Local problems can be analysed using a variety of tools and methods:

➢ **Focus group discussions** to elicit the viewpoints of different social categories (eg women, youth, disabled elderly, people with disabilities)

➢ **Assessment of existing infrastructure -** wards/counties can carry out a simple 'census' of existing infrastructure by sector its status and history

➢ **A transect walk** is a systematic **walk** along a defined path (**transect**) in the community to explore a secede delivery/sector problem.

➢ **Problem trees** – where you start with a locally perceived problem and try to understand the root causes and effects of the problem.

➢ **Village or ward mapping** - to stimulate debate and discussion around local problems.
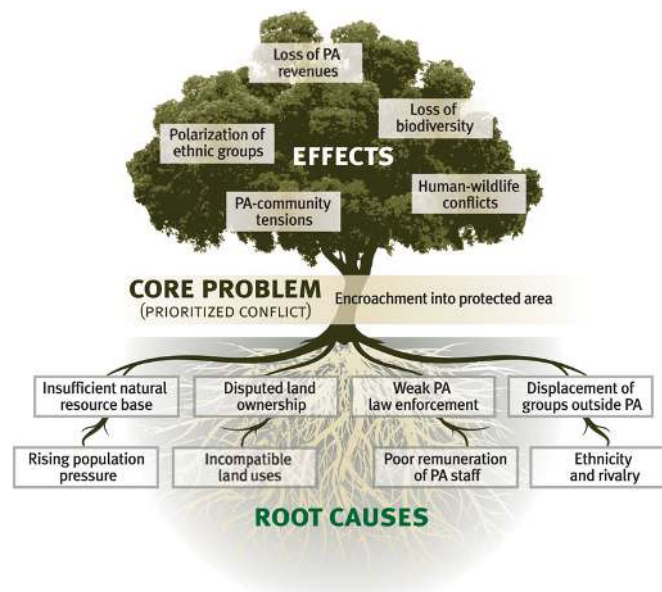
A bit more information on problem analysis tools:

- **Focus group discussions-** they are useful to obtain detailed information about personal and group feelings, perceptions and opinions. they can save time and money compared to individual interviews. they can provide a broader range of information. For more information click on link: https://www.slideshare.net/AbinoDavid/focus-group-discussion-14549942

- **Assessment of existing infrastructure -** wards/counties can carry out a simple 'census' of existing infrastructure by sector its status and history. This information can be stored in a spreadsheet and used to plan local infrastructure needs.

- A **transect walk** is a systematic **walk** along a defined path (**transect**) across the community area together with the local people to explore the service delivery issues eg: water and sanitation conditions by observing, asking, listening, looking and producing a **transect** diagram.

A bit more information on problem analysis tools:

➤ **Problem tree:** a tool to understand locally perceived problems. See diagram:

For more information click on link: http://www.mspguide.org/tool/problem-tree

➤ **Village/ward mapping:** is a method used to build the capacity of community members in taking correct action in accordance with the problems, needs, and potential of the community resources. For more information click on link: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Participatory-village-mapping_fig3_305391844

Expression of sector needs, priorities and proposals

Local problems can be analysed using a variety of tools and methods:

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➢ A **transect walk** is a systematic **walk** along a defined path (**transect**) across the community/project area together with the local people to explore the water and sanitation conditions by observing, asking, listening, looking and producing a**transect** diagram.

Simple Ranking Tools

➢ For use at the ward or village level after problem analysis

➢ Use ranking tools to make sure there is consistent and transparent prioritization of proposals emerging from the problem analysis

➢ Useful in areas with low literacy rates

➢ Ranking tools presented:

- Simple preference ranking
- Pairwise ranking

Simple Preference Ranking Tool

Instructions:

Participants simply express their numeric preferences for the proposals through:

- Show of hands

- Marks on a board

- Shells on the ground and so on

Beware of:

There is often pressure from local interest and lobbies to secure high ranking for their preferences. There is no absolute safeguard against such 'manipulation' but clear public information, procedural rules and good external facilitation – all help to keep the playing field reasonably level.

Simple Preference Ranking Tool

Instructions:

Participants simply express their numeric preferences for the proposals through:

➢ Show of hands (hands up for the people who rank this options number one and so on)

➢ Marks on a board (draw a grid on a board and list all the options and ask participants to identify their 1st, 2nd, 3rd choices and so on)

➢ Shells/stones on the ground and so on (as above but write on ground and use shells/stones to prioritise)

Pair Wise Ranking Tool

Pair wise ranking aims to articulate comparative preferences and reduce the scope for manipulation.

Instructions:

➢ Usually a group exercise using round a robin technique.

➢ Every item on the list is compared to every other item according to a single criteria.

➢ The final ranking is a simply tally of the number of wins.

➢ The exercise generates considerable further discussion of the merits of the proposals – which in itself is useful.

Pair Wise Comparisons and Ranking - Example

	Sector A: Water	Sector B: Roads	Sector C: Health	Sector D: Infra	Sector E: Education
Sector A: Water - supply to h'holds	N/A	B	C	W	A
Sector B: Roads - access	B	N/A	C	B	E
Sector C: Health - antenatal clinics	C	C	N/A	C	E
Sector D : Infrastructure - markets	A	B	C	N/A	E
Sector E: Education - early ch'hood	E	E	C	E	N/A
	Sector A: Water	Sector B: Roads	Sector C: Health	Sector D: Infra	Sector E: Education
Number of times preferred	**1**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**3**
Therefore priority	**4**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**2**