



*CASE STUDY OF A PARTICIPATORY SYSTEM:
THE PMS OF MIMAP NEPAL*

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SSP-MIMAP in Nepal

Objective:

- To measure poverty and socio-economic changes at the local level in order to improve the efficiency of local development actions.

Methodology:

- To gather on an annual basis a limited number of easily collected and interpreted indicators using community surveys.

Usefulness of SSP at the local level

- The success of a SSP depends on the benefits that local populations perceive from their involvement:
 - Reduction in operating costs,
 - Increase in the quality of information.
- Benefits at the local level:
 - A SSP helps to improve policies by revealing the microeconomic impact of national policies.
 - A SSP can be used as a local development tool.

Structure of the system

- 5 Districts from among three climatic zones:
Plains, Hills, Mountains.
- All the VDCs (*Village Development Committees*) of each district are included in the PMS.
- All the wards of each VDC are included in the PMS.
- Information is collected at the ward level.
- Training is given to all the VDCs:
 - Collection of data
 - Use of data for local development planning
- 1st step: Collect basic information on each household in the ward.
- 2nd step: Speak with the authorities of the ward in order to obtain information at the community level.
- 3rd step: Aggregate the data by VDC and then by District.

Indicators provided by VDC

A. Households	
1	Number of households in the ward
2	Total population
	Female
	Male
3	Number of households formed last year (by separation)
4	Number of households migrated-in last year
5	Number of households migrated-out last year
6	Number of households who changed thatched roof into tin, tile or concrete
7	Number of households with female head
8	Number of households with electricity connection
B. Women and Children	
9	Number of widows
10	Number of married women residing in parental home
11	Number of children 14 years or under who married last year
12	Number of children 14 years or under working as wage labour
	In the VDC
	Outside the VDC
C. Labour and Wage	
13	Number of wage labourers
	Female
	Male
14	Number of farm labourers working on permanent basis
15	Wage rate in agriculture (ward average Rs/day)
	Female
	Male
	Cost of meals provided to labour (ward average Rs/day)
	Female
	Male
D. Agriculture and Environment	
16	Number of households with homestead land only
17	Number of households that sold Rs 1000 or more worth of fruits
18	Number of households that sold Rs 1000 or more worth of dairy products
19	Number of households that sold Rs 1000 or more worth of vegetables
20	Number of households that sold Rs 1000 or more worth of cash crops
21	Number of households that sold Rs 1000 or more worth of cereals
22	Number of households that did not use chemical fertilizer last year
23	Additional area of land irrigated last year (bigaha/ropani)
24	Number of livestock deaths last year
	Cattle
	Buffalo
	Goats
25	Area lost due to landslide last year (bigaha/ropani)
26	Crop area damaged due to flood last year (bigaha/ropani)
27	Number of households that practice stall-feeding
28	Number of households self sufficient in fuel wood and fodder supply
29	Number of saplings planted (of timber/fuel wood/fodder) last year
	In private land
	Forest/Govt. land
E. Credit	

30	Number of households that borrowed from lending institutions
31	Number of households that borrowed by surrendering land for interest payments
F. Information and Communication	
32	Number of households with radios
33	Number of daily/weekly papers subscribed to
34	Number of individuals that received training (agri. and other) last year
G. Income	
35	Number of households with less than one bigaha or 13 ropani of land
36	Number of households that meet half or more of household expenditure wage earning
H. Shops	
37	Number of tea stalls and other shops
38	Maximum price at which they were sold last year
	Paddy: Rs/mond
	Maize: Rs/mond
	Wheat: Rs/mond
	Kerosene: Rs/liter
	Salt: Rs/kg
	Salt (iodized): Rs/kg
	Ureas: Rs/kg
J. Education and Health	
39	Number of households in which all family members 14 years and over are illiterate
40	5 to 14 year old children
	Total number of children
	Total number of children going to school
41	Number of students that appeared in SLC last year
	Number of students that passed SLC last year
42	Number of individuals who became literate through an adult literacy program last year
43	Number of primary schools
44	Number of students in school(s)
45	Number of teachers in school(s)
46	Number of schools with a piped drinking water facility
47	Number of children studying outside the ward
48	Total deaths last year
49	Death of children under 5 years old, last year
50	Death of mothers due to pregnancy complications
51	Number of disabled people
	Blind
	Mental health problem
	Polio
	Dumb/deaf
52	Number of health posts
53	Number of staff in the health post
54	Annual budget of health post (in Rs.'000)
K. Nutrition and Sanitation	
55	Number of households that buy 100kg or more of cereal for consumption
56	Number of households that make their living by selling firewood
57	Number of households that make a living by portering
58	Number of individuals with goiter
59	Number of individuals with night-blindness
60	Number of households with their own toilets
61	Number of households with access to piped-in drinking water
62	Number of households having dwelling space and an animal shed in the same house

Participative Aspects

- Return the data collected to the authorities of the VDCs and the Districts.
- Help the authorities of the VDCs and the Districts to interpret and use the data for planning development actions:
 - Identification of community priorities
 - Identification of the poorest households

Evaluate the usefulness of SSPs as a local development tool

- Question 1: Does the SSP take into account community development priorities as perceived by the main beneficiaries and by local populations?
- Question 2: From the point of view of the authorities responsible for the implementation of the SSP, is it locally feasible and sustainable (data collection and use)?

Methodology used:

First question

- Undertaking of « focus groups » at the ward level with local populations:
 - At the level of your community, can you identify 10 areas where development action should be taken to reduce poverty?
 - Of these 10 areas, can you identify the 5 which require attention first?
- Women and men were met in separate groups.
- In total 16 « focus groups » done.

Second question

- Group interviews with the authorities of the VDCs and other individuals involved in the implementation of the SSP:
 - Global evaluation of the SSP: problems, uses, improvements needed.
 - Evaluation of each of the 62 indicators in terms of ease of collection and use for local development planning.
- In total 7 group interviews done.

Results obtained for Question 1

The 10 most cited areas:

- Roads (16)
- Potable water (15)
- Children's education (12) and health (12)
- Revenue generating activities (11) and irrigation (11)
- Hygiene (10)
- Electricity (9) and farming (9)
- Adult literacy (8)

The five most urgent areas:

- Roads and clean water (10)
- Revenue generating activities (9)
- Electricity (6) and children's education (6)
- Irrigation (5)
- Adult literacy (4)
- Forests, farming, food distribution, fboding, oven, daycare for children, communication, credit, employment, mills, orphans, homeless people, soil conservation, status of women.

Results obtained for Question 2

- Specific problems with the implementation of SSPs.
 - Lack of motivation within the population
 - The legitimacy of the SSP
 - Creation of increased expectations with respect to development
 - Insufficient place given to households surveys
 - Difficult communication
- 26 of the 62 indicators were mentioned at least once as being difficult to measure, and 13 indicators were mentioned in more than half of the discussion groups.
- Data generated by the SSP was used by 6 of the 7 VDCs visited, and even by those VDCs that did not receive any help.
- The authorities asked for more training on how to use the data for local development planning.
- The authorities suggested increasing the number of indicators monitored.