ASSESSING IMPACTS OF THE 2ND CORDILLERA HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (CHARMP2)
OUTLINE

- Background
- Study Framework and Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions
CHARMP 2 BACKGROUND
GOAL OF THE PROJECT

- Poverty reduction and improved quality of life for rural highland indigenous peoples communities in the Cordilleras (CAR)
PURPOSES

- Increased family income of the rural poor areas
- Improved land tenure security
- Ensured food security
- Conserved and improved highland forests and watersheds based on sustainable practices
STRATEGIES

- Indigenous Peoples Participation
- Value Addition
- Consolidation
- LGU Implementation
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Knowledge Management
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES/PARTNERS

- Lead Project Agency - Department of Agriculture
  - DA-RFU - CHARM PSO

- Co-Implementing Agency
  - NCIP-CAR

- Participating (Support) Agencies
  - DENR-CAR
  - NIA-CAR

- Partners
  - Local Government Units (LGUs)
  - Non-Government Organizations
  - Peoples’ Organization
FUNDING INSTITUTIONS

- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development (OFID)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY
IFAD’s Results and Impact Management System (RIMS)
### 2 Key Indicators

1. Household assets – aims to capture evolution of the household asset index over time & provides a basis for studying changes in relative wealth of the project’s target group.

2. Child nutrition – based on WHO & UNICEF standards for measuring child height & weight to capture (a) chronic malnutrition (stunting or height-for-age); (b) acute malnutrition (wasting or weight-for-height); (c) proportion of children underweight (weight-for-age).
WHY MALNUTRITION?

FOOD
+ Food availability (increase production, more diversified diet)
+ Access to food (higher income)

HEALTH
+ Environmental health (safe drinking water)
+ Access to services (higher incomes)

CARE
+ Women’s empowerment (female literacy) (community development)

NUTRITION STATUS
Methodology

(1) Focus Group Discussion (for qualitative analysis)

(2) Household Survey

- 900 respondents
- Sampled from subprojects: Reforestation, Agroforestry, Livelihood Interest Groups, & Infrastructure
- Two stage-sampling:
  (a) Selection of Beneficiary Barangays
  (b) Selection of beneficiary households in each of the chosen barangays
## Sampling of Impact Barangays

- 30 barangays out of the 170 barangays covered by CHARMP2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th># of Municipalities</th>
<th># of Barangays</th>
<th>Proportion of Barangays to Total</th>
<th>Distribution of Sample Barangays (30)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abra</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apayao</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Benguet</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Ifugao</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinga</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mt. Province</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>170</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
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</table>
PROJECT COMPONENTS
1. **Social Mobilization, Participatory Investment Planning and Land Titling (SMPIPLT)**

- *Aimed* to promote active participation of the communities including target groups (indigenous people’s organization) in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community dev’t plans and projects
COMPONENT 1

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION, PARTICIPATORY INVESTMENT PLANNING AND LAND TENURE

Community Mobilization

Facilitation of Ancestral Domain Titling

Social Preparation
Participatory Project Investment Planning
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
Survey Delineation of AL/AD
Registration of Titles
PARTICIPATORY INVESTMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Planning Process: Level 1 – Culling out of Investment Priorities

- Community consultations to review existing plans (BDP, AIP, ADSIPP) to cull out priorities
- Separate consultation with women and the poorest in the community to identify their investment priorities

Identification

Short-listing

- Community consultations to validate identified priorities
- Identify priorities that the Project can address

PIP prepared

• Documentation and packaging of Project Investment Priorities
Planning Process: Level 2 – Preparation of Annual Work Plans

Preparation of Barangay Annual Workplan & Budget based on identified PIP's

- Project investment Plan doable in 7 years; ranked according to priority
- Watershed conservation & agroforestry
- AAIGA
- Rural infrastructure (new/rehab & for maintenance)
- ID of bgys covered in ADSDPP planning
- ID of CADT/CALT for processing

Preparation of Municipal Annual Work Plan and Budget as consolidated from barangay annual workplans

- Consolidation of Bgy PIP at municipal level
- Ranking of PIP per municipality & short listing:
  - CWCFMA
  - AAIGA
  - RID
- Consolidation of bgys ID'd for ADSDPP
- Consolidation of ID'd CADT for processing
- Consolidation of ID'd CALT for processing

Preparation of Provincial Annual Work Plan and Budget as consolidated from municipal work plans

- Consolidation of PIP per province
- Final list of ID'd areas for ADSDPP planning per province
- Final list of CADT for processing per province
- Final list of CALT for processing per province
Planning Process: Level 3 – Preparation of Project Annual Work

Plan and Budget

- Preparation of Project Annual Work Plan and Budget at P/M&E Unit, PSO
- Preparation of 18 month Procurement Plan at P/M&E Unit, PSO

Approval Process
- Approval from RISC
- Approval from IFAD

Final AWPB

Implementation
2. **Community Watershed Conservation, Forest Management and Agroforestry (CWCFMA)**

- **Aimed** to promote the rehabilitation of watersheds in the target areas to enhance conservation of major watersheds in CAR and to improve the socio-economic well-being of indigenous communities.

- **Sub-components:**
  a) Community Watershed Conservation and Reforestation
  b) Promotion of Agroforestry
2. CWCFMA (CONT)

- **Sub-components:**

  c) Development of Innovative Watershed Conservation Mechanism
     - Innovative Watershed Conservation Financing Mechanisms
     - Documentation of Indigenous Forest Management Systems
     - Pilot Community Forest Management
Refo Project Flow Chart
3. AGRICULTURE, AGRIBUSINESS AND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES (AAIGA)

- **Aimed** to improve the production of crops through sustainable and ecologically friendly farming systems, promote agribusiness through improvement of value chains, and introduce or improve non-farm rural small enterprises as income generating activities to increase family income in the target communities.
Sub-components:

a) Promotion of Agribusiness and Marketing
b) Provision of Agricultural Support Services
c) Microfinance and Income Generation through Micro-enterprise
d) Small Rural Enterprise Development
4. **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (RID)**

- **Aimed** to improve rural infrastructure essential for the promotion of agricultural production and rural–based livelihood through the mobilization of beneficiaries

- **Sub-components:**
  a) Farm-to-Market Access
  b) Community Irrigation
  c) Domestic Water Supply
  d) Community Infrastructure
RESULTS
Percentage of households, by gender of household head

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by type of floor owned

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by source of drinking water

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by type of sanitation used

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by type of cooking fuel used

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by type of asset owned

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by type of animal owned

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
Percentage of households, by tool used to cultivate farmland

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
**House Ownership**

- Most of the households interviewed (89.1%) owned their house.
- A small percentage of about 10 percent have free use of their houses while a much smaller percentage of them (0.9%) rented their houses.

**Room Density**

- Eighty five percent of the respondents had rooms exclusively used for sleeping.
- The average number of sleeping rooms is 2.3.
- About 41% of the respondents had 2 sleeping rooms. 23.2% only had 1 room. 20.9% had 3 rooms and about 10.2% had four rooms.

*Source: 2017 RIMS Survey*
Wealth Index for the CHARMP2 Baseline Household wealth quintiles

Source: OIDCI Calculations, 2017
Wealth Index for the CHARMP2 Completion
Household wealth quintiles

Source: OIDCI Calculations, 2017
CHILD NUTRITION: BASELINE

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
CHILD NUTRITION: COMPLETION

Source: 2017 RIMS Survey
CONCLUSIONS
REFLECTIONS & CONCLUSIONS

- The project has mixed results but enough successes to warrant its extension with some adjustments
  - Wealth distribution improved but child nutrition deteriorated
  - Participatory planning is deemed a big success with communities highly engaged
  - M&E however is something which needs to be improved

- Sustainability and effectiveness were generally highly rated by respondents – but only time will tell as most Peoples Organizations are relatively young
THANK YOU