A Multidimensional Approach to Poverty in Concepcion, Bolivia

Editor’s Notes
The research results featured below are taken from the report on multidimensional poverty prepared by the CBMS-Bolivia research team based on the CBMS survey conducted in 2013-2014 in the town of Concepcion. The team is headed by Mr. Werner Hernani-Limarino. For the full report, log on to http://pep-net.org/cbms-working-papers.

With Bolivia still one of the poorest countries in Latin America, poverty alleviation is a major concern of the country. Recognizing that the problem of poverty is severe, the government has aligned many of its strategies to this issue, and has targeted to eradicate extreme poverty by 2025. This is in line with the new Constitution of Bolivia passed in 2008 that everyone is “living well” and should have access to safe water, education, health, housing, and others.

Several studies on poverty were done with the help of an annual survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in Bolivia. This survey used income as a way to measure poverty. Although this is the conventional way of measuring poverty, many agree that poverty has multiple dimensions that cannot be measured by income only. These dimensions include health and life expectancy, access to education, access to basic services, and several others. A new approach to assess or measure poverty is needed, which involves a thorough analysis of these dimensions.

Thus, a study on multidimensional poverty was conducted in the municipality of Concepcion in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Concepcion is a town in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, which is part of the missionary route to Chiquitania. Economic activities include livestock farming, wood industry, hotel, and trade. Most people engage in the agricultural production of corn, rice, cassava, and banana. Residents are also into cattle production, which are mostly sold at the market in San Juan, a nearby town. In addition to agricultural production, forest resources are a source of livelihood for the people.
In mid-2013, the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) was administered to the municipality of Concepcion. This was to help in the local government’s efforts to alleviate poverty. It was intended to generate information from all stakeholders in the community. The CBMS census collected information from 1,720 households with 7,643 individuals. The census aimed to understand the living conditions of the people, focusing on the multiple dimensions of poverty. The information gathered from this CBMS survey was supposed to create baseline data to help the local government in crafting better strategies to alleviate poverty among the people.

**Poverty Dimensions**

The six dimensions of poverty are discussed below to clearly describe what were measured in the study. They are (i) access to education, (ii) access to short-term social security, (iii) access to long-term security, (iv) access to adequate housing, (v) access to basic services, and (vi) access to food. Access to education is measured in terms of the years of schooling the surveyed individual had at the time of the survey. Access to short-term social security is measured in terms of health insurance an individual receives as part of the benefits as a salaried worker-extended to his/her family. Meanwhile, access to long-term social security includes pensions as well as the assistance provided by the government through its programs. Access to adequate housing considers the availability of space and the quality of materials used in floor, ceiling, and walls of the house. Access to basic services measures the availability of safe water, electricity, sewerage, and gas, and the existence of telephones in the households. Lastly, access to food is calculated in terms of an individual’s purchasing power through his/her income.

**Evaluation of Multidimensional Poverty in Concepcion**

The multiple dimensions of poverty as measured by the CBMS survey are shown in Table 1. The results of the survey in Concepcion were compared to the figures of Santa Cruz and the whole of Bolivia.

**Access to Education**

In Concepcion, 36 percent of the population has limited or no access to education. Given that the state guarantees the eight years of primary schooling, the data showed that many children were not enrolled nor were they completing their primary education when the survey was conducted. Also, figures indicate that for every child in Bolivia (national average) that has no access to education, there are 12 children in Concepcion who are in the same situation. Almost half or 43 percent of the children in Concepcion who are 6-14 years old were not attending school. This is high compared to the averages in Santa Cruz at 5 percent, and Bolivia at 3 percent. Given that secondary education is guaranteed by the new law “Avelino Sihnani,” this number of children not attending school was high. Meanwhile, the results derived from the study indicated that geographical location played an important part in people’s access to education-urban areas have higher rates of access to education than the people living in rural areas, such as Concepcion.

**Access to Social Security (Health Care Insurance)**

The government of Bolivia provides social protection for children less than 5 years old under the Universal Mother and Child Insurance and adults over 60 years old under the Free Health Insurance of Old Age. Meanwhile, 85 percent of the population with ages 6-60 has no access to health insurance. This is the social security situation for the region of Santa Cruz (82 percent) and for the nation of Bolivia (83 percent). It may be noted that most of the people without access to health care were those living in rural areas.

**Access to Adequate Housing**

Of the households in Concepcion, it was observed that 66 percent have no adequate housing - measured in terms of the quality of materials used in building their houses. This is lower than the national average, which is 38 percent. This means that people living in Concepcion have lower access to the appropriate materials to build their homes-in terms of ceiling, floor, and wall. Generally, people in the urban areas of Bolivia have more access to proper building materials for their houses. In

**Table 1. Dimensions of Poverty in Concepcion, Santa Cruz, and Bolivia (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of Poverty</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Concepcion</th>
<th>Santa Cruz</th>
<th>Bolivia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of children 6-14 years old not attending school</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children above 14 years old not attending school</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-Term Social Security - Health</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of individuals 6-60 years old without health care insurance</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of households without adequate housing</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Services</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to sewerage</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to electricity</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to housing gas</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to telephones</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of people who experienced moderate poverty</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of people who experienced extreme poverty</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
For Concepcion: CBMS in Concepcion, 2013-2014
For Santa Cruz and Bolivia, Instituto Nacional De Estadistica, 2013
terms of the quality of materials, more than half of the households have limited access to good wall materials, while access to good roof materials is better than their access to good floor materials. However, many households suffer from limited space, which means that the available space per household is not appropriate to the number of people living in it.

Access to Basic Services

Notably, this aspect recorded the highest deprivation across all indicators. It was noted that 99 percent of the households in Concepcion have limited or no access to basic services; access to sewerage was recorded at 97 percent. Many people have electricity in their homes with only 19 percent of households without access to electricity. Meanwhile, more than half or 57 percent of the households in Concepcion have no access to safe drinking water. In contrast, the figure is only 13 percent in Santa Cruz and 34 percent (national average) for Bolivia. This situation in Concepcion was also equated to the geographical location of the municipality, which is considered a rural area. This is consistent with the earlier indicators where urban communities have greater access to services provided by the government. It also means that for every person in Santa Cruz without access to safe water, it is equivalent to 16 people living in Concepcion. Given these results, people from Concepcion are more deprived of basic services compared to the urban areas in Bolivia.

Access to Food as Measured in Terms of Income

As mentioned earlier, income represents the individual's purchasing power. Using this measure, the poverty situation was categorized into two levels: moderate and extreme. The percentage of households considered as moderately poor in Concepcion is 52 percent, greater by 10 points compared to 42 percent in Santa Cruz. This is equivalent to more than half of the population in Concepcion as being moderately monetary poor. Meanwhile, 31 percent of the households in Concepcion were considered to be extremely poor. This means that almost one-third of the households in the municipality of Concepcion are considered poor. This is consistent with observations at the national level where rural areas recorded greater percentage than in urban areas. Data gathered from the CBMS census in Concepcion showed that the highest concentrations of the extremely poor are in the town of San Jorge with 57 percent, while the lowest concentration is in Villa Fatima with 19 percent.

Identifying the Multidimensional Poor

Following the classification of Coneval (2010), both monetary and social dimensions are incorporated to identify the people who belong to a certain group. Using the CBMS data with reference to the classification of Coneval (2010), the following was observed in the community of Concepcion according to classification. From the CBMS data, no households were

Figure 1. CBMS Core Indicators, Concepcion, Bolivia

Source: CBMS Census in Concepcion, 2013-14

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Santiago City Benefits from CBMS Data

Santiago City is situated in the provincial border of Isabela and Quirino and is one of the first-class independent component cities in the Philippines. It has a population of 132,804 as of the latest census in 2010, having 30,823 households in its 37 barangays.

In 2010, Santiago City adopted the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) to aid the city government in generating appropriate and timely information as basis for its decision-making process—both for executive and legislative priorities. Prior to CBMS, the local government relied mostly on the national census data gathered every 5 years. Since the national survey was not sufficient in detailing the latest situation in the communities, CBMS was introduced in the city.

With CBMS survey results, a baseline was established to identify and classify the right beneficiaries of ongoing local development programs. It was also used to monitor and evaluate city projects, and to align appropriate strategies and future action plans of the city.

Table 1 shows the core indicators from the CBMS survey, which the city government used as basis for its flagship poverty reduction program.

Basis for right decisions

Data from the CBMS survey were utilized systematically in the city’s development planning. The city government also conducted public validation and consultation where results of CBMS and plans were presented for future actions. Results were used in crafting and formulating the city’s Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA) for calendar years 2013-2016. Pertinent information from the CBMS survey was used in updating the City Land Use Plan (CLUP) during 2013-2016. In addition, valuable data from the survey were used in updating the ecological profile in the preparation of the City Comprehensive Development Plan.

The data from the survey were also incorporated in the geographic information system (GIS) and other software applications newly acquired by the city government. The GIS generates analytical maps that are used as reference by the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office. It also provides a baseline to identify environmental priorities as part of the City Disaster and Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) plans. These maps and data were helpful in formulating plan and projects that address environmental concerns as outlined in the Climate Change Adaptability and Environmental Protection, and Water Quality Management programs. In times of emergencies, having an enhanced DRRM plan facilitates responses to calamities. It guides the city government in pinpointing the needs of the affected population and in utilizing available resources and assets. To address the problem of accessibility to safe water, the local government proposed the Callao-Delinquente Water Quality Management Area project.

These were supplemented by illustrative charts and figures that were developed as basis for agricultural management and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of Poverty</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Proportion of child deaths aged 0 to less than 5 years</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of malnourished children aged 0-5 years</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households with income below the food threshold</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households who experienced hunger due to food shortage</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to improved water source</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in makeshift housing</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households classified as informal settlers</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Proportion of children aged 6-12 years not in elementary school</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children aged 13-16 years not in secondary school</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace &amp; Order</td>
<td>Proportion of persons who are victims of crime</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Census in Santiago City, Isabela, 2011.

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1 This article was based on the presentation of Mayor Joseph Tan of Santiago City, Isabela at the 11th CBMS National Conference on February 2-4, 2015 held at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines.
promotions, environmental management and protection, economic and social development, and other uses for project identification and prioritization at the barangay level. Maps developed from the CBMS survey were also used to target areas with high concentration of poverty.

**Responsive Governance**

An initiative rolled out by the local government of Santiago City called Barangay Entrepreneurial Service and Poverty Reduction Network (BESPReN) utilized the results of the CBMS census. BESPReN includes programs that address the needs of the local residents, such as (i) Bespren sa Kalusugan, (ii) Bespren sa Pabahay, (iii) Bespren sa Kaligtasan, (iv) Bespren sa Agrikultura, (v) Bespren sa Kabuhayan, (vi) Bespren sa Katahimikan at Kaayusan, (vii) Bespren sa Negosyo, (viii) Bespren sa Imprastraktura, (ix) Bespren sa Kapaligiran, (x) Bespren sa Edukasyon, (xi) Bespren sa Barangay, (xii) Bespren ng mga PWDs, and (xiii) Bespren sa Patalaan.

Since the CBMS data showed that 3,457 households were living below the poverty threshold, the city government responded by launching several livelihood programs under the Bespren sa Kabuhayan project. It included financing and/or lending to public market vendors and motorcycle drivers with 1% interest, which started in 2014. In 2015, the city government allotted P500,000 to each of the 37 barangays for additional livelihood programs.

Of the 3,457 households identified earlier, 751 households were informal settlers and 612 were living in makeshift houses. Fifty housing units were given to families as part of the BESPReN sa Pabahay Program, in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development in 2014, and an additional 25 units will be given in 2015 under the Local Poverty Reduction Action Program (LPRAP). The National Housing Authority (NHA) has also provided funds for the site development of the proposed additional 400 core shelter units for 2016. Moreover, 210 households received free cementing of floors service. Within 2015, a total of 353 land titles will be given to poor families that do not own a land. The enhanced government housing project in Santiago that targets the poor households were identified and supported by data from the CBMS census.

The CBMS survey also identified 10,238 senior citizens living in Santiago City, hence, the "Bespren ng mga Senior Citizens" program was also strengthened. Seniors are eligible to one-day-per-week pampering sessions, which include facial, haircut, massage, and other services. Other benefits like free blood pressure check-up, vaccines, vitamins, and burial assistance are also provided to the senior citizens of Santiago City. They also have free movie passes and discounts on certain bus companies travelling from Santiago City to Manila and vice versa.

For the BESPReN sa Kalusugan project, the Aktibong Grupo ng mga may Alta Presyon (AGAP) was intensified to promote health awareness and provide assistance to people with high blood pressure. A support program for people with diabetes (SWEET Club) and a rehabilitation center for people who suffered from stroke was also initiated.

To fully utilize the results of the CBMS census, data were shared to the barangays so they know the state of their communities and are able to respond to situations accordingly. This means that responses will be faster in case of emergencies. The barangays are expected to incorporate these CBMS information to their respective Barangay Development Plans. Through the combined efforts of the city government and those at the barangay level, Santiago City aims to reduce poverty incidence to 6.5% by 2016 thereby contributing to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the Philippines.

**Conclusion**

By using the CBMS survey results, the city government of Santiago was able to (i) assess the extent of poverty; (ii) identify eligible beneficiaries needing immediate support and interventions; (iii) assess the impact of existing programs, projects, and activities needing intensification; (iv) identify and prioritize appropriate policies, and (v) make programs, projects, and activities responsive to the needs at the community level.

The local government of Santiago City benefited from having the right data, making the right decisions, and initiating responsive governance. It pointed out that it is imperative to assess the quality of the lives of its constituents as basis for launching development programs. Hence, Santiago City will be embarking on a second round of CBMS census to sustain the city's efforts in achieving its development vision.
Argentina team receives award for PEP Best Practice

The Argentina CBMS team was awarded 3rd place in the PEP Best Practice Awards for their project "Expanding the Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System." The award was given during the closing dinner of the 2015 PEP Annual Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya on May 7, 2015.

The PEP Best Practice awards give recognition to research teams that are actively engaged in implementing a successful policy outreach strategy while achieving high-quality research. The Argentina CBMS team was represented by Alejandro Ernesto Bricker, who also presented the team project's final report at the PEP conference.

Expanding the CBMS census

Led by Sebastian Auguste, the Argentina CBMS team is working to expand the community-based poverty monitoring system to several towns in the municipality of Olavarria, province of Buenos Aires. The team has successfully implemented a pilot CBMS project and, thus, received financial support from Loma Negro—the leading cement manufacturer in the country. In return, Loma Negro will use the CBMS results to align its local development fund for policies and programs that it is extending to communities where its factories are located.

The team has held a total of seven consultation meetings with the municipality of Olavarria during 2013-2014. These included orientation of local authorities to the CBMS methodology, presentation of draft questionnaires to be used in the CBMS census, inclusion of questions needed by the local authorities, and planning for the conduct of census activities. The involvement and participation of the local government in the entire process was very important in enhancing the stakeholders’ sense of empowerment. Focal persons from the local government provided assistance in the training of the enumerators, in the monitoring of the census, and in the validation and dissemination of the CBMS census results to members of local government and board members of Loma Negro on January 16, 2015.

CBMS researchers present results of studies on youth at 12th PEP Network General Meeting

Selected community-based monitoring system (CBMS) project teams presented results of their studies on youth employment and entrepreneurship, and on social protection in the informal sector during the 12th PEP Network General Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya last May 4-6, 2015.

Among those who presented their research findings based on the CBMS data collected by their projects are Mr. Werner Hernani Limarino of Fundacion ARU in Bolivia; Dr. Lassina Konate of CEDRESS-University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Mr. Alejandro Bricker of UNICENT-Argentina; and Mr. Nadeem Akhtar of the CBMS-Pakistan Team at the Research Analytics Institute. The CBMS Project Team of the University of Nairobi led by Dr. Diana Njeri Kimani also presented their ongoing research study on youth employment and entrepreneurship in Kenya.

In addition, new project proposals from the round 3 of PAGE-CBMS were presented. Mr. Johnson Kagugube, Director of the Local Government Statistics and Capacity Development of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) presented a CBMS project proposal entitled Enhancing the Implementation of Community Information System to Inform Youth Employment Strategies in Uganda. Mr. Limarino of Fundacion ARU also presented a new project proposal on the expansion of CBMS in Bolivia and a study on youth employment and entrepreneurship.

In addition to the CBMS Network researchers, those who participated in the discussions during the CBMS sessions included new CBMS Program Committee member Dr. Sudarno Sumarto of SMERU Indonesia, CBMS resource persons from the CBMS Network Team of DLSU-AKI led by Dr. Celia Reyes, and representatives from the IRISH Aid, African Capacity Building Foundation (ABCF), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and UNICEF.
DLSP strengthens partnership with CBMS Network

In a bid to make the social and environmental engagement programs of its educational institutions more data-driven and evidence-based, De La Salle Philippines (DLSP) has engaged the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Project on a partnership to pursue the following objectives: (i) provide schools, research institutes, and local governments with reliable data for planning and evaluation of community development projects; (ii) create spaces for service learning partnerships and volunteer work for faculty, non-academic personnel, and students; and (iii) help strengthen links among DLSP schools and between these schools' respective social action offices and academic units using an IT-based learning tool.

Leading these efforts are DLSP units under its Social Action and Advocacy Cluster—the Lasallian Institute for the Environment (LIFE), Lasallian Justice and Peace Commission (LJPC), and Lasallian Educational Commission (LEC).

The partnership kicked off with a five-day training workshop for DLSP faculty and personnel on the CBMS approach in July 2014, with 40 participants from various institutions representing the 16 schools that comprise the 16 La Salle schools across the country. Two more follow-up training workshops were held at the De La Salle University and at the College of St. Benilde in Manila from January 20-23, 2015.

Under the partnership, the CBMS tool was adopted by the DLSP, through its network of schools and Social Action Offices, to profile, assess, monitor, and evaluate the impacts of development initiatives being implemented in their partner local communities.

Thus far, participants from eight schools have undergone a series of CBMS trainings on collection, processing, and utilization of data. These schools engaged were (i) De La Salle University Manila, (ii) De La Salle University-College of St. Benilde, (iii) De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, (iv) De La Salle University-Health Sciences Institute, (v) De La Salle Lipa, (vi) De La Salle Zobel, (vii) University of St. La Salle-Bacolod, and (viii) La Salle University Ozamiz.

These schools are utilizing the CBMS approach in implementing their development programs with their partner communities. They have also conducted a series of trainings for their partner community leaders and volunteers. Currently, more than 15 barangays are involved in the data collection phase of the project. Most of these barangays are situated in urban and coastal areas in various cities and provinces of the country.

The CBMS Network provides DLSP and its network of schools the needed technical assistance on data collection and data processing. Aside from the scheduled trainings in CBMS method and tools, special technical trainings have also been conducted to address the gaps and challenges experienced by project implementers in the field.

The partnership between DLSP headed by their President and Sector Leader Brother Jose Mari Jimenez FSC, and CBMS Network in capability building through utilization of technologies for social development has helped improve the capacities of Lasallian social action offices and their partners. With the data and information they obtained at the household level, they were able to significantly improve the design, planning, implementation, and impact monitoring and evaluation of the Lasallian community mission programs.

The data gathered were also shared with the faculties of Lasallian schools and colleges to promote the trans-disciplinary analysis and interpretation of the information gathered and eventually used in the service learning projects of the school’s various academic programs. DLSP sees this as meaningful in light of its continuing mission to provide quality and relevant education.
Research Results

Bolivia from page 3...

classified under the categories “no multidimensional poor” and “only monetary poor,” but recorded a very small portion of “extremely monetary poor only.” This means that every person in Concepcion is deprived or has no access to at least one social right. Of the population of Concepcion, 23 percent have an income lower than the extreme poverty line, and have no access to three of the social rights measured in this study. The population of multidimensional poor with income below the extreme poverty line accounted for 9 percent of the households. These people fall below the extreme poverty line but have access to at least three social rights. Also, 16 percent fall under the category of multidimensional poor and extremely social poor with income below the poverty line, and have access to less than three social rights. For the moderate multidimensional poor, 4 percent of the households in Concepcion belonged to this category. These households have no access to, at most, three social rights and have incomes below the poverty line. Meanwhile, 35 percent of the households in Concepcion were extremely social poor only. Their income is above the poverty line, but deprived of their access to at least three social rights. For the moderately social poor only, 14 percent of the households in Concepcion have access to at least three social rights with income below the poverty line.

Based on the CBMS data, many people in Concepcion were observed to have limited access to social rights—such as education, housing, basic services, health, and others—and given the existing government programs. Results of this study can be used as basis for better public policy decisions—to target areas with high multidimensional poverty concentration. This is helpful in developing strategies to help eradicate poverty as stated in the new Constitution of Bolivia. It gives a clearer picture as to where to start and focus the plans of the government to eventually achieve its goal to alleviate extreme poverty by 2025. Given that 52 percent of the people in Concepcion are multidimensional poor, the CBMS data can help in the creation of appropriate action plans and a more efficient implementation of projects in the community.

Finally, with the help of the CBMS survey, a baseline that reflects the poverty situation in Concepcion was established; it not only measured poverty in monetary terms but also pointed out the people’s deprivation in terms of social rights.

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