

Participatory Rural Appraisal



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Participation

- Central place in development thinking
- Pre requisite for sustainable development
- Consensus on need for participation
- Divergence of views
 - What is participation ?
 - How it can be achieved ?

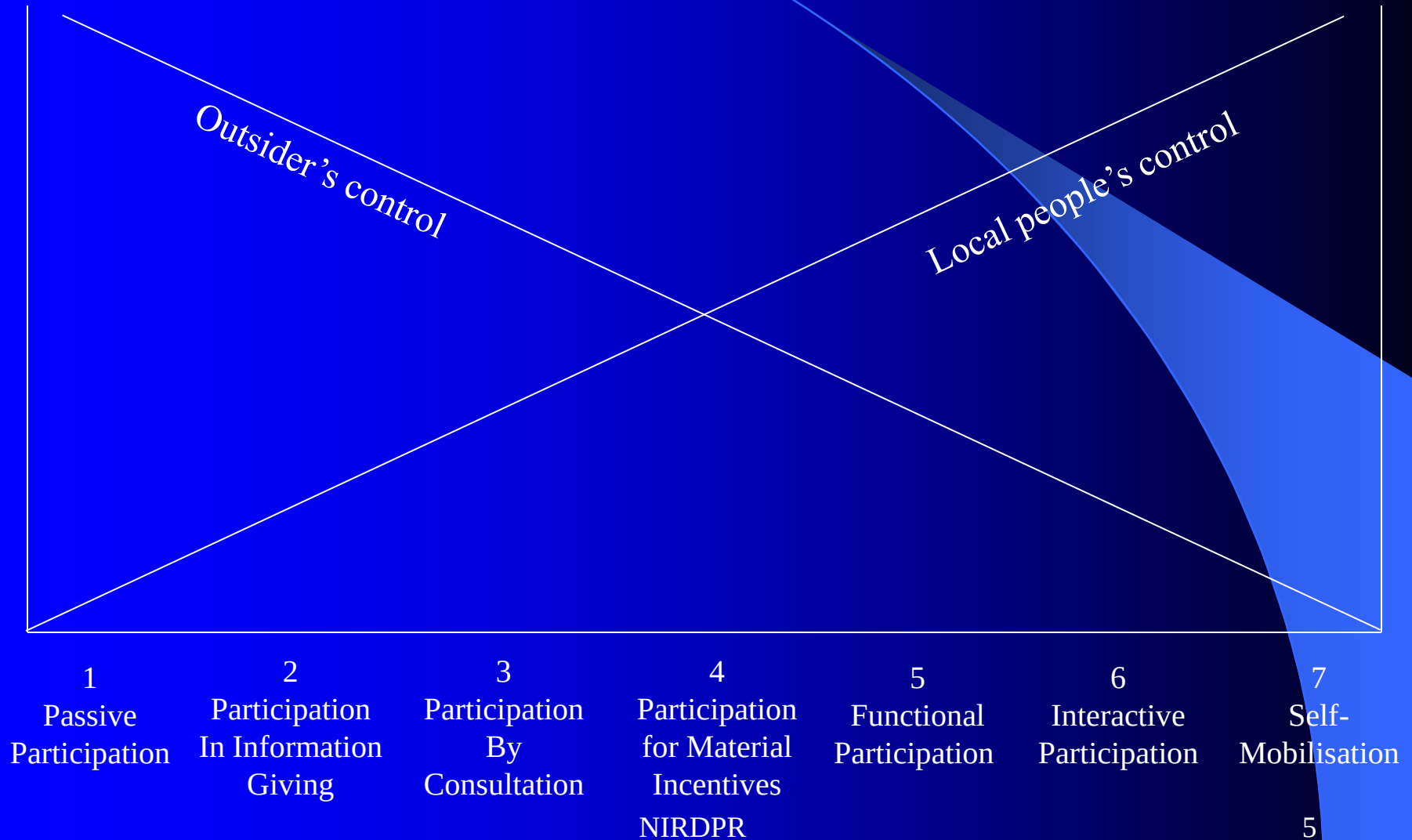
Participation....

- Participation means different things to different people
- Contribution by people to programmes
 - Labour
 - Kind
 - Cash
 - Deductions
- Involvement in decision making process

Types of Participation

Passive	• No role
Information Giving	• Answer • Extraction
Consultation	• Consult – hear • May modify due to people's response
Material Incentive	• Labour for food • Common
Functional	• Predetermined objective • Limited scope
Interactive	• Joint analysis • As a right
Self Mobilisation	• Highest form • Active

Spectrum of Participation



Advantages of Participation

- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Self - Reliance
- Coverage
- Sustainability

Arguments Against Participation

- Delayed start
- Resource requirements
 - Material
 - Human
- Process – takes it own course
- Increased expectation

Enter RRA and PRA

- Pit fall of top - down approach
- Negative and positive factors
- Negative factors
 - Defects of questionnaire survey
 - Rural Development tourism

Rural Development Tourism

- Miss on the poor and marginalised
- Not get clear understanding

Where we go ?

- Easy access
- Road side

- Spatial Bias

With whom we
Interact ?

- Elite – better off
- Men

- Personal Bias

Rural Development Tourism...

When do we go?

- Good Weather
- Not hot, rainy etc
- Training

- Seasonal Bias
- Timing Bias

What questions
we ask ?

- Not embarrassing

- Diplomatic Bias

What we work at?

- Our area of
specialisation

- Professional Bias

PRA Methods

- Space related PRA Methods
- Time related PRA Methods
- Relation PRA Methods

Space Related PRA Methods

- Social Map
- Resource Map
- Participatory Modeling Method
- Mobility Map
- Services and Opportunities Map
- Transect
- Participatory Census Method

Time Related PRA Methods

- Time Line
- Trend Analysis
- Historical Transect
- Seasonal Diagram
- Daily Activity Schedule
- Participatory Genealogy
- Dream Map

Relation Methods

- Flow Diagram
 - Cause Effect Diagram
 - Impact Diagram
 - Systems Diagram
 - Network Diagram
- Well-Being Ranking Method
- Venn Diagram
- Pair wise Ranking Method
- Matrix Scoring / Ranking Method
- Force Field Analysis
- Pie Diagram
- Livelihood Analysis
- Spider Diagram
- Body Mapping

Transact Walk



Social Map

- Most popular PRA Method
- Synonymous with PRA
- Spatial dimensions of people's social reality
- Depicts – habitation pattern and social infrastructure.

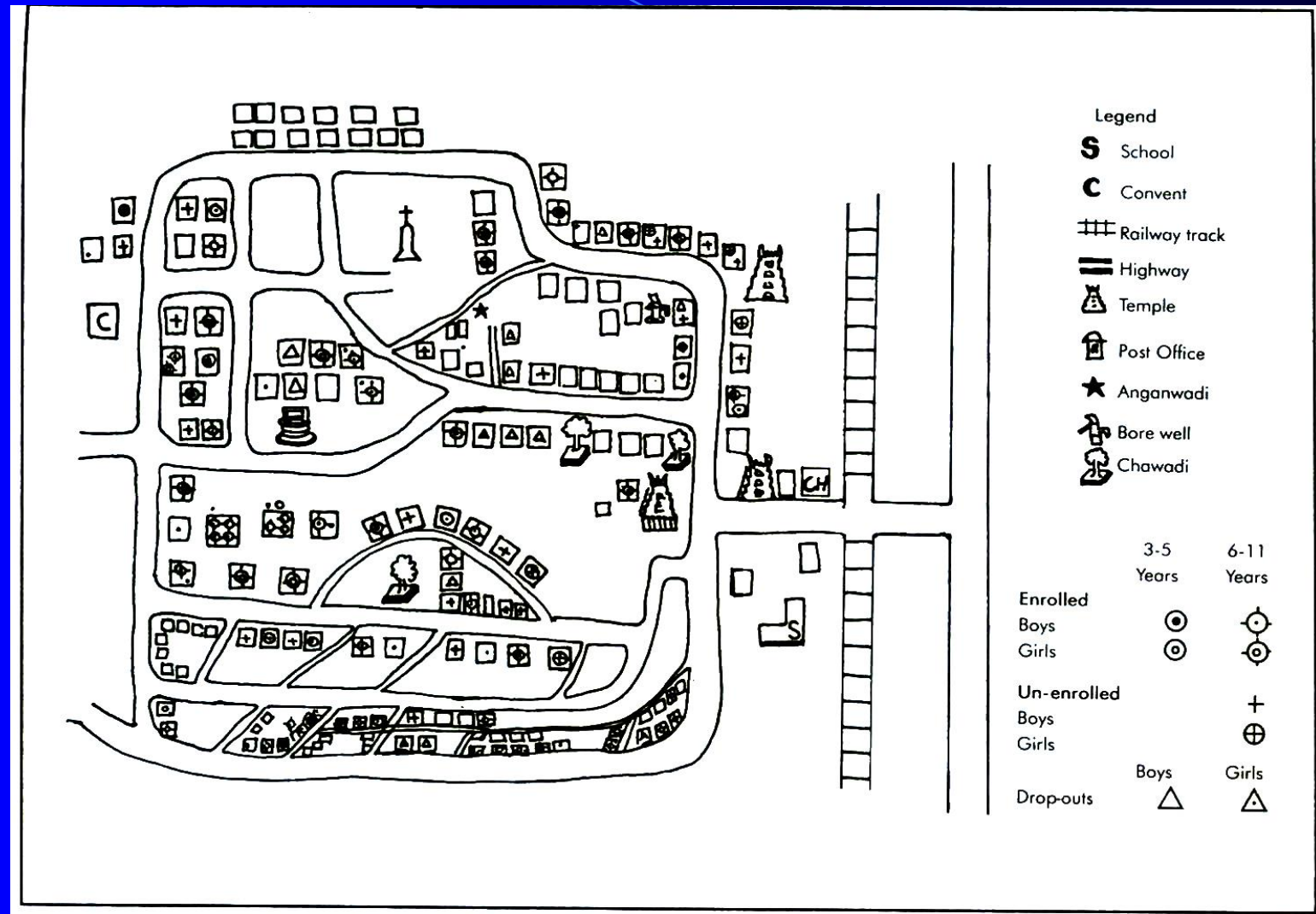
Differences from Other Maps

- By local people and not by expert
- Not drawn to scale
- Perceptions of the social dimensions of their reality

Social Map



Social Map of Chetlamallapuram village



Social Map : Applications

- To develop a comprehensive understanding of the physical and social aspects of village life
- To collect demographic and other required information household-wise
- As a forum of discussion to unravel the various aspects of social life
- To serve as a guiding instrument during the process of planning intervention
- To serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool

Social Map : Steps

- Fix the location and time for the exercise
- Explain the purpose
- Ask them to depict the way their locality looks like
- Watch the process alertly, listen and take notes
- Do not rush things
- Keep track of who is actively involved, try to involve those left out
- Facilitate the process but do not direct

Social Map Steps....

- Do not disrupt the process ask them ‘what about....’
- Interview the Map: ask probing for clarification, questions on the aspects you are not clear about
- Copy the map on to a large sheet of paper
- Triangulate the information generated

Social Map

- Initial hesitation
- Selection of site
 - exclusion
 - location
 - suitability
 - No. of Participants
- Ground or on paper ?

Social Map on Ground or on Paper ?

Dimension	Map on Ground	Map on Paper
Number of Participants	More space	Two or three people
Material	Local materials	Pen and paper
Flexibility	Modifications easy	Cumbersome
Information	A lot of information	Space is a big constraint
Participants	Non-literate and marginal sections	Do not find conducive
Problems	Lack of permanence	Inflexible
Level of Analysis	Everyone can see relate	Fewer people can actually watch

Necessary Details on PRA output

- Title of the exercise
- Date of exercise
- Names of the participants
- Type of participants
- Name of village / locality
- Names of the facilitators
- Legends / symbols used

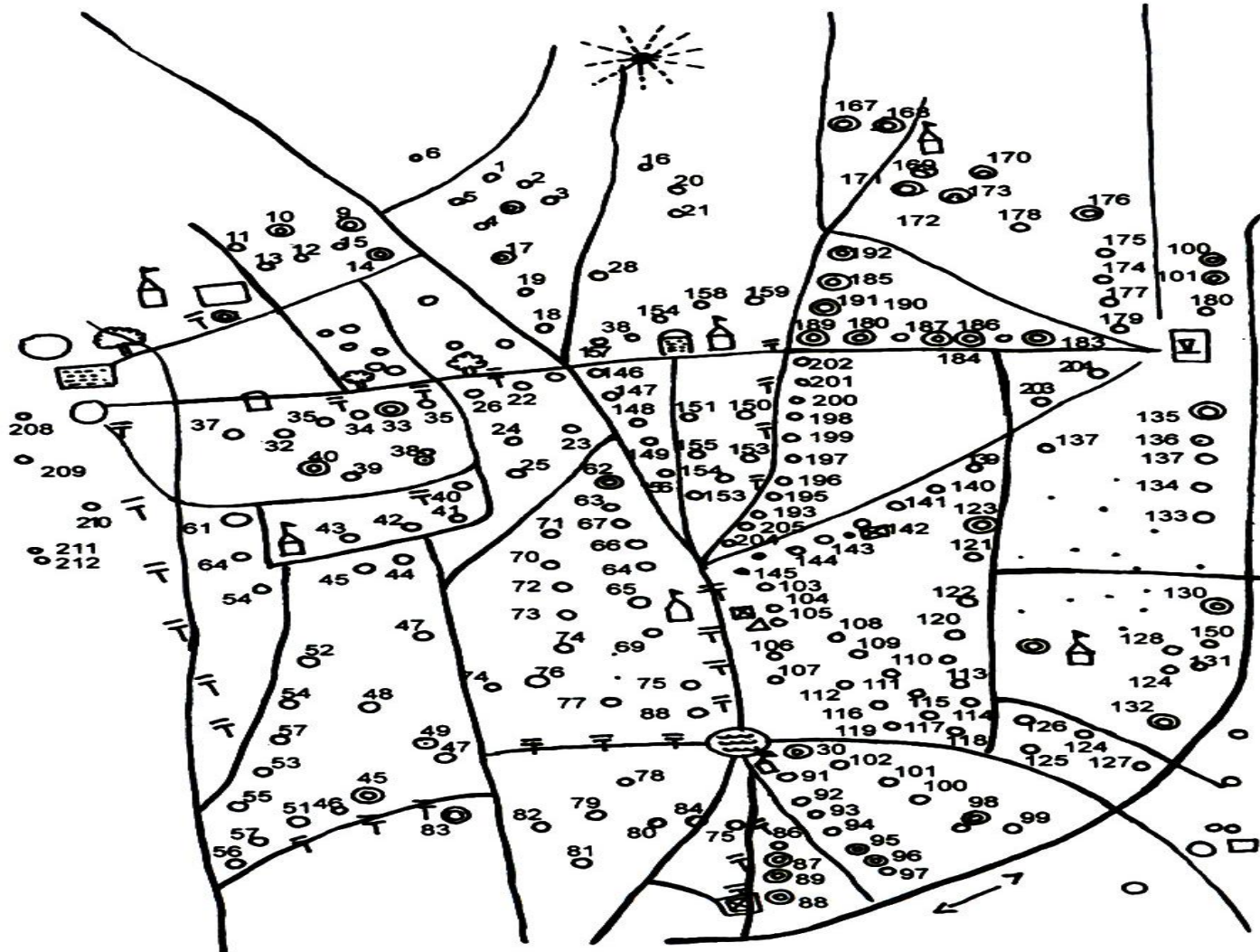
Social Mapping in a Big Village

- Very effective for 80-100 households
- Big villages - improvisation
 - Mapping at different locations for various parts
 - Mapping by representatives of various parts
- Other ways ?

Social Map of Big Village

Village: Dulhasar-Nathusar

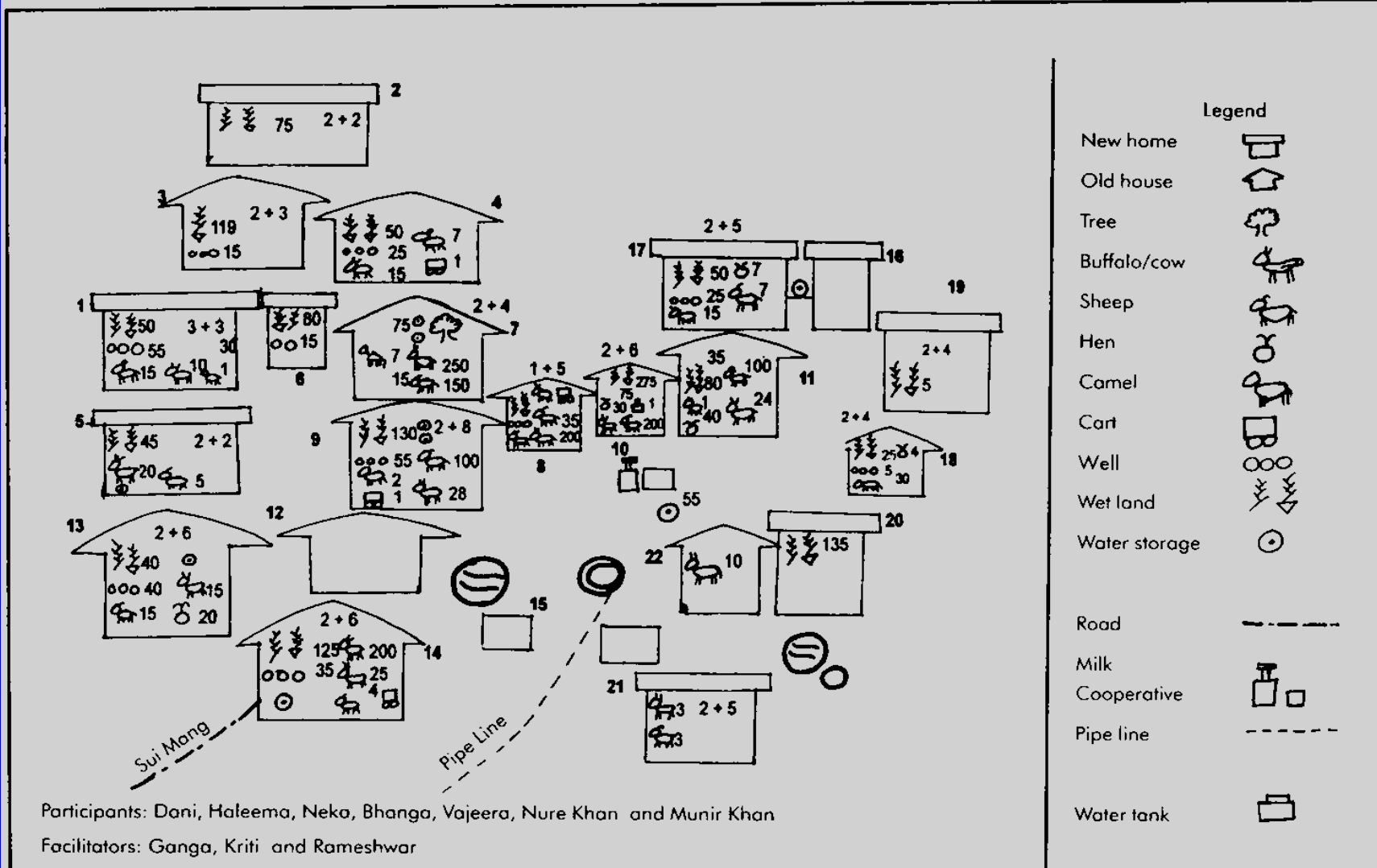
January 1997



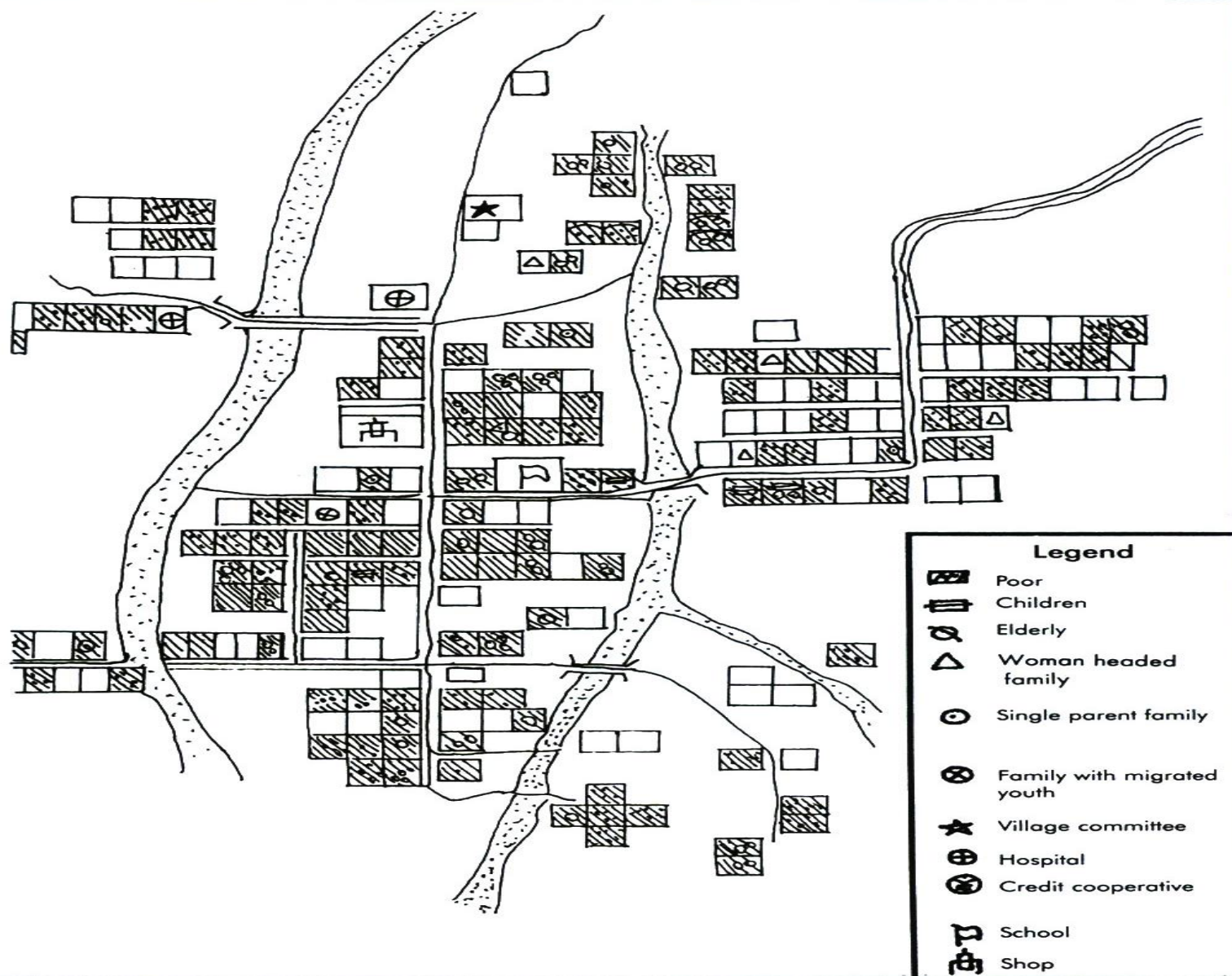
Social Map with Asset Details

Village: Dhani Gopera

17 January 1997



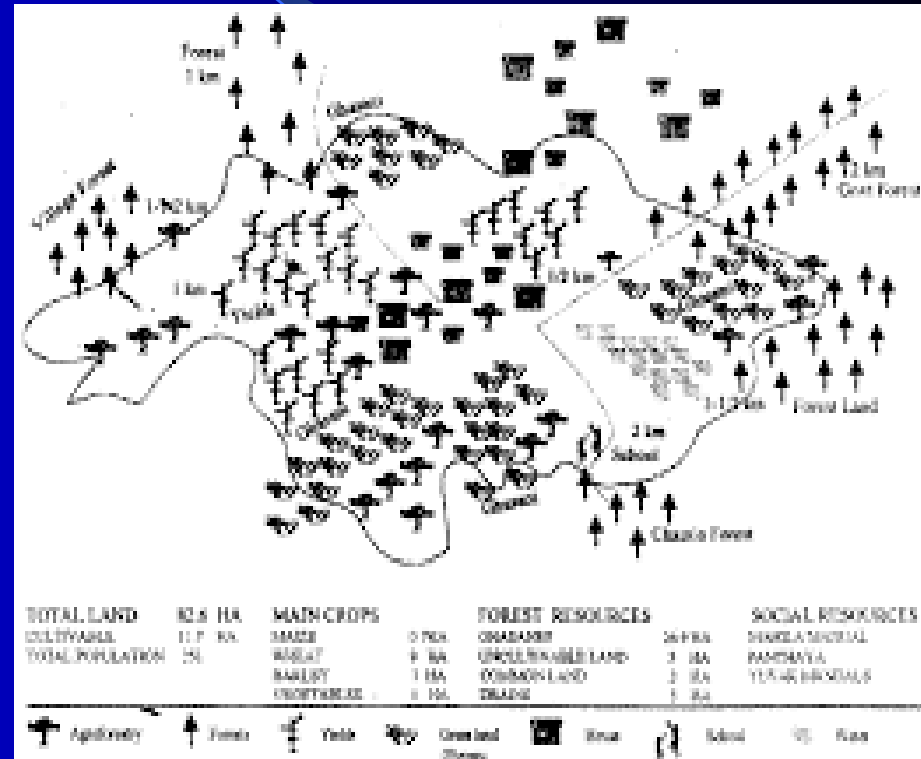
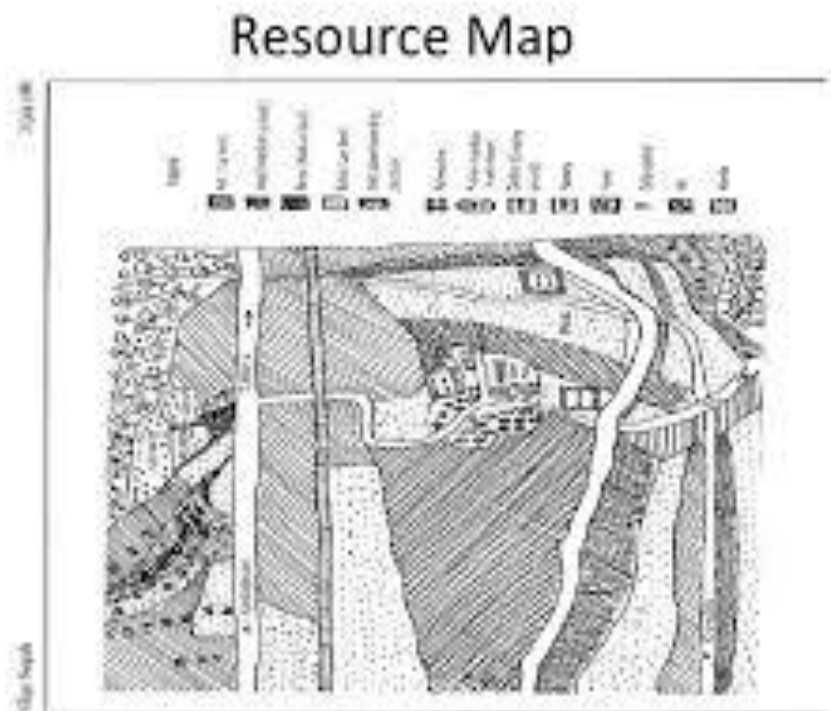
Social Map of Chinese Village : Focus on special groups



Social Maps

- A Tool for Attitudinal change
- A Tool for Participatory Census
- A Tool for Analysis and Reflection
- A Tool for Breaking Ice

Resource Map



Time Line

- Important PRA Method
- Temporal dimension
- Chronology of events
- Historical land marks of an individual, community or institution
- As perceived by local people

Timeline Applications

- To learn from the community what they consider to be important past events
- To understand from the community the historical perspective on current issues
- To generate discussions on changes with respect to issues you are interested in, e.g., education, health, food security, gender relations, economic conditions, etc.
- To develop a rapport with the villagers, the past of the village is good non-threatening and enjoyable starting point

Time line : Steps

- Identify some elderly persons
- Explain to them the purpose of the exercise
- Note down the major events
- Ask them for more such events that they would like to add
- Add years to the left side of the list of events
- You can focus on those aspects that are your area of interest
- Initiate a discussion
- Interview the time line
- Copy the details on to paper

Time Line

Village: 49 Bannur

April 1999

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1905 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of irrigation tank• Main crops were jowar, horse gram and a coarse cereal locally known as Korra |
| 1931 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought---20 families migrated |
| 1940 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private school building constructed |
| 1945 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 irrigation wells excavated. Led to changes in crops cultivated later. |
| 1950 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Church built |
| 1954 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First 'sarpanch' (chief of the local self government at the village level) was elected |
| 1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1969 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gravel road laid |
| 1977 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electricity connection to the village |
| 1983 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government school buildings - one Telugu and one Urdu medium constructed |
| 1985 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two drinking water tanks built |
| 1991 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bus service started to the village |
| 1992 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Savings and credit programme started |
| 1995 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First woman elected as 'sarpanch' |
| 1996 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sanction of government housing colony for the weaker section |
| 1997 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intervention of BIRDS ---a voluntary organisation in the village• First television set in the village |

Participants: Fakruddin (male, 70 years), Sarojamma (female, 50 years),
Subbamma (female about 90 years), Muppari (male, 55 years) and others
Facilitator: Anil Kumar

Timeline of Drought and Natural Disasters

Village: Padiabahal

23 July 1998

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1916-17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1936 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• School started in cowshed• Cholera broke out |
| 1939 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1956 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Supply of rice from Khaprakhol & Dhandamunda |
| 1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary school set up |
| 1962 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land settlement |
| 1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major pest attack |
| 1965 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Milk, wheat, rice supplied by government |
| 1972 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Distribution of land deeds• Construction of road by panchayat |
| 1975-78 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four years of drought |
| 1980 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of tube well |
| 1994 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of club house |
| 1996 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |

Participants: Pabitra Bag, Baichandra Panika, Miniketan Bag, Gautam Panika and Chhalu Patra

Facilitators: Chintamani and Anindo

Trend Analysis

- Popular time related method
- Changes and trends
- People's account of past, changes and trends
- People's historical perspective

Trend Analysis : Natural Resources

Village: Aukpa-Adoka, Nigeria

June 1999

Natural resources Period			
	Water	Tree	Farmland
1960 (Independence)	- Rains daily during June - No wells - Water always in the river		
1970 (End of civil war)	Rains at least once in 2-3 days in June		
1979-80 (Shagari)	Rains at least once in 4 days in June		
1999 (Today)	- Rains sometimes once in 8-10 days in June - River and well dry in dry season		

Participants: Adama, Elizabeth Sule, Omojo Peter, Ochesija Nichlas and Oglinulu Okpachu
Facilitators: Paul C

Trend Analysis : Steps

- Select a group
- Initiate a discussion on the present situation
- Facilitate the discussion further to arrive at the aspects of trend analysis.
- Also facilitate the selection of time landmarks across
- Ask participants to make the matrix on the ground
- Take up one of the aspects, ask the participants to depict the situation
- Also find out new aspects
- Ask to explain the diagram
- Interview the diagram
- Copy the diagram
- Thank the participants
- Triangulate the diagram

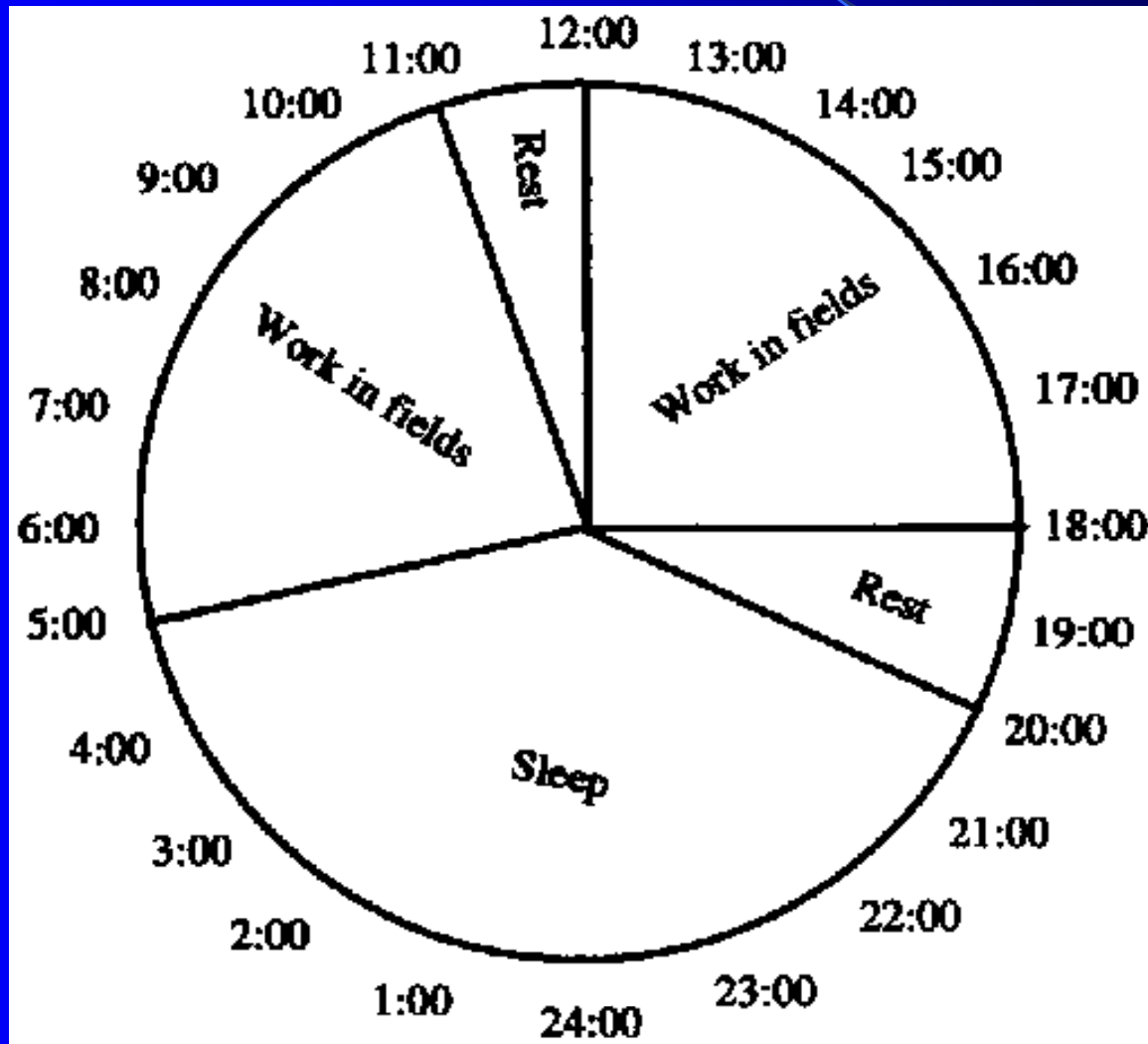
Daily Activity Schedule

- Also called
 - Daily schedule
 - Daily Activity Profile
 - Daily Routine
 - 24 Hour Method
- Temporal analysis of activities – unit hours or part of the day
- Visual nature – makes it attractive

Daily Activity Schedule : Applications

- Enhance an understanding of who does what, when and for how long.
- Increase general sensitisation.
- Finalise timings of intervention.

Daily Activity



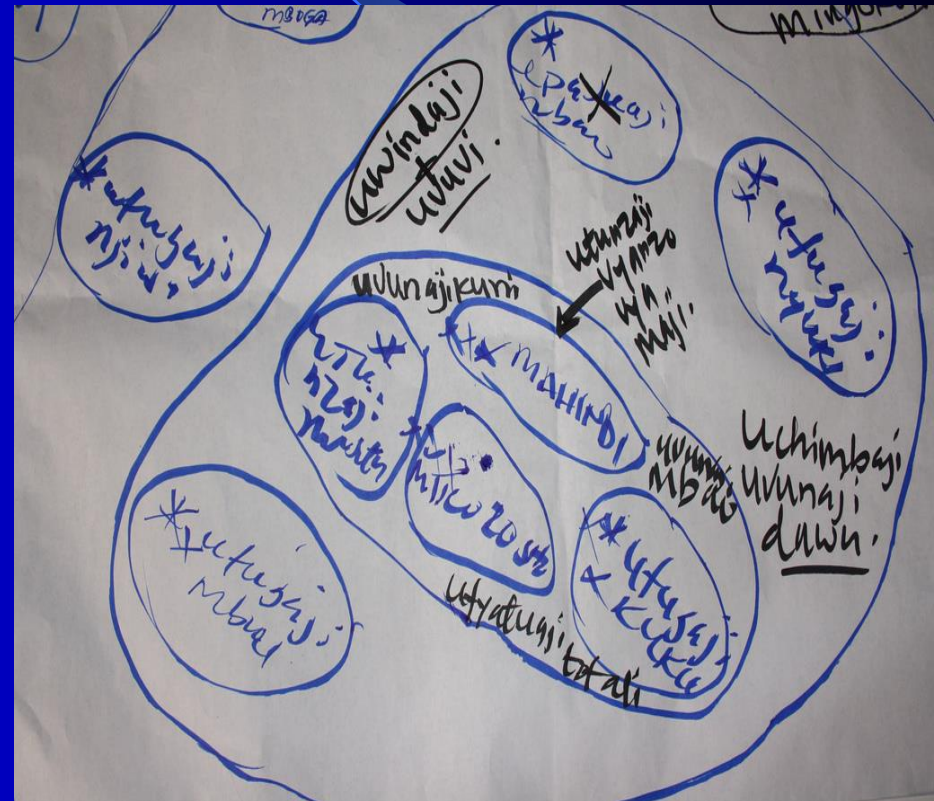
Daily Activity Schedule of Women

Village: Aukpa, Anioke, Nigeria

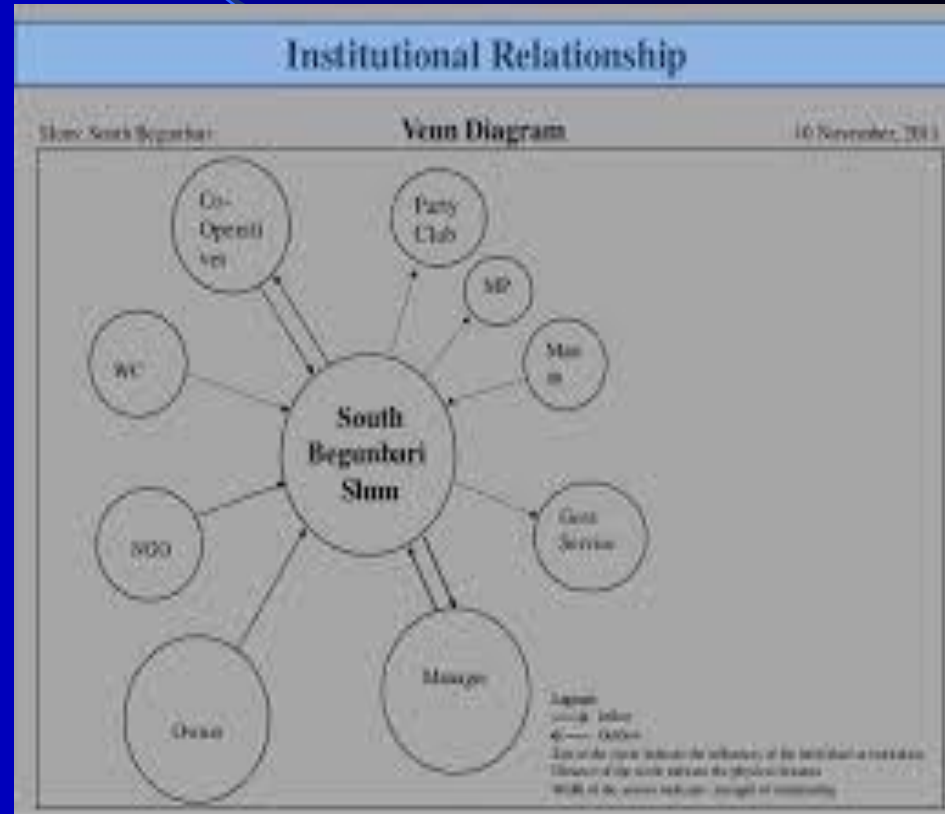
June 1999

AM	Hour	PM	Legend
	1		Sleeping
	2		Sweeping
	3		Praying
	4		Cooking
	5		Fetching water
	6		Going to school
	7		Weeding/Planting
	8		Marketing
	9		Washing plates
	10		Resting
	11		Harvesting
	12		Fetching fire wood
			Returning from farm
			Eating

Chapati / Venn Diagram



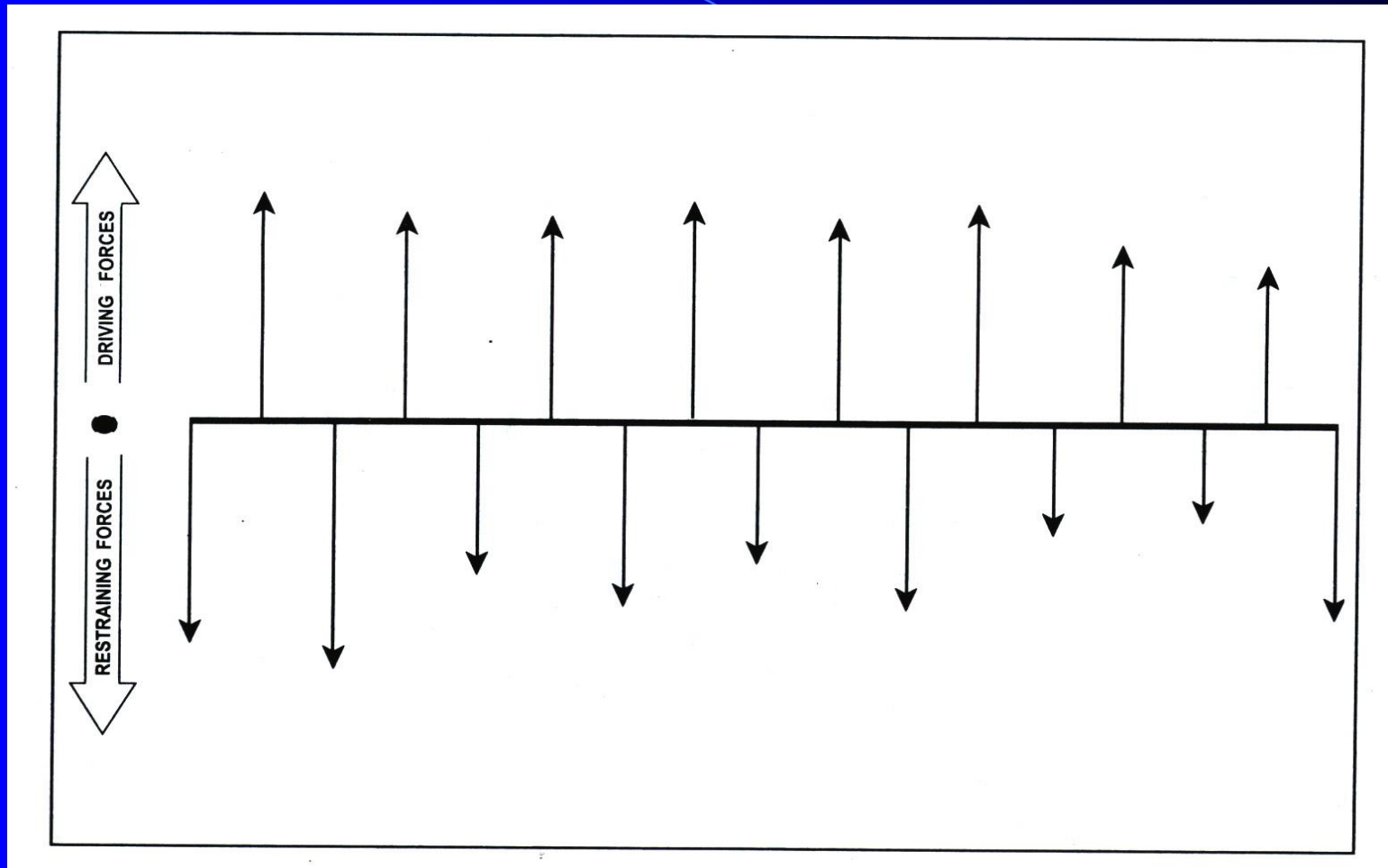
Venn Diagram- It helps us to understand the network of relationships of various institutions working for village



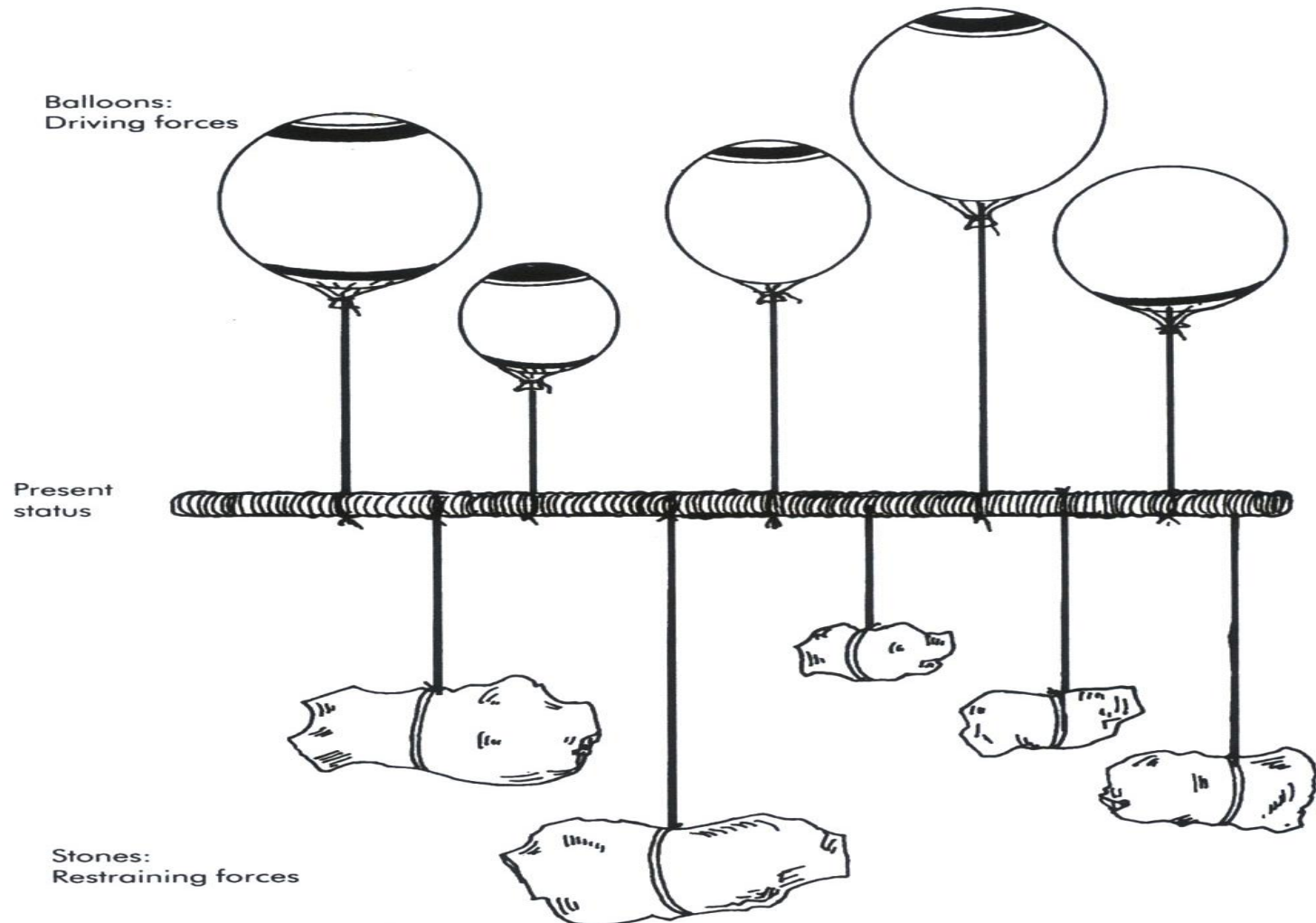
Force Field Analysis

- Kurt Dervin (1951)
- Change theory
- 2 types of forces
 - Driving
 - Restraining
- Temporary Equilibrium

Force Field Analysis : A Visual Depiction



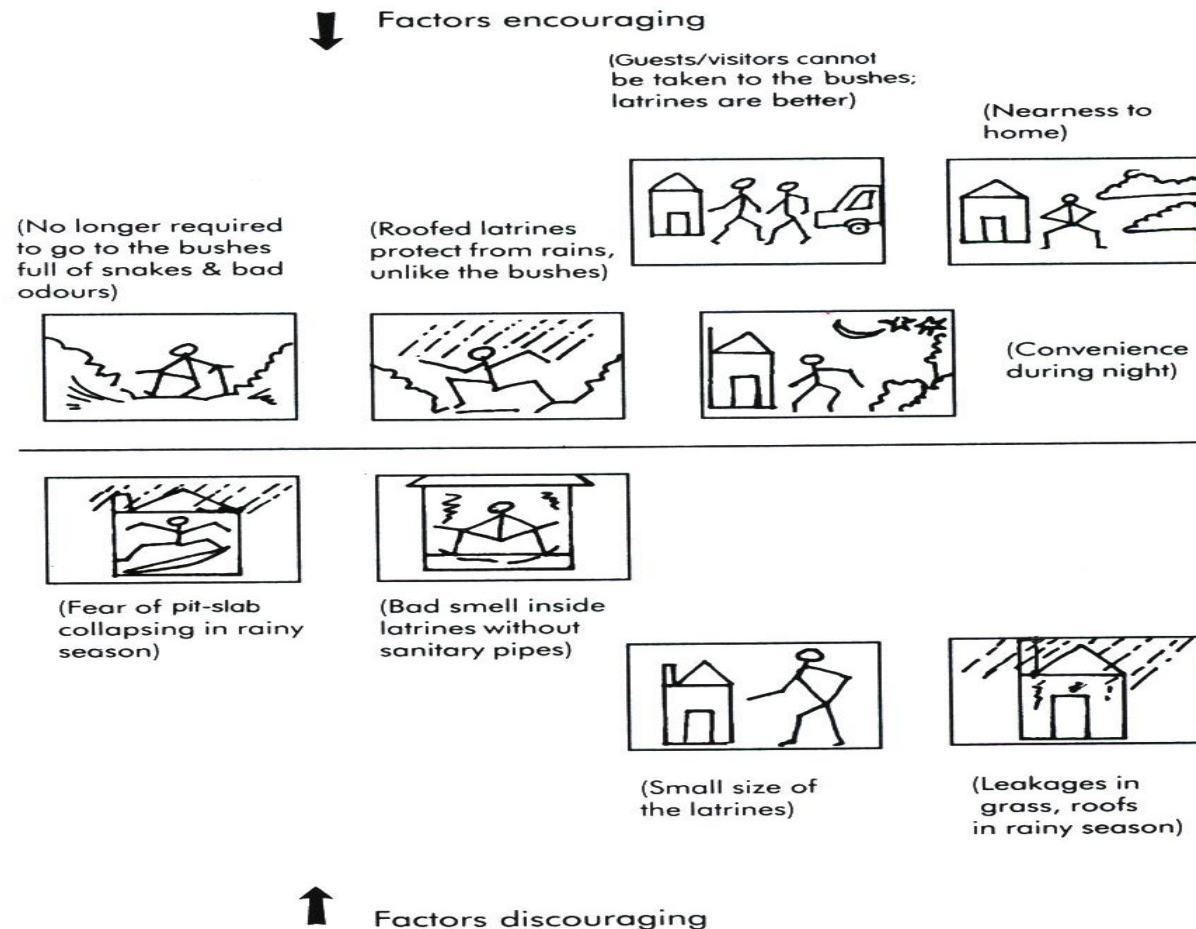
Force Field Analysis : Balloons and Stones Method



Force Field Analysis : Building of Latrines

Village: Odubwo, Nigeria

23 June 1999



Legend

- Nearness from the central line indicates the importance of the factor

Participants : Elizabeth Samuel, Margeret Josua, Rachel Issac and Rhoda Emanuel

Force Field Analysis : Applications

- Identifying the forces responsible for the present status of any aspect
- Analyzing how the situation can be changed
- Arriving at plan of action for change
- Useful tool for project planning

Force Field Analysis : Steps

- Write or draw the problem that on a sheet of paper
- Keep the sheet of paper in front of the participants ask them to visualize the problem, situation in a state of temporary equilibrium by two sets of opposing forces
- Ask the participants to write down or depict the forces identified on small cards in bold letters
- Spread the cards with restraining forces below the line and those with driving forces above the line
- Ask them and see any changes
- Next, ask the participants to assign
- Check with the participants whether they are satisfied
- Copy the diagram on to a piece of paper
- Thank the participants

Cause Effect Diagram

- Popular PRA Method
- Fish bone or Ishikawa diagram
- Visual preparation of causes, effects and their inter linkages
- In-depth understanding

Matrix Ranking / Scoring Method

- A popular and widely used PRA method
- Depiction and analysis of large amount of data
- Helps to understand the preferences
- Helps to understanding the decision making process

Ranking

Ranking sheet

LIVELIHOOD RANKING FOR HARIZANANADA GUPPHELA GUPPA

	TIME CONSUMPTION	PROFITS	LABOR	LOAN	HANDWORK
CANDLE	• • •	• • • • • •	•	• •	• •
TANNING	• • •	• • • • • •	• •	-	• •
LEAF PLATE	• • •	• • •	•	-	• •
CANDLE	• • •	• • • • • •	•	-	• • •
BOX	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •	-	• • • •
BOX	• •	• •	•	-	• • • •
BOX	• •	• •	•	-	• • • •
BOX	• •	•	•	-	• •

STAFF MEMBERS
1. ELIAS
2. SURESH
3. SURESH

PARTICIPANTS
1. K. SURESH
2. K. SURESH
3. K. SURESH
4. K. SURESH

Matrix Method : Application

- Useful for depiction of data
- Comparative understanding of various items of certain characteristics
- Used in varied context
- Study of preferences – e.g. breeds, variety etc.
- Understanding preferences and basics of preferences

Matrix Method : Steps

- Choose an individual or a group
- Choose, or ask people to choose, a class of objects
- Ask them to name the most important once
- Elicit criteria
- List all the criteria
- Draw up a matrix with the objects across the top and the criteria down the side
- Ask which object is best by each criterion
 - Which is best ?
 - Which is next best ?
 - Which is worst ?
 - Of the remaining, which is better ?
- Record the rankings directly on to the matrix

Matrix Ranking for Crop References

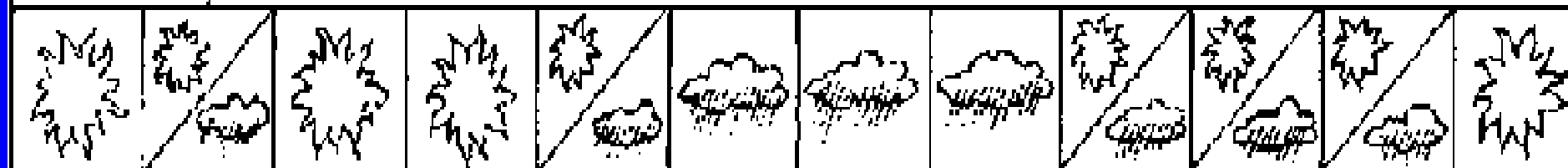
Village: Aukpa-Adoka, Nigeria

June 1999

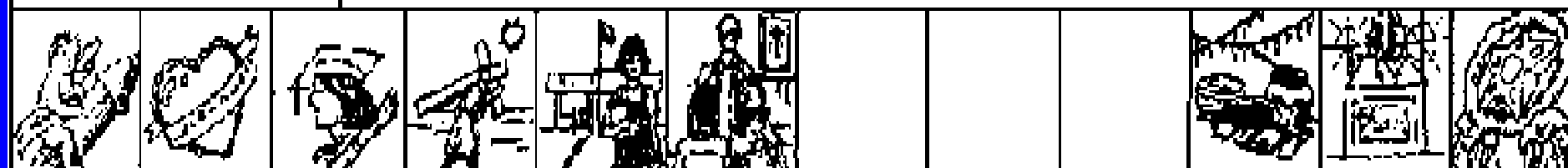
Criteria Crops	High resistance to pests	Contri- butes to cash income	Grows well in low fertile soil	Over all ranking (Men)	Over all ranking (Women)	Increase / decrease in area	Increase / decrease in productivity
Yam	1	1	1	1	1	↑	↑
Guinea corn	5	6	6	2	6	↑	↑
Beans	8	4	9	6	4	↑	↑
Pepper	4	3	5	9	2	↑	↑
Casava	2	9	3	4	8	↑	↑
Ben seed	3	2	2	3	3	↑	↑
Rice	6	5	7	5	7	↓	--
Maize	7	8	8	7	5	↓	--
Melon	9	7	4	8	9	↓	--
Legend ↑ -- Increase, ↓ -- Decrease, -- = No Change							
Participants: Adejo Edo, John Oyide, Ochme Ogberha, Godwin Andu (men); Antonio Omaboru and Esther (women) Facilitators: Somesh Kumar and Andrew Ogwuchu							

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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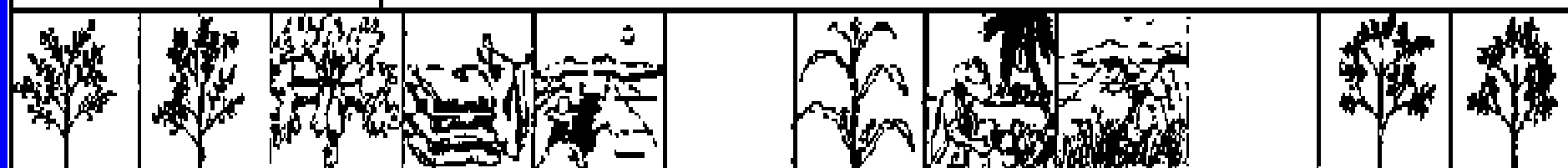
WEATHER



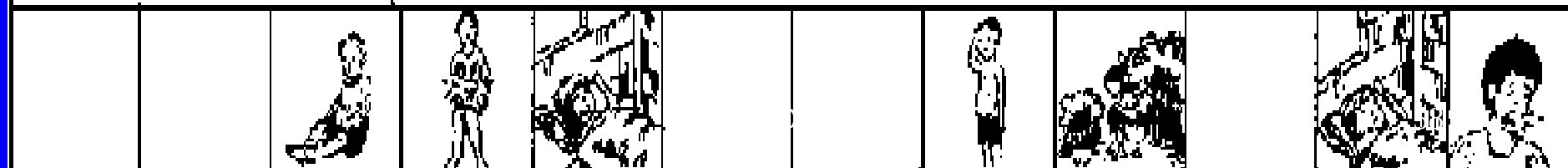
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



COMMON ILLNESSES



Methods of RRA/PRA/PLA

- Use of secondary data
- Direct observation of community/village conditions (includes systematic use of local observational indicators and direct measurements e.g., weighing crops, measuring field sizes, testing soil pH, etc).
- Talking to a cross-section of inhabitants in the community/village locality (widely use of Semi-structured interview)
- Mapping (village map, natural resource map, transect, etc.)
- Ranking and diagramming
- Calendars (seasonal, crop, livestock, land use, water use, labor calendar, etc.)

Different types of tools

Mapping tools	PRA tools	Interviews	Ethnographic tools
Participatory impact diagrams	Transect Walks	Community surveys	Case studies
Diffusion Maps	Trend lines	Semi-structured interviews	Innovation Histories
Before and After resource /asset maps	Venn diagrams	Unstructured d interviews	Life Histories
Social network analysis	Seasonal calendars	Key informant interviews	Personal diaries
	Focus Group Discussions	Organizational assessment	
	Community meetings		
	Ranking /Rating/Scoring		

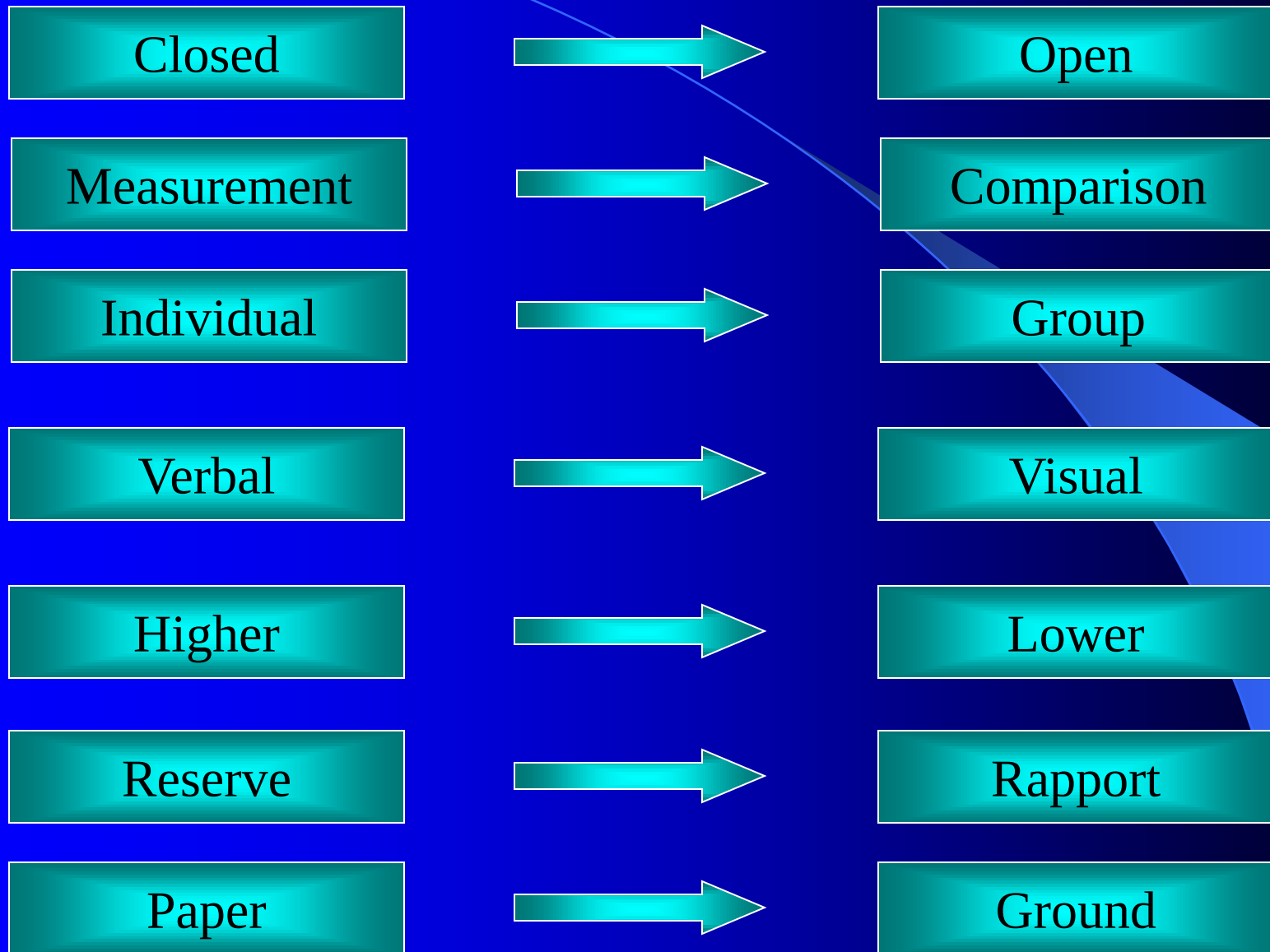
Behavioral Principles of PRA

- Handing Over the Stick
- Self-Critical Awareness
- Use Your Best Judgment
- From Stealing to Sharing

Principles of PRA

- Reversal of Learning
- Rapid and Progressive Learning
- Off Setting Biases
- Optimal Ignorance
- Triangulation
- Diversity

Reversals : Distinguishing Feature of PRA





Thank you !