Community Based Monitoring System

CBMS Network

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Outline of Presentation

- What is CBMS
- Rationale for Development of CBMS
- Key Features of CBMS
- Case Presentation: CBMS in the Philippines
- CBMS for Localizing the MDGs
What is CBMS?

An organized way of collecting information at the local level for evidence based policy making by local government units in partnership with national government agencies, NGOs and civil society for planning, program implementation and monitoring.

Evidence-based policy-making means that, wherever possible, public policy decisions should be informed by careful analysis using sound and transparent data. More specifically, it may be defined as the systematic and rigorous use of statistics to:

a) Achieve issue recognition;
b) Inform programme design and policy choice;
c) Forecast the future;
d) Monitor policy implementation;
e) Evaluate policy impact

What sets CBMS apart from participatory monitoring and evaluation systems is that it is institutionalized at the local level and not embedded in donor projects.

A tool intended for improved governance and greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation.
The CBMS Network

- Composed of researchers and analysts specializing in social welfare and poverty measurement, and the development and implementation of local monitoring systems.

- The aim of the Network is to provide a reliable and credible information base for policymaking, program design and impact monitoring through the development and institutionalization of a community-based monitoring system.

- Part of the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network (sponsored by IDRC).
Rationale for CBMS Work

- Need for a good information base for tracking the impacts of macroeconomic reforms, policy measures, and various external shocks at the community level
- Lack of necessary data for development and poverty monitoring, impact-assessment, development planning, and policy analysis
- Demand for a reliable and timely source of information that is disaggregated down to the community-level
- Responds to increased pressure on governments to prioritize policy demands and to explain their actions
Key Features of the Network

- **Research:** (development of methodologies and instruments; analytical tools; impact monitoring)

- **Capacity-building:** (training workshops on panel data analysis and poverty mapping; technical collaboration with government planners)

- **Dissemination and Partnership-building:** (e.g. conferences; study visits; publications; partnerships between government, research institutions, and civil society)
CBMS Coverage

- **Asia**
  - Bangladesh
  - Cambodia
  - Indonesia
  - Lao PDR
  - Nepal
  - Pakistan
  - Philippines
  - Sri Lanka
  - Vietnam

- **Africa**
  - Benin
  - Burkina Faso
  - Ghana
  - Senegal
  - Tanzania
CBMS in the Philippines
Rationale

To successfully fight poverty and attain MDGs, it is important to know the nature and extent of poverty:

- who are the poor
- where they are
- why they are poor

Local government units at all geopolitical levels are required to prepare and submit their respective development plans geared towards poverty reduction.
Need for Evidence Based Planning

- Lack of data at the local level
  - Official statistics are reliable down to the regional and provincial levels only (i.e. the sampling design of many of these surveys cover estimates of the variables only at the provincial level.)

  - The collection of data is periodic, not recurrent, and processing adds a few more years so that its usefulness for policy design diminishes.
Critical issue...

Lack of data at the local level that can be used in preparing the plans
Rationale for CBMS Work

To address these statistical gaps, CBMS emerged at the local level to complement the national monitoring system.

Need 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
Decentralization increases the demand for local data that can be used for local development planning. CBMS can fill the gap.
CBMS-Philippines: Key Features

- Census of households
- Local Government based while promoting community participation. Taps existing Local Government/community-personnel as monitors; validates data through communities
- Involves the research community in building local capacity in both data collection as well as analysis for planning
- Has an easily understood core set of indicators but system is flexible enough to accommodate additional indicators
- Establishes databanks at each geopolitical level for use in development planning
- Builds accountability and governance at the local level
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC NEEDS</th>
<th>CORE INDICATORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>1 Proportion of child deaths aged 0-5 years old</td>
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<td>2 Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes</td>
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<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>3 Proportion of malnourished children aged 0-5 years old</td>
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<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td>4 Proportion of households living in makeshift housing</td>
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<td>5 Proportion of households classified as squatters/informal settlers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Sanitation</strong></td>
<td>6 Proportion of households without access to safe water supply</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>BASIC NEEDS</td>
<td>CORE INDICATORS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E. Basic Education</strong></td>
<td>8 Proportion of children 6-12 years old not in elementary school</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Proportion of children 13-16 years old not in secondary school</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F. Income</strong></td>
<td>10 Proportion of households with income below poverty threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Proportion of households with income below subsistence threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Proportion of households which experienced food shortage</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G. Employment</strong></td>
<td>13 Proportion of persons who are unemployed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H. Peace and Order</strong></td>
<td>14 Proportion of persons who were victims of crime</td>
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CBMS builds the capacity of the members of the community to participate in the development planning and monitoring process.

- Community leaders and volunteers are trained in the various aspect of the CBMS process, i.e., collect, process, validate, analyze and use of data.
CBMS enriches existing LGU databases

- Computerized databanks were established in almost all municipalities of the province of Palawan

- CBMS has provided socioeconomic attributes to the existing environment information database of the Province
CBMS enhances the preparation of socioeconomic profiles, development and investment plans.

- In Palawan, CBMS data has been used as basis for the preparation of the province’s first Human Development Report for the year 2000.

- NGOs i.e Conservation International, European Union through PTFPP and Southern Palawan Planning Council in Palawan have likewise used CBMS data for resource profiling of environment project sites in the Province.

- Provincial Office of the Philippine National Red Cross have used data in facilitating the preparation of Disaster Management Preparedness Plan for selected barangays in Palawan.

- CBMS data has also been used for the preparation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Palawan.
CBMS aids in diagnosing poverty at the local level.

- CBMS provides disaggregated information which gives a detailed picture on the needs of the communities through the household and barangay surveys; and corresponding explanations for such deficiencies as gathered during validation forums.

- Here, local officials are able to assess the causes and extent of poverty in their community.
CBMS aids in formulating appropriate interventions

- Once community needs and problems are identified through the use of CBMS information, local planners would now be able to identify appropriate interventions needed to address inadequacies in the community.

- It serves as a basis for allocating resources by facilitating prioritization of public investment programs.
CBMS for Localizing the MDGs

- CBMS was adopted as the data collection module for benchmarking local progress on MDGs.

- CBMS indicators was harmonized with the MDGs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG</th>
<th>CBMS Core Indicator</th>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty</td>
<td>✓Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold</td>
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<td>✓Proportion of households with income below the food threshold</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓Proportion of 0-5 year old children who are moderately and severely underweight</td>
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<td>✓Proportion of households who eat less than 3 full meals a day</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>CBMS Core Indicator</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 2: Achieve Universal primary Education</strong></td>
<td>✓Proportion of 6-12 year old children who are not in elementary school</td>
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<td>✓Proportion of 13-16 year old children who are not in secondary school</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality</strong></td>
<td>✓(Data can be generated from indicators of Goal 2 since it can be disaggregated by gender)</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 4: Reduce Child mortality</strong></td>
<td>✓Proportion of children under 5 years old who died</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>CBMS Core Indicator</td>
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<td>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</td>
<td>✓Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>✓Proportion of households without access to safe water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓Proportion of households who are squatters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</td>
<td>✓Proportion of households with makeshift housing</td>
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<td>✓Proportion of 15 years old and above who are not working but are actively seeking work</td>
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Coverage of CBMS Implementation in the Philippines as of February 28, 2007

Provinces - 28
(15 of which is province-wide)
Municipalities - 346
Cities - 24
Barangays - 9,088
Status of CBMS in the Philippines

The implementation and use of CBMS is supported by Resolutions issued by national government agencies and local government units.

- CBMS is being implemented for capacity building of local government units on poverty diagnosis and planning.
- CBMS is adopted as a tool for localizing the millennium development goals.
- CBMS is recognized as a good tool for generating local poverty statistics and is building a national repository of CBMS data for evidence based development planning.