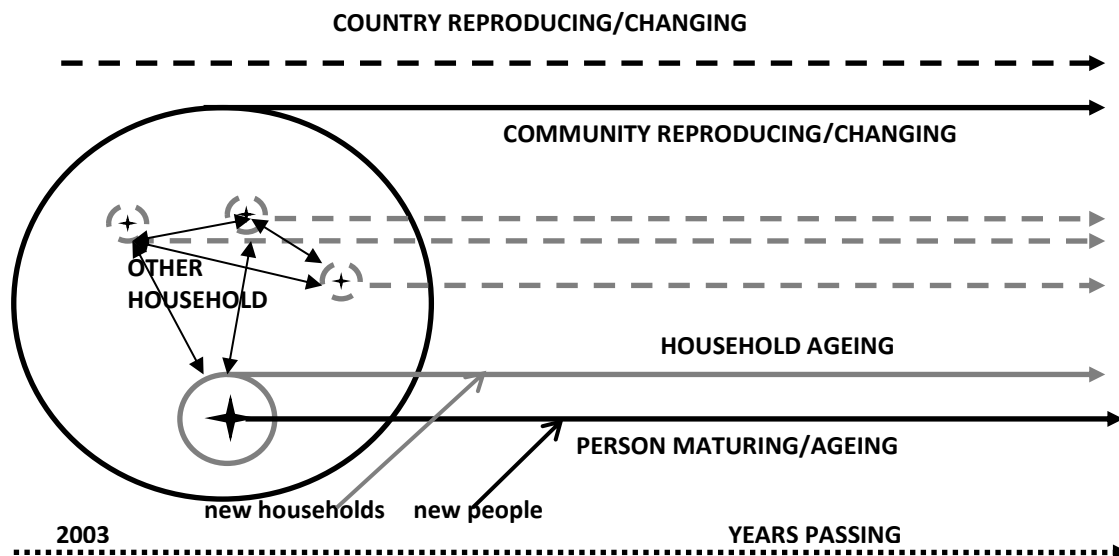


## Communities co-evolving

Figure 1 depicts a community co-evolving with its households and people and wider context. Communities do not have life cycles as households and people do. The trajectory followed by each community system is the result of interactions among (1) a stream of external happenings to which people organised in household sub-systems have to respond and (2) creative activities generated from within the community.

Figure 1: Co-evolution of communities, country, households and people



The core analytic framework which lies at the heart of WIDE3 data-making and interpretative-analysis processes de-constructs the community systems into (1) material systems of place and people (2) five intersecting functional sub-systems also viewed as fields of action and domains of power and (3) nested household systems with nested people. The functional sub-systems or domains are unequally structured; different kinds of household and person participate in, and benefit and suffer from, them, in different ways. All the sub-systems operate together inter-actively and with aspects of the community context which include both encompassing systems and external elements of the five functional sub-systems. At any point in time, key aspects in the ten control parameter areas listed in Table 2 and the relationships among them determine the current state of the community system.

The framework in Figure 2 shows how development interventions related to government strategy plans (the SDPRP, the PASDEP and the GTP<sup>1</sup>) and wider changes in context have interacted with ongoing community processes since 1995.

<sup>1</sup> The first government plan, the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme 2003-5, was followed by the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty 2005-10 and the Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-15.

Figure 2: Community trajectories

