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Evidence-based local planning and budgeting using CBMS

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DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES NO. 2020-50

Evidence-Based Local Planning and Budgeting using CBMS

Celia M. Reyes, Anna Rita P. Vargas, and Arkin A. Arboneda



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Evidence-Based Local Planning and Budgeting using CBMS

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PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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Abstract

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), which is an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating local-level data based on a census of households in the locality, was institutionalized by virtue of Republic Act No. 11315 in April 2019. This paper aims to illustrate uses of the CBMS in relation to the planning process of local government units. The study finds that since the CBMS provides disaggregated local-level data, local planners can use the CBMS to better identify and target vulnerable members of the society. Regular conduct of CBMS also offers the possibility of generating panel data, which can help monitor the impact of policies and programs on vulnerable households in the long run. Moreover, geotagging of households also support local officials in locating those at risk from natural hazards.

Keywords: Local planning process, Community-Based Monitoring System, Comprehensive Development Plan, local government units, RA 7160

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List of Acronyms Used

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIP	Annual Investment Program
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government Development
BPQ	Barangay Profile Questionnaire
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CIDRA	Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Used Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DEPED	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ELA	Executive-Legislative Agenda
E.O.	Executive Order
EP	Ecological Profile
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
GAD	Gender and Development
GIS	Geographic Information System

HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HPQ	Household Profile Questionnaire
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDF	Local Development Fund
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LDIS	Local Development Indicator System
LDRRMF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LDRRMP	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
LGC	Local Government Code
LGSF-AM	Local Government Support Fund – Assistance to Municipalities
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPT	Municipal Planning Team
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NCR	National Capital Region
NGA	National Government Agency
NHA	National Housing Authority
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PCF	Performance Challenge Fund
PEP	Partnership for Economic Policy
PNP	Philippine National Police
POPS	Peace and Order Public Safety
PPA	Programs, Projects, and Activities
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSGC	Philippine Standard Geographic Code

PHILVOCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
PWD	Person with Disability
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RA	Republic Act
RaPIDS	Rationalized Planning Indicator and Data Set
RCBMS	Rapid Community-Based Monitoring System
SAFDZ	Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones
SC	Supreme Court
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SLGP PMO	Support to Local Government Program Project Management Office
SUC	State University and College
TESDA	Technical Skills and Development Authority
UN	United Nation
UP NOAH	University of the Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards

Evidence-based local planning and budgeting using CBMS

*Celia M. Reyes, Anna Rita P. Vargas, and Arkin A. Arboneda**

1. Introduction

As decentralization in the country shifted responsibilities from the national government to the local government units (LGUs), the bulk of prioritizing and allocating resources fell upon the shoulders of local officials. In order to perform the following duties and function that were devolved, LGUs should have the capacity to identify needs of the households in their localities, formulate plans and programs to respond to these concerns, implement policies and programs to address these concerns, as well as monitor and evaluate the impact of such initiatives in the long run. Moreover, LGUs must also be able to effectively manage the substantial funds at their disposal towards projects and policies that can deliver the highest impact on their community.

The passage of Republic Act (RA) No. 7160 or the Local Government Code (LGC)¹ of 1991 officially began the journey of decentralization in the country. It provided autonomy to LGUs, whereby they were given the necessary resources, authority, and power, to aid them in their progress towards self-sufficiency and development.² Under the LGC, LGUs were given a mandate to provide and effectively carry out the delivery of basic services and facilities. This includes those responsibilities previously headed by National Government Agencies (NGA) that were delegated in the process. Some of the basic services and facilities mentioned in the code includes the devolution of agricultural support services, health and social welfare services, upkeep of public infrastructure, management of local enterprises, and maintenance of water supply among others.³ These tasks and assignments were then assigned in varying degrees among the levels of LGUs, namely by barangay, municipality, province, and city.

The provision of the abovementioned services and facilities were being financed by the local governments from their internal revenue allotments (IRA), which consists of taxes levied by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). However, with the ruling of the Supreme Court (SC) in favor of the petition of Batangas Governor Hermilando Mandanas, LGUs will be given a larger share of government revenues for the delivery of basic services and facilities. Aside from internal revenue tax collections of the BIR, IRA allotment for LGUs will now be based on all national taxes, such as the tariff and duties collected by the Bureau of Customs. Thus, for the budget cycle 2022, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) has committed in adhering to the SC ruling, and as such will increase IRA allotment of LGUs by approximately PHP 300 billion (Nicolas 2019). According to the Department of Interior and Local Government [DILG] (2019), this decision will positively affect the delivery of basic services, which will subsequently improve the welfare of each citizen.

Aside from the ruling, budget allocated to LGUs have increased substantially through the years. For the year 2020, LGUs are expected to receive more than PHP 600 billion, which is three times as much as their 2009 budget. Moreover, total IRA shares of LGUs will increase by more

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¹ For the purposes of this paper, RA 7160 shall be referred as Local Government Code (LGC)

² Under the Declaration of the Policy, Section 2 of the LGC, LGUs, through the decentralization process, shall become better and more effective partners of the state in the realization of national goals and objectives.

³ The list of basic services and facilities that were assigned to LGUs following the implementation of the Republic Act 7160 can be seen on Section 17 of the LGC

than PHP 73 billion, or 12.7 percent, for 2020 as compared to the 2019 budget (**Table 1**). Thus, to ensure proper management and allocation of resources, LGUs are mandated to prepare two comprehensive local plans, namely the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). These are being prepared by the LGUs based on various guidebooks of DILG (e.g. Rationalizing the Local Planning System, Local Planning Illustrative Guide), which serves as a precautionary measure that ensures the commitment of each locality in the improvement of basic services and in building a more resilient community. Specifically, under the CDP, the DILG has provided three data sets to be incorporated in the planning process. These are the Ecological Profile (EP), Local Development Indicator System (LDIS), and Rationalized Planning Indicator and Data Set (RaPIDS).

Table 1. Internal revenue allotment of local government units for FY2019 and FY2020

Level of LGU	Total IRA shares (in PHP)		Change in total IRA shares (FY 2020 – FY 2019)	Percentage change of total IRA shares
	FY 2019	FY 2020		
Provinces	133,725,652,427	149,251,886,580	15,526,234,153	11.6
Cities	131,911,711,631	149,251,886,580	17,340,174,949	13.1
Municipalities	196,074,379,766	220,633,223,640	24,558,843,874	12.5
Barangays	113,808,836,176	129,784,249,200	15,975,413,024	14.0
Total	575,520,580,000	648,921,246,000	73,400,666,000	12.7

Source: Local Budget Memorandum No. 77 and 78

These data sets are then used as guidelines in determining priority programs and projects most relevant in the development of the community. The EP provides a summarize description of the scope of the land, its current demographics, status of the local economy, infrastructure, government institutions and environment (DILG 2008). On the other hand, LDIS and RaPIDS consist of a long list of indicators from the five development sectors: economic, social, institutional, infrastructure, and environment. Although the EP already provides a set list of indicators, the database for RaPIDS and LDIS further expands and advances the information for long term monitoring of the locality’s development.

However, the abovementioned data sets still reveals gaps and drawbacks in the system of local planning. According to DILG (2008), the EP, while able to paint a general picture of the area, fails to provide valuable information on its changes across time. In contrast, LDIS and RaPIDS equips LGUs with valuable information for long term monitoring and planning, nevertheless, it can be difficult to accomplish these extensive lists of indicators for those localities with inadequate capacity or resources (DILG 2017). Even though all of these datasets provide indicators relevant for informed decision making, the overall process of gathering such large quantity of data and further analyzing this information is still heavily dependent on the capability and resourcefulness of the LGU.

In addition, as of 2015, interest in the formulation of the CDP among LGUs is only 48.7 percent, with most localities still observing the use of multiple sectoral plans (DILG 2017). As mentioned by DILG (2017), many local officials and planners are intimidated by existing guidebooks and those that are new in the office can find it difficult to digest the information since it is highly technical in nature. On the other hand, although the need for a more adaptive and evidence-based policy making will certainly affect the country positively, this has escalated the difficulty of preparing a CDP since data collection and processing (for the EP, RaPIDS,

and LDIS) requires a huge amount of man power as well as financial and physical resources for capacity building.

While the three datasets specify the list of indicators, they do not specify how data will be collected for those indicators that do not have available data. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) specifies a list of indicators and provides the system for collecting data for these indicators. Developed by Celia Reyes in 1993 as part of the MIMAP project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, this has since been implemented by selected local government units using their own resources with capacity building being provided by the CBMS Network based at the Angelo King Institute of De la Salle University and the Department of Interior and Local Government. CBMS can aid in the local planning process since CBMS already implements a system of data collection and processing that can be used for mapping and targeting of beneficiaries, program implementation, budget allocation, and impact monitoring. Instead of a set list of indicators, CBMS gathers necessary information from a census of households and survey of barangay officials. Thus, this provides disaggregated local-level data to be conducted in every city and municipality at least once in every three years. In this aspect, the CBMS may be used by LGUs to address the limitations of the current data sets used (e.g. LDIS and RaPIDS) by giving them the necessary tools in gathering, processing, and analyzing information for their planning and budgeting needs.

The passage of RA 11315, or the CBMS Act⁴, institutionalizes the synchronized implementation of CBMS in all cities and municipalities.

2. Objectives of the study

This paper aims to evaluate and understand the current trend of planning and budgeting among LGUs. Specifically, it looks into the following objectives:

- a. To show the actual planning practices of LGUs with regard to the mandated plans identified in the Local Government Code of 1991;
- b. To assess whether CBMS can address data gaps present in local level planning by comparing the available data in CBMS to the list of indicators prescribed by DILG, and;
- c. To illustrate other potential uses of CBMS for local level planning and budgeting.

Since the LGC mandated the devolution of basic services to the local government, there is a need to assess the capacity of LGUs and to determine how government services can be further improved. Moreover, a more in-depth analysis on developmental needs among LGUs can in turn help promote inclusivity of growth in the country as well as promote efficient use of limited government resources.

3. Methodology

A desk review of the DILG prescribed guidelines on the local planning process was conducted to determine and evaluate data availability and to assess applicability of the CBMS. Indicators being used in the CDP and EP were obtained from the DILG prescribed guidelines, namely: (i) Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan, and (ii) Rationalized Local Planning System - Guide to Ecological Profile. Meanwhile,

⁴ For the purposes of this paper, RA 11315 shall be referred as Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Act

Gender and Development (GAD) indicators were identified from the GAD database based on the Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01, while indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were obtained from the 2016 Inter-Agency and Expert Group report on SDG indicators by the United Nations (UN). The abovementioned variables were then compared to the household profile questionnaire (HPQ) and barangay profile questionnaire (BPQ) of CBMS for 2018 and 2014, respectively.

For information on the actual LGU planning process, this study utilized the survey data from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) and DILG research work entitled “Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program”.⁵ The abovementioned paper aims to identify existing gaps in policy making and governance as well as monitor the performance of the following infrastructure programs: (i) local roads, (ii) potable water systems, (iii) evacuation centers, and (iv) rural health units (RHUs)⁶. In this survey, primary data was collected from 1,373 municipalities covered under the LGSF-AM Program. In particular, a group interview of select members from the Municipal Planning Team (MPT) of each municipality was conducted to obtain and assess current LGU performance with regard to their planning process, specifically on the procedures related to the creation and updating of the CDP.

In terms of the applicability of CBMS in local planning, secondary data from the municipality of Baler, based on the 2016 HPQ and 2017 BPQ, were processed to illustrate various local-level information that can be generated for local planning and possible monitoring. CBMS involves the use of census data from households in the locality to generate key indicators that measures the welfare status of the community (Reyes and Mandap 2011). This is performed with the help of the local government and personnel, since they serve as the implementer and monitors of CBMS respectively.

4. Local development planning

In order to promote and mainstream planning in the local government, DILG prescribed a detailed, step-by-step guide for completing local-level plans. The flow of local-level planning indicated in the LGC⁷ was then arranged to cover long-, medium-, and short-term plans of the LGU (**Figure 1**). This term-based plans help ensure consistency and uniformity in the process since they are patterned after one another.

The CLUP, or the long-term plan, was designed to manage the available land resource towards “the desired physical pattern of growth” (DILG 2017, pg.2). Fundamentally, it covers the entire territorial jurisdiction of the LGU and determines the policy direction of the land, whether it will be designated for production purposes, for human settlements and community use, for environmental and social protection, or for infrastructure and facilities (DILG 2017). This is led by the Sanggunian, or the legislative council, since it has the power to exclusively exercise the adaption and enactment of the CLUP into zoning ordinances (DILG 2008). Thus, before any major projects and development from both private and public organizations take place, coordination and consultation with the LGU, having the official jurisdiction over the territory, must be conducted. By plotting and designating land areas, limited resources can be properly allocated based on where they are most needed. Meanwhile, areas under government

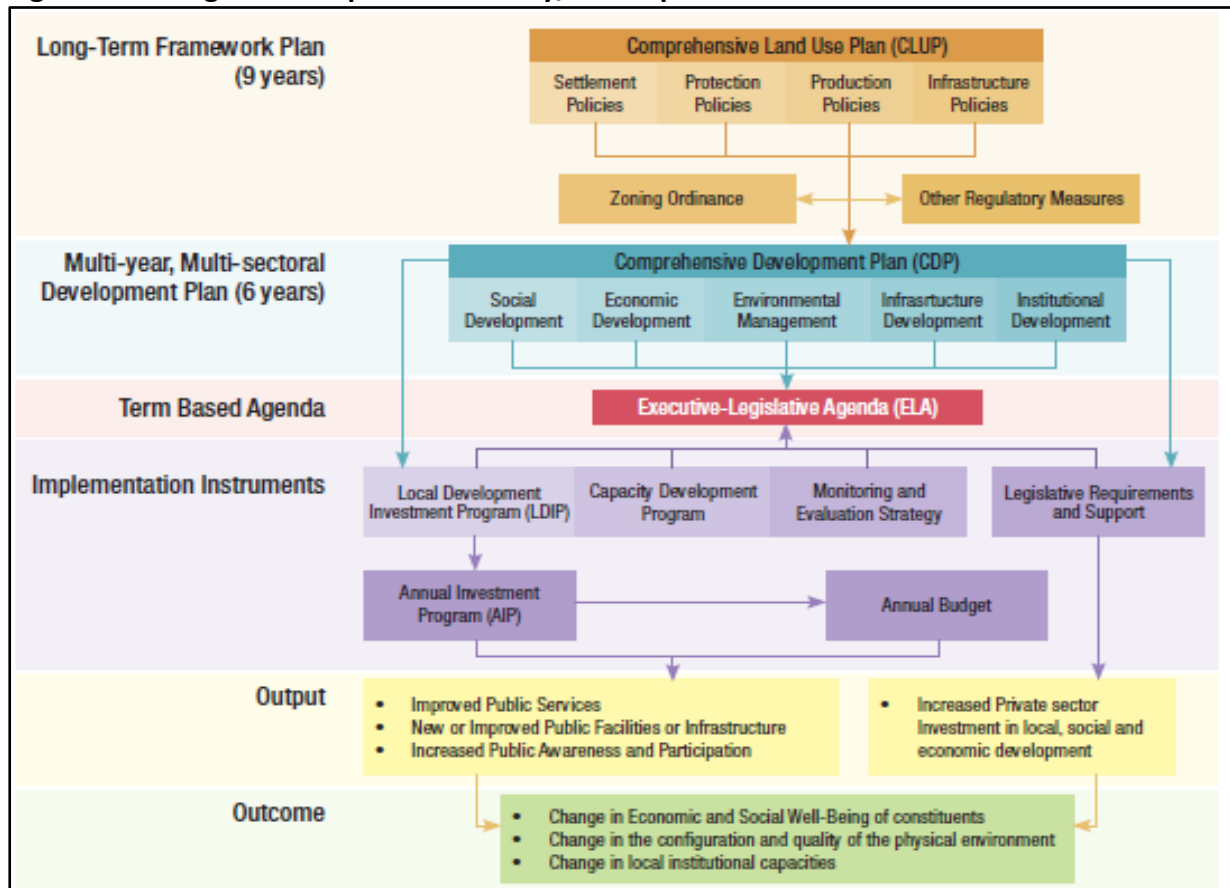
⁵ Forthcoming

⁶ The following key infrastructure areas that were identified in the PIDS DILG LGSF-AM study was obtained from Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Circular Letter No. 2018-05 and DILG Support to Local Government Program Project Management Office (SLGP PMO) (PIDS LGSF-AM Team 2018)

⁷ See Section 109 of the LGC

protection, such as lands for ancestral domain and ecological conservation, are safeguarded from encroachment. Since the CLUP is enforced through zoning ordinances, any changes in the plan are required to go through the proper channels and procedures for annulling or amending (DILG 2017). In turn, a shift in leadership, would not affect the set physical plan of the locality and will endure up to the term of nine years when it will be reviewed and processed again.

Figure 1. Arrangement of plans in the city/municipal level



Source: Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan (DILG 2017, pg. 3)

After the formulation of the CLUP, the medium-term plan, or the CDP, then plans the management of identified lands (in the CLUP) in relation to the following sectors: (i) social development, (ii) economic development, (iii) environmental management, (iv) infrastructure development, and (v) institutional development. The five sectors will then be the basis in the preparation of the locality’s EP. The EP presents the current situation of the community, this is where local planners can determine issues and assess possible actions to address such concerns (DILG 2017). In addition, the CDP also incorporates thematic and sectoral concerns, listed in **Table 2**, that are mainstreamed in the locality’s plans to guarantee that these concerns are being handled and carried out. Generally, the CDP identifies and addresses the needs of the community while the CLUP indicates where the program or project will be located in the locality. Thus, this process lays out the purpose and designation of all the land resources accounted for in the CLUP based on the goals and objectives of the abovementioned sectors. Moreover, this provides an action plan aligned with the LGU’s vision on the future layout and advancement of the territory. In order to meet these objectives, LGUs are required to maintain indicator databases, namely the LDIS and RaPIDS, to provide the local government with an

immediate idea of possible gaps in the system as well as aid them in their formulation of Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs). Once PPAs are identified and vetted, LGUs are then able to arrange budgetary needs for each of the chosen PPAs.

Since the CDP serves for multiple years, newly elected or past elected officials can use the CDP as basis for the formulation of their Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA), which details their administration’s vision and plans in their current term. This augments local planning by moving the CLUP and CDP forward for implementation and monitoring (DILG 2017).

Table 2. National government agency mandated plans and recommended sectoral and thematic plans

NGA-mandated plans	Other sectoral/thematic plans
1. Action Plan for the Protection of Children	1. Nutrition Action Plan
2. Aquatics and Fisheries Management Plan	2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Plan
3. Annual Culture and the Arts Plan	3. Local Shelter Plan
4. Anti-Poverty Reduction Plan	4. Plan for the Elderly
5. Local Coconut Development Plan	5. Plan for Health and Family Planning
6. Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (LDRRMP)	6. Coastal Management Plan
7. Food Security Plan	7. Information Strategic and Management Plan
8. Forest Management Plan	8. People's Plan
9. Gender and Development Plan	9. Business Plan/Strategy
10. Integrated Area Community Public Safety Plan	10. Capacity Development Agenda
11. Local Entrepreneurship Development Plan	11. Transportation Management Plan
12. Sustainable Area Development Plan	
13. Local Tourism Plan	
14. Small and Medium Enterprise Development Plan	
15. Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) Plan	
16. Solid Waste Management Plan	
17. Watershed Management Plan	
18. Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)	
19. Plan for Persons with Disability (PWD)	
20. Forest Land Use Plan	
21. Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)	
22. Peace and Order Public Safety Plan (POPS Plan)	

Source: In the Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan, pg. 6

Under the ELA, the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) serves as the implementation instrument that expresses the plans specified in the CDP into programs and projects (DILG 2017). This is where budgeting comes into picture, and where intensive vetting takes place. Since resources are limited, projects must be listed and ranked based on priority and needs. The Local Finance Committee (LFC) will then evaluate the PPAs that were shortlisted and check whether the medium-term forecast for revenue and operating expenses of the PPA can be covered by the available resource allotment (DILG 2017). Since the LDIP has a duration of three years, it is divided annually, which is recognized as the Annual Investment Program (AIP). The AIP makes planning more manageable and goal-oriented since LGUs can primarily focus on the chosen PPAs for the year.

Since planning is a recurring process, there is a need to update the set plans after each cycle. The beginning of the planning process starts with the reviewing and revisiting of current LGU plans and visions. This helps ensure that current plans can provide a clear reflection of the present needs and concerns of the community. Furthermore, even with changes in the administration, the CDP and CLUP serves as the guide for future planning and monitoring of the vision and goals of the community.

5. Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

CBMS is an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating necessary disaggregated local-level data based on a census of households in the locality (RA 11315, p. 2). It uses structured questionnaires and tablets in the conduct of the census of households and geo-tagging, which involves mapping of households. It adopts the official concepts and definitions used by the national statistical office. CBMS was borne out of the need to fill data gaps in the national statistical system, wherein the bulk of reliable and relevant information are often too aggregated, collected at different points in time and irregularly, and based on different reference population, and consequently, not addressing the needs of local government units (CBMS Network Coordinating Team 2004). CBMS was developed in response to the need to monitor the impact of macroeconomic and structural adjustment policies on vulnerable groups, to improve local governance, and to empower communities. It is designed to capture the multidimensional nature of poverty.

5.1. Overview of CBMS

The CBMS collects data to assist LGUs in formulating programs and policies to address the needs of the households in its localities. In addition, CBMS data can be used in combination with Geographic Information System (GIS) for disaster risk mapping, for plotting socioeconomic information, as well as for targeting beneficiaries of a program or policy. The core sets of indicators, as listed in **Table 3**, presents a picture of the community's general well-being and provides a status for each developmental need. The disaggregated aspect of the data further expound the story on who are most affected, while the availability of geographic coordinates determine the location of those individuals.

Table 3. Core indicators of CBMS

A. Health	1. Proportion of child deaths
B. Nutrition	2. Prevalence of malnourished children
C. Housing	3. Proportion of households living in non-makeshift housing
	4. Proportion of households who are not squatters
D. Water and Sanitation	5. Proportion of households with access to safe water supply
	6. Proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities
E. Basic Education and Literacy	7. Elementary school participation rate
	8. Secondary school participation rate
	9. Literacy rate
F. Income	10. Proportion of households who eat at least three meals a day
	11. Proportion of households with income above poverty threshold
	12. Proportion of households with income above food threshold
G. Employment	13. Employment rate
H. Peace and Order	14. Proportion of persons who are victims of crimes

Source: Gaining Insights on the CBMS Application: Case of the Philippines, pg. 20

Aside from the abovementioned indicators, CBMS also expounds on the following topics listed in **Table 4**. The HPQ and the BPQ are the main data collection instruments used in CBMS for gathering data. The HPQ serves as a means to identify and capture the current well-being of individual households. This can help in detecting deprivations and vulnerabilities faced by households, whether it is related to income, health, education, or employment needs among others. In addition, HPQ also assists in the monitoring of program beneficiaries, climate change perception and its effects, as well as disaster preparedness. On the other hand, BPQ provides a general knowledge of the situation and environment of the locality. It presents an overview of current land use, accounts for the availability of basic facilities, and illustrate the condition of disaster preparedness, peace and order, and government finance and planning. By consolidating the BPQ and HPQ, policy makers can make better and more informed decisions based on household needs and the available resources.

Table 4. Topics included in the Household Profile Questionnaire and the Barangay Profile Questionnaire of CBMS

Household Profile Questionnaire	Barangay Profile Questionnaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household location and identification ▪ Housing and household characteristics ▪ Demography ▪ Education and literacy ▪ Economic activity ▪ Health and nutrition ▪ Water and sanitation ▪ Waste management ▪ Income ▪ Agriculture: Farming, Livestock and/or Poultry raising and Fishing ▪ Climate change and disaster risk management ▪ Death ▪ Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical and demographic characteristics ▪ Service institutions and infrastructure ▪ Significant events in the barangay ▪ Disaster risk reduction and preparedness ▪ Peace and order ▪ Programs, projects, and activities ▪ Budget, revenue, and expenditure ▪ Spot maps

Source: CBMS survey instrument

5.2. *CBMS as a tool for planning*

By providing data at the household and barangay level, CBMS fills the gaps in present information and offers an up-to-date picture of the development status and welfare conditions of households and their individual members (CBMS Network Coordinating Team 2004). Application of CBMS data aids in recognizing where appropriate policy intervention is necessary and can also help in monitoring the impact of such interventions. Furthermore, regular data collection of CBMS (i.e. at least once every three years as designed and institutionalized in RA 11315) can equip LGUs in monitoring the impact of policies and programs on the target beneficiaries.

CBMS also promotes inclusive growth within communities by providing a basis for equitable access to opportunities and services. Instead of selecting projects based on subjective ideas about the needs of the community, local planners and implementers can use CBMS data to be able to properly prioritize, plan, and choose higher impact projects for their community.

Specifically, data obtained from CBMS may be used as basis in the formulation of various local level plans, programs and projects, including the CDP, EP, GAD database and other data requirements needed by LGUs.

5.2.1. Comprehensive development plan

In the formulation of the CDP, LGUs are required to maintain a database of indicators that includes the mentioned sectors. The Local Planning Illustrative Guide⁸ presented a combined list of indicators that incorporated both LDIS and RaPIDS. With a total of 152 indicators across five development sectors, this mainstreams sectoral and thematic concerns such as the level of well-being, present condition of social justice, the ecosystem, and key resources, as well as social, economic, and administrative support.

Table 5. CBMS data availability per sector of the CDP

Sectors	Number of indicators in the CDP	Indicators available in the CBMS	
		Number	%
Social	23	19	82.6
Economic	19	10	52.6
Infrastructure	18	5	27.8
Environment and natural resources	72	5	6.9
Institutional	20	1	5.0
Total	152	40	26.3

Source: Author's Compilation using CDP Preparation Template Form 1d. LDIS/RaPIDS in the Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan by the DILG

Of the 152 indicators needed in the CDP, about 26.3 percent are available in CBMS (**Table 5**). Among the five sectors in the CDP, majority of indicators in the social and economic sectors are obtainable from the CBMS at 82.6 percent and 52.6 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, much of the data needs of the CDP are concentrated in the sector of environment and natural resources; however, CBMS can only provide seven percent of the data required due to the technical nature of the indicators. Although CBMS also includes environment-related indicators, they lean towards perception of households in relation to current environmental phenomena, as opposed to the methodological and scientific process used in the collection of indicators required in the CDP. In order to address these data gaps, LGUs may consult with other institutions such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and civil society organizations (CSOs) as they are likely to have relevant environment-related information that are available upon request.

Similarly, indicators identified in the institutional sector can be gathered from local archives, seeing as this sector focuses on local fiscal management, information of government personnel, legislative output, and public participation. Basic information on fiscal management can also be collected in the CBMS database but this only covers budget, expenditure, and revenue for the past three years.

⁸ The Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) is a manual created by the DILG with the support of the European Union to aid LGUs in the preparation of the CDP and in the mainstreaming of thematic/sectoral concerns.

5.2.2. Ecological profile

The EP is instrumental in establishing the realities currently present in the LGUs. Through this, local governments can determine the locality's strengths and weakness, in which they are able to provide for a more comprehensive situational analysis of the present realities and concerns of their citizens (DILG 2017). According to DILG (n.d.), data sources for the EP can be gathered through the national government, CBMS, and other database by the local government or private entities.

Table 6. CBMS data availability per sector of the EP

Sectors	Number of indicators in the EP	Indicators available in the CBMS	
		Number	%
Social	137	19	56.2
Economic	22	10	50.0
Infrastructure	28	5	39.3
Environment and natural resources	15	5	46.7
Institutional	25	1	20.0
Physical and Spatial Base	8	2	25.0
Population and Demography	48	45	93.8
Total	283	158	55.8

Source: Author's Compilation using Rationalized Local Planning System - Guide to Ecological Profile by the DILG

In comparison to the CDP, the EP largely focuses on social sector, which includes concerns on health and nutrition, education, public order and safety, and social welfare and development. Almost half (54.3 percent) of the data needs under this sector can be provided for by CBMS, while the other half can be gathered mostly from government agencies in the national and municipal level. As for indicators in the physical and spatial base sector, which largely focuses on mapping of information, possible data sources include the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Agriculture (DA), and Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB). Nevertheless, CBMS can be used in conjunction to the previous sector since it can provide coordinates for households and institutions.

5.2.3. Gender and development database

The GAD database was formulated as a way to include gender relevant issues in the planning of government policies and programs. This will help in developing an in-depth analysis, which tackles the difference in privilege and access to basic services between men and women. Similar with the CDP, the GAD database also integrates the five development sectors in their list of indicators, but the database further requires LGUs to disaggregate their data by sex.

A large portion of data needed in the GAD database, as seen in **Table 7**, is concentrated in the social development sector. In this case, CBMS is able to provide a third of the data requirement, while those not available can be obtained in the files of municipal offices as well as National Government Agencies (NGAs). For the institutional sector, majority of the data can easily be collected from the archive of municipalities and local government offices.

Table 7. CBMS data availability per sector of the GAD

Sectors	Number of indicators in the GAD	Indicators available in the CBMS	
		Number	%
Social	215	74	34.4
Economic	70	19	27.1
Infrastructure	18	6	33.3
Environment and natural resources	27	6	22.2
Institutional	118	5	4.2
Total	448	110	24.6

Source: Author's Compilation using Annex B: Data Requirements for the LGU GAD Database in the Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01

5.2.4. Other data requirements noted by municipalities

In the PIDS DILG LGSF-AM study, aside from those required in the listed government programs, LGUs also cited a need for other datasets. More than half of CBMS users cited the following data needs for the formulation of their EP: (i) information on Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM), (ii) various maps of their locality, (iii) climate change data, (iv) data on road networks/infrastructures, (v) data on migration and migrant workers, (vi) data on tourism, (vii) data from national government agencies (NGAs), and (viii) access to programs.

Maps and DRRM data were two of the most cited data needs of CBMS users. Although maps are not included in CBMS, some of this information can be gathered from the following government agencies: NAMRIA, Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS), MGB, and University of the Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (UP-NOAH), among others. Once data has been collected from the given agencies, CBMS can help enhance the available information by providing GPS locations of households as well as government and service institutions.

Climate change indicators can be collected in the HPQ of CBMS, through household perception of weather occurrences (e.g. presence of drought, rain, etc.), although answers are more subjective than those collected from institutions that have specialization in gathering climate and environment-related data. For data on tourism, since it is not available in the CBMS, alternative data source can come from the Department of Tourism and other related agencies.

The rest of the data items stated are readily available in the HPQ and BPQ of CBMS, although data is not as intensive and detailed compared to experts in the fields. But CBMS, as a planning guide, can provide a general idea of the situation present in the sector/subsector. Furthermore, if used in conjunction with data from NGAs and CSOs, planning and policy making can better cover the current situation or concern of the community.

6. Actual planning practices

Based on the discussion of the local planning process and the applicability of CBMS in the formulation of local plans as discussed in the previous sections, it is important to identify how local governments are actually doing their respective local planning processes. This section utilizes survey data from the PIDS-DILG study of municipalities covered under the LGSF-AM Program.

6.1. Overview of LGSF-AM municipalities

The PIDS-DILG LGSF-AM study was able to collect information from all the municipalities benefitting from the LGSF-AM Program⁹. Of 1,489 municipalities¹⁰ in the Philippines, 92.2 percent or 1,373 municipalities are beneficiaries of the LGSF-AM Program. For this survey, a complete enumeration of municipalities per region was done, with the exception of municipalities located in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) since they were not included in the LGSF-AM Program.

In **Table 8**, share of LGSF-AM recipients are already predetermined relative to the number of municipalities present in each region. The island of Luzon holds approximately 50 percent of the LGSF-AM recipient, followed by Visayas with 26 percent and lastly Mindanao with 22 percent.

Table 8. Distribution of LGSF-AM recipients, 2018

Indicator	Total number of municipalities	Share to total number of municipalities who are LGSF-AM recipients
Total municipalities that receive LGSF-AM	1,373	100.00
By region		
NCR	1	0.07
CAR	75	5.46
Region I	116	8.45
Region II	89	6.48
Region III	116	8.45
Region IVA	123	8.96
Region IVB	71	5.17
Region V	107	7.79
Region VI	117	8.52
Region VII	116	8.45
Region VIII	136	9.91
Region IX	67	4.88
Region X	84	6.12
Region XI	43	3.13
Region XII	45	3.28
CARAGA	67	4.88
By income class ¹¹		
1st	318	23.16
2nd	170	12.38
3rd	255	18.57
4th	358	26.07
5th	253	18.42
6th	19	1.38

Source: PIDS LGSF-AM survey and PSGC 2018

In terms of income class, about half of the LGSF-AM recipients are categorized under either 1st class or 4th class municipalities, while only 19 recipients or less than 2 percent are

⁹ LGSF-AM beneficiaries are noted in DILG Department Order No. 2018-61.

¹⁰ See Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) for the year 2018

¹¹ Income classification was retrieved from the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) in the PSGC 2018

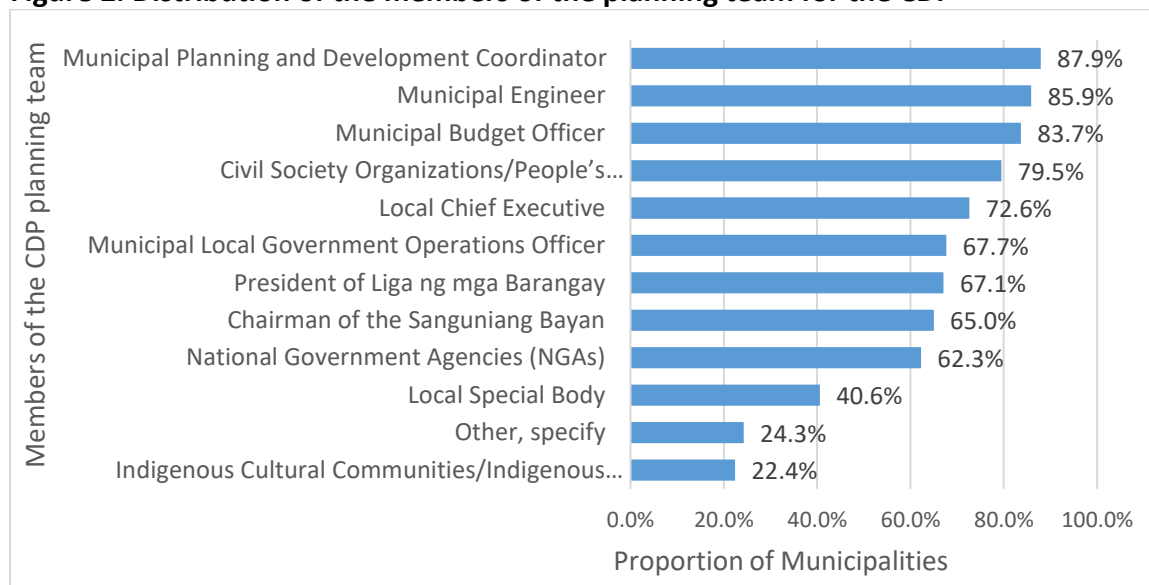
categorized as 6th class. However, it must be noted that the income classes among municipalities are not equally distributed in the country.

6.2. Planning team for CDP

Before the planning process can start, mobilization and creation of the planning team was first given priority. In the municipal level, 92.7 percent of LGSF-AM beneficiaries were able to prepare an Executive Order (EO) with regard to the planning of the CLUP and the CDP. The template¹² for the EO indicates the role of the MPT as the committee with utmost responsibility for the coordination of all activities related to the formulation of the CLUP and CDP. In addition, they should be able to work closely with the Municipal Development Council (MDC) in the creation of the aforementioned plans.

In **Figure 2**, more than 80 percent of municipalities includes the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC), municipal engineer, or municipal budget officer in their MPT, while more than 50 percent involves locally elected officials such as the Local Chief Executives (LCE), president of the League of Barangays, and the chairman of the Sangguniang Bayan. In addition, majority of the surveyed municipalities also include NGAs and CSOs in their planning process.

Figure 2. Distribution of the members of the planning team for the CDP



Source: PIDS LGSF-AM survey

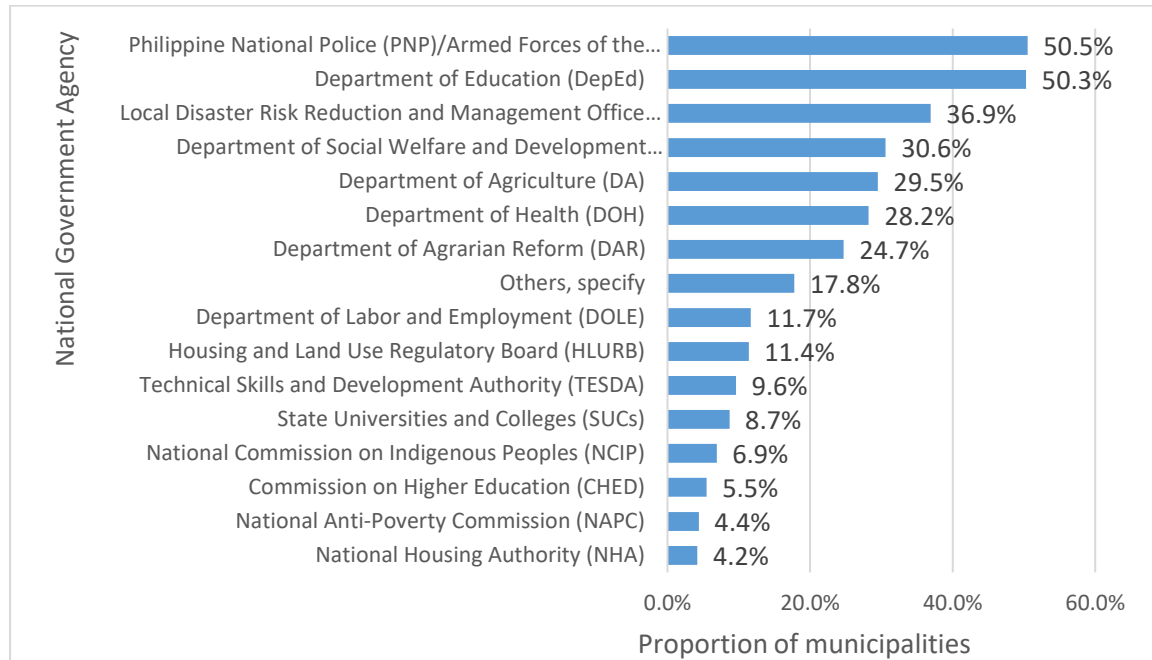
As for the specific composition of NGA involvement, shown in **Figure 3**, more than 50 percent of the respondents indicated that they include the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Department of Education (DepEd) in their planning for CDP. While more than a quarter of the respondents also include LDRRMO, DSWD, DA, and DOH in their planning for CDP.

In terms of CSOs, the most represented groups in the planning team of the CDP are from the women sector as well as farmers and landless rural workers. On the other hand, more than a

¹² The template, presented in pages 44 to 46 of the Local Planning Illustrative Guide, states the creation and mobilization of the MPT for the preparation of the CLUP and CDP in the municipal level.

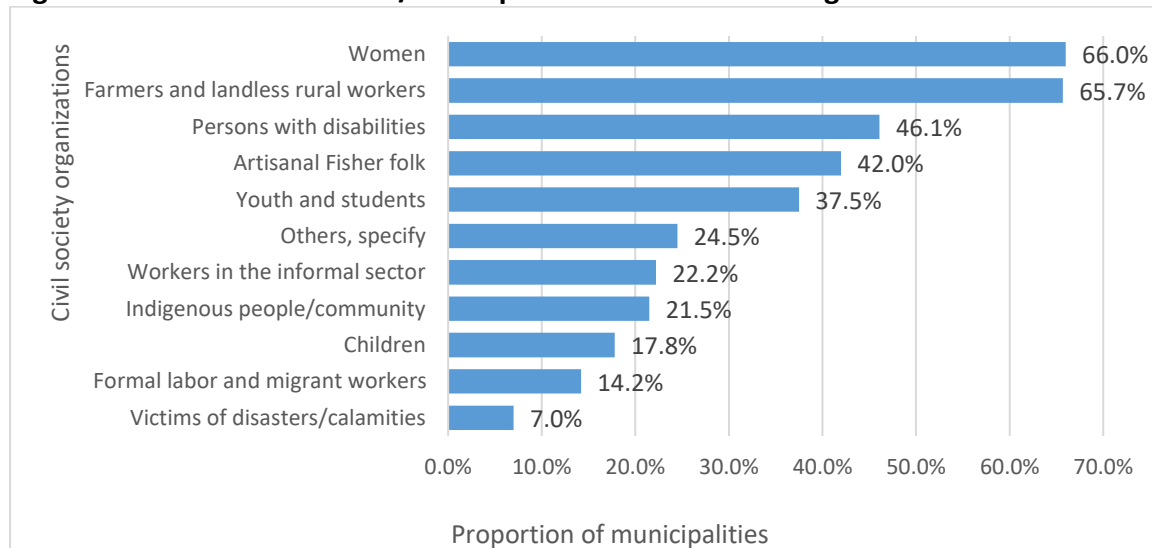
third of the LGUs include CSOs representing PWDs, artisanal fisher folk, and the youth and students in the planning team.

Figure 3. Distribution of national government agencies included in the planning team for CDP



Source: PIDS LGSF-AM survey

Figure 4. Distribution of CSOs/POs represented in the Planning Team for CDP



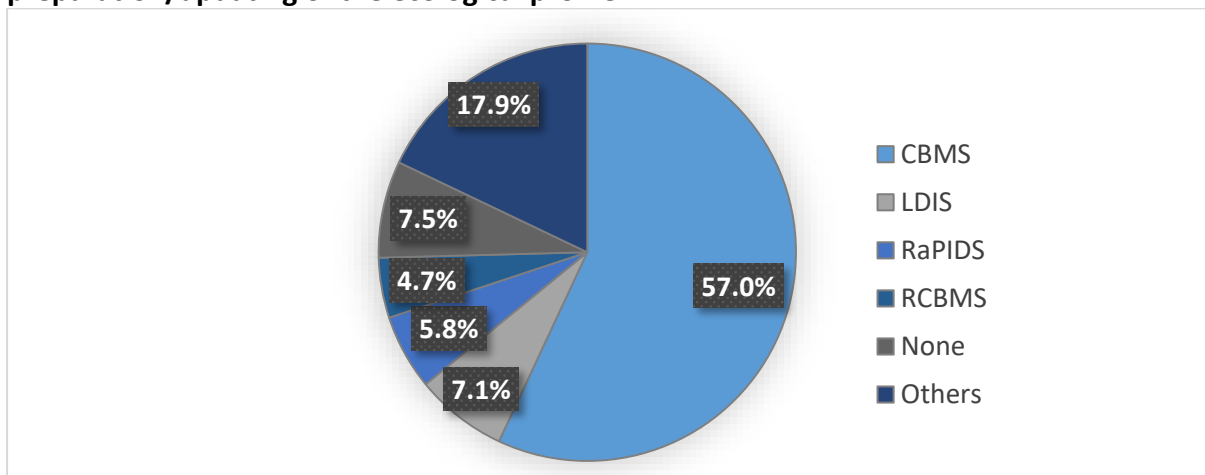
Source: PIDS LGSF-AM survey

The output of the CDP in terms of plans, programs and projects should be able to reflect the views and goals of the citizens and stakeholders of the LGU. Thus, there must be frequent and constant participation from various government and non-government sectors and counterparts to promote inclusivity and equality of growth in the community.

6.3. Datasets used by LGUs

Among the 1,373 municipalities that are beneficiaries of the LGSF-AM Program, about 57 percent or 782 municipalities were primarily using CBMS data in the formulation of their respective local plans, specifically their EP, while the rest utilizes DILG constructed databases and a combination of RaPIDS and CBMS. Apart from the listed choices, 18 percent of respondents also use data gathered by NGAs as well as conduct their own data collection through surveys, interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

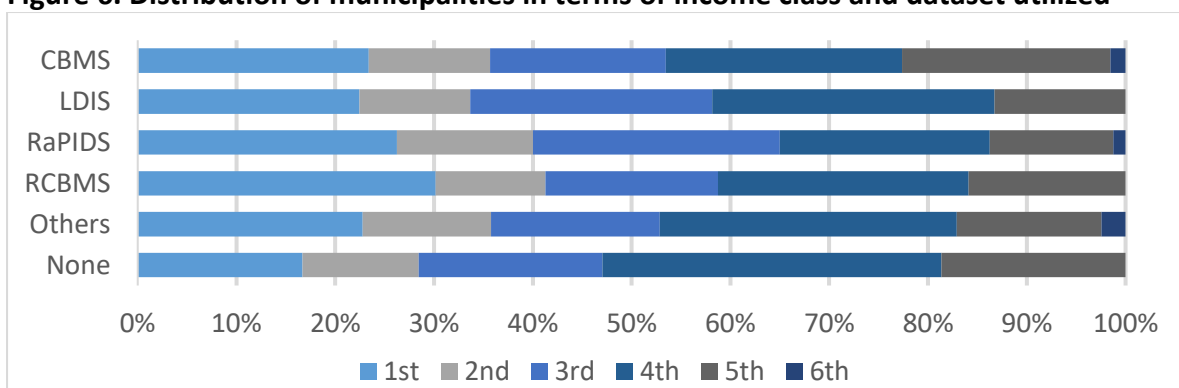
Figure 5. Distribution of municipalities in terms of primary dataset utilized for the preparation/updating of the ecological profile



Source: PIDS LGSF-AM Survey

Out of 103 municipalities that do not utilize datasets for their EP, it can be observed that more than 50 percent of those municipalities belong to 5th and 6th class municipalities (**Figure 6**). While, the composition of CBMS users are almost equally distributed with the exception of 2nd class and 6th class municipalities who represent a lower share.

Figure 6. Distribution of municipalities in terms of income class and dataset utilized



Source: PIDS LGSF-AM survey and BLGF/PSGC

6.4. Characteristics of CBMS users

In terms of income classification, there are slightly more municipalities in the fifth- and sixth-income classes that use CBMS as a primary source of data for their EPs compared to other

income classes (**Table 9**). This suggests that higher income municipalities may have access to other data sources which they use for their ecological profiling.

Table 9. Distribution of municipalities that use CBMS as a primary data source for their EP and their municipal income class (2008)

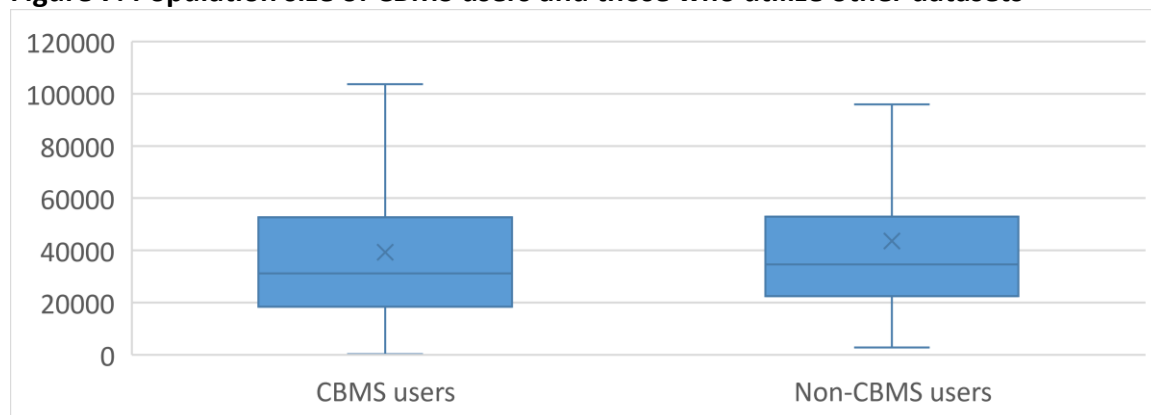
Income classification	Total number of LGSF-AM municipalities	Total number of CBMS users	Percentage of CBMS users per income class
1 st Income class	318	183	57.5
2 nd Income class	170	96	56.5
3 rd Income class	255	139	54.5
4 th Income class	358	187	52.2
5 th Income class	253	165	65.2
6 th Income class	19	12	63.2
Total	1373	782	57.0

Source: LGSF-AM Survey

Note: Income classification was taken from the BLGF/PSGC

Since CBMS is a census of households in the region, another factor that can be considered is the population size. According to Reyes and Mandap (2011), the cost of the conduct of CBMS can range from PHP 70 to 80 per household at that time. Thus, data collection can get more expensive for those municipalities with larger population. However, it can be noted in **Figure 7** that population size of municipalities using CBMS are not significantly different from that of municipalities not using CBMS.

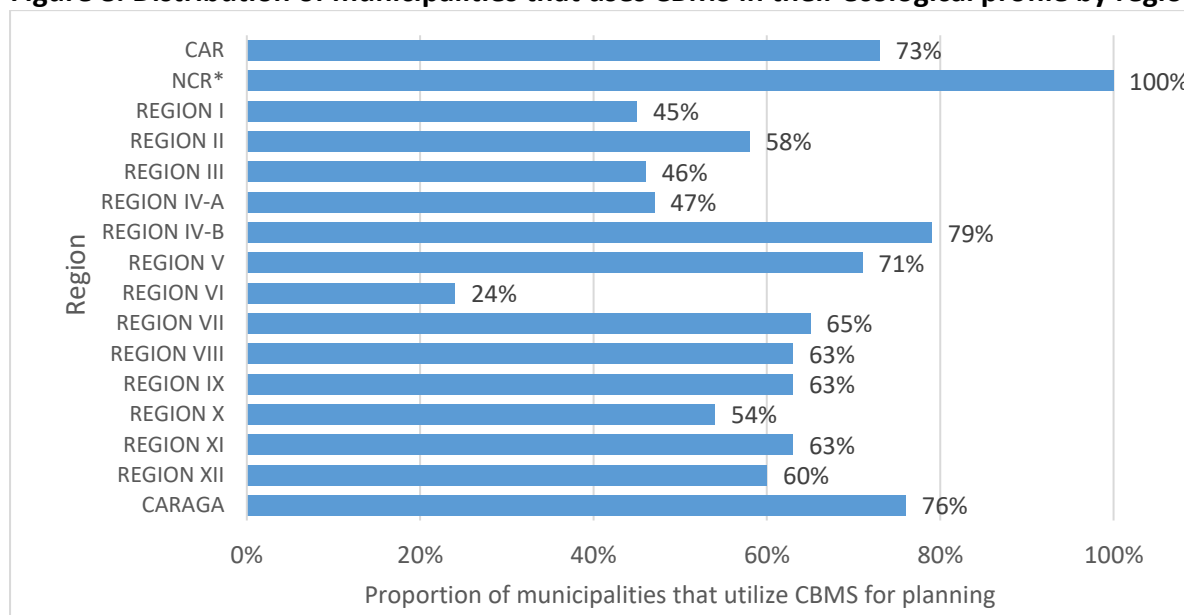
Figure 7. Population size of CBMS users and those who utilize other datasets



Source: Population Census 2015 (in the PSGC 2018)

In **Figure 8**, CBMS users are scattered per region in varying degrees. For Luzon, NCR scored the highest since it only accounts for the municipality of Pateros. While in the Visayas area, they have fairly high number of CBMS users, with the exception of Region VI, wherein only a quarter of municipalities use CBMS, and they mostly use data from other sources. As for Mindanao, majority of municipalities in each region utilize CBMS for planning.

Figure 8. Distribution of municipalities that uses CBMS in their ecological profile by region



Note: Only one municipality in NCR

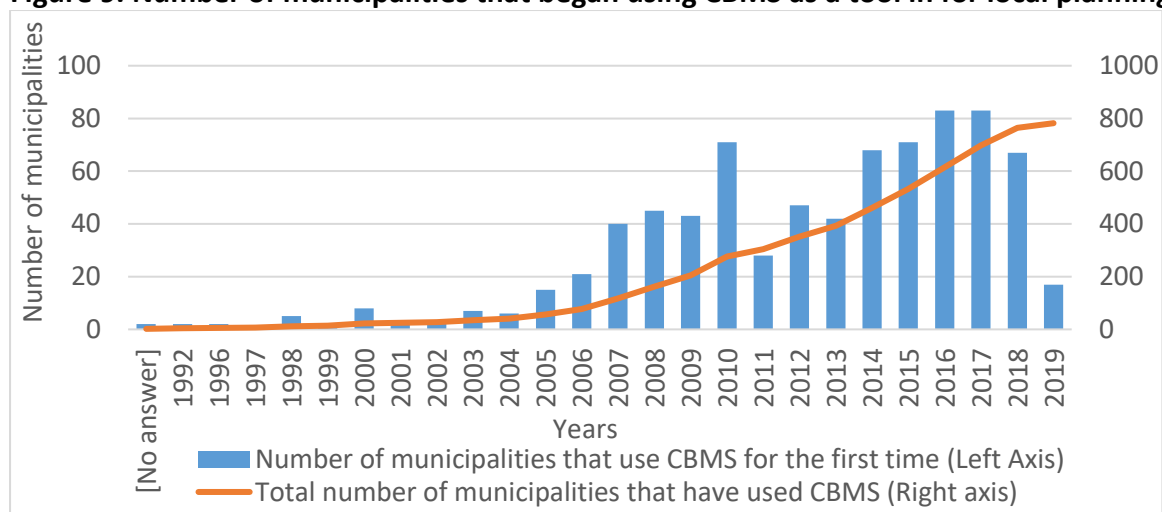
Source: PIDS LGSF-AM Survey

6.5. CBMS in the local level

Implementation of CBMS to date has been demand-driven. LGUs need to use their own resources in collect the data with the CBMS Network Coordinating Team based at the Angelo King Institute of the De La Salle University and the Bureau of Local Government Development spearheading the capacity building of LGUs. There were some national programs that provided a funding facility for assisting LGUs to finance the implementation of CBMS, and the Bottom-up Budgeting program of the DILG was one such program.

In **Figure 9**, it can be seen that the number of CBMS users have steadily increased from 1992 to 2019. There has been a jump in growth for the year 2005 onwards as compared to the dismal numbers of the previous years. Although data for the year 2019, might be highly underestimated since the survey was not able to cover the entire period.

Figure 9. Number of municipalities that began using CBMS as a tool in for local planning

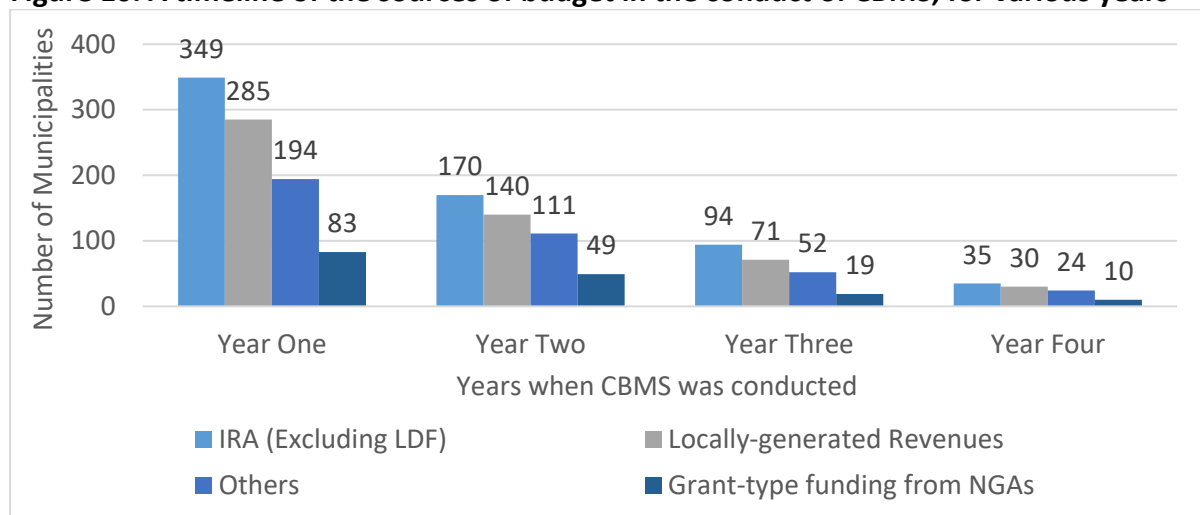


Source: PIDS LGSF-AM study

According to Partnership for Economic Policy [PEP] (n.d.), CBMS coverage as of February 2019 in the Philippines encompasses 78 provinces, 111 cities, 1,091 municipalities, and 30,827 barangays. Accordingly, CBMS has been implemented in 96.2 percent of provinces, 76.5 percent of cities, 73.3 percent of municipalities, and 73.3 percent of barangays.¹³ The fairly high coverage of CBMS in the country shows positive prospects for the implementation of the CBMS Act. With more than half of all LGU levels already implementing CBMS as a tool for planning, NGAs will be able to better target those that have not yet adopted CBMS and apply best practices from other LGUs for a swift transition.

The necessary funds in the conduct of CBMS, following the CBMS act, shall be included in the yearly release of the General Appropriations Act (GAA). For reference, current budgetary sources of LGUs using CBMS comes from IRA, locally-generated revenues, and grant-type funding from NGAs. Out of 782 CBMS users, 93.7 percent have a portion in their budget allocated for the conduct of CBMS. Funds allocated for the operation of CBMS largely comes from the IRA excluding the Local Development Fund (LDF), as well as locally generated revenues. Other local budgetary sources for CBMS operation cited are the LDRRM fund, LDF, the annual budget, and the general fund, among others. In addition, the bulk of municipalities allocates their budget for the first year of CBMS, but fails to continue this high funding for the succeeding years.

Figure 10. A timeline of the sources of budget in the conduct of CBMS, for various years



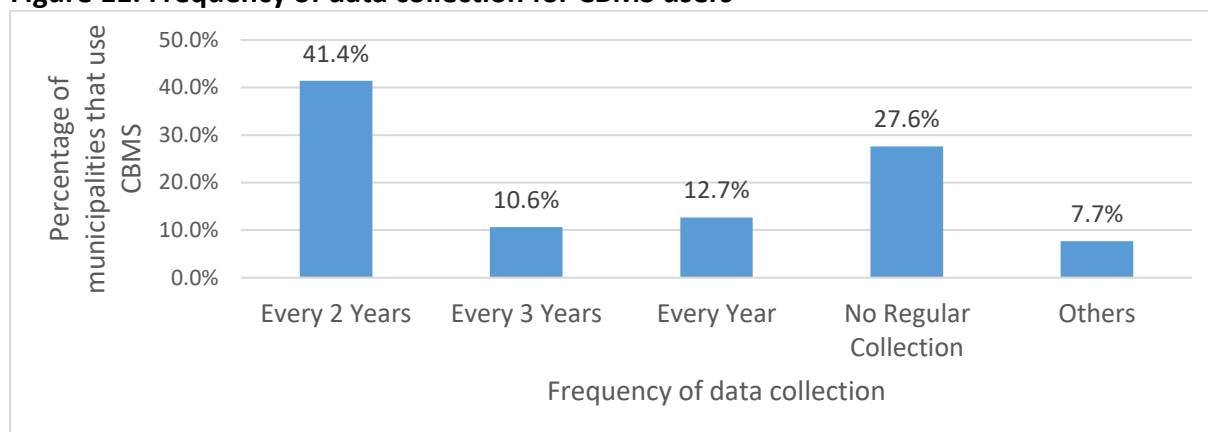
Source: PIDS DILG survey

During the National Conference on CBMS, the CBMS Network Team (2017) emphasized the importance of processing data as a guide in the preparation of policies and programs. The CBMS system includes STATSIM, a processing system provided for free by the CBMS Network Team that automatically computes and generates the data needed for planning. Additional data requirements that are not included in STATSIM can be generated by further processing of the data. However, based in the survey, some municipalities forego processing and analyzing CBMS data for EP after data collection. Out of 782 CBMS users, 79.3 percent analyze their data, while 81.7 percent process their data for the preparation of the EP and the structured list of PPAs. Majority of them provided the necessary funds for data collection, but was not able to integrate this in their planning of the EP.

¹³ Information for the total number of provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays used in the computation is retrieved from the September 30, 2019 data of the PSGC (Available at <https://psa.gov.ph/classification/psgc/>)

Although there is a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the CBMS team and the LGU that explicitly ensures the presence of an output after implementation, thus this may have been used in another program/plan other than the EP. The objective of the MOA is to establish the different responsibilities of the following entities: CBMS Network Team, DILG Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD), DILG regional office, and the municipality/city. This partnership should be able to ensure the implementation of CBMS for the purpose of: i) poverty diagnosis and MDG monitoring, ii) local planning and ecological profiling, iii) budget allocation, and iii) program implementation and impact monitoring.¹⁴

Figure 11. Frequency of data collection for CBMS users



Source: LGSF-AM survey

In terms of frequency of data collection (in **Figure 11**), more than 40 percent of CBMS users collect their data every two years. Although, the prescribed frequency of data collection, according to Reyes and Mandap (2011), is in the interval of three years. This is similar to the provisions indicated in the CBMS law, wherein LGUs are required to gather census data every three years. Furthermore, under the CBMS law, if LGUs prefer to collect data at shorter intervals than the prescribed period, they can do so at their own expense.

7. Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using the CBMS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also called the Global Goals, consists of 169 targets under 17 global goals ranging from economic, social, environmental and governance aims that countries are aiming to achieve by 2030. As the problems of inequality, poverty, sustainability and hunger continue to persist, each country is called to do their part in creating an impact for positive change. These Global Goals, as formulated by the United Nations (UN), present a bold commitment for UN member states to “end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity”¹⁵ and to ensure that no one will be left behind.

In the Philippines, the SDGs are monitored through various nationally available indicators as identified by the PSA. Based on several technical and multi-sectoral workshops conducted by the PSA, a total of 102 global indicators as well as 25 supplementary and 28 proxy indicators are identified as Tier 1 indicators¹⁶ available for monitoring. However, Reyes, et.al. (2019) found that out of the 155 national SDG Tier 1 indicators, about 81.3 percent have available

¹⁴ DILG retrieved on December 30, 2019 from https://dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/reports_resources/DILG-Reports-2013426-2fc335789b.pdf

¹⁵ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) retrieved on December 28, 2018 from <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹⁶ Tier 1 indicators are indicators that have an established methodology and are regularly collected.

baseline data (i.e. have at least one data point), while 45.8 percent have available historical data (i.e. have at least two data points). Moreover, of the indicators with available data, disaggregation is sparse. Slightly less than a third have breakdown by location (e.g. urban/rural dichotomy, or regional disaggregation) or by sex. Further, few of these indicators can be disaggregated by income status, while none have available disaggregation by migratory status, ethnicity and indigenous status, or disability status.

These issues of data availability and granularity pose challenges for key stakeholders in analyzing trends of national performance in identified SDG indicators for monitoring. Moreover, data granularity is vital in targeting efforts of the government to attain the overall aim of the SDGs in seeking to leave no one behind.

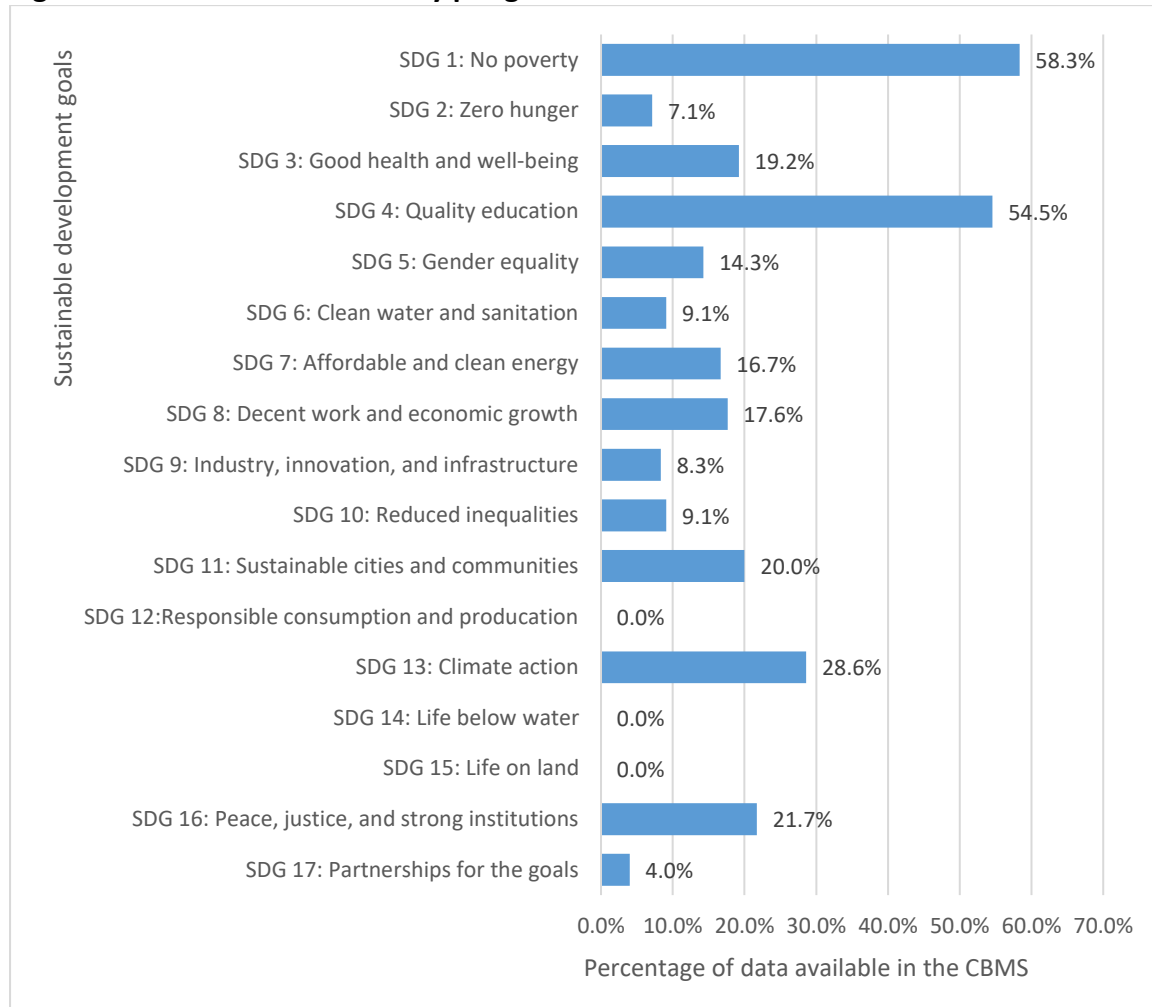
The CBMS offer a huge potential in addressing these data gaps, as it involves collection of data encompassing different dimensions of poverty (e.g. health, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, education, income and employment, security and participation) which are also measured and monitored by the goals of the SDGs. An important advantage of CBMS is that it collects data on the different dimensions of poverty from the same household at the same reference period, so it becomes possible to capture the multidimensional poverty status of a household. More importantly, CBMS collects data on each and every member of the household, and all households in the locality, and consequently can provide the needed data by age, sex, ethnicity, geographical location, etc. With CBMS, data is now available to ensure no one is left behind.

It can be noted in **Figure 12** that the majority of available data in CBMS is concentrated on Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 4 (Quality Education). With a specific objective of monitoring the nature and extent of poverty, CBMS provides multiple disaggregated data for different types of deprivation (Reyes et al. 2014). Furthermore, poverty-related data in the CBMS is not only explained through household or individual income, but the dataset also includes status and adequacy of housing, nutrition, education or literacy, and employment, among others.

CBMS is not designed to capture data related to trade, international relations, national policies, budget, and expenditure. Thus, some indicators stated in Goals 9, 12, and 17, were not adapted at the local level. Moreover, CBMS do not have environment-related indicators similar to that monitored under Goals 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) as they involve meticulous methodologies not captured by household and barangay profile questionnaires.

Although there are limitations in CBMS with respect to the SDGs, it can still be used to provide baseline and historical data for unavailable SDG indicators, and provide more frequent data for indicators that are not regularly collected, given that it will be conducted by local governments once every three years by virtue of RA 11315. Meanwhile, CBMS, as a census of households in a locality, can also provide the needed disaggregation by ethnic groups, sex, age group, urbanity, and other necessary disaggregation that are not usually captured in national surveys. These levels of disaggregation can be provided even up to the local level, which will provide an avenue for localizing the SDGs, making local government units informed of the current situation within their jurisdiction and capable of contributing to the attainment of goals and outcomes of the SDGs.

Figure 12. CBMS data availability per goal of SDG



Source: Author's Compilation using Annex IV in the Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (2016) by United Nations

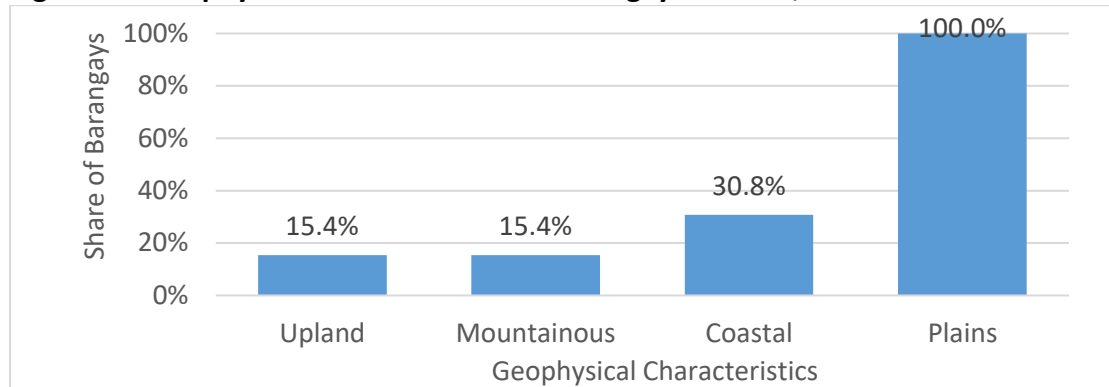
8. Application of CBMS in planning for the municipality of Baler

In order to better appreciate the rich data of CBMS, this section will illustrate how the CBMS dataset can be utilized for ecological profiling. The 2016 household profile survey and 2017 barangay profile of the municipality of Baler in Aurora will be processed as a case study. The household survey covered 8,313 households and 35,234 household members, while the barangay survey collected data from all the 13 barangays of Baler. Given these data sets, an illustration following the suggested outline circulated by the DILG will be provided, but will only include those sections where CBMS data can be incorporated.

8.1. Geo-physical environment

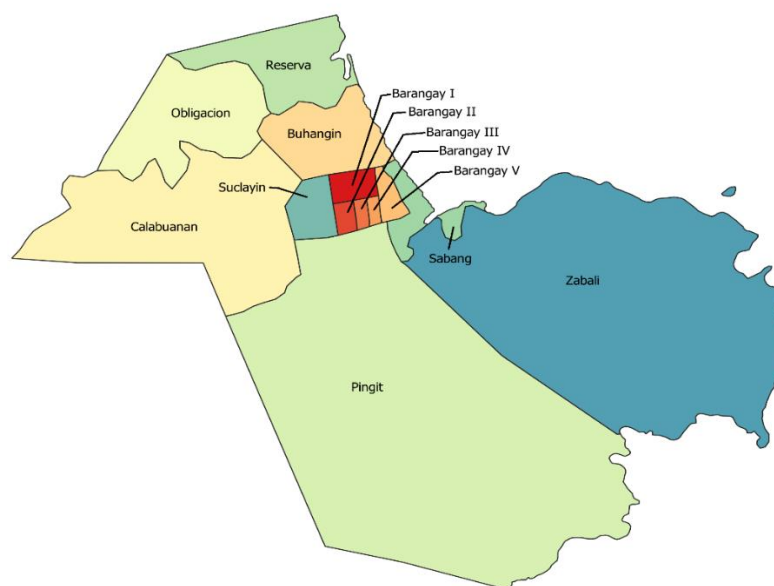
Using the profiles of barangays in Baler and topographic maps obtained from NAMRIA, it can be observed that all consists mainly of plains, while only two have both upland and mountainous areas (**Figure 13**). In terms of land use, 82.5 percent of the land area are classified as timberland and agricultural. Residential, commercial, and industrial area only comprises of 6.1 percent of total land area, while the rest are considered as special classes. Overall, about 60 percent of barangays are still considered as rural.

Figure 13. Geophysical characteristics of barangays in Baler, 2017



Source: BPQ of Baler

Figure 14. Map of the municipality of Baler, Aurora subdivided by barangays¹⁷



In terms of planning purposes, this information may highlight the need for evacuation centers and disaster risk reduction and management planning particularly in those barangays with mountainous areas, which are in high risk for landslides and mudslides. Moreover, given that majority of land area are used for agricultural purposes, having more local programs which targets agricultural landholdings and agricultural households may benefit more of the local population.

8.2. Population and social profile

In 2016, the population of Baler was at 35,234, of which almost a third are below 15 years of age, while more than 60 percent are within the working age (**Table 10**). In terms of sex, male and female are approximately similar in magnitude and composition. Factors affecting this kind of growth can be attributed to high fertility rates and high mortality rates (**Figure 15**).

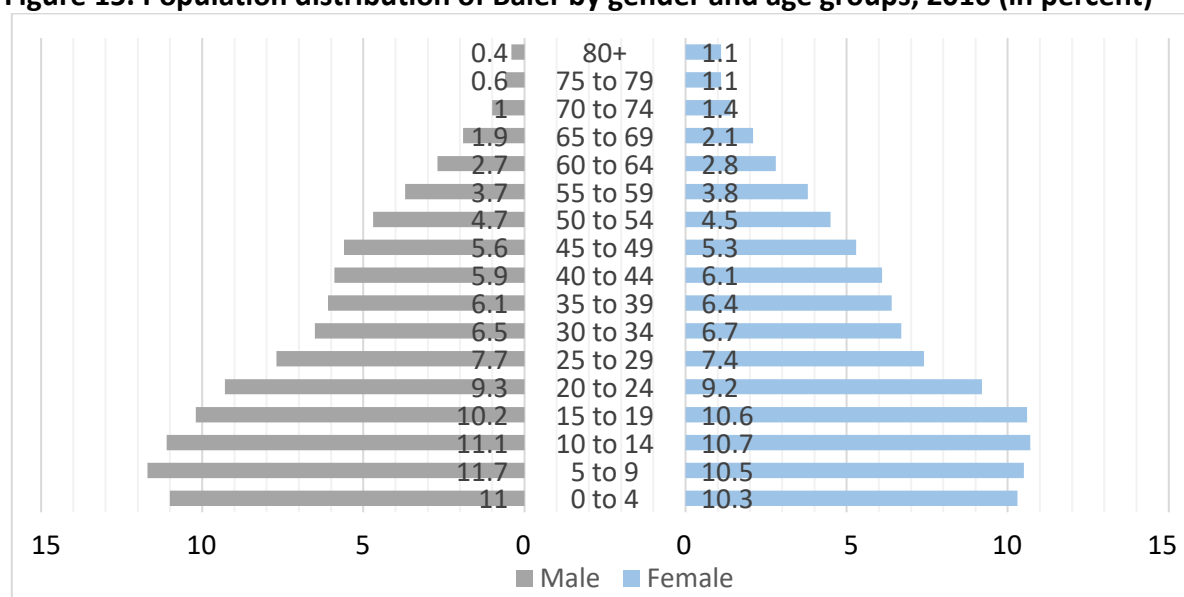
¹⁷ Map available at PhilGIS, an online site for free countrywide GIS data

Table 10. Demographic characteristics of Baler, 2016

Indicator	Magnitude	Share to total population
Total Population	35,234	100.0
By sex		
Male	17,774	50.4
Female	17,460	49.5
By age		
0 – 14	11,521	32.6
15 – 64	22,034	62.5
65 and above	1,679	4.7

Source: HPQ of Baler

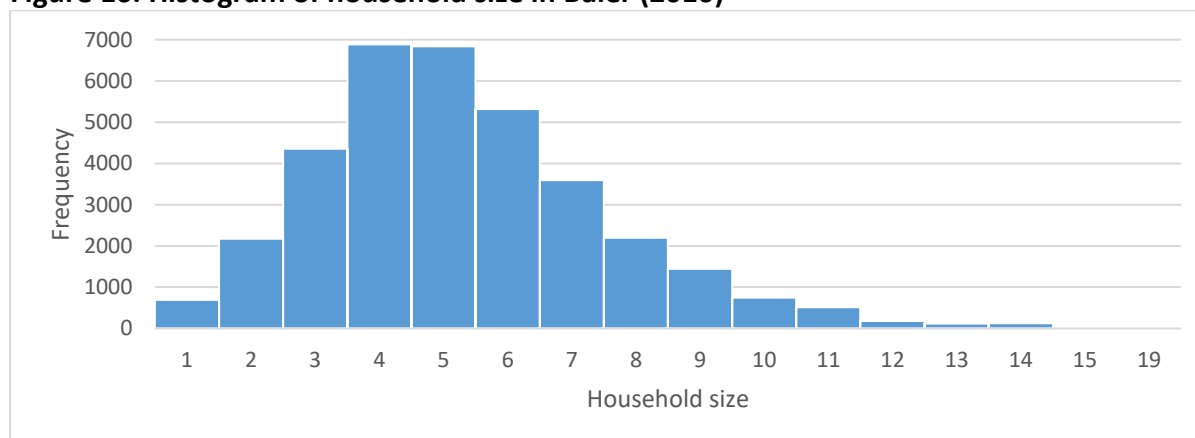
Figure 15. Population distribution of Baler by gender and age groups, 2016 (in percent)



Source: HPQ of Baler

In terms of household composition, majority of households in Baler consists of four to five members (**Figure 16**). Among these, about 8 percent are headed by solo parents while 5.3 percent have members who have a disability.

Figure 16. Histogram of household size in Baler (2016)



Source: HPQ of Baler

In 2016, children below the age of 11 and adults between the ages of 51 and 70 were the most affected by diseases and accidents leading to death. The most common causes of death cited were complications related to the heart and cancer. In addition, about 6.7 percent or 221 children aged 5 years old and below suffer from malnutrition (**Table 11**). With only 13 nutrition scholars in Baler, it can be quite difficult to manage and monitor more than 3,000 children.

For education, school participation rate is relatively high for ages 6 to 17 (**Table 12**). Although it does taper off as the age of the child increases. While, more than 60 percent of children ages 6 to 17 that were not attending school were male. Most common reason cited for absence are lack of interest, high cost of education, employment or looking for work, and illness or disability.

Table 11. Nutritional status of children aged 0 to 5 years old, 2017

Status	Male	Female	Total
Above normal	26	13	39
Normal	1512	1519	3031
Below normal (moderate)	85	83	168
Below normal (severe)	24	29	53

Source: BPQ of Baler

Table 12. School participation of children aged 6 to 17 years old, 2016

Age of children	Total population	Status of school participation		School Participation Rate ¹⁸
		Currently attending school	Not attending school	
6 to 11*	4678	4638	39	99.1
12 to 14	2344	2279	65	97.2
15 to 17*	2271	2000	270	88.0

Source: HPQ of Baler

Note: For ages 6 to 11, there is one respondent that did not state his/her answer in the survey for school participation. The previously mentioned case is similar for ages 15 to 17.

Given this information, the planning team might consider having a program relation to basic education, particularly in finding the ‘last-mile’ children and in keeping them in school. Addressing their concerns for not being in school may help the municipal officers in identifying and establishing key programs and projects such as infrastructure connecting far-flung areas and schools (for issues of access), and feeding program (for issues of nutritional status of children), among others.

8.3. Local economy

Being a third-class municipality, major sources of livelihood in the barangays of Baler are farming, fishing as well as public and private employment. Of the 13 barangays, only one mentioned tourism as a key source of income. Since majority of the land area comprises of agricultural land, and more than 30 percent of barangays include coastal areas, their main source of livelihood are anchored to the available resource. This reiterates the need for having programs that target the local agricultural sectors, such as farm to market roads, and acquisition

¹⁸ Computation for the school participation rate were based on the definition of the World Bank. School participation was calculated as the total number of children attending school by age group over the total population of the specified range.

of farm inputs, farm machineries and post-harvest facilities, among others, to benefit the local population.

8.4. Infrastructure, utilities, and facilities

There is a disproportionate distribution of service institutions and infrastructure in the barangays of Baler. In addition, there are barangays that have close access to specific institutions, like the market, post office, police station, and multipurpose hall. Since some institutions are very limited in number, capacity of these establishments to provide quality service to more than 35 thousand citizens may be affected negatively.

Table 13. Available service institutions and infrastructure in Baler, 2017

Service institutions and infrastructure	Number of facilities	Proportion of barangays with the following facilities
Total health facility	17	
Barangay health Center	9	53.8
Hospitals	2	15.3
Maternity clinic	3	23.0
Child clinic	3	15.3
Total education facility	75	
Day care center	31	76.9
Preschool	9	53.8
Elementary	12	76.9
Secondary	13	76.9
Vocational	6	30.7
College/university	4	30.7
Total service facility	29	
Multipurpose hall	14	100.0
Police station	1	7.6
Women's/Crisis Center	1	7.6
Bank	10	23.0
Post office	1	7.6
Market	2	7.6
Total agricultural facility	11	
Rice mill	10	38.4
Corn mill	0	0.0
Feed mill	0	0.0
Agricultural produce market	1	7.6

Source: BPQ of Baler

The facility most available to the barangays in Baler are that of education, with majority of the barangays having day care centers, preschools, elementary schools, and high schools. However, presence of schools that provide vocational courses as well as college/universities are not as widespread. With basic education widely accessible, people in Baler are given the opportunity to learn essential skills. Thus, in the HPQ, Baler has less than one percent of the population six years and above who are incapable of reading and writing a simple message.

For health facilities, it is noteworthy that not all barangays have a Barangay Health Center (BHC). Meanwhile, Baler houses two hospitals, of which both are located in different barangays in the población area. Thus, households in other barangays without the following

institutions are required to travel in order to access health care services. In addition, there are still five barangays that still lack service institutions and facilities with relation to health.

Table 14. Available service institutions and infrastructure in Baler, 2017

Service institutions and infrastructure	Barangay in Baler												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Health facility													
Barangay health center			2	1	2	1	1		1				1
Hospitals							1	1					
Maternity clinic					1		1	1					
Child clinic							1	2					
Education facility													
Day care center		1	3	1	4	4	4	4	4			1	5
Preschool				1	1	1		1	1	3	1		
Elementary			1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		1
Secondary		1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Vocational								2		1		2	1
College/university							1		1		1		1
Service Facility													
Multipurpose hall	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Police Station								1					
Women's/Crisis Center										1			
Bank	1							8				1	
Post office												1	
Market								2					
Agricultural facility													
Rice mill				2	2		1	4					1
Corn mill													
Feed mill													
Agricultural produce market								1					

 Barangays with the listed facility  Barangays without the listed facility

Note: Barangays in Baler are listed in the following order: Barangay II, Barangay I, Sabang, Obligacion, Pingit, Calabuanan, Reserva, Suclayin, Zabali, Barangay III, Barangay IV, Barangay V, and Buhangin

Based on the data, planning officers may have to target five barangays, namely Barangay I, Barangay II, Barangay III, Barangay IV, and Barangay V, in providing programs related to health care services, as households in these barangays do not have access to any of the listed health facilities above. Moreover, it can be also noted that agricultural facilities are concentrated Suclayin, which may not be ideal and cost-efficient given that all barangays in Baler rely on agriculture.

8.5. Local institutional capability

It can be observed that share of barangay personnel to total population is very small, with some barangays not being able to provide basic services (**Table 15**). Shares of health care workers to total local population was only at about 30 percent. Partnered with the lack of health care facilities as discussed in the previous subsection, this suggests the need of having programs and projects focused on the delivery of health care services, particularly in Barangay IV as there are no health care workers and facilities in the barangay.

Table 15. Number and share of barangay personnel to total population, 2017

Barangay personnel	Categorized by sex of worker			Share of total barangay personnel to total population
	Male	Female	Total	
Tanod	104	6	110	0.25
Health worker	132	2	134	0.31
Nutrition scholar	1	12	13	0.03
Purok leaders	33	39	72	0.16
Day care worker	1	32	33	0.07
Utility worker	3	11	14	0.03

Source: BPQ of Baler

Table 16. Availability of barangay personnel in Baler, 2017

Barangay personnel	Number of government worker per barangay in Baler												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tanod	2	4	15	7	14	17	16	8	8	2	2	5	10
Health worker	2	1	20	7	24	10	8	21	15	2	0	5	19
Nutrition scholar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purok leaders	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	7	9
Day care worker	0	1	3	1	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	5
Utility worker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2



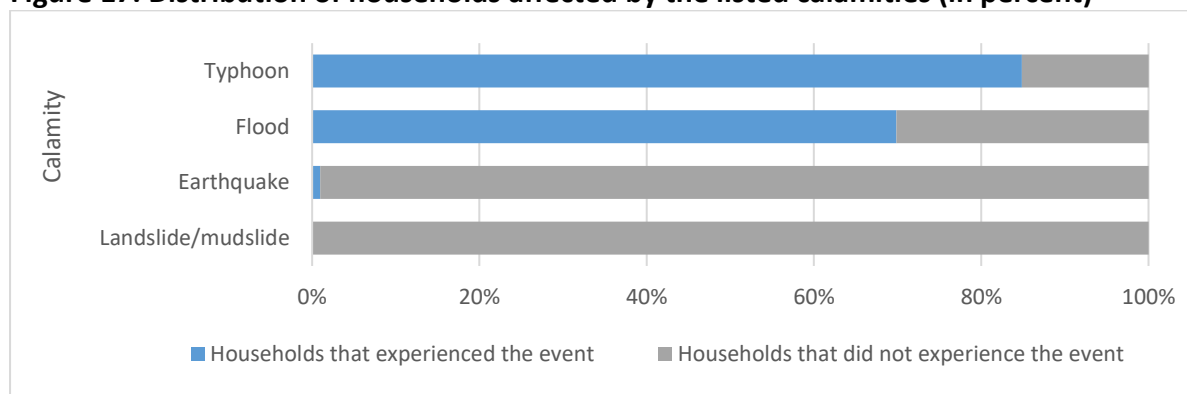
Source: BPQ of Baler

Note: Barangays in Baler are listed in the following order: Barangay II, Barangay I, Sabang, Obligacion, Pingit, Calabuanan, Reserva, Suclayin, Zabali, Barangay III, Barangay IV, Barangay V, and Buhangin

8.6. Additional thematic and sectoral concerns

With the country’s high exposure to natural calamities, local governments are mandated to build a system designed to address and reduce the risk faced by vulnerable communities. In the case of Baler, typhoons and floods are the most common calamities experienced in the municipality, with more than 80 percent and more than 60 percent of the households, respectively, were being affected (**Figure 17**). Those most affected by flooding are barangays situated in the northern part of Baler, namely: Barangays I to V, Buhangin, Suclayin, Calabuanan, Obligacion, and Reserva (**Figure 18**).

Figure 17. Distribution of households affected by the listed calamities (in percent)

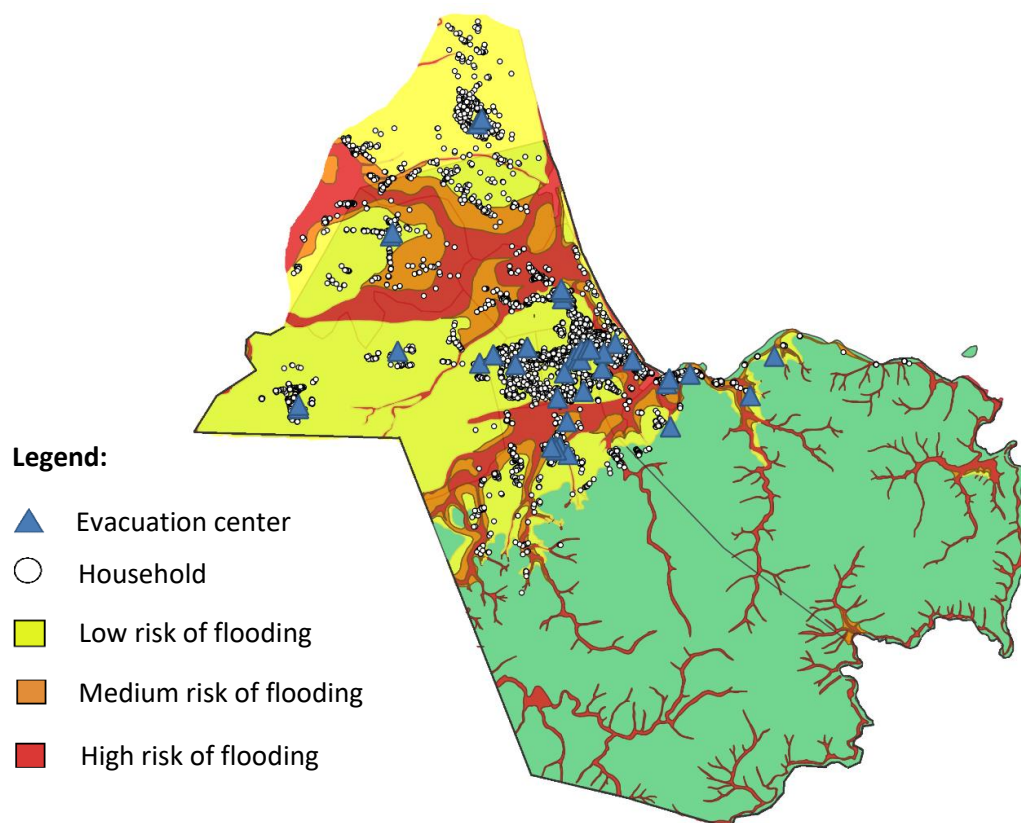


Source: HPQ of Baler

Given these, all barangays have arranged a plan for disaster risk reduction as well as created an emergency response team. Furthermore, in the event of a calamity, the municipality of Baler has identified 40 facilities which may serve as evacuation centers, of which mostly are schools, government-owned buildings, and chapels. However, these evacuation centers are located in flood risk areas, of which 87.5 percent of designated institutions are located in low flood risk areas, while the rest are situated in medium and high-risk areas. This suggests the need to identifying new areas for evacuation that are not located in areas at risk of flooding.

In the preparation of a disaster risk reduction plan, CBMS can provide valuable information with regard to locating those households at risk from certain hazards as well as identifying which evacuation centers are nearest to them. Using a flood hazard map for Baler as obtained from NAMRIA, the LGU can overlay and plot the households using the geotags in the CBMS data in order to identify which households are in at risk areas (**Figure 18**). Using this map, LGUs can immediately locate households in risk areas and designate them to evacuation centers. Since the CBMS also has a household-level data (e.g. household composition in terms of age group and sex), this can also help in the provision of basic supplies and services for evacuees.

Figure 18. Flood hazard map of Baler, Aurora

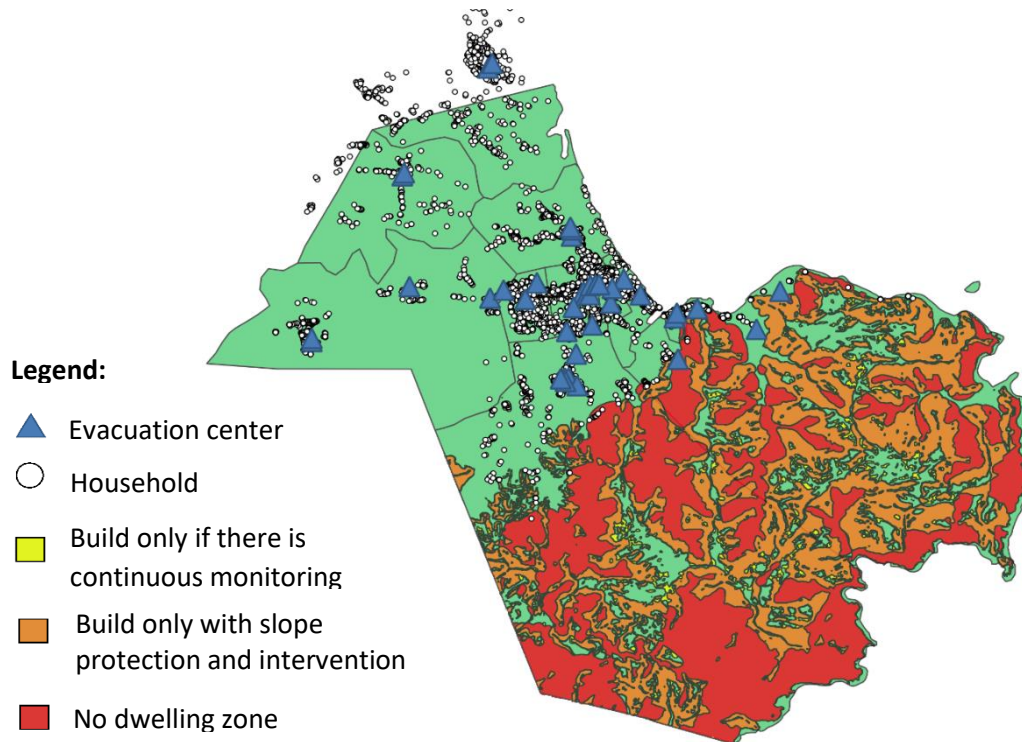


Source: Hazard map from NAMRIA, while GPS for household and evacuation centers comes from CBMS HPQ and BPQ

Meanwhile, households in Barangays Zabali, Pingit and Sabang are at high risk for landslides (**Figure 19**). Even though landslides rarely happen in the municipality of Baler, a plan to address such eventualities can help in the reduction of risk for those in vulnerable areas. In terms of evacuation centers, majority of households are situated within a 1.5 kilometer radius of designated evacuation centers. However there are still a few households in Pinggit and

Zabali located in highly dangerous areas and are at least three kilometers away from an evacuation center.

Figure 19. Landslide hazard map of Baler, Aurora



Source: Hazard map from UP NOAH, while GPS for household and evacuation centers comes from CBMS HPQ and BPQ

Most of the barangays in Baler have prepared the following equipment in their disaster/emergency kit: handheld radios, emergency vehicle, flashlights and medical supplies among others. As for household preparedness, only 18 of 16606 respondents own a disaster preparedness kit. Common items in their kit are potable water, food, light source, radio, medical kit, clothing, and their important documents.

9. Summary of key findings

On April 2019, the CBMS act was signed into law for the purpose of addressing poverty concerns of the country. It aids in ensuring inclusivity of growth among LGUs, by improving the process of planning through the use of accessible and disaggregated data. Since CBMS provides a system for data collection and processing, local planners will be guided in making informed decisions and in formulating evidence-based policies and programs.

However, considering that the CBMS act has just been recently passed, the study focused on the current planning process of LGUs. As stated in the LGC, local governments are mandated to submit two local plans namely, the CLUP and the CDP. In practice, planning team for the CDP consists of local officials and personnel, NGAs, and CSOs.

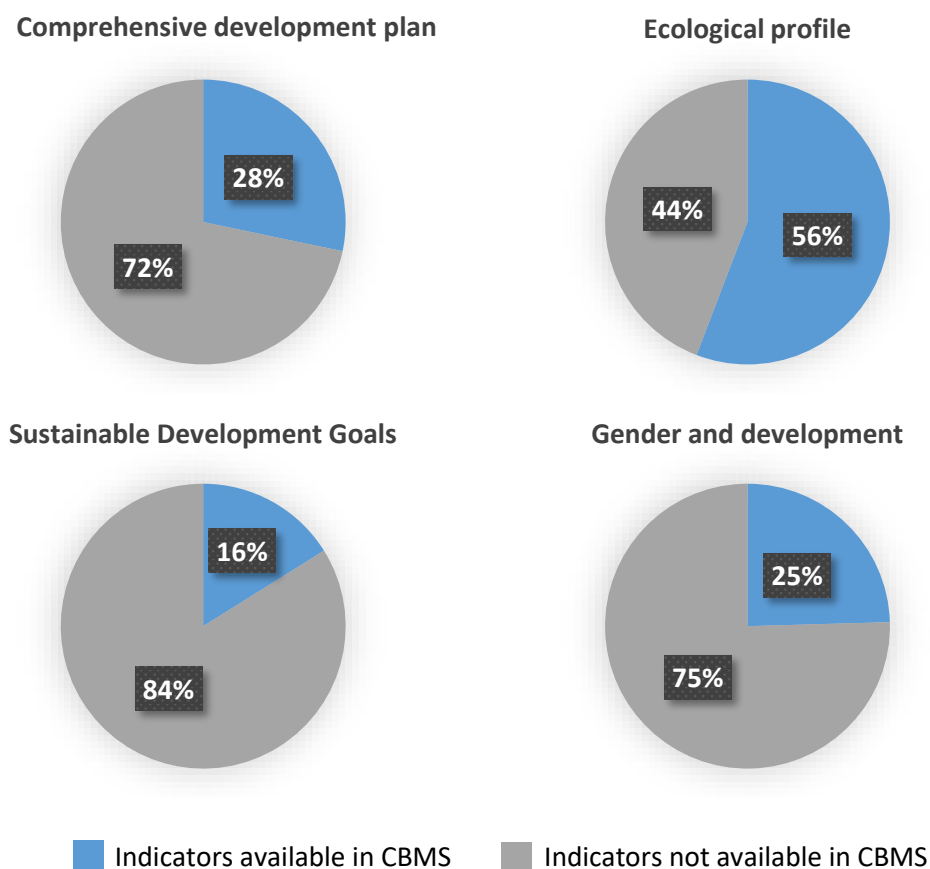
- More than 80 percent of municipalities include MPDC, municipal engineers, and municipal budget officers in their planning team.

- For NGA involvement, half of municipalities surveyed include PNP and DepEd in their planning.
- While, women, and farmers and landless rural workers, are the two most represented CSOs in the planning of the CDP.

In terms of primary data used in the preparation/updating of the EP, more than half of municipalities utilize CBMS, while other sources of data cited were LDIS (7.1 percent), RaPIDS, (5.8 percent), RCBMS (4.7 percent). Nonetheless, there are still 7.5 percent or 103 municipalities that do not utilize any data sets for the EP. These municipalities mostly belong to 5th and 6th income classes. As for the implementation of the CBMS act, the mentioned income classes will be prioritized in the share of financial assistance along with those municipalities classified under the 4th income class. With respect to scope, CBMS coverage as of 2019 is greater than 70 percent in all the levels of LGU across the country (PEP n.d.). Although, there are still some regions with less than 50 percent of municipalities using CBMS in their EP, namely Region I, III, IV-A, and VI.

An evaluation of overall data availability is presented in **Figure 20**, wherein CBMS can provide almost a third of the data requirements necessary in planning and formulating policies in the listed government programs/projects. Among local and international plans, it can be observed that the majority of data offered in CBMS focuses primarily on topics related to the Economy, Population, and Social Sector. Notable sectors with data gaps come from environment and natural resources as well as institutional sector.

Figure 20. CBMS data availability for various government programs



Source: Author's Compilation

With relation to use of CBMS for local planning, HPQ and BPQ data of Baler provided a clear and comprehensive background of the current realities of the community and area. Geophysical characteristics covered in the data includes general description and characteristics of the barangay and the estimated land area for residential, commercial, and industrial lands among others. For population and social profile, CBMS was able to present information related to demography of the community, nutritional status of the children, as well as education and literacy performance. Available data can be further disaggregated based on age, sex, and ethnicity, depending on the information needed by local planners. As for infrastructure and institutional capability, there are imbalances among barangays, wherein some barangays lack the necessary resource while others have an abundant supply. In this case, through CBMS, local planners will be able to identify those barangays that require additional funding, which will subsequently help in improving service delivery.

Another important information that can be derived from CBMS, is the use of coordinates of households and institutions for mapping. In the event of a disaster, CBMS can aid in preparing a plan to minimize risk and loss of life. Since location of evacuation centers and household at risk were identified in Baler, local official per barangay can inform in advance those families most vulnerable to certain hazards and provide guidance and direction for the nearest shelter. In the case of an emergency evacuation, the government can readily gauge the amount and type of supplies needed, since they are receptive to the sex and age of those individuals.

10. Conclusion and recommendations

Since CBMS provides disaggregated data, local planners can use the CBMS to better identify needs of communities and target vulnerable members of the society. Moreover, the feature of CBMS that enables geotagging of households and service facilities also support local officials in locating those at risk from natural hazards. If conducted regularly, CBMS can also generate panel data, which can help monitor the impact of policies on vulnerable households in the long run. With the passing of the CBMS law, some adjustment or recommendation are listed below:

- In terms of SDGs, indicators listed can be further adjusted by the local government to accommodate local level monitoring since some of the measures monitors national-level data. For example, instead of international trade relations, LGUs can look into local trade relationship.
- For GAD, there are alternative variables widely available in CBMS. Although not exact, these variables are able to explain the intended purpose of the questions. Since CBMS provides disaggregated data, LGUs can monitor relevant gender disparities in the locality.
- Data requirements for the sectors of environment and natural resources, institution, and infrastructure can be gathered through NGAs, like DENR, UP and DOST among others. In addition, CSOs can also be a rich data source for the indicated sectors, specifically those with specialization on the topics. Although CBMS data is already intuitive on its own, to maximize planning, it is best used in conjunction with data sets from the mentioned organizations.
- Since CBMS provides information on the coordinates of households as well as public and private institutions, this information can be adapted to create a more comprehensive and targeted plan of action for disaster preparedness and program implementation

among others. Some of the maps available that can be used in conjunction with CBMS are indicated in **Table 17**.

Table 17. Sources of available maps for planning

Maps	Agencies with available information
Geophysical Characteristics	
Geographical location	NAMRIA
Political boundaries	LGU
Topographic map	NAMRIA
Land classification and sustainability	Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) ¹⁹
Geological map	MGB
Land Use	
Forest/Timberlands	Forest Management Bureau (FMB) ²⁰
Mineral Lands	MGB
Existing general land use	LGU
Existing urban land use	LGU
Environmental Management	
Mangrove forests	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)
Protection forests	FMB
Garbage disposal sites	LGU
Hazard maps ²¹	MGB, PHILVOCS

Source: Guide to Ecological Profiling, pg. 18

¹⁹ BSWM is a government agency under DA

²⁰ FMB is a government agency under DENR

²¹ Aside from the listed sources of hazard maps, UP NOAH also provides maps for the following hazards: flood, landslide, and storm surge

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Appendices

Table A1. List of indicators in the CDP (LDIS/RaPIDS) available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Social Sector	Population size (all census years available including latest)
	Growth rate, urban and rural, short-term medium term, long term (formula used)
	Gross population density, 2 reference years
	Percent of urban population, 2 reference years
	Urban population density, 2 reference years
	Proportion of 6 to 12 years old children who are not in elementary school, by sex, latest
	Proportion of 13 to 16 years old who are not in secondary school, by sex, latest
	Percent of households without sanitary toilets, latest
	Proportion of children 0 to 5 years old who are below normal weight for their age
	Proportion of children under 5 years old who died of illness, 2 reference years
	Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy, 2 reference years
	Death rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases latest
	Proportion of population with incomes below poverty line (consult data for region)
	Proportion of households who are informal settlers, 2 reference years
	Proportion of households with dwelling structures unable to protect them from the elements, 2 reference years (focus on roofing and outer walls)
	Proportion of households with members victimized by crime to total households, 2 reference years
	Proportion of households without access to level II and level III water supply system, 2 reference years
	Ratio of girls to boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary school, latest
	Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment
	Economic Sector
Dependency ratio, 2 reference years (youth and old age)	
Percent of workers in non-agricultural occupation, 2 reference years	
Proportion of persons 15 years old and above who are not working but actively seeking work	
Proportion of children below 15 years old who are employed to the total number of employed persons	
Volume/value of agricultural crop production by major crop, 2 reference years	
Fishing HH/Total HH	
Employment contribution of forestry in percent of total employment	
Percentage of households with secondary/ tertiary source of income	
Percentage of households engaged in main source of income only to total number of households	
Environment and Natural Resources	Number of families benefitting from community-based projects as percent of total number of families
	Ratio of upland devoted to agriculture over total upland area (in percent)
	Area by tenure of farm per household, 2 reference years
	Informal settler density (informal settlers/total population)
	Rate of change in industrial land use (ha/year)

Sector	Indicator
Infrastructure Sector	Percent of HH served by electric power
	Ratio of HH served by piped water supply to total urban HH
	No. of telephones/1000 urban HH
	Kilometer of road per 100 population
	No. of police outposts/1000 households
Institutional Sector	Total revenue per capita, 2 reference years

Source: Authors' compilation; Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan - CDP Preparation Template Form 1d. LDIS/RaPIDS, pg. 49-55

Table A2. List of indicators in the ecological profile available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Population and Demography	Total population, by sex and sex ratio, by barangay, urban and rural
	Population distribution, by barangay, migrant and non – migrant classification
	Average annual population growth rates
	Total Household Population by Age Group, Sex, Urban – Rural
	Household population 10 Years Old and over by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status
	Percent of male/ female headed households by marital status
	Average household size, total municipality, by barangay
	Household Population by Religious Affiliation
	Household Population, 7 Years & Over by Educational Attainment
	Percent of elementary, secondary, college and higher education graduates by sex
	Literacy of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Sex
	Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex and Employment Status
	Employed Persons, by Sex, by Occupation Group
	Percentage of women in managerial/ supervisory and technical positions
	Gainful Workers 15 Years by Occupation Group and Industry Group
	Unemployed Person 15 years Old and over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Educational Attainment
	Number of employed persons by age, sex, spatial distribution and occupation
	Unemployment rate
	Informal employment rate
	Number of households with income below the poverty threshold (municipal and provincial average)
	Number of households below the food threshold (municipal and provincial average)
	Number of households who experienced food shortage (municipal and provincial average)
	Dependency ratio (total, young, adult, economic dependency ratio)
	Literacy of household population 10 years old and over
	Poverty incidence
	Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold
	Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold.
	Proportion of households who eat less than three full meals a day
	Proportion of persons aged 15 years old and above who are not working but are actively seeking work
	Number of households by income bracket
	Labor force participation rate or activity rate by age, sex, type of occupation and geographic location
	Number of households by income bracket and sex of household ahead
	Average family income by sex of household head
	Number of Overseas Filipino Workers by sex, age group, place of work and major occupational group
Share Employment, underemployment, unemployment rates, of women to total employment by major occupation group and class	
Number of Households by Sex of Household Head and Average Household Size by Barangay	
Population Density by Barangay, Urban and Rural	

	Gross Population Density
	Level of urbanization
	Tempo of urbanization
	Sex-specific in – and out – migration rates
	Total Population per Census Year from 1903 to latest census year
	Historical Growth Rate of Population (1903 to latest census year)
	Migration pattern
	Migration rate
Social Sector	Proportion of children 0 – 5 years old who are moderately and severely underweight (below normal – low and below normal very – low)
	Magnitude and proportion of malnourished children 0 – 5 years old vs. total children 0 – 5 years, by sex, by barangay, municipal and provincial average
	Total number of child births (less than 1 year old)
	Number of malnourished children by sex, degree of malnutrition, by barangay
	Sex – specific mortality rate by age group and leading causes
	Sex – specific crude birth rate
	Sex – specific crude death rate
	Incidence of teenage pregnancy
	Life expectancy by sex
	Number of persons who died, by sex, by cause of death
	Magnitude and proportion of children 0 – 5 years old who died vs. total number of children 0 – 5 years, by sex, by barangay, by municipal and provincial average
	Magnitude and proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes vs. total pregnant women, by barangay, by municipal and provincial average
	Proportion of children under five years of age who died due to illness
	Number and proportion of households with access to: (e.g. Supplemental Feeding, Health assistance program including PhilHealth)
	Magnitude and proportion of households without access to safe drinking water vs. total number of households
	Number of households without access to safe water (municipal and provincial average)
	Magnitude and proportion of households vs. total number of households, by source of drinking water
	Magnitude and proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facility vs. total number of households, by barangay
	Magnitude and proportion of households, by type of toilet facility vs. total number of households
	Number and proportion of households that access health facilities, by type of health facilities
	Number of health facilities, urban – rural
	Magnitude and proportion of children 6 – 12 years old not attending elementary school, by sex, by barangay vs. total number of children 6 – 12 years old, by sex, by barangay
	Number of children 6 – 12 years old not attending elementary school (municipal and provincial average)
	Number of children 13 – 16 years old not attending high school, (municipal and provincial average)
	Magnitude and proportion of children 13 – 16 years old, by sex, by barangay who are not attending high school vs. total number of children 13 – 16 who are not attending high school, by sex, by barangay

Number of households with access to Education /scholarship program
School enrolment by place of residence of pupils
Name of Schools and Location
Drop-out rate, by sex
Proportion of children 13 – 16 years old, male/female who are not in high school vs. total number of children 13 – 16 years old
Proportion of children 13 – 16 years old, male/female who are not in high school vs. total number of children 13 – 16 years old
School – age population, age – sex composition by geographic area
School – age participation rates by sex
Enrolment rates, drop – out rates by sex
Elementary and secondary completion rates by sex
Simple and functional literacy rates by sex
Number of schools by level (elementary, high school, etc.), type (public or private), location
Number of differently-abled persons by sex and type of disability
Percentage distribution of social welfare development clientele served by type and sex
Existing social welfare organizations/ instrumentalities (public and private) by: a. Location b. Manpower complement c. Services offered, e.g., family life education and counselling, day care services, senior citizen services, supplemental feeding, relief/rehabilitation, etc., including clientele served)
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g., a. Those unable to meet basic minimum needs/ belonging below
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g. Solo-parent – headed families
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g., Those at risk as manifested by threats to family dissolution due to infidelity of spouse, working wife, OFW spouse, violence in the family, etc.
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g., Those experiencing crisis such as death, chronic illness, role reversal, etc.
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g. Those unprepared and unable to fulfil their responsibilities to their members per Family Code and PD 603;
Number of families in especially difficult circumstances, e.g., Those who are displaced due to man-made and natural disasters
Location of Communities: a. Where 50% or more of their population are unable to meet their basic needs b. At risk and lacking preparedness for disaster c. With unresolved survival, security and enabling needs (without potable water, without sanitary toilets, without day care centers, without schools, etc.) d. Of disadvantaged social, ethnic or religious groups e. Prone to conflicts between government armed forces and organized armed groups f. Classified as urban poor or informal settlements
Number and location of women who are: a. Victims of physical abuse/battering b. Functionally illiterate, lack skills in personal care, livelihood, etc.

	Number of persons with disabilities, by type of disability, by sex, by barangay
	Number of elderlies, by sex, by barangay
	Indigenous peoples in especially difficult circumstances
	Crime rates by type and sex and age group of victims
	Percentage of poor people having access to social protection and safety nets
	Vulnerable groups and degree of vulnerability
	Number of households living in makeshift housing (municipal and provincial average)
	Magnitude and proportion of households who are informal settlers vs. total number of households, by barangay
	By type of building, tenure status of housing unit
	By tenure status of lot
	Number of households who are informal settlers (municipal and provincial average)
	Number of households with access to Housing program
	Number of households with electrical connections
	Types of materials used for walls and roofs dwelling units
	Number of Housing Units, by type of building (single, duplex and shanties)
	Number of Housing Units, by type of construction materials of outer walls and roofs)
	Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit occupied and sex of household head
	Percent distribution of households by main source of water supply and sex of household head
	Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities used and sex of household head
	Percent distribution of households by type of garbage disposal and sex of household head
	Characteristics of existing housing units by sex of household head (construction materials used; house and lot tenure)
	Number of households without own housing units by sex of household head
	Magnitude and proportion of households with victims of crime, by sex, by barangay vs. total number of persons, by sex, by barangay
	Number of persons victimized by crime (municipal and provincial average)
	Number of persons victimized by crime by type of crime, by sex
	Incidences of various crimes
	Proportion of household members victimized by crime
	Number and location of existing police headquarters/fire departments, prison camp, etc.
	Crime rate / fire incidence for the past three (3) years
Economic Sector	Number and proportion of households with access to programs · Comprehensive Land Reform Program · Skills or livelihood training program · Credit program
	Number of persons employed by sector (primary, secondary, tertiary)
	Net household income from various sources
	Financial sector involvement in insurance and other risk spreading instruments
	Volume of agricultural products by type of product
	Agricultural area devoted to crop production
	Agricultural support facilities

	Inventory of Livestock and Poultry Farms
	Volume and Value of Production
	Fishery Resources and Facilities
	Other Fishing Activities
Infrastructure Sector	Inventory of roads and streets, by system classification and road surface
	Existing modes of transportation and transportation facilities
	Location of water sources
	Location of Level II Water System, Barangays and No. of Household Served
	Types of Level I Water System, by barangay
	Other sources of water
	Sources of water supply
	Average distance of health facilities to population centers
	Public markets
	City/municipal and barangay halls
	Facilities for public safety and protection (e.g., police and fire stations and sub-stations)
Physical and Spatial Base	Existing General Land use
	Existing Urban Land Use
Environmental Management Sector	Solid waste disposal system, by type (municipal/city garbage collection, composting, burning, waste segregation, etc.)
	Frequency of garbage collection
	Disaster history, including causes of disaster incidents, areas affected by various disasters in the past
	Frequency of the occurrence of the hazard – seasonally, yearly, once in 10 years, once in a lifetime
	Length of time the hazard is felt (e.g., days, weeks, months that an area is flooded etc.)
	Percentage of forest cover vs Total Land Area of the city/municipality
	Solid & Industrial Waste Disposal a. Existing garbage disposal practices b. Garbage disposal system (management personnel, number and capacity and general condition of garbage trucks, frequency of garbage collection)
Institutional Sector	Number and proportion of registered voters vs. total population
	Number and proportion of registered voters who voted in the last elections vs. total number of registered voters
	Registered voters by barangay (not only by precinct)
	Ownership of properties
	Barangay and municipal/city level data · Income, receipts and revenues Running summaries of collection and disbursement records

Source: Authors' compilation; Guide to Ecological Profiling, pg. 9-18

Table A3. List of indicators in the SDG available in the CBMS

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
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
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Prevalence of undernourishment
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Maternal mortality ratio
Under-five mortality rate
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
Death rate due to road traffic injuries
Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
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
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Proportion of population with access to electricity
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Source: Authors' compilation; Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators – Annex IV, pg. 39-62

Table A4. List of indicators in the GAD database available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Social Development Sector	Projected population by sex
	Projected life expectancy at birth, by sex
	Total household population by age group, by sex
	Total population by age group, by sex
	Sex ratio
	Total population by marital status, sex disaggregated
	Number and percentage of disabled persons by type of disability, sex-disaggregated
	Population growth rate, by sex
	Average household size
	Percentage of male-/female-headed household by civil status
	Registered live births
	Registered deaths
	Registered marriages
	Simple literacy rate (10 years old and over), by sex
	Functional literacy rate (10-64 years old and over), by sex
	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) no education
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) some elementary
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) completed elementary
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) some high school
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) completed high school
	Distribution of the population 6 years old and over by highest educational attainment (%) college or other
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex not currently attending
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex attending
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex kinder/prep/nursery
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex elementary
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex high school
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex post-secondary
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex college
	Percentage of population 6-24 years old by level currently attending, by age group and by sex post graduate

Sector	Indicator
	Percent of college graduates by cluster program
	College graduation by sex
	Post-secondary and higher education graduates by major programs
	Most common field of study
	Number of technical vocational education and training (TVET) graduates, by sex
	Nutritional status, by sex and group
	Life expectancy, by sex, 2 reference years
	Percentage of family planning users, by sex, 2 reference years
	Child mortality rate, by sex, 2 reference years
	Mortality by leading causes, by age, and by sex, 2 reference years
	Maternal mortality rate
	Infant mortality rate
	Number of cases of teenage pregnancy
	Percentage of households with access to family planning services
	Percentage of population covered by PhilHealth and other health financing schemes
	Percentage of households with source/access to safe drinking water
	Percentage of households without sanitary toilets, latest
	Presence of barangay health center
	Presence of garbage disposal system
	Availability of water
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of population (HH) with access to safe water increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of population (HH) with access to sanitary toilet facilities increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) National Health Insurance Program coverage increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) National Health Insurance Program enrolment rate increased from 74% (2010 baseline) to 100% (end-of-plan target)
	Death rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, latest
	Number of women who reported equal/full access of women to comprehensive, quality and affordable health services (including prevention and treatment of diseases; sexual and reproductive health services), latest
	Percentage of population that accessed secondary and tertiary health services, by sex, 2 years
	Proportion of households who are informal settlers [by sex], 2 reference years
	Proportion of households with dwelling structures unable to protect them from the elements, 2 reference years

Sector	Indicator
	Number of senior citizens provided with continuous support services
	Number and types of support services provided to senior citizens
	Incidence and number of violence against women and children, by type
	Establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive data and information system on trafficking, exploitation, and prostitution
	Number of cases filed against traffickers and exploiters of prostituted women, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of sex and age disaggregated data and reproductive health indicators
	Health insurance program for senior citizens and indigents developed
	Senior citizens and indigents who have availed of insurance programs (total senior citizens and registered)
	Women with disabilities that availed of community-based social protection schemes and programs
Economic Development Sector	Proportion of population with incomes below poverty line
	Proportion of households whose members eat less than 3 full meals a day, 2 reference years
	Percentage of households with one main source of income only to total number of households
	Percentage of households with secondary/tertiary source of income
	Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment
	Percent of labor force employed, by sex, by age group, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Average family income of household head, by sex, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of Day Care Center Percentage of Barangays with Day Care Centers
	Number/percentage of LGU constituents with access to livelihood training programs of the LGU, by sex
	Proportion of persons 15 years old and above who are not working but actively seeking work, by sex
	Proportion of children below 15 years old who are employed to the total members of employed persons, by sex
	Employment contribution in percent of total employment, by sex
	Percentage of women employed to total employment, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women who have availed of training programs for food security Girl-children and women benefiting from all DA programs
	Credit programs accessible to women
	Number of women who own business enterprises
	Increased number of women in viable microenterprises, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Average monthly income of women in microenterprises, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Infrastructure Sector
MDG Target: Eliminate the number of waterless areas from 498 in 2011 to 0 in 2016	
Kilometer of road per 1000 population (please disaggregate by sex)	

Sector	Indicator
	Decrease in percentage of loss of lives (by sex) over total affected population (by sex) due to flooding events (annual)
	Decrease areas vulnerable to flood (in hectares)
	Number of police outposts/1000 population
Environment Sector	Number of women beneficiaries of community-based forest management programs (CBFM)
	Cropland per agricultural worker, by sex (ha)
	Agricultural workers, by sex per tractor (in %)
	Agricultural workers, by sex per harvester/thresher (in %)
	MDG Target: Increased percentage of population with access to basic sanitation (i.e., sanitary toilets) from 76 percent in 2008 to 83.8 percent in 2016
	Increased percentage of total LGUs served by sanitary landfill from 2.7 percent in 2010 to 7.76 percent in 2016
Institutional Sector	Total revenue per capita, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Percentage of women registered voters to total voters, 2 elections
	Percentage of women who voted to total number of actual voters, 2 elections
	Percent of women's share in managerial/supervisory positions
	Percent of women's share in technical positions

Source: Authors' compilation; Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 - Annex B: Data Requirements for the LGU GAD Database

Table A5. List of indicators in the CDP (LDIS /RaPIDS) not available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Social Sector	Net population density, 2 reference years
	Proportion of 2 births attended by skilled health personnel to total deliveries, latest
	Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, latest
	Proportion of households whose members eat less than 3 full meals a day, 2 reference years
Economic Sector	Volume/value of fish production inland & marine, 2 reference years
	Food self-sufficiency index by food groups, latest
	Per capita value of production
	Per capita fish consumption (m.t./year)
	Ratio of commercial fishing production versus municipal fishing production
	Ratio of electrical energy consumption in industry & commerce to total consumption
	Volume/value of mining/quarrying production, 2 reference years
	Total number of commercial establishments, in EEU, 2 reference years
	Tourism receipts per year
Environment and Natural Resources	Change in stock of forestry resources: dipterocarp, tree plantation, mangroves, pine, rattan (ha/year)
	Soil erosion in upland areas (mm/year)
	Forest land classification ratios (in %)
	Ratio of population to certified A&D areas (in percent)
	Percentage of timberland proclaimed as forest reserve
	Area covered by CBFMA as percent of total forest area
	Growth rate of upland population (per annum)
	Extent of area devoted to agriculture in percent of A&D
	Land Use changes (ha/year)
	Land productivity (m.t./ha)
	Areas under IPM relative to total cropland (in percent)
	Cropland per agricultural worker (ha)
	Extent of agricultural area under mechanized cultivation (in %)
	Ratio of agricultural workers to the number of harvesters/threshers servicing the area
	Extent of irrigable, irrigated, rainfed, non-irrigated and prime lands converted to non-agricultural uses (ha/year)
	Extent of problem soils (hectare) as percent of total land area
	Erosion rates by land use (mm/year)
	Area distribution of erosion/degradation classes as percent of total land area
	Extent of soil conservation (area coverage) as percent of eroded/degraded soils
	Nitrogen use per unit of agricultural output (kg/m.t.)
	Pesticide use per unit of agricultural output (kg/m.t.)
	Inorganic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha)
	Organic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha)
	Ratio of organic to inorganic fertilizer used
	Concentration of air pollutants at selected sites: number of violations of standards in a year per site
	Incidence in a year per site per 1000 inhabitants
	Emission levels of different pollutants per source

Sector	Indicator
	Solid waste per capita in m.t. or cu.m.
	Non-biodegradable waste per capita (m.t. or cu.m.)
	Waste generated per capita per year (in m.t. or cu.m.)
	Effluents by source (various units)
	Concentration of water pollutants in selected water bodies (various units)
	% of total land area occupied by squatters
	Mangrove area: annual rate of depletion (ha/year)
	Seagrass beds: number of species, 2 reference year
	Seagrass beds: status or condition, 2 reference year
	Coral reef and coral cover: status or condition, 2 reference years
	Area of fishing ground relative to fishing population (ha/1,000 population)
	Marine protected areas as percent of total area of municipal waters
	Presence of indicator fish species, 2 reference years
	Concentration of key pollutants in selected sites, 2 reference years
	Concentration of coliform in selected beaches (in ppm)
	Oil spills: number and magnitude
	Rate of sedimentation on selected bays (mm/year)
	Physical quality indicators, 2 reference years
	Chemical quality indicators, 2 reference years
	Biological quality indicators, 2 reference years
	Nitrate content of selected rivers, 2 reference years
	Rating of the general condition of freshwater body, latest
	Number of licensed abstractors and volume of abstraction in mcm per annum
	Area of fish pens as percent of area of freshwater bodies
	Ratio of mining incidents and accidents to total no. of mining industry workers
	Incidence of illness due to mining operations per year
	Hectarage disturbed by mining as percent of total mineralized areas
	Estimates of mineral deposits, by type of minerals in metric tons
	Proportion of ecosystem area highly threatened species over total number of known species
	Number of sites identified for migratory birds per 100 hectares
	Number of exotic species introduced over total number of species
	Species diversity index
	Proportion of protected areas with illegal settlements to total protected areas
	Level of ex situ conservation in percent
	Critical habitat/areas restored in ha/year
	Number of conservation programs implemented per five years
	Habitat size restored/rehabilitated per year
	Number of visitors in protected areas per year
	Percent of protected areas converted to other uses
	Number of households per square km. of protected area
Infrastructure Sector	No. of hospital beds per 1000 population
	Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary schools; in secondary schools
	Ratio of postal employees to total HH population
	Road density (area covered by roads to total land area)
	Total length of roads in km/total land area of A&D land
	Density of farm to market roads (km/100 ha of farmland)
	Percent of permanent bridges

Sector	Indicator
	Total office floor space per municipal employee (in sq. m)
	No. of fire trucks per capita
	No. of prisoners/detention cell
	Percent occupancy of municipal cemetery
	Total area of public open space per 1000 inhabitants
	Total number of covered courts/number of barangays
Institutional Sector	Self-reliance index, 2 reference years
	Proportion of delinquencies to total RPT collected, 2 reference years
	Proportion of delinquent RPT payers to total listed taxpayers
	Ratio of proceeds from special levies to total revenues, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations
	Ratio of financial grants or donations to total LGU income, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations
	Total public expenditure on capital outlay per capita, 2 reference years
	Ratio of municipal government employees to total no. of local taxpayers
	No. of big taxpayers who account for 80% of tax revenues
	Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target, 2 reference years
	Percent RPT collected to total potentially collectible
	Amount of tax arrears recovered over total tax arrears at the beginning of budget year
	Proportion of receipts from municipal enterprises to total local revenues
	Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations
	Ratio of casual employees, previous and present administrations
	Ratio of employees to total no. of personnel by type, 2 reference years o Managerial o Technical o Administrative
	Ratio of confidential positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations
	Ratio of LDC member NGOs and Pos per capita, previous and present administrations
	Proportion of “development” legislation to total Sanggunian output, last and current administrations
Total public debt incurred by the LGU per capita, past and present administrations	

Source: Authors' compilation; Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan - CDP Preparation Template Form 1d. LDIS/RaPIDS, pg. 49-55

Table A6. List of indicators in the ecological profile not available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Population and Demography	Household Population by Mother Tongue
	Net Population Density
	Projected Annual Population for the next years spanning the planning horizon of the Plan, By Barangay
Social Sector	Nutritional status by sex and age group
	Nutritional status of pregnant women (incidence of malnutrition)
	Percent of population with iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies by sex and age group
	Traditional beliefs and practices of the people pertinent to health
	Percent of infants with low birth weight by sex
	Sex – specific morbidity rate by age group and leading causes
	Contraceptive prevalence rate by type of contraceptive method used
	Percentage of births attended by health personnel by type of personnel
	Livebirths by sex, by barangay
	Number of deaths, by sex, all causes, in a calendar year
	Number of deaths, less than 1 year of age in a calendar year; number of livebirths in the same year
	Ten leading causes of mortality and morbidity (as reflected by the recorded consultations and hospitalization) over the past three (3) years
	Proportion of persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
	Ten leading causes of morbidity (as reflected by the recorded consultations and hospitalization) over the past three (3) years
	Epidemic occurrence during the last three (3) years
	Sex – specific morbidity rate by age group and leading causes
	Number and proportion of couples that practice family planning methods, by type of family planning methods
	Number of persons per health personnel
	Number of health personnel by sex
	Doctor – population ratio
	Health programs (national government, local government, non- government / people’s organizations), by type, frequency of service, beneficiaries
	Number of persons per hospital bed
	Hospital bed – population ratio
	Health facilities – population ratio, by type
	Number and location of medical/health facilities, by type, areas served, personnel composition and services offered.
	Current and past three (3) years enrolment per school, public and private, by level, by sex
	Name of Educational institutions, by Level, Location, Public/Private
	Type of construction materials / existing condition of school facilities
	Total number of teachers employed by sex, per school, per level, public and private
	Inventory of non-formal programs for manpower training
	Classroom – pupil ratio
	Teacher – pupil ratio
	Elementary and secondary cohort survival rates
No. of delinquent/ law offenders	

Sector	Indicator
	Percentage of abusers of minors by sex of abuser
	Population – firefighter ratio
	Incidence of human rights violations
	Length of period of military operation
	Percentage distribution of owner-households in occupied housing units, by mode of acquisition
	Percentage distribution of owner-households in occupied housing units, by reported sources of financing
	Average monthly electrical consumption
	Number of Housing Units, occupied and vacant
	Number of Housing Units, by state of repair and year built
	Number of Housing Units, by floor area and number of occupants per housing unit
	Percentage distribution of renter households in Occupied Housing Units by Monthly rental
	Inventory of subdivisions, by type (open market, economic, socialized)
	Average cost of housing (house and lot, if available)
	Number of housing units in danger zones
	Number of housing units affected by infrastructure projects
	Number of housing units subject of court order for eviction
	Ratio of fire services per person
	Total number of policemen/firemen, barangay brigades
	Existing number of police and fire facilities, e.g., fire trucks, police patrol car, communications equipment, etc.
	Number and location of existing security and detective agencies
	Total number of private security agencies/force
	Number of criminal complaints filed, investigated and resolved
	Other facilities for emergency, warning and rehabilitation purposes
	<p>Number, type, area and location of existing sports and recreation facilities</p> <p>a. Active recreation areas (areas for hiking, tennis, basketball, swimming, fencing, golf, horseback riding, jogging, etc.)</p> <p>b. City/municipal parks</p> <p>c. Coliseum/ sports center/ sports complex/ sports field</p> <p>d. Gymnasium/ stadium</p> <p>e. Neighborhood park/ playground/play lots</p> <p>Passive recreation areas (areas for strolling, picnicking, playing chess, movies, etc.)</p> <p>Listing of existing and potential open space for sports and recreation</p>
Economic Sector	Prices of food products
	Volume and value of food imports
	Average household expenditure on food
	Area, location and production, by major crops
	Key grain areas and key commercial areas
	Key Livestock Development Areas
	Pasture Lands
	Area and Location of Key Fisheries Development Areas
	Area, Location and Production of Fishing Grounds/ Fishponds

Sector	Indicator
	Fisheries Technology
	Agrarian Reform Communities a. Location
Infrastructure Sector	Inventory of ancillary road facilities
	Inventory of bridges, by type of construction material and general condition
	Airports by classification and location
	Ports by classification and location
	Land transportation terminal and parking facilities, by barangay
	Inventory of communication facilities
	Number, Location, Service Area of Telecommunication Facilities and Services
	Number of Connections and Average Water Consumption, by Type of Consumer: Waterworks System
	Inventory of power utilities
	Number of Connections and Average Power Consumption, by Type of Users
	Non-conventional sources of water supply
	Municipal / private cemeteries and memorial parks
	Irrigation system
	Slaughterhouse
	Post-harvest facilities, by type, by barangay
	Availability and accessibility of tourism facilities
Facilities for justice administration	
Physical and Spatial Base	Flood-prone areas
	Areas with Erosion Potential
	Network of Protected Agricultural Areas (NPAAs) and Network of Agricultural Areas for Development (NAADs)
	CARPable Areas/Lands
	Agricultural Lands Converted to Other Urban Uses a. Location b. Area c. Actual No. of Farmer-Beneficiaries
	Reclassified Lands
	d. Lands that can no longer be subject to reclassification
Environmental Management Sector	Hazards or threats which may damage the locality or community
	Forces that can damage the locality, e.g. wind for typhoon and tornado; water (heavy rain, flood, river overflow, giant waves,), land (slide erosion, mudflow, lahar), seismic (ground shaking, ground rupture, liquefaction, tsunami, industrial / technological (pollution, radioactive leaks)
	Rapidly of arrival of hazard and its impact (e.g., very slow: 3 – 4 months in the case of drought; 3 – 4 days in the case of cyclone; very rapid for earthquake)
	Particular time of the year when hazards occur – wet or dry season?
	Location of hazard prone urban areas,
	Rate of deforestation / reforestation
	Consumption patterns of population (e.g., high use of disposable products like Styrofoam, plastics, disposable diapers, etc. that are usually thrown in the environment)
	Availability of technology that are environment - friendly
Institutional Sector	Number and proportion of persons with membership in community organization, by type of community organization

Sector	Indicator
	Precinct – level voting – age population
	Taxable and tax-exempt property
	Area coverage of specific land uses and their boundaries
	Assessed and fair market values of specific parcels
	Percentage of women in managerial/ supervisory and technical positions in the local government bureaucracy
	Public policies affecting education
	Prices of land/ real estate in a given area
	Level of government investments in the area like infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, government facilities, water supply, etc.)
	Leadership / membership in labor unions, cooperatives and peasant organizations by sex
	Percentage distribution of local government expenditures by specific activities
	Financial Statements
	Information on barangay political activities
	Current measures being undertaken, if any, for various hazards
	Structure of governance
	Legislations dealing with disaster management and risk reduction
	Proportion of local government budget allocated for disaster management and risk reduction activities
	Administrative structure and arrangements for disaster management
	Risk reduction strategies, if any, for hazard prone areas
	Community organizations: formal and informal; traditional, governmental, non – governmental

Source: Authors' compilation; Guide to Ecological Profiling, pg. 9-18

Table A7. List of indicators in the SDG not available in the CBMS

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs
Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height>+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Proportion of agricultural area underproductive and sustainable agriculture
Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
Producer Support Estimate
Agricultural export subsidies
Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Neonatal mortality rate
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
Suicide mortality rate
Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged15-49 years) who have their need for family-planning satisfied with modern methods
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious

diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH)services)
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
Health worker density and distribution
International Health Regulations (IHR)capacity and health emergency preparedness
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and(d) student assessment
Proportion of schools with access to:(a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes;(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary;(b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
Proportion of women in managerial positions
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare
Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
Proportion of wastewater safely treated
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
Change in water-use efficiency over time
Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
Increase in national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
Total government spending in social protection and employment programs as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
CO2 emission per unit of value added
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
Financial Soundness Indicators
Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a
Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
Global food loss index
Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies;(b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the\$100 billion commitment
Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Life below Water

Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
Progress towards sustainable forest management
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
Mountain Green Cover Index
Red List Index
Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per100 inhabitants, by speed
Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Worldwide weighted tariff-average
Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Macroeconomic Dashboard

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Source: Authors' compilation; Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators – Annex IV, pg. 39-62

Table A8. List of indicators in the GAD database not available in the CBMS

Sector	Indicator
Social Development Sector	Singular mean age at marriage, by sex
	Availability of functional literacy training program for women
	Elementary school completion rate, by sex
	Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary and secondary schools
	Teacher-to-pupil ratio in elementary and secondary schools
	High school completion rate, by sex
	Coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and LGU established to appropriate assistance to female faculty, personnel and students who are victims of rape, sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and discrimination.
	Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, latest
	Nutritional status of pregnant women (incidence of malnutrition), 2 reference years
	Morbidity by leading causes, by age, and by sex, 2 reference years
	Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) by sex, 2 reference years
	Incidence of reproductive tract infection (RTI) by sex, 2 reference years
	Disease control program for sexually transmitted diseases or HIV/AIDS (could be an info dissemination program)
	Availability of family planning services using the Reproductive Health Framework
	Availability of the following services for women Counseling services for women
	Availability of the following services for women Pap smear
	Availability of the following services for women Breast cancer exam (including mammogram)
	Availability of the following services for women Availability of public comfort rooms
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods) increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) HIV Prevalence maintained
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Population with access to affordable essential drugs increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	Percentage of budget allocated for medicines, medical supplies and equipment, nutrition services, clinics, health centers and other health facilities (e.g. lying-in facilities), latest
	Number of women who accessed quality maternal, and post-partum care and services from health facilities and qualified health personnel, 2 years
	Presence of a well-maintained health center with private rooms for physical exam/counseling
	Percentage of women who reported to have equal decision on the number of children and

Sector	Indicator
	number of years between pregnancies over number of women interviewed, latest
	Number of adolescents who reported attendance to orientation on the prevention of early pregnancies and STDs, latest
	Policies, programs, guidelines, and services for the implementation of comprehensive, culture-sensitive and gender-responsive health programs and services. Note: Section 20 B (1-7); C4 a-b Women's health risks related to pregnancy, child-birth complications and gender-based violence
	Programs for maternal care developed and implemented, to include pre-natal services, delivery and post-natal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition
	Age appropriate adolescent health and sexuality education in both public and private schools
	Sexuality education for parents
	Programs for elderly in every barangay to promote and maintain their well-being and social functioning
	Trainings for health service providers/ educators
	Teen centers providing health and sexuality education and counseling
	Maternal and pre-natal services delivered and post-natal services addressing pregnancy and infant health nutrition
	Program for breastfeeding and proper nutrition for lactating mothers
	Family planning programs that promote responsible, ethical, legal, safe and effective methods
	Family and state collaborations on youth sexuality education and health services
	Prevention and management of reproductive tract infection including STIs, HIV and AIDS
	Prevention and management of reproductive related illnesses (breast and cervical cancers) and other gynecological conditions and disorders
	Prevention of abortion and management of pregnancy-related complications
	Health services that include psychosocial, therapeutic, medical and legal interventions and assistance to VAWC victims and survivors
	Prevention and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction
	Care for elderly women
	Management, treatment, and intervention of mental health problems of women and girls
	Human resource development plan to ensure sufficient number of skilled health professionals to attend to all deliveries and availability of qualified and capable health service providers including coordination with the academe, a human resource deployment program to meet LGU needs.
	Inter-local health zones organized for the purpose of ensuring the provision of health services for neighboring communities, in coordination with DOH
	Local health boards strengthened to respond to the health needs of girls, female adolescents, women and women senior citizens
	Communities organized to implement health programs for women and girls, in partnership with the private sector
	CSC guidelines on special leave benefit for women due to surgery caused by gynecological disorders adopted and implemented

Sector	Indicator
	Number of women who availed of the special leave benefits due to surgery of gynecological disorders, with full pay based on gross monthly compensation subject to existing laws, rules and regulations
	Number of cases of violation of the guidelines reported and/or addressed
	Policies and programs to ensure housing for women belonging to the marginalized sectors
	Policies and guidelines that ensure women's participation in land use, zoning and community planning and development
	Capacity building and skills training in shelter and urban development for women
	Women participating in capacity building and skills training in shelter and urban development
	Existing policies guidelines reviewed to ensure gender-sensitivity and gender responsiveness during relocation, resettlement, demolition and eviction
	Monitoring and evaluation of gender design features in housing and urban development and all other kinds of infrastructure plans and strategies
	Massive information dissemination campaigns undertaken to increase the awareness of women on their property and housing rights
	Gender responsive, rights based and culture sensitive services and interventions implemented for WEDC and their families
	Policy and/or guidelines formulated to implement gender-responsive detention and prison facilities
	Detention areas and prisons with segregated facilities, health and sanitation services for women, including clean and sanitary toilets
	WEDC provided with temporary and protective custody
	WEDC provided with medical and dental services
	WEDC provided with psychological and psychiatric evaluation.
	WEDC provided with counselling and Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD).
	WEDC provided with legal services.
	WEDC provided with productivity skills, capacity building and/or livelihood assistance.
	WEDC provided with education.
	WEDC provided with financial assistance
	WEDC provided with transportation assistance
	WEDC provided with employment through job placement
	Policies, plans and programs implemented to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girl children
	Conduct of community consultations on the effect of child marriages on health, education, and over-all situation of the girlchild.
	Functional Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC).
	Existing indigenous mechanisms for the protection of children adopted by LCPCs
	Gender-responsive, rights-based, and culture sensitive policies, programs and services implemented for senior citizens
	OSCAs with programs and services addressing gender-based violence, abuse and/or neglect of women senior citizens

Sector	Indicator
	Supportive community resources developed and utilized to provide in-home services, respite care, and stress reduction with high risk families
	Subsidy and support programs provided to family and caregivers to promote quality homecare for senior citizens.
	Capability-building programs developed for healthcare and social work professionals on the prevention, detection, and management of psycho-social problems and other geriatric concerns of women senior citizens, specifically on the handling of older person abuse.
	Number of women and men healthcare and social work professionals trained on the prevention, detection, and management of psycho-social problems and other geriatric concerns of women senior citizens, specifically on the handling of older person abuse
	Policies, rules and regulations for the implementation of the incremental increase on recruitment and training of women issued: - within 6 months from issuance of IRR - after 6 months from issuance of IRR
	Enhanced services, procedure and protocols in providing women victims of gender related offenses
	Number of women involved in planning and management of relief operations
	Policies issued on participation of women in planning and management of relief operations
	Relief Programs that comply with international standards such as MISIP (Minimum Initial Service Package) and other humanitarian service package for disaster and armed conflict situations
	Documented cases of pregnant women, lactating mothers, women and mothers with dependent children, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict
	Reports on psychosocial interventions provided to combatants and non-combatants especially children who suffered from armed conflict.
	Reports/documented cases of women and girls forcibly recruited for armed conflict
	Cases of women especially indigenous and Moro women forced to abandon their lands, territories and means of subsistence or relocate them in special centers for military purposes
	Functional VAW desks
	Conduct of VAW desk monitoring and evaluation
	Presence of women's desk in police stations
	Presence of adequate lighting in streets and public places to deter crime
	Presence of separate rooms for interrogation of women victims in police stations
	Presence of separate detention centers for women
	Presence and types of services to prevent domestic violence
	Presence and types of services and mechanisms to prevent human trafficking
	Presence of rehabilitation/development/crisis centers for women (includes availability of counseling program, treatment for physical injuries, temporary shelter, legal services, productivity/livelihood program and job referral system)
	Presence of a VAW referral system

Sector	Indicator
	Availability and frequency of trainings conducted on the rights of women to be free from all forms of violence whether physical, sexual, emotional, mental or economic abuse, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of statistical data generated on the incidence of all kinds of VAW and VAW victims to the total VAW-related data required, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Availability of local facilities or offices providing support services such as counseling, temporary shelter and child care for VAW victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of NGO-run shelters and drop-in centers for the rehabilitation of prostituted and exploited women and girls, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Percentage of women who are aware of VAW (all forms, including domestic violence, marital rape and incest) to total women (interviewed), (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence and implementation of programs reintegrating prostituted women into society
	Number of VAW victims provided with legal aid to total number of VAW victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of reported VAWC cases, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of VAWC cases served, 2 reference years
	Number of convictions against traffickers and exploiters of prostituted women, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of political detainees/executions/other human rights violations, by sex and age group, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women victims of VAW, exploitation and trafficking provided with rehabilitation, social integration and economic empowerment program and other support services, to total number of reported victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Local Media Board (LMB) to monitor the implementation of the MCW and its IRR on the non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in media and film.
	Percent of radio advertisements which promote sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Percent of TV advertisements which portray sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Percent of print advertisements which portray sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Number of media workers who are capacitated on GAD
	Number of "success stories" of female entrepreneurs published through media, over total number of local publications, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Standards and gender-fair modules developed (on marriage, family relations, parent effectiveness, shared parenting and household responsibilities and non-sexist child rearing)
	Standards and gender fair modules on marriage, family relations, parent effectiveness, shared parenting and household responsibilities and non-sexist child rearing adopted .
	Conduct of gender-sensitive pre-marriage counselling program to promote family planning, responsible parenthood, equal relations and shared responsibility between spouses in parenting and household management.

Sector	Indicator
	Provision of trainings and seminars to barangays on the education and popularization of the MCW and the Family Code, especially on the obligation and responsibilities of spouses to eliminate gender bias.
	Gender responsive disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies (including guidelines) and programs implemented
	Gender-responsive and rights-based work and financial plan on disasters, calamities and other crises in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
	Number and type of measures adopted by camp managers to prevent sexual violence in evacuation centers and relocation sites
	Functional disaster coordinating councils at the regional and local level
	Number of women involved in the development of a gender-responsive disaster management, including preparedness, mitigation, risk reduction and adaptation (local)
	Number of women beneficiaries provided with basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education
	Number of women beneficiaries (by reproductive health condition) in disaster stricken areas receiving MISP for sexual reproductive health at early stages of crisis
	Women members of various evacuation centers/camps committees organized for food and water distribution, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, health, education, protection and security and safety especially in decision-making
	Partnerships formed with community-based sports organizations to ensure equal participation of women in sports.
	Programs developed in coordination with sports organization to increase participation of elderly women, women with disabilities, and indigenous women
	Elderly women, women with disabilities, and indigenous women participating in sports programs
	Social protection policies, programs and services implemented for women and other marginalized sectors
	Indigenous and community-based social protection policies and programs developed and/or enhanced
	Social protection policies and programs reviewed and enhanced to ensure benefit packages are responsive and the premiums are affordable
	Poverty reduction programs and services mainstreamed with social protection (including Occupational Safety and Health, Disaster Risk Reduction Management) at the local level
	Labor market programs sustained to create employment and alternative livelihood following decent work standards
	Community-based social protection schemes and programs developed for women with disabilities
	Singular mean age at marriage, by sex
	Availability of functional literacy training program for women
	Elementary school completion rate, by sex
	Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary and secondary schools
	Teacher-to-pupil ratio in elementary and secondary schools
	High school completion rate, by sex

Sector	Indicator
	Coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and LGU established to appropriate assistance to female faculty, personnel and students who are victims of rape, sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and discrimination.
	Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, latest
	Nutritional status of pregnant women (incidence of malnutrition), 2 reference years
	Morbidity by leading causes, by age, and by sex, 2 reference years
	Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) by sex, 2 reference years
	Incidence of reproductive tract infection (RTI) by sex, 2 reference years
	Disease control program for sexually transmitted diseases or HIV/AIDS (could be an info dissemination program)
	Availability of family planning services using the Reproductive Health Framework
	Availability of the following services for women Counseling services for women
	Availability of the following services for women Pap smear
	Availability of the following services for women Breast cancer exam (including mammogram)
	Availability of the following services for women Availability of public comfort rooms
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement decreased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods) increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) HIV Prevalence maintained
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Population with access to affordable essential drugs increased
	(Social Development, Results Matrices, PDP 2011-2016) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	Percentage of budget allocated for medicines, medical supplies and equipment, nutrition services, clinics, health centers and other health facilities (e.g. lying-in facilities), latest
	Number of women who accessed quality maternal, and post-partum care and services from health facilities and qualified health personnel, 2 years
	Presence of a well-maintained health center with private rooms for physical exam/counseling
	Percentage of women who reported to have equal decision on the number of children and number of years between pregnancies over number of women interviewed, latest
	Number of adolescents who reported attendance to orientation on the prevention of early pregnancies and STDs, latest
	Policies, programs, guidelines, and services for the implementation of comprehensive, culture-sensitive and gender-responsive health programs and services
	Note: Section 20 B (1-7); C4 a-b Women's health risks related to pregnancy, child-birth complications and gender-based violence

Sector	Indicator
	Programs for maternal care developed and implemented, to include pre-natal services, delivery and post-natal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition
	Age appropriate adolescent health and sexuality education in both public and private schools
	Sexuality education for parents
	Programs for elderly in every barangay to promote and maintain their well-being and social functioning
	Trainings for health service providers/ educators
	Teen centers providing health and sexuality education and counseling
	Maternal and pre-natal services delivered and post-natal services addressing pregnancy and infant health nutrition
	Program for breastfeeding and proper nutrition for lactating mothers
	Family planning programs that promote responsible, ethical, legal, safe and effective methods
	Family and state collaborations on youth sexuality education and health services
	Prevention and management of reproductive tract infection including STIs, HIV and AIDS
	Prevention and management of reproductive related illnesses (breast and cervical cancers) and other gynecological conditions and disorders
	Prevention of abortion and management of pregnancy-related complications
	Health services that include psychosocial, therapeutic, medical and legal interventions and assistance to VAWC victims and survivors
	Prevention and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction
	Care for elderly women
	Management, treatment, and intervention of mental health problems of women and girls
	Human resource development plan to ensure sufficient number of skilled health professionals to attend to all deliveries and availability of qualified and capable health service providers including coordination with the academe, a human resource deployment program to meet LGU needs.
	Inter-local health zones organized for the purpose of ensuring the provision of health services for neighboring communities, in coordination with DOH
	Local health boards strengthened to respond to the health needs of girls, female adolescents, women and women senior citizens
	Communities organized to implement health programs for women and girls, in partnership with the private sector
	CSC guidelines on special leave benefit for women due to surgery caused by gynecological disorders adopted and implemented
	Number of women who availed of the special leave benefits due to surgery of gynecological disorders, with full pay based on gross monthly compensation subject to existing laws, rules and regulations
	Number of cases of violation of the guidelines reported and/or addressed
	Policies and programs to ensure housing for women belonging to the marginalized sectors
	Policies and guidelines that ensure women's participation in land use, zoning and community planning and development

Sector	Indicator
	Capacity building and skills training in shelter and urban development for women
	Women participating in capacity building and skills training in shelter and urban development
	Existing policies guidelines reviewed to ensure gender-sensitivity and gender responsiveness during relocation, resettlement, demolition and eviction
	Monitoring and evaluation of gender design features in housing and urban development and all other kinds of infrastructure plans and strategies
	Massive information dissemination campaigns undertaken to increase the awareness of women on their property and housing rights
	Gender responsive, rights based and culture sensitive services and interventions implemented for WEDC and their families
	Policy and/or guidelines formulated to implement gender-responsive detention and prison facilities
	Detention areas and prisons with segregated facilities, health and sanitation services for women, including clean and sanitary toilets
	WEDC provided with temporary and protective custody
	WEDC provided with medical and dental services
	WEDC provided with psychological and psychiatric evaluation.
	WEDC provided with counselling and Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD).
	WEDC provided with legal services.
	WEDC provided with productivity skills, capacity building and/or livelihood assistance.
	WEDC provided with education.
	WEDC provided with financial assistance
	WEDC provided with transportation assistance
	WEDC provided with employment through job placement
	Policies, plans and programs implemented to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girl children
	Conduct of community consultations on the effect of child marriages on health, education, and over-all situation of the girlchild.
	Functional Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC).
	Existing indigenous mechanisms for the protection of children adopted by LCPCs
	Gender-responsive, rights-based, and culture sensitive policies, programs and services implemented for senior citizens
	OSCA with programs and services addressing gender-based violence, abuse and/or neglect of women senior citizens
	Supportive community resources developed and utilized to provide in-home services, respite care, and stress reduction with high risk families
	Subsidy and support programs provided to family and caregivers to promote quality homecare for senior citizens.
	Capability-building programs developed for healthcare and social work professionals on the prevention, detection, and management of psychosocial problems and other geriatric concerns of women senior citizens, specifically on the handling of older person abuse.

Sector	Indicator
	Number of women and men healthcare and social work professionals trained on the prevention, detection, and management of psycho-social problems and other geriatric concerns of women senior citizens, specifically on the handling of older person abuse
	Policies, rules and regulations for the implementation of the incremental increase on recruitment and training of women issued: - within 6 months from issuance of IRR - after 6 months from issuance of IRR
	Enhanced services, procedure and protocols in providing women victims of gender related offenses
	Number of women involved in planning and management of relief operations
	Policies issued on participation of women in planning and management of relief operations
	Relief Programs that comply with international standards such as MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) and other humanitarian service package for disaster and armed conflict situations
	Documented cases of pregnant women, lactating mothers, women and mothers with dependent children, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict
	Reports on psychosocial interventions provided to combatants and non-combatants especially children who suffered from armed conflict.
	Reports/documented cases of women and girls forcibly recruited for armed conflict
	Cases of women especially indigenous and Moro women forced to abandon their lands, territories and means of subsistence or relocate them in special centers for military purposes
	Functional VAW desks
	Conduct of VAW desk monitoring and evaluation
	Presence of women's desk in police stations
	Presence of adequate lighting in streets and public places to deter crime
	Presence of separate rooms for interrogation of women victims in police stations
	Presence of separate detention centers for women
	Presence and types of services to prevent domestic violence
	Presence and types of services and mechanisms to prevent human trafficking
	Presence of rehabilitation/development/crisis centers for women (includes availability of counseling program, treatment for physical injuries, temporary shelter, legal services, productivity/livelihood program and job referral system)
	Presence of a VAW referral system
	Availability and frequency of trainings conducted on the rights of women to be free from all forms of violence whether physical, sexual, emotional, mental or economic abuse, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of statistical data generated on the incidence of all kinds of VAW and VAW victims to the total VAW-related data required, (latest available at least 2 years)

Sector	Indicator
	Availability of local facilities or offices providing support services such as counseling, temporary shelter and child care for VAW victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence of NGO-run shelters and drop-in centers for the rehabilitation of prostituted and exploited women and girls, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Percentage of women who are aware of VAW (all forms, including domestic violence, marital rape and incest) to total women (interviewed), (latest available at least 2 years)
	Presence and implementation of programs reintegrating prostituted women into society
	Number of VAW victims provided with legal aid to total number of VAW victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of reported VAWC cases, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of VAWC cases served, 2 reference years
	Number of convictions against traffickers and exploiters of prostituted women, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of political detainees/executions/other human rights violations, by sex and age group, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women victims of VAW, exploitation and trafficking provided with rehabilitation, social integration and economic empowerment program and other support services, to total number of reported victims, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Local Media Board (LMB) to monitor the implementation of the MCW and its IRR on the non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in media and film.
	Percent of radio advertisements which promote sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Percent of TV advertisements which portray sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Percent of print advertisements which portray sexist, stereotyped and demeaning roles of women
	Number of media workers who are capacitated on GAD
	Number of "success stories" of female entrepreneurs published through media, over total number of local publications, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Standards and gender-fair modules developed (on marriage, family relations, parent effectiveness, shared parenting and household responsibilities and non-sexist child rearing)
	Standards and gender fair modules on marriage, family relations, parent effectiveness, shared parenting and household responsibilities and non-sexist child rearing adopted .
	Conduct of gender-sensitive pre-marriage counselling program to promote family planning, responsible parenthood, equal relations and shared responsibility between spouses in parenting and household management.
	Provision of trainings and seminars to barangays on the education and popularization of the MCW and the Family Code, especially on the obligation and responsibilities of spouses to eliminate gender bias.
	Gender responsive disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies (including guidelines)and programs implemented

Sector	Indicator
	Gender-responsive and rights-based work and financial plan on disasters, calamities and other crises in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
	Number and type of measures adopted by camp managers to prevent sexual violence in evacuation centers and relocation sites
	Functional disaster coordinating councils at the regional and local level
	Number of women involved in the development of a gender-responsive disaster management, including preparedness, mitigation, risk reduction and adaptation (local)
	Number of women beneficiaries provided with basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education
	Number of women beneficiaries (by reproductive health condition) in disaster stricken areas receiving MISP for sexual reproductive health at early stages of crisis
	Women members of various evacuation centers/camps committees organized for food and water distribution, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, health, education, protection and security and safety especially in decision-making
	Partnerships formed with community-based sports organizations to ensure equal participation of women in sports.
	Programs developed in coordination with sports organization to increase participation of elderly women, women with disabilities, and indigenous women
	Elderly women, women with disabilities, and indigenous women participating in sports programs
	Social protection policies, programs and services implemented for women and other marginalized sectors
	Indigenous and community-based social protection policies and programs developed and/or enhanced
	Social protection policies and programs reviewed and enhanced to ensure benefit packages are responsive and the premiums are affordable
	Poverty reduction programs and services mainstreamed with social protection (including Occupational Safety and Health, Disaster Risk Reduction Management) at the local level
	Labor market programs sustained to create employment and alternative livelihood following decent work standards
	Community-based social protection schemes and programs developed for women with disabilities
Economic Development Sector	Investment-friendly policies, systems, programs, procedures and technical assistance for returning women migrant workers
	Livelihood and skills development training, seminars, and scholarship grants for women migrant workers
	Skills training, counseling and other support services integrated with entrepreneurship and GAD
	Average time spent doing household chores by employed men and women
	Number of livelihood training programs for women
	Availability of in-service/employment trainings with legal literacy training and awareness-raising for women in the labor force, focusing on their rights as employees, over total in-service trainings conducted, (latest available at least 2 years)

Sector	Indicator
	Number of trainings on marketing, export development and joint venture promotion to female entrepreneurs and relevant associations, over total number of trainings conducted, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Comprehensive Development and Management Plans (CDMP) and Industrial Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) integrated with gender concerns
	Policy and guidelines developed to ensure membership of marginalized women in councils for sustainable development created pursuant to existing laws
	Provision of access and links of production areas to markets
	Farm to market roads constructed in rural areas to ensure access and links to markets
	Number of farmers with access to agricultural credit, by sex, by service provider, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Percentage of women enjoying equal treatment in land and agrarian reform, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Gender-responsive PPAs on food security and sustainable use of productive resources developed and/or implemented
	LGU programs and projects on food security and sustainable use of productive resources enhanced to become gender responsive
	Rural women's groups participating in the implementation of DA programs at the local level (e.g. food production, processing and marketing programs)
	Appropriate training programs for food security to strengthen women's capacities implemented
	Policy guidelines recognizing women as farmers and fisher folk and giving them equal opportunities to participate in programs and projects
	Rural women's groups participating in policy and program formulation, planning and designing of DA programs at the local level
	Promotion of the use of organic fertilizer in food production
	Presence of a community-based food security plan in the CDP that respects religious and cultural practices
	Guidelines ensuring food safety by strengthening food management
	Provision of timely and accurate information on food safety such as, but not limited to, labeling and traceability
	Provision of IECs on the use of alternative or renewable energy in food production
	Availability of rainwater harvesting facilities as well as programs on rehabilitation of watershed areas for small women farmers
	Policy and guidelines developed to ensure participation of rural women in the training on food production
	Rural women participating in trainings on food production
	Equal access to men and women on the use and management of fisheries and aquatic resources, and all the rights and benefits accruing to stakeholders in the fishery industry
	Standard registration form for municipal fisherfolks, fishing vessels and gears
	Maintenance of an updated database of women fisherfolks
	Women fisherfolks accorded with benefits and privileges under the Labor Code, Social Security System (SSS) and other laws

Sector	Indicator
	Policy guidelines ensuring full participation of women in the planning, designing, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of coastal resource management programs and designate coastal areas to be managed by women
	Women who are functioning as fish wardens deputized (within 6 months from IRR)
	Women recognized as effective fish wardens
	Capacity development training for women fish wardens
	Social and legal protection for all deputized women fish wardens
	Women who participated in the management of protected areas
	Marine and terrestrial protected areas managed by women
	Community-managed ecotourism projects participated in by women stakeholders
	Number of women reporting access to information on potential, high-value products, market linkage, product development and technology support
	Number of women reporting access to assistance in product design, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of enterprises that adopt environment-friendly production technologies and practices
	Number of enterprises that adopt nondiscriminatory hiring and work practices
	Number of women who reported greater control over productive resources and benefits from wealth-creating activities, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women who reported greater control over the business environment, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women who reported enhanced capacity to negotiate for better business and work conditions, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women availing of services to improve micro-enterprises, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of women who reported improved level of satisfaction with programs and services accessed relative to microenterprises (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of work establishments with support services, such as child-free facilities, to total number of establishments, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Number of work establishments without occupational segregation, to total number of work establishments, (latest available at least 2 years)
	Total number of commercial establishments, in establishment equivalent Unit, (latest available at least 2 years)
Infrastructure Sector	Increased water and sanitation (WATSAN) facilities to schoolchildren ratio · Primary, from 1:58.18 in 2010 to 1:50 in 2016 · Secondary, from 1:103.26 in 2010 to 1:50 in 2016
	Number of small women farmers with access to irrigation and rainwater harvesting facilities as well as programs on rehabilitation of watershed areas
	Number of prisoners/detention cell/ 1,000 population (please disaggregate by sex)
	Availability of separate toilets for men and women in LGU-managed /owned facilities or places (e.g. market, public offices, parks, etc.)

Sector	Indicator
	Adequacy of lighting of streets and public places to deter crime
	Total area of public open space per 1000 inhabitants, by sex
	Total office floor per municipal employee, by sex
	Number of hospital beds per 1000 population by sex
	Increased percentage of households provided with housing units from 10 percent in 2010 to 30 percent in 2016
	Availability of a multi-purpose hall that can be accessed/used by women
	Increased classroom to pupil ratio
	· Primary, from 1:38.95 in 2010 to 1:30 in 2016
	· Secondary, from 1:53.63 in 2010 to 1:45 in 2016
	Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary and secondary schools
Environment Sector	Number of women who have participated in the management of protected areas
	Number of marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs) managed by women
	Number of community-managed ecotourism projects participated in by women stakeholders?
	Ratio of population to certified A&D areas (in persons/hectare), sex-disaggregated
	Share of number of household/family over protected area (in hectare/household/per sex of household head)
	Percentage of respondents who are aware of their rights to ancestral domains and lands, by sex
	· Right of ownership
	· Right in case of displacement
	· Right to regulate entry of migrants
	· Right to develop lands and natural resources
	· Right to safe and clean water
	· Right to claim parts of reservations
	· Right to resolve conflict
	Percentage of respondents who experienced violations of rights to ancestral domains and lands, by sex
	· Not experienced violations
	Percentage of respondents who experienced violations of rights to ancestral domains and lands, by sex Experienced violations
	1. encroachment
	2. pollution
	3. illegal entry
	4. displacement/relocation
	5. others
	Comprehensive development and management plans (CDMP) and industrial forest management agreements (IFMA) integrated with gender concerns
	Area covered by leases and permits per lessee, by sex
	Area covered by CBFM as percent of total forest area
	Area covered by community forest stewardship agreements as percent of total forest area
	Number of women and men who participated in the development of land use plans and implementation of zoning ordinances

Sector	Indicator
	Increased number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in agricultural and residential lands (by sex of beneficiary)
	Percent of total land area occupied by squatters, by sex
	Promotion of the use of organic fertilizer in food production
	Eliminated proportion of the population which practice open defecation from 8 percent in 2009 to 0 percent in 2016
	Increased percentage of households in Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) connected to sewerage system (% of HH)
	Increased percentage of households covered by septage management systems (% of HH)
	Improved water quality of priority river systems under the Sagip Ilog Program and other priority bodies of water including Manila Bay and Pasig River (by BOD water criteria: Class C \leq 7mg/L; Class D $>$ 7mg/L & \geq 10mg/L) Major source of water pollution: domestic wastes = 48%
	Sustained BOD level of other priority rivers that are already within the water quality criteria (in mg/L) Sustained BOD level of Laguna Lake within standard (in mg/L)
Institutional Sector	Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target, 2 reference years
	Cost collection ratio
	Self-reliance index, 2 reference years (average last 3 years)
	Proportion of delinquencies to total real property tax collected, 2 reference years
	Ratio of proceeds from special levies to total revenues, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations
	Ratio of financial grants or donations to total LGU income, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations
	Total public expenditure on capital outlay per capita, 2 reference years
	Ratio of municipal government employees to total no. of local taxpayers; by sex
	Number of big taxpayers who account for 80% of tax revenues, by sex
	Proportion of delinquent real property taxpayers to total listed taxpayers, by sex
	Proportion of receipts from municipal enterprises to total local revenues, by type of enterprise (to reflect women-owned/led micro-enterprises)
	LGUs conducting capacity building programs to strengthen women's qualifications and performance to compete for third level positions
	Number of LGUs with trained officials and staff (by region, by type of training) on mandatory training on gender and human rights
	Government personnel, including appointing authorities, LCEs and those in executive managerial positions trained on gender and human rights, particularly on the cycle of continuum of violence, counseling and trauma healing
	Number of trainings that include topics on women's self-confidence, advocacy and negotiation skills, over total number of trainings conducted
	Number of trainings that include topics on women's self-confidence, advocacy and negotiation skills, over total number of trainings conducted
	Number of trainings conducted in places where women gather (e.g. markets) over total number of trainings conducted, 2 years

Sector	Indicator
	Number of programs implemented to improve the productivity of women, 2 years
	Accessibility of LGU-sponsored or conducted training programs for women constituents in the past 3 years
	Number of training programs using information and communication technology (including television, interactive videoconferencing and satellite transmissions), to deliver courses to large number of women in both urban and rural locations, over total number of trainings, 2 years
	Number of trainings that integrate positive role concepts about women in its programs, 2 years
	Number of legal literacy trainings for women conducted, 2 years
	Number of trainings and orientations on Sexual Harassment Law and Domestic Violence conducted, 2 years
	Number of trainings and workshops conducted on the promotion and protection of women's human rights, economic rights and gender sensitivity, 2 years
	Number of gender-sensitive trainings for LGU officials, NGOs and the private sector, over total number of trainings conducted, 2 years
	Number of trainings conducted and/or awareness raising campaigns on the importance of women's full and equal participation in leadership positions, 2 years
	Number of decision-makers and implementers who attended Gender Sensitivity Trainings or orientations, 2 years
	Number of trainings or orientations conducted on awareness-raising on gender concerns and public sector unionism for government officials and employees, 2 years
	Number of GAD-related activities conducted (such as gender sensitivity training, gender analysis, gender-responsive planning, GAD budgeting, gender mainstreaming, and continuous GAD capability-building, awareness-raising on GAD issues and concerns, and other GAD-related and sector specific training), 2 years
	Presence of partnerships for capacity development on GAD, 2 years
	Percentage of women representation in LDCs and local special bodies
	Percentage of women members in the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) and its local counterparts like the Provincial Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee (PARCCOM) and Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC)
	Percentage of women members in community-based resource management bodies or mechanisms on forest management stewardship
	Percentage of women members in the National Agriculture and Fishery Council (NAFC) and its regional and local counterparts
	Capability-building and leadership formation programs as well as affirmative action measures implemented to enable grassroots to women leaders to effectively participate in the decision and policy-making bodies in the respective sectors
	Number and type of capability building, leadership formation programs and affirmative action measures developed to enable grassroots women leaders to effectively participate in the decision and policy-making bodies in their respective sectors
	Percentage of women in the Local Housing Boards

Sector	Indicator
	Percentage of women representation in LDCs and local special bodies
	Proportion of women-members in political parties
	Percent of women candidates and share in national and local elective positions
	Ratio of LDC-member non-government organizations and people's organizations per capita, past and present administrations
	Ratio of non-LDC member NGOs and POs to total civil society organizations operating in the locality
	Presence of local government-assigned desks or other support mechanisms for NGOs or POs or private sector concerned
	Presence of feedback mechanism to generate citizens' views on the reach and quality of services and development thrusts
	Leadership and membership in labor unions, cooperatives and peasant organizations, by sex
	Percentage of women candidates to total number of candidates, 2 elections
	Percentage of women candidates who won to total number of elected local officials, 2 elections
	Conduct of capacity building programs to strengthen women's qualifications and performance to compete for third level positions
	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) eligibility maintained with above the median performance scorecard in the 3 policy categories: Ruling Justly, Economic Freedom and Investing in People
	Incidence of absentee Local Chief Executives (LCEs) decreased
	Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations
	Ratio of confidential positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations
	Ratio of casual employees in previous and present administrations, by sex
	Ratio of employees by sex to total number of personnel, by type, 2 reference years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Managerial · Technical · Administrative
	Policy and guidelines implemented on the development, translation and dissemination of IEC materials on LGU programs, services and funding outlays on women's empowerment and gender equality
	Available IEC materials on their specific programs, services and funding outlays on women's empowerment and gender equality
	IEC materials translated in major Filipino dialects and disseminated to the public
	Information campaigns conducted to ensure participation of NGO women representatives in local development councils and other local special bodies
	Presence of a public information office or desk
	Number and type of repealed ordinances and policies discriminatory to women
	Ordinances and policies with discriminatory provisions repealed and amended by LGU
	Number of consultations with women's groups conducted in the review of laws and local ordinances with discriminatory provisions.

Sector	Indicator
	Number of GAD-responsive policies such as GAD Code and local code for children, 2 years
	Number of anti-VAW ordinances and other measures enacted, 2 years
	Proportion of “development” legislation, including gender-responsive legislations to total Sanggunian output, last and current administrations
	Number of discriminatory ordinances and practices that were withdrawn or cancelled, 2 years
	Presence of GAD/women-responsive structure (e.g. Committee on Decorum and Investigation, Council for the Protection of Children in Barangays/Municipality, Sanggunian Committee on Women, Children and Family, GAD focal point/persons, Local Commission on Women)
	Percentage of women and children’s desk to the total number of police stations and substations, 2 years
	Percentage of barangays with operational Council for the Protection of Children to total number of barangays, 2 years
	Number of gender-responsive economic policies passed and programs and services on labor, wages, occupational health and safety, micro-insurance, social protection, etc. implemented
	Number of advocacy campaigns conducted on women’s participation in top level/decision-making positions, 2 years
	Availability of sex-disaggregated and gender-responsive data to total data generated, 2 years
	Use of sex-disaggregated data in planning
	Number of protective ordinances for women workers passed, 2 years
	Presence and maintenance of data and referral systems/linkages
	Number of complaints on sexual harassment at the workplace addressed/resolved, 2 years
	Ease of Doing Business Rank improved
	Philippine Business Registry (PBR) fully operationalized
	Number of women who reported participation in activities related to the implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive economic policies, programs, and services, 2 years
	Number of functional networks of women entrepreneurs, 2 years
	Policy and guidelines ensuring women’s participation and decision-making in peace processes including women membership in peace panels
	Women members in peace panels
	Full participation of grassroots women organizations ensured in implementing UNSC resolutions on women, peace, and security
	Women and women’s organizations participating in discussions and decision-making in the peace process
	Women’s participation in local peace councils tasked to recommend policies and programs on peace issues in the community
	Women participating in local peace councils
	Women and women’s organizations participating in indigenous system of conflict resolution
	Indigenous systems of conflict resolution recognizing and supporting women’s role in conflict-prevention, management, resolution and peacemaking

Sector	Indicator
	Community-based conflict resolution structures institutionalized where women play critical roles
	Community-based conflict resolution structures institutionalized
	Awards and incentives system recognizing grassroots women of their exemplary achievements in peace building
	Measures for the protection of civilians in conflict prevention management
	Provision of minimum initial service including breastfeeding facilities, adequate water and sanitation facilities, services addressing needs of adolescents and family planning)
	Number of policy instruments crafted and mechanisms established to resolve/settle land disputes
	Policy instruments on good and transparent governance implemented
	Transparency and Accountability mechanisms in conflict-affected areas (CAAs) implemented
	More households and communities in CAAs are benefited by conditional cash transfers, Community-Driven Development (CDD) projects and community livelihood
	GAD PAPs other than those included in your GAD Plan and Budgets formulated and/or implemented ____.
	Number of provinces/cities/municipalities with the following gender-responsive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA), · Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), · Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) and · Annual Investment Program (AIP)
	Annual MCW progress report submitted to DILG on January of every year
	MCW indicators adopted/integrated in existing M&E
	Formulation of annual GAD plans and budgets (GPBs)
	Submission of annual GAD Plan and Budget to DILG for review and endorsement
	Submission of annual GAD Accomplishment Report (AR) to DILG for review
	Percentage allocation of LGU total budget appropriations to PAPs in the GPB
	Percentage utilization of the LGU budget for GAD
	Existing M&E systems used to monitor PAPs implementation
	Percent of government budget for GAD utilized
	Percent of government budget for GAD allocated
	Development/enhancement or amendment of LGU GAD Code and IRR
	Policy issuances or directives on the creation, strengthening and institutionalization of LGU GAD Focal Point System
	GAD Focal Point System created and/or reconstituted/strengthened in accordance with the MCW-IRR or PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01
	Presence of a functional GAD Databases

Source: Authors' compilation; Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01 - Annex B Data Requirements for the LGU GAD Database