Effective Use of Data for Policy Analysis and Advocacy:
Towards Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

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Probability in meeting the MDGs

1 — ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER — Medium

2 — ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION — Low

3 — PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN — High

4 — REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY — High

5 — IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH — Low

6 — COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES — High

7 — ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY — High

8 — GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT — High

Meeting the MDGs in the Philippines requires….

- A national strong advocacy and sustained action to operationalize the goals and targets at the local level;

- Vigorous and continuous efforts to raise the level of awareness of leaders and other major stakeholders, especially at the local level;

- Promoting policy and pragmatic interventions to realize the goals and targets.

Why Localize the MDGs?

- It is important to align MDGs with national long-term planning and to integrate MDGs in the local development agenda;

- Local governments are required to provide basic services – education, health, etc. – spectrum that covers many of the MDGs;

- MDG targets can be used as guide for assessing local situation and establishing clear social and human development priorities at the local level.
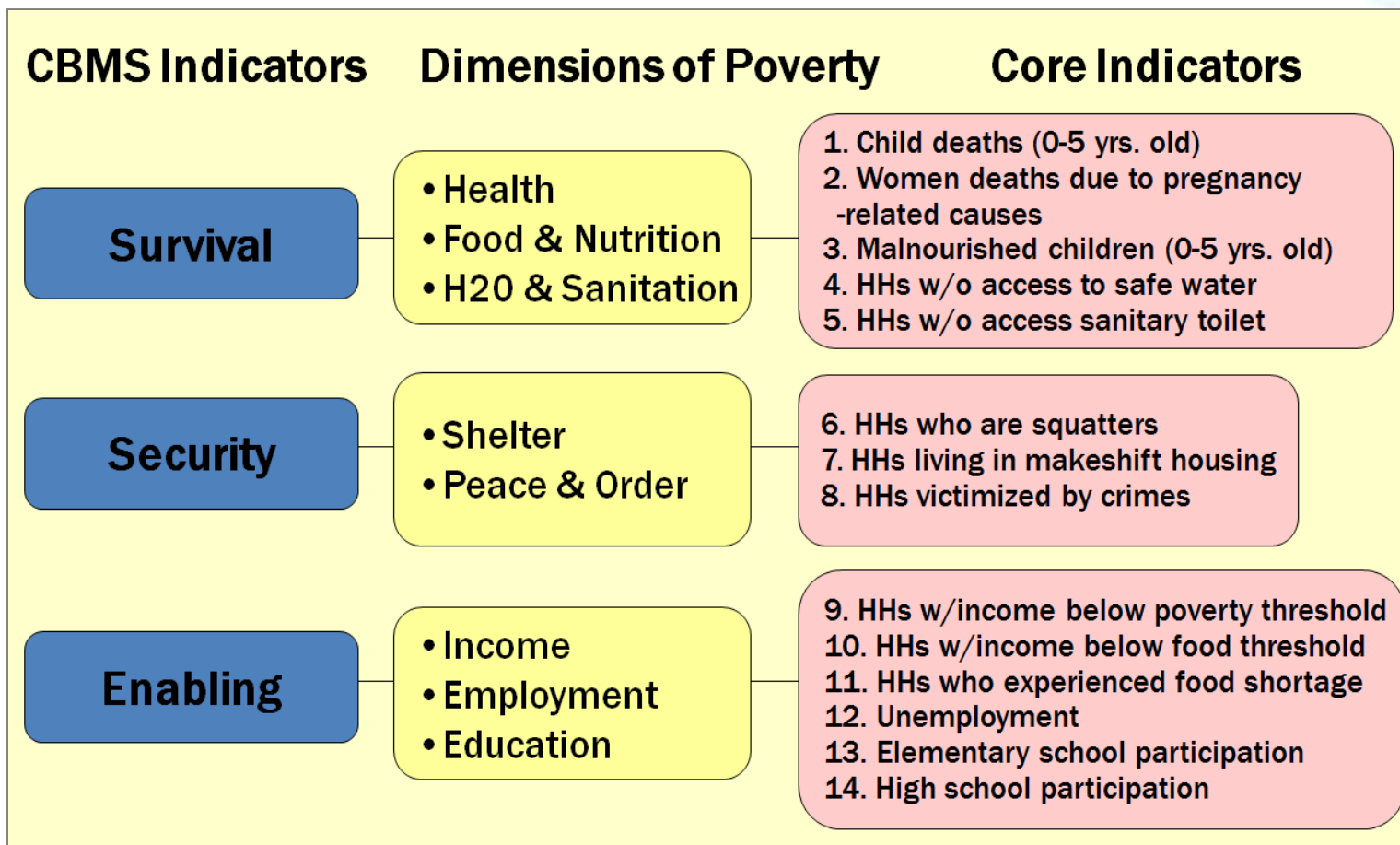
Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

- CBMS is an organized process of data collection, processing, validation, and integration of data in the local development processes.

- It aims to generate micro level data for benchmarking MDG indicators at the local level, identifying and implementing appropriate policies, programs and projects, and monitoring progress of achievement of the MDGs.

Community-Based Monitoring System(CBMS) Core Indicators

CBMS Indicators	Dimensions of Poverty	Core Indicators
Survival	• Health • Food & Nutrition • H20 & Sanitation	1. Child deaths (0-5 yrs. old) 2. Women deaths due to pregnancy -related causes 3. Malnourished children (0-5 yrs. old) 4. HHs w/o access to safe water 5. HHs w/o access sanitary toilet
Security	• Shelter • Peace & Order	6. HHs who are squatters 7. HHs living in makeshift housing 8. HHs victimized by crimes
Enabling	• Income • Employment • Education	9. HHs w/income below poverty threshold 10. HHs w/income below food threshold 11. HHs who experienced food shortage 12. Unemployment 13. Elementary school participation 14. High school participation

CBMS in the Philippines

Area covered

- 65 out of 80 provinces
- 49 out of 138 cities
- 764 out of 1,496 municipalities
- Covers 20,382 out of 42,025 barangays

Total Cost

- Estimated at 70 pesos (US$1.56) per household, or about 2.33 million pesos (US$51,850) per province;

- Cost includes the whole range of training, data collection, data processing and report preparation;

- Does not include yet travel costs of enumerators and computer hardware which are LGU counterpart costs

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Uses of CBMS

- Establishment of an MDGs data base;
- Formulation of the Provincial MDG Reports;
- Formulation of the Local Development Plans integrating MDGs targets;
- Application in evidenced-based policy making;
- Application in resource allocation and resource mobilization;
- Empowerment and capability building of communities and LGUs through the CBMS process
- Enhanced Partnerships

Applications of CBMS in Policy Making

Crafting of Municipality's Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA)

- Results of the CBMS were used in crafting the municipality of Mariveles' (in the province of Bataan) Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) 2008-2010 ;

  The ELA identified specific strategies, programs, projects and activities to respond to the most pressing problems of the municipality, as diagnosed using data from the CBMS;

  Among the priorities identified in the ELA are: reducing the number of households without access to safe drinking water and identifying specific interventions to reduce the number of school-aged children not attending school.

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Applications of CBMS in Policy Making

Formulation of the Local Development Plans

- In Pasay City, CBMS paved the way for the integration of MDG targets in the preparation of the barangay and city plans.

  In 2004, City Ordinance No. 3223 s-2004 required every barangay in Pasay City to implement their own Bayanihan-Oriented Barangay Development Plans (BDP). Each BDP was formulated using an MDG-based planning process and utilized data generated from CBMS.

  The BDPs were used as the basis for crafting Pasay City's MDG-based workplan and in identifying priorities for resource allocation at the city level.

Applications of CBMS in Policy Making

Identification of Priority Programs and Projects/ Resource Allocation and Mobilization

- In the province of Batangas, CBMS was used in identifying priority programs and projects to reach their local MDG targets. CBMS was utilized as the basis in focusing limited resources to the gaps identified from the data;

- In the province of Camarines Norte, the provincial government utilized CBMS data as bases for deciding which among the projects submitted by different barangays will be prioritized in the regular budget. CBMS data were used in assessing and deciding which projects are urgently needed and in the preparation of project proposals to mobilize additional resources from external funding sources.

Applications of CBMS in Policy Making

Identification of Priority Programs and Projects/ Resource Allocation and Mobilization

- In one municipality in Bataan, the 65,000 pesos (US$1,444) allocation for small infrastructure projects for each barangay was scrapped to give way to MDG-responsive projects such as the construction of water systems, construction of additional health facilities and provision of additional medical equipment;

- In the City of Tobaco in Albay, the 2008 CBMS results were used as basis for the development of programs for women and children which include interventions on improving education and maternal health

Applications of CBMS in Policy Making

Identification of Program/Project Beneficiaries

- In the municipality of Malvar in the Province of Batangas, the LGU is using the results of the CBMS in identifying beneficiaries of the municipality's program for social protection and inclusion;

Success Factors

- Enabling policy environment
- Commitment of the Local Chief Executives
- Having dedicated and well-trained local technical staff
- Putting in place coordinative structures/mechanisms
- Community participation and roles of civil society organizations and NGOs
- Support of development partners
- Methodology has been proven and certified to be statistically sound, cost-effective, valid, and reliable.

Challenges & Solutions

- Scaling up the CBMS implementation in the country remains a major challenge

- Inadequacy of resources hampers massive and rapid CBMS institutionalization program

- Need to allocate funds to implement priority programs and projects identified through the CBMS

- Need to install mechanisms and procedures for periodic monitoring of MDG-related programs and projects

- Need to organize & train more trainors at the local level to provide assistance to the LGUs

- Need to synchronize the conduct of CBMS rounds to enable aggregation and comparison across LGUs.

Maraming Salamat Po.
(Thank You.)