Localizing SDGs in Asia and the Pacific
Panel 3:Data Management and Monitoring of Localizing the SDGs

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Achieving the SDGs: Some Key Concerns

- The SDGs entail ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in the preparation and implementation of plans and budgets. This requires availability and access to more timely and granular data for more informed assessment and decision making.

- There is lack of up to date and necessary disaggregated data that can be used by policymakers and program implementers for a more comprehensive analysis of development situation at a given point in time (and across time), and to monitor, prepare and respond to impacts of policies, programs and shocks (i. e. economic crisis, disasters and Covid pandemic)

- Local governments, particularly in decentralized countries, are at the forefront of delivery of basic services, and in mainstreaming national government's development commitments (including the SDGs among others) in local plans and budgets. To facilitate greater efficiency and accountability in use of resources, existing data and capacity building gaps need to be addressed and strengthened.

Localizing the SDGs, in particular:

- Requires mechanisms and tools to empower and enable local governments to access, generate and use necessary data for needs assessment, resource prioritization and optimization, design of appropriate interventions, and monitor impacts overtime;

- Needs establishment of a good and regular monitoring system at the local level that can generate a set of multidimensional and community-specific indicators with the required data disaggregation that can be used to report on the progress/ achievement of the SDGs, identify gaps, and address the priority needs identified;

- Demands user friendly and cost-effective tools and solutions for a more synchronized data collection, data processing, database management and use of data for more informed and timely decision making.

Meeting the SDGs through CBMS

- The SDG core principle of “leaving no one behind” requires data disaggregation at the lowest administrative levels. With limitations of the data (i.e. granularity, availability, and access) generated by existing national statistical systems and the high cost of conduct of national surveys, the **Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)** can be adopted to generate the necessary data to track sub-national level progress in the achievement of the SDGs.

- CBMS complements the existing national data ecosystem by ***addressing data gaps*** for better needs identification, more comprehensive analysis, and design of appropriate programs and interventions.

Localizing the SDGs through CBMS

- CBMS provides the necessary disaggregated data to know the status of (and disparities among) communities/households/populations in meeting the SDGs, identify and assess needs, and prioritize program action.

- CBMS generates data that identifies ***the who, the where, and the whys of poverty***. Thus, it facilitates a more comprehensive analysis of development situation and design of appropriate policies and interventions.

- Since CBMS is designed to generate panel data, it provides valuable data for monitoring and evaluation of impacts of programs on target development outcomes over time.

Background on CBMS

The **Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)** is a tool designed to provide policymakers with a good information base for tracking the micro level impacts of various adjustment policies and policy shocks particularly on the vulnerable groups in the society.

CBMS was first developed and pilot tested in the Philippines in 1993, and has been adopted in local context in more than 20 countries, in collaboration with partners from the government, academe and research institutions, non-government organizations, and development partner agencies.

Development and related capacity building activities on the implementation and applications of the CBMS methodology and tools are spearheaded by the CBMS Network Office based at DLSU-AKI in Manila, Philippines.

Key Features of CBMS

- Involves **a census of all households** in a community using a structured set of tools and training modules
- 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 capture the multidimensional aspects of poverty
- Uses freeware customized for CBMS-data collection, processing, and poverty mapping
- Establishes database at each geopolitical level

39 SDG indicators can be generated using the most recent CBMS Questionnaire

SDG	CBMS-SDG Indicators
1	1.Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	2.Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	3.Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	4.Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	5.Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	6a. Proportion of households with members who died due to disaster
	6b. Proportion of households who experienced calamities
	7.Proportion of LGUS with local disaster risk reduction plans
2	8.Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (underweight for age)
3	9. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes
	10. Proportion of under 5 year old children who died
	11. Proportion of population who died due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or [and] chronic respiratory disease
	12.Proportion of population covered by health insurance or a public health system (Philhealth)
	13.Proportion of population who died due to road/vehicular accidents
4	14.Proportion of children attending elementary and secondary school
	15.Proportion of 3-4 year old children in child development centers/ day care centers
	16.Proportion of 5 year old children in kindergarten
	16.Proportion of children in kindergarten
	17a.Proportion of youth and adults who have attended skills training in the past
	17b.Proportion of youth and adults who are currently attending formal education and skills training
	18.Proportion of population with access to internet
	19.Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

SDG	CBMS-SDG Indicators
5	20.Proportion of households who own a mobile telephone
6	21.Proportion of households with access to safe water supply
	22.Proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities
7	23.Proportion of population with access to electricity
8	24.Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	25.Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
	26.Proportion and number of working children aged 5-17 years, by sex and age
	27. Number of commercial bank branches
10	28.Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
11	29.Proportion of population who are informal settlers
	29a. Proportion of households with members who died due to disaster
	29b. Proportion of households who experienced calamities
	31.Proportion of persons who are victims of physical injuries or rape, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	32.Proportion of LGUS with local disaster risk reduction plans
13	33a. Proportion of households with members who died due to disaster
	33b. Proportion of households who experienced calamities
	34.Proportion of LGUS with local disaster risk reduction plans
16	35.Proportion of population who are victims of murder, by sex and by age
	36.Proportion of persons who are victims of physical injuries or rape, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	37.Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence
	38.Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
17	39.Proportion of households with access to internet

CBMS Multidimensional Poverty Index

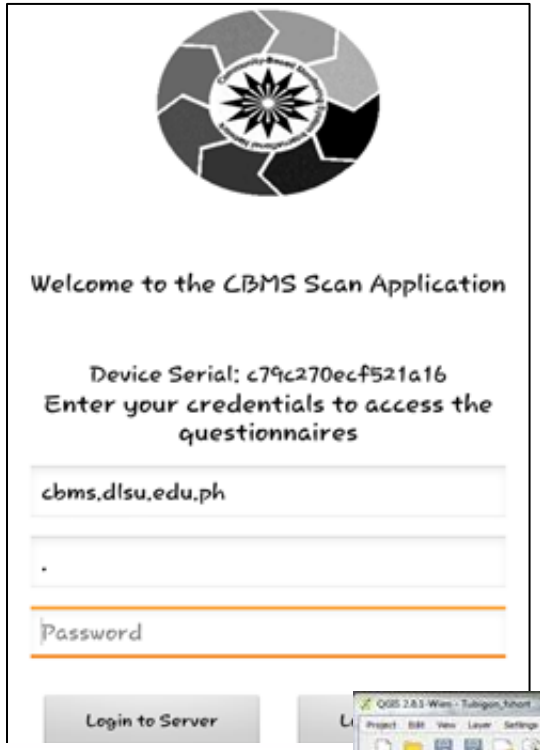
- Captures the deprivations in 9 dimensions simultaneously experienced by households

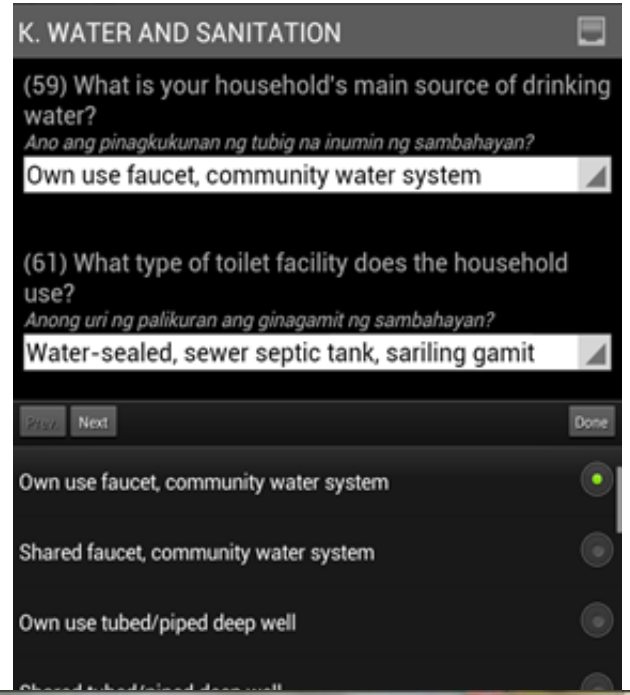
Indicators for the different Dimensions of poverty

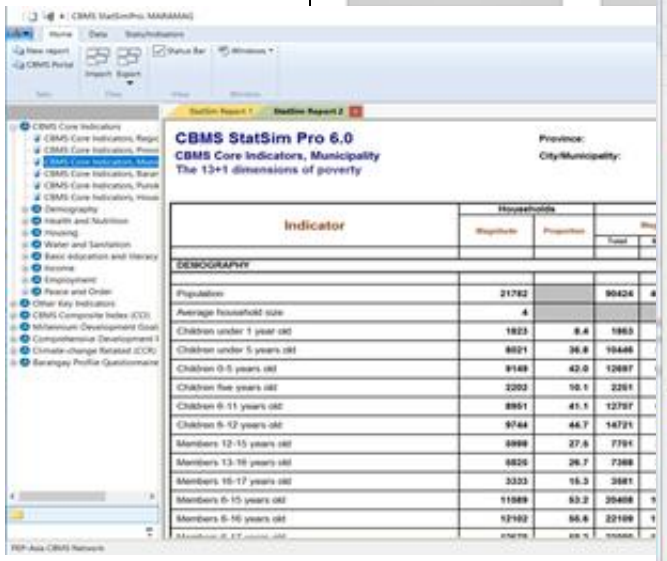
Dimension	Indicators
Health Poor	Children under 5 years old who died
	Women who died due to pregnancy-related causes
Nutrition Poor	Malnourished children 0-5 years old
	Households who experienced food shortage
Housing Poor	Households living in makeshift housing
	Households who are informal settlers
Water Poor	Households without access to safe water supply
Sanitation Poor	Households without access to sanitary toilet facility
Education Poor	Children 6-11 years old not attending school
	Children 12-15 years old not attending school
Income Poor	Households with income below poverty threshold
	Households with income below food threshold
Job Poor	Unemployed members of the labor force
Security Poor	Victims of crime

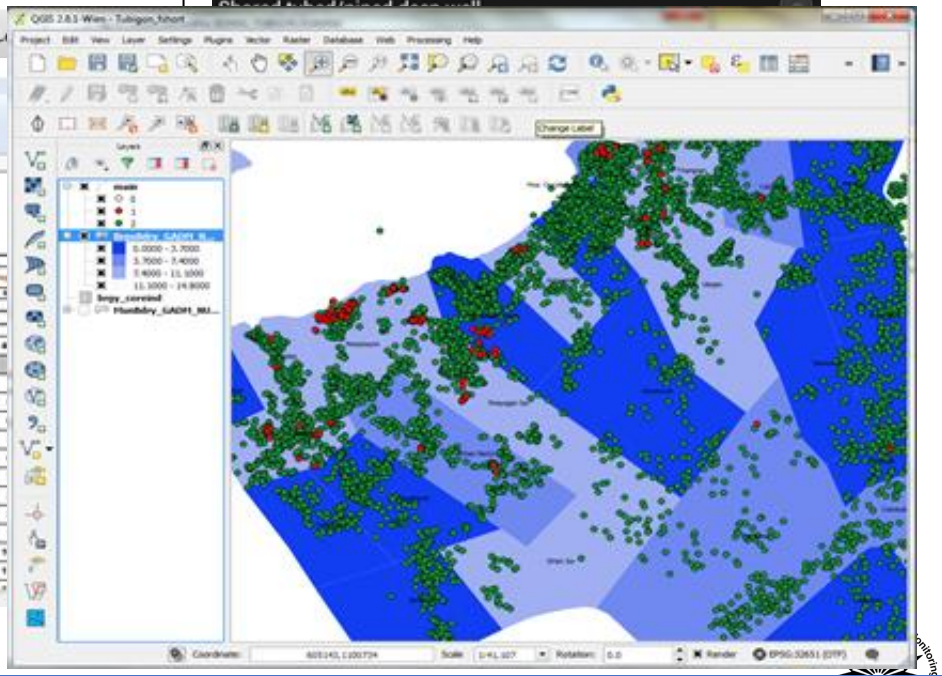
CBMS Tools

- **Data collection** (*using android device*) with **encoding and GPS reading**: **CBMS Scan and Portal**
- **Data Processing**: **CBMS StatSimPro**
- **Poverty Mapping**: **QGIS**



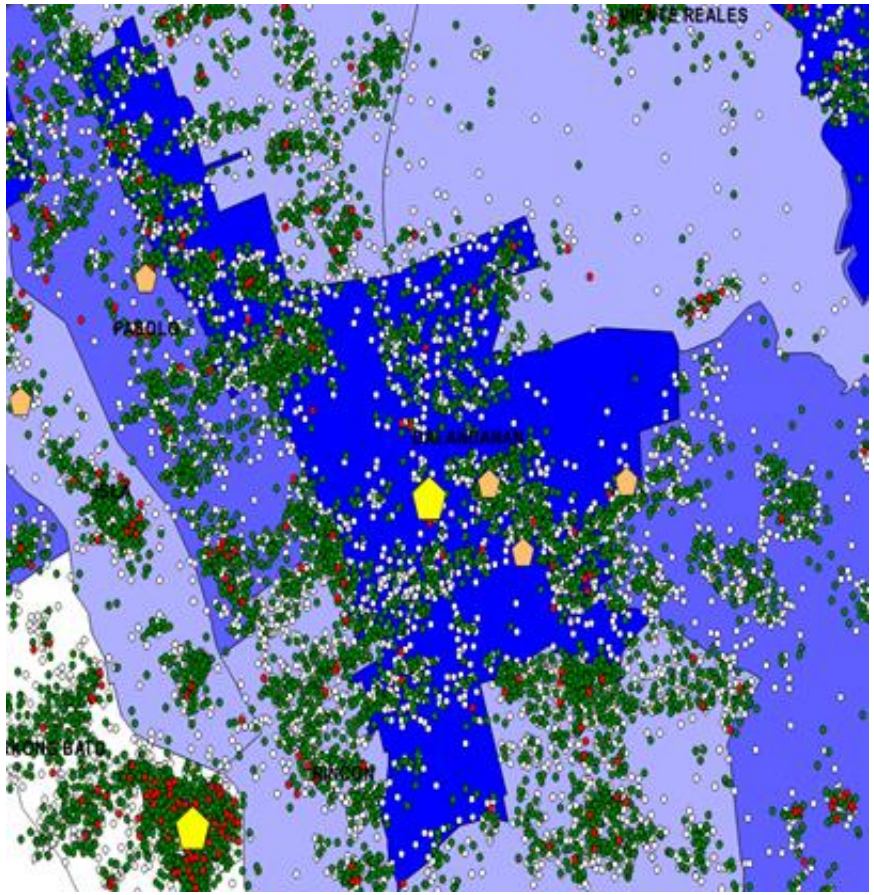


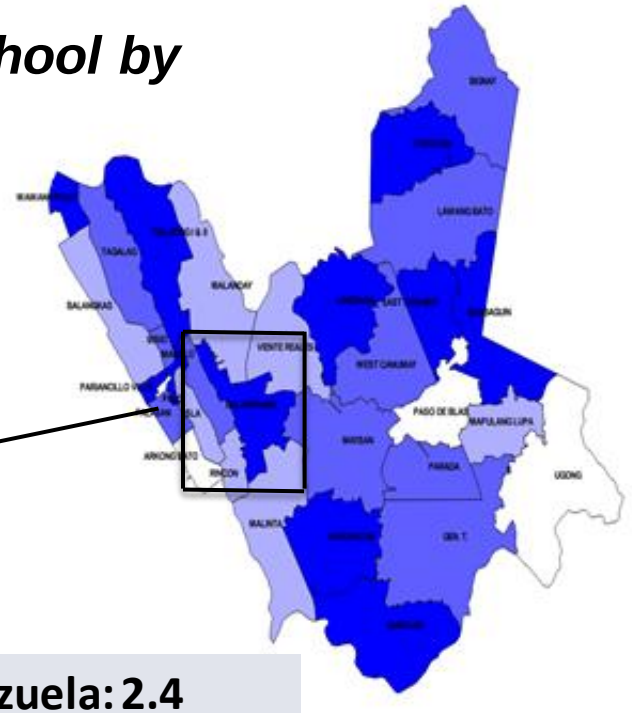




Sample CBMS Output

Households with Children 6 -15 Yrs Old Not Attending School by Barangay, City of Valenzuela, 2015





City of Valenzuela: 2.4

City of Valenzuela CBMS Database

Elementary School

High School

School Attendance

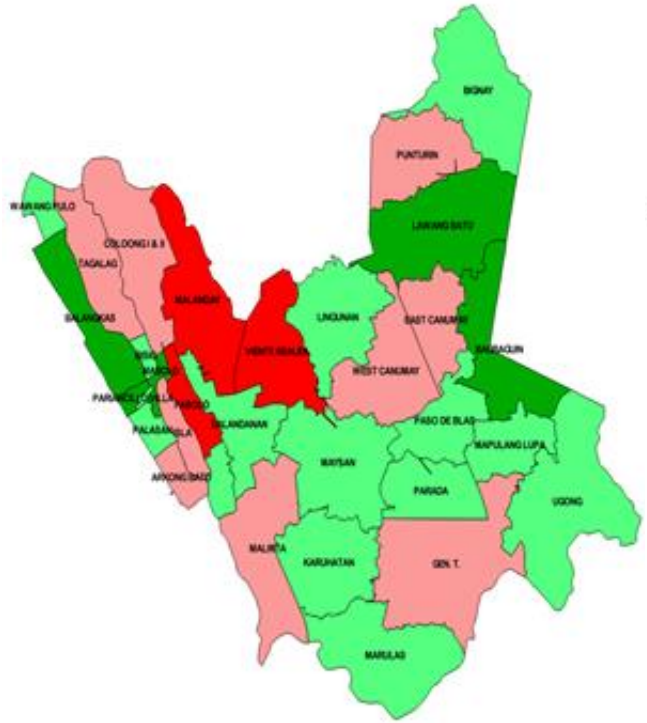
- All members 6-15 attending school
- With member 6-15 not attending school
- No member 6-15

0 - 1.9
2.0 - 2.4
2.5 - 3.5
3.6 - 100

N

Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, City of Valenzuela, 2015

Sample CBMS Output:
Proportion of Children 6-15 years old Not Attending School, by Barangay, City of Valenzuela, 2012 and 2015



2012

2015

City of Valenzuela:
6.9 (2012)
2.4 (2015)

City of Valenzuela
CBMS Database

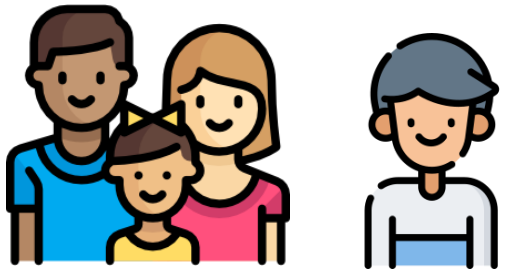
- 0 - 4.9
- 5.0 - 6.8
- 6.9- 8.6
- 8.7 - 100

N

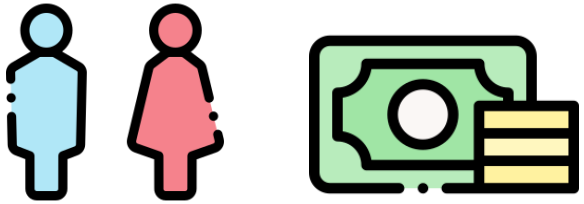
Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, City of Valenzuela, 2012 and 2015

Adoption of the CBMS generates the necessary local level data and their desired disaggregation

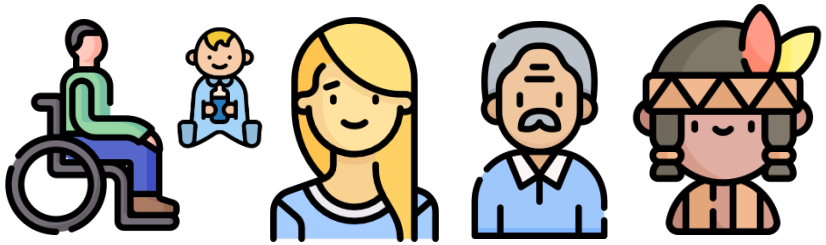
CBMS



Household and individual data



Age, sex, sub-location, income class, and other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics



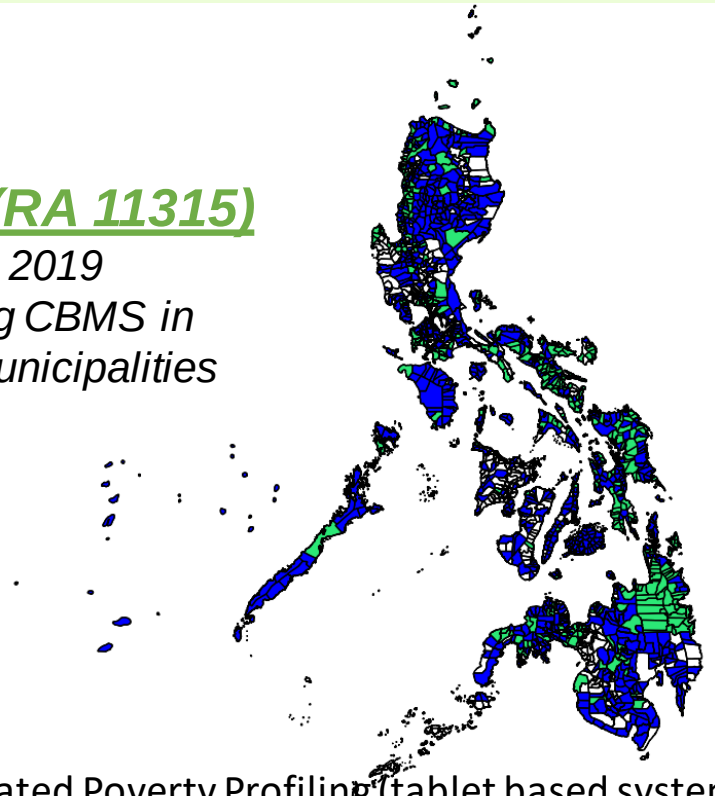
Vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, elderly, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and Indigenous peoples (IPs), among others

Local level SDG indicators

CBMS Coverage

Philippines: 78 provinces (36 of which are province-wide), 1,115 municipalities and 114 cities covering 31,519 barangays since 1999 to present

CBMS law (RA 11315)
was enacted in 2019 institutionalizing CBMS in all cities and municipalities



CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (tablet based system)-2013 to present

CBMS PAPER-BASED (1999-2012)

CBMS has been pilot tested in selected sites in 29 countries.

Asia

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam

Africa

Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

Latin America

Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru

North America

Haiti

Applications 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

Key Take-aways

- A major challenge in achieving the SDGs is the lack of disaggregated data to ensure that “no one is left behind.”
- The Community-based monitoring System (CBMS), a local monitoring tool that we developed as a tool for improving local governance, can provide the disaggregated data on the different dimensions of poverty.
- CBMS data can be used to localize the SDGs.

Further inquiries about CBMS may be sent through:

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