Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network
Project Proposal

Title of the Project: Implementation of a Community-Based Poverty
Monitoring System in Argentina

Duration of the Project Phase (07/01/2010-12/31/2011)
I. Project Overview

1. Title of the Project: “Implementation of a Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System in Argentina”

II. Project Proponent

a. Name of Institution: Instituto de Economía (IE)
b. Name of Head of Institution: Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (UNICEN)
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g. Brief Profile of the Proponent Institution

The Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (UNICEN) is a public University founded in 1965 (it became public in 1974). It is located in the central region of the province of Buenos Aires: the municipalities of Tandil, Azul and Olavarría. It has around 12,000 students in nine Departments, with 58 undergraduate majors, 21 tertiary level degrees and 20 graduate level programs.

The “Instituto de Economía” was created in June 2009 as an institution under the umbrella of Facultad de Ciencias Económicas of UNICEN with the objective of promoting high quality research in applied economics and public policies, particularly related to local economic development. It is integrated by 15 professors of the Economic and Statistics Departments of UNICEN. The Director of the Instituto of Economía is Sebastian Auguste (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Michigan).
III. Abstract of the Proposed Project

Argentina in the past has been a fast growing economy that attracted immigrants mainly from Europe and other Latin-American countries. Recurrent macroeconomic crisis and hard problems to sustain economic growth have changed the situation drastically. The country has generated poverty to levels never before seen.

Perhaps because poverty was not among the most important problems in the past, the country did not have a developed and sophisticated network to assist poor households. In the 90s, when unemployment and poverty reached two digits, the National Government started to implement large scale programs, such as Plan Trabajar (later replaced by Plan Jefes y Jefas). One of the most important problems of these new programs was the lack of developed institutions to implement the programs, an institutional weakness that still is present in the country.

In addition, the country does not have a good system of statistics to measure living conditions. The only household survey implemented at national level is EPH (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares), which is not designed to monitor poverty but the labor market. The EPH is administrated in large urban areas, and does not include small cities or rural areas such as Tandil, Azul and Olavarría, municipalities that have a clear different socioeconomic structure than large cities.

In 1997 and 2001 the country implemented a Living Condition Survey (SIEMPRO). This survey was supposed to be administrated again in 2006, but this has never been materialized. As a consequence, we have a country with higher poverty, with more programs designed to alleviate poverty, but no statistics to monitor and help targeting.

The current national administration (through the Ministerio de Desarrollo Social) decentralized the implementation of most of the programs to the local governments (Municipalities). Nowadays, Municipalities have a very important role administrating the existing programs, both national and provincial programs, as well as municipal initiatives, but Municipalities do not have tools such as CBMS to monitor poverty or evaluate the impact of the programs.

The Municipality of Tandil, through its Secretaria de Desarrollo Social, in order to better identify the needs of the poors and organize and administrate the existing programs, has created in 2006 Centros Comunitarios (Community Centers) and Centros de Salud (Health Care Centers), which are self administrated organizations at the neighborhood level located in poor neighborhoods. These Centers (currently there are 11 in Tandil, located in the poorest neighborhoods) are in charge of organizing informational meetings, elaborate reports (for the Municipality) that identify the local needs, provide some services, and help resolving local problems. In the absence of more formal mechanism the Centers have a very important role, although they are working very informally and without a System to monitor poverty.
The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) promoted by the PEP Research Network has been already implemented in several countries in Asia and Africa and we think it is a very important tool that would help Municipalities in Argentina to administrate the current programs.

We proposed to adapt the CBMS successfully applied in other countries to Argentina. In particular, we propose to work together with the Municipality of Tandil as a leading case to design and implement a pilot CBMS.

The pilot project will be implemented over a period of 18 months, in the 11 neighborhoods of Tandil where there are Community Centers, surveying approximately 1,200 households. To meet the long-term objective of creating a sustainable system to locally monitor poverty reduction over time, the project will place emphasis on institution and capacity building at the local level. Advanced students from the university will be recruited and trained to undertake the household surveys and process data manually under the technical supervision of the project Supervisory Team led by the Instituto de Economia, and in collaboration with Community Center and Municipality authorities.
IV. Project Administrative Information

1. **Project Leader/Director**  Sebastián Auguste.

   PhD in Economics from the University of Michigan (2004). Dissertation Title: “Essays on School Choice”. Dissertation Committee: John Bound (chair), Julie Cullen, Dan Silverman and Francine Lafontaine.

   His area of specialization is Applied Microeconomics and Economic Development. Currently he is Associate Economist at FIEL (Latinamerican Economic Research Foundation), a local think tank, professor at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, and Director of the Instituto de Economia. He works regularly as a consultant for the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

   He has experience leading projects, such as:
   - “The Quality of Education” a project of the Research Department of the IADB, 2008.
   - “Productive Development Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean” a project of the Research Department of the IADB, 2009.
   - “Competitiveness and Growth” a project of the Research Department of the IADB, 2008.

2. **Position in the Institution**
   Director of the Instituto de Economia

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6. **Facsimile**
V. Background

Municipalities in Argentina, as the minor unit of a federal government, have a very important role identifying the living conditions of the poor and facilitating the access to federal and provincial programs. The current National Government has given to the Municipalities a more important role, decentralizing several programs and promoting the creation of Centros Integradores Comunitarios (CIC), neighborhood institutions jointly created by Municipalities and the Ministry of Social Development at the National Government in charge of improving the living conditions and social integrations of the Argentine poor. Currently 22 provinces have CIC working, and in the Buenos Aires province there are 36 Municipalities with at least one Center.

Often this need and desire to decentralize contrast with the tools and expertise of the local governments. Municipalities, particularly the small one, have clearly informational advantages to identify the poor's needs, but not the resources. Some municipalities have followed this trend of decentralization creating their own Community Centers. The municipality of Tandil is an example, and in the last years have created 11 Community Centers managed by their neighbors, with the responsibility of helping the Municipality to identify needs and implement programs. This is a healthy trend that needs to be reinforced and improved. In this context, a CBMS will nicely complement such decentralization efforts in a concrete way and contribute to successful functioning of a decentralized state apparatus.

The experience of Argentina with SIEMPRO shows that large scale surveys have problems. First, it is a very costly mechanism that ultimately, due to the economic problems, was discontinued in Argentina. Second, it was administered at national level without the participation of the local institutions. This does not help to develop local capacity. And third, the information was not provided at the local level, Municipalities did not have a local level database, and therefore it is not useful to assess the local needs, and to plan, monitor and evaluate the development of the projects. As a consequence, Living Condition Surveys such as SIEMPRO are useful for national level research, but not for local level research or for the local level implementation of the programs.

In this context, we think a pilot CBMS would be very important for Argentina, successfully implemented it will show a way of how formal analysis can help the good intentions.

We think Tandil is a perfect case study for implementing a successfully pilot CBMS. The city has already Community Centers functioning for the last 2 years. The University has already helped the Municipality to create a living condition map. There is experience at the local level and a good level of human resources to develop a pilot CBMS that can be used as a model for other Municipalities. And finally there is a clear interest of the Municipality of Tandil in this particular project.

About the city. The Municipality has approximately 120,000 inhabitants, mostly living in the city of Tandil. Poverty rates according to the last Census (2001) were below the average of the Buenos Aires Province. The city has been growing fast since 2003, benefited by the boom in commodity prices and the recovery of the local economy after the crisis of 2001/2002. The economy has a diversified structure, based on agriculture, mining industry, tourism and metal mechanic industry (auto-parts). This development has attracted population from other cities, changing the poverty
map of the city and also making evident the problems of structural poverty (those that even in a growing economy have problems to escape from poverty). We are aware that the city is not among the poorest in the country, but the particular situation before mentioned convert the city in an interesting case study to developed and implement a pilot CBMS.

About the Programs locally administrated:
Some of the programs where the Municipality has a very important role are:

- **Economic Development.** The Municipality is in charge of several national programs to develop new projects for poor individuals. Two of them: “Emprendimientos Productivos Asociativos Comerciales” and “Servicios de Apoyo a la Producción” are components of the “Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Local y Economía Social “Manos a la Obra” from the Ministerio de Desarrollo Social de Nación, and one, “Línea de Promoción del Autoempleo”, is a component of the “Programa de Inserción Laboral” from the Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social de la Nación. In these programs, the local authorities are in charge of promoting the projects, present the projects to the national authorities to obtain the funds, and assist in the development of the projects.
• **Employment.** The local authorities are in charge of administrating, supervising, approving and counseling of the following programs targeted to the poor:
  - National Programs: Plan Jefe/as de Hogar Desocupados and Programa de Empleo Comunitario.
  - Provincial Programs: Barrios Bonaerenses.
  - Municipal Programs: Programa Municipal de Empleo Transitorio, Sub Programa Servicios Comunitarios.

• **Food:** the local authorities are in charge of selecting beneficiaries and asking the subsidies at the National and Provincial Governments. There are three kind of programs:
  i) Direct Food Assistance: there are three programs (Plan Más Vida; Programa Nutricional Municipal; and Programa de Alimentos para Celiacos) that provide food to the beneficiaries.
  ii) Self-production Assistance: there are several programs that assist poor household to self-produce food such as: Programa Local de Producción de Alimentos, Proyectos colectivos de producción hortícola, soja, panificados, pastas, lácteos. Proyectos familiares de producción hortícola
  iii) Integral Assistance: there are several units helping with child nutrition, called “Unidades de Desarrollo Infantil” (such as CAI Mater, JMC Cocomiel, JMC Manantiales y GU Trompita)

• **Housing:** the municipality has a local program that provide materials to build houses, and it is responsible for asking funds to federal and provincial programs such as “Instituto de la Vivienda de la Provincia de Buenos Aires” (provincial), “Plan Familia Propietaria” (provincial), subsidies from the Ministerio de Desarrollo Humano, and “Programa Mejor Vivir”.

About the Targeting:
The Secretary of Social Development (Secretaria de Desarrollo Social) of Tandil has created a poverty and living condition map based on information of the Population Census 2001, Provincial Registries, Social Programs beneficiaries, and the inputs of the Community Centers. The University (UNICEN), through its Department of Geography, has helped to produce this map. The map is used by the Secretary of Social Development to implement the programs and locate the Community Centers.

About the University: UNICEN was born as a private initiative in Tandil in 1965. Later the university became public (in 1974) to beneficiate of the public funds available and to reach a regional coverage. Perhaps because the university was born by the interest of the local people, it has a very particular role in the social life of the city, and it has been very active helping to develop the region. Therefore developing and implementing a pilot CBMS in collaboration with local authorities and Community Centers will not be an outlying responsibility for the University, on the contrary it would be another step on helping promote local development.
VI. Objectives

- To select appropriate indicators for commune-based poverty monitoring and analysis.
- To provide practical, scientifically generated data to Community Centers and Municipalities for their effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.
- To produce Commune Poverty Monitoring Reports based on the CBMS results.
- To build capacity of the selected Community Centers and Municipality in survey methods and data processing, analysis and use.
- To promote the process of decentralization, where the Municipality of Tandil shows a high commitment.

VII. Research and Mobilization Activities

The proposed project will be implemented over a period of 18 months in three phases:

* Phase 1 (5 months): selection of indicators and design of the methodology
* Phase 2 (8 months): implementation of the pilot CBMS
* Phase 3 (5 months): Data analysis, elaboration of the reports; diffusion of the results.

V.1. Phase 1

Objectives
- Design a pilot CBMS that can be locally managed and which responds to local needs
- Establish partnerships for project implementation
- Set up an institution (Supervisory Team) for effective implementation of the pilot CBMS.

Activities
- Review of existing monitoring systems,
- Design an appropriate commune poverty monitoring system,
- Establish partnerships through meetings and consultations for implementing the system and eventual take-over,
- Present the design and disseminate the pilot CBMS plan in a workshop to stakeholders.

Output
- An inception report detailing the plan to implement the pilot CBMS (this report will be circulated among partners and stakeholders)
- A "Supervisory Team" established and ready to implement the pilot CBMS survey.
- A report summarizing the main findings in terms of procedures to develop a CBMS adapted to the local needs.

V.2. Phase 2

Objectives
- Implement a pre-test in one Community Center area
• Implement the pilot CBMS in the rest of the Community Center areas,
• Build commune-level capacity in conducting a CBMS

Activities
• Develop data collection and processing tools,
• Recruit enumerators and data processors,
• Train enumerators and data processors (the University has experience on administering surveys and usually they are done with advanced students, who are previously trained for the survey in particular),
• Pre-test the survey instruments in one commune,
• Conduct the survey/census in all the 11 communes,
• Process data, using manual approach,
• Analyze data/survey results,
• Validate data processing and analysis, using computer, jointly undertaken by the Supervisory Team and the municipality statistical staff
• Creating a report of procedures to administrate the survey

Output
• The pilot CBMS is successfully implemented;
• Commune councils and municipal statistical officials will have the capacity to conduct a CBMS
• There will be a report explaining the procedures to train enumerators and to administrate the survey based on the experience of the Pilot CBMS.

V.3. Phase 3

Objectives
• To analyze CBMS results
• To write reports of the experience
• To disseminate the results

Activities
• Write project report, incorporating qualitative information

Output
• A report of survey results based on both quantitative and qualitative data, called Commune Poverty Monitoring Report, that can be used for planning purposes;
• A summarizing report of the pilot CBMS, explaining the experience that will be publicly available and distributed among other municipalities, national and provincial officials.
• A full report of the procedures to analyze the CBMS results

V.4. Methodology and instruments

We understand this Pilot CBMS as an experiment that could be later replicated in other cities. Having in mind this goal, our methodology was designed to learn the most we can from the experience, to test alternative ways of implementing the survey, and to be able to elaborate standard procedures that can be later applied in other cities. Due to this goal, the project is more intensive in learning and creating procedures that it would be usual in implementing a standard CBMS.
The procedure will involve two surveys, one at household level and another to Community Center authorities.

**Household Survey**

The survey will be at the household level, enumerators will be required to interview a household head and in case of absence for the whole period of the survey time, the oldest adult person in the house will be interviewed. Information from the local governments will be compiled as well. Supplemental information will be gathered from other sources such as administrative reports, and surveys done by other agencies in the past, if any.

The coverage will be the 11 neighborhoods of the city of Tandil where the Community Centers are functioning, or approximately 1,200 households. Nevertheless, we will work together with the Municipality authorities to analyze whether it is convenient to expand the survey to another neighborhood where there still are not Centers. Our intention is to implement the survey in at least another poor neighborhood of the city were Community Centers do not work. This will allow us to: i) learn about the impact of Community Centers, ii) learn how to implement a CBSM in neighborhood where there are not local organizations that can help.

To collect and process the data we will hire: a) advanced students from the University (Economic Department), selected and trained by members of the Supervising Team; and b) local individuals selected together by the Supervising Team and Community Centers authorities, and trained by the Supervising Team with the collaboration of the Community Centers. Each selected neighborhood will be randomly assigned to option (a) or (b). When (a) is selected, the survey will be administrated by the students; they will be grouped in teams according to the region covered, and members of the Supervising Team (or somebody hire for this task by the Supervising Team) will act a team leader for each group. When (b) is selected, the survey will be administrated by the local individuals. For this second group of neighborhood we will group the students by region, and we will try two alternative supervision methods: some (randomly assigned) groups will have as a team leader a member of the Supervising Team (or somebody hire for this task by the Supervising Team), and the other groups will have as a team leader a person from the neighborhood selected together by the Supervising Team and Community Centers authorities. Student and other participants will be paid according to their opportunity cost. Students will be cheaper, but probably more qualified for the tasks.

We choose to work with advanced students and members of the Community Centers because we want this pilot CBMS to be an experiment where we can learn best practices. We understand that this is an unusual situation since in most of the other cities of the country with the size of Tandil the option of advanced university students would not be available and CBMS would have to be implemented through local representatives. Having qualified enumerators working together with local representatives will help us to develop formal procedures that can be later implemented by less qualified enumerators. We will ask to each enumerator and each team leader to write a report of their experience, the summarizing results will be reflected in the final report. Having different randomly chosen options will give us later the opportunity to test the cost and benefits of each alternative and establish best practices for each case.
All the completed questionnaires will be computerized and analyzed. Advanced students from the Computer Science Department under the supervision of María del Carmen Romero, the Instituto de Economía expert on computing processing of data, will write a program that will be used to input the data. We choose to use a specific program in order to minimize the data-entry mistakes. This program will be available from our website for future use in other CBMS. The data-entries will be selected among the students of the university and members of the community. The regions covered by the survey will be geographically divided in sections and each data-enter will be responsible for one section. This will allows us to test whether using local representatives instead of students generate more data-entry mistakes.

To validate the data we will use two procedures. First the team leader of each group will conduct two exercises: a) random telephone sampling and random re-visiting of households without telephone access (to verify whether the household was in fact interviewed), b) random selection of questionnaires and comparison of the answers with the database information (to verify data-entry mistakes). The survey team leader will signs off every questionnaire that s/he has verified for accuracy. In cases where there are errors in the responses, the survey team leader will send the responsible enumerators to re-interview the household. The second procedure will be in charge of the Supervising team. We will use the same verification system over two random samples, one selected from the group of questionnaires supervised by team leaders, and one selected from the group of questionnaires not verified by the team leaders.

Once the information is verified the final database will be publicly available at the University website.

Questionnaires and Indicators

We will design a questionnaire based on: a) the experience using CBMS in other countries, b) the SIEMPRO questionnaire applied in Argentina in 1997 and 2001, c) the Living Condition Surveys sponsored by the World Bank. The SIEMPRO questionnaire was developed based on the recommendations of the World Bank for a Living Condition Survey. We will meet with officials that administrated SIEMPRO to learn of this experience and see how the questionnaire could be improved. We will add specific questions related to the local needs, which will identify from interviews with Community Center officials and municipality authorities.
## A Preliminary Set of Core Indicators and Variables

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<th>AREA OF CONCERN</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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| 1. Composition and Characteristics | Demographic and Social Characteristics | - Area size of house  
- Landlessness (homestead and agricultural land) |
| 2. Basic Education and Literacy | Educational facilities  
Educational attainment and literacy of household members | - Number of schools and classrooms available to villagers  
- Educational materials, teachers  
- Elementary enrolment (6-12yrs)  
- Lower secondary enrolment (13-15) |
| 3. Income and Livelihood | Total income  
Expenditure  
Wages and sources of income  
Employment  
Under-employment  
Vulnerability to natural shocks | - Household income by different sources  
- Average per capita expenditure on food  
- Wages earned by household members in different categories of employment |
| 4. Housing and Shelter | Characteristics of housing unit of households | - Percentage of households living in different types of houses  
(by construction materials used for roofs and walls) |
| 5. Water and Sanitation | Households with sanitary toilet facilities  
Households with access to safe water | - Percentage of households having different types of toilet facilities and no toilets  
- Percentage of households having access to different sources of water (boreholes, ponds, etc.) in both wet and dry seasons |
| 6. Access to other public services | Access to electricity, natural gas, Internet, etc. | - Percentage of households with electricity coverage  
- Percentage of households with natural gas coverage  
- Percentage of households with Internet access at home.  
- Percentage of households without Internet access at home, but that can access Internet through Internet Service Centers. |
| 7. Health | Health indicators and access to health facilities | - Common diseases within community  
- Infant, child and maternal mortality  
- Presence of health workers, hospitals, health posts etc.  
- Distance to such facilities |
| 8. Social and Community | Social and Community status as perceived by household members | - Percentage of households having different types of lighting  
- Number of different transport modes |
| 9. Peace and Order | Crime Incidence  
Conflicts or armed encounters within community members | - Number of crime victims by type of crime (rape, murder, robbery, abuse, physical injury)  
- Number of conflicts or armed encounters  
- How conflicts are settled  
- Distance to a police department and a firefighter department |

In the survey, we want to include a section called “Peace and Order” where we will ask about home violence, neighborhood violence, drug abuse, etc. These are critical questions, complicated by the sensitive nature of the topic, that usually have non-response or biased responses. Response and non-response biases in a survey affect the validity and the generalizability of the results, making reliable estimates difficult to obtain. The problem facing researchers is how to encourage participants to respond, and then to provide truthful response in surveys. A suggested solution is the Randomized Response (RR), a statistical technique first developed by Stanley Warner (1965). The RR technique was designed to reduce both response bias and non-response bias in surveys.

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which ask sensitive questions. It uses probability theory to protect the privacy of an individual’s response and has been used successfully in several sensitive research areas, such as abortion, drugs and assault. We want to test in our project whether using a RR technique improve the results. With this goal in mind we will implement two types of questionnaires, one where the critical questions are directly asked, and one that use the RR technique. We will randomly select individual in one of the two types of questionnaires.

Box 1. About the RR Technique

The Warner model is an innovative approach designed to protect the privacy of survey respondents when they were asked sensitive questions. In the Warner design, the respondents are given two logically opposite questions and are instructed to answer one or the other depending on the outcome of a randomizing device. For example, suppose the sensitive characteristic is drug abuse. The respondent may be asked to toss a coin, and the outcome determines which question they answer:

- **Head**: Question 1: a member of the family has drug problems.
- **Tail**: Question 2: nobody in the family has drug problems.
- **Answer**: True or False

When the respondent answers ‘true’ or ‘false,’ the researcher does not know whether the respondent is answering Question 1 or Question 2. Thus the privacy of the respondent is protected. The use of probability theory allows the researcher to estimate the proportion of affirmative responses to Question 1 ($\pi$) and the associated sampling variance using the following equations:

\[
P(\text{true}) = Pr(\text{Question 1}) Pr(\text{True/ Question 1}) + Pr(\text{Question 2}) Pr(\text{True/ Question 2})
\]

or

\[
\lambda = p\pi + (1-p)(1-\pi)
\]

\[
\pi = \frac{\lambda + p - 1}{2p - 1}
\]

where:

\[
\text{var}(\pi) = \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n} + \frac{p(1-p)}{n(2p-1)^2}
\]

$\lambda$ is the observed proportion of ‘true’ responses; the probability of answering Question 1; $n$ the sample size.

Warner (1965) claimed that the RR technique had the potential to reduce both response bias and non-response bias resulting from sensitive survey questions. The main drawback was the increase in variance of the estimator due to the introduction of the randomizing procedure into the design. Because of this inflated variance, Warner stressed the importance of using the RR technique only for sensitive issues, so as to offset the increased variance of the estimate with the lower mean square error produced by more truthful reporting.

This technique was further developed by Horvitz et al. (1967) who suggested the use of an unrelated question with a non-sensitive characteristic (known as unrelated question design with an unknown distribution). For instance:

- **Head**: Question 1: a member of the family has drug problems.
- **Tail**: Question 2: do you watch TV at 10 PM?

Greenberg et al. (1969). examine a similar design where the distribution of the non-sensitive question is known in advance (unrelated question design with a known distribution). Knowing the distribution of the non-sensitive question offers a substantial improvement in the precision of the estimate of the sensitive characteristic and reduces the number of samples to one, as there is now only one parameter to estimate.

Further extensions of the RR technique include the use of polychotomous measures and quantitative measures. Despite the variety of extensions and variations that have emerged since Warner’s original design, the unrelated question design developed by Greenberg et al. (1969) has remained one of the most popular RR techniques used by researchers investigating sensitive issues.
Data Analysis
The data will be tabulated in standard statistical tables and we will work on creating standardized procedures, presented as a report, to analyze the data. The database will be available for further analysis and students of UNICEN will be encouraged to use the database for their own research.

Community Center Authority Surveys

In addition to the household survey we will administrate a series of survey/interviews to the Community Center authorities. We will follow a two-tier approach, that involves closed and open questions. These interviews will be administrated by the members of the Supervising Team. These interviews will be administrated before the household survey.

Here the objective is: a) to learn better about the specificities of the case, b) to test whether the local knowledge of the authorities of the Community Centers coincides with the results of the survey. We think part b is very important. Nowadays, because there are not formal procedures to collect the data, much of the policy implementation is based on the information that emerged from these centers. To make sense to implement a CBSM in other places of Argentina we have first to prove that this approach is richer and better than the more informal mechanism. Having both types of information will allow us to test this. How much can be learn informally through the centers? How well the perspectives of the authorities reflect the reality? When and how a CBSM is important? Is there any intermediate mechanism between the informal one prevailing today and a formal CBSM that can extract the necessary information at a low cost?
VIII. Dissemination Strategy

The reports and databases will be publicly available from the website of the university. In addition we will disseminate the results in seminars in other Universities (such as Universidad de Buenos Aires, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Universidad Torcuato di Tella, etc.), a workshop organized with authorities of the Municipal Government of Tandil and a national workshop for all partners of the project and relevant government and non-government institutions.

In addition, a brief report will be written and disseminated (electronically and in paper format) among other Secretaries of Social Development of the rest of the Municipalities of the Province of Buenos Aires.

The target of our workshops and seminars will be academic professionals, other municipalities, and provincial and national authorities. Efforts will be made to "market" the project to prospective donor agencies and the government so that they will continue to expand the CBMS.

IX. Expected Outcomes

A report explaining in details the procedures and options to implement a CBMS in other cities.

A report explaining and showing how the data can be used.

A report explaining the results of the Pilot Survey.

A successfully implemented Pilot Survey that would motivate other municipalities to run similar procedures.

To show the importance of this type of analysis for both, analysis and implementation of public policies.

Outcomes from the CBMS will provide the basis for "commune poverty monitoring report", which will be the main tool for commune council members to better monitor and evaluate the impacts of development policies and programs undertaken in their communities, and to inform decisions about allocation of resources. A combination of community Poverty monitoring reports will provide information for the national poverty monitoring system.
X. Institutions and Personnel

The main institution in charge of the Pilot Survey will be the Instituto de Economía of the Facultad de Económicas of the Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. The Instituto is responsible for developing the methodological approach, administrating the survey, processing the information, writing the reports, and the dissemination of the results.

The project will be leaded by Sebastian Auguste, director of the Instituto de Economía, Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Michigan and professor of Microeconometrics at the Universidad Torcuato Di Tella.

The Supervising Team will be a group of professors of the Instituto de Economía. The main professors involved in the team will be:

− Ana Legato, full time professor of Statistics at UNICEN, with proved expertise in Statistics and Econometrics, Licentiate in Mathematics and Physics from UNICEN, with graduate studies in Statistics in Facoltá di Scienze Economiche e Bancarie-Università degli Studi di Siena (Italia) and Universidad de Concepción – Chile.


− Santiago Barraza, professor of Finance, Licentiate in Business Administration from UNICEN, and a Master of Arts in Economics at La Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata. His area of expertise is computing systems applied to process economic and business data.

− Cecilia Fuxman, professor of Macroeconomics at UNICEN, Licentiate in Business Administration, with expertise in administrating surveys (field work).

− Sergio Gutierrez, professor of Macroeconomics and Microeconomics at UNICEN, Licentiate in Business Administration and MBA from UNICEN, with graduate studies in Econometrics and Statistics. His area of expertise is statistical methods and applied macroeconomics.

The Instituto de Economía will count with the collaboration of the Municipality of Tandil. The authority from the Municipality directed involved in the project will be Julio Elichiribehey, in charge of the Secretary of Social Development.
## XI. Work Plan and Timetable of Activities

### CBMS Project: Timetable of Activities

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<td>c. Development of data collection and processing tools</td>
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<td>iii. Distribution of summarizing results (brochure) to other Municipalities</td>
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XII. Budget

Total Budget: US$ 49,850

**Table. Budget Description**

*Project Activity: Design and Pilot Test of CBMS*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Cost (US$)</th>
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</table>

1. **Personnel**
   - 1.1 Professional Fees/Salaries
     - Project Director: 5 man-months, 12,350
     - Principal Researchers: 14 man-months
     - Research Assistant/s: 40 man-months

2. **Research Expense**
   - 2.1 Pilot Test of Survey Instruments: 19,000
   - 2.2 Development of a Software for data processing: 2,500
   - 2.3 Research Supplies/Maintenance: 3,000
   - 2.4 Reproduction of Research Reports: 4,000

3. **Dissemination**
   - 3.1 Workshop 1: Presentation of Design of CBMS: 500
   - 3.2 Workshop 2: Presentation of Results of Pilot Test - National workshop: 2,450
   - 3.3 Workshop 3: Presentation of Results of Pilot Test - Local workshop: 500

4. **Indirect Costs (maximum of 13% of sum of items 1.0-3.0)**
   - 4.1 Management Fee: 3,500
   - 4.2 Other Support Services: 2,250

   **TOTAL**: 49,850

XIII. Annex 1. CV of main researchers

See attached file Annex1.pdf

XIV. Annex 2. SIEMPRO Questionnaire

See attached file Annex2.pdf