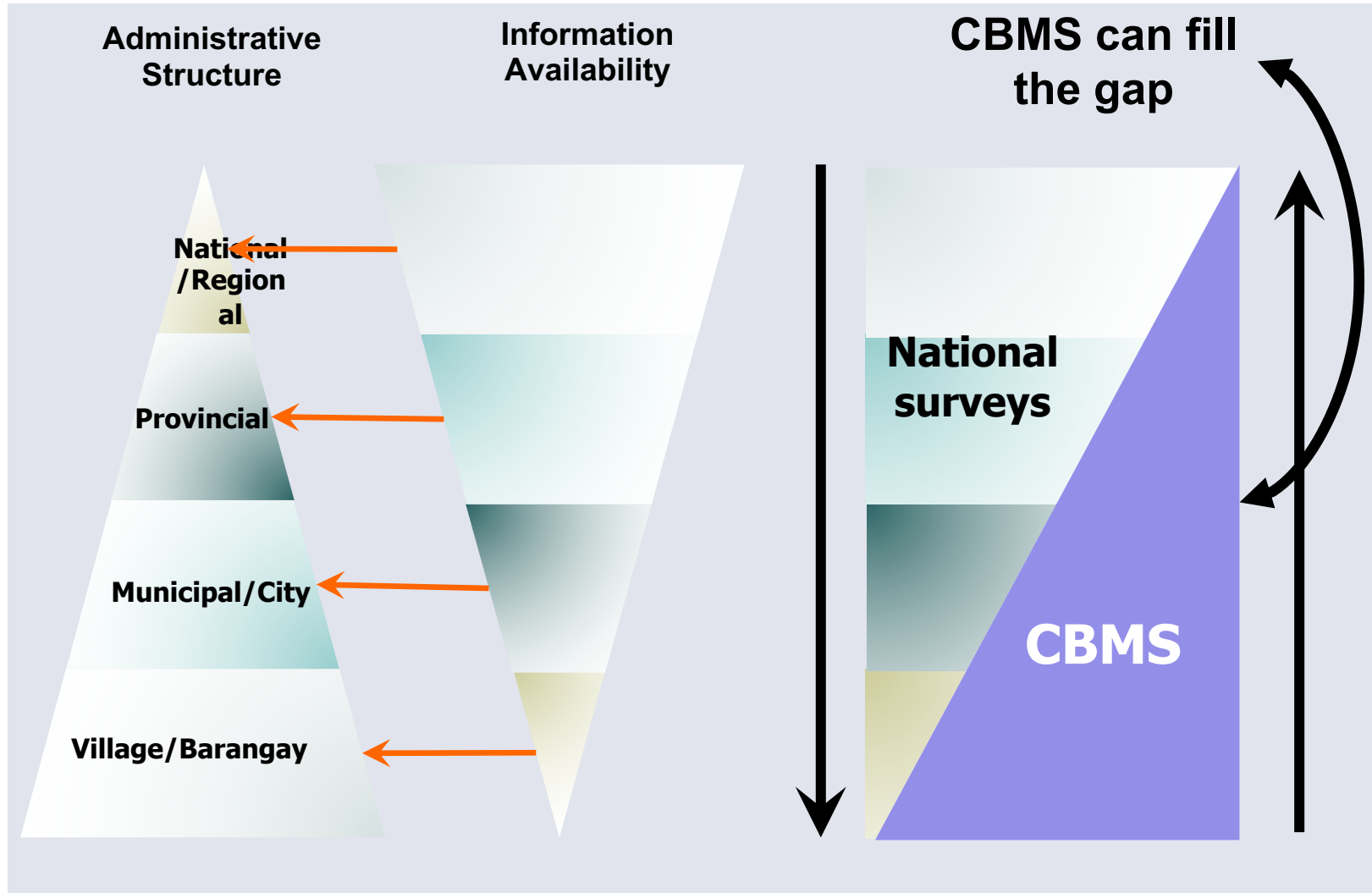
Origins of CBMS

- Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic and Adjustment Policies (**MIMAP**) Project of PIDS supported by IDRC - highlighted the lack of data to monitor impacts of macro policies at the local level
- **RA 7160**
 - Local government code was passed in 1991, devolving many functions to the local governments. This increased the demand for more disaggregated data to support local level planning and budgeting.

Origins of CBMS

- CBMS design (1993/1994) - monitoring system **lodged at the LGU with participation of the community**
- Pilot tested in Pandi Bulacan **in 1995**, first provincewide implementation in Palawan in 2000, and by 2019 has covered **111 cities, 1,091 municipalities** and **30,827 barangays** in **78 provinces** in the country
- Implemented in local context in selected sites in **29 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.**

Why is CBMS important?



Resource constraints and distributive objectives increase the demand for local data that can support targeting schemes

Rationale for CBMS

- **Lack of necessary disaggregated data** for:
 - ✓ **Diagnosing** extent of poverty at the local level
 - ✓ **Determining** the causes of poverty
 - ✓ **Formulating** appropriate policies and programs
 - ✓ **Identifying** eligible beneficiaries
 - ✓ **Assessing** impact of policies and programs
- **Need for support mechanisms** for the implementation of the decentralization policy

CBMS: Key Features and Process



Involves a census of all households in a community



Local government unit (LGU)-based while promoting community participation



Taps existing LGU-personnel/community members as monitors



Generates a core set of indicators that are being measured to determine the welfare status of the population. These indicators capture the multidimensional aspects of poverty



Uses freeware customized for CBMS-data collection, processing and poverty mapping



Establishes database at each geopolitical level



CBMS Accelerated
Poverty Profiling (APP)
Implementation Process

Step **1** Partners MOA signing/
Community Mobilization
and Advocacy



Step **2** Data Collection Using
CBMS Scan and Portal



Step **3** Data Processing Using CBMS StatSim
and Poverty Mapping (Using QGIS)



Step **4** Data Validation/
Community
Consultation

Step **5** Knowledge
(Database)
Management



Step **7** Dissemination of Findings

Step **6** Plan Formulation

Enhancements of CBMS Tool

- Data collection: From paper and pen to use of tablets, online submission of data
- Data Processing: From manual computation to excel-based processing to STATSIM
- Mapping: From barangay spot maps to maps using GPS at the household level
- Expansion of use of CBMS - from local poverty monitoring to monitoring thematic concerns and local governance (Disaster preparedness, MDGs/SDGs, child labor, gender responsive budgeting, etc)

How is CBMS different from other monitoring systems?

- ❖ **LGU-based**
- ❖ Customized processing system
- ❖ Designed for implementation and use at the local-level (census, short questionnaires, participation of LGU personnel and communities, etc)
- ❖ Indicator system is based on multidimensionality of poverty - captures simultaneous deprivations
- ❖ Household and individual level mapping



Use of CBMS in decision making at the local-level

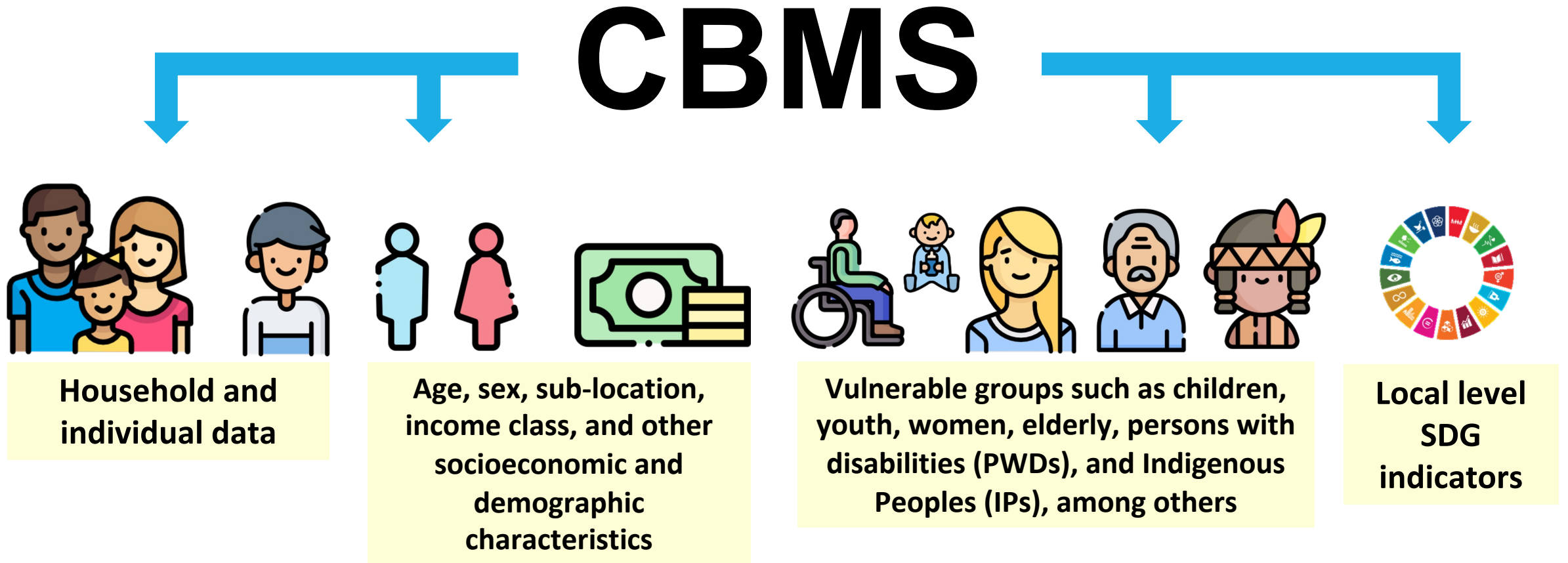
Why is CBMS important?

CBMS responds to:

- **Lack of necessary disaggregated data for:**
 - **Diagnosing** extent of poverty at the local level
 - **Determining** the causes of poverty
 - **Formulating** appropriate policies and program
 - **Identifying** eligible beneficiaries
 - **Assessing** impact of policies and programs
- **Need for support mechanisms** for the implementation of the decentralization policy

CBMS facilitates greater transparency and accountability in local governance

CBMS generates the necessary local level data and their desired disaggregation for evidenced-based decision making



Uses of CBMS



**Preparation of local
development profiles
and plans**



**Design, targeting, and
implementation of programs
and interventions**

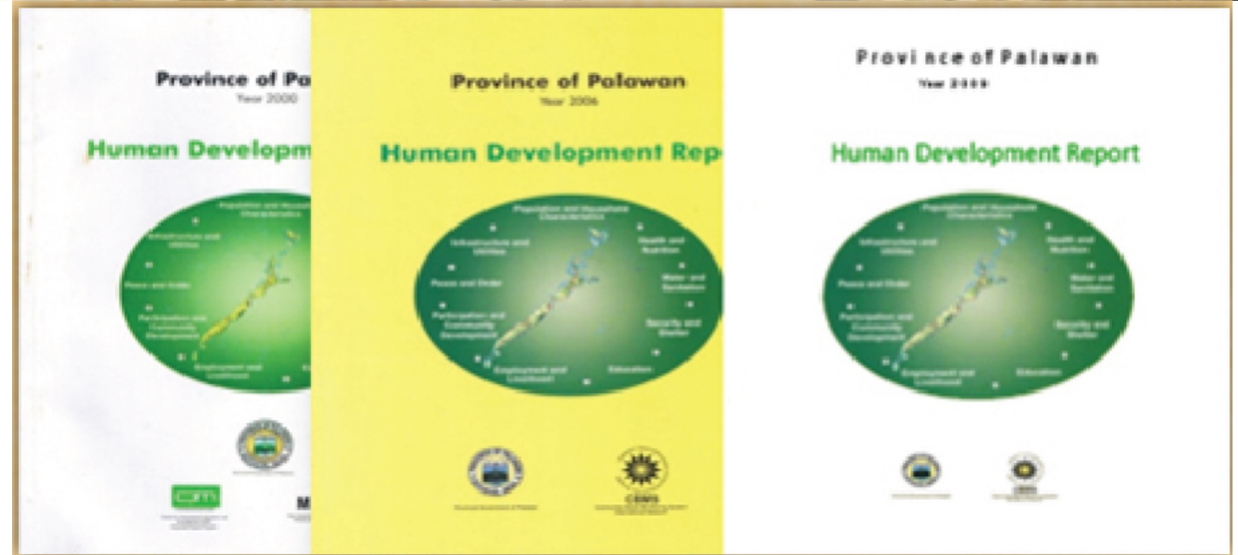


**Policy analysis and impact
assessment in the context
of various thematic
concerns***

*Multidimensional Poverty Analysis, Bottom-up Planning and Budgeting, Gender and Development, Migration and Development, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Climate Change Impact/Vulnerability Assessment, Monitoring Child Labor, Localizing the MDGs and the SDGs, Crisis response and mitigation, and Impact monitoring

Palawan

- **First LGU to adopt CBMS** with issuance of Provincial Executive Order No. 15 in November 1999.
- Palawan produced its **first provincial human development report** with the data generated from CBMS.
- The Provincial Government has maintained its CBMS database from its conduct of **8 rounds of CBMS census since 2000** with last updating done in 2018.

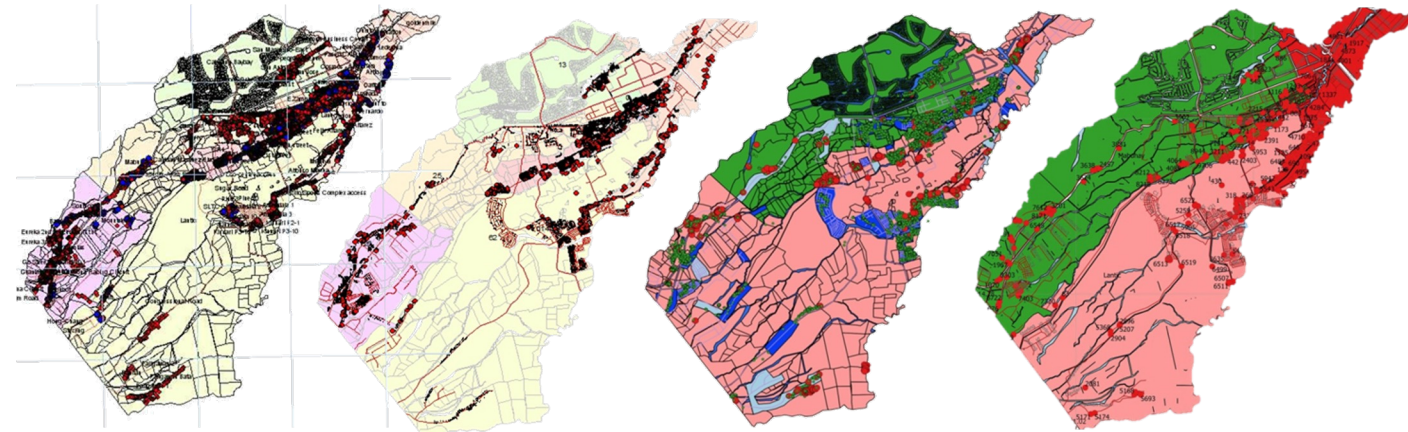


Carmona

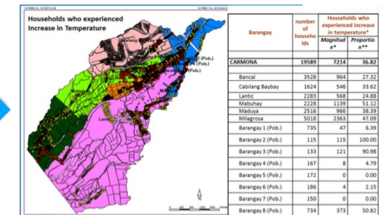
- LGU Carmona implemented CBMS since 2008, and has built its database **with at least 4 rounds of completed CBMS census**
- The CBMS **enhanced Carmona's ecological profiling and mapping of vulnerable groups and critical facilities**
- The LGU's CBMS database **provided basis for distribution of Covid-19 pandemic related programs**

Source: Presentation of LGU Carmona, Using CBMS for Improving Local Governance. 2020 UN World Data Virtual Forum

Households in Makeshift Housing, 2008-2017, Municipality of Carmona



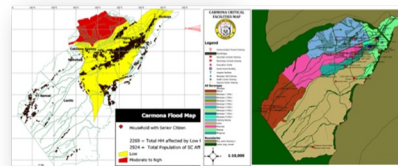
01 Climate & Disaster Risk Indicators



Updated the Comprehensive Development Plan & Land-Use Plan of Carmona



Mapping of Vulnerable Groups & Critical Facilities



Tabaco City

- LGU-Tabaco has established its CBMS database with 6 completed CBMS census rounds since 2008.
- CBMS data enabled tracking of impact of safe water project supported by development partners.
- CBMS has improved the LGU's program monitoring and evaluation by providing **clear benchmarks and measurable outputs and outcomes.**

| CBMS Core Indicators in Tabaco City | | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 |
|-------------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| A. Health and Nutrition | Proportion of children 0-5 who died | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.14 |
| | Prevalence of 0-5 malnourished children | 9.8 | 7.1 | 5 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 1.72 |
| | Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy related-cause | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| B. Housing | Proportion of households living in makeshift housing | 6.2 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 25.82 | 0.9 |
| | Proportion of households who are informal settlers | 8.1 | 6 | 3.7 | 15.9 | 15.87 | 8.4 |
| C. Water and Sanitation | Proportion of households without access to safe water | 16.5 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 18.8 | 14.7 |
| | Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilets | 18.4 | 14.2 | 5 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 5.2 |
| D. Basic Education | Proportion of children 6-12 who are not in elementary school | 19.6 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 15.8 |
| | Proportion of children 13-16 who are not in high school | 34.8 | 34.2 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 17.8 |
| E. Income and Livelihood | Proportion of households with income below poverty thresholds | 48.4 | 49.6 | 31.1 | 21.9 | 16.9 | 37.9 |
| | Proportion of households with income below food thresholds | 29.8 | 31 | 18.5 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 18.9 |
| | Proportion of households who experienced food shortage | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.10 |
| | Proportion of households who are unemployed members of the labor force | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 25.6 | 3.26 | 48.8 |
| F. Peace and Order | Proportion of households who are victims of crime | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.0 |

SOURCE: CBMS CENSUS for various years



Location of households with and without access to safe water supply, Brgy. Agñas, City of Tabaco, 2009



Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, City of Tabaco, 2009
Impact Monitoring Using the Community Based Monitoring System

Source: Presentation of LGU Tabaco City, 2021 UN World Data Forum

October 6,



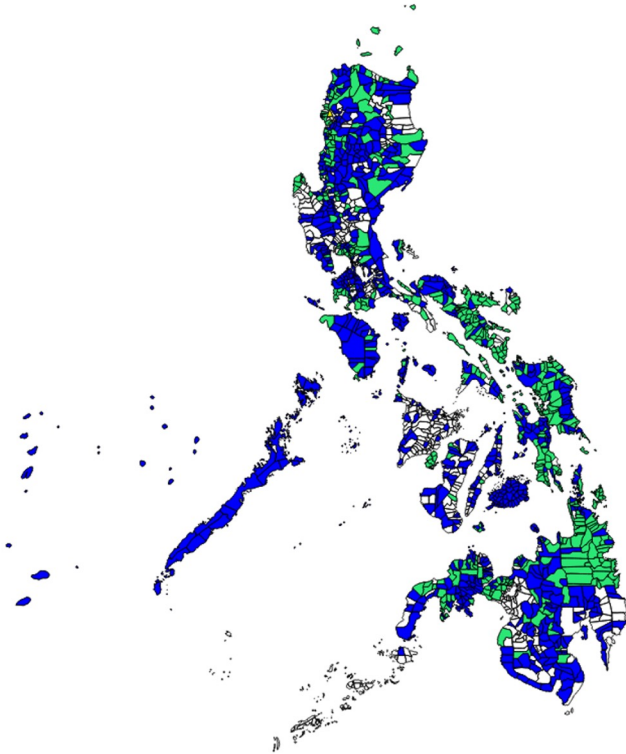
CBMS
empowers communities
to demand for the
services that they need!



Institutionalization of CBMS

If LGUs find it useful, they will invest in the system.

CBMS Coverage in the Philippines, 2000-2019



78 provinces, 33 of which are province-wide,
1,091 municipalities
111 cities
covering 30,827 barangays

Institutional Arrangements



Development of CBMS tools and training modules done by CBMS Network



LGU demand-driven. Costs borne mainly by LGUs with **counterpart resources (technical assistance)** from the CBMS Network of DLSU-AKI, and capacity building support from DILG.



Regular **conduct of training** of CBMS trainers from DILG and the academe by the CBMS Network



Fostered **collaboration with other development partners** to scale up implementation and use of CBMS



Sharing and discussion of **best practices and strategies in implementation** and uses in annual CBMS National Conference .



Key Provisions of RA 11315-CBMS Act

- Introduced during the 17th Congress at the House of Representatives on September 11, 2018 and **passed into law on April 17, 2019.**
- **CBMS shall be established in every city and municipality as a tool for the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and development programs. (Section 4)**
- **CBMS data shall be used by national government agencies in prioritizing timely, relevant, and much needed social protection programs by government in areas with highest incidence of poverty. (Section 9)**

Key Provisions of RA 11315-CBMS Act

- **Each city and municipality is the primary data collecting authority** within its locality thus each city and municipality shall have a statistician (Section 4)
- **PSA shall be the lead agency in the implementation of CBMS** (Section 5)
- **Aggregated data** gathered by the cities and municipalities shall be received and **stored by PSA to create a national CBMS databank** (Section 8)
- **Fourth, fifth and sixth class municipalities shall be given priority financial assistance in the first three years of implementation** of the act. Other cities and municipalities shall be assisted thereafter to ensure full implementation of the law. (Section 11)

Status of Implementation of the CBMS Law

- Implementing Rules and Regulation of the CBMS Law was completed in May 2019
- CBMS Council led by PSA, DILG and DICT were formed
- Technical Working Groups to support the CBMS Council were created
- Data collection instrument has been updated
- PSA has led the capacity building
- **638 Lgus have collected data in 2022**
- Clean data for PSA-funded areas (323 LGUs) will be available in the 3rd quarter of 2023

Challenges in the Institutionalization of CBMS

- Sustaining the interest of LGUs to **fund and use** CBMS regularly
If LGUs find it useful, they will invest in the system.
- Continuing capacity building of LGUs, particularly in statistical activities and local planning and budgeting
- Keeping the system up-to-date with emerging concerns

Further inquiries about CBMS may be sent through:



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