

Participatory
Rural
Appraisal

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is an approach used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other agencies involved in international development.

The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes.

The basic techniques used include:

1. Understanding group dynamics, e.g. through learning contracts, role reversals, feedback sessions
2. Surveying and sampling, e.g. transect walks, wealth ranking, social mapping
3. Interviewing, e.g. focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, triangulation
4. Community mapping, e.g. Venn diagrams, matrix scoring, timelines

A description of some techniques

P?R?A?

- P is the participation, and build on what is called RRA, Rapid Rural Appraisal. The idea is that PRA is more focused on empowering communities, RRA is more focused on getting information.
 - The distinction is not hard and fast.
- R is rural, and most of the early work was rural but there is nothing necessarily rural about the methods.
- A is for appraisal, as there is some sense that it is a tool for information gathering and making decisions
 - RRA is more in line with gathering information for a development intervention and PRA is more about general community prioritizing.

Why do people do PRA?

- One reason is a reaction to 'development tourism', where you go out, ask questions, and use that to influence policy / programming.
- Another reason is that you can gather information that influences policy / programming at a lower cost than a random sample survey.
- Argument that the process is inherently empowering.

Local Time Line

- Lets you gather historical information that may be important.
- Gives you a way to express when things occurred / ask questions in a way that is more likely to be understood.
- Illustrates something about how life is experienced in the community by what is highlighted.
 - Lining up with our calendar may take systematic work
 - Seasons rather than months may be relevant
 - Lunar months / calendars present issues.

GROUP A
WEDNESDAY
21.4.93
PRIMARY SCHOOL
BROTENI

BROTENI: TIME LINE HISTORY.

COMMENTS

25 MEN } YOUTH
14 WOMEN } INCLUDED
SCRIBE FROM GROUP

Lived here all his life.

Better to build black farms
than be tenants on white farms.
Few people were farming here
before this.

Suffering was great. Cost of
living went up higher.

Farmers still got credit from
the Land Bank.

Crops better but disease was
widespread

Lack of transport to school
Had missionary schools but
short of desks, books, toilets - got
some help (desks) from Kwazulu, but
not allowed much help (by law).

Native Commissioner con-
took over. Lots of problems
got no assistance. Meeting with
Underberg farmers.

Afra helped to write a
letter to go to Pietermaritzburg
meet with the Commissioner. He
said that the State does not help
them. Title deeds were given.

Need clinics

Problems with getting lead
Community organised own.

Youth: is a problem. In the
fields they have nothing to do &
no jobs. Go to town and pick
up bad habits → Crime. Tra-
ver. lost to youth.

1887

Philamon Jwara born
(oldest person)

1923

Mr. Radebe born
(oldest person present)

1930

Tenant farmers moved
to Stoffelton - evicted
from Bulwer/Underberg.

1936

LAND ACT: no loans to
buy land.

1940

HITLER WAR: food short,
no more stock sales, credit,
etc.

1946

WORST DROUGHT EVER -
7 years.

1953

FIRST RAINS: diseases -
Kwashiorkor, eye disease, etc.
GROUP AREAS ACT.

1960

TAXES, no services anymore,
No assistance for schools.

1970

Till now had Underberg
Farmer's Association -
not allowed access from now.

1984

DROUGHT

1985

Met with Afra: Pretoria
Commission/Kwazulu - NO HELP.

1987

FLOODS

1990

STARTED HIGH SCHOOL.

1992

Drought

1993

→ FUTURE

Time Lines

YEAR	EVENT	EFFECT	COPPING STRATEGY
1963 ARBA TI UHURU	Kenya's Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scramble for land in Marsabit mountain by different tribes - Some Rendille leaders arrested and detained 	Competition for land was so tough that Survival was only for the fittest
1964 KHAMIS TI ADI GUFANNE KHARADE	Outbreak of foot and mouth disease	Livestock mortality	Application of sheep's fat to affected animals
1965 GUMATI DEFGUDHO KHANDIATE	Circumcision of Defgudho age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many young boys were initiated to warriorhood (morans). Shortage of herders 	Younger children recruited for herding
1966 SABDHI TI TURUGA LI IGIS	Death of a Rendille elder Turuga, killed in a raid by Boranto (Borans or Gabra or combined)	Turuga was a colonial chief	In revenge Rendille burnt killed many of Boran and burnt their huts and stopped only after intervention from the elders
1967AHADH HI KAKURO LI IGIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Killing of a Turkana warrior called Kakuro at Hedad during raid by Turkana - Establishment of Kargi primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first enrolment of children in school 	
1968 ALASMIN TI ILBORE TUNTE	Camel calves mortality	Loss of livestock	



































Time Trends

- Use weighting to estimate trends over time.
- Can use stones or beans.
- Land use patterns are often discussed using this approach.
- My experience is that things rarely get 'better' with this approach.

Time Trends

Tsupaneng: Historical ~~Time~~ ~~Use~~ ~~Trend~~ - hand use.

23.4.1993

DECADES	TREES 	CULTIVATED LAND 	FALLOW LAND 	GRAZING 	WASTE LAND	YIELD PRODUCT
1940	 10	 10	0	 10	0	 10
1950	 10	 10	0	 8	0	 10
1960	 6	 8	0	 6	 3	 7
1970	 5	 5	0	 5	 5	 6
1980	 4	 4	 7	 4	 6	 4
1990	 3	 1	 9	 1	 8	 1

PRA Group members: Jackie Leach, Tina von Moltke

Seasonal Calendar

- Good for identifying when is a good time / bad time for introducing something labor intense
- Can use to reveal sub-group (age / gender / ethnic/...) differences.

Seasonal Calendar

Tsupaneng : 21.4.93							Seasonality diagramme					
Other Incomes	All year sewing -		crochet								Little extra in some households from migrants	
	Sold on pension days											
Animals				Kidding Season	Lambing Season				Sheep shearing	Calving		
Busy / Slack periods	Busy		Busy		Slack					Busy		
Migrations Return				Easter		Men women home short periods						Men Women Home
Special Times						Marrriages Traditional Festivals						
Women Labour Activity	Plant Beans Peas Veggies Hoing	Hoing					Cut Grass Plant Potatoes		Plant potatoes	Prepare fields	Plant maize	
Harvest Crops		Potatoes Cabbage Peaches	Mielies Pumpkin	Peas Beans	Mielies	Mielies						Potatoes
Rain							SNOW 					
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

PRA Team members : David Maysen, Jackie Leach, Leonard Mabaso

Daily Calendar by Gender / Season

WOMEN ACTIVITIES DURING RAINY SEASON

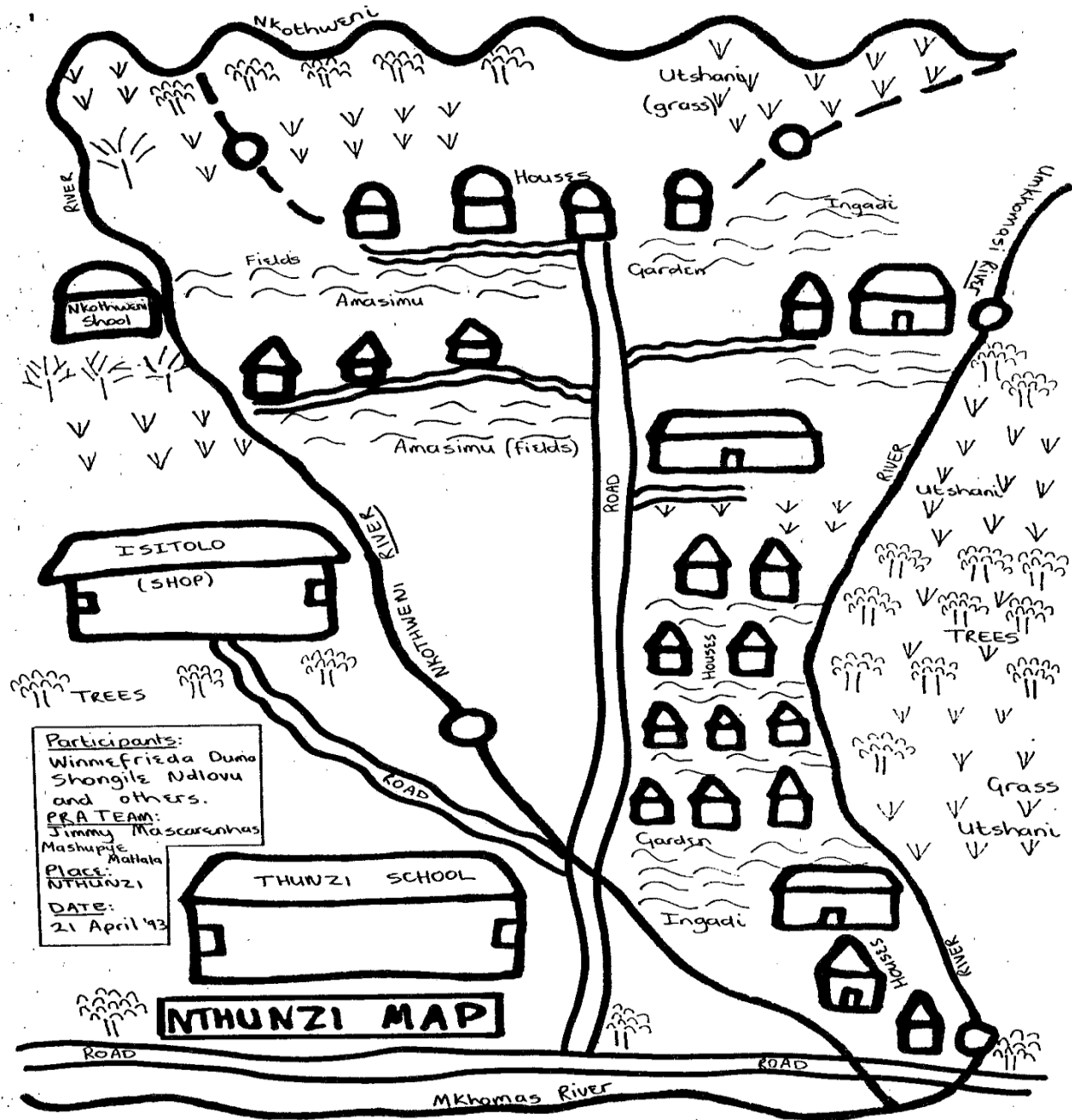
5.00A.M - wakes up
5.15A.M - lights fire and prepare breakfast
5.30A.M - prepares milking utensils
6.00A.M - wakes the children and prepare them for school
7.00A.M - milk goats and sheep
7:30A.M - Prepares herder's meal/pour the camel milk into the gourd
8:00A.M - Take kids, lambs and calves out for grazing
9.30A.M - fetches water
10.00A.M - cleans the house
10.30A.M - washes utensils/clothes
11.00A.M - sweeps the boma
11.30A.M - prepares lunch
1.00 P.M - serves lunch
2.30 P.M - cleans milking containers
3.00 P.M - cooks herders meal
4.00 P.M - Bring goat kids, lambs and calves home
6.00 P.M - milks smallstock
7.30 P.M - Feed the children and the herders
8.00 P.M - prepares children for bed
10.00 P.M - Serves the husband's supper
11.00P.M - Prepares her bed and goes to sleep

MEN DAILY ROUTINE DURING RAINY SEASON

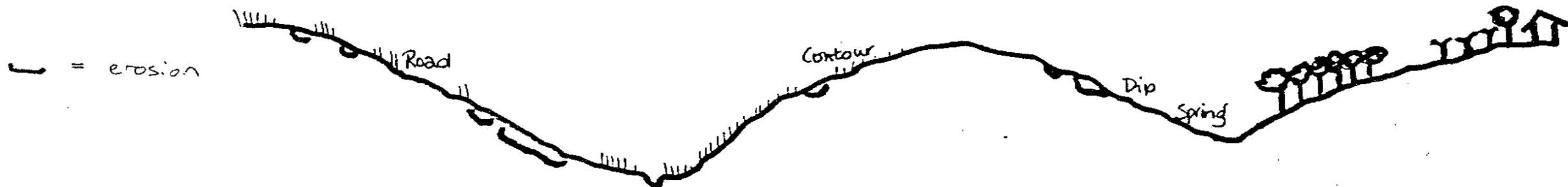
6.00A.M - wakes up
6.15A.M - goes to *boma* (livestock enclosure) and checks the livestock
6.30A.M - takes breakfast
7.00A.M - assist children to take smallstock for grazing
7.30A.M - milks camels
8.30A.M - assist herders to take camel for grazing
9.00A.M - goes to Naabo
9.30A.M - goes to play *bao* game (*bola*)
1.00P.M - takes a nap
4.00P.M - bring calves home
8.00P.M - bring camel home
8.30P.M - milks camels
9.00P.M - goes to Naabo for *ololoo*
9.30P.M - pour the sacred milk (libation)
9.45P.M - takes supper
10.00P.M - advises morans in the Naabo
10.30P.M - Goes to bed

Spatial Techniques

- Maps of the community.
- What do they draw and in what order?
- What is 'big' and what is 'small'?
- What is not drawn?

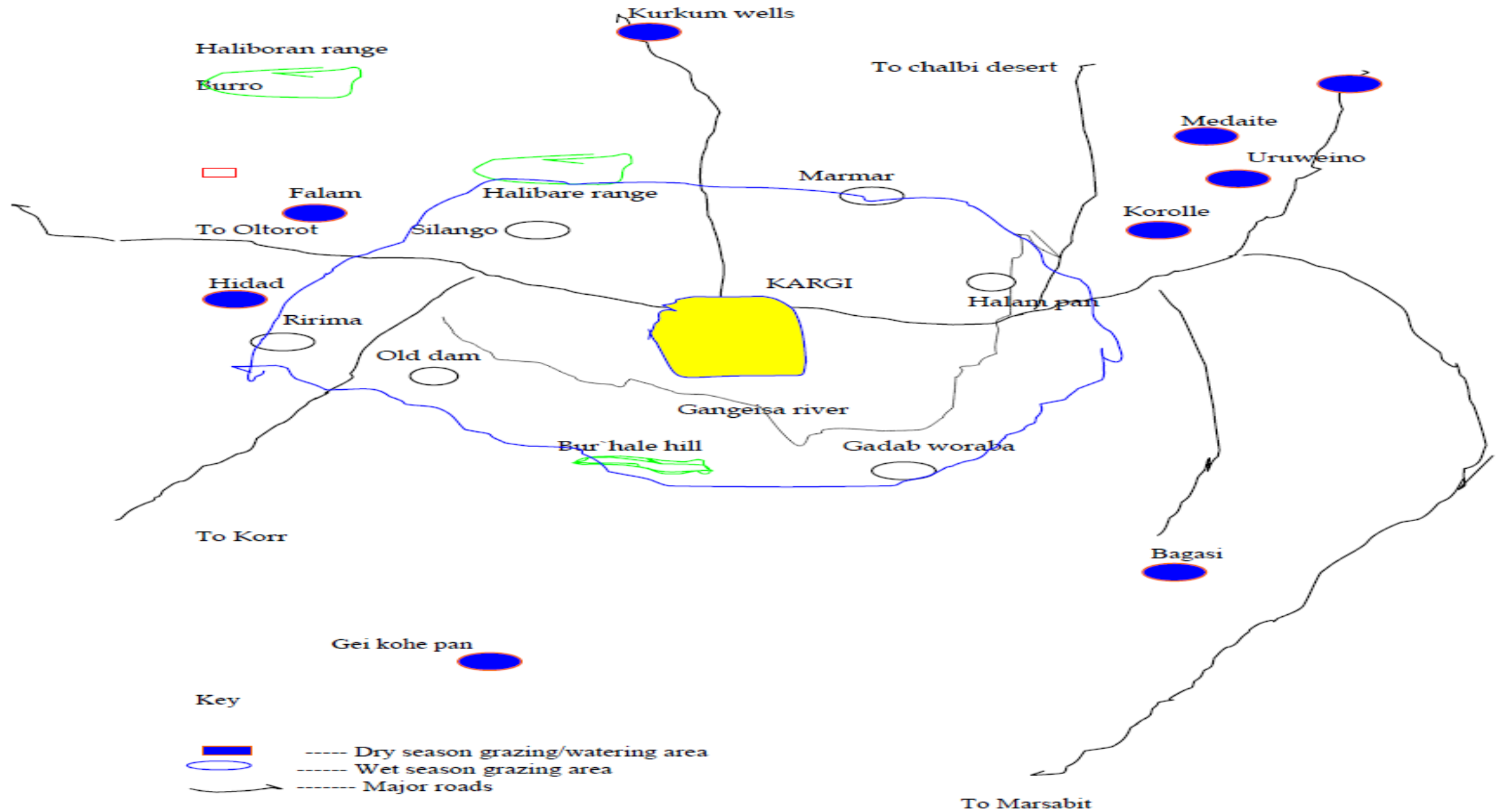


TRANSECT WALK TSUPANENG

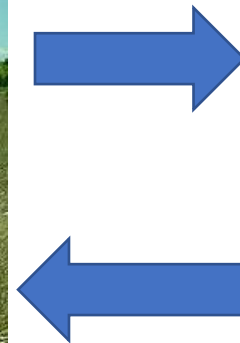


	Upper slope	Lower slope	Valley floor	Lower slope	Upper slope	Slope	Donga floor	Wood lot	Homestead garden
Soils	Loamy topsoil 40cm Subsoil rock!	50cm sand-loam .5 - 1.0m	Loam	Loam Topsoil 50cm subsoil sand-loam	Loam Topsoil ± 45 cm sandy subsoil .4 - .6m	Loam Topsoil ± 45 cm sandy subsoil .4 - .6m	Rock	Loam Topsoil	Deep loam in good
Erosion	Sheet step.	Sheet donga Severe! 1-2m deep	Donga advancing	Donga erosion starting	Some sheet, step + donga Also old plough damage. Not rehabilitated.	Some sheet, step + donga Also old plough damage. Not rehabilitated.	Banks eroded	None (but.....)	None
Cover	Thin! Patchy!	Occasional Unpalatable grass	Thick sward species	Poor	Grasses on old plough land (unpalatable) Fallow: 5 years	Grasses on old plough land (unpalatable) Fallow: 5 years	None	Wattles in between; Cosmos Tagasaste Thatch grass	Peach trees intercropped pumpkins. Maize + sorghum (own seed)
Problems	Highly erosive soils Severe degradation Chronic overgrazing		Donga	+ no maintenance of contour bank	+ old plough damage	+ old plough damage	No stabilizing cover. Unprotected Spring	Poor regeneration Little cover under trees	Labour is limited No irrigation source Poor fruit production
Opportunities	Willow! Rotational grazing		Dam? Improved grazing	Value of Contour well appreciated	Existing, but neglected: dip fences	Existing, but neglected: dip fences	Willows?	Good example of protected area	→ Learning opportunities for outsiders!

SKETCH OF THE LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT



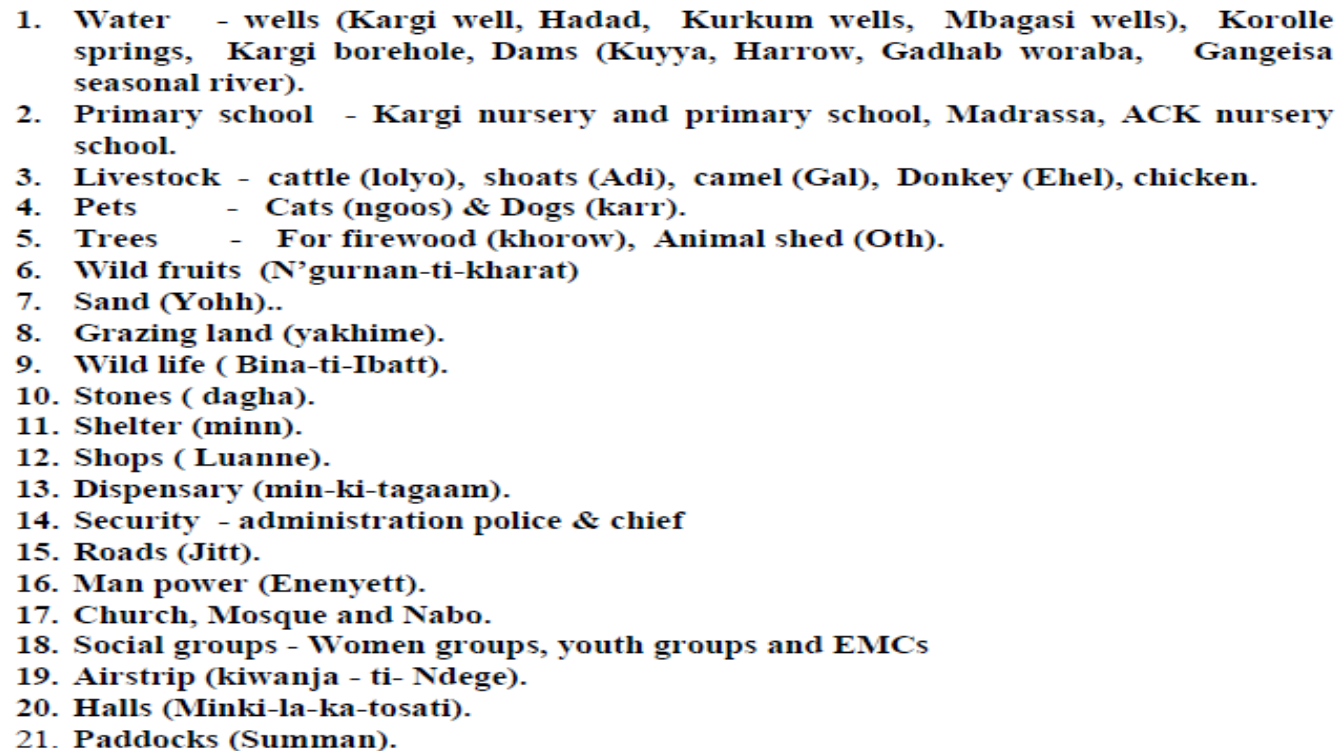
Story with a gap



Representative Family

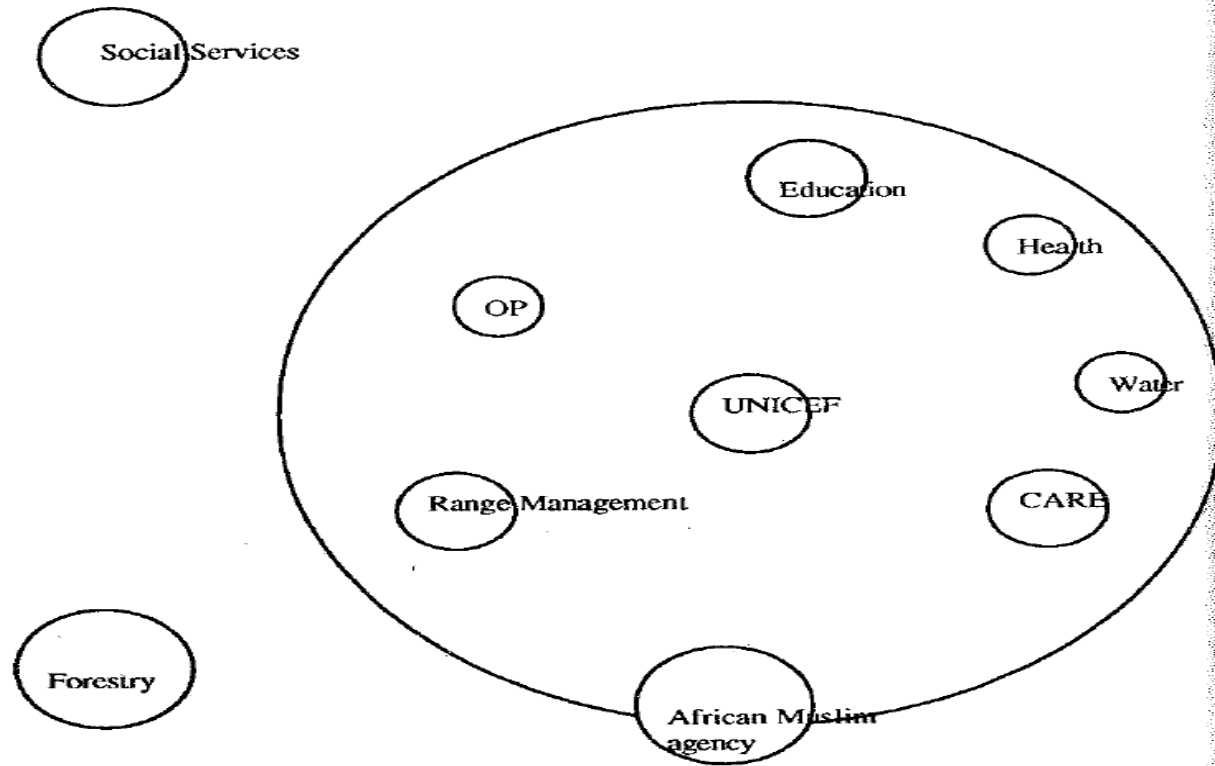
- Cutouts of babies, young children boys and girls, teenage boys and girls, adult males and females, elderly males and females.
- Build for me a poor / middle / wealthy family from this community.
 - How will the proposed intervention impact different people within this household
 - Will this impact be different if we modify the intervention?

Resource Ban

- 
1. Water - wells (Kargi well, Hadad, Kurkum wells, Mbagasi wells), Korolle springs, Kargi borehole, Dams (Kuyya, Harrow, Gadhab woraba, Gangeisa seasonal river).
 2. Primary school - Kargi nursery and primary school, Madrassa, ACK nursery school.
 3. Livestock - cattle (lolyo), shoats (Adi), camel (Gal), Donkey (Ehel), chicken.
 4. Pets - Cats (ngoos) & Dogs (karr).
 5. Trees - For firewood (khorow), Animal shed (Oth).
 6. Wild fruits (N'gurnan-ti-kharat)
 7. Sand (Yohh)..
 8. Grazing land (yakhime).
 9. Wild life (Bina-ti-Ibatt).
 10. Stones (dagha).
 11. Shelter (minn).
 12. Shops (Luanne).
 13. Dispensary (min-ki-tagaaam).
 14. Security - administration police & chief
 15. Roads (Jitt).
 16. Man power (Enenyett).
 17. Church, Mosque and Nabo.
 18. Social groups - Women groups, youth groups and EMCs
 19. Airstrip (kiwanja - ti- Ndege).
 20. Halls (Minki-la-ka-tosati).
 21. Paddocks (Summan).

Venn Diagrams

Figure 14: Institutions serving the community as viewed by Alijugur villagers.



The agencies providing famine relief were said to be more closer to the people when compared to services such as social services and forestry.

Plan to Act on Findings

Community Action Plan

Problem	Opportunity/Activity	Action/Materials needed	Resources/Budget		Responsibility	Time Frame	Remarks
			Internal	External			
SCARCITY OF WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dig new well 10 No. - Increase the depth of the 20 existing wells to reach reliable water table - Construct troughs for livestock watering - Rehabilitate the Borehole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hammer, Crowbar - Cold chisel, Spade - Wheelbarrows, Rope, Buckets, - Unskilled labour - Funds - Cement, BRC wire - Skilled labour - Pipes - Spare parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unskilled labour - Sand - Stone - Gravel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled labour - BRC wire - Food for work - Transport - Cement - Funds - jembes Spare parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Users Committee - Ministry of Water - ITGD - ALRMP - MDP/GTZ - FHI - CEC 	Feb 2001 to April 2002	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct more surface pans at the following sites: Gei kohet 1No. Geyo worde 2No. Ririma 3No. Dakhane 4 No. Halibora 5 No. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour (unskilled) - Wheelbarrow - Fork jembe - Mattocks - Buckets - Funds - Spade 	Unskilled labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food for work - Wheelbarrows - Fork jembe - Mattock - Bucket - Funds - Spade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WUA - Village Elders - Min. of water - GTZ - Mission - CEC/Action Aid 	June To Dec. 2001	After the PRA the community will meet to deliberate
	Sink new borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New borehole site - Drilling rig - Water pipes - Skilled/Unskilled labour - Diesel - Gen set - Spare parts - Train on O and M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unskilled labour - Sand - Gravel - 25% total cost - Diesel (half cost) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled labour - Drilling rig - Diesel - Gen set - Spare part - Facilitator on O/M - Cement - Fund 75% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WUA - Community elders - Ministry of water - Dev. Agencies 		

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