

TRAINING
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR FLOOD MITIGATION
IN BANDUNG CITY

APPLICATION OF THE PARTICIPATORY RURAL
APPRAISAL (PRA) METHOD

By:

Drs. Soleh

Keluraham Cisaranten Kidul – Bandung

20 – 21 January 2001

TWO DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT TYPOLOGIES

PRINCIPLES	CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT (MODERNIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT)	CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT (ALTERNATIVE EMPOWERING)
PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION	FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTION: COMMUNITY DOES NOT ADVANCE DUE TO LACK OR LOW SCIENCE; RETARDED	COMMUNITY DOES NOT ADVANCE NOT DUE TO THEIR RETARDATION, BUT TO STRUCTURAL FORCE, PRESSURE, OR OPPRESSION
PLANNING SYSTEM	TOP DOWN, CENTRALIST, PROMOTING HOMOGENITY, MONOLOGIC	BOTTOM UP, PARTIAL, AUTONOMY, ADDRESS ALL INTERESTS, ARRANGE DIALOGIC PLANS
ORIENTATION TO ACHIEVE GOALS	ECONOMIC GROWTH AS FAST AS POSSIBLE, THE PEOPLE ONLY FOLLOW ORDERS FROM GOVT. DEV. PROGRAMS (MOBILIZATION), USUALLY BY FORCE FROM THE GOVT TO ITS PEOPLE	ECONOMIC GROWTH NOT IGNORED, BUT THE PEOPLE ARE GIVEN THE FREEDOM FOR INITIATIVE IN DETERMINING THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (PARTICIPATIVE)
SERVICES	BUREAUCRACY SERVED BY THE PEOPLE. COMMUNITY MUST OBEY BUREAUCRATS EVEN IF THEY ARE WRONG	BUREAUCRACY SERVES COMMUNITY NEEDS. BUREAUCRAT MISTAKES ARE CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE
SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS	FORM TECHNICAL, PASSIVE AND NON-CRITICAL MEN, CREATE DEPENDENCY AND HOLD DEEP LATIN CONFLICTS	CRITICAL COMMUNITY, FULL OF INITIATIVES, PROTESTS WHEN OFFENDED

EMPOWERING (PHILOSOPHICAL)

	MODERN	ALTERNATIVE
APPROACH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COUNSELING - INSTRUCTIONS 	EMPOWERING
METHOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MONOLOGIC - SURVEY (PEGAGOGY) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANDRAGOGY - DIALOGIC - PRA METHODS
DECISION	OUTSIDER	INSIDER

PRA: Participative method considered having the capability to involve people.

The objectives: Encourage people to participate in improving and analyzing their knowledge of their lives and conditions, in order to make them create action plans.

PRA Techniques:

PRA Techniques are a group of methods/tools/ways to study a village/area. These are usually visual and used as a discussion means for the people on the condition of their lives and environment. Each PRA technique can be used to study information with different level of depth and scope.

- General information: all the conditions
- Specific topic information: ie. agriculture/health
- Sub-topic information ie. the aspects of agriculture such as use of fertilizer, irrigation, etc.

PRA Techniques:

- Historic tracing of the location
- Creation of tendency and change chart

- Arrange seasonal calendar
- Daily routines
- Location mapping
- Location tracing (Transek)
- Sketching yard/garden
- Study of village organizations
- Occupation analysis
- Matrix ranking
- Semi-structured interview

Historic Tracing Of The Location

Definition: A PRA technique used to re-expose the history of the people of a certain location based on the statements of the people themselves.

Objectives:

- To understand the present conditions of the people by learning their background in the past.
- Identify important topics that occurred to the community in the past.
- Those past occurrences can be considered in formulating future plans.

Types of information to gather:

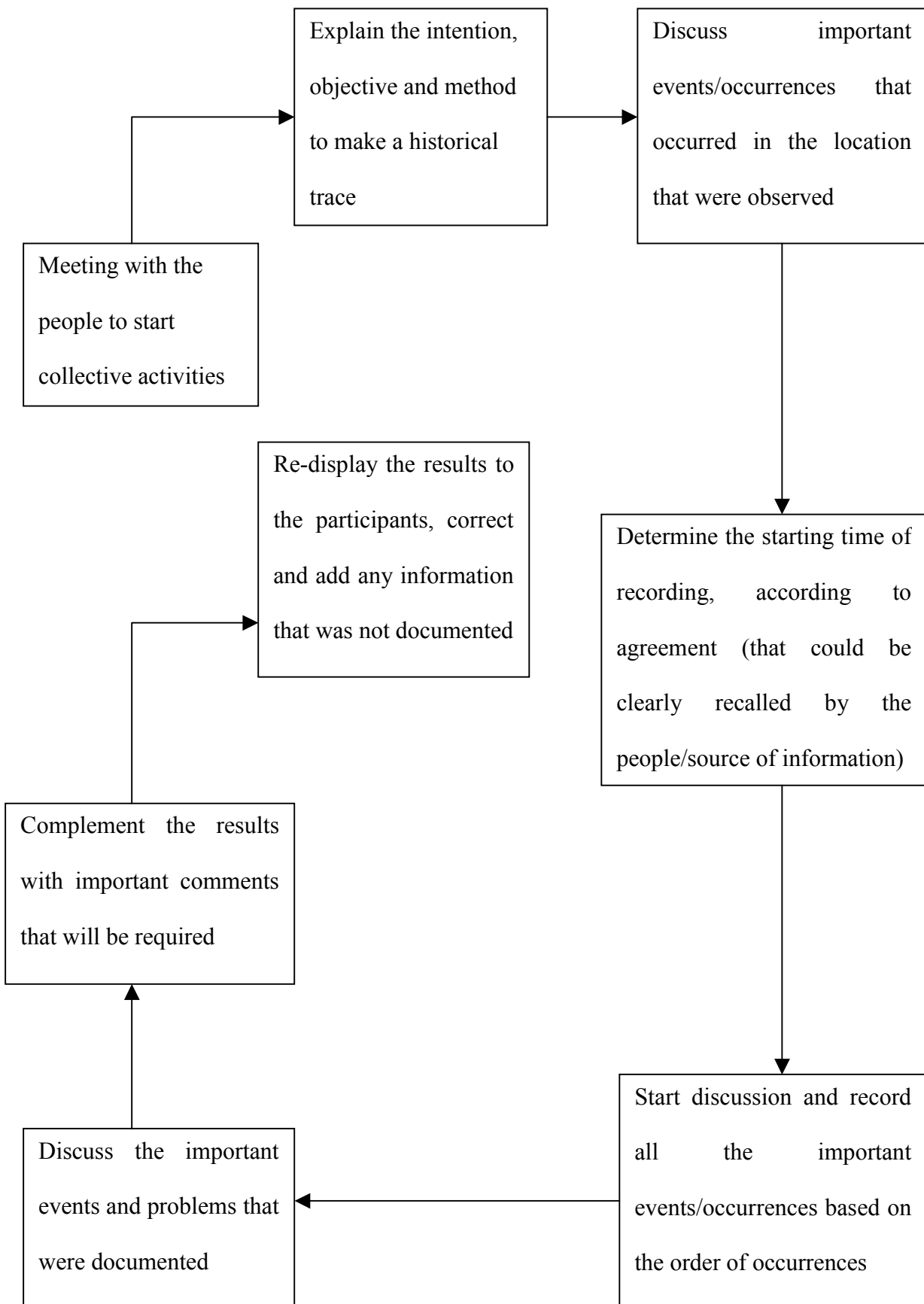
- History of establishment of the settlement area, origin of its people, and the community development
- History of village organizations and the system of organizations
- Availability and management of natural resources

- Development of village facilities and infrastructures
- Change in the ownership status, occupation and usage of land
- Existing project/programs
- Other topics according to the need of the program

Sources of information:

- Old people, community personage (religious leaders, etc.)
- Folk songs, stories, rhymes, etc.
- Secondary data

HISTORIC TRACE PROCEDURES



Institutional Relation Chart-Technique

Definitions:

- A PRA technique used to study the relation between the community with the organizations found in their environment
- The results are presented into Venn Diagram. The aim is to show the amount of benefits, role, influence and the closeness of the relation between a certain organization with the community, based on the judgment of the people.

Benefits for Insiders:

To discuss about improvement of the organizations, consider the expectations of the people of those organizations and the suitable relationship according to the expectations.

Benefits for Outsiders

Information that were revealed can be used as feedback to improve the service to the community and as guidelines to study the possibilities of a cooperation in the development of a program

Types of information to gather:

All the organizations that interact with the community, located in or outside the village.

Sources of information:

- Community members that directly or indirectly have experience relating to those organizations
- The data can be cross-checked with information received from the operators of the concerning organizations

Seasonal Calendar

Definitions:

- A PRA technique intended to learn and observe the community's living pattern, time utilization pattern, activities, problems and events repeating in a certain period
- The activities and conditions are documented into an activity calendar, usually for a one-year period. The objective is to learn the pattern of time utilization and attempt to find the focus of the community's activities for that one year.

Types of information to collect:

- Rainfall intensity, water availability
- Cropping pattern, level of production
- Availability of workforce

Procedures:

- Determine the topics to discuss
- Facilitate the people by drawing a seasonal calendar illustration in the form of horizontal lines for a 12 month period, and vertical lines to describe conditions according to scale
- Determine the starting point of the timeline. Start by filling in the calendar according to the topic decided
- Facilitate the participants to be active in filling in drawings and ask them to give explanation of the information they provided
- After the calendar is completed, invite the participants to analyze and observe the calendar. Ask critical and analytical questions.

Tendency and Change Chart-Technique

Definitions:

This is a PRA technique that describes the change of conditions, events and activities of the people from time to time.

Objectives:

- To determine the extent of the changes that were observed, in various aspects of life in a certain period in the past, present, and possibly the future, and observe the relation between those changes
- Facilitate the people to read the direction of the long-term general tendency by drawing a chart. The chart is the tendency chart.

Types of information:

- Condition change of resources
- Change of land use, productivity and fertility
- Change of population, bred animals, etc.
- Adjust with the topic needed

Procedures:

- Start the discussion with light topics that are still related to the information required
- Facilitate the people to create a chart (horizontal axis to show time, vertical axis to show topic of observation)
- Make an agreement of the starting time of the change that will be discussed
- Start the discussion with general but specific sub-topics. The results are drawn according to the symbols that were determined. The number of symbols is adjusted with the determined scope.

- Only start another topic if the previous topic is completed. Make notes on the problems, potentials and information that surfaced during the discussion. Discuss the effects of those changes. Estimate if the change will continue in the future.
- Document the names of the participants if there are many, also the number, gender and background of the participants