

FRAMING THE RIGHT PROBLEM

The 6 Who's?

Who experiences the problem?

Who doesn't have this problem?

Who has been left out so far?

Who benefits when the problem exists??

Who benefits if the problem is solved?

Who is working on solving this problem ?

THE 6 WHO'S TECHNIQUE - IT'S ALL ABOUT THE PEOPLE

This is a technique that Data Action Impact has developed over the years to help frame problems. This technique is about understanding the people surrounding the problem. Using this technique helps us understand all the people involved at the different levels and frames the problem from the point of view of others and not our organisation. We have a handy template for you to use on the next page.

1 Who experiences the problem?

So we are not only interested in the people experiencing the problem but also when and where they experience it. We also want to know what the consequences they experience as a result of the problem. We want to know how does the lived experience of the problem vary across different groups.

2 Who doesn't have this problem?

We are also interested in those who don't experience the problem and the reasons behind it. This includes people who may have experienced the problem in the past as well as people with no experience at all.

3 Who has been left out so far?

Let's zoom out and broaden our perspective and think of who experiences the problem but doesn't access services or resources and the reasons behind it. Whose experiences have we not captured yet?

4 Who benefits if the problem exists?

Are there any individuals or organisations who benefit if the problem exists? Think of organisations who are reliant on funding for addressing this problem. Also think of all the people and organisations who benefit if nothing changes.

5 Who benefits if the problem is solved ?

Think of who benefits directly and indirectly if the problem is solved. This includes the broader community and at times a big part of society.

6 Who is working on solving this problem ?

Think of all the people and organisations working on solving this problem not only in your area but also across the world. How do they deal with it? Have they solved it? What are their challenges?