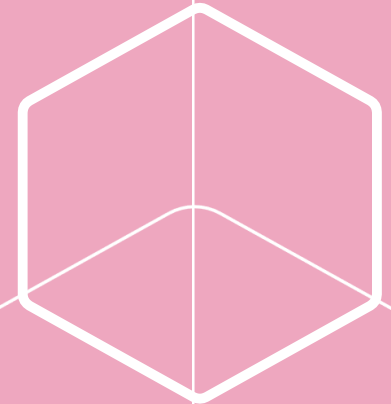




STEP 1
TASK 1.2

Context alignment tool

The context alignment tool helps you to understand the context in which the problem exists





Overview



Purpose

- **Helps you to understand the context** in which your intervention will operate
- Enables you to **prioritise** what needs to be done by considering what has already been done, and what has been learned already
- Steers you to **consider** how an intervention can best be positioned in this context

Who is involved?

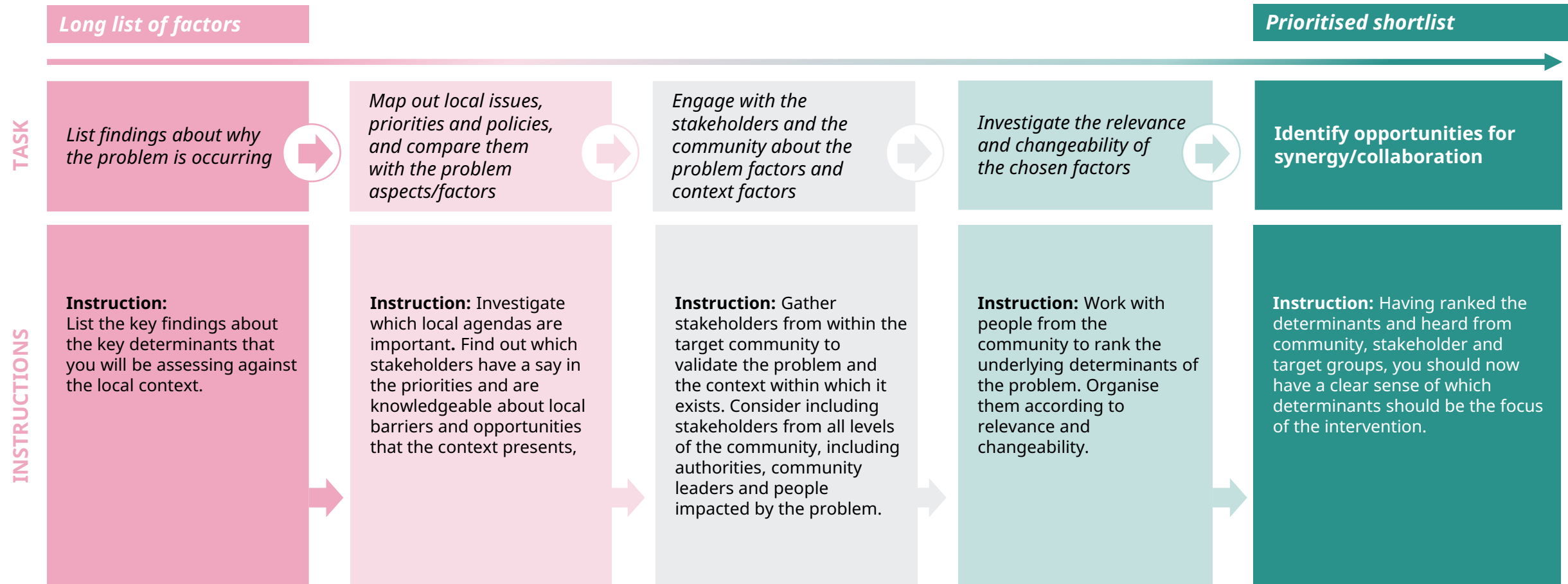
- Core team
- Stakeholders already engaged through the problem identification phase
- Community stakeholders from strategic communities in the target geography

What is the output?

On completion, you will be able to describe:

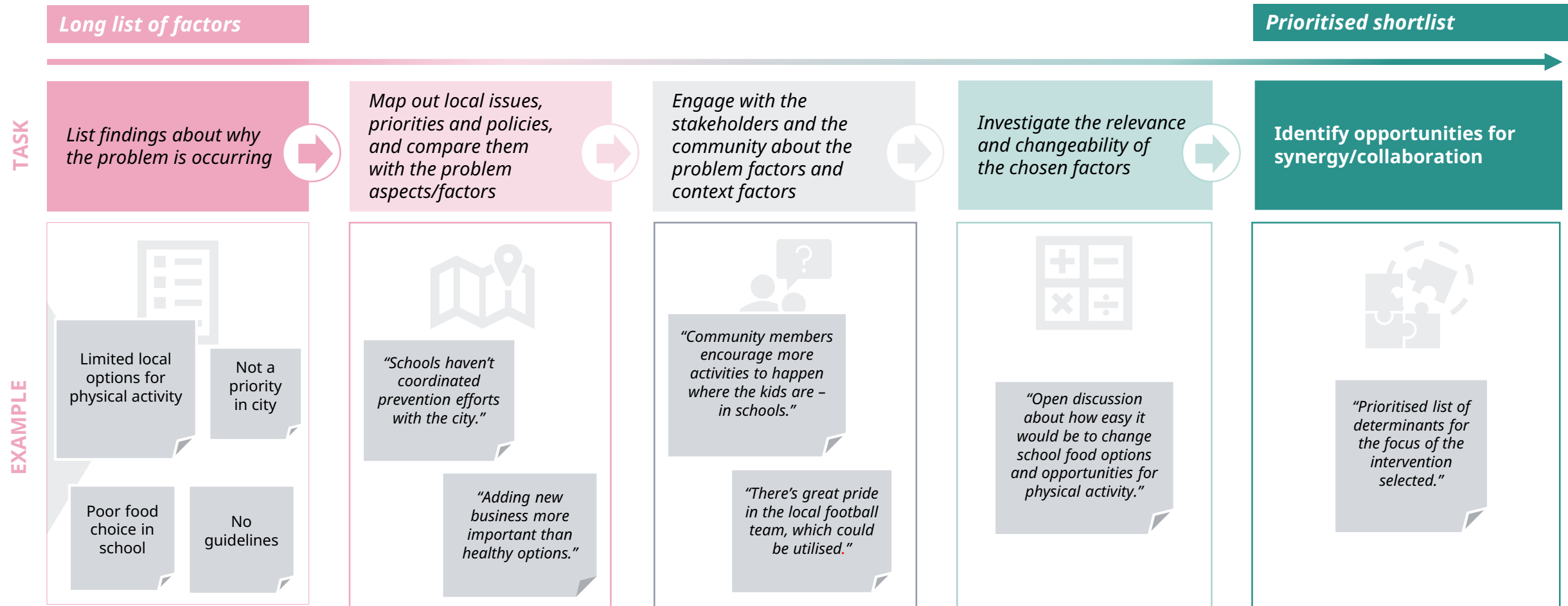
- The context in which the problem exists from a political, sociocultural, physical and social infrastructure perspective
- How different contextual factors might act as barriers or enablers for developing an intervention

Introducing the context sorting tool



EXAMPLE

Method: Start on the left by inserting what the problem is, and work towards the right to ensure that the determinants are seen within the context within which they exist.



WORKSHEET 1

Long list of factors

Prioritised shortlist

TASK

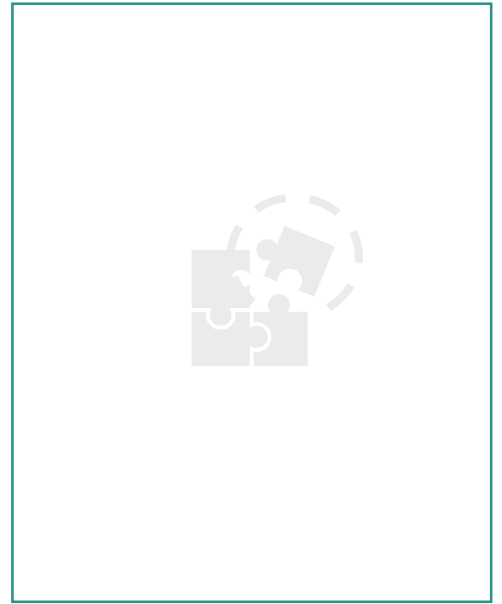
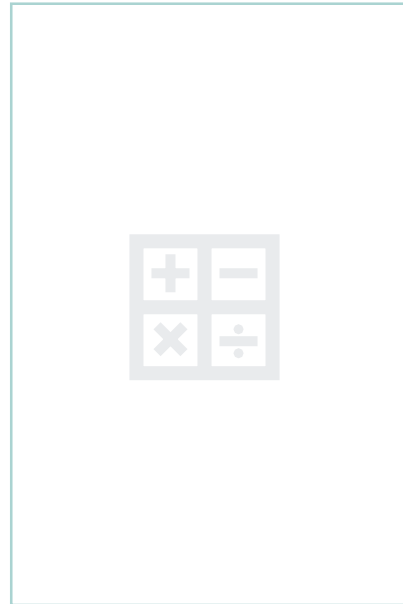
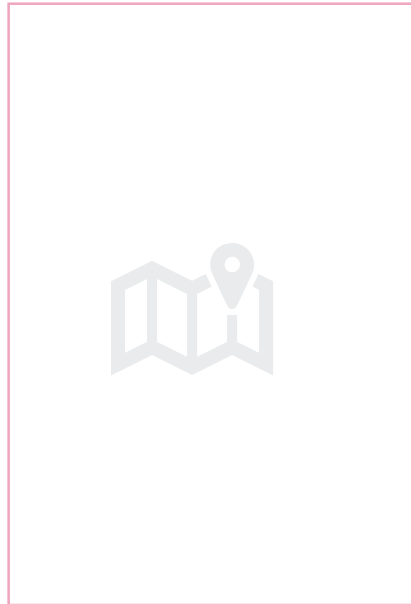
List findings about why the problem is occurring

Map out local issues, priorities and policies, and compare them with the problem aspects/factors

Engage with the stakeholders and the community about the problem factors and context factors

Investigate the relevance and changeability of the chosen factors

Identify opportunities for synergy/collaboration



Insert your answers above

Utilise the relevance/changeability matrix

Introducing the relevance and changeability matrix

Categorise determinants in the matrix. See the text in each quadrant to see where to put them.

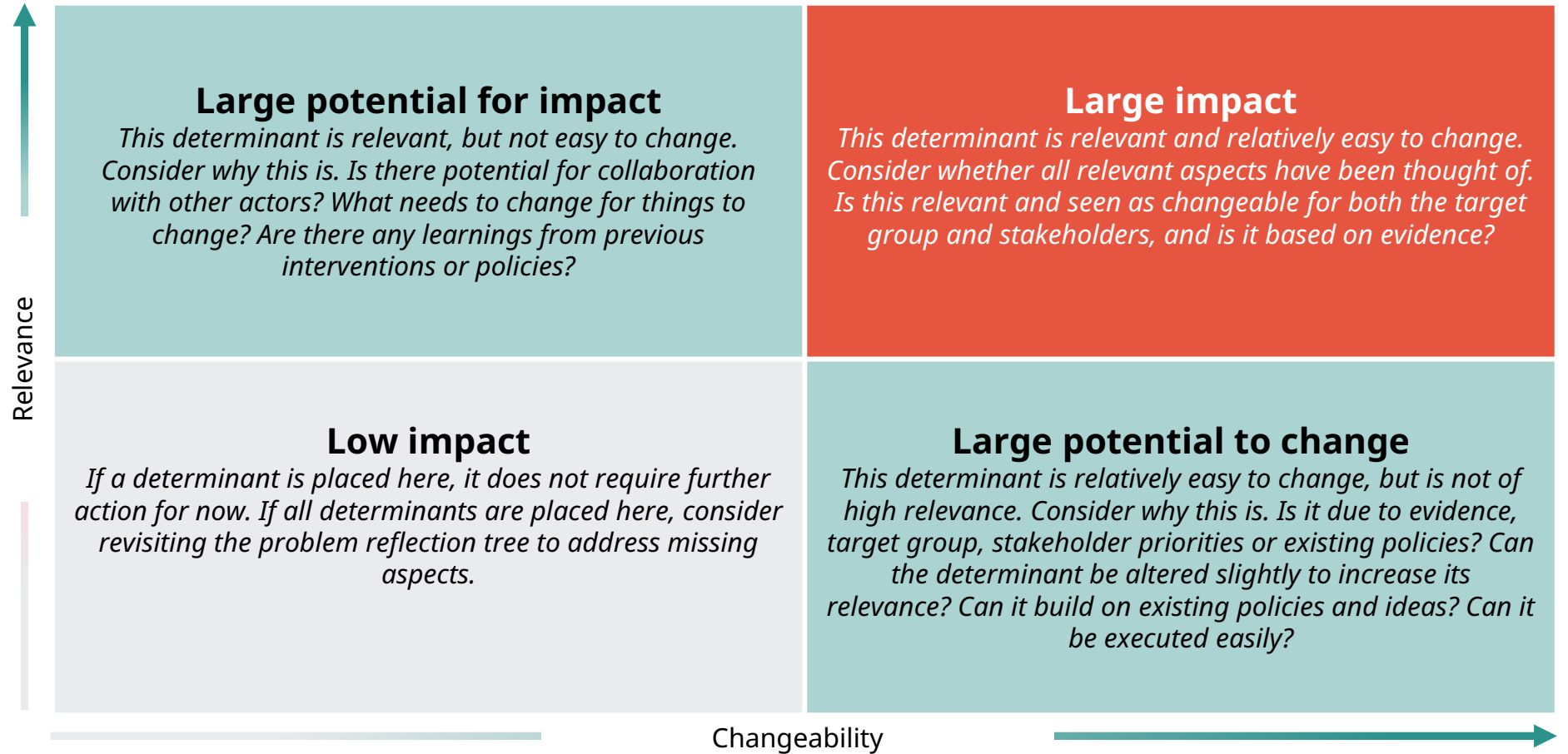
Definitions

Relevance

How much a determinant affects the problem

Changeability

How easy a determinant is to change – both for those receiving it and those delivering it

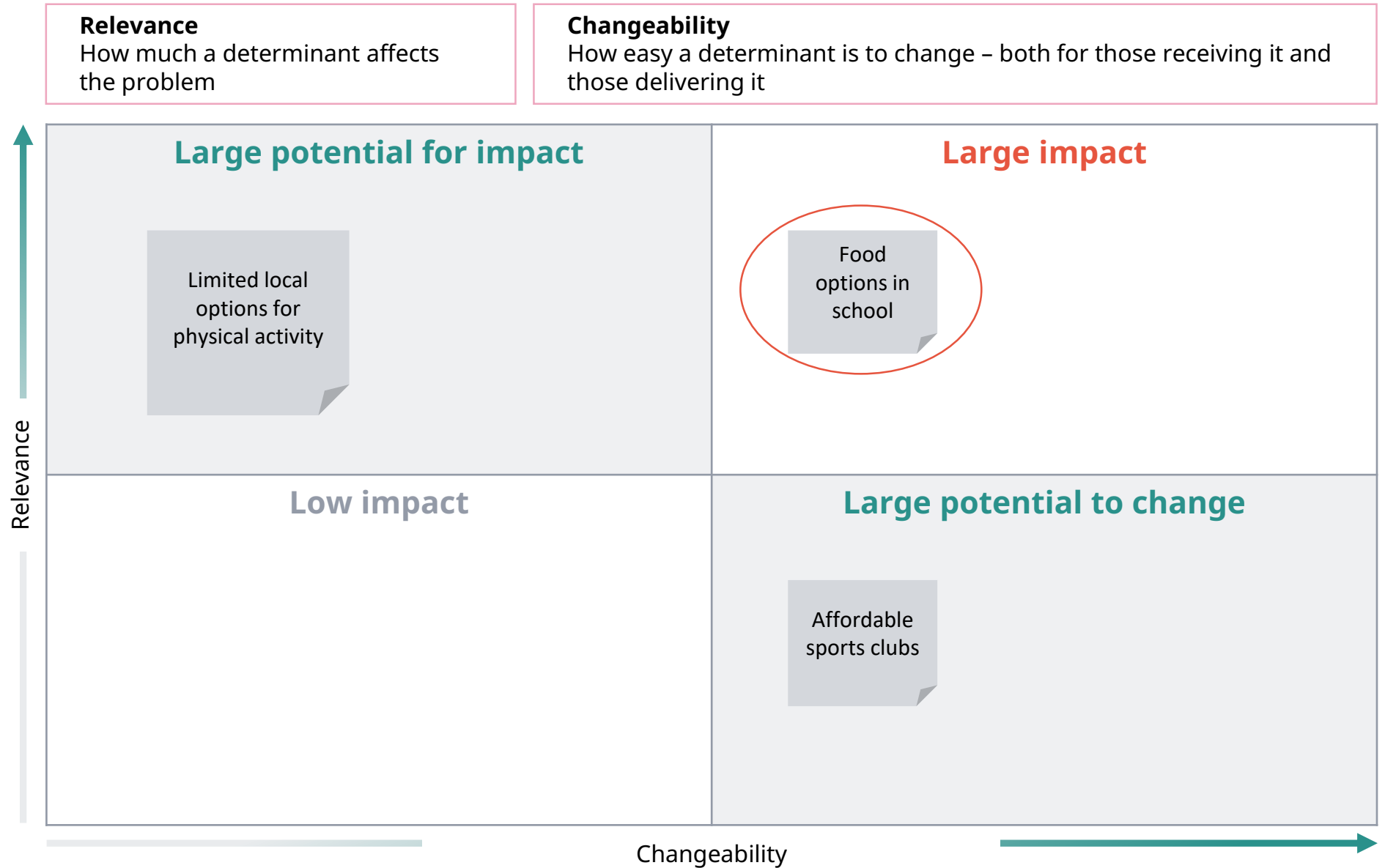


EXAMPLE

Relevance and changeability matrix

How to complete

- Pick a determinant from your list.
- Does it have great relevance to the overall problem? If so, place it high on the y-axis. If not, place it lower on the y-axis.
- Is it easy to change? If so, move it to the right on the x-axis. If not, move it to the left on the x-axis.
- Use the same logic to place all the determinants you are investigating.



WORKSHEET 2

Relevance and changeability matrix

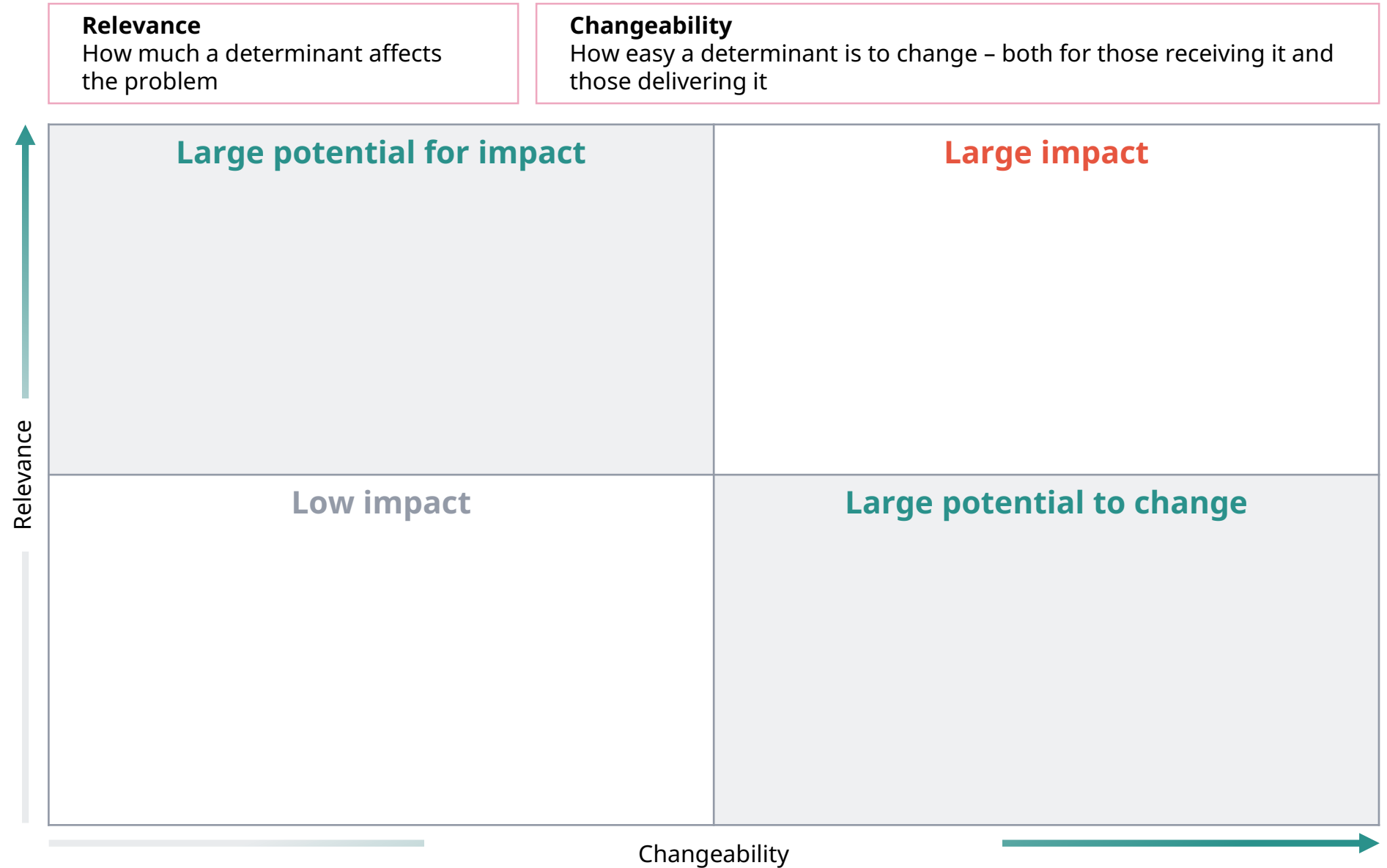
How to complete

- Pick a determinant from your list.
- Does it have great relevance to the overall problem? If so, place it high on the y-axis. If not, place it lower on the y-axis.
- Is it easy to change? If so, move it to the right on the x-axis. If not, move it to the left on the x-axis.
- Use the same logic to place all the determinants you are investigating.

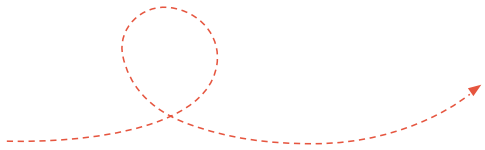


Get to work!

Place sticky notes in the appropriate boxes and circle the ones to be included in the intervention focus.



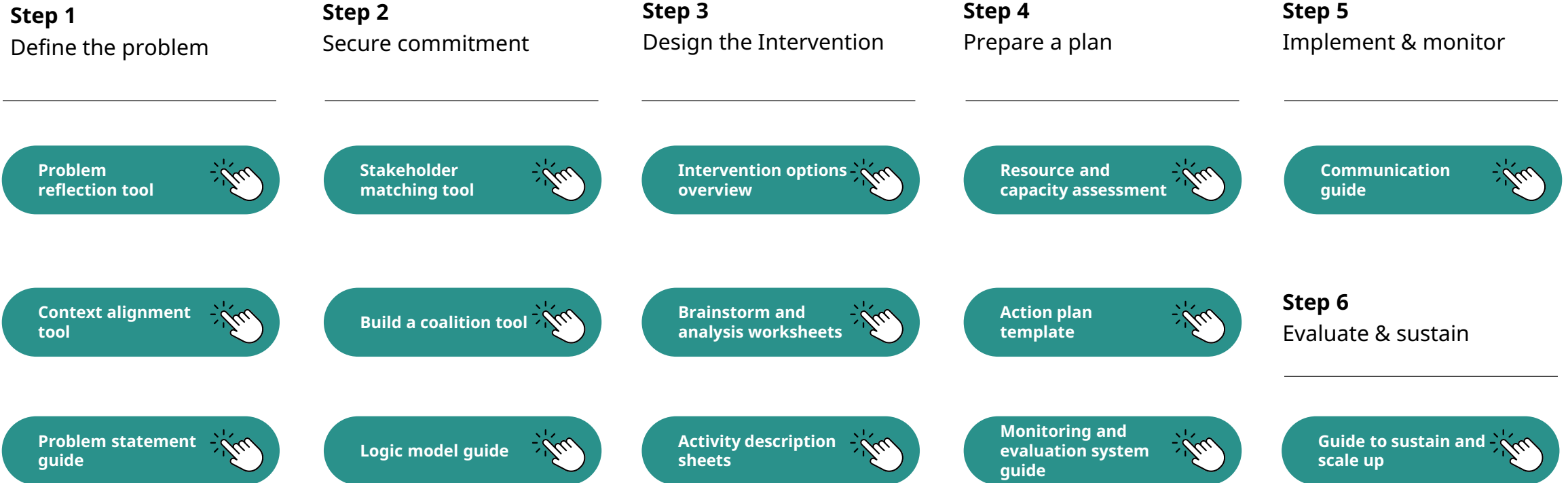
OUTCOME SHEET



Use the information captured in worksheet 2 to carry forward to use in the *Problem statement guide*.

	Prioritised shortlist of determinants	Points to be aware of
Large impact		
Large potential for impact		
Large potential to change		

Other tools available from the Urban Diabetes Action Framework



More information and feedback

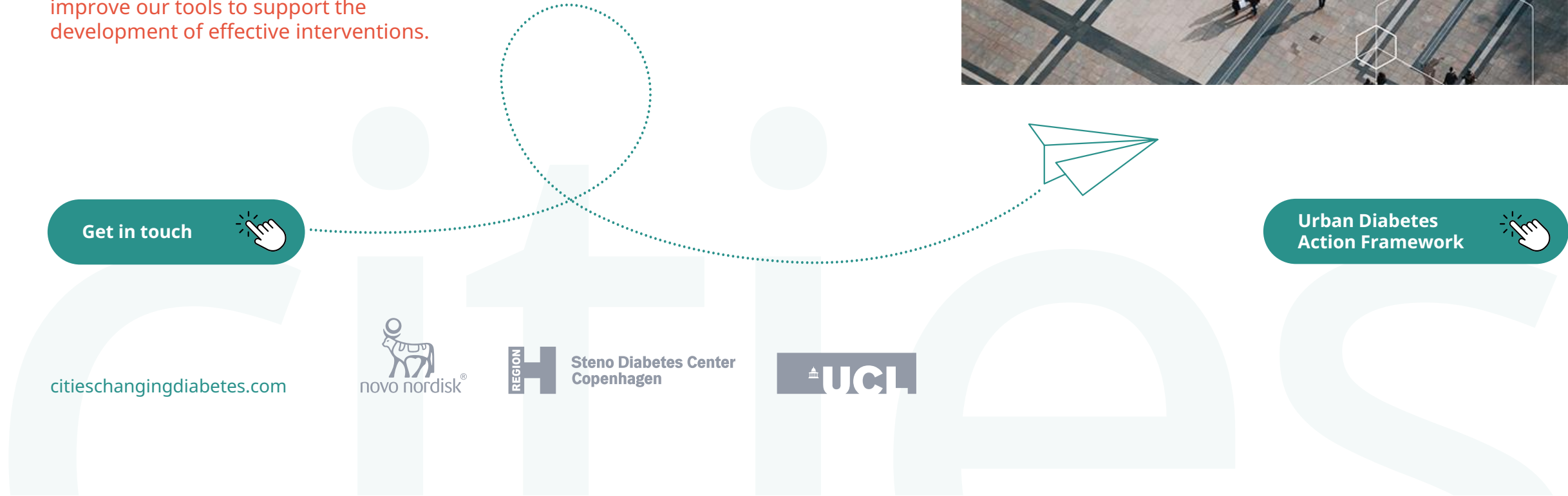
Please share your experience of working with this tool so that we can develop and improve our tools to support the development of effective interventions.



Get in touch 

Urban Diabetes Action Framework 

citieschangingdiabetes.com





cities changing diabetes

The Cities Changing Diabetes programme works to map the problem of obesity and type 2 diabetes in cities, share learnings and act as a catalyst for meaningful action, which can help bend the urban diabetes curve.

In partnership, we are calling on every city to ask itself:

'What will it take to bend the diabetes curve in our city?'

30+

More than 30 partner cities

150m+

Representing more than 150 million citizens¹

1. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision.