



Picture by Fernanda Curi



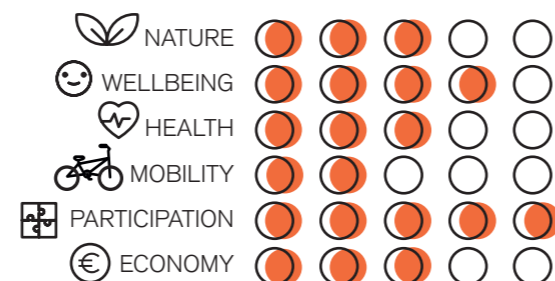
Picture by Carlos Barradas

NBSpart14

COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING

NBSpart14

CHALLENGES ADDRESSED



DESCRIPTION

Tool for participatory decision-making improvement. It promotes an organized way of collecting ongoing or recurring information by residents, to be used by local governments and civil society, for planning, budgeting, and implementing local development programs, as well as for monitoring and evaluating their performance. Its activities cover community mapping, mobilization, capacity building, and information dissemination. Its benefits include:

- identification of problems and solutions in areas with fragmentation of needs and different vulnerable groups, which make it difficult to provide standardized solutions
- collective elaboration of simple and intuitive indicators
- contrast to lack of transparency and clientelism
- creation of relations of mutual trust between citizens and public officials
- awareness about policy-making helping citizens to understand the constraints of public action.

PARTICIPATION PROCESS

8 step process (as defined by the community-based monitoring systems network), transversal to the co-creation process:

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

1. advocacy/organization
2. data collection and field editing organization
3. data encoding and map digitalization
4. processing and mapping

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

5. data validation and community consultation
6. database (knowledge)
7. plan formulation

CO-IMPLEMENTATION & CO-MONITORING

8. dissemination, implementation and monitoring

INNOVATION ASPECT

- Development of local data not otherwise available;
- Continually improve systems of policy-making, programme implementation, monitoring of policy impacts and local needs, policy/programme adjustments and change;
- Citizen engagement and social accountability;
- Use of ICT-based tools, added value in pandemic periods. E.g. tablets connecting monitoring group.

The Co-decision method includes:

- the creation of a large partnership of actors
- collective creation of a set of indicators and core-questions
- training activities for creating the pre-conditions for the success of the inquiry
- collection, compilation, interpretation, and dissemination of data
- creation of common arenas of deliberation
- community-based evaluation of public policies and projects, and monitoring of their implementation

IMPLEMENTATION			
SOFT	MEDIUM	HARD	
REPLICATION POTENTIAL/FLEXIBILITY			
LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	
AMORTIZATION PERIOD			
SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	NA
INVESTMENT			
LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NA

REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY

- Needs commitment, both financial and human resources, of local governments in this process;
- The concept of community must take into account, simultaneously, relations between individual citizens and public policies/projects, as well as the action of intermediate bodies, i.e. aggregate stakeholders and their capacity to activate collective dynamics.

BEST PRACTICES and REFERENCES

LINKS:
 Basic Principles of Community-Based Monitoring
<https://issuu.com/uclgcglu/docs/community-based-monitoring>
 An informative and practical guide for local and regional leaders on the realities of the practice with real case studies and analysis. Developed by CES for United Cities and Local Governments and German Development Cooperation.

COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING

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FORUM THEATRE	PHOTOVOICE	COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS	LEARNFORLIFE	SUPERBARRIO	COMMUNITY-BASED ARTS PROJECTS	3D MODEL THINKING
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