

**PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL APPROACH
FOR MANAGING AND SOLVING DIARRHEA
IN NONG VILLAGE, ROI-ET PROVINCE**



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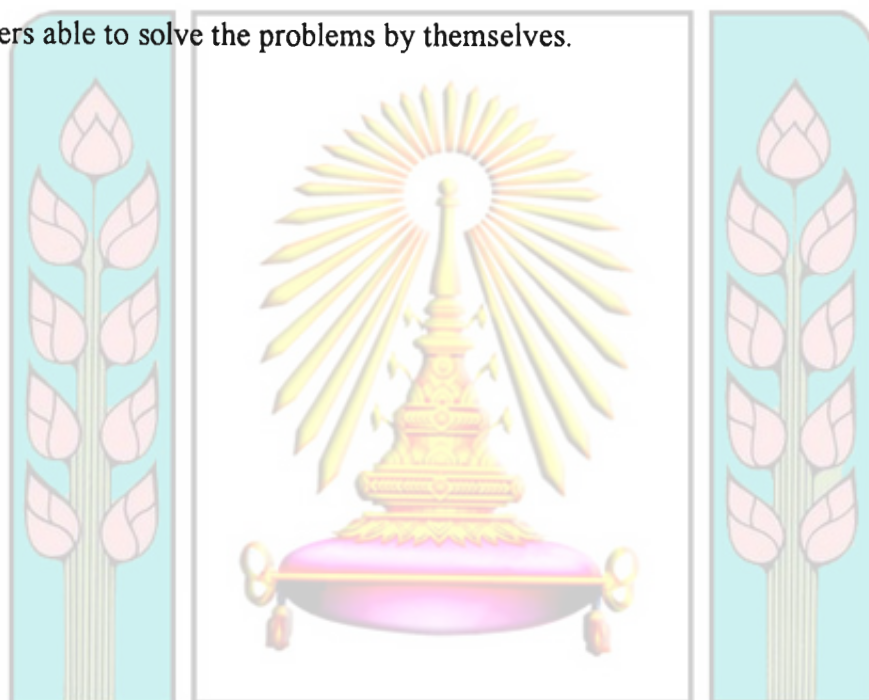
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to improve awareness and perceive of diarrhea prevention and control of the villagers through a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) including setting up the action plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project were carried out at Nong Kung Village, Rol-Et Province between May and September 2000. Thirty-five subjects were selected as the PRA participants, which divided into two groups. The first group was the community base organization group comprising four subgroups; village health volunteers, housewives, food sellers and village committee. The second group was health workers, who had responsibilities for communicable disease control. The reviewing of secondary data, a focus group discussion, an observation and the interviewing were used for collecting data.

The result of PRA indicated that poor household sanitation, unclean food and poor personal hygiene are the major causes of diarrhea in their village. The action plan were developed for prevention and control diarrhea by PRA participants. process assisted the participants on developing the strategies of diarrhea prevention and control. The action plans for diarrhea prevention and control were introduced and described the plan to the villagers by organizing the meeting in the community. The villagers interested and likelihood of acceptance of the intervention. Then, the villagers implemented the action plans for diarrhea prevention and control. The monitoring and evaluation by following the guideline and timeframe were done by PRA participants.

The formative and summative evaluation were employed for assessment the project. The evaluation result indicated that PRA technique encouraged the community to manage the diarrhea problem regarding accessing the* diarrhea situation, set up the action plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, the health personnel should follow up in community regularly for stimulating and supporting until the villagers able to solve the problems by themselves.



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