



Participatory Poverty Assessment

Sustainable Economic Development
Equitable Growth



Participatory Poverty Assessment

Defined as -

As an instrument for including poor people's views in

- the analysis of poverty and*
- the formulation of strategies to reduce it through public policy.*

Utility of PPA

- Broadening stakeholder involvement - legitimacy;
- Enriching the analysis by including the perspectives of the poor;
- Providing a diverse range of valuable information on a cost-effective, rapid and timely basis,
- Creating new relationships between policy-makers, service providers and people in poor communities

PPA Results

- Enhancing conceptualization and understanding
- Enhancing participation and accountability
- Enhancing policy effectiveness

Inadequate Conventional Money Metric Poverty Line Analysis

- Multidimensional quality of deprivation
- Household as unit of analysis
- Vulnerability and dynamic processes

PPA Is Based On

- Building new relationship between poor and policy makers
- Developing process orientation
- Enriching value at each level of policy formulation
- Increasing accountability of policy makers
- Social debate as the basis for knowledge construction
- Reducing biases - of powers and structures on the poverty analysis

Drawbacks Reported

- Reliability of the information – Crosschecking and Triangulation Processes
- Ethical issues – raising expectations of participants, demands of time from participants
- Power and authority of PPA Process – what gets represented?

Process

- Understanding institutional context & setting objectives
- Identifying technical assistance and implementation partners
- Mobilizing resources – human, financial
- Developing sampling methodology
- Designing outlines – tools, consolidation sheets
- Training the field team
- Conducting field trials
- Modifying tools and process
- Obtaining information
- Analyzing data

Tools for PPA

- Gathering of existing secondary information for context, background and triangulation of findings
- Unstructured and semi-structured interviewing of individuals and groups
- Facilitated thematic group discussions
- Direct observation
- Case studies and biographies
- Structured, task based analytical exercises – carried out by research participants individually or, more commonly, in groups, and illustrating their *priorities, judgements, understandings, analysis or experiences.*

Some Methods

- Preference ranking or scoring
- Wealth or well being ranking
- Charts illustrating cyclical change
- Trend analysis
- Causal flow diagrams
- Participatory mapping tools
- Institutional diagramming
- Drawings – Pictorial representations

Sampling Technique

- Probability Sampling – Conventional
- Purposive Sampling – Qualitative – recognizing the different groups and aggregations in community

For Improving Quality

- Document the process
- Disaggregate participants
- Seek the hidden
- Triangulate and cross check information

Options for Writing Up & Synthesis

- Initial Synthesis Workshop
- Development of Preliminary Report
- Overview Report Circulation

Areas Of Progress Stated by IIs and FGs

Areas of progress	Frequency of mention	
	II	FG
Socio-cultural, political and administrative changes	80%	15%
Social and educational infrastructures	63%	71%
Interventions in the area of health	43%	30%
Clothing	20%	-
Training and outreach	20%	-
Other, e.g., electricity, miscellaneous wares	12%	-

Poverty Defined by 669 IIS

having nothing to eat	66%
having no land	42%
having nothing to do	40%
having no clothes	37%
having no livestock (mentioned more often by herders)	32%
having no husband or children (mentioned mostly by rural women)	21%
having no job (mentioned more often in urban areas than in rural ones)	12%
having no household equipment or home decor (mentioned specifically by rural as well as urban women)	6%
having no money (the response that came in last)	10%

Issues Associated with Poverty by 632IIs

an inability to make decisions	83%
an inability to take initiatives	77%
an inability to get food and clothing	61%
an inability to cover costs associated with ceremonies such as baptisms and marriages	27%
an inability to take advantage of opportunities that exist	23%
an inability to invest	19%

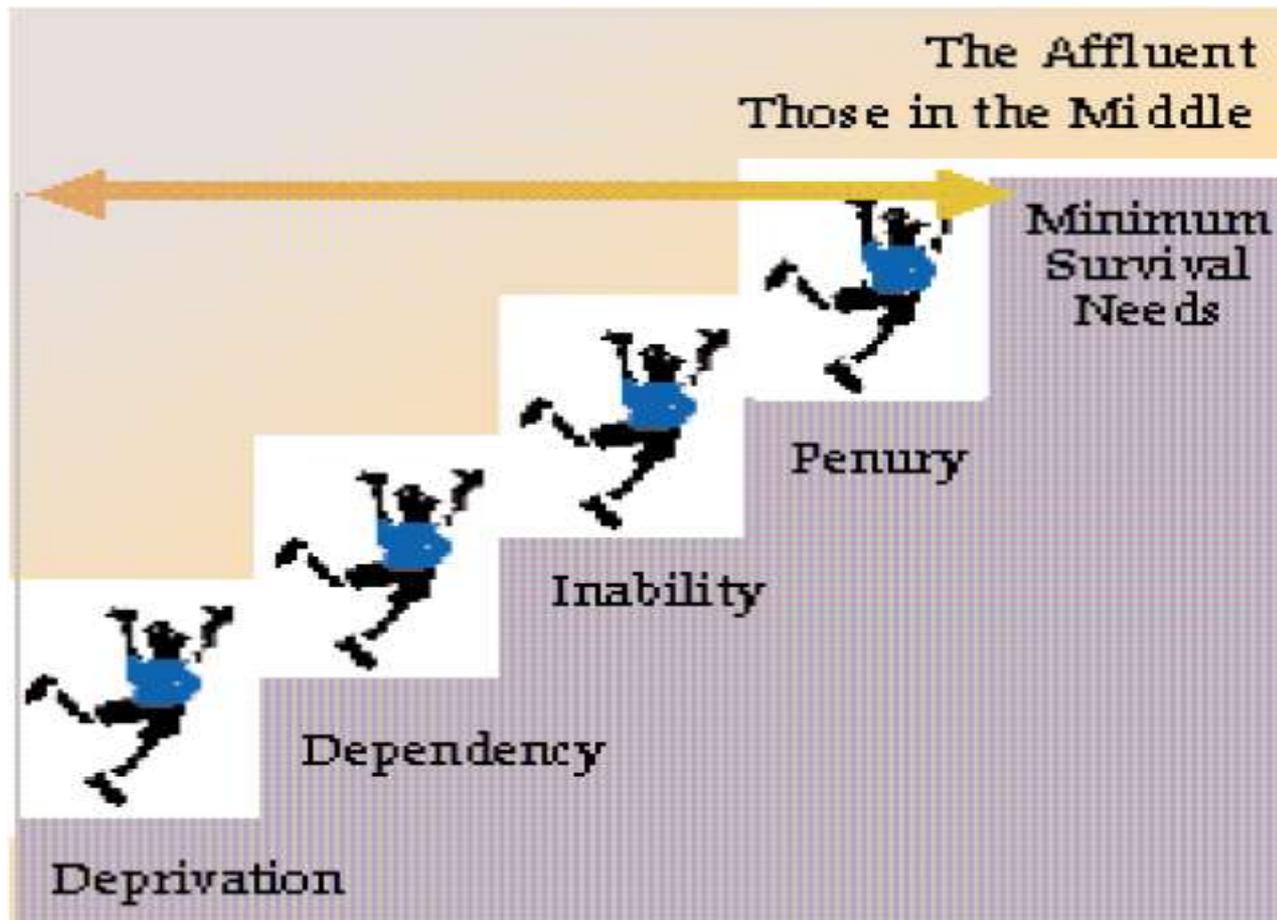
Poverty Defined in Terms of Marginalization by 349 IIs

A poor person is alone and without support	93%
A poor person is like an orphan; he wears the pathetic expression of a motherless child.	81%
A poor person is someone to whom nothing matters	67%
A poor person is someone who is not consulted	59%

Certain Restriction on Rights and Liberties Associated with Poverty by 170 IIs

A poor person has no right to speak	70%
A poor person is one who can never prevail in an argument	67%
A poor person is someone who cannot assert or defend himself	32%

Levels of Poverty



Classification of the Sample of Respondents by Level of Prosperity

Level of prosperity	Number	(%)
Affluent	80	8%
Middle income	199	20%
Poor	658	66%
Other	60	6%
Total	997	100%

Inventory of Causes and Determinants of Poverty

Causes and determinants mentioned	Frequency of mention			
	Rural milieu		Urban milieu	
	II	FG	II	FG
Population explosion	88%	77%	38%	96%
Periodic and recurrent droughts	81%	68%	42%	88%
Deterioration of productive potential	73%	56%	35%	56%
Insufficient investment	60%	37%	82%	33%
Physical remoteness	56%	89%	11%	87%
Factors contributing to vulnerability	38%	62%	72%	67%
Social conflicts	42%	18%	63%	55%
Socio-cultural deficiencies	33%	49%	37%	31%
The State's weak financing capability	27%	5%	66%	33%
Overall framework/quality of life	17%	45%	6%	30%
Total, II and FG respondents combined	601	66	302	45

Causes, Effects and Impacts of Poverty

Causes and determinants mentioned	Frequency of mention			
	Rural milieu		Urban milieu	
	II	FG	II	FG
Failure to assume responsibility and family dislocation	88%	77%	38%	96%
Marginalization, exclusion and social injustice	81%	68%	42%	88%
The poor derive little benefit from services offered	73%	56%	35%	56%
Psychological stress	60%	37%	82%	33%
Delinquency	56%	89%	11%	87%

Impact of Poverty on Personality

Poverty leads to solitude	91%
Poverty creates worry	82%
Poverty leads to fear and an inferiority complex	63%
Poverty makes a person impulsive (nervous)	59%
Poverty creates despair, frustration and shame	55%
Poverty makes one subservient and dependent	42%
Poverty coarsens a person's character	26%

Suggestions for Escaping Poverty and Frequency of Mention

Suggestions	Frequencies by target group category			
	Beneficiaries		Opinion leaders	Admin. authorities
	II	FG	II	II
Ensure food self-sufficiency	95%	90%	80%	83%
Enhance the population's skills	63%	59%	70%	100%
Create and/or rehabilitate social/educational infrastructures	51%	49%	78%	100%
Re-think development strategies and approaches	37%	40%	58%	23%
Create jobs	43%	56%	62%	68%
Rehabilitate productive potential	75%	63%	81%	78%
Labor-intensive works	33%	40%	37%	80%
Mobilize populations around a collective ideal or vision	17%	12%	68%	21%
Transform projects or NGOs into conduits through which the poor can express themselves	23%	77%	29%	18%
Make the population responsible for development activities	32%	41%	38%	29%
Total, all respondents combined	648	118	317	40

Needs Expressed for Attaining Food Security

Needs expressed	Frequency of mention by category			
	Rural milieu		Urban milieu	
	II	FG	II	FG
Food aid	23%	66%	25%	52%
Promotion of agricultural techniques	33%	38%	27%	34%
Credit for agricultural inputs	46%	53%	13%	73%
Promotion of cereal banks	39%	55%	10%	34%
Sale of cereals at moderate prices in the event of a crisis	28%	83%	64%	86%
Employment	7%	5%	66%	78%
Market gardening	23%	51%	82%	60%
IGA	16%	36%	71%	65%
Information campaigns on the issue of waste of food	10%	56%	39%	39%
Total - II and FG respondents combined	503	37	307	23

Needs Expressed in Agriculture Sector

Needs expressed	Frequency of mention			
	Rural milieu		Urban milieu	
	II	FG	II	FG
Agricultural inputs	78%	97%	41%	13%
Agricultural credit	69%	70%	78%	6%
Agricultural equipment	42%	52%	33%	35%
Agricultural advice	27%	15%	21%	26%
Plows and draft animals	29%	18%	3%	4%
Support for marketing channels	23%	22%	19%	9%
Total respondents, II and FG combined	510	121	372	44

Social Map of Pillahally Nalgonda Dist (AP)

