Participatory Analysis

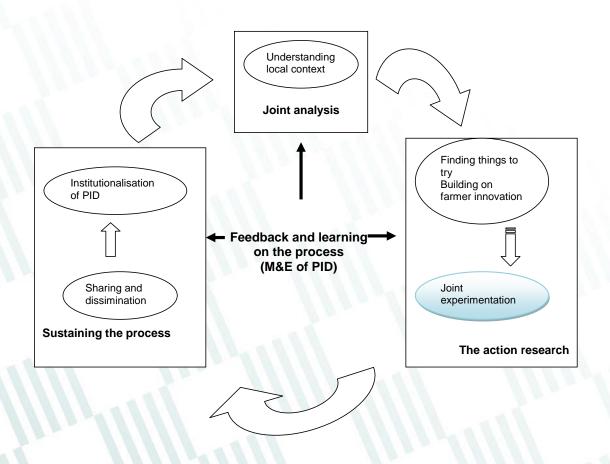




Summary notes TMT PID South Africa, 2015

Remember PID Cycle





Overall notes



- Fundamental change from extractive data collection to joint study and analysis
- Our knowledge and skills complement local understanding and skills;
- But communities not homogenous!
 Economy, gender, influence.

Double objective



- 1. We (farmers, local people, ourselves) understand jointly local situation, issues at hand,..;
- 2. Farmers capacities are build to critically analyze local situation, relevant issues, as basis for planning future actions

Starts with proper entry in (new) communities



- Central interest: Transferring ownership of the action from us to local people;
- Use of locally proper ways to enter communities: who and how to meet;
- Mutual clarification of expectations: our intentions, what we "offer"; community expectations and expected contribution;
- "Formally" confirm farmer commitment to collaborate?!

Common challenges in participatory analysis



- Wide coverage of issues versus focused analysis: make a conscious choice;
- Pressure of time and budget leads to short cuts, strong role of external actors;
- Lack of feedback to communities from organisations after the process;
- Results of joint analysis are kept by the organizations only.



 Comments, questions, your experience on participatory analysis?

 Zoom in on some tools/methods to facilitate participatory analysis



Direct observation



Create basis for later discussions and interviews



Semistructured interview



Use of check list with key questions



Focus group discussion



Cross checking of views, arrive at farmers' joint understanding, basis for joint action.



Participatory mapping



Analysis of issues with spatial dimension: land degradation or tenure, socioeconomic status, e.g.



Transect walk

Organized walk, noting key issue

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Explore e.g. land & water use, its issues, problems and opportunities



Seasonal calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul .	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cropping patterns	Plan Wee	Ag IT	Н	rvestir	7/	Proce	1.3//			Plar	loughir ting m hum, m	aize
	groun	dnuts Planting			Vegeta	ble gar	dening			Pici	ding	/eedin
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Food availability		A. T								***		
Labour demand				- 10 Po								

Detailed analysis of agriculture, crop cycle; basis for discussing issues and opportunity



Venn diagram



Analysis of relevant organizations, stakeholders, and their position and strength.



(Matrix) Ranking



Comparing options, making choices

All methods



- Allow people to lead the activity as much as possible: handing over the "pen"
- Organize visualization in some form
- Combine qualitative and quantitative methods.
- "Triangulation"



Practicing one participatory analysis tool





1. Help identify and agree on the main options to be reviewed.

For example: possible tree species for use in agro forestry

Tree species options								
Eucalyptus	Palm	Acacia	Pine					

Facilitation of Matrix Ranking



2. Generate *criteria*, issues to be considered, in choosing best option

Turn negative ones into positive ones by using their opposites (vulnerable for pests becomes resistance to pests)

Criteria

Fuelwood

Construction material

Edible fruits

Fodder

Charcoal

Matrix Ranking



3. Suggest to draw up Matrix

111111	Tree species options					
Criteria	Eucalyptus Palm Acacia Pine					
Fuelwood						
Construction material						
Edible fruits	The state of the s					
Fodder	1111, 11111 - 11, 11111 - 11					
Charcoal						

Matrix Ranking



Two main methods for analysis

- Scoring or voting: (Easier, bigger groups, democratic);
- Ranking: Creates more discussion, clarity on reasons, effective in smaller groups.

	Tree species options					
Criteria	Eucalyptus	Palm	Acacia	Pine		
Fuelwood	100	- 1/1/	1111111	1 1		
Construction material						
Edible fruits	11111					
Fodder	111.					
Charcoal	1111			A Marie		

If using ranking



4. For each criterion ask to agree which option is best, which next best, than which next, etc and give rank number accordingly:

Criteria	Tree species options					
. 111 1111	Eucalyptus	Palm	Acacia	Pine		
Fuelwood	4	1	2	3		
Construction material	3	1	2	4		
Edible fruits	1	4	2	3		
Fodder	3	1	4	2		
Charcoal	2	1	3	4 22		

Matrix Ranking



5. Calculate totals.

Criteria	Tree species options						
	Eucalyptus	Palm	Acacia	Pine			
Fuelwood	4	1	2	3			
Construction material	3	1	2	4			
Edible fruits	1	4	2	3			
Fodder	3	1	4	2			
Charcoal	2	1	3	4			
TOTAL	13	8	13	16			

Make choice. If needed consider which criterion to be very important.

Summary of steps



- 1. Identify and agree on the *main options* to be chosen from.
- 2. Find criteria, issues to be considered
- 3. Draw up matrix
- 4. Give ranks for each criteria
- 5. Determine totals.
- 6. Make choice



Try and practice

Participatory mapping



- Work with villagers, farmers, to prepare a "map" of a chosen area as basis for discussing chosen issues (e.g. land use patterns), problems and way forward
- Can be done at various stages of the process: early as introductory (general map of area) or later for detailed analysis (e.g. furrow layout performance)

Mapping: the process



- Prepare location and materials (maps in situ or on newsprints)
- Who participates? Best done in smaller groups. Men and women seperately?
- Participants make the map: Start by larger key landmarks (main stream, furrow in take, valley boundary, building).

Mapping: the process

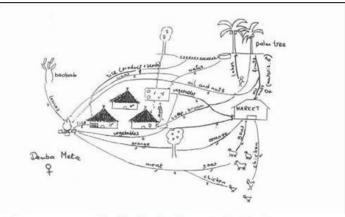


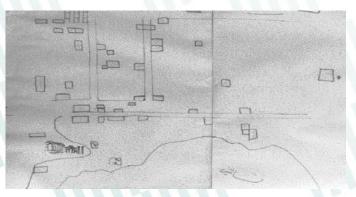
- Suggest map to show important features depending on the topic of analysis: irrigated fields, crop indication, other water intakes, areas with erosion, siltation, shortage of water
- Help clarify anything that is unclear encourage discussion
- Be alert for important issues being raised to be come back to in later discussions

Mapping examples











Mapping: use of maps



- Use completed map as basis for discussion on key issues; bring back issues debated while making the map.
- At the end summarize main points raised.
- Where and how is the map saved?