

CHAPTER VII
A Bibliography on:
Participatory Approaches in Health Development

Introduction

This bibliography is based on the literature consulted for this study in relation to the concept of community participation in 'health' development. It therefore contains publications on issues as community, participation, community involvement, self-care, conscientization, health development, participatory action research, and participatory evaluation.

Besides publications clarifying some of the concepts, several documents are included on the methodology and practice of community participatory approaches in implementing primary health care.

The list of publications is alphabetical rank ordered by author. I limited these bibliography to these publication, which I found interesting and valuable for the preparation of my exploratory enquiry and the proposed application of participatory action research for a *Garó* tribe settlement in Bangladesh.

1. Abecassis, D. (1990). Identity, Islam and Human Development in Rural Bangladesh. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

This book is the result of a research to understand the nature of poverty. The study was carried in Bangladesh, India and the United Kingdom during the period 1987 to 1989. It is very much a provisional work, exploring the important community patterns and reflecting on it to provoke the readers with fresh thought. The book focus on growing as a human being, while many other sociological studies of rural communities concentrate on power structures and other cultural aspects of rural life. The study addresses the question on how people view the world, on how they understand reality.

2. Agudelo, C.A. (1983). Community Participation in Health Activities: Some Concepts and Appraisal Criteria. PAHO Bulletin , 17/4, p. 375-385.

Despite description of many participation programs in the literature, few authors have attempted to devise systematic methods by which the nature and extend of community participation can be assessed. This paper presents a method of making an assessment of this kind. The method applied calls for evaluating the kind of management used, the range and completeness of community participation in program administration, community financing and other community supportive actions performed. The author makes a distinction between self-management by the community, co-management and non-management when the community takes none of the decisions.

3. Cohen, P. Purcal, J. (1989). The Political Economy of Primary Health Care in Southeast Asia. Banberra: Australian Development Studies Network, ASEAN Training Centre for Primary Health Care Development.

Next to Paul Cohen and John Purcal several authors contributed to this publication. Most chapters in the book were presented as papers at a symposium held in May 1987 at Macquarie University. The Chapters come from disciplines ranging from Anthropology , Economics, Clinical Psychology to Medical Education and History. Especially the first two chapters are interesting in relation to the concept of participation. Community participation participatory action research, the concept of primary health care and the contradiction within the model itself , as well as common problems in the development of primary health care in Southeast Asia are being discussed.

4. Fals-Borda, O., Rahman, M.A. (1991). Action and Knowledge, Breaking the Monopoly with Participatory Action-Research. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.

In its introduction this book deals with the basics of participatory action research. Chapter 2 offers nine participatory action research process studies from different countries, by which the authors want to demonstrate that participatory action research is a viable approach to the needs of social and economic change in development. Chapter 3 deals with the theoretical discussion, written with a view to undertake a dialogue with academic post- modern scholars.

5. FAO. (1988). Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: Handbook for Training Field Workers. Bangkok: RAPA Publication.

This handbook for training field workers of the Food and Agriculture organization offers an introduction to the basics of community participation in the evaluation of projects. It advocates participatory evaluation as a management tool for people to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. Further the participatory approach in evaluation is promoted as an educational process by which people can improve their awareness and understanding.

6. Feuerstein, M.T. Community Participation in Evaluation: Problems and Potentials. International Nursing Review , 27/6, p. 187-190.

The author states that: "If community participation is to be considered as a process indicator which points towards a specific evaluation approach in measuring health progress, it is first necessary to look at community participation itself". The paper addresses the changing parameters of community participation before going into detail on the issue of participatory evaluation approach. It argues that evaluation design, methods and objectives are largely determined by the way community participation is understood and used in a particular context.

7. Frantz, T.R. (1987). The Role of NGOs in the Strengthening of Civil Society. World Development, 15, Suppl., p. 121-127.

This paper recounts the experience of development through education of one specific non-governmental organization in Brazil. This non-

governmental organization is seen as the instrumentalization of action of social process of strengthening civil society. It argues that government and non-government organizations should work complementary.

Further the paper argues that international non-governmental organizations should work through several local groups as an essential step in promoting self-help and avoiding paternalism and dependency.

8. Freedman, J. (1994). Participatory Evaluations, Making Project Work.

Calgary: Division of International Development, International Centre, The University of Calgary.

This guide introduces the rationale for participatory evaluations and present broad guidelines for facilitating participatory evaluations. The idea of participatory evaluation is new and controversial, therefore this guide is advocating the concept. It is a useful practical guide addressing a wide range of professionals and beneficiaries.

9. Freire, P. (1985). The Politics of Education: Culture, Power and Liberation.

“The Politics of Education” of Paulo Freire contributes to a radical formulation of pedagogy through revitalization of language, and a revolutionary message. Beyond the power of the alphabet is the power of knowledge and social action. In this book he presents a theoretical and politician alternative to the impasse in the educational theory and practice. As Freire himself noted “The Politics of Education” may help to fill the gap between his prior publications “Cultural Action for Freedom” and “Pedagogy of the Oppressed”.

10. Freire, P. (1972). Pedagogy of the Oppressed. Middlesex: Pinguin Education.

Paulo Freire has perfected a method for teaching illiterates that has contributed in a very specific way to that process. Those who learning to read and write, come to a new awareness about themselves and begin to look more critically at the social situation in which they live. Often this brings the initiative of actions to transform the society that has left them out of participation. Through the philosophy of "Pedagogy of the Oppressed" education becomes a subversive force in challenging the power structures at work in oppression.

11. Garilao, E.D. Indigenous NGOs as Strategic Institutions: Managing the Relationship with Government and Resource Agencies. World Development, 15, Suppl., p. 113-120.

This paper attempts to understand non-governmental organizations as strategic institutions and as such to describe their interaction with government and private sector. The author predicts that in future, indigenous non-governmental organizations will begin to advocate significant institutional changes at the policy level.

12. Isely, R.B. (1986). Finding Keys to Participation in Varying Socio-cultural Settings. HYGIE , 5, p. 18-21.

After introducing the concept of participation and the conditions facilitating participation, the author stressed the need for a strategy in dealing with variation within communities. Several community

characteristics are suggested for inclusion in a profile of readiness to participate in development approaches.

13. Korten, D.C. (1987). Third Generation NGO strategies: A Key to People-centered Development. World Development , 15, Supp., p. 145-159.

The author argues that dealing with the current development crises will force us in facing the challenge of democratization. Further then paper argues that non-governmental organizations can play an important role as catalysts of institutional and policy change.

14. Macapagal, J., Nayal, G. (1994). Participatory Development from the Perspective of the Community. Davao: Institute of Primary Health Care.

This report on participatory action research presents the findings of a study done at the Philippines on the perception of community members on a participatory development program. In addition to the report a number of case studies are presented as well. The paper offers an overview on how participatory research was conducted.

15. Marsden, D., Oakley, P. (1990). Evaluating Social Development Projects. Oxford: Oxfam.

This book brings together the main papers presented at an international conference held in Swansea in 1989. The conference addressed the questions on how to measure promotion of participation, awakening of consciousness, the encouragement of self-reliant strategies and the

development of indigenous sustainable capacity. What would be the purpose of evaluating such goals. Who does the evaluation, and are evaluations of such projects different from those of more conventional projects? The book covers four main themes being: (1) Qualitative indicators to be used in evaluation, (2) methodologies for social development evaluation, (3) partnership in evaluation, and (4) the role and position of the evaluator.

16. Nichter, M. (1984). *Project Community Diagnosis: Participatory Research as a First Step towards Community Involvement in Primary Health Care.* Soc Sci Med ,19/3, p. 237-252.

In this paper the author advocates the de-professionalization of social science in the service of participatory action research, as a first step towards community involvement in primary health care. This de-professionalization is suggested as an adjunct to, not a replacement for in-depth professional social research.

17. Nondasuta, A., Chical, R. (1988). The Basic Minimum Needs: Guiding Principles. Bangkok: Ministry of Public Health.

Health is seen as a part of socio-economic development. The concept of the minimum basic needs is aiming at improving the quality of life of an entire population in Thailand, through the management of micro development projects by the people themselves. The village is the key development focus in the governmental strategy. These basic minimum needs and their indicators were developed and experimented at Korat

province. This basic minimum needs and the indicators were tested, adjusted and re-tested with and by the people. Application of the basic minimum needs approach calls for an intersectoral action. The book explains in 11 diagrams, including comments, the basic concept of the basic minimum needs approach.

18. Nyoni, S. (1987). Indigenous NGOs: Liberation, Self-reliance, and Development. World Development , 15, Suppl., p. 51-56.

This article is based on the experience of an non-governmental organization in Zimbabwe. It argues that it is possible to work with the poor at the local level. The article stresses the importance of understanding the historical process of social, political and economic change in communities. It advocates that rural groups when organized can achieve self reliance and explore their development priorities.

Further the paper argues that indigenous non-governmental organizations are valuable and can do the important field work while international non-governmental organizations should define their role based on the support requested.

19. Oakley, P. (1989). Community Involvement in Health Development: An Examination of the Critical Issues. Geneva: WHO.

This book presents an overview of both the theory and practice of community involvement in the development of health services. It discusses in detail the main issues associated with the implementation of community participation. It is a good source of information on the

subject of community involvement in health services and contributes in a clearer understanding. The first two chapters examine community participation and community involvement in health development and describe the variety of interpretations that have been given to the two concepts. The 3rd chapter examines a number of issues involved. The final chapter is a summary of the current position with regards to community involvement in health development. The book is an initial step in clarifying conceptual and practical issues in order to clarify the potential of community involvement as an effective health strategy.

20. Park, P., Brydon-Miller, M., Hall, B., Jackson, T. (1993). Voices of Change, Participatory Research in the United States and Canada. Toronto: OISE Press.

In the first chapter, the book answers the question what participatory action research is from the theoretical and methodological perspective. It deals also with the relationship between knowledge, power and the experts. Further it offers an overview on the role of participatory action research in the self-determination and self-government movements in a case study form on the North American experience.

21. Paul, S. (1987). Community Participation in development Projects: The World Bank Experience. (World Bank Discussion Papers 6), Washington, DC: World Bank.

This paper reviews the experience of the World Bank projects with community participation in the urban, housing, health and irrigation

sectors. A sample of 40 projects with potential for community participation and 10 successful projects without community participation he selected from these sectors for detailed study. The study addressed following questions: What were then objectives, approaches and outcomes of community participation in World Bank projects?

22. Piyaratn, P. (1990). People Power. World Health, 4-5, September/October.

This article written by professor Piyaratn is a popular introduction in the successful implementation of the basic minimum needs strategy in Thailand.

23. Reynolds, J., Stinson, W. (1991). Lessons Learned from Primary Health Care Programs Funded by the Aga Khan Foundation. University Research Centre/Center for Human Services.

The analysis of primary health care programs presented in this report concentrates on two main themes being: effectiveness and sustainability. Further it deals with several sub-issues including community based involvement, and community participation. It analyzed program inputs, processes, effects and impacts within a common statistical and qualitative framework of eight programs of the Aga Khan Foundation.

24. Rifkin, S. (1977). Community Health in Asia. Singapore: Christian Conference of Asia.

This book is based on the reports of the conference in Bangkok, Thailand in 1972 on: "The Role of Health in the Development of Nations",

organized by the East Asia Christian Conference and the Asia Federation of Catholic Medical Association. It addresses the issues of community health, health development, and socio-political analysis. The second part of the book is a summary of cases studies on community health in the different Asian countries.

25. Rigg, J. (1991). Grass-Roots Development in Rural Thailand: A Lost Cause?

World Development, 19, p. 199-211.

Grassroots development policies have been embraced by governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations as some of the most effective means of improving conditions and fostering growth in rural areas. The book argues that in many cases there is a discrepancy between word and deed and that it is rare to find grassroots level development policies being implemented in a coherent fashion. The paper describes the reasons for this discrepancy with reference to the rural development in Thailand. The paper argues that the hierarchical structure of the Thai culture is as much reason as the centralized and inefficient bureaucracy for the problems encountered. It further argues that grassroots ideologies based on the conceptualization of then peasant culture may be no more in tune with peasant aspirations than the orthodox strategies they aim to replace.

26. UNICEF. (1982). *Lessons Learned, Popular participation in basic services. Assignment Children, 59/60, p. 121-132.*

The author demonstrates that community participation often involves a significant change in approach for both the community and the government. This paper present some lessons learned from the past UNICEF experiences to avoid the critical problem of creating new patterns of dependency.

27. White, A.T. (1982). *Why community participation, A discussion of the arguments. Assignment Children, 59/60, p. 17-34.*

The author defines community participation as the involvement of local populations in decision making on, and the implementation of, development projects. From this viewpoint the author examines several reasons which have been advanced in favor of participation, discussing both their applications and constraints.

28. WHO.(1987). *Alma-Ata: Primary Health Care. Geneva: World Health Organization.*

This book is a World Health Organization publication on the international conference on primary health care held at Ata-Alma, the capital of the Kazakh Socialist Republic in September 1978. The book contains the declaration of Ata-Alma on primary health care , and gives a summary of the discussions and recommendations. The Ata-Alma conference was decided upon by the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

29. WHO. (1991). Strengthening Selfcare at Home. New Delhi: World Health Organization.

The term self-care has a wide range of interpretations. There is no consensus on self-care as a means of self reliance and often medical professionals look down upon self-care as an interference in professional health care. The World Health Organization does not only refer to self-care as self-treatment of ailments but also to the promotion of healthy life styles. The document is a report on the consultative meeting within the World Health Organization. The meeting aimed at: Creating a better understanding of the scope for self-care and current practices at the home level. Developing an operational framework for the promotion of self-care in the context of primary health care. Identifying critical obstacles and suggest strategies to overcome the problems. And identifying research areas in strengthening self-care.

30. Yongkittikul, T., Tansakul, O., Chandavimol, P. (1988). Health and Social Development in Thailand. Bangkok: Royal Thai Government, World Health Organization, The Netherlands Government.

A publication of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand on the development in the public health service system during a decade. It gives an overview on the health policy evolution in Thailand, from the development of the health service system and health planning to the basic minimum needs approach. It addresses the issues of policy making, consensus building and implementation of plans.