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Supporting Smallholder
Farmers in Asia and Pacific
Islands Region through
Strengthened Agricultural
Advisory Services
(SAAS Project)

BEST PRACTICE NOTES



COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC GOOD PROJECTS

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5 Key Points

1. Challenges and constraints

- Lack of incentives for members
- Needs continuous training activities
- Budget limitations

2. Objective

The BPMET was formed from community volunteers to ensure the effective monitoring of CHARM2 projects.

3. Methodology

Social Mobilization

4. Highlight of result

The BPMET contributed greatly in the success of the CHARM2 implementation, and some BPMETs were even integrated by the local government units in their formal monitoring teams to monitor not just CHARM2 but other public projects as well.

5. Highlight recommendation

An incentive system as well as a well-laid out transition plan for the turnover of projects and activities is crucial in order to successfully develop the BPMET into a permanent fixture.

Introduction

- The Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management (CHARM2) Project was implemented by the Department of Agriculture, with funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) to reduce poverty in the Cordillera highland communities through sustainable agricultural development. CHARM2 projects focused on reforestation, agroforestry, and rehabilitation of farm to market access facilities, irrigation and domestic water supply facilities as well as other agricultural infrastructures.
- To ensure proper monitoring and timely implementation of programs, the Barangay Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Team (BPMET) was formed from community volunteers, which contributed greatly to the success of the CHARM2 project.
- The BPMET was implemented in 170 barangays in 37 municipalities of the CAR provinces (Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga and Mt. Province), and was able to address problems in project monitoring since CHARM2 projects areas are situated in remote parts of the region.
- The presence of the BPMETs were instrumental in the implementation of the project, assisting in the day to day monitoring of projects thus ensuring that problems were promptly addressed and that project activities were all on track with the general plan.
- The participatory approach in project monitoring through the BPMET contributed in upholding the traditional practice of safeguarding the community's assets in the Cordillera region.