Facilitating Gender Responsive Budgeting with CBMS:
An Overview

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Outline of the Presentation

- Local planning in the Philippines
- The CBMS-GRB: Its Key Features
- Lessons from the CBMS-GRB pilot
Local Planning and Budgeting in the Philippines

- Decentralization placed LGUs at the forefront of public service delivery and policymaking. LGUs are expected to develop plans, budgets and projects that would address the needs of their localities.

- However, significant challenges exist in local planning and budgeting. Among them, making plans and budgets responsive to the divergent needs of their constituents.

- This challenge, like many other challenges, may be traced back to the lack of disaggregated socioeconomic data at the local level.
Local Planning and Budgeting in the Philippines

• Local budgets and plans mainly serve as compliance rather than policy documents.

• The need for an information source (CBMS) that would particularly help facilitate evidence-based, gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRB).

• After a series of forums and workshops, the CBMS-GRB methodology was developed and piloted.
Why Use CBMS for GRB?

As a policy-making tool, GRB needs a solid basis for it to be firmly rooted in local level planning and budgeting processes.

Gender relevant programs need a reliable information source for performance M&E

Beneficiaries of gender-related interventions need to be identified and targeted to optimize resources

CBMS as a monitoring tool is lodged in local government units

CBMS provides the needed data for pragmatic M&E activities

CBMS can generate the needed gender-disaggregated for targeting and resource allocation
The CBMS-GRB: Its Key Features

• The CBMS-GRB is essentially based on the Philippine CBMS methodology
• It includes enhancements that aim to collect other key gender relevant information on different aspects of human well-being: being educated, being healthy, being empowered, being protected/taken cared of and having access to government assistance
• Includes new activities and sub-modules that promote greater participation and better usage of CBMS-GRB data for planning and budgeting
Enhancements Made for the CBMS-GRB

On the operational side:
- Introduction of FGD
- Computer-based planning and budgeting module using CBMS-GRB data

On the technical side:
- Enhancements to the data collection instruments (incorporating other relevant questions and a rider questionnaire)
- Enhancements to the data processing system (particularly the encoding system and the statistical simulator)
The CBMS-GRB Methodology

**Advocacy and Workplan**

**Data Collection**

- Enhanced data collection instruments and Gender Sensitivity Training
- Gender-sensitized data enumerators and supervisors
- Enhanced Data processing system
- More diversified actors for the community validation exercises

**Data Processing**

**Community Validation**

**Database Building**

**Analysis and Planning**

The Result: gender responsive and evidence-based budget programs and interventions
Point #1: Both interested in targeting & prioritization

- GRB intends to analyze and formulate budgets that truly respond to the needs of those who need it most

- CBMS as a tool enables empirically-based beneficiary targeting, needs identification, and prioritization of development initiatives
GRB and CBMS: Convergence Points

Point #2: Both interested in evidence-based policy making

- GRB examines government budgetary and planning documentations to analyze their impacts to a diverse set of social groupings (across gender, age, social group, etc.)

- CBMS provides a multidimensional view of welfare conditions at the local level to aid policymaking
GRB and CBMS: Convergence Points

Point #3: Both should be ongoing exercises

- GRB should be ideally carried out as a periodic exercise to analyze budgets as they are formulated and as these are spent.

- CBMS is done by carrying out different activities from data collection, processing, to validation and utilization. It is designed to be conducted periodically (ideally every 2 years)