

## **Community Development Information (BMN and NRD 2C)**

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### **Basic Minimum Need Information (BMN)**

#### **Definition**

BMN is a household information that presents life quality of household members in different aspects at a specific period. Those aspects are altogether defined as a living standard of people that one should have to live happily in society.

#### **Principle**

1. To use BMN indicators as a tool of learning process for people. Household members would learn their life quality through the interview while the interviewers who are representatives of community groups in a village also learn life quality of their own people in the same time.

2. To promote people participation in community development. A village/ community will participate in community development since the first step of problem learning in a collection procedure. The Mayor and TAO representatives are involved as a chairman of Tambon Information Collection Board while the representatives of Village/ Community committee/ volunteers are included into a collection procedure as well.

The organisation of the data to be processed at the TAO office is to make sure that a village/ community/tambon will always have the data in hands to make tambon development plan or community plan to resolve their own problems.

3. To use the BMN result as a guide in approving the projects/ programmes and activities at every level since the national or country level down to the province/city, district, tambon, village/community and household levels.

#### **Objectives**

To support development of people's quality of life based on the standard of BMN.

#### **Background**

**Year 1985** The cabinet approved a project of life quality campaign year and BMN information collection has begun. The BMN information comprises 8 groups of 32 indicators.

**Year 1988** The National Rural Development Board passed on the resolution to forward the campaign year project to Interior Ministry under responsibility of CDD.

**Year 1990** onwards, BMN information is collected every year.

**Year 1992-1996** During the 7 National Economic and Social Development Plan, the BMN indicators was improved into 9 groups of 37 indicators.

**Year 1997-2001** During the 8 National Economic and Social Development Plan, the BMN indicators was improved into 8 groups of 39 indicators.

**Year 2002-2006** The BMN indicators was improved to 6 grps of 37 indicators.

**Year 2007-2011** The BMN indicators was improved to 6 grps of 42 indicators.

**Year 2012-2016** The BMN indicators was improved to 5 grps of 30 indicators.

**Year 2017-2021** The BMN indicators was improved to 5 grps of 31 indicators.

### **BMN and Nrd2C Collection Administration**

The Collection of both BMN and NRD 2C is administrated by **Life Quality Development Facilitation Board (Por Chor Chor)**, chaired by MOI Permanent Secretary. The Community Development Department (CDD) is a secretary of the board. At present, there are 27 members in the Por Chor chor. Most of them are the Deputy Permanent Secretaries of various ministries (e.g. Education, Public Health, Agriculture, IT, Labour), the NESDB consultant and the representatives from some other agencies.

There are 3 more boards in a region to administrate the collection of BMN and NRD 2C. The members of each board are the representatives of different agencies at that level.

First, **The Provincial Information Collection Administration Committee** chaired by the Vice Governor of a province and a secretary is a chief of CD provincial office.

Second, **The District Information Collection Administration Committee** chaired by the District Chief and a secretary is a chief of CD District office.

And Third, **The Tambon Information Collection Administration Committee** chaired by the TAO Mayor and a CD worker who is in charge with that tambon is a secretary.

### **Development of BMN Measurement**

BMN measurement and questionnaires would be developed every five years consistently with the national development plan. The facilitation board would appointed the BMN/NRD 2C Indicator Development Committee to manage this task.

The Committee consists representatives from various agencies, similar to the facilitation board. This committee would together define BMN and NRD 2C indicators and standard criteria. They would also define host agencies for each BMN/NRD 2C indicator.

The host agencies would be responsible in utilising the information to lift/maintain people's life quality upto the standard of their responsible indicators.

**BMN Collection Target**

Every household from villages and communities all over a country

**BMN Collection Period**

Every Year

**BMN Collection Procedure**

The BMN is collected by interviewing a head or members of a household used questionnaire/Pocket PC. The collection is facilitated by a Village Committee. The interviewers are selected from the members of that village on a voluntary basis. They could be the members of Village Committee, Village Leaders, TAO representatives and Volunteers belongs to each village.

**BMN Indicators (Year 2017-2021)** comprises 5 groups of 31 indicators

**1. Health (7 Indicators)**

1. Weight of a new born baby is not less than 2,500 grams.
2. A newborn baby is breastfed at least for the first six months.
3. Newborn - 12 yr. old children are given vaccines.
4. Everybody in a household has clean and safe food.
5. Everybody in a household has basic knowledge of medicine usage.
6. 35 yr. old up-household members have an annual health check.
7. 6 yr. old up-household members do exercise activities at least 3 days a week.

**2. Environment (7 Indicators)**

8. A house lives in a durable house and has security of tenure.
9. A household has safe and sufficient water to drink at least 5 litres per person per day.
10. A household has sufficient water to consume (domestic use) at least 45 litres per person per day.
11. A household area is healthily managed.
12. A household does not bother from pollution.

**2. Environment (7 Indicators)**

13. A household has taken safety precautions to prevent accidents and be prepared for disaster.
14. A household gets no harm to lives and properties.

**3. Education (5 Indicators)**

15. 3-5 yr old children obtain nursery services or join preparedness activities
16. 6-14 yr old children obtain compulsory education.
17. Those students who have completed a compulsory education continue to high school level.
18. Those students who have not continued their study receive occupational training.
19. 15-59 yr old-household members can read, write Thai and do simple calculation.

#### **4. Employment and Income (4 Indicators)**

20. 15-60 yr old-household members are fully employed.
21. 60 yr old up-household members are fully employed.
22. An average income of a household is not below subsistence level.
23. A household has regular saving.

#### **5. Thai Values (8 Indicators)**

24. Nobody in a household drinks alcohol.
25. Nobody in a household smokes cigarette.
26. Household members who are 6 yr old up do religious activities at least once a week.
27. Elderly are cared.
28. Disabled are cared.
29. Chronic ill-household members are cared.
30. Household members participate in community activities.
31. A family is warm.

#### **The Uses of BMN**

1. Support the development of Vision, Strategies of Central agencies ; MOI, CDD, Province ;  
A Number of Poor households,
2. Support Tambon (TAO) and Village in making Tambon Development Plan and Community  
Plan
3. Support the tasks of Poverty Alleviation Board ; Indicate the poor households, Probe  
/Recheck the Poor Registration
4. Indicate the target groups and target areas for the agencies concerned to ; Pregnant Women,  
Children, Elderly, Disables, Students etc
5. Monitor/evaluate the performance of community works ; Decreasing rate of Poor households

## **Village Basic Information (Nrd 2C)**

### **Definition**

NRD 2C is the information represented living condition of a village. The condition is splitted into 6 groups ; Infrastructure, Employment/Agricultural Productivity and Income, Health and Sanitation, Knowledge and Education, Community Strength, Natural Resources and Environment. In every group contains the related indicators to indicate problem condition.

### **Principle**

Village Basic Information is a tool to learn village problems. The learning would lead to planning to resolve the problems by community and all agencies involved.

### **Objectives**

1. To use Nrd2C information for the purposes of policy formulation, development planning, monitoring and evaluation.
2. To provide and encourage the use of Nrd2C information in planning, monitoring and evaluation to all development agencies.

### **Background**

1. In 1982, The National Economic and Social Development Board(NESDB) assigns Community Development Department (CDD) a task to collect Village Basic Information of 12,586 villages in 38 target provinces.
2. In 1984, the Sub-committee of Regional and Local Development Plan agrees on the CDD proposition to collect Nrd2C outside the target areas or in the further more 42,486 rural villages. The total number of rural villages is increased to 54,832.
3. In 1987, the cabinet passes the resolution on 22 September to collect Village Basic Information for every 2 year since 1990 onwards.
4. In 1992, there is the improvement of indicators in Nrd2C questionnaire to 6 groups of 37 indicators to comply with the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (1992-1996).
5. During 1997-1998, there is the improvement of Nrd2C questionnaire to 6 groups of 31 indicators to comply with the Eight National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001).
6. For the Ninth Plan (Year 2002-2006), the indicators were improved to 6 Groups of 30 Indicators.
7. For the Tenth Plan (Year 2007-2011), the indicators were improved to 6 Groups of 31 Indicators.
8. For the Eleventh Plan (Year 2012-2016), the indicators were improved to 7 Groups of 33 Indicators.

**NRD 2C Collection Target**

Every villages and communities all over a country

**NRD 2C Collection Period** Every 2 Years**NRD 2C Collection Procedure**

The Nrd2c is collected by Tambon Information Collection Administration Committee. They would interview a village committee using NRD 2C questionnaire. The Information comes from 2 sources altogether. Firstly, the members of the board would fill up some information related to their work into the NRD 2C questionnaire for example the village statistics of health, education of people in a village etc. After that the committee would conduct a meeting to interview a village committee to fill up the rest part in a questionnaire.

**Nrd 2c Indicators**

The Nrd 2c information is arranged into 6 groups of 31 indicators:

**1. Infrastructure**

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Road                    | (5) Electricity accessibility |
| (2) Clean drinking water    | (6) Communication             |
| (3) Water for domestic uses | (7) Farmland ownership        |
| (4) Water for agriculture   |                               |

**2. Economy**

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (8) Employment                  | (12) Other Agricultural Productivity |
| (9) Employment within community | (13) Household Industry              |
| (10) Rice Farming Productivity  | (14) Benefits from Tourism           |
| (11) Other Farming Productivity |                                      |

**3. Health**

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (15) Work safety                   | (17) Sport Activities |
| (16) Contagious disease Prevention |                       |

**4. Knowledge and Education**

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (18) Present Educational Enrollment        | (20) Educational Level of People |
| (19) Study Continuation Rate (High School) |                                  |

## 5. Community Strength and Participation

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (21) Community Learning      | (24) People's Grouping        |
| (22) Social Security         | (26) Access to Community Fund |
| (23) Community Participation |                               |

## 6. Natural resources and Environment

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (26) Soil Quality                  | (29) Land Utilisation         |
| (27) Water Quality                 | (30) Environmental Management |
| (28) Forest Recovery/Tree Planting |                               |

## 7. Safety from Community Disaster and risk

- (31) Safety from Drug
- (32) Safety from Community Disaster
- (33) Safety from Community Risk

### The analysis of Nrd 2c Information

After the collecting of Nrd 2c information of any village has finished, the committee has to score marks to those 31 Nrd 2c indicators related to problem condition of that village. Criteria of mark scoring and details of problem condition is provided in another paper. After mark scoring is done, the committee would finally prioritize development level of that village.

#### Each indicator would be scored with any of the following marks :

- Getting 1 mark means the indicator has a serious problem (under standard)
- Getting 2 marks means the indicator has a moderate problem. (standard)
- Getting 3 marks means the indicator has a light problem or no problem. (above standard)

#### Prioritising of Development level

Prioritising is based only on the numbers of those Indicators that received 1 mark.

- Received 1 mark for 11-31 Indicators is prioritized as an urgent developing needed village level 1 (A Backward Village)
- Received 1 mark for 11-31 Indicators is prioritized as an urgent developing needed village level 2 (A Moderate Village)
- Received 1 mark for 11-31 Indicators is prioritized as an urgent developing needed village level 3 (A Progress Village)

**The Uses of NRD 2C**

1. Indicate the target areas
2. Making the National Development Plan
3. Support the development of Vision, Strategies of Central agencies ; government/, MOI, Province
4. Making the Government Poverty Alleviation Plan
5. Support the tasks of A Poverty Alleviation Board ; indicate target villages, Fix it Centres
6. Monitor/evaluate performance of community works ; A War with Drugs, Community Strengthening, Health etc



## Host Agencies of BMN and NRD 2 C Indicators Year 2017 - 2021

(5 Groups of 31 Indicators)

No	Host Agencies	Participating Agencies	Indicators
1	Ministry of Public Health  <b>(13 Indicators)</b>	- ASEAN Institute for Health Development - Armed Forces Development Command - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Interior	1) Weight of a newborn baby is not less than 2,500 grams. 2 ) A newborn baby is breastfed at least the first six months. 3) Newborn-12 year old children are given vaccines. 4) Everybody in a household has clean and safe food. 5) Everybody in a household has basic knowledge of medicine usage. 6) 35 year old up-household members have an annual health check. 7) 6 year old up-household members do exercise activities at least 3 days a week. 11) A household area is healthily managed. 24) Nobody in a household drinks alcohol. 25) Nobody in a household smokes cigarette. 27) Elderly are cared.. 28) Disabled are cared. 29) Chronic ill-household members are cared.
2	Ministry of Tourism and Sport  <b>(1 Indicator)</b>	- ASEAN Institute for Health Development - Armed Forces Development Command - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Interior	7) 6 year old up-household members do exercise activities at least 3 days a week.
3	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security  <b>(8 Indicators)</b>	- Ministry of Interior	8) A household lives in a durable house and has security of tenure.
		- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Commerce - Ministry of Agriculture - Armed Forces Development Command	21) 60 yr. old up-household members are fully employed.
		- Armed Forces Development Command	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level
		- Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Education	23) A household has regular saving.
		- Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Interior	27) Elderly are cared.
		- Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Interior	28) Disabled are cared.
		- Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Interior	29) Chronic ill-household members are cared.

No	Host Agencies	Participating Agencies	Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Interior</li> <li>- Ministry of Culture</li> </ul>	31) A family is warm.  10
4	Ministry of Interior  <b>(7 Indicators)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of National Resources and Environment</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	9) A household has safe water sufficient to drink at least 5 litres per person per day.(ਸਨ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of National Resources and Environment</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	10) A household has sufficient water to consume (domestic use) at least 45 litres/person/day. (ਸਨ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- National Police Bureau</li> </ul>	13) A household has taken safety precautions to prevent accidents and be prepared for disaster. (ੲਨ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</li> </ul>	15) 3-5 yr old children obtain nursery services or join preparedness activities.(ਸਨ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level. (ੲੜ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Culture</li> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> </ul>	23) A household has regular saving. (ੲੜ.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	30) Household members participate in community activities. (ੲੜ.)
5	Ministry of Industry  <b>(2 Indicators)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Ministry of Interior</li> </ul>	12) A household does not bother from pollution.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level.
6	Ministry of national Resources and Environment  <b>(2 Indicators)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Ministry of Interior</li> </ul>	12) A household does not bother from pollution.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>- Armed Forces Development Command</li> </ul>	30) Household members participate in community activities.

No	Host Agencies	Participating Agencies	Indicators
7	Prime Minister Office <b>(1 Indicator)</b>	- Ministry of Public Health - Ministry of Transport - Ministry of Agriculture - National Police Bureau	13) A household has taken safety precautions to prevent accidents and be prepared for disaster. 11
8	National Police Bureau	- Ministry of Interior	14) A household gets no harm to lives and properties.
9	Ministry of Education <b>(5 Indicators)</b>	- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	15) 3-5 yr old children obtain nursery services or join preparedness activities.
		- Ministry of Interior	16) 6-14 yr old children obtain compulsory education.
		- Ministry of Interior	17) Those students who have completed a compulsory education continue to high school level.
		- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Labour	18) Those students who have not continued their study receive occupational training.
		- Ministry of Interior	19) 15-59 year old- household members can read, write Thai and do simple calculation.
10	Ministry of Labour <b>(3 Indicators)</b>	- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Commerce - Ministry of Agriculture - Armed Forces Development Command	20) 15-59 yr. old-household members are fully employed.
		- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Commerce - Ministry of Agriculture - Armed Forces Development Command	21) 60 yr. old up-household members are fully employed.
		- Armed Forces Development Command	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level.
11	Ministry of Commerce <b>(1 Indicator)</b>	- Armed Forces Development Command	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level.
12	Ministry of Agriculture <b>(2 Indicators)</b>	- Armed Forces Development Command	22) An average income of a household is not below subsistence level.
		- Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Education	23) A household has regular saving.
13	Ministry of Culture <b>(1 Indicator)</b>	- Ministry of Education - Ministry of Interior	26) Household members who are 6 yrs old up do religious activities at least once a week.

<b>No</b>	<b>Host Agencies</b>	<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
14	The Buddhism National office  <b>(1 Indicator )</b>	- Ministry of Education - Ministry of Interior	26) Household members who are 6 yrs old up do religious activities at least once a week.