Developing a Community-Based Monitoring System for Gender Responsive Budgeting
Overview of the Presentation

- What is GRB?
- What is CBMS?
- What are the similarities and differences of GRB and CBMS?
- How can CBMS be used to Facilitate GRB
- CBMS-GRB work...Where are we right now?
What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?

• GRB analyze the government budget for impact on women & men, girls & boys

• GRB looks beyond simple male-female perspectives to look at location, age, ethnicity & class (rich/poor), etc.
What is GRB? (cont’d)

- **GRB = policy analysis**
  - that goes beyond words on paper
  - checks money is allocated to implement the words
  - checks whether money is spent as allocated
  - checks who money reaches
  - checks whether money changes ‘bad’ gender patterns in society

- **GRB says**
  - Budget = most NB policy of government because without money no other policy will work
What GRB is not

• NOT about separate budgets for women, men, girls or boys

• NOT (for us) about setting aside 5% for gender/women

• NOT about money for women councillors to control

• NOT about 50% male:50% female for every expenditure

• NOT (only) about ‘women’s needs’
GRB initiatives are very diverse

- **Actors**: Government-led vs civil society-led vs parliament-led
- **Focus**: Full budget vs selected sector.
- **Focus**: Sector (e.g. health, peace) vs problem (e.g. gender-based violence)
- **Focus**: Expenditure vs revenue
- **Focus**: Recurrent vs development
- **Level**: National vs provincial/state vs local
- **Timing**: Post-budget analysis vs in-process budget formulation
Government benefits from GRB:

• improving efficiency by ensuring expenditure benefits those who need it most
• improving monitoring by knowing who government services are reaching
• tracking implementation & reducing corruption
• improving transparency & accountability
• reporting on progress in respect of national and international [gender] commitments.
What is the Community-based Monitoring System?

CBMS was one of the tools developed in the early 1990s under the MIMAP-Philippines Project to provide policymakers and program implementers with a good information base for tracking the impacts of macroeconomic reforms and various policy shocks.
What is CBMS?

An organized way of collecting information at the local level for use of local government units, national government agencies, non-government organizations, and civil society for planning, program implementation and monitoring.

A tool intended for improved governance and greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation.
Rationale for CBMS Work

- 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
Decentralization increases the demand for local data.

Administrative Structure:
- National
- Provincial (79)
- Municipal/City (1,500/117)
- Village/Barangay (41,975)

Information Availability:
- CBMS can fill the gap

CBMS:
- National surveys
- CBMS
What are the key Features of CBMS?

- LGU-Based while promoting community participation

- Taps existing LGU/community-personnel as monitors

- Has a core set of indicators but system is flexible enough to accommodate additional indicators
## Basic Needs

### Core Indicators

**A. Health**
1. Proportion of child deaths aged 0-5 years old
2. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes

**B. Nutrition**
3. Proportion of malnourished children aged 0-5 years old

**C. Shelter**
4. Proportion of households living in makeshift housing
5. Proportion of households who are squatters

**D. Water & Sanitation**
6. Proportion of households with no access to safe water supply
7. Proportion of households with no access to sanitary toilet facilities
## BASIC NEEDS

### E. Basic Education
- **8** Proportion of children 6-12 years old not in elementary school
- **9** Proportion of children 13-16 years old not in secondary school

### F. Income
- **10** Proportion of households with income below poverty threshold
- **11** Proportion of households with income below subsistence threshold
- **12** Proportion of households who experienced food shortage

### G. Employment
- **13** Proportion of persons who are unemployed

### H. Peace and Order
- **14** Proportion of persons who were victims of crime
General Activities in Implementing a CBMS

- Advocacy and Workplan
- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Community Validation
- Database Building
- Program Implementation
- Dissemination
- Analysis and Planning

Implementing a CBMS

Advocacy and Workplan

Data Collection

Data Processing

Community Validation

Database Building

Program Implementation

Dissemination

Analysis and Planning
Similarities and differences of CBMS and GRB
Similarities between GRB & CBMS

- Both interested in targeting & prioritization
- Both interested in evidence-based policy making
- Both should be ongoing exercises
Differences between CBMS & GRB

- CBMS mainly focuses on multidimensional poverty. GRB focus on gender equality.
- GRB more overtly political vs. CBMS more technical
- GRB needs combination technical knowledge & advocacy. CBMS mainly technical knowledge.
## Data requirements of GRB’s 5 steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Budget term</th>
<th>Data required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe the situation of women and men, girls and boys (and different sub-groups) in the sector</td>
<td>Situation or needs analysis</td>
<td>Situation description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check whether policy is gender-responsive i.e. whether it addresses the situation you described</td>
<td>Policy review – ‘activities’</td>
<td>Past performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check that adequate budget is allocated to implement the gender-responsive policy</td>
<td>Resource allocation – ‘inputs’</td>
<td>Budget figures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check whether the expenditure is spent as planned</td>
<td>Monitoring – ‘outputs’</td>
<td>Targets &amp; delivery indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examine the impact of the policy and expenditure i.e. whether it has promoted gender equity as intended</td>
<td>Evaluation – ‘outcomes’ or ‘impact’</td>
<td>Targets &amp; situation description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adapting CBMS for GRB

• In its standard form, CBMS can readily facilitate Local Level GRB.

• CBMS’ core indicators can readily help measure steps 1 & 5

• Standard government monitoring instruments include data for step 4 & step 5
Adapting CBMS for GRB

- Realizing the innate capability of CBMS to help gender responsive and mainstream budgeting, also served as the key rationale for developing the CBMS-GRB Project.

- The CBMS-GRB project aims to pilot a gender responsive CBMS that will strengthen gender responsive and mainstream budgeting activities of local governments.

- For this Project, the CBMS team works hand in hand with experts in gender issues and socio-economic modeling.

- This initiative is also being piloted in Senegal.
Objectives of the CBMS -GRB Project

To effectively pilot a gender responsive CBMS to aid local budgeting and planning, these specific objectives must be attained:

- Enhance the existing CBMS to make it more sensitive to gender-relevant concerns and issues
- Build and strengthen civil society participation
- Strengthen implementation capacities of the Pilot LGUs
- Strengthen the planning and budgeting capabilities of the CBMS methodology
Facilitating GRB through CBMS

- Enhancements have been and are being done both the **technical** and **operational** aspects of CBMS
On the Technical Side...

- Technical enhancements:
  - The 3 data collection instruments have been enhanced to accommodate key gender-relevant indicators
  - The data processing system will be refined to optimize disaggregation of sex and age groups
  - Survey manuals and reference guides for data collection had been redrafted according to the enhancements made to the data collection instruments. Gender responsive definitions and gender fairness will be ensured.
On the Operational Side...

- Enhancements will be done to the CBMS implementation stages which include:
  - Validation
    - Involve more & more diverse actors
    - Involve LDC’s in recurrent and investment budget
    - Ensure women’s sector properly represented
    - Focus group-like sessions for poorer and less vocal, separate men/women

- Socio-economic Planning
  - Incorporating a special module that will tackle how CBMS Data will be used to formulate gender responsive and evidence-based budgetary activities
On the Operational Side (cont’d)...

- Analysis
  - Disaggregate wherever possible by sex (in questionnaire & analysis)
  - Discuss issues relevant in terms of gender roles & relations

- Dissemination
  - Think about the less literate
  - Think beyond standard public places
Beyond Sex Disaggregation...

Gender relevant indicators in the CBMS-GRB

- With the enhancements incorporated in the CBMS-GRB, several key gender-relevant information can be generated.
- These gender-relevant indicators can be broken down into 5 aspects of well being: being educated, being healthy, being empowered, being protected/taken cared of and having access to assistance.
## On being educated...
(indicators on education)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the HPQ</td>
<td>Children 6-12 years old not in elementary school, by type of school (public or private)</td>
<td>Presence of educational facilities in the barangay</td>
<td>Prevalence of school absences among children 6-16 who are in school by frequency or absences and by reasons for absence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the BPQ</td>
<td>Children 13-16 not in secondary school by type of school (public or private)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Rider</td>
<td>Children 6-16 not in school by type of school (public or private)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Rider</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### On being healthy...
(Indicators on health & nutrition; and water & sanitation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Deaths (aged 0-5 years old)</td>
<td>Presence of health facilities in the barangay (including maternal and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women deaths due to pregnancy related causes</td>
<td>childcare facilities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death in household by age and by cause of death</td>
<td>Number of health workers in the barangay (BHW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 0-5 years old who are malnourished</td>
<td>Number of nutrition scholars in the barangay (BNCs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On being healthy...
(indicators on health & nutrition; and water & sanitation)

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<tr>
<th>WATER AND SANITATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household without access to safe water supply</td>
<td>Presence of water supply by type of source</td>
<td>Presence of waste disposal facility by type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household without access to sanitary toilet facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On being empowered...
(indicators on employment, community participation and ownership of household durable, assets and properties)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the HPQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- by occupation and industrial group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- by nature of employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- by classification of employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from salaries and wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons who are unemployed by reasons of unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On being empowered...

(employment community participation and ownership of household durables, assets and properties)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons who are members of community organizations by type of organization</td>
<td>Presence of women’s center in the barangay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered voter and participation in the recent electoral process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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On being empowered...
(indicators on employment, community participation and ownership of household durables, assets and properties)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ownership of household durables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ownership and control of household assets and properties (registered or not registered to a recognized authority or organization)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On being protected and taken cared of...
(indicators on shelter, peace and order, responsibilities in household chores and child care)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHELTER</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households who are informal settlers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households living in makeshift housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<th>PEACE AND ORDER</th>
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<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victims of crime by type</td>
<td>Presence of security and service facilities in the Barangay</td>
<td>Reported criminal cases by type of crime and by age group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On being protected and taken cared of...

(indicators on shelter, peace and order, responsibilities in household chores and child care)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND CHILD CARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the HPQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of primary caregiver of children 0-15 years old in the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of parents of children 0-15 years old taken cared of by caregivers in the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons responsible for household chores by type of chore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On having access to assistance...

(indicators on access to programs and assistance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESSS TO PROGRAMS AND ASSISTANCE</th>
<th>In the HPQ</th>
<th>In the BPQ</th>
<th>In the Rider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries of program by type of program</strong></td>
<td>Barangay programs for the past 12 months</td>
<td>Presence of Credit institutions</td>
<td>Presence of GAD Focal Point in the Barangay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing the CBMS- GRB: Enhancing the CBMS process

Advocacy and Workplan → Data Collection

- Enhanced data collection instruments and Gender Sensitivity Training

Data Collection → Data Processing

- Enhanced Data processing system
- More diversified actors for the community validation exercises
- More enhanced planning and budgeting

Data Processing → Community Validation

- The Result: gender responsive and evidence-based programs and interventions

Community Validation → Database Building

- Analysis and Planning

Program Implementation → Dissemination

Enhanced data collection in instruments and Gender Sensitivity Training

Gender Sensitivity Training
The Value added: proactive gender responsive budgeting

- While most GRB initiatives mainly assess how budgets were made, the CBMS-GRB Project aims to look at how baseline information can help create budgets which are gender-responsive aside from post budget formulation assessment.

- Based on the information that will be generated, local budget and planning decision-makers can have a better idea on how to formulate plans and budgets which will respond to the needs of their communities.
CBMS-GRB work...Where are we right now?

- Realizing the potential benefits of having this system in their governments, the Municipality of E.B. Magalona and the City of Escalante agreed to serve as pilot sites for this project.

- Memoranda of Agreements for technical cooperation have been signed between the CBMS Network and these two LGUs.
CBMS-GRB work...Where are we right now?

- These two LGUs have just undergone CBMS Data Collection Training for their enumerators.
- The LGUs have also undertaken intensive Gender Sensitivity Trainings
- The LGUs are currently in their field enumeration exercises