

# Preparation and Implementation Stage of CBMS in the City of Pekalongan, INDONESIA



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# Introduction: The City of Pekalongan

- ☞ Situated in Central Java Province
- ☞ One of six cities in Central Java Province



## Introduction: Importance of Data Accuracy

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- ⌘ Autonomy Law 32/2004: Local government has the authority to design/plan, budget for and implement local policies
- ⌘ However: availability of comprehensive data for planning & budgeting process remains a **major constraint**.
- ⌘ The existing practice of data collection: each government office in the city collects household data → costly and often redundant.
- ⌘ New method for socioeconomic (welfare) data collection and analysis → CBMS (introduced by SMERU Research Institute)
- ⌘ CBMS is highly accurate in family welfare ranking thus effective planning of local policies

# Preparation Stage: Governance Issues (1)

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- œ Regional House of Representatives (DPRD):
  - œ Budget approval was the main issue at this level.
  - œ There is a “psychological budget threshold”
  - œ CBMS budget is almost USD145,000 which was beyond budget threshold, resulting in many questions
  
- œ Regional Development and Planning Agency (Bappeda):
  - œ Lack of support from lower rank officials
  
- œ Local Bureau of Statistics (BPS):
  - œ The bureau is in charge of the local community census
  - œ BPS indicated strong resistance and SMERU’s credibility as a leading institution capable of conducting community surveys was questioned
  - œ Solution: BPS to be involved as the Advisory Team

## Preparation Stage: Technical Issues (2)

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- ⌘ CBMS is heavily reliant on the community as data collectors → the need to engage with local community groups in order to help select enumerators
- ⌘ Developing questionnaires was no simple task → the need to incorporate questions specific to the local context, thus collaborative work between government offices in the city, local NGOs and academics is essential

# Preparation Stage: Training

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7 days trainings:

## ☞ **Training the trainers**

- ☞ each census instrument was discussed, modified, and altered by the technical team in order to include questions specific to the local context.
- ☞ Trainers: Local government officials, local NGO (Pattiro) workers, lecturers of University of Pekalongan, SMERU staffs

## ☞ **Training the village coordinators**

- ☞ The coordinators assisted the technical team and SMERU in supervising, reviewing and collecting completed questionnaires, which were then to be submitted to coordinators at the subdistrict level.
- ☞ Coordinators: 2 sub-districts' coordinators and 24 kelurahans' coordinators

## ☞ **Training the enumerators**

- ☞ They were local people, mostly housewives, Background education: wide ranging—from elementary school to bachelor's degree—but the majority of them are senior high school graduates.
- ☞ Enumerators: 280 enumerators, most of them are women and senior high school graduate

# Implementation Stage: Data Enumeration

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- œ Data enumeration will be done in 2 stages
- œ 1<sup>st</sup> stage: 2 sub-districts consists of 28,000 families
- œ Two questionnaires: family and neighborhoods heads
- œ Number of enumerators: 240 people
- œ Time allocation of data enumeration: 2 weeks
- œ Time allocated per questionnaire: 30-60 minutes per family, depending on the number of family members, type of family members, and, importantly, the educational background of the respondent and the enumerator.

# Issues on Training and Data Enumeration

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- ⌘ Enumerators: kelurahan officials, elementary school graduation, old people
- ⌘ Families data enumeration: non-poor families constraints
- ⌘ Time of data enumeration: fasting month
- ⌘ Coordination: multi-stakeholders/institutions, time allocation, time accuracy

# Lessons Learned

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- ⌘ **Building a sense of ownership for a new initiative is an important step.**
- ⌘ **The training process requires longer than 7 days.**
  - ⌘ To ensure that trainees have a comprehensive understanding of the questionnaires. Concepts and definitions have to be spelled out clearly to avoid multiple interpretations.
- ⌘ **Careful selection of enumerators is crucial.**
  - ⌘ Educational background is an important factor to consider, but more importantly enumerators must have a good understanding of the concept, definition, and purpose of the questions so they can translate the questions into the local language. Age is another important factor to consider when selecting enumerators.

# Next Agenda

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## Phase I

- ☞ Training for data entry
- ☞ Data entry process, analysis, reporting, and dissemination. These activities can begin when the budget is disbursed from the DPRD, which is dependent on the acceptance of budget accountability for the data enumeration activities.

## Phase II

- ☞ In 2009, the census will be conducted in the remaining two subdistricts
- ☞ The same activities with stage I + training to advocate on the use of CBMS for planning and budgeting programs,
- ☞ Outputs are expected from this collaboration:
  - ☞ A census of all families in the city that will provide accurate data for planning policies and programs across different sectors, and monitoring the human development index (HDI) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
  - ☞ A database on the community's socioeconomic welfare.
  - ☞ Welfare ranking of all families in the City of Pekalongan.

# Sticker of CBMS in Pekalongan

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	<b>PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKALONGAN</b>		
<b>SPKOM TAHUN 2008</b>			
<b>KECAMATAN PEKALONGAN SELATAN</b>			
<b>KEL.</b>	<b>:</b>		
<b>RW</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>RUMAH KE</b>	<b>:</b>
<b>RT</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>NO. KK</b>	<b>:</b>

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# Thank You

