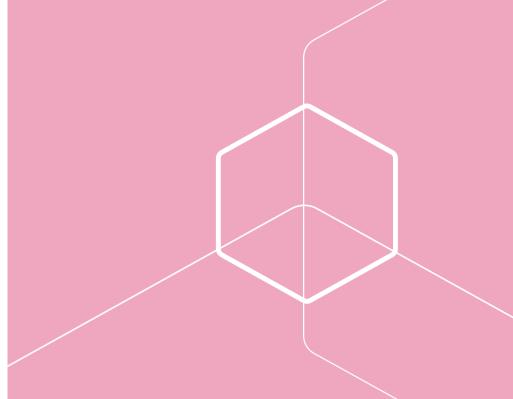




Context alignment tool

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

Long list of factors

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

Prioritised shortlist

Instruction:

List the key findings about the key determinants that you will be assessing against the local context. Instruction: Investigate which local agendas are important. Find out which stakeholders have a say in the priorities and are knowledgeable about local barriers and opportunities that the context presents,

Instruction: Gather stakeholders from within the target community to validate the problem and the context within which it exists. Consider including stakeholders from all levels of the community, including authorities, community leaders and people impacted by the problem.

Instruction: Work with people from the community to rank the underlying determinants of the problem. Organise them according to relevance and changeability.

Instruction: Having ranked the determinants and heard from community, stakeholder and target groups, you should now have a clear sense of which determinants should be the focus of the intervention.

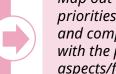


EXAMPLE

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.

Long list of factors

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



"Community members encourage more activities to happen where the kids are in schools."

> "There's great pride in the local football team, which could be utilised."

Prioritised shortlist

Investigate the relevance and changeability of the chosen factors

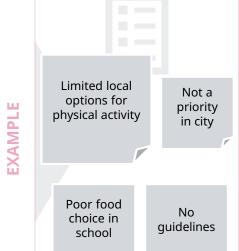
Identify opportunities for synergy/collaboration



"Open discussion about how easy it would be to change school food options and opportunities for physical activity."

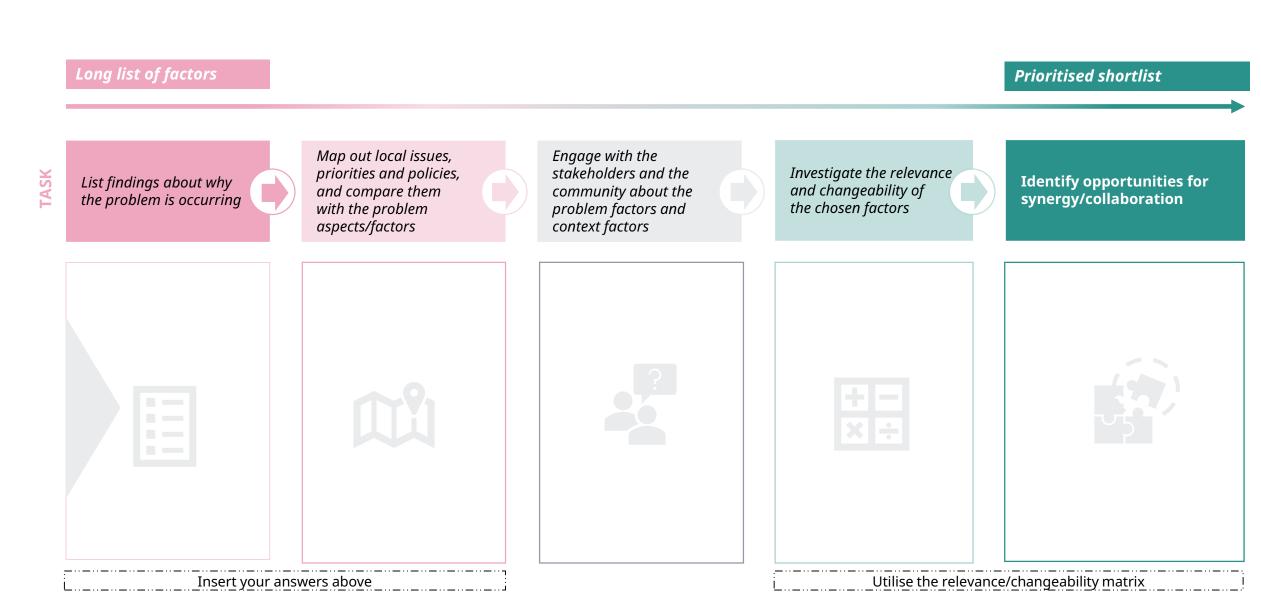


"Prioritised list of determinants for the focus of the intervention selected."





WORKSHEET 1



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

Large potential for impact

This determinant is relevant, but not easy to change.
Consider why this is. Is there potential for collaboration with other actors? What needs to change for things to change? Are there any learnings from previous interventions or policies?

Low impact

If a determinant is placed here, it does not require further action for now. If all determinants are placed here, consider revisiting the problem reflection tree to address missing aspects.

Large impact

This determinant is relevant and relatively easy to change. Consider whether all relevant aspects have been thought of. Is this relevant and seen as changeable for both the target group and stakeholders, and is it based on evidence?

Large potential to change

This determinant is relatively easy to change, but is not of high relevance. Consider why this is. Is it due to evidence, target group, stakeholder priorities or existing policies? Can the determinant be altered slightly to increase its relevance? Can it build on existing policies and ideas? Can it be executed easily?

Relevance

EXAMPLE

Relevance and changeability matrix

How to complete

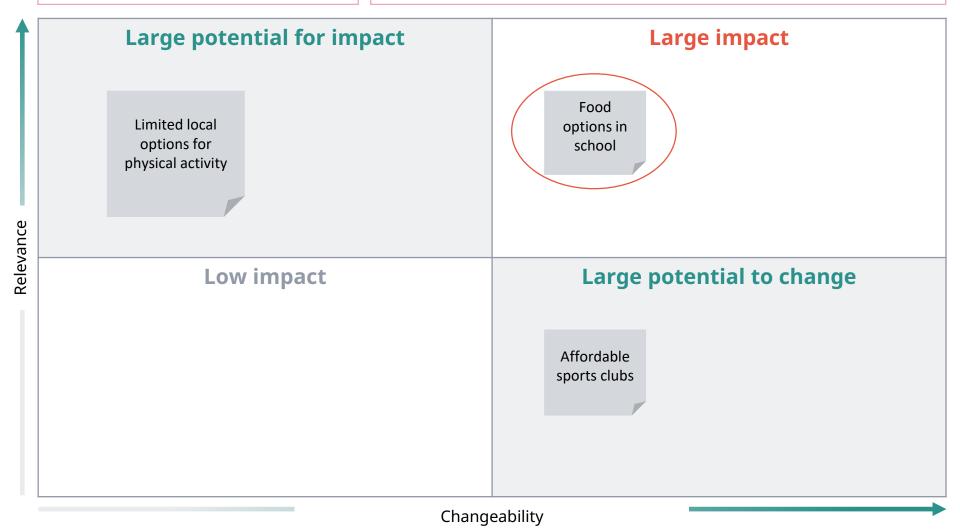
- Pick a determinant from your list.
- Does it have great relevance to the overall problem? If so, place it high on the y-axis. If not, place it lower on the y-axis.
- Is it easy to change? If so, move it to the right on the x-axis. If not, move it to the left on the x-axis.
- Use the same logic to place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

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



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.

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

ance —————	Large potential for impact	Large impact		
Relevance	Low impact	Large potential to change		
	Changeability			

OUTCOME SHEET

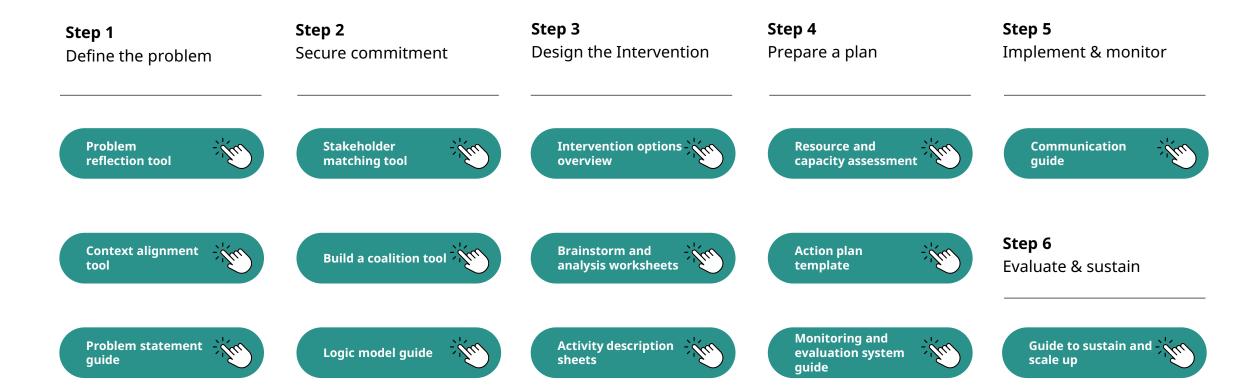


Use the information captured in worksheet 2 to carry forward to use in the *Problem statement guide*.

	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

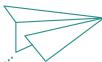
citieschangingdiabetes.com



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.







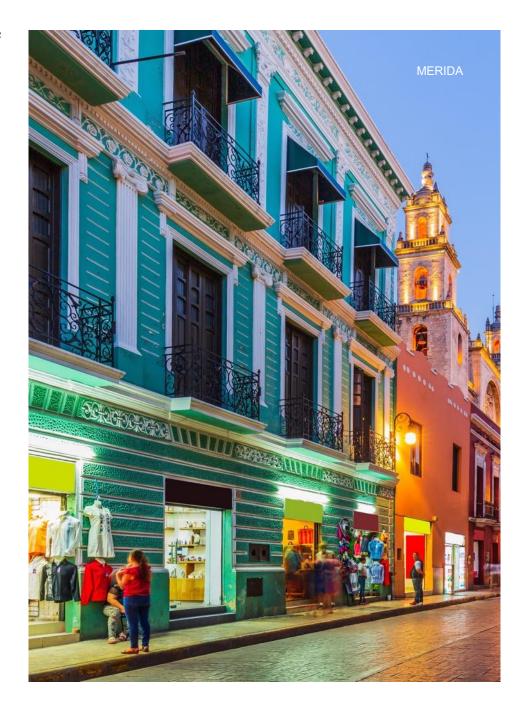












cities changing diabetes

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