

Session 6.1

Introduction to

Qualitative Research

Methods

Dr Annabel Bradbury, TRL Limited

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

1: Introduction to Participatory Appraisal

- Participatory Appraisal (PA)
- Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)
- Participatory Urban Analysis (PUA)

“...a growing family of approaches, methods, attitudes and behaviours that enable people to express and analyse the realities of their lives and conditions, to plan themselves what action to take, and to monitor and evaluate the results and reflect.” (Chambers, 2003).



What is participatory appraisal?

- Semi-structured learning experience
- Involves local people in the selection, design, planning and implementation of projects and programmes that will affect them
- Prioritises transport needs of the poor and vulnerable
- Method of in-depth data collection to complement quantitative baseline data

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

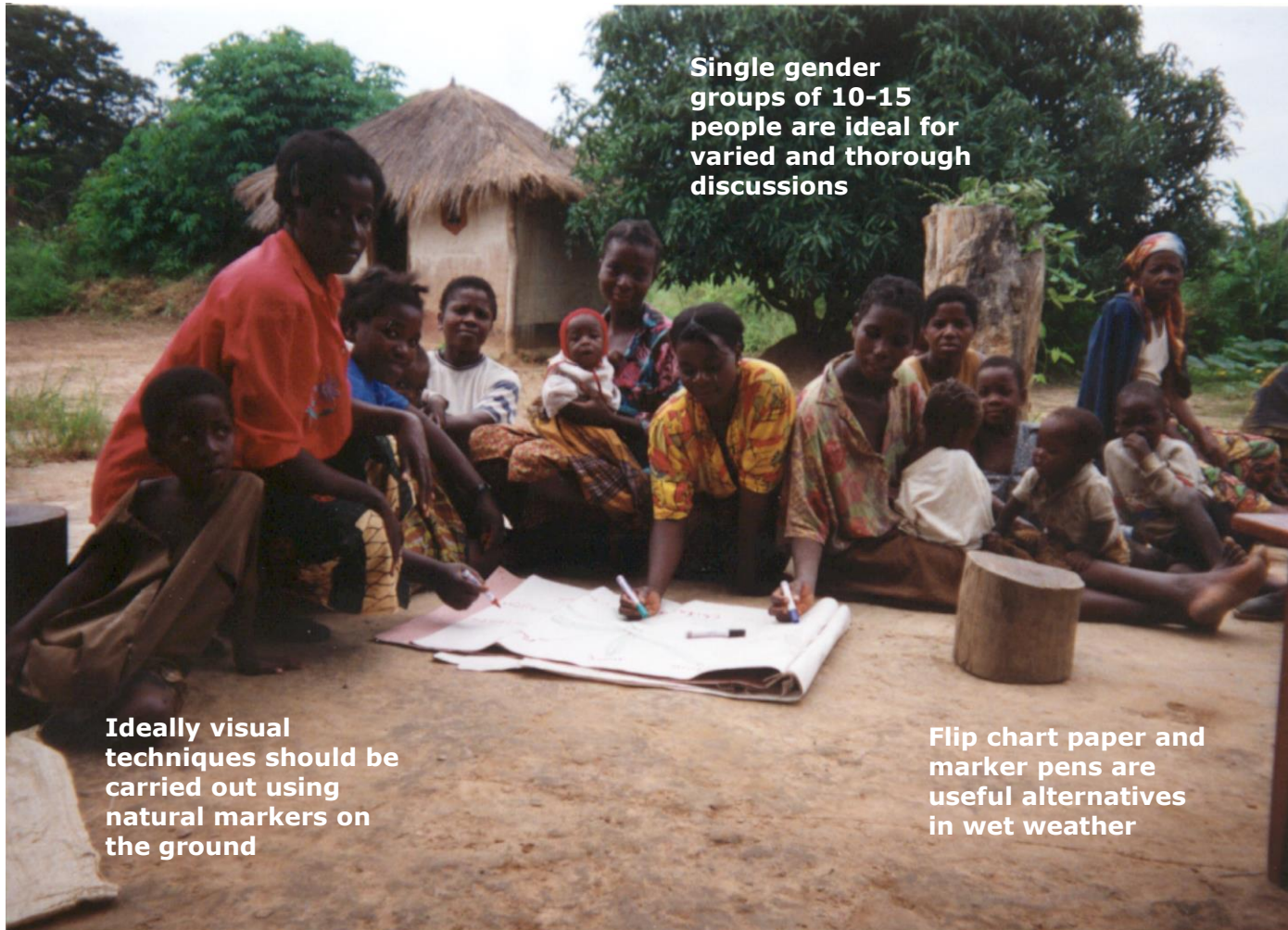
2. Core concepts and principles

- Preparation, observation, facilitation, participation
- Respect for community members
- Interest in what local people say, show and do
- Patience, not rushing and interrupting
- Listening not lecturing
- Trust
- Humility
- Triangulation

- Prepare! Find out about the people and the place you are to survey before you arrive
- Provide at least 2 facilitators fluent in the language of the ethnic group under survey
- Spend time getting to know the community – stay overnight, interact and socialise
- Ensure you have sufficient equipment – four wheel drive vehicle, camping equipment

- First entry point into a community is observing the people, resources, indicators of wealth/poverty, daily processes
- Useful to carry a notepad and camera to capture observations – use with caution!
- Observation involves the eyes and ears but can also involve asking questions
- A Transect Walk can be used to capture specific observations

- PA team should comprise two facilitators:
 - To facilitate
 - To make detailed notes
- 10-20 participants is recommended group size
- Disaggregate by age and gender where appropriate
- Visual exercises can be undertaken using natural materials on the ground (wood, stones, leaves)
- Alternatively flip chart paper and marker pens



Single gender groups of 10-15 people are ideal for varied and thorough discussions

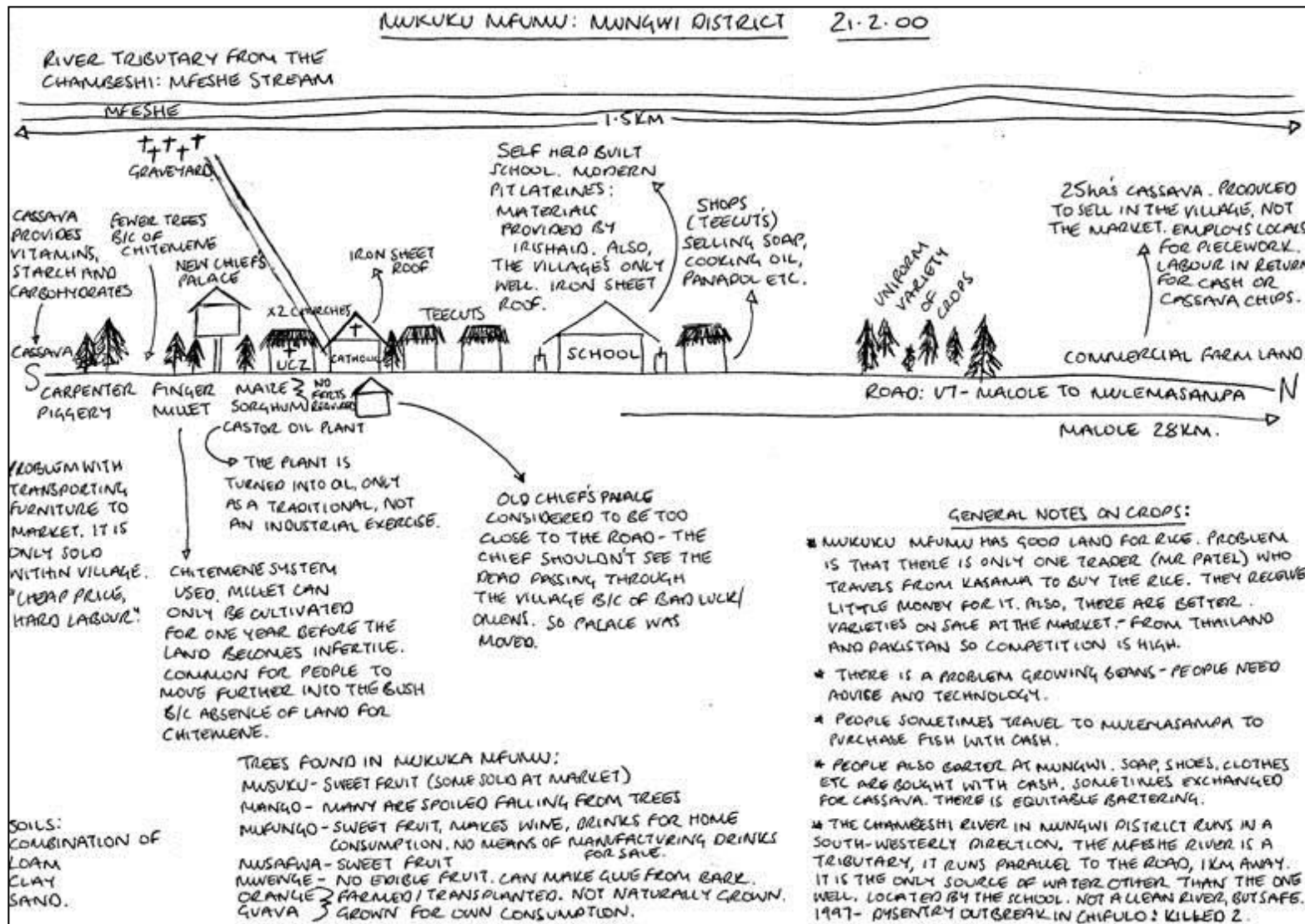
Ideally visual techniques should be carried out using natural markers on the ground

Flip chart paper and marker pens are useful alternatives in wet weather



- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

- Observatory walks through a community
- Researchers and informants walk along a transect discussing key characteristics
- The facilitator sketches the route and indicates prominent features:
 - Landscape and land use
 - Vegetation
 - Infrastructure
 - Socio-economic issues



Source: Davis (2005)



ZONE	RESIDENCE	ARABLE LAND	DEPRESSION	COMMUNICA-TION (ROAD)	GARDENS	ARABLE LAND	RESIDENCE
SOIL TYPE	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	clay loam	Lignite	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam
LAND USE	Backyard crops such as mangoes	Agricultural production like vegetables, yardlong, okra and 3 types of reproduction at a Small Scale	Small Scale rice production due to inadequate rainfall for the past 10 years. Used to be a potential area for rice cultivation at a large scale		Vegetable production like tomatoes, pepper, okra, etc.	Groundnut production for the market	Backyard crops like okra, pumpkins and cassava
TREE SPECIES	Mango, Orange, Neon	Kajri, Cashew, lime, Guava and other trees used for medicinal purposes and 'Shio Kujiro' 'Yabo'	Shio Kujiro, other medicinal plants, Sesame, mango, guava, etc.	Mangoes, Vegetables, etc.	Bananas, Cashew, lime, mangoes, brinjals, etc.	Pineapple, Sili, Cotton, etc.	
INTERVENTIONS	EGC WELL			Sierra Leone Government	A.P.C. (Agricultural Project of Gambia)	Department of Agricultural Services, Sierra Campaign team	
PROBLEMS	Storage facility, Riding machine, Farming implements, drought animals and cars	Pest and diseases like fruit trees. No pesticides	Inadequate rainfall for the past ten years	Transport available only on 10-15 days (Saturdays)	Marketing outlets limited. Roadside farming materials get higher as the dry season proceeds	Striga	

Source: ActionAid (1992)

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

4. Semi-structured checklist interviews

- Discussions based on a checklist of topics either with individuals or groups
- Only the topics and some key questions are predetermined – flexibility is key!
- Use of a checklist, not a questionnaire
- Use of open-ended questions – What? Why? When? Who? How? Where?
- Key informant interviews for expert knowledge
- Focus group discussions for interest groups

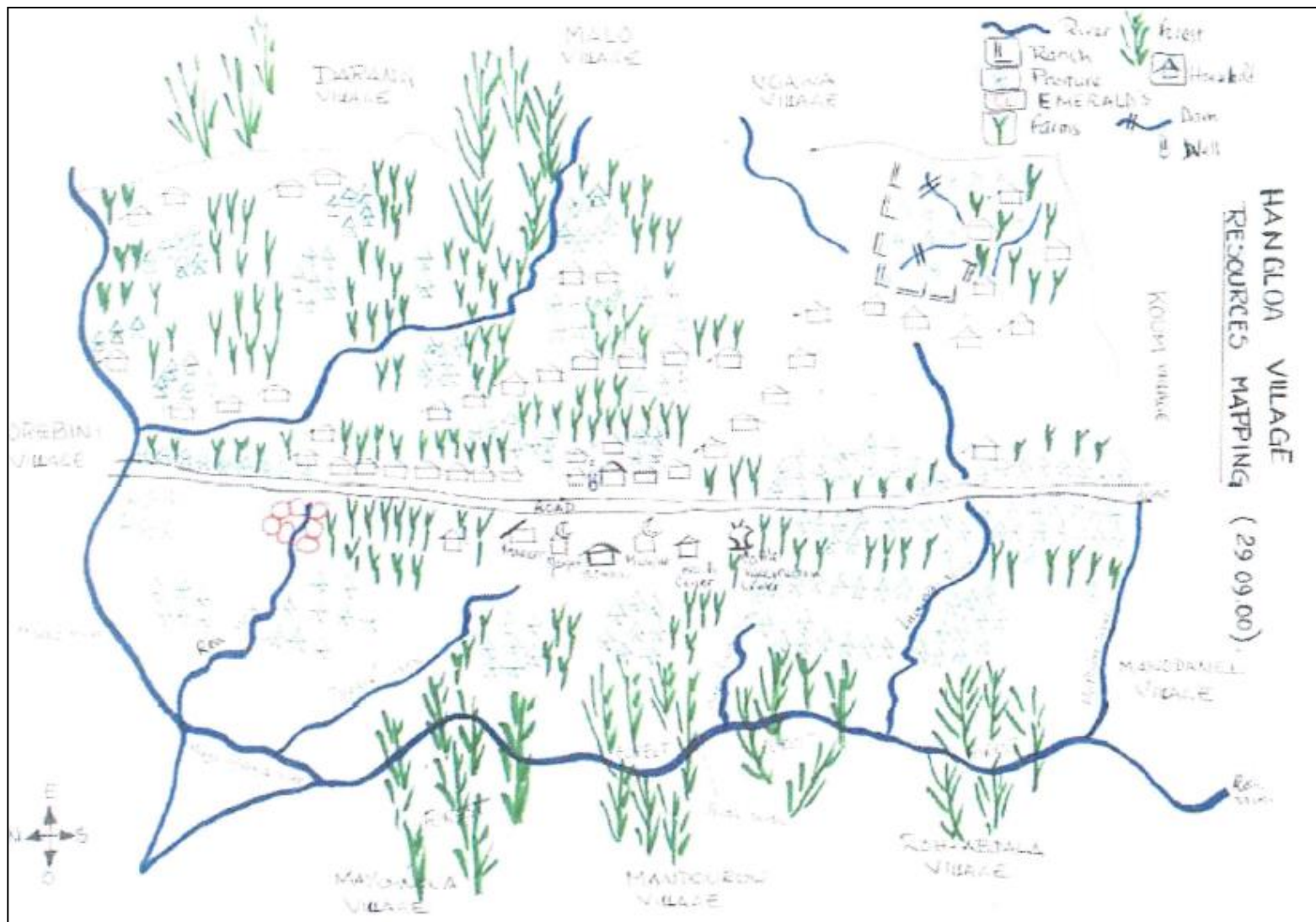
Features and benefits of checklist interviews

- Expert knowledge obtained from key informants
 - Councillors/administrators
 - Health workers
 - Teachers
 - Transport operators
 - Traders
 - Outreach workers (agriculture, health)
- Recommended length of interview:
 - Individuals: 1 hour
 - Groups: 2 hours

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

AFCAP 5. Diagramming techniques

- Diagramming techniques include:
 - Mapping
 - Modelling
 - Venn diagrams
 - Causal impact analysis
 - Mobility charts
- Use a flip chart and marker pens or natural markers on the ground to draw the diagrams



Source: Annabel Bradbury



- Three dimensional model of the community
- Model may be constructed using card, polystyrene, straws, clay, mud, wood and any objects lying around
- Facilitate a discussion on the model they have built
- Models require more tools to prepare than maps and can take longer to construct
- They are not very portable and less easy to keep for monitoring

- Depict key institutions, organisations and individuals and their interaction with the community
- Represents both internal (local) and external institutions
- Each institution is represented as a circle:
 - Size of the circle represents importance and significance
 - Degree of overlap between circles represents level of interaction

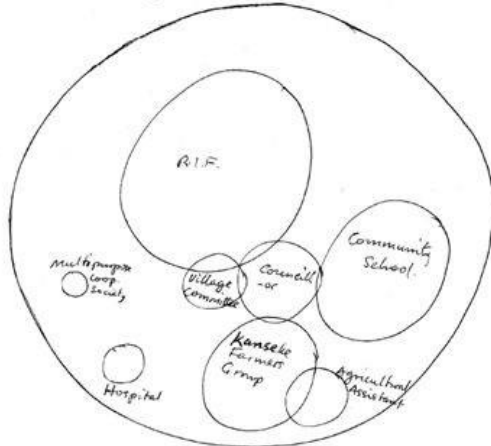
Ideal Situation

Actual Situation

Venn-diagram: Showing various institutions that affect people's lives. Ideal Situation

Drawn by a group of 16 men
Kansoke Village, Chalabesa, Mpika district

19 02 00

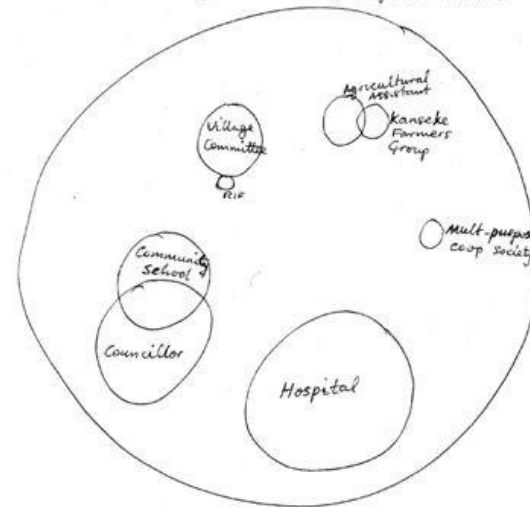


Facilitators: Mulako Nabanda
Kwibisa Liguwili

Venn-Diagram: Showing various institutions that affect the people's lives. Real Situation

Drawn by a group of 16 men
Kansoke Village, Chalabesa, Mpika district

19 02 00



Facilitators: Mulako Nabanda
Kwibisa Liguwili

Men's group, Northern Province, Zambia

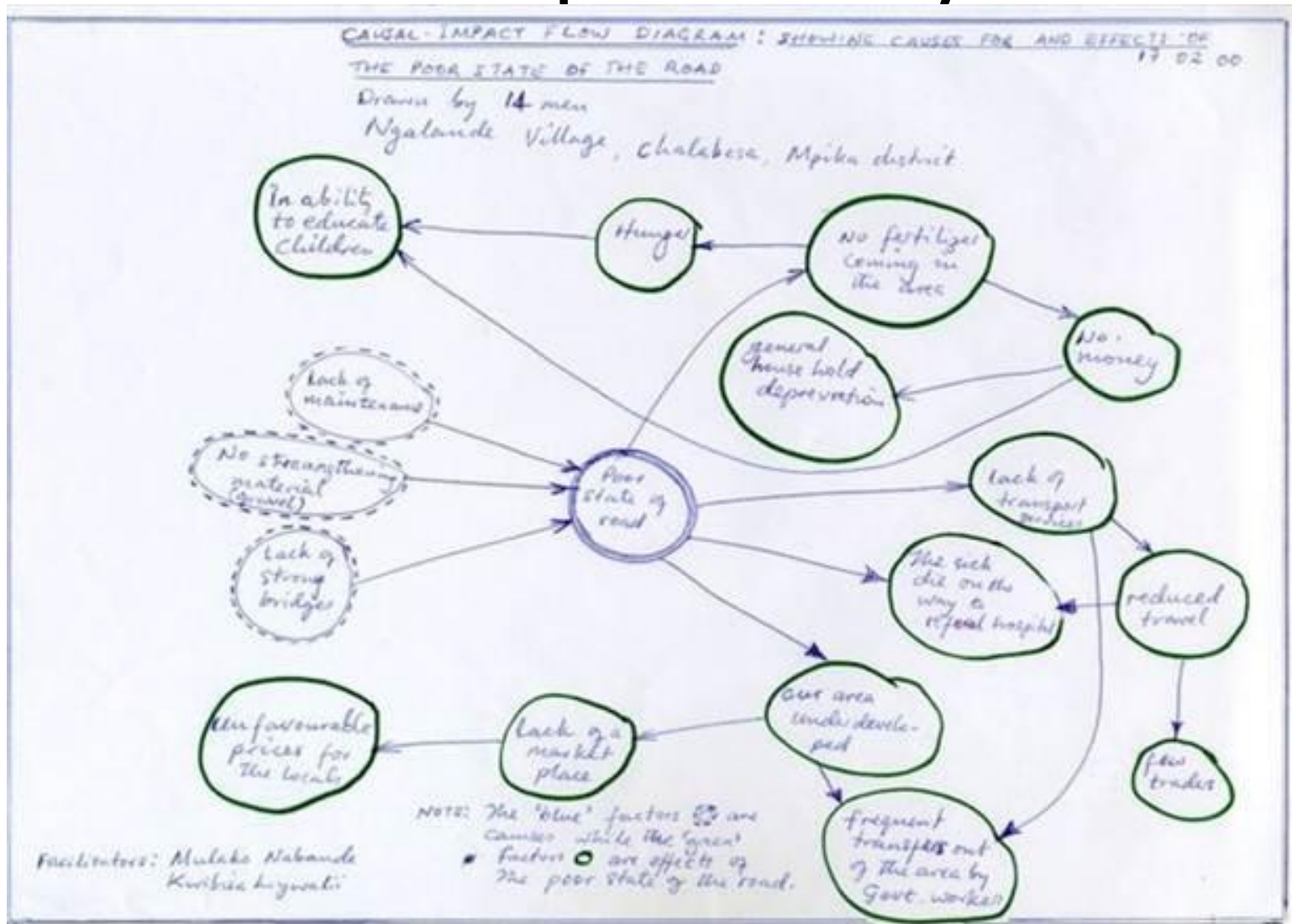
Source: Davis (2005)

AFCAP Causal Impact Analysis 1



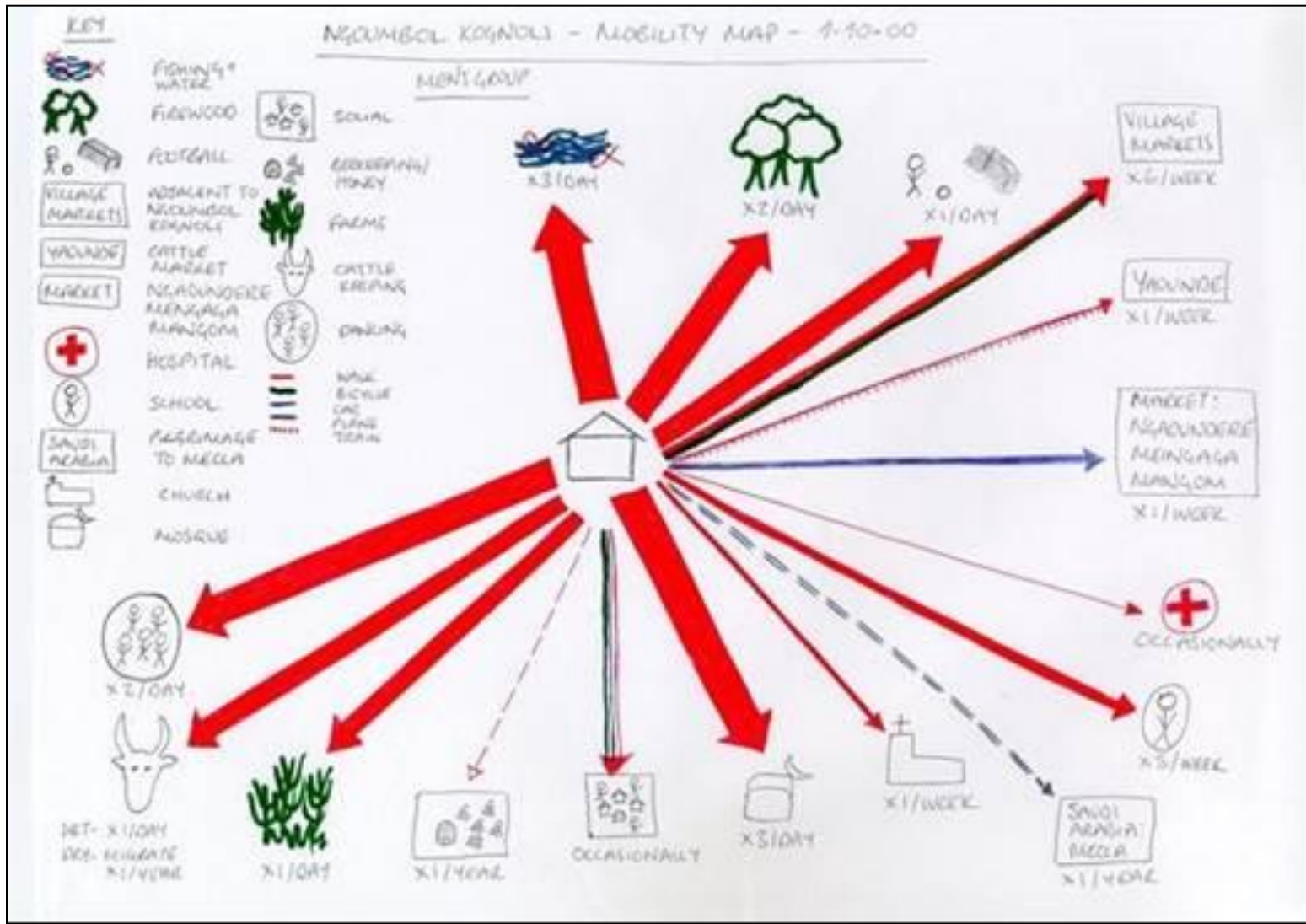
- Investigates the cause and effect of particularly acute problems faced by communities
- Explores strategy for reducing the impact of these problems
- Prioritises areas that require external intervention
- Causal impact analysis can be carried out using a flow diagram or table.

AFCAP Causal Impact Analysis 2



Source: Davis (2005)

- Chart that represents:
 - Trip distance
 - Destination
 - Frequency
 - Modal choice
- Typically drawn as a spider diagram with arrows of varying thickness and colour to denote trip frequency and mode emanating from the centre



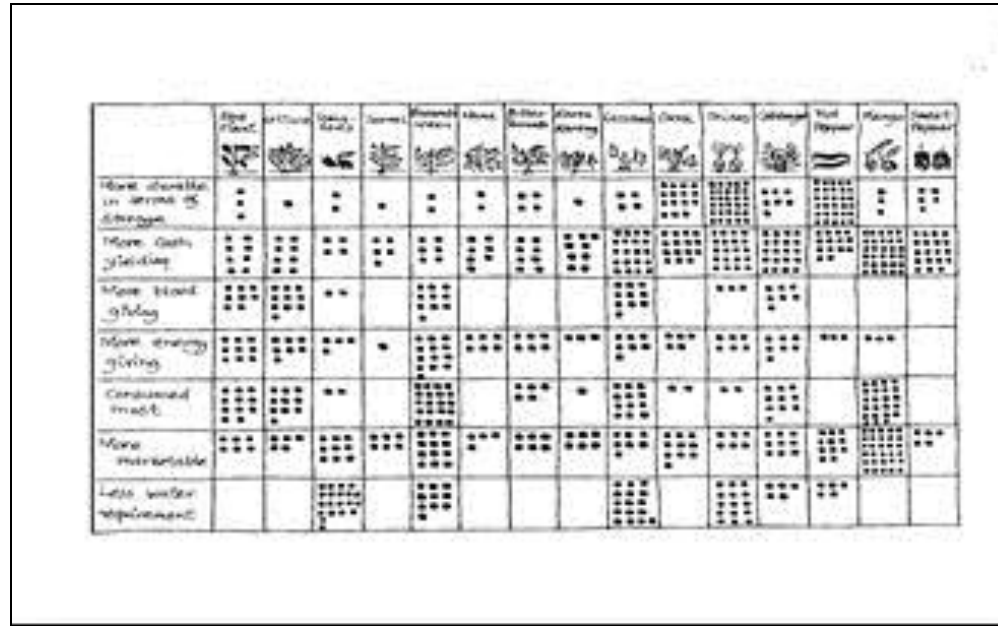
Source: Davis (2005)

- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques**
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

6. Ranking and scoring techniques

- Used to find out people's preferences and priorities
- Ranking is placing things in order relative to one another
- Scoring is giving things a number based on a criterion scale
 - Matrix ranking
 - Pairwise ranking
 - Wealth ranking
 - Preference ranking
 - Card sorting

Matrix Ranking



Pairwise Ranking

Walking (Preference 1)	Bicycle (Preference 2)	Ox-cart (Preference 3)	Bus (Preference 4)	Car (Preference 5)	ITEM	SCORE	RANK
	Bicycle	Ox-cart	Bus	Car	Walking (Preference 1)	0	E
		Ox-cart	Bicycle	Car	Bicycle (Preference 2)	2	C
			Ox-cart	Car	Ox-cart (Preference 3)	3	B
				Car	Bus (Preference 4)	1	D
					Car (Preference 5)	4	A

Source: ActionAid (1992)



- 1 Introduction to participatory appraisal
- 2 Core concepts and principles
- 3 Transect walk
- 4 Semi-structured checklist interviews
- 5 Diagramming techniques
- 6 Ranking and scoring techniques
- 7 Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal**

AFCAP 7. Lessons for undertaking participatory appraisal

- PA should not be prescriptive
- It is a learning experience for facilitator and respondent – do not raise expectations!
- Gatekeepers can be used as an entry point
- Feed back information to the community and decision makers – dissemination is key!
- Reflect on the data collected with the PA facilitators at the end of each day
- Provide a community gift or incentive
- Budget appropriately

- Triangulate the information collected by using several participatory appraisal techniques
- Methods triangulation
- Triangulation of sources
- Triangulation through multiple analysis
- Theory triangulation
- Respondent triangulation



Do You
Have Any
Questions?