



Implementation of a Community-Based Monitoring System in Kota Pekalongan, Indonesia

In 2005, the SMERU Research Institute (SMERU) adopted the concept of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) and pilot tested it in four villages in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak. The results of the pilot test were later presented before the various stakeholders in Kota Pekalongan. During said presentation, the local government of Kota Pekalongan became interested in implementing the data collection system in their city and hence, the city later became the first place in Indonesia to officially implement the CBMS.

Unlike the pilot tests in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak, the CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan was—as the local government wanted it—comprehensive and the data gathered were to be made available for access, use, and analysis by the local government work force (SKPD) and other institutions under the administration of the Kota Pekalongan government. The officials of Kota Pekalongan hoped that this CBMS data collection will be able to reduce the time and money spent for various — and separate — data collections conducted by the different offices of the Kota Pekalongan administration.

A number of training sessions were held in terms of capacity-building activities for the community and local government officials. First, a CBMS introductory workshop was held for officials of the local governments and other related agencies. Then, trainers, village coordinators, enumerators and data encoders were also given training.

Photo by CBMS-Indonesia



Training of enumerators in Pekalongan, Indonesia. A number of trainings and workshops were held in preparation for the CBMS implementation in Pekalongan.

Considering the large number of households in Kota Pekalongan, the CBMS data collection was done in two stages: the first covered Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, and the second covered Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat.

Shown in the succeeding sections are excerpts from the CBMS-Indonesia progress report for March 2010 covering the areas of Pekalongan Timur and Pekalongan Selatan.

Background

The CBMS data collection was done by the Kota Pekalongan government with some technical assistance provided by the SMERU Research Institute. The activity involved a number of institutions, with SMERU coordinating not only with the Kota Pekalongan government but also with Universitas Pekalongan (the University of Pekalongan), Pattiro, kelurahan-level

coordinators, and enumerators on the techniques, mechanics and format of the training as well as data collection.

The questionnaire for households used in the Kota Pekalongan data collection was

Inside

IDRC recognizes CBMS as one of its Lasting Impacts	7
IDRC vice-president visits PEP-Asia CBMS Network Office	7
CBMS receives 8 new project proposals under its Research Grants Program for 2010	8
Tanzania halfway through its second phase of CBMS implementation	9
NAPC Lead Convenor heads field monitoring visit to Eastern Samar	10
CBMS Philippines launches two new publications	11
Lecture tackles better identification of the poor using CBMS	11
8th PEP General Meeting to be held in Senegal	12

* An edited and condensed version of the Progress Report submitted by the SMERU Research Institute to the PEP - CBMS Network in February, 2010.

Research Results

based on that used during the CBMS pilot tests in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak. Some questions specific and relevant to information or data needed by the various Kota Pekalongan government offices were also added.

Meanwhile, training for the enumerators, encoders and coordinators was held for seven consecutive days (from September 9 to 12, 2008), followed by ten days of supervision.

Results

Demography

The survey in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan covered 109,671 residents from 28,249 families across both kecamatans. Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur consists of 13 kelurahan and villages while Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan has 11 kelurahan and villages.

There are 15,513 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, with an average family size of 3.8 persons. The percentage of male residents is 50.35 percent and 20.64 percent of families are headed by females, usually widows and divorcees. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, on the other hand, is 12,736, with the average family size of 4 persons per family (Table 1). The percentage of male

Table 1. Demographic data of Pekalongan Timur and Pekalongan Selatan

	Pekalongan Timur	Pekalongan Selatan
Number of Families	15513	12736
Number of residents	59346	51976
Average family size	3.82	4.08

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

residents is 50.47 percent and 17.64 percent of families are female-headed.

Education

The researchers categorized the educational attainment of household heads

into five based on Statistics Indonesia (BPS) categories. This allows the researchers to compare the education of the household heads in Kota Pekalongan with the educational attainment of residents above 10 years old at the national level.

According to the 2007 BPS educational attainment data, 6.9 percent of residents in Timur above the age of 10 years never attended school while in Selatan, it is 7.7 percent. In Timur, 11.3 percent did not finish primary school whereas in Selatan it is 13.6 percent. Thirty-six percent (35.89%) in Timur and 44.3 percent in Selatan finished primary school while 17.7 percent in Timur and 16.7 percent in Selatan finished junior high school. Meanwhile, 28.3 percent in Timur and 17.6 percent in Selatan finished senior high school (Table 2). The number of household heads who did not finish primary school is lower than the national level, and this is also reflected in the other school levels.

Labor Force

Based on the 2007 BPS Kota Pekalongan data, more than 50 percent of the population work in the industrial sector. However, based on the CBMS census of the heads of families in

40 percent on the average among them work in the services sector, a figure much higher than the proportion found for those working in the industrial sector (Table 3). One possible reason for this difference in the results is due to the integration of several sectors such as transportation and

Table 3. Labor sectors where household heads are involved, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Agriculture	1.65	2.65
Industry	24.49	34.23
Trade	10.82	14.47
Services	47.24	35.58
Receive Transfers/ Unemployed	6.09	3.99
Others	9.71	9.08

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

financial sectors into the services sector. Another probable reason is that researchers may have oversimplified the categorization of family heads' occupations into these sectors. There is a large number of family heads who work as entrepreneurs or private workers but who were categorized as working in the services sector.

Photo by CBMS-Indonesia



A typical street in Pekalongan, Indonesia. Street stalls selling food and clothes abound.

Table 2. School participation in the kecamatans, by education level

	Never attended school		Did not finish primary school		Finished primary school		Finished junior high school		Finished senior high school	
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
Pekalongan Timur	1,072	6.90%	1,749	11.30%	5,550	35.80%	2,751	17.70%	4,391	28.30%
Pekalongan Selatan	986	7.70%	1,737	13.60%	5,645	44.30%	2,121	16.70%	2,247	17.60%

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Shelter

Basic information about housing conditions is needed to assist in describing the economic condition of each household. The share of families who own their house in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is smaller than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. Considering that the number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is higher than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, it does not mean that people in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur are less wealthy. If one includes the number of families who stated that their houses are inheritance which has not yet been divided, then one can see that there is a higher number of families who own their houses in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur (Table 4). Culturally among the Javanese, children tend to stay in their parents' houses even when they already have their own families.

22.93 percent of houses have dirt/earth floors while 18.63 percent of houses have tiled floors (Table 5). These results should increase awareness among local officials concerning houses which are not fit to live in and could be a subject for the Bebas Rumah Kumuh program.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of families who have a toilet in their house is 77.25 percent in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 86.35 percent in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. Approximately 6 percent of families in both kecamatan still use the river for their toilet activities. In some discussions with the enumerators, the researchers found that most people who live around rice fields also define the rice field's drainage systems as small rivers. There are families who use another family's toilet since extended

Unprotected wells are still the primary sources of drinking water, with 41.4 percent of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 62.49 percent of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan using wells as their main source of water. Except for packaged and refillable drinking water, all other sources of water are boiled before it is consumed. Public wells are also a part of the Kota Pekalongan Government's sanitation program but the availability of these facilities, especially protected public wells, does not cover more than 1 percent of the population in each kecamatan (Table 7). Based on observations, most of the rivers across Kota Pekalongan are filled with liquid waste from the batik industry, which can be seen by the color of the water. The researchers assumed that the 0.1 percent of families in both kecamatan who use river water or rain water are either using the river water from the rice fields' drainage systems or rain water that they collected.

Table 4. House ownership, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Own their own house	58.3	67.44
Inheritance not yet divided	22.3	14.09
Renting/contracted	3.5	1.29
Government housing	1.8	0.24
Loan/owned by other family members	4.4	6.82
Used and owned by another family	9.1	8.5

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Usually, they do not move to their own house in order for them to take care of their parents or in order for their parents to be able to take care of their children, especially if the wife is also working.

families tend to live close to each other. Families who do not have a toilet use their neighbor's toilet, and their neighbor is usually another family member (Table 6).

Almost 50 percent of households in both kecamatans use marble, ceramic, or terrazzo material for most of their flooring. However, the number of families in Pekalongan Timur whose houses have either floor tiles or dirt/earth floors is relatively similar. The difference is more discernable in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan where

Table 6. Access to sanitary toilet, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Own private toilet	77.2	86.35
Public toilet	13.4	2.37
River	6.6	6.12
Using another family's toilet	1.2	2.17

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Table 5. Materials used on houses, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Marble/ceramic/terrazzo	48.4	50.95
Floor tiles	22.7	18.63
Plaster/cement	1.4	1.66
Timber	0.1	0.11
Bamboo	5.5	3.96
Dirt	21	22.93

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

families who use the national electricity service are self-connected while 14.47 percent of families are accessing it from another house. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan who use a self-connection to access the national electricity service is 83.55 percent while 15.68 percent access electricity from another house.

Table 7. Access to safe water, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Packaged bottled drinking water	2.8	2.28
Refillable bottled drinking water	5.7	1.82
PDAM ⁸ /tap	14.2	4.43
Protected well/bore	34.5	26.6
Unprotected well	41.4	62.49
River water/rain water	0.1	0.12
Public well	0.2	0.13

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Table 8. Source of lighting, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
National electricity service (PLN)	98.8	97.86
Non-national electricity service (generator set)	0.2	0.2
Petromax	0	0.02
Wall lamp/oil lamp	0.3	0.29

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Table 9. Fuel used for cooking, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Electricity	1.39	0.97
Gas/LPG	14.27	9.68
Kerosene	72.39	64.8
Firewood	10.71	22.57
Coal	0.04	0.06

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

Table 9 shows that 72.39 percent of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 64.80 percent in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan still use kerosene as their main type of fuel for cooking. Surprisingly, the number of families who use firewood in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is higher than the number of families who use LPG. These families are the target for the Gas Conversion Program being sponsored by the central government. The Kota Pekalongan Government should, however, try to find out the reasons to explain these data on why the people have limited understanding about saving energy through the use of LPG. The reason may be due to the non-

availability and high cost of the LPG or to the people's misunderstanding of LPG, which makes them afraid to use it.

Health

More than 60 percent of families in both kecamatan use their own money to access health facilities. The number of families who use health insurance or have their

health expenses reimbursed by employers is small. This can be explained by the fact that most of the heads of the families are hard laborers. If one compares the number of families who receive Jamkesmas and the number of Jamkesmas users in both kecamatan (see Table 10), one notes that of the 34.3 percent of Jamkesmas recipients in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, only 23.9 percent actually use Jamkesmas. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, of the 32.5 percent Jamkesmas recipients, only 16.3 percent use Jamkesmas.

Programs

Raskin is a social protection program in Indonesia and because of its massiveness in scope, the share of families who receive Raskin is higher than those who receive other programs. In both kecamatan, Raskin recipients make up more than 50 percent of the population (Table 11). This high percentage is due to inaccurate program targeting where distributors or village officials include unregistered poor as beneficiaries to prevent public conflict or to gain some political interest. The actual amount of Raskin received by each family is less than the amount of rice a

Photo by CBMS/Indonesia



One of the trainings of trainers conducted in preparation for the CBMS implementation in Pekalongan, Indonesia.

Table 10. Main financial source to access health facilities, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Private	69.93	79.65
Health insurance	3.76	2.83
Health insurance for the poor	23.9	16.03
Reimbursed by employer	1.06	0.55
Aid/loans	0.96	0.49

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

poor family should have (Hastuti et al 2008: 23).

The number of families who received BLT in 2005 and 2008 is relatively the same. However, if cross tabulation is conducted

between 2005 and 2008 recipients, one would see that there are about 261 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur who received BLT in 2005 but did not receive it in 2008. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, there are 157 families who received BLT in 2005 but did not receive it in 2008.

One local program conducted by the Kota Pekalongan Government which deals with environmental quality is the Bebas Rumah Kumuh (Free from Slums) program (Tim Teknis Pembangunan Sanitasi, 2010). The Plesterisasi, Jambanisasi, Sumurisasi, and House Restoration programs are part of the Bebas Rumah Kumuh program. This program seeks to reduce the number of houses that are not fit to be occupied.

These types of houses include houses that do not have bathroom or toilet facilities nor a good water source; houses where the floor is not plastered but is made of dirt; and houses where there is no proper ventilation. The Kota Pekalongan



Bicycles and motorcycles are the typical modes of transportation in Pekalongan, Indonesia

Table 11. Percentage of household heads receiving government programs, by kecamatan

	Pekalongan Timur (%)	Pekalongan Selatan (%)
Raskin	62.77	65.64
Jamkesmas	34.3	32.15
Scholarship (BKM)	16.19	16.93
Additional food/PMT	4.54	6.05
Rotating loans/capital assistance	8.21	7.4
2005 BLT	29.54	27.62
2008 BLT	29.64	28.67
Plesterisasi ^a	5.38	5.74
Jambanisasi ^b	4.84	4.66
Sumurisasi ^c	2.23	2.14
House restoration	4.97	3.27
Work/skills training	1.75	1.61

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

^aPlesterisasi is a government aid program providing funds to poor families for house reparations.

^bJambanisasi is a government aid program providing washing, bathing, and toilet facilities

^cSumurisasi is a government aid program providing wells

Government has committed to supporting and improving housing facilities, which requires rivers in Kota Pekalongan to be clean. Rivers in Kota Pekalongan are a critical concern since the batik industry adds to environmental degradation.

PCA Results

Quantitative analysis was done based on the Principal Components Analysis (PCA), a statistics method that reduces dataset multidimensionality but at the same time

Table 12. PCA Results, by kecamatan

Indicators	Pekalongan Timur (%)		Pekalongan Selatan (%)	
	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
Own refrigerator	96.90	0.08	91.51	0
Own gas stove	89.27	0	80.36	0
Own computer	61.69	0	55.58	0
Own car	61.61	0.08	54.99	0
Own fan	93.80	4.11	92.79	2.37
Own cellular phone	98.07	2.85	96.64	5.53
Own motorcycle	96.48	4.03	98.12	6.13
Own air conditioner	50.71	0	29.81	0
Own DVD player	89.35	5.03	85.78	1.88
Work in industrial sector	8.55	58.22	14.02	64.62
Eat three meals a day	96.06	9.4	97.43	8.1
Family head education: university	20.87	0	17.57	0
Drink water from protected source	86.17	24.16	68.9	16.6
Own savings	57.42	0.59	61.8	1.48
Own fixed line phone	71.00	1.26	64.86	0.79
Use private toilet	93.71	37.58	95.46	62.35

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009



Houses in Pekalongan, Indonesia. The survey results cite marble and ceramic as the two main materials used on houses in Pekalongan Timur and Selatan.

Photo by CBMS-Indonesia

maintains as many variations in the dataset as possible, to determine the wealth status of families in a community.

Based on the welfare scores of each family, it was possible to isolate the 10 percent richest and 10 percent poorest families. The poor families do not have refrigerators, gas stoves, computers, air conditioners or cars for assets (Table 12). It is also less likely for them to have cellular phones, DVD players, fans or motorcycles.

The pattern by which sector family heads and their spouses work in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is no different from that of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur.

In Selatan, 97.4 percent of the richest families eat three times a day while only 8.1 percent of the poorest of families are able to do this. The situation is also quite marked in Timur where the poorest families are more likely to have less than three meals a day.

The use of private toilets in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is higher than among families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur for both rich and poor families. The percentage of rich families who own a private toilet in Selatan is 95.4 percent while 62.3 percent of poor families there have private toilets. In Timur, it is 93.7 percent for the richest and 37.58 percent for the poorest for the same indicator.

In Timur, 57.4 percent of the richest families have savings while only 0.59 percent of the poorest families have. Meanwhile, in Selatan, the percentage of rich families who have savings is 61.8 percent while only 1.5 percent of the poor families have.

Lessons Learned and the Challenges Ahead

The CBMS data collection process in Kota Pekalongan was a valuable experience, with a number of lessons learned. Among these are lessons in the manner of choosing

enumerators, the supervision of enumerators during the data processing, and the process of entering the data. These matters need to be considered seriously so that the process of the CBMS data collection can be done smoothly.

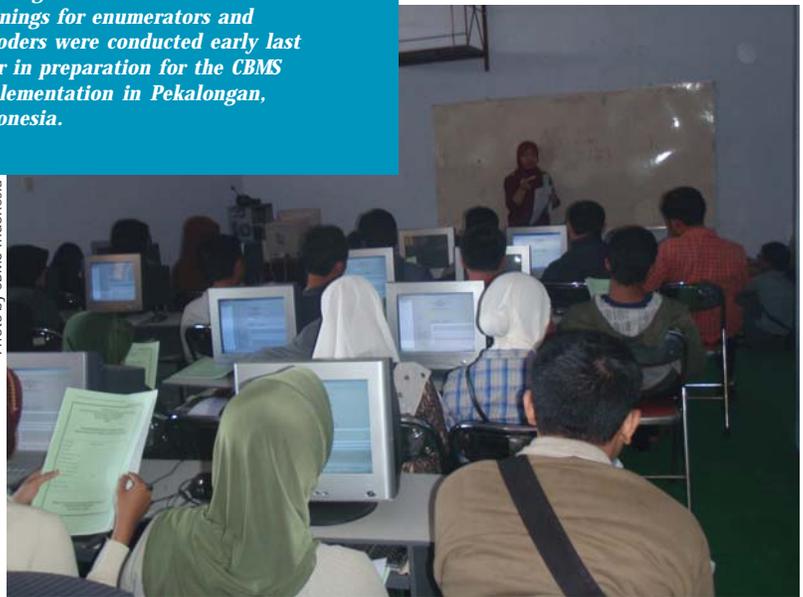
During the stage of data processing, enumerators must be accompanied and supervised by the coordinators, especially at the beginning of the process. This will reduce or even eliminate errors at the subsequent data filling. Trainers and the kelurahan-level coordinators played significant roles at the initial data processing stage.

In order to get accurate and valid data, training and actual data entry cannot be separated from the data collection process. An appropriate data entry method is as important as the way to properly fill out the questionnaires so that accurate data can be obtained.

Finally, the second stage of the CBMS implementation in Pekalongan is halfway complete – data collection in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat has already been finished. The next step is to verify and analyze the encoded data taken from the second stage of the CBMS implementation. ❄

Training of data encoders. A series of trainings for enumerators and encoders were conducted early last year in preparation for the CBMS implementation in Pekalongan, Indonesia.

Photo by CBMS-Indonesia



IDRC recognizes CBMS as one of its projects with *Lasting Impacts*

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has identified the Community- Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as one of the numerous research projects it has funded over a period of 40 years which has had lasting impacts.

Launched as part of IDRC's 40th anniversary celebrations in 2010, the Lasting Impacts project features 12 thematic websites (one theme per month) highlighting how IDRC-funded research has improved lives in developing countries.

The CBMS is the lead story for the February website which features the theme: Informed Policies. In the story, IDRC

recognizes that sound policies foster progress and that the starting point is accurate information and engaged communities.

→ continuation page 9

IDRC vice president visits PEP Asia-CBMS Network Office

Dr. Rohinton Medhora, Vice President for Programs of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)-Canada, visited the PEP Asia-CBMS Network Office based at the De La Salle University-Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (DLSU-AKIEBS) in the Philippines on March 4, 2010.

One of the highlights of the visit was the meeting between Dr. Medhora and DLSU Officials and project leaders of the IDRC-supported research initiatives being implemented by the De La Salle University-Manila.

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the House of Representatives also attended the meeting and expressed commitment in the efforts to scale up CBMS implementation in the Philippines.

Dr. Medhora presented the newly approved Strategic Framework of IDRC for 2010-2015. IDRC will focus on four broad fields of enquiry: agriculture and the environment; science, technology, and innovation; social



Dr. Rohinton Medhora, Vice President for Programs of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

→ continuation page 8

CBMS receives 8 new project proposals under its Research Grants Program for 2010

Table 1. New Project Proposals Received

	Country	Proponent Institution	Project Title
Africa			
1	South Africa	University of Venda	Implementing Community- Based Poverty Monitoring System In Limpopo province
2	Uganda	Makerere University Business School	Poverty Alleviation Through Entrepreneurship: An Improved Community- Based Monitoring System – Mubs
3	Zimbabwe	International Institute for Development Facilitation	Developing a Community- Based Monitoring System (CBMS) for Mhakwe Ward in Chimanimani District of Zimbabwe
Asia			
4	Sri Lanka	Center for Women’s Research	Community- Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network: Situation Analysis of Multiple Dimensions of Poverty with Special Emphasis on Gender Equality in Sri Lanka
5	China	Shandong University	Efficiency of Poverty Monitoring System Including Community Health Care System
6	China	International Poverty Reduction Center in China	Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty in China: Estimation and Policy Implication
North America			
7	Mexico	Desarrollo, Género y Ciudadanía, A. C.	Monitoring Gender And Poverty In Chiapas, Mexico Through A Citizen Observatory
South America			
8	Argentina	Instituto de Economía	Implementation of a Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System in Argentina

/a No specific proponent institution mentioned in the proposal; to be confirmed with the project leader

A total of 8 research institutions submitted project proposals to develop and pilot test a community-based monitoring system in their respective countries. This is in response to the CBMS Network’s call for proposals under its Research Grants Program for 2010 which provides funding for new CBMS initiatives in developing countries. Three of these proposals came from Asia, three from Africa, one from South America and another one from North America. Table 1 lists the proponents and titles of the project proposals.

As indicated in the call for proposal, the CBMS research grants will be awarded to qualified research institutions, national government agencies or local government units from developing countries except for those countries where CBMS is already currently being implemented, including Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos,

Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia.

All submitted proposals are being reviewed by the CBMS Network Steering Committee and the proponents will be informed of the results as soon as a decision is made. One of the major considerations in the evaluation of the proposals is the assurance that the proposed design adheres to basic CBMS features and will work in the local context. If necessary, shortlisted proponents shall be requested to revise their original proposal based on the comments provided by the Steering Committee. The grant shall be provided to the proponent who submitted a revised proposal which is approved by the Committee.

The maximum grant amount for each approved project is US\$50,000 which shall cover all the costs involved in implementing

the CBMS project. Aside from the financial support, grantees will be given opportunities to participate in the CBMS and PEP network’s training workshops and conferences, access to the CBMS network’s database as well as access to technical support from the network’s pool of technical advisors. *

[IDRC vice president visits..from page 7](#)

and economic policy; health and health systems.

Apart from the PEP Network Program, DLSU-AKIEBS is also a lead partner of IDRC in implementing other research initiatives such as: (a) Towards Innovative, Liveable, and Prosperous Asian Megacities, (b) Production Networks, Industrial Adjustment, Institutions, Policies and Regional Cooperation, and (c) Globalization, Adjustment and the Challenge of Inclusive Growth. *

Tanzania halfway through its second phase of CBMS implementation



BMS-Tanzania recently expanded its CBMS implementation coverage to include two more urban wards for the second phase of its project dubbed as *Replication and Institutionalization of CBMS for Poverty Monitoring in Tanzania*.

The project, which began in May 2009, aims to expand the CBMS implementation to more sites in the country using the methodology, indicators and instruments that were developed and pilot tested in the earlier project phase as well as to include a new set of indicators that will gather information on the impacts of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC).

For the GFC dimension, indicators were prepared to cover the outcome and impact of as well as coping mechanisms in response to the crisis. Based on local situation, the transmission channels explored included Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Aid, Exports, Tourism and Domestic Employment.

Introductory meetings were conducted to inform prospective CBMS stakeholders about the project activities and the role they were expected to take. Representatives from Ward and Village Development Committees (WDCs), the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Economic and Social Research Fund (ESRF), Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Alleviation (NSGPA), and Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) attended these meetings. Also present were ward leaders, teachers and retired officers from the project sites.

Capacity-building activities—training of trainers, enumerators, data

Photo by CBMS-Tanzania



Launching of the second phase of CBMS implementation in Tanzania. In this photo: Dodoma Municipal Mayor Francis Mazanda, Dodoma Municipal Director Susan Bidya, Lushoto District Deputy Mayor Pancras Ndejemi and Morogoro Urban Constituency Parliament Member Ephraim Madeje.

encoders and processors—were also conducted. The instruments were pre-tested in one *mtaa* (sub-ward) in each project site.

The data collection officially started in August 2009 in the 17 wards in Dodoma

municipality. In Morogoro and Lushoto municipalities where the two new sites are located (Sultani urban ward from Morogoro and Chakechake urban ward from Lushoto), field survey operations began the following month (September). A total of 39,256 households were interviewed from all project sites.

The second round of survey will be conducted in July 2010 and the entire project is expected to be completed by December of this year. *

[IDRC recognizes CBMS..from page 7](#)

“Communities in the Philippines are enjoying benefits made possible by accurate, current information about their living conditions: job training programs for youth; new water and sanitation facilities; small loans for family businesses; schools for teen drop-outs; daycare centers; footbridges to connect isolated villages to roads and markets; telemedicine programs; school food programs; subsidized health care. These are just a few of the concrete measures taken to improve lives in

thousands of villages, municipalities, and provinces in the Philippines. The goal: reduce poverty. The means: provide the most needed services to the neediest families. But how do you determine what and whom to prioritize? A community-based poverty monitoring system (CBMS) provides the answers,” noted the website.

The January and February issues are already available at <http://www.idrc.ca/lastingimpacts>. *

NAPC Lead Convenor heads field monitoring visit to Eastern Samar



NAPC Lead Convenor Secretary Domingo F. Panganiban and the members of the monitoring team with Mayor Nedito Campo of Quinapondan, Eastern Samar and the beneficiaries from the Gill Net Fishing project in a barangay in Quinapondan.

and the members of the project team.

The CBMS-UNDP Development Grant Program is an initiative of the PEP-CBMS Network Office in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Philippines. Its objective is to reduce poverty and enhance economic and social development in the country in a sustainable manner. It also aims to build partnerships among local communities and various sectors in the design and implementation of

appropriate interventions in pursuit of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Launched in 2005, the grant program has already funded 34 poverty reduction projects in 11 provinces all over the country. *

A monitoring team headed by Secretary Domingo F. Panganiban of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and composed of technical staff from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)-Social Development Staff (SDS), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network visited the 6 project sites of the CBMS-UNDP Development Grant Program in Eastern Samar on January 27-30, 2010.

The project monitoring activity was carried out to meet the following objectives: (i) to monitor the implementation of ongoing projects for the purpose of drawing lessons on how to use CBMS for targeting, (ii) to draw insights on how small development projects can be customized to respond to the unique set of needs, capacities, and constraints of their intended beneficiaries, and (iii) to identify best practices and possibilities for project replication.

The projects visited were Gill-net Fishing in Quinapondan, and Septic Vaults and Water Sealed Toilets in Llorente and Oras, all in Eastern Samar. The team evaluated the planning, organization, implementation, output and performances of the three projects. Meanwhile, the activity also included revisits to 3 other sites- water project in Can-avid, livelihood project in San Julian and toilet project in Mercedes - which were part of an impact monitoring study in 2008.

The monitoring activity for each site consisted of the following: (i) courtesy call on the local chief executive, (ii) project briefing provided by the local project team, (iii) actual site visit, and (iv) focused group discussion with the project beneficiaries

Secretary Panganiban with a beneficiary from the livelihood project implemented in San Julian. Beneficiaries continue to use the pedicabs awarded to them through the Grant Program as a way of earning income for their families.



CBMS Philippines launches two new publications

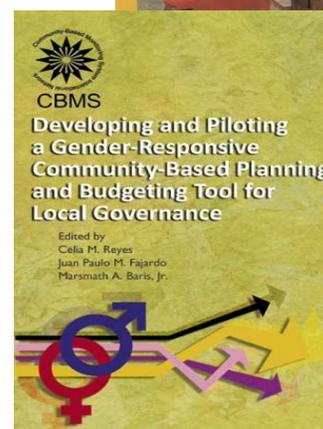
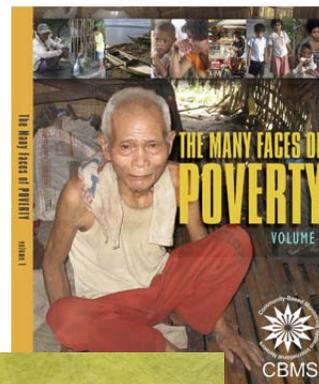
The CBMS Team in the Philippines launched two new publications: *The Many Faces of Poverty (Volume 1)* and the *Developing and Piloting a Gender-Responsive Community-Based Planning and Budgeting Tool for Local Governance* during the 6th CBMS National Conference which was held last December 2009.

Featuring statistical tables and poverty maps of seven provinces, namely, Agusan del Norte, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Eastern Samar, Marinduque, Romblon and Siquijor, *The Many Faces of Poverty (Volume 1)* aims to serve as an aid in identifying the most pressing needs of the community, assist in prioritizing interventions to address these needs, and facilitate the targeting of programs for those who need the assistance most.

On the other hand, the book *Developing and Piloting a Gender-Responsive Community-Based Planning and Budgeting Tool for Local Governance* discusses how CBMS has been used for a gender-responsive planning and budgeting in Escalante City in Negros Occidental as part of the CBMS-Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Initiative.

These publications represent part of what is hoped to be a series of publications that will emerge from the collaboration of the CBMS Team in the Philippines with its partner local government units.

Both publications can be downloaded for free from the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network website (www.pep-net.org). *



Lecture tackles better identification of the poor using CBMS

Dr. Celia Reyes, Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Co-Director and Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Team Leader, presented a lecture titled "Identifying the Poor Using CBMS" on February 16, 2010 at the De La Salle University Manila (DLSU-M) as part of the Angelo King Lecture Series on Poverty Research.

Dr. Reyes gave a talk on the different methods of identifying and targeting the poor, including the use of proxy means testing (PMT).

According to Dr. Reyes, the usual method of identifying the poor based on the reported income can be improved by adopting the PMT method which combines the different indicators available in the CBMS. For instance, in identifying the eligible beneficiaries of the

Philhealth program, one can use three criteria, namely: income, ownership of assets and socioeconomic characteristics, and electricity consumption. The data required in evaluating these criteria can be sourced from the CBMS.

Dr. Winfred Villamil, Executive Director of the Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (AKIEBS) and Director of the Center for Business and Economics Research and Development (CBERD), delivered the opening remarks. Mr. Miguel Roberto Borromeo, Project Coordinator of DLSU-AKI and the Department of Economics- DLSU, served as moderator.

The AKIEBS of the DLSU-M, through its CBMS Network Office headed by Dr. Reyes, formally

Dr. Celia Reyes, PEP Co-Director and CBMS Network Team Leader, discussed how CBMS can be used to identify the poor.



launched its Lecture Series on Poverty Research on October 6, 2009. It has already featured lectures from Dr. Emma Samman of the Oxford University and Dr. Nanak Kakwani of the University of New South Wales. *

8th PEP General Meeting to be held in Senegal

The Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network's 8th general meeting will be held at the Pullman Hotel in Dakar, Senegal from June 12-18, 2010.

In addition to the presentation of new research proposals (less than 10% of proposals are short-listed for presentation) and final reports of developing country researchers, the meeting will include three days of advanced training workshops on the PEP Standard Macro-Micro Model, Impact Evaluations and Distributive Analysis Stata Package, and an international policy conference on "Measuring the Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis and Charting the Way Forward".

The program for the week-long meeting will be as follows:

June 12 –Training Workshop: Introduction to Impact Evaluations

June 13 –Training Workshop: Distributive Analysis Stata Package and Simulating the Distributive Impacts of Growth Strategies

June 14 – Training Workshop: Methodologies for Monitoring and Analyzing the Impacts of the Global Crisis

June 15 – Policy Conference: After the Crisis: Measuring the Impacts and Charting the Way Forward

June 16-17 – PEP Meeting: Presentations of final reports and shortlisted proposals

June 18 – PEP Meeting: Individual meetings between researchers and PEP resource persons.

The PEP is a global network providing developing country researchers with the skills and credentials to participate in and influence national and international academic and policy debates on poverty issues.

Since its establishment in October 2002, PEP has provided financial and scientific support to 115 research teams (over 350 researchers, 45.7% of whom are female) from developing countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America. PEP provides an ideal framework for substantially developing research capacities in the South while producing and disseminating rigorous policy-relevant analysis on priority themes.

PEP is funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

With offices in Dakar, Manila, Lima and Quebec, PEP runs four inter-related programs: Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS); Modeling and Policy Impact Analysis (MPIA); Poverty Monitoring, Measurement and Analysis (PMMA); and Policy Impact Evaluation Research Initiative (PIERI).

More details regarding the 8th PEP General Meeting can be found in the PEP website (<http://www.pep-net.org>).

CBMS Network Updates is the quarterly newsletter of the CBMS Network of the PEP Project. This work was carried out by the Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies with financial support from the Government of Canada through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

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

For inquiries, please write or call:
PEP-CBMS Network Coordinating Office
Angelo King Institute for
Economic and Business Studies
De La Salle University
10th Flr. Angelo King International Center
Estrada cor. Arellano Sts., Malate,
Manila 1004, Philippines
Tel No: (632) 523-8888 loc. 274
DL/Telefax No: (632) 526-2067
E-mail: cbms@dls-csb.edu.ph
cbms.network@gmail.com

Editorial Staff

Celia M. Reyes
Editor-in-Chief

Jennifer P.T. Liguton
Managing Editor

Marsmath A. Baris, Jr.
Steffie Joi I. Calubayan
Marvin John M. Inocencio
Jeremy L. De Jesus
Novee Lor C. Leyso
Anne Bernadette E. Mandap
Jasminda A. Quilitis
Erica Paula S. Sioson
Alellie B. Sobreviñas
Researchers/Writers

CBMS NETWORK UPDATES

PEP-CBMS Network Coordinating Team
Angelo King International Center for Economic & Business Studies
De La Salle University
10th Flr. Angelo King International Center
Estrada cor. Arellano Sts., Malate, Manila 1004, Philippines

- MOVED OUT
- UNKNOWN ADDRESSEE
- REFUSED TO ACCEPT
- NO ONE TO RECEIVE
- INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS
- RESIGNED
- UNLOCATED ADDRESS