Causes-effects analysis

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Key concepts

- Analysis;

- Causal relationship;

- Decision-making tools;

- Participatory process;

- Transformation of the structure in objectives and results tree;

- Matching with the logical framework and the chain of result.

Analysis

A systematic examination and evaluation of data or information, by breaking it into its component parts to uncover their interrelationships;

An examination of data and facts to uncover and understand cause-effect relationships, thus providing basis for problem solving and decision making.

Causal relationships

- Causality is the relationship between cause and effect;

- Simple connections between cause and effect are linear and unidirectional;

- Complex connections between cause and effect, when organizations are thought of as systems, involve, circular causality, interdependent systems, and non-linearity.

Nonlinear relationships

- Nonlinearity is where one variable can have a more than proportional effect on another due to the very complex connections between cause and effect;

- With nonlinearity it may become unclear what cause and effect mean, the links between cause and effect may become distant in time and space, and the links between cause and effect may disappear for all practical purposes.

Correlation

- A mutual relationship or connection between two or more things;

- Not necessarily causal.

Decision making tools

- Decision matrix;

- Decision tree;

- Pareto analysis;

- Cost-benefice analysis (CBA);

- SWOT technique;

- PEST technique.

Problem-tree

- A decision tree;

- The problem tree is one method of mapping out core problems, along with their causes and effects, helping project planners to identify clear and manageable objectives;

- Like any other tree, the problem tree has three parts: a trunk, roots, and branches;

- The trunk is the core problem.

Fishbone diagram

- A decision tree;

- A fishbone diagram, also called a cause and effect diagram or Ishikawa diagram, is a visualization tool for categorizing the potential causes of a problem in order to identify its root causes.

Normal causes of gender gaps

- Nature and quality of the interface service providers/users;

- Difficulty of access to the service provided;

- Cost and financial capacity for getting the service provided;

- Competition of social obligations impeding access to the service;

- Socialization that impedes women to access to the service;

- Culture that impedes women to access to the service.

Participatory options

Methods of decision-tree come with many participatory options. The easy one: brainstorming with stakeholders, partners, direct beneficiaries and excludes.

Problem-tree to objective-tree

The problem-tree or the fish-bone diagram become objective o solution decision-tree easily inverting each problem or causes identified in the process and replacing it by an option or many options of solution.

Objective-tree to Logframe

The objective tree become the first column of the Logical Framework.

Chain of results

The first column of the logical framework is the chain of results of any project.

Micro-project options

With a decision tree, a correct analysis of the perceptible causes, focusing on the causes of the right side of Ishikawa diagram, it's easy to build an micro-project, an affirmative measure to improve equity and equality.

Merci.