



CBMS

NETWORK UPDATES

www.pep-net.org
ISSN 1908-6889
Volume X, Number 3
June 2013

CBMS research findings reveal alarming child poverty in Burkina Faso project sites*

Editor's Notes

The research results featured below are taken from the report on child poverty monitoring prepared by the CBMS-Burkina Faso research team based on the CBMS survey conducted in 2011 in the three communes of Yako, Diébougou and Koper. The team is headed by Dr. Lassina Konate of the University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. For the full report, log on to <http://www.pep-net.org>.

Burkina Faso, a poor and highly indebted West African nation, experienced a 5.4 percent average growth rate from 2000 to 2010 while its population growth rate sits at 3.1 percent. This relatively good performance, which coincided with the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Battle Against Poverty (Cadre Stratégique de lutte Contre la Pauvreté CLSP), did not, however, seem to have contributed much to poverty reduction.

Moreover, while the 2010 report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) notes some overall progress, the fulfillment of a number of MDG targets by 2015 remains elusive. In particular, the health situation of the social class most vulnerable to poverty, namely, children and women, remains alarming in Burkina Faso where resources are limited.

Given this situation, the government of Burkina Faso, together with technical and financial partners, has put in place a new framework for the implementation and orientation of a national developmental policy: the Strategy for Rapid Growth and



A MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN. More than half of the population of the communes of Yako, Koper and Diébougou are composed of women. Child mortality rate is high at 32.9 per 1,000 children under 5 years of age in Diébougou.

Sustainable Development (Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable (SCADD)). This report on child poverty monitoring in three communes (Diébougou, Yako, Koper) is an extract from the main report on the result of the CBMS inquiry presented in April 2012.

The data on the living condition of children, which is the main concern of this study, come from the data bank collected and managed by the Poverty Monitoring System of Burkina Faso in three communes. The survey was done from March to April of 2011

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* This work was carried out with financial support from the PEP-CBMS Network, which is financed by the Government of Canada through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Research Results

in Diébougou and Koper, and from April to June 2011 in Yako. Individuals and households from all villages and sectors of these communes (Yako, Diébougou and Koper) have been surveyed.

Results

Demography

The commune of Yako is composed of forty villages and seven sectors. It is home to 78,327 inhabitants. Men make up 48.1 percent of the population (37,703) while women account for 51.9 percent (40,624). The commune of Diébougou, meanwhile, composed of twenty-three villages and seven sectors, is home to 41,236 residents, 20,422 of whom are men (equivalent to 49.5 percent of the communal population) and 20,814, women (50.5%). On the other hand, the commune of Koper is largely rural and is composed of twenty-one villages. It has 24,383 inhabitants composed of 12,048 men (49.4 percent of the population), and 24,383 women (50.6 percent of the population). The commune of Koper has 3,867 households distributed as follows: 3,206 households or 82.9 percent run by men and 408 households (17.1%) run by women.

All three sites have a young population. Of the commune's population, 43.4 percent are below the age of 15. The proportion is higher in the countryside (45.3%) than in the city (37.6%). The average household size is 6.9 individuals. It is higher in the rural areas (7.8) than in urban areas (5.8). In Diébougou, 42 percent of the population of the commune are aged below 15. The proportion is higher in the countryside at 45.0 percent than in the city (38%), while the average size of households is 5.2 individuals. The size is slightly higher in the urban area (5.4) than in the rural area. In Koper, 43.4 percent of the commune's population are below the age of 15 and 61.3 percent are below the age of 25. The average size of a household, meanwhile, is rather high at 6.3.

Health and Hygiene

The results show that the infant and child mortality rate is 19 per 1,000 livebirths in the commune of Yako. Thirteen localities, including Sector 5 (49.4 per 1,000 livebirths), recorded rates higher than the communal average. Among the 34 localities which have an infant and child mortality rate at the communal average, seventeen, including

CHILDREN. The Diébougou commune has a young population. In terms of age structure, persons below 15 years old make up the majority of the commune's population.

Sectors 1, 2 and 3, have registered zero mortality of children below the age of 5.

The data also show that infant and child mortality rate in the commune of Diébougou is 32.9 per 1,000 livebirths. Thirteen localities have a rate that is higher than the communal average, with the rate reaching a high of 333.3 per 1,000 livebirths in Moulé, followed by Sector 4 (119.3 per 1,000 livebirths) and Kolepar (105.8 per 1,000 livebirths). Sectors 5 (6.7 per 1,000 livebirths) and 7 (6.4 per 1,000 livebirths) have the lowest rates in the commune. In five localities (Dankoblé, Danko-Tanzou, Tampé, Sector 3), no death of children below the age of 5 has been recorded.

In Koper, 18.2 per 1,000 children below the age of 5 have died in the last 12 months. Among the villages, Tangbé largely surpasses all the other localities with a rate of 104.5 per 1,000, followed by Dibow (54.3 per 1,000 livebirths) and So-vovor (54.1 per 1,000 livebirths). All the other villages have mortality rates below 37 per 1,000 children below the age of 5. No infant death has been recorded in the following eight villages: Babora, Béné, Biokola, Boulmontéon, Dalgawn, Gorgawn, Gourpou and Mémer.

In all three communes, there is a higher percentage of infant and child deaths among girls than boys: 20.1 per 1,000 females, 18 per 1,000 males in Yako; 28 per 1,000 females, 27.3 per 1,000 males in Diébougou; and 20.3 per 1,000 females and 16.2 per 1,000 males in Koper.

In terms of hygiene, research results indicate that all three communes do not have access to



sanitary toilets. In Yako, 22.2 percent of the households in the commune use latrines; 0.8 percent, toilets with septic tanks; 0.4 percent, other means; and 76.5 percent simply dump human waste on the open ground. In Diébougou, 0.5 percent of households have access to toilets with septic tanks; latrine 26.4 percent; and dumping on open ground 72.2 percent. In Koper, meanwhile, 17.3 percent of the households of the commune use latrine, 0.3 percent use other means while 82.4 percent dump human waste on the ground.

The high number of households without proper sanitation is a sign of poor health in the localities, and demonstrates that people in the city as well as in the villages are highly exposed to water-borne diseases which can contribute to infant and child mortality: waste and stool seep into water sources, especially since a large number of households get their water from sources other than faucets and wells.

Education

In Yako, literacy rate is higher among boys than among girls at both the primary and secondary levels. At the primary level, sixteen villages and three sectors have the highest primary level literacy rate. The three sectors

are: Sectors 3, 4, 6. The gap between the primary and secondary level literacy rates is widest at Golo (38.2 percentage points) and Rawinma (50 percentage points).

In Diébougou, literacy rate is higher among boys than among girls in the commune at both the primary and secondary levels. At the tertiary level, literacy rate is very low. In three localities (Sector 3 and the villages of Bamako and Sorgouan), literacy rate among girls is higher than among boys: Sector 3 (9.1 percent for girls versus 0.0 percent for boys), Bamako (2.5 percent for girls and 0.0 percent for boys) and Sorgouan (8.3 percent for girls and 0.0 percent for boys).

In Koper, one can observe that the villages with the highest literacy levels are those that are located around the center of the commune and in the surrounding areas of the sole parish school that has long served the commune of Koper. By contrast, the three villages with the lowest rates seem to be those farthest from the center of the commune: Zopaal, Zoner, and Biokola. With the exception of the 100 percent rate in one rural commune, the gross literacy rates in the rural areas rival those of the urban centers. Moreover, the survey shows that the gross literacy rate is higher for boys than for girls in the commune.

The proportion of school dropouts is relatively low in all three communes: In Yako, it is 3.4 percent, with 1.8 percent for boys and 1.6 percent for girls; and in Diébougou, 2.8 percent or 832 individuals. The commune of Koper registers the highest rate of school dropout among the three communes at 4.8 percent, with 4.7 percent for boys and 4.8 percent for girls. Eight villages have rates above the communal average, the rate being the highest in Zopaal at 26.3 percent, while all the others have rates below 10 percent. the

first four villages are Kpai and Dibow (9.3%), Koper (8.9%) and Gourpouo (7.5%) while the last four villages with the lowest abandonment rate below 1 percent are Mougounpèlè and Mémer (0.7%) then Gorgawn and Zingawn (0.4%).

In all three communes, two principal causes for dropping out of school are identified: financial constraints (54.6 percent in Yako, 46.4 percent in Diébougou and 23.9 percent in Koper) and bad grades (44.8 percent in Yako, 47.5 percent in Diébougou and 46.5 percent in Koper).

Food Security

In terms of food security, majority of the households in all communes reported that they have access to grains (80.8 percent in Yako, 62.2 percent in Diébougou and 72.5 percent in Koper). The proportions are lower when it comes to households who felt that their stocks of grain can last until next harvest (58.4 percent in Yako, 28.9 percent in Diébougou and 39.7 percent in Koper).

Some households in the three communes reported having less than 3 meals a day. In Yako, majority of males and females reported having two meals a day (62.2% and 59.3%, respectively). Majority of the children, on the other hand, are given three meals a day (42.1%) or four meals a day (36.1%). This is also reflected in both Diébougou and Koper where majority of both males and females have two meals a day (51.6 percent for males and 49.5 percent for females in Diébougou; and 73.7 percent for males and 73 percent for females in Koper). As with Yako, children are allowed to have three meals a day (48.6 percent in Diébougou and 73.2 percent in Koper). Compared, however, to Yako, less children are allowed four meals a day in Diébougou and in Koper.

Coping Strategies

Faced with a deteriorating quality of life, with consequences of economic crisis and external natural shocks, the households adopted and developed strategies and actions in order to survive. The table below shows the results of the survey according to nine identified actions. The classification is laid out in order of importance of the actions retained in each commune.

In Yako and Diébougou, majority of the households reduced the quality and frequency of meals (20.5% and 29.5%, respectively). Further in Yako, 12.4 percent of households did not enroll children to school in response to the crisis. Although all other villages in the commune of Yako did not employ this coping strategy, all households in the village of Boulma utilized this strategy to cope with the crisis. Some villages in Diébougou also utilized this coping strategy, with 7.5 percent of the households (129 households) in the commune taking this measure. Eight localities have a percentage above the communal average and among them, Sorgouan holds the highest communal percentage at 45 percent.

In Koper, on the other hand, majority of the households started putting their children at work (19.5%). Four villages have a percentage above the communal average. They are Zopaal (20.8%), Dibow (21.4%), Lopaal (26.9%) and Biokola (29.9%). The latter holds the highest communal percentage. Further, 7.5 percent of all households in Koper removed children from school. Four villages have a percentage above the communal average and these are Zopaal (12.5%), Toupowo (16.7%), Lopaal (19.2%) and Zoner (20.6%). The latter holds the highest communal percentage in the commune.

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Table 1. Coping strategies employed by households

Communes	Measures undertaken due to the situation (in %)								
	Taking children out of school	Not enrolling children to school	Reduction of visits to the doctor	Reduction of health care	Reduction of the quality/frequency of meals	Finding additional job	Putting children at work	Efforts are undertaken to increase the harvest	Other
Yako	10.1	12.4	8.8	7.5	20.5	6.7	5.3	19.2	9.5
Diébougou	7.5	6.1	14	13.2	29.5	9.6	3.7	8.6	7.6
Koper	7.5	7.2	15.6	8.6	15.5	6.6	19.5	17	2.5

Source: CBMS-Burkina Faso

Enhancements in the CBMS system introduced during the 10th PEP-CBMS General Meeting

During the 10th General Meeting of the Partnership for Economic Policy Community-Based Monitoring System (PEP-CBMS) Network held on May 7-10, 2013 at the Lagoon Beach Hotel, Cape Town, South Africa, new CBMS proposals from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Haiti, Niger and Pakistan were presented; research results from the CBMS implementation in Burkina Faso, the Philippines and South Africa were featured; and further enhancements in the CBMS process such as the use of mobile-based technologies in data capture and updated processing tools were discussed.

Dr. Celia M. Reyes, PEP-Asia Director and CBMS Network Team Leader, opened the PEP-CBMS General Meeting with a presentation of the CBMS methodology, tackling its basic design for tracking multidimensional poverty, details of indicators, key elements and features, and core activities involved in the implementation. Issues on data collection, data processing and analysis, capacity building, dissemination, and community ownership and sustainability were later raised during the open forum.

A session on CBMS data capture instruments was held on the first day to tackle two approaches in data collection: traditional and mobile-based. The use of paper-based questionnaires was compared with the use of tablets in collecting data. The participants were able to get their hands on the 7-inch tablets that were used in pilot testing the current mobile-based data collection initiative



A CBMS PARALLEL SESSION. Among the highlights of the CBMS Parallel Sessions include a discussion on using CBMS to map households considered vulnerable to climate change.

of the CBMS Network. The aim is to shorten the CBMS data collection process while enhancing data quality and security and providing flexibility in terms of language and questionnaire expansion. Although the advantages of the mobile-based data capture system cannot be disputed, some key challenges were raised which include the capacity of users, language, and cost. In terms of capacity, it was agreed that the minimum requirement in developing the data capture system is knowledge of computers and MS Excel which will be the avenue for translating the questions. As to costs, it was estimated that the cost for the equipments especially with the recent decline in the price of tablets, is almost equal to the cost associated with paper-based data collection, with more savings projected over time.

The second day's session, meanwhile, featured several CBMS proposals focusing on the research themes of the Policy Analysis on Growth and Employment (PAGE), namely: the provision of social protection to the informal sector (Bolivia, Haiti, Niger), and youth employment and entrepreneurship (Bangladesh, Pakistan). The presentations showed a myriad of concepts tackling social protection, informal sector, employment, and entrepreneurship in the context of the different countries, and had Dr. William Randall Spence and Mr. Tomas Africa as discussants.

Countries focusing on the first research theme aim to investigate multidimensional poverty; motivated by their own country policies and issues relating to the informal sector and social protection. Different

types of social protection in each country were discussed, including formal and informal ones. Bolivia seeks to assess the effect of formal and informal mechanisms of social protection, together with aggregate and idiosyncratic risks, on multidimensional poverty. Haiti, on the other hand, aspires to investigate social protection targeting with focus on the informal sector, while Niger intends to quantify the informal sector and the absence of social protection.

Research proposals in the second theme were stimulated by the sizeable youth population in each country. Bangladesh proposes to extend the CBMS implementation to assessing youth employment and entrepreneurial environment in rural areas to answer questions on how to make the existing entrepreneurial activities more rewarding and on what kinds of support are needed to develop entrepreneurs in the potential areas. Pakistan, in addition, aims to find ways to reap the country's demographic dividend, assess inequalities among the

youth entrepreneurs and their effect on poverty dynamics at the household level, and develop a youth competitiveness index.

The CBMS meeting also featured a presentation by Dr. Lassina Konate on using CBMS in monitoring child poverty in Burkina Faso and a presentation by Ms. Grace Oloo-Bicha on the Community-based Multi-dimensional Poverty Status in Limpopo in South Africa. The use of CBMS in the province of Limpopo has been demonstrated as well by policymakers and implementers in Vhembe district municipality, by Councilor Dorcas Mboyi; and in Tzaneen municipality, by Economic Director and Municipality Manager, Mr. Thomas John Nkuna. Positive response was given by the South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA) through Mr. Vincent Mabunda.

Another highlight of the event was the presentation of Engr. Merlita Lagmay, City Planning and Development Coordinator of Pasay City, Philippines, together with Ingrid Woolard of the University of Cape

Town, South Africa and Ramos Mabugu of the Fiscal and Financial Commission South Africa, during the Plenary Session. Engr. Lagmay demonstrated how CBMS has been instrumental in improving local governance through informed planning and budgeting with innovative resource mobilization, in developing external partnerships, and in improving transparency and community participation and evidence-based legislation. She also cited notable policies in other local government units (LGUs) that were formulated due to CBMS findings.

The last session tackled processing and mapping through CBMS wherein the improved processing system developed by the CBMS Network Team was featured. To shorten the processing time of indicators and reports from CBMS data as well as poverty mapping, ready templates of indicator reports were made easily acquirable through the StatSim. Data are also mappable using Quantum GIS (QGIS, www.qgis.org). TIPS (www.tips.org.za), the local conference partner, also demonstrated how utility of data can be complemented by TIPS-GIS. *

CBMS Research from page 1...

Conclusion and Recommendations

When it comes to the different facets of poverty, the following observations have been made:

- Health and sanitation situation is quite alarming. The infant and child mortality rate is quite high.
- The gross literacy rate at the primary level is quite high. But this rate decreases rapidly at the first cycle-secondary level.
- When it comes to the quality of life of the households, majority of the children in the three communes live in very precarious situations.
- On food concerns, the households in the three communes experience food insecurity and are not able to satisfy their hunger. Nearly 40 percent of the households do not have food stocks. The relative food insecurity is reflected in the number and quality of the daily meals in the households. The children in the villages find themselves in an alarming situation where quantitative deficiencies are

made even worse by qualitative deficiencies.

Given all these elements, it can be affirmed that the three communes suffer from a host of social deficits, thereupon posing a challenge to local authorities and enablers of development in the commune. There are four main recommendations that can be made:

1. There is a need to make households aware of family planning. Such an action aims to reduce the ratio of dependence and the size of the household, both of which hinder the growth of personal income of the family and constrain the improvement of the lives of the children.
2. On the question of education, there is a need to improve gross literacy rate at the secondary level for both boys and girls. This requires a more profound study on why children are abandoning school to be able to identify proper and relevant solutions. Moreover, the decision of households not to enroll their children to school or taking them

out of school to curb the effects of economic crises and shocks can cause negative medium- and long-term effects on children.

3. Specific measures should be considered such as full free education (no tuition fees at all) and the development of school canteens and boarding schools for girls in the headquarters of the province and / or commune.
4. To solve the problem of food insecurity, climate change (drought, floods) must henceforth be taken into account. In areas where there is permanent drought, seeds that can adapt to water stress are needed. In floodplains, not only flooding places should be identified within the different localities in order to avoid cultivating, but culverts should also be built to facilitate rapid evacuation of rainwater.
5. Finally, productivity should be improved through the use of agricultural machinery that can greatly increase farm productivity. A policy of subsidizing inputs (e.g., seeds and fertilizers) should also be put in place. *

PEP Asia-CBMS Team conducts field visit in Tzaneen and Mutale municipalities; starts to plan the roll-out of CBMS in South Africa



FIELD VISIT IN THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF MUTALE AND GREATER TZANEEN. Dr. Celia Reyes, PEP-Asia Director and CBMS Network Team Leader, discusses the objectives of the field visit with the local officials, enumerators and various stakeholders in the local municipalities of Mutale and Greater Tzaneen, South Africa.

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) - South Africa, headed by Dr. Grace Oloo of the Centre for Rural Development of the University of Venda, organized a field visit to the project sites in Mutale and Greater Tzaneen Municipality on May 14-16, 2013. The Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) Asia-CBMS Network team headed by Dr. Celia Reyes, and CBMS-Philippines researchers took part in the said field visit. The objectives of the field visit included learning more of the local conditions of the villages covered in the census, interacting not just with the local officials and planners but with their constituents as well, and overseeing the manner of implementation of the CBMS in the country.

The University of Venda, CBMS' partner institution in South Africa, was the first stop of the three-day field visit. The PEP Asia-CBMS team was introduced to the CBMS-South Africa team. A meeting was

then held with Professor Ainamensa Mchau, Dean of the School of Agriculture, where Dr. Reyes made a brief introduction of the CBMS Network and commended the excellent job of Ms. Oloo's team on the implementation of the system in their country. She also mentioned how Ms. Oloo's presentation about the CBMS in South Africa has impressed some university staff and national government agencies (NGAs) during the recently concluded Partnership for Economic Policy Meeting held in Cape Town. Prof. Mchau concluded the meeting by extending the University's full support to the project and by assuring that they are willing to be the channel of capacity building for the rest of the African countries.

The team also visited Ward One in the local municipality of Mutale. Courtesy calls and introduction of the team members were first done in the Vhembe District Office and the Mutale Municipal Office. In the afternoon, the whole team was accompanied by the

local officials of the Mutale Municipality to the project site where a short program was prepared. Dissemination of the major findings of the CBMS census, which was done in early 2012, was the highlight of the program. Ms. Oloo started by sharing how the enumerators, who are also students from the University of Venda, gathered the data in their community. She further explained the process of CBMS, from the enumeration stage to the encoding of the questionnaires and processing of the collected information. Aside from presenting the results and process of the CBMS, Ms. Oloo also noted how the government can use the collected information in redesigning their interventions and allocating the budget properly. Mr. Sidze, one of the community leaders, responded by saying that he wanted to know what the government would do to address the problems identified based on the CBMS census. One of the councilors answered that they would link the results of the CBMS with the preparation of their Integrated Development Plans (IDP). They also expressed their desire to expand the CBMS to other wards in Mutale.

After the program, the team went around the village to observe the condition of the community. Most of the households still reside in rondavels or traditional huts whose walls are made of either clay or bricks and roofs made of straw. The households surveyed are located in an uphill terrain and are very far from each other.

The local officials also led the team to two of their housing program beneficiaries. According to them, Lucas Ntshauba and Tshigabe Marandela benefited from this program because they are already of old age, have disabilities, have no one to depend on, and are still living in traditional huts. Apparently, they were selected on the basis of the results of the CBMS census.

The highlight of the second day was the visit to Tzaneen local municipality. The Tzaneen Municipal Local Economic Development

(LED) Team led the ceremony where the local delegation was introduced. Dr. Reyes and her team introduced themselves to the group while Ms. Oloo oriented the group about the purpose of the visit. The group then paid a courtesy call to the Modjaji royal queen and was accommodated by the village traditional government.

After the ceremony, the delegation proceeded to the Maunatlala village to view the situation of the water facility in the village. It holds up to 15,000 liters of water each and is being refilled by the government as the need arises. According to the LED team, supplying safe drinking water to households, particularly distributing it through pipelines, still remains a challenge.

According to LED Director Mr. Thomas John Nkuna, the population in the village is usually of dependent age, either belonging to the young bracket (0-30 years old) or to the senior bracket (60 years old and above). The reason behind this is that many of the family members, especially when they reach 30 years of age, migrate to the city looking for economic opportunities although many of them still do not have gainful employment. They eventually retire in the village when they reach 60-65 years old.

Aside from the increased urban migration which skews the demographic distribution of the villages, there are also many incidences of violence in the community, according to the LED Director.

On the third day, Ms. Oloo brought the CBMS team to the Limpopo office of the South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA) for a meeting with the Local Development and Planning (LED&P) representation led by their program manager, Mr. Vincent Mabunda, who gave positive responses on the CBMS implementation.

The meeting began with a welcome and introduction by Mr. Mabunda of SALGA and its functions as promoter and protector of the interests of the local government. Their group has relevant thrusts as a development agency in terms of community development, gender mainstreaming and women empowerment, and capacity building.



Dried corns, traditional hut and a toilet facility in Ward One of the local municipality of Mutale. Corn is widely consumed in the CBMS sites in South Africa and many of the residents still live in traditional huts. Only a small percentage of the population use sanitary pit latrines.

In the face of common issues encountered such as capacitating the local personnel and transfer of skills, particularly at this juncture of adopting mobile technologies, Ms. Oloo shared that Tzaneen and Mutale localities are interested to roll out CBMS and that CBMS-South Africa is planning to hold a CBMS dissemination workshop within the year. She invited SALGA to take part in the event to which SALGA gave a positive response. Mr. Mabunda said that despite the ten years of democracy in the country, integrated development planning (IDP) has yet to respond to key challenges faced by local government units (LGUs). In fact, very few people adopt IDP. They are currently in the process of reviewing the IDP framework and research findings can provide integral inputs to ongoing discussions. He further expressed that there is a need to apply differentiated approaches depending on capacities of communities and municipalities. Hence, they need something like the CBMS to allocate resources where they are essential since at present, only those with loud

voices can get the resources they need. There is also a need to capacitate communities, especially community politicians, for them to have a better understanding of what the communities need so that they can plan better as well.

In light of the CBMS advocacy, Mr. Mabunda invited the CBMS team to be part of the technical working group (TWG) in charge of economic development in the province which can help in the mainstreaming of CBMS. Depending on the resources, program details can be developed and the CBMS can be one of these vital programs.

The future collaboration is promising. Upcoming activities include discussion with SALGA about capacity building and development activities which involve a series of accreditation and short courses to train local personnel and economic managers in municipalities; and to orient local administrators and councilors on the importance of CBMS in formulating development plans. *

CBMS-AKFI turns over school building to Alfonso Lista, Ifugao

The Angelo King Foundation, Incorporated (AKFI) turned over a one-classroom school building to the municipality of Alfonso Lista, Ifugao in simple ceremonies on June 27, 2013 as part of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)-AKFI Award. The ceremonies were attended by representatives from AKFI and by Alfonso Lista Mayor Glenn D. Prudencio and Vice Mayor Joseph A. Angowan. The building was constructed at the Alfonso Lista Central School compound in Santa Maria, Alfonso Lista, Ifugao.

Launched last March 2012 during the 8th CBMS National Conference, the CBMS-AKFI Award aims to reduce poverty and enhance economic and social development in the country by facilitating support for the construction of multipurpose livelihood centers or classrooms to help improve access to basic education. The municipality of Alfonso Lista was among the very first recipients of the award. Meanwhile, the second CBMS-AKFI Award was launched in January this year during the 9th CBMS National Conference at the SMX Convention Center in Pasay City. ❁



THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED ONE-CLASSROOM SCHOOL BUILDING. The one-classroom school building was turned over by the AKFI to the municipality of Alfonso Lista on June 27, 2013.

The *CBMS Network Updates* is the quarterly newsletter of the PEP-CBMS Network. This work was carried out by the Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies with financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK DFID).

The *Updates* may be downloaded free from the Project's website:
<http://www.pep-net.org>.

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