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PAPER

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**Malaybalay City Integrated Survey System:
A Tool for Gender Responsive Budgeting and Encouraging the Local
Government Unit to be more Results-Oriented**

by

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MISS: The Beginning and What it is about

In the early 1990's the Philippine national government in its effort to improve governance and promote greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation developed the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). The CBMS is a survey tool designed to collect information from the community that will be useful to policymakers because it contains information necessary to keep track of the impacts of various government programs and policies especially to the marginalized sector of society.

The CBMS is able to capture the multidimensional aspects of poverty through the use of measurable indicators which are as follows:

1. Child deaths (0-5 yrs. old)
2. Women deaths due to pregnancy -related causes
3. Malnourished children (0-5 yrs. old)
4. Households without access to safe water
5. Households without access sanitary toilet
6. Households with informal settlers
7. Households s living in makeshift housing
8. Households victimized by crimes
9. Households with income below poverty threshold

10. Households with income below food threshold
11. Households who experienced food shortage
12. Unemployment
13. Elementary school participation
14. High school participation

In 2007, the City Government of Malaybalay was one of the Local Government Units oriented on the CBMS and was seriously considering its adoption. However, upon review by the different departments of the city government such as the City Planning and Development; Health, Social Welfare and Development; Agriculture; Veterinary; Civil Registration; Education; Population Development, and Mayor's Office, some of their concerns are not covered in the CBMS. Thus in the last quarter of 2007, the Malaybalay Integrated Survey System (MISS) was conceptualized.

The MISS builds on the information requirements of CBMS but has added questions that are customized to address the information requirements of the different departments of the local government unit who are the primary end-users of the survey results. The CBMS contains 135 questions, while the MISS contains 231 questions. The following are some of the important indicators incorporated in the MISS which are not found in the CBMS:

Local Civil Registry Concerns

- Number of unregistered children
- Number of unregistered deaths
- Number of Foreigners
- Number of unmarried couples/living-in partners

** The absence of birth certification is a concern for PhilHealth enrolment. Thus, identifying on a periodic basis persons in the barangay¹ will facilitate local civil registry efforts in birth registration

City Social Welfare & Development Office Concerns

- Number of 3-5 years old attending Day Care Centers or other early childhood care centers or preschools
- Number of families without PhilHealth or any health insurance
- Occupational Skills available
- Victims of natural calamities and disasters
- Victims of accidents (age, sex, location of accident, type of accidents, where it is reported)
- Recipients & what types of Livelihood Programs received
- Beneficiaries of scholarship programs

City Health Office Concerns

Child Care

- 0-71 months old given immunization (BCG, DPT, OPV, Measles, Hepatitis)
- 0-71 months old given deworming & vitamin A and iron supplementation
- Nutritional Status of 0-71 months old and school-children (6-12 years old)
- Malnourished children given supplemental feeding
- Number of Children Exclusively breastfed for 6 months

¹ The smallest political unit in the city govern by Barangay Captain and 7 Barangay councilors

Maternal Care

- Family planning services providers
- Number of pregnant women
- Number of pregnant women who submit themselves to pre-natal and post-partum check ups
- Pregnant & lactating women given Vitamin Supplementation (Iron, A,)
- Pregnant women given tetanus toxoid
- Number of pregnant women with less than 2 years gap since last pregnancy

Community and Environmental Health

- Number of tuberculosis patients undergoing treatment
- Number of tuberculosis suspects
- Number of smokers (by age, sex, for how long, influences)
 - *** Will guide the City Health in evolving a more responsive tobacco-control program based on result of survey.
 - *** Will establish baseline data of smoking population including age distribution
 - *** For health surveillance purposes
- Number of households with vegetable gardens
- Number of households using iodized salt

Population Development Concerns

- Population of Migrants (in-migration) including reasons for migrating

Licensing Concerns

- Number of structures with & w/o Building permits
- Number & types of business establishments including boarding houses (with permits and license; capital; number of employed persons)

City Veterinarians Office Concerns

- Number and type of animals raised
- Deaths of animals due to what types of diseases;
** To facilitate animal health monitoring
- Production & income from animals raised
- Number of Vaccinated dogs
** to facilitate a more responsive rabies vaccination program

Peace and Order Concerns

- Specific crimes committed to members of barangay
- Nature and details of crime including area where committed
- Number and reasons for crime reporting
- Number and reasons for non-reporting
** The results of the survey for the given period shall be analyzed together with the police Information system to establish a more accurate peace and order profiling of the city.

Agriculture Concerns

- Identification of farmers/households with farmers in each barangay
- Profile of farmers including ownership of farm land
- Specific agriculture activities of farmers (crops, livestock and inland fishing)
- Production cost/expenses per farmer for each agriculture activity

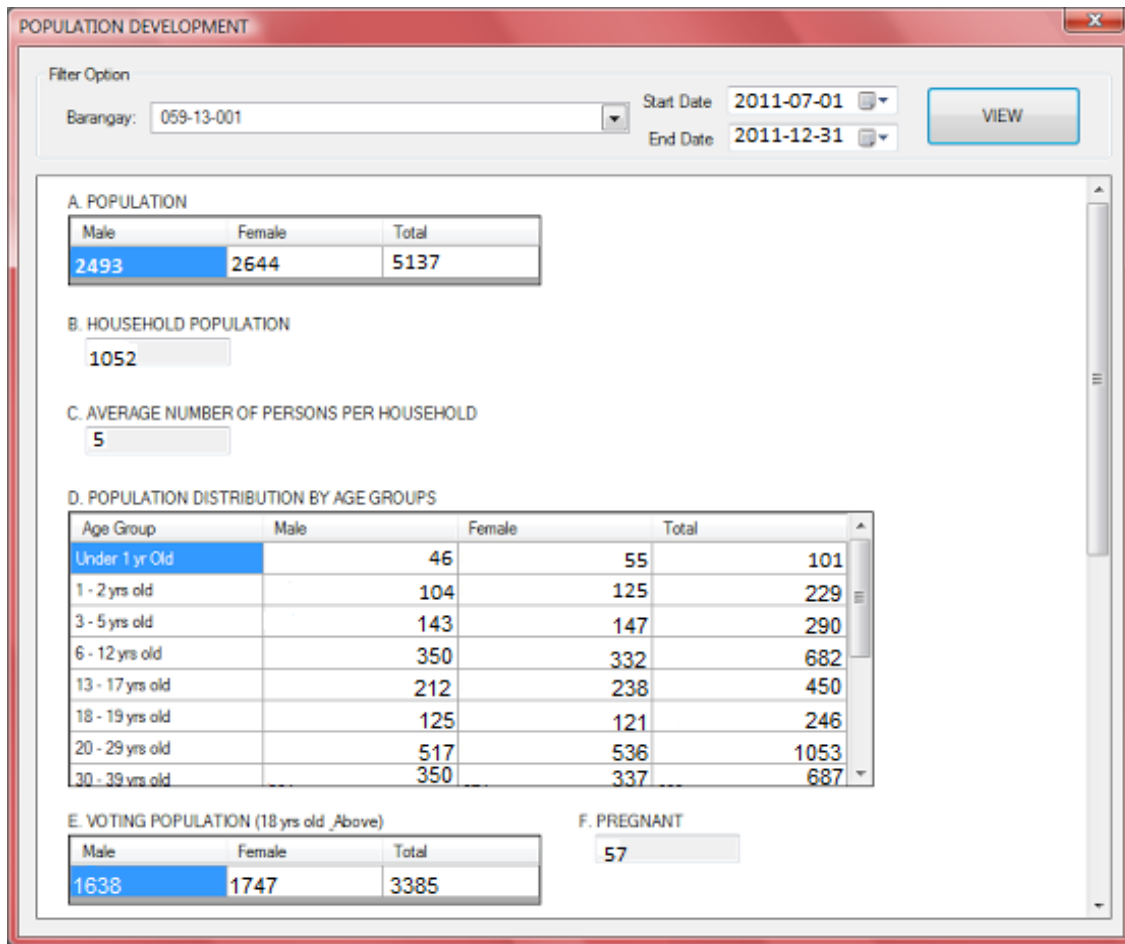
** This is cross-validated with the income of farmer to determine agriculture production vs. production expenses

The MISS survey tool aims to do a one hundred percent enumeration of the city's household population. For easier and effective interaction between enumerator and respondents, the survey questionnaire is written in the dialect. In addition, the enumerators are the Barangay Health Workers (BHW) who are also residents of the area, they are familiar with the geography and the people thus they are most effective in asking questions and are able to clarify and draw answers that are truly from the lens of the respondents.

In-house programmers also developed the computerized system of encoding the information from the survey and to the processing of results. The BHWs are also the encoders of the survey forms, thus they are empowered and their competencies built in understanding their context and arriving at possible interventions and actions to address their community's problems.

The MISS establishes the universe of its constituents. As reflected in Figure 1: Important Demographic Data Collected below, some of the critical information collected are the population distribution per barangay, (A) sex disaggregation, (B) household population including (C) average number of persons per household, (D) population distribution by age groups including (E) voting population and (F) pregnant women for that period.

Figure 1: Important Demographic Data Collected



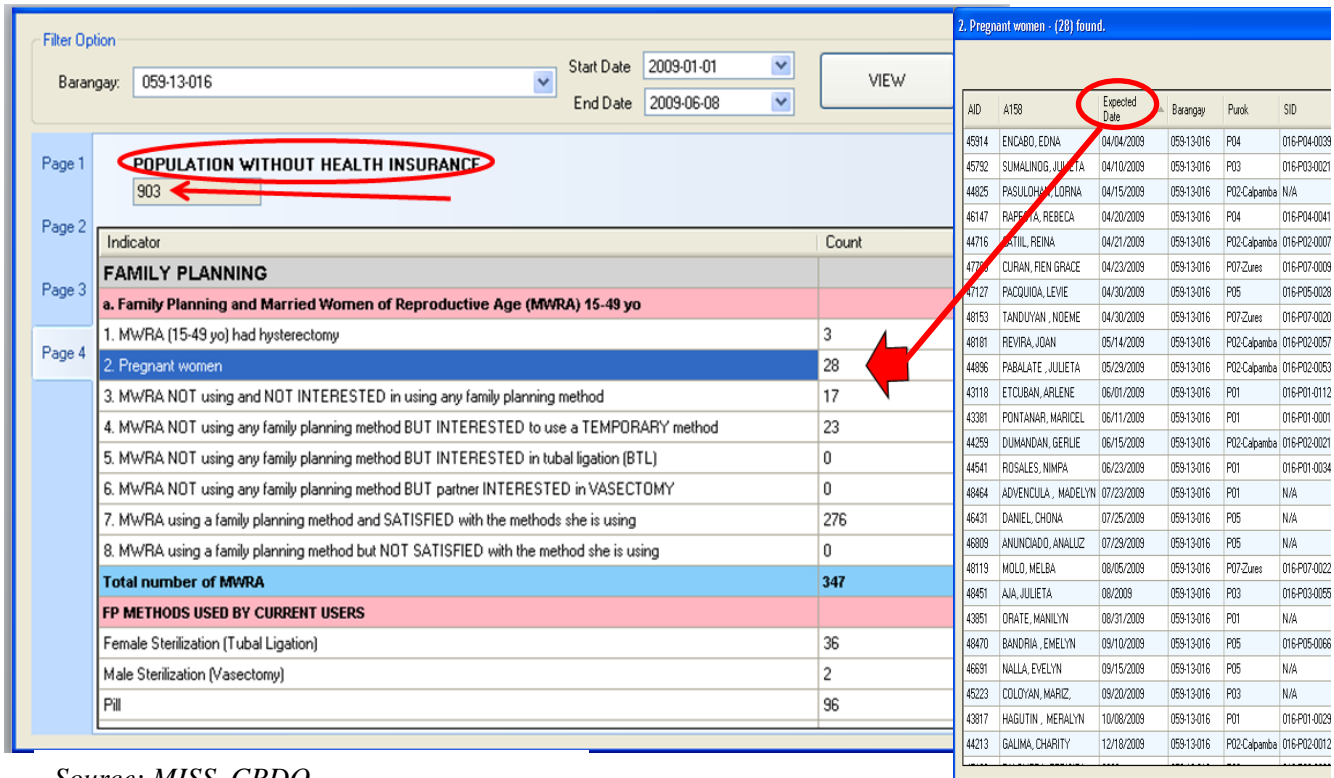
Source: MISS, CPDO

Aside from

determining the number of pregnant women,

the MISS could also process additional information such as the expected date of delivery (indicated in Figure 2 below), which is critical for the midwives and the BHW for the timely provision of intervention such as mobilization of husband to donate blood and for newborn screening services.

Figure 2: Other Important Data Captured by MISS



Source: MISS, CPDO

The sex disaggregation of the above information gives the city government the quantitative statistical information on the services given to or received by men and women in the city. The resulting figures will determine whether there are inequalities in the treatment of men and women. This then is the basis of analysis in identifying appropriate programs and policies.

MISS as an Empowering Tool

In the MISS implementation, the BHWs were tasked to conduct the survey, encode the filled-up forms and analyse the results. All of them are very familiar with filling up forms and manual tabulation of data because of their work at the barangay health station. However, only very few of them have had experience in using computers. About 98% of BHWs are women and many of

them did not finish elementary education thus they were reluctant to do the MISS at first and also because of their lack of capabilities in using the computers. However, all were apparently willing to learn new things.



The above pictures show the Barangay Health Workers during the Computer Literacy Training prior to their encoding task.

The program developed by the in-house programmers is also very simple and uses the same format as the survey intake forms so the BHWs are already very familiar with the format. Given the simplicity of the program, the critical requirement for the BHWs to do encoding was the computer literacy especially on the use of the keyboard and the mouse for encoding.

Thus, the first activity after survey was then computer literacy training for the BHWs. After the BHWs encoded the forms, the in-house programmers of the city government helped them print the results. They are the first persons of their community to have the opportunity of seeing and understanding the situation of their community and maybe also the first to think of possible solutions and interventions to the concerns or problems of their barangay drawn out by the survey.

The computer literacy training, the encoding, and the whole MISS process have helped build the BHWs capabilities and confidence. As shared by BHWs in one of the meetings with them,

“I am very happy that I know now how to use the computer. I feel that we (BHWs) are given importance because the City Government spent for our training outside our barangay, for us to learn how to use the computer and provided us with beautiful venue and great food.” (BHW from Barangay Busdi.)

“I feel that our role is very important in planning for development in our barangay because the results of the survey we conducted and helped encode and processed are used as basis for the planning of programs and projects for our barangay”.(BHWfrom Barangay Casisang.)

“I am happy to help the city government in its effort to improve the services to our community. However, I also feel apprehensive that the barangay and city government might expect more from us BHWs and we might fail because we are only new to this kind of work.”(BHW from Poblacion 1)

The whole MISS process from conceptualization, implementation, evaluation and participatory planning that involved critical stakeholders render it more sustainable because it encouraged ownership with its stakeholders. In addition, the city government purchased 46 desktop computers which contain the MISS database and are deployed to all 46 barangays of the city for updating and maintenance. The deployment and technology transfer of MISS to the barangay aim to contribute to its sustainability because it will enhance the skills and competencies of and transfer of ownership to BHWs and Barangay Officials who are the primary users of the information generated.

MISS process is collaborative and done in partnership with the stakeholders

The City Planning and Development Office spearheads the MISS implementation, however the actual work from conceptualization, to the conduct of the survey, to processing of results, and up to the planning for interventions, stakeholders such as the different concerned departments, barangay officials, and barangay health workers are already involved. The activities conducted for MISS are discussed below.

a. Drawing out departmental information needs

The very first activity conducted for MISS was the drawing out of departmental information needs to determine whether they are already captured in the CBMS. Departments of the City Government that provide frontline services to the constituents such as the City Planning and Development; Health, Social Welfare and Development; Agriculture; Veterinary; Civil Registration; Education; Population Development, and Mayor's Office, were the ones involved in the first process. They helped determine the additional questions to incorporate into the MISS which are not captured by the CBMS, They also helped in translating the questions into the local dialect because the CBMS is in Tagalog².

b. Enumeration training for Barangay Health Workers

The next activity was the training of the BHWs for enumeration where they were oriented on the questionnaires and how to conduct the survey. Part of the training was an enumeration simulation among them to test the questionnaires. Based on their learning in the enumeration simulation, some questions were paraphrased or changed to make them easier and more understandable in the actual survey.

² Tagalog is the Philippine national language.

c. Data gathering and development of computerized program

Once the questionnaires were finalized, the actual survey was conducted by the BHWs and the barangay officials are involved in the survey process. They coordinated with the leaders of the different *Purok or Sitios*³ to arrange the schedule of the survey in their respective areas and they also provided transportation of enumerator BHWs to and from the location of the survey. Some barangays which have bigger budgets even provided meals and snacks to their BHWs.

At the same time that the survey was conducted, the in-house programmers also developed the computerized program which will capture and process the survey information. The program was designed in such a way that it matches the questionnaire format to make it easier for the encoders to transfer information from the survey form to the system. The involved departments also made tabular formats of reports they wanted to be extracted from the MISS which are an important consideration for the processing of results.

The conduct of MISS entails a substantial amount of money since it is a hundred percent survey of households, the BHWs are paid for their work, computers have to be purchased, and trainings are to be conducted. In addition, the survey also takes time. With the 32,000 households of the city, a minimum of 6 months is needed for the MISS; around 3 months to complete the enumeration and another 3 months for encoding and processing of results. Thus, it is only done once in every three years. Ideally it is scheduled on the year prior to the mayoral election so when the new administration takes their seats to manage the city, updated information will be provided to them.

³ Purok or sitio is a small village made up of 10 to 100 households and is part of a barangay. A barangay maybe composed of several puroks or sitios.

d. Computer literacy training and encoding

As previously explained, the BHWs are also the ones encoding the survey forms. This is aimed to lessen the erroneous entry of data to the computer because it is assumed that they are very familiar with the data they are working on. However, majority of the BHWs only have elementary level education and do not know how to use the computers. So, prior to the encoding, computer literacy training was given to the BHWs assigned to encode.

MISS process also encouraged cost sharing between the city government and the barangay unit starting from the conduct of the survey until during the computer literacy training and encoding. In the said activities, the city government shoulders the accommodation and food of the participants, while the barangays pay for the transportation of the BHWs.

e. Processing of results

After the encoding, the in-house programmers assist the BHWs in the processing of survey results, and make it ready for presentation to the barangay council. It is the BHWs who are the first to see and analyze the result with the help of the CPDO staff. They get to see first the problems of their community as drawn out from the survey, also the first to think of the possible solutions. However, there is also a tendency of barangay officials to blame the BHWs for unpleasant reports, asserting that it is because the BHWs did not do the survey thoroughly, or they committed mistakes during the encoding. These charges are possible and will be discussed in details later on.

f. Presentation and validation of reports

The BHWs then present the results to the barangay officials, who will either confirm it or ask for further validation when they are not sure of the results. For instance, the report identifies a certain household who did not receive any livelihood project but the barangay officials can certify that the household has been given assistance. In this case, the BHWs need to validate the information before finalizing the report. In most cases though, the barangay officials just confirm or accept the report.

g. MISS for development planning

The validated and finalized survey results are used by the City Planning and Development Office in their facilitation of development planning workshops at the barangay level. The results become the basis for the development planning of the barangay, especially in the identification of target beneficiaries of programs and projects.

To build the capabilities of the community to document and to make a basic profile of their barangay based on the information from MISS, the CPDO arranged a documentation and making of basic socio economic profiling of their barangay.



The first picture shows the MISS data utilized in a workshop to determine strengths and weaknesses of the information. The second picture shows the Barangay Can-ayan using the MISS data to identify programs and projects for their community.

h. Dissemination of MISS results to user departments

The different departments of the city government who in the first place identified the information they needed from the survey received the consolidated reports from the barangays. The CPDO consolidates the results from the different barangays and made it available for use of other departments. The different departments such as but not limited to education, health, social welfare, civil registration, use the information not only as baseline information but more importantly in the planning and focus targeting of program beneficiaries.

MISS uses and evolution

The quantitative data generated from MISS is already a big help to the Barangay unit and city government for development planning. So far the information generated are already used in the:

- Preparation of the profiles and Barangay Development Plan of the 46 barangays of the city;
- Preparation of the city's Ecological Profile, which is also a valuable input for the formulation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP);
- Gender responsive budgeting
- Data analysis for Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan formulation;
- Disaster Risk Management
- Monitoring the LGUs' extent of accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals.

a. Integration of MISS to GIS

To make MISS more useful and to draw out more qualitative data, the MISS is integrated into the Geographic Information System (GIS). A more complete situation of the community is drawn out by the integration. For example, the location of the house structure of a household is plotted into the map as shown in Illustration 1: GIS/MISS Integration Screen Shot of Barangay Mapayag below. The attributes table of that particular household can be viewed in the GIS. As Illustration 1 shows, the occupant of that household including its members generated from the MISS survey can be viewed in the GIS.

With the MISS and GIS integration, information can be analyzed down to Purok level. This means that the city government will know if its services have reached the far flung areas. Plus with the sex disaggregated data, it can determine whether women in far flung areas are reached

by services. Usually the case is that far flung puroks are not reached by services. Physically seeing the households in the map somehow includes them in the analysis which is not usually captured by the social data of MISS.

Also included in the GIS is the picture of the structure, which is useful not only for social services delivery but also for monitoring of building permits issuance and standards compliance by the engineering office and for taxation purposes by the assessor's office and treasurer's office.

Illustration 1: GIS/MISS Integration Screen Shot of Barangay Mapayag

The screenshot displays a GIS interface for Barangay Mapayag. The main map shows the geographical layout with labels for 'IMBAYAO', 'MT. KITANGLAD', 'MAPAYAG', and 'MAGSAYSAY'. A data table titled 'Age Group Population from MISS' is overlaid on the map, listing individuals with their names, ages, SIDs, barangays, and puroks. A green callout box highlights a specific location on the map with the text '8 Family members in one Household'. Below the map, there is a photo of a wooden house and another data table with columns for 'L1 Inmate', 'Occu Inmate', and 'Occu Inmate'.

Name	Age	Sid	Barangay	Purok
PECHORA, CONCHITA	42	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, WILMAR	19	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, CHARITO	11	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, CHARITO MAE	11	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, WINELYN	17	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, WILLIAM	46	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, ELDRED	4	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
PECHORA, WILMA	25	033-P01-0001	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, JENECEL	10	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, MARIEL	17	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, JEROME	15	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, BRENDON	0	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, BEVERLY	11	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, ROGENE	24	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, ANGEL	13	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01
LISTON, IESHON	22	033-P01-0002	059-13-033	P01

L1 Inmate	Occu Inmate	Occu Inmate
William	Pechora	William
Godofredo	Deasis	Godofredo
Loreno	Pechora	Loreno
Rudolfo	Liston	Rudolfo
Conrado	Sungkit	Conrado
Rudy	Liston	Rudy
Sammy	Berial	Sammy
Junilo	Piana	Junilo
Dioscoro	Enclonar	Dioscoro
Genelor	Meltrelles	Genelor
Arnel	Songquawon	Arnel
Discoro	Pechora	Discoro

b. Different departments' use of MISS information

As mentioned above, different departments of the city are given a copy of the MISS results consolidated by the CPDO. Following are the examples of how the different departments are able to use the information generated from the MISS:

- For example, the civil registrar's office gets not only the number of children not registered at birth, but also the names, and their location. Even the reasons why children are not registered can be drawn out from the survey result. With all these information, the City Civil Registrar's Office is able to target specific location and number of children for their mobile registration. They were also able to focus the information to be disseminated to community members to encourage them to register because of the reasons that community gave why they do not register their children.
- Another example is from the Department of Education which collected data on the number of school-age children, how many of them are out-of-school, where they are located, and even the reasons why they are not enrolled in school. Given the information, the Department of Education is able to specify location of the back-to-school-campaign they will conduct before enrolment, and also able to plan for additional infrastructure, teachers, and learning materials in areas where enrolment is expected to increase based on the MISS data.
- Useful information for the Social Welfare Office includes the number of solo parents, senior citizens, and households without any health insurance among others. So, in their planning, the office is able to target how many new senior citizen cards they need to prepare and the number and location of senior citizens to be given assistance; how many households and which households they will prioritize to enroll the Philippine Health

Insurance Indigent Program; and how many and where are the solo parents they will organize for delivery of various social services.

c. Tool for advocacy and accountability

In addition, the MISS integrated to GIS is a tool for promoting accountability of government and of advocating programs and projects of the government. Questions are asked regarding services/benefits received from the city government such as scholarship, seeds subsidy, animal dispersal etc. The social data of the program recipients can already be known such as but not limited to the number of household members, employment, income, educational attainment, and even the quality of their dwelling unit which can be viewed. Thus, the MISS/GIS is a tool for promoting accountability because it can be determined if the government is serving those who are deserving of assistance and not those who are politically favored.

It can also be an advocacy tool of the city government of its services because if people are asked if they received a certain service but are in fact unaware that such services existed, then on the survey process they are already informed. On the wider perspective, it can also be an advocacy tool of the people themselves especially in cases where MISS data is shared to other national line agencies, to non-government and private organizations resulting to collaboration and partnership among them to extend assistance or deliver services to the community.

If the survey is done regularly within a certain number of years as interval, progress or impacts of policies and programs introduced can really be monitored and so is the state of development of the people of the city or the changes in their quality of living.

d. MISS facilitates gender-responsive budgeting

In any endeavour of the local government unit, it cannot be implemented without budget allocation. Thus perhaps the most critical policy tool of the government is the budget. Without adequate budget allocation, no program or policy can really be implemented. Given this reality, the local government must also recognize its responsibility of ensuring that budget is allocated to policies and programs that will address the needs of its constituents. The government's work does not stop there, they also have to ensure that the budget really reaches the target beneficiaries, and they have to determine whether desired result is achieved.

In this note, it can be further argued that budget should reach the women if ever they are found to be wanting. However it need not be an explicitly separate budget for men and women, but rather make it a tool of bringing more awareness of the issues of men and women not only at the city level but down to the barangay level.

In addition, it is already a national policy of the Philippines that all local government unit and even different government agencies should allocate 5% of their budget for gender and development (GAD) concerns. The next challenge is then the identification of appropriate programs, projects, and activities that will be funded out of the mandated 5%. In the case of Malaybalay, the MISS data was very useful in identifying programs, projects, and activities for GAD budget allocation.

The MISS data of the City of Malaybalay indicates that women need more health services particularly in the area of reproductive care and child care. For example, the employment data shows that there are more unemployed women than men. The most prevalent reason is that they are taking care of children or other family members.

It can be argued that women could be made economically productive and can participate more in the societal activities if they have more time and opportunities to do so. This would then entail providing them with appropriate reproductive health services that will free them of short gaps pregnancies, and providing them with adequate child care services, so they can have more time and opportunities to be more economically productive. This does not mean though that men's needs are ignored, it's just recognition that women of reproductive age tend to have greater need in terms of health services compared to their male counterparts.

There are other areas of MISS where women are given more focused, especially in areas of education, and social welfare. Women are given focus in these areas because there are gender issues arising in these areas and secondly because these areas are relatively easier to monitor since services are oftentimes quantifiable and easier to get sex disaggregation.

d.1. Data processing and analysis

In the experience of Malaybalay, the MISS process prepares the way for the gender responsive budgeting. In the data processing and analysis stage of MISS, it provides the government with data on how many have not been reached by its services and where they are located. With sex disaggregation of data, it already answers "who" it has not reached, whether men or women. For example, data shows that there are more females who are unemployed because they are tending to their young children at home and there are more male high school age children who are not in school because they are already gainfully employed. This information clearly presents gender issues which are an important aspect to consider for gender responsive budgeting.

Given this information, the city government could provide home-based livelihood for women or provide more child care services so women could be more economically productive. In terms of education, the city government could plan to provide scholarship for male high-school age children so they continue to go to school.

d.2. Planning

The next stage then is of planning. At this stage review and analysis of existing programs, projects, and activities is done by the departments, by the barangay, and by the city government. The review and analysis is done to ensure that problems and concerns that were drawn out from the survey are addressed and that appropriate interventions are proposed, especially those that will address the gender issues possibly identified.

d.3. Resource Allocation

At the stage of resource allocation, the proposed programs, projects, and activities that will answer gender and development issues and concerns will be allocated with budget from the mandated 5% GAD. It can be emphasized that the gender budgeting is not solely for the benefits of women but rather more on budget allocation that will have positive impacts on the lives of both women and men.

d.4. Monitoring of results and impacts

The result of the next cycle of MISS (after three years) will be able to give the city government an idea on the impacts of its programs and projects. More specifically, it is hope to help specify where and how the money is spent and whom it reaches. In the broader picture, it could hopefully change or improve situation of the people and be able to have positive impacts on the gender issues.

d.5. Sample of GAD Budget

Presented below is the 2011 Gender and Development Budget that considered the MISS results in proposing for programs and activities to be funded. As reflected in the GAD allocation, areas that received allocation are in health, education, and social welfare because as previously explained these are the areas where women concerns are mostly obvious. Maybe in later years, other areas could also be focused on.

Illustration 2: Gender and Development Budget and Expenditures

CITY OF MALAYBALAY GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET & EXPENDITURES AS OF December 31, 2012			
FUNCTION/PROGRAM/PROJECT	APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURES	BALANCES
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT			
A. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	-		
a). Advocacy on RA 9262 Violence Against	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00
b). Women Reproductive Health and Motherhood	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00
c). Training and Seminars	100,000.00	39,850.00	60,150.00
B. SKILLS TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	-		
a) RIC Skills Training Seminar	200,000.00	147,243.86	52,756.14
b) 4-H Club Capability Development Programs	100,000.00	99,307.00	693.00
C. EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR MEDICINE HOSPITALIZATION, HOSPITAL AND	8,575,994.06	8,555,129.03	20,865.03
D. COMPREHENSIVE NUTRITION PROGRAM	-		
a) Micro Nutrient Supplement	200,000.00	199,950.00	50.00
b) Deworming Program	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00
c) Supplemental Feeding Program	400,000.00	391,334.00	8,666.00
d) City Nutrition Program	1,000,000.00	937,688.21	62,311.79
E. COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PROGRAM	-		
a) BHw/BNS/Hilots Day	200,000.00	196,635.00	3,365.00
b) CBMIS	300,000.00	283,411.00	16,589.00
c) Support to Health Services PPA's	500,000.00	175,856.97	324,143.03
d) Health Insurance of Barangay Officials	1,000,000.00	993,600.00	6,400.00
e) Health Sanitation and Maintenance Program	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
f) Support to POPDEV	500,000.00	487,013.64	12,986.36
g) City Indigent Program	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
F. COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM	-		
a) City Scholarship Program	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.00
b) Vocational Technical Skills Training	300,000.00	298,130.00	1,870.00
c) Alternative Educn and Functional Literacy Cum-	1,000,000.00	623,031.18	376,968.82
d) Support to Education	3,083,889.79	3,083,889.79	0.00
e) SP Educational Fund	2,008,514.33	1,936,423.71	70,090.62
G. SUPPORT TO CHILDREN AND WOMEN	-		
a) Child Friendly Movement Program	1,000,000.00	999,786.72	213.28
b) Implementation of R.A. 8971 Solo Parent Welfare	100,000.00	9,000.00	91,000.00
c) Support to Women's Day	200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00
H. CITY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION	-		
a) Support to Committee for the Welfare of Children	100,000.00	15,250.00	84,750.00
I. OTHER GAD ACTIVITIES	-		
a) Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	0.00
b) Support to Persons w/ Disabilities Program	100,000.00	81,750.00	18,250.00
c) Support to Clean Up Day	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
d) Support to Barangay Health Workers	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	0.00
e) Support to Day Care Workers	3,200,000.00	3,113,000.00	87,000.00
TOTAL	38,886,398.18	37,587,280.11	1,299,118.07

Source: Annual Investment Plan, Malaybalay City

Issues, concerns, and lessons learned

Since the first run of the MISS survey in 2009, the CPDO that spearheads its implementation has taken notes of several issues and concerns and learning from the process and these are discussed below.

- MISS is an evolving process, thus it gives the city government opportunities to continuously improve the system and adapt it to the current situation and need of the City. Specifically, being developed locally means that questions and systems could also be modified and enhanced to suit the information needs of the city government.
- MISS, being locally developed also means it is being locally available. Unlike national census which is still processed at the national level and will take years for its results to be brought back down to the community. With MISS, stakeholders, especially the BHWs and barangay officials can claim ownership of the system not only because they did the survey and analyze the data but also because they get to use the data to plan for their barangay. In addition, they are also given the responsibility of maintaining and updating the database which is deployed to them. This arrangement renders the data more accessible to its users. However, there is a concern regarding data integrity and confidentiality. This is addressed by developing a data sharing protocol, wherein it is specified that tabular reports of MISS, which contains only the figures or numbers are readily available to anyone but only the “registered” BHW with assigned password can actually open the file which has names of people behind the numbers.

- The integration of MISS into the GIS added opportunities for a qualitative analysis of the communities' situation in addition to the quantitative data collected. It also added geographical analysis of issues and concerns which is very relevant to the land use planning of the city government.
- The MISS/GIS information is used as baseline data by various departments of the city government and by other national agencies. To date, MISS areas which are extensively used are the education, health, social welfare, and civil registration. With the MISS result, departments and agencies were able to plan and identify target-focused programs.
- A thorough analysis of gender patterns or issues as drawn out from the survey still needs to be done. So far, only data such as health, nutrition, and social welfare programs, which are obviously related to women are being seen and analyzed. More analysis of underlying gender issues need to be done. This is only possible through relating one indicator to another. For instance, data shows that there are more female solo parents than male, why? To what particular age group do these female solo parents belong to? Are they still in school? What is their educational attainment? What's the situation of the males at this age group? A lot can be drawn out from this relationship and possible solutions could also be proposed.
- Data analysis and planning/targeting link has already been established. However, based on the allocated programs and activities, the local government still has to determine

whether the budget is spent as intended. By ensuring that the allocation is well spent, the city government could also expect positive outcomes or impacts of its intervention. So far, this is one area that the city government could work on of its MISS. It has to ensure that the MISS next cycle is conducted to determine the changes in the situation of people as indicated in the data.

- The MISS implementation requires a substantial amount of investment and also foreseen to have bigger maintenance too. In Malaybalay with almost 35,000 households to be surveyed and 231 variables/questions to be processed, it is quite expensive and time consuming (6 months of preparation and the data processing requiring Php 3,000,000 M budget). I also takes at least 20 fulltime staff to work on the MISS for 6 months, from re-training of enumerators, to data gathering, encoding, and processing of results. A local government unit or an entity interested in replicating the MISS should consider the bulk of work, the human resources needed, the systems to be set up, infrastructure requirements and budget involved before embarking on it.
- The 231 questions of the MISS need a review because some might prove to be not significant anymore. Less questions also means less time for enumeration and faster processing of data. However, if questions need to be lessened, the local government unit has to ensure that the information needed is still captured and the quality of data also has to be maintained.
- For future improvement of MISS, the city government is looking at the process of tracking changes made to the database deployed to barangay online (internet). Doing the

processing and updating online would have been faster and would save resources for the city. However, this might not be realized in the near future since there are still about 30 out of 46 barangays of the city which still do not have internet connections.

- One of the challenges in the deployment of the system to the barangays is the maintenance and repairs of software and hardware at the barangay level. This is extra challenging because the barangays are located far from each other and there are only 3 staff who are able to do the job of troubleshooting the hardware and software deployed to 46 barangays. Encoding and processing of survey results at the barangay level are then quite difficult to supervise and monitor. The City government is looking at centralizing the encoding and processing again, and only deploying the cleaned and finalized database to the barangays. This is very doable since the City Government can always collaborate with the Bukidnon State University to have their On-the-Job Training students work with the CPDO staff for these particular activities.