Annual Meeting 2021

“Inclusive and Resilient Decentralisation & Local Governance“

Measure, Assess & Inform

14th September 2021

Hosted by

ADB
02:30 pm CEST  
**Welcome & Opening**

02:40 pm CEST  
**Inputs in the Plenary**

- Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network, Dr. Celia Reyes
- SDG reporting at local level as a mechanism to strengthen multilevel governance, policy recommendations, Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG GOLD

03:00 pm CEST  
**Breakout-Groups**

03:25 pm CEST  
**Inputs in the Plenary**

- Lessons learned from 30 years of supporting local and regional authorities in Burkina Faso, Alexander Widmer, SDC
- Inclusive performance measurement framework, Elena Pierce, FCM

03:50 pm CEST  
**Breakout-Groups**

04:05 pm CEST  
**Key Messages & Concluding Remarks**
Inputs in the Plenary

Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network, Dr. Celia Reyes

- SDG reporting at local level as a mechanism to strengthen multilevel governance, policy recommendations, Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG GOLD
Using the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) for Improving Local Governance

Dr. Celia M. Reyes
CBMS Network Leader

Presentation for GIZ and ADB meeting, September 14, 2021
Background on CBMS

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

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

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

79 provinces, 36 of which are province-wide, 1,120 municipalities, 114 cities covering 31,615 barangays

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

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

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

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

**Latin America**
Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru

**North America**
Haiti
Rationale for development of CBMS

• Need to monitor the micro impacts of macroeconomic adjustment policies and shocks on the vulnerable groups of society

• Lack of regular source of disaggregated data that can be used for policymaking and program implementation

• Demand for tools for local governments, particularly in decentralized countries like the Philippines, to facilitate transparency and accountability in the delivery of public services
Objectives of CBMS

• Provide necessary data that can be used for:
  ○ Diagnosing the nature and extent of poverty
  ○ Identification and analysis of the causes of poverty
  ○ Design of appropriate policies and programs
  ○ Program design and targeting
  ○ Impact monitoring

• Facilitate improvements in transparency and accountability in local governance
CBMS Design: Key Features

- Local government unit (LGU)-based while promoting community participation
- Taps existing LGU-personnel/community members as monitors
- Involves a household census using structured tools for data collection
- Generates a core set of indicators that are being measured to determine the welfare status of the population. These indicators capture the multidimensional aspects of poverty
- Uses freewares that can be customized for data collection, data processing, and mapping
- Establishes databanks at each geopolitical level
  - (village/city/municipal/provincial levels)
The adoption of CBMS enables:

• Generation of necessary local level data with the required disaggregation for local planning, budgeting, and program implementation

• More comprehensive situational analysis, needs identification, assessment and prioritization

• Design of appropriate programs and interventions

• Focused program design and targeting
The adoption of CBMS enables:

• Strengthening of capacities of local governments to collect, process, analyze and use local level data for more informed and evidence based decision making

• Better reporting and assessment of contributions of local governments to national development agenda
Applications of CBMS

• Multidimensional Poverty Analysis
• Monitoring Impacts of Shocks
• Localizing the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
• Advancing the welfare of children
• Fostering gender and development
• Strengthening disaster risk management
Applications of CBMS for Localizing the SDGs

- Aligned with the SDGs LNOB core principle, CBMS provides necessary data by age, ethnicity, PWDs, and other individual, hh and community level characteristics.

- CBMS facilitates localizing the SDGs - indicators, targets, and process data collection, processing, target setting, planning and budgeting, program design and targeting, resource mobilization, monitoring, dissemination

- CBMS collects data that can already be used to generate 53 of the indicators and relevant disaggregation for LGU reporting of their performance/progress in achieving the SDGs, and their contributions to the PDP-SDG results matrix.
CBMS data is used for the Dia Alcalde Program of LGU-Zamboanga City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom 10 Barangays</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Barangay</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
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<td>Limpapa</td>
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<td>Latuan (Curuan)</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>87.9</td>
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Legend

- Barangay Boundary
- **GOOD**: 0.000 - 28.160
- **MODERATE**: 28.170 - 43.850
- **BAD**: 43.860 - 70.435
- **SEVERE**: 70.445 - 100.000
CBMS data is used for the Dia Alcalde Program of LGU-Zamboanga City

### Bottom 10 Barangays

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<th>City</th>
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<td>Taluksangay</td>
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<td>Manicahan</td>
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<td>Santa Barbara</td>
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<td>Landang Gua</td>
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<td>Barangay Zone IV (Pob.)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>16.6</td>
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<td>Landang Laum</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15.1</td>
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</table>

Source: Presentation of Zamboanga City Mayor Maria Isabelle Climaco-Salazar, 15th CBMS Philippines National Conference, 2019
CBMS data is used for the Dia Alcalde Program of LGU-Zamboanga City

### Bottom 10 Barangays

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<td>Tumalutab</td>
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<td>Salaan</td>
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<td>Arena Blanco</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barangay Zone III (Pob.)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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</table>
DIA DEL ALCALDE PROGRAM

- **Key features:**
  - Health and social services caravan
  - Free services offered:
    - Medical, dental and nutrition
    - Agricultural
    - Animal health
    - Civil registry
    - Beauty care
    - Grassroots consultation

- **Program objective:**
  - SDG No. 3: Good Health and Well-being
  - SDG No. 17: Partnerships for Development
Sample CBMS Output:

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

Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, City of Valenzuela, 2015
CBMS enabled improvements in services for PWDs

CENTER-BASED
Comprehensive Approach Responsive Education and Rehabilitation (C.A.R.E.R Program)

COMMUNITY-BASED
Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID Program)

Identified PWDs in the community that are not part of the Center-Based or CARER Program

PWD Mapping

Table 1. PWD Data by Barangay (Generated thru CBMS System)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barangay</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Candon</td>
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<td>Dagupan</td>
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<td>Daga</td>
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<td>Dauinhig</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dagupan East</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation of Rep. Dahlia Loyola at the CBMS Network Session, 2020 UN World Data Forum, October 2020
Use of CBMS for DRM in the Municipality of Carmona

Formulated the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) & DRRM Plan

Updated the Comprehensive Development Plan & Land-Use Plan of Carmona

Mapping of Vulnerable Groups & Critical Facilities

Source: Presentation of Rep. Dahlia Loyola at the CBMS Network Session, 2020 UN World Data Forum, October 2020
CBMS enables identification of population at risk to different hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUROK</th>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION</th>
<th>FLOODING</th>
<th>LAHAR FLOW</th>
<th>LANDSLIDE</th>
<th>VOLCANIC ERUPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>H %</td>
<td>M %</td>
<td>L %</td>
<td>H %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>56.398</td>
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<td>266</td>
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<td>36.090</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>469</td>
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<td>13.859</td>
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<td>1765</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>26.969</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation of Tabaco City Councilor Raul Borejon Jr., 15th CBMS Philippines National Conference, 2019
CBMS DATA HAS PROJECTED THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT BASED ON THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES THAT WILL BE AFFECTED OF COLLAPSE /MAJOR DAMAGE STRUCTURES

1. STRUCTURES MADE OF LIGHT MATERIALS;
2. STRUCTURES MADE OF MIXED BUT PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF LIGHT MATERIALS
3. SALVAGE MATERIALS
4. MIXED WITH CONCRETE;
5. BUILDINGS
6. SOCIALIZED HOUSING
Use of CBMS Data for Covid-Related Response Program: Tacurong City

In Tacurong City, the City Government prioritized distribution of food pack distribution to poor families that were identified using the LGU’s CBMS data.

Source: [https://www.facebook.com/397544567786197/posts/580183089522343](https://www.facebook.com/397544567786197/posts/580183089522343), March 31, 2020
Use of CBMS Data for Covid-Related Response Program: Municipality of Orani, Bataan

The LGU was able to distribute relief goods to 8,600 poor households. The LGU prioritized families of persons under monitoring (PUM) and persons under investigation (PUI), tricycle drivers, construction workers, and other daily wage earners identified using CBMS data.

Sources: https://pia.gov.ph/news/articles/1037802?fbclid=IwAR0XwzytrGu6cBeR-khCUGhdrXgznBJk4-iMWtDl9-HkpFfuszvA2tS3XKi, April 1, 2020
Use of CBMS Data for Covid-Related Response Program: Municipality of Naujan, Oriental Mindoro

The Municipal Government of Naujan, Oriental Mindoro used their CBMS data for relief goods distribution to 23,108 households.

Storm Surge (Advisory 4) with Location of Households covered by the CBMS Census in selected site, 2014-2015

Source of Flood Map: Project NOAH. http://noah.dost.gov.ph/#/section/stormsurge/ssadvisory
Source of household location: CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling Census in selected site, 2014-2015
CBMS generates local indicators of impacts of interventions

Impact of Poder Project

- HH with no access to safe water
- With access to safe water
- Source Reservoir
- Overhead Tank
- Pipeline
- Pathways, Agnas (San Miguel Island)
- Agnas (San Miguel Island), CITY OF TABACO

UTM 4H
Scale 1:14000

Before

After
Moving forward

❖ In partnership with ADB, develop a local SDG monitoring system that is applicable in several country contexts

❖ Pilot this in the Philippines and eventually deploy it in many countries

❖ Provide assistance to countries in tracking delivery of public services, including those related to the Covid-19 pandemic
Further inquiries about CBMS may be sent through:

Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Office
De La Salle University-Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies
10th Floor, De La Salle-Angelo King International Center,
Arellano Cor. Estrada Ave., Malate, Manila, Philippines, 1004
(632) 85262067; 82305100 Loc. 2461

cbms.network@gmail.com
bit.ly/CBMSNetworkFBPage
http://cbms.network
SDG reporting at local level as a mechanism to strengthen multilevel governance, policy recommendations, Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG GOLD
SDG reporting at local level and multilevel governance

Session 1 – Measure Assess & Inform
September 14, 2021

Key points:
1) Progress made in monitoring and assessing the localization of the SDG
2) VLRs and VSRs new modalities of bottom-up reporting
3) Impact on multilevel governance: strengthening the links between VLRs/VSRs and VNRs
Monitoring and assessing the Localization of the SDGs

- **Yearly reports**: since 2017, LRGs have presented 5 annual reports to the HLPF. The reports analyse:
  - the "institutional enabling environment" for localization,
  - the contributions made by LRGs in the implementation of different goals and targets following the HLPF cycle

- **Methodology**: annual LRGs Survey (in 2021: answers from 92 countries), analysis of VNR, VLRs and VSRs and information collected by LRGs and their experts worldwide.
15 VSRs: 6 countries in 2020 + 9 countries in 2021 on behalf of 16,000 Local and Regional Govts.

➢ A subnational approach of SDGs: offer a wider country analysis of subnational efforts and challenges for the localization of the SDGs.

➢ Strengthen the voice of local governments (big and smalls) and their national associations in the national reporting process.

➢ Assess the efforts of local governments to align SDGs with local development plans, present an assessment of the enabling institutional environment and the means of implementation.
- VLRs/VSRs contribute to galvanize the localization movement, fostering a snowballing effect.

- Both VLRs and VSR underline the role of city networks and partners (UN Regional commissions, UN Agencies, international cooperation) to create liveable community of practises and enhance peer to peer exchanges.

- The upscale of the VLR and VSR experiences is paving the way towards a reinforced **bottom-up dialogue during the reporting process**. National governments are increasingly aware of the relevance of such initiatives and committing to utilise the information and analysis they provide (e.g. in more than 20 countries such as Finland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico).
Local reports act as a lever to promote a more comprehensive whole government approach in the monitoring and reporting of the SDGs (agreement between ministries and LGAs, LRGs were invited to be part of the national delegation to the UN).

However, the progress of LRG engagement in national reporting processes (VNRs) and coordination mechanisms remains globally slow: In 2016, LRGs were actively involved in 32% of the reporting countries, in comparison to 37% in 2021. However, concerning national coordination mechanisms, LRG participation dropped from 29% for the period 2016-2020 to 21% in 2021.

- Important progress in Europe and to a lesser extent in Asia Pacific region
- Little progress/stagnation in Africa
- Setbacks in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Still very limited in the Eurasia and MEWA regions
Welcome back!
Inputs in the Plenary

- Lessons learned from 30 years of supporting local and regional authorities in Burkina Faso, Alexander Widmer, SDC

- Inclusive performance measurement framework, Elena Pierce, FCM
30 YEARS OF SWISS DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT - CAPITALISATION IN BURKINA FASO
I. Decentralization in Burkina Faso: Steps

- 30 years decentralization support: 7 different subsequent programs

- Framing: Definition of objectives pursued, Identification of main areas of value added, Choice of experiences to be capitalized, Identification of beneficiaries and stakeholders

- Planning: Determination of feasibility, definition of time plan for its execution, allocation of necessary resources

- Enquiring: Collection and structuring of data

- Analyzing: Organize, understand, interpret data

- Drafting: Make derived knowledge explicit and understandable

- Sharing: Spread findings in writing, through videos and discuss it in workshops
II. Methodology

- External consultant and video team for execution and DDLG Focal Point as back stopper
- Iterative and participatory approach involving stakeholders
- Triangulation of information: government structures at different levels, institutional and individual beneficiaries, technical and financial partners
- Qualitative approach: Testimonies, concrete experiences from individual talks completed by focus group
- Filming the infrastructures realized, the work of SDC and its implementing partners in their offices as well as in the field, together with the beneficiaries
- Filmed interviews with stakeholders from all levels
### III. Experiences analyzed

The table below illustrates the experiences analyzed under different programs and their impact on different topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Policy Framework (Policy Dialogue)</th>
<th>Financing LGs</th>
<th>Local Governance</th>
<th>Local Economic Development</th>
<th>Local infrastructures</th>
<th>Gender equality</th>
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- **PDVM**: Policy Framework (Policy Dialogue) is hardly considered for all topics.
- **AGEC**: Local Economic Development is thoroughly applied.
- **AGCT**: Local infrastructures are partly considered.
- **PREst**: Gender equality is thoroughly applied.
- **PAEPC**: Local Economic Development is thoroughly applied.
- **Mare Dori**: Local Economic Development is thoroughly applied.
- **DEPAC 1**: Local Economic Development is thoroughly applied.
- **DEPAC 2**: Local Economic Development is thoroughly applied.
IV. Conclusions

- **Policy Framework (Policy Dialogue):** Progress, nurtured through experiences, continuous dialogue, proposals.

- **Financing LGs:** Increased transfer of resources as determined in NDS, increased revenue generation thanks to investments.

- **Local Governance:** Transparency, Participation, Accountability, Mediation tools/practices systematically applied, highly valued.

- **Local Economic Development:** Market infrastructures realized, increased LG income, more employment/income, HLIM spread.

- **Local infrastructures:** More, responsive infrastructures, faster execution, better services.

- **Gender equality:** Political participation increased, better economic opportunities, GSB introduced.
V. Challenges

Old....

- Decentralization reforms: Will the new LG technical support and financing Agency enabled to fulfill its mandate?

- Fiscal equalization: Are donors ready to finally respect it?

- Scaling Up: How ensure best practices for economic development, infrastructures and participation are adopted in all LGs?

- Gender equality: How overcome remaining cultural resistance?

...and new

- Security: How to operate in unsafe areas, when LG representatives are absent or risk their lives?

- IDPs: How integrate growing IDP community in LG support?
Thanks for your kind attention: https://youtu.be/Nm7YWFiv39I
Inputs in the Plenary

- Inclusive performance measurement framework,
  Elena Pierce, FCM
FCM’s theory of change for its programs

**FCM PROGRAMS’ CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**Results that Matter:**
- Social inclusion
- Environmental sustainability
- Economic vitality
- Political accountability
- Institutional viability

**Problem statement**
Local governments have gaps in capacity, resources and legitimacy to support the wellbeing of their communities & of the territory they share with others.

**Change goal: Local government capacity development**
Local government is enabled as a democratic institution that contributes to community development.

1. Local government leadership brings forward strategic direction, gender equality and is a voice for the community.
2. Local government administration demonstrates management and functional competency.
3. Local government has the facilities, equipment, technology and financial resources required to perform its mandate.
5. Associations, networks and inter-municipal mechanisms enable collaboration within the sector, and its representation.
6. National & subnational orders of governments are organized and engaged to strengthen local government.

**Enabling environment:**
Development of the local government sector at national and global levels
Institutions and stakeholders of the enabling environment support the purposes of strong local governance.
FCM’s Partnerships for Municipal Innovation on Women in Local Leadership program

IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE FOR WOMEN & GIRLS

WHY

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DEVELOP INCLUSIVE & GENDER-SENSITIVE SERVICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT INCLUSIVE & GENDER-SENSITIVE GOVERNANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE MORE INCLUSIVE & GENDER-SENSITIVE

MUNICIPAL SERVICES ARE MORE INCLUSIVE & GENDER-SENSITIVE

WHO

MORE WOMEN HAVE A VOICE IN LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Municipal Administrations support women staff

Women run & lead as elected officials

WHO

MORE WOMEN IN LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Women have a voice in local leadership

Strong networks of women leaders

More women are leaders

HOW

• Capacity building program
• Network building

• Consultation process in place
• Leadership initiatives supported

• Local government associations
• Women’s rights organizations
• Regional and global networks
• Networks of women leaders
• Canadian municipalities
• Local government
• Training institutes
• Political parties
• Ministries

• Initiatives supported
• Action plans developed

• Local government associations
• Women’s rights organizations
• Ministries of local affairs
• Canadian municipalities
• Local governments
• Community-based women’s groups

HOW

MORE WOMEN HAVE A VOICE IN LOCAL LEADERSHIP

WOMEN IN LOCAL LEADERSHIP
Thank you!
Welcome back!
Implications for DLG support & Concluding Remarks
DeLoG Annual Meeting 2021

“Inclusive and Resilient Decentralisation & Local Governance”

Hosted by

ADB
ICLD (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy)
UN-Habitat
Norad
NALAS

DECENTRALISATION & LOCAL GOVERNANCE
Thank you!

Session Evaluation

Your feedback matters!