Developing a Participatory Community Goal Identification Process for Foundation for Sustainable Development
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**Results and Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Name/Developers</th>
<th>Method(s)</th>
<th>Intended Outcomes</th>
<th>Advantages &amp; Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Diament Method</td>
<td>Under Mosque (2016)</td>
<td>Gender Action Learning System (GALS)</td>
<td>Adopted from Participatory Action Learning System (PALs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAL Tool: formal name given: Akhla M. Bui</td>
<td>Participatory Action Research</td>
<td>To increase student school participation &amp; action engagement, continue, self-narratives &amp; to reach learners to incorporate participatory methods of education in classrooms</td>
<td>Advantages: Integrative reflection in every phase, Evaluation occurs in real-time</td>
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<td>PATRON: Alanya Kuzmin (2012)</td>
<td>Participatory Training Evaluation Method</td>
<td>To collaboratively evaluate participants' reactions to a given training</td>
<td>Advantages: Provides new information, Becomes organic part of training</td>
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<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal methods: B.L. Ihas &amp; Lynn W. Webber (1984)</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</td>
<td>To evaluate an agricultural management project &amp; stakeholders. The project has affected the community &amp; farmer’s lives.</td>
<td>Advantages: Obtains qualitative &amp; quantitative data. Enables a shared, mutual learning process that fosters human development &amp; culture is obtained</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid Semi-Structured Interviews &amp; Participatory Community Workshop (No formal name given): R.L. Ihas &amp; Lynn W. Webber (1984)</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</td>
<td>To understand community problems &amp; to influence the association on an existing program’s work direction</td>
<td>Advantages: Many opportunities for crisis sharing to ensure accuracy of data, Planning for re-design/change</td>
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**Methods**

- A thorough literature review of approaches and methods, as well as their supporting theories and coinciding tools for application
- Comparative analysis of case studies demonstrating successfully applied methods and tools in an international community development context
- Expert interviews with professionals in the field of international development
- Consultations with FSD staff at the headquarters in San Francisco and at program site in Jinja
- Pilot Goal-Identification Process in Jinja, Uganda to receive feedback and improve process

**Participatory Community Goal Identification Process:**

**Phase One – Introduction:** Designed to set the foundation and guidelines of participation for the group

**Phase Two – Data Collection:** To inspire participants to individually answer questions related to their ideal community and foster group cohesion

**Phase Three – Goal Identification:** Participants vote on the different community priorities

**Phase Four – Review of Priorities:** To collect any additional information that may have been generated by conversations during the voting process

**Phase Five – Reflection and Appreciation:** Participants reflect on the process and discuss where improvement could take place

**Phase Six – Report and Evaluation:** Communicate the results by filling out provided report and evaluation form

**Recommendations**

- Ensure project goal alignment between FSD offices to make the most of limited communications with international staff
- Communicate with all FSD site teams early and often to overcome the challenge of distance from the site. Collecting details like cultural norms of the population as well as availability of materials, and spaces is invaluable when creating survey instruments.
- To prevent the skewing of data caused by community members not comfortable sharing their thoughts; Understand community power dynamics through communication with FSD staff and research on cultural competencies.
- Create a feasible, yet statistically relevant sampling method. Due to time and resource constraints, we used a nonprobability voluntary, convenience sampling methodology with 100 participants.
- If possible, eliminate the use of technical language in the survey instrument.

**References**

**Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):**

**Appreciative and Cooperative Inquiry:**

**Participatory Training Evaluation Method (PATEM):**

**Participant Evaluation of Goal-Identification Process**

- 100% of the 91 participants said they would be interested in attending a similar workshop
- We were all surprised by the way communities determined their priorities without any attached sentiments as it always is. Thank you! - Margaret Nassozi Amanyire, FSD Program Director, Jinja, Uganda

**Just to let you know that it was a good exercise for our communities. How they determine their priorities was quite interesting. Without any attached sentiments as it always is. Thank you!**

**Participant Evaluation of Goal-Identification Process**

**PRIORITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE &amp; NUTRITION</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>15</td>
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**Participant Evaluation of Goal-Identification Process**

- 100% of the 91 participants said they would be interested in attending a similar workshop
- “The approach of the research broadened the mind”
- “Our Ideas have been taken as important.”
- Do you feel your voice has been heard today?
- “The approach of the research broadens the mind”
- What did you think of the process?
- What is your favorite thing about your community?
- 100% of the 91 participants said they would be interested in attending a similar workshop

**Impact Questions used in Pilot Handbook for Priority Identification**

**Discovery**
1. What is the good life?
2. What is your favorite thing about your community?
3. What is your idea of the perfect community?
4. If you could have one thing for your community, what would it be?

**Themes/Impacts**

- Participation
- Unlearning Barnard
- Opportunity
- Affirmation

**AI Questions used in Pilot Handbook for Priority Identification**

**DISCOVERY**

- What is the good life?
- What is your favorite thing about your community?
- What is your idea of the perfect community?
- If you could have one thing for your community, what would it be?

**Reflections**

- Hard to implement in large group of participants
- Requires some preliminary work to identify intended use & users
- Not intended for short training events

**Advantages**

- Obtains qualitative & quantitative data.
- Enables a shared, mutual learning process for all.

**Disadvantages**

- Potential single voice domination
- Hard to implement in large groups of participants

**Conclusion**

- A thorough literature review of approaches and methods, as well as their supporting theories and coinciding tools for application
- Comparative analysis of case studies demonstrating successfully applied methods and tools in an international community development context
- Expert interviews with professionals in the field of international development
- Consultations with FSD staff at the headquarters in San Francisco and at program site in Jinja
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