Facilitation Options for Capacity Diagnosis

Туре	Description	Advantages	Drawbacks
Solely self- analysis	Partner produces its own analysis of the data it has gathered.	 Strong sense of ownership Confidentiality gives confidence to tackle tricky issues 'in private' (if leaders are prepared to do so) Shared understanding of components of final picture 	 Requires critical self- awareness and honesty Needs self-discipline to come to agreements without being too time-consuming Easier to avoid exposing tricky issues to external scrutiny
Facilitated self-analysis	An external person coordinates the process and facilitates any face-to- face discussions. S/he does not offer any personal views nor challenges the participants.	 Less demanding of staff time May help to unearth difficult issues 	 Needs a skilled practitioner with a good understanding of the capacity diagnosis process
Moderated self-analysis	An external person coordinates the process and facilitates discussions. S/he brings in questions to probe and challenge, based on her/his understanding of the data and topics.	 Likely to unearth difficult issues Can contribute to increased learning 	 Needs a skilled practitioner with a detailed understanding of the capacity diagnosis process and understanding of organisations.
Validated self-analysis	Views from external stakeholders are used to compare with self-analysis. The external facilitator plays a moderating role.	 Useful checking of self- perceptions. Offers input to people who care about the organisation and its work. 	 May feel like unwelcome scrutiny Needs skilled practitioner to make it safe

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External An external specialist provides an analysis of collated data, usually in the form of a written report.	 Less time-consuming for staff May be appropriate for very technical capacity building 	 Low levels of ownership Needs a skilled practitioner with detailed understanding of CD
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