

2.5. Stage II. The key points of activity at the community level (The development of the community development plan)

Main products in this stage:

- List of participants in preparation for the Community Development Plan
- Register of organizations and institutions that operate in the community
- Productive activities: Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry and Agroindustry existing in the community
- Existing non-agricultural local companies of the following areas: commercial, industrial and service
- Situational diagnosis of the territory and proposals for land usage
- Analysis of indicators and determination of project ideas in the framework of the Indicators and Baseline
- Analysis of other problems and determination of project ideas by theme
- Analysis of other problems and identification of alternatives as project ideas (other than SDGs issue)
- Existing productive potentiality in the community
- Prioritization of (ideas of) projects
- Community Development Plan Programming
- Consolidated Costs of the Community Development Plan
- Consolidated Financing of the Community Development Plan
- Community Development Plan (PDC)
- Annual Community Plan (PAC)

Technical referential guide:

- Methodological process for the PDC
- Material and tools for development of community development plans
- Proposal of theme and analysis variables for the preparation of the PDC
- Elements of analysis for the use of land
- Criteria Guide for Prioritization of Community Projects

2.5.1 The key points in the formulation and consolidation phase of the community development plan (PDC)

2.5.1.1. The key points for the formulation and consolidation of the community development plan (PDC)

The Community Leaders, together with **the Community Facilitator of the municipality**, analyze problems based on the indicators and local resources identified, propose ideas for priority projects for development and elaborate PDC. In this process, they also propose project ideas to solve serious problems that were not detected by the indicators. Then they put priority on all project ideas.

2.5.1.1.1. Formulation

It is a fundamental work in the development stage of PDC. **The Community Facilitators**, together with **the Community Leaders Team**, prepare the necessary materials for the discussion on PDC in the Community Assembly. Most of the materials used in this work are the results of the demographic and socioeconomic study in stage I and the indicators with baseline data. **The most important works are the following.**

1. The explanation of the socioeconomic indicators of the community, comparable with the indicators of the municipal level.
2. Preparation and determination of the list of organizations and institutions that participate in the discussion of the Community Assembly. If all organizations and institutions appear (institutions are entities that do not have physical representatives but act or provide services in the community) the Community Assembly approves the list. (See format 1, 2).

Format 1

List of participants preparation day of the Community Development Plan
 Department: **Maya** Municipality: **Puerto Caribe** Community: **San Miguel** Date:

No.	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	Identity	Days I participate					FIRM
1	Juan Osorio	Resient Association	0405-70-00884	x	x	-	x	-	
2	María Batris	Water Board	0403-69-00776	-	x	x	x	x	
3								
4									
5									
6									

Format 2

List of participants preparation day of the Community Development Plan
 Department: **Maya** Municipality: **Puerto Caribe** Community: **San Miguel** Date:

No.	Organization and institutions	Type of activity / services	First name Representative	Headquarters address	Phone
	Organizations				
1	Community board	Community project management	María Teresa	Vivistorio	9994-0114
2	Council of teachers of the C.E.B.	Adm. of all the center	Mirian Hernandez	Vivistorio	9837-57-00
3	Parent Society	Parent Teacher	Fidelina Gómez	Vivistorio	9838-0626
				
	Institutions				
1	Plan in Honduras	Support for education and children	José Israel Villena	Santa Rosa de Copan	662-0304
2	AHPROCAFE	Financial Assistance	Mario Segura	SR	
3	PILARH	Technical and financial assistance	Denis Erazo	Santa Rosa de Copan	662-27-48
				

3. The definition of the zonal map: It is called "zone" the territorial space of the municipality consisting of the communities grouped from the point of view of development. The area is not the administrative area of the municipality but extremely important as the concept to articulate the community development plan with the municipal development plan.

Obtaining the zonal map of the municipal cadastre office with the permission of the mayor and UTM, agree on the map in the Community Assembly (however, the last decision is taken by the Municipal Corporation after consensus in the Zonal Council). Mainly the same community decides which zone will belong. **The Community Leaders Team** draws up the zoning draft and facilitates the discussion in the Community Assembly.

The criteria to choose the zone are n following.

- The sharing of places of road communication
- Common interests of resource management and economic activity
- Common sociocultural, geographic and ethnic points.

4. The sharing of the analysis sectors.

Under the FOCAL methodology, 14 sectors have already been established. Depending on the sectors, elements of analysis are defined. However, it is likely to add another sector (you can also divide a sector into some sub-sectors to analyze the issue more thoroughly, in which case the sectors will be more than 14). See the following chart.

Picture

Proposal of thematic axes and analysis variables for the preparation of the PDC

Thematic Axes	Variable Analysis
1. Territorial Organization	Territorial limits, water sources, streams and rivers, water producing areas, forest use, location of communication routes, vulnerable zones, land tenure, relevant areas of specific use, basic services, human settlements, existing biodiversity.
2. Health and Nutrition	Incidence of diseases, malnutrition, maternal mortality, infant mortality, delivery care.
3. Education	Children of school age, children currently study by level, children attend or attended a grade, children do not study.
4. Natural Resources and Environment	Use of firewood for cooking, forest, fauna, existing pollution.
5. Vulnerable Groups	Children, Youth, Women, Senior Citizens.
6. Housing	Tenure, conditions, overcrowding, bathrooms, latrines, families per dwelling, housing problems, construction materials, energy for cooking.
7. Water and Sanitation	Coverage and quality of water service, disposal of garbage, cleaning of streets, excreta disposal.
8. Economy	Production, distribution, consumption, employment, income, access to financing, migration, remittances, produce for sale, professions, trades, occupations.
9. Food safety	Income adjusted to feed, production of food, satisfy self-consumption.
10. Land	Access to land, land tenure of those who work it.
11. Participation	Women, Men.
12. Citizen security	Violence, robberies, homicides.
13. Social Infrastructure	Road, electricity, schools, health centers, community centers.
14. Tourism	Attractions, recreation, infrastructure.

5. Confirmation of agricultural, forestry and fishing activities and related industries in the community.

Identify the scale of the production of the community based on all the products and the number of those who dedicate their production in the community. (See Format 3)

Format 3

Productive activities: Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Agroindustry existing in the community.

Department: *Maya* Municipality: *Puerto Caribe* Community: *San Miguel* Date:

	Items	Production Level			Aproximate number of Involved families
		Low	Medium	High	
1	<i>Coffe cultivation (and benefited)</i>		<i>X</i>		<i>30</i>
2	<i>Cultivation of com and beans</i>			<i>X</i>	<i>87</i>
3	<i>Dual purpose livestock</i>	<i>X</i>			<i>15</i>

6. Confirmation of the commercial, mining and service industries

Define the information on those who engage in all industries except agricultural, forestry and fisheries. (See Format 4)

Format 4

**Non-agricultural companies existing in the community in the following areas:
commercial, industrial and service**

Department: **Maya** Municipality: **Puerto Caribe** Community: **San Miguel** Date:

	Type of company	Amount of Families	Economic Rubric	Size of the company			Size of the company	
				Micro	Small	Media	Ind/ Fam	Society
1	<i>Rocket factory (3) Families</i>	3	<i>Industry</i>			X	X	
2	<i>Tailoring(4)</i>	4	<i>Industry</i>			X	X	
3	<i>Balconeria (1)</i>	1	<i>Industry</i>	X			X	
4	<i>Masonry(10)</i>	10	<i>Service</i>		X		X	
							

7. The minimum analysis on the land use of the territory and the proposal for the territorial zoning plan.

In order that they can identify and write the current state of land use, the territorial potential, the restrictive conditions to exploit the resources, 13 points are established.

Elements of analysis for the use of land		Picture
Thematic analysis in the territory	Analysis characteristics	
1. Territorial limits	- Existing delimitation, conflicts with other villages or others municipalities	
2. Waters Sources	- Existing births, intakes, conditions of use	
3. Ravines and rivers	- Permanent ravines, winter ravines	
4. Waters producing áreas (Micro basin)	- Current use of existing ones, potential use	
5. Forest use	- Existing forest (reserve), protected areas, shipyards	
6. Communication channels	- Existing: primary, secondary, tertiary, bridleways, future projection. (mapping)	
7. Vulnerable areas	- Floods, landslides, fires, risk areas:	
8. Land Tenure	- National, ejidal, communal, private / recovery and legalization of the non-private.	
9. Relevant áreas of specific use	- Dams, mines, tourist areas, etc.	
11. Basic services	- Education, health, water, sewage, electricity, telephone, transportation, social infrastructure, etc. (mapping).	
12. Human settlements	- Urban area, hamlets, housing, infrastructure	
13. Existing Biodiversity	- Flora: timber, fruit, medicinal, ornamental / Fauna:	
14. Productive activity	- Problems that affect the community	

To record the results of the analysis in the proposals for the improvement of the current use of the land and its most appropriate use according to 13 points. These proposals will turn into project ideas. (See Format 5)

These project ideas will be elaborated by the Community Leaders Team and 2-3 experts with the support of the Community Facilitator (the Community Assembly does not elaborate these projects).

Format 5

Situational diagnosis of the territory and proposals for its ordering

Department: **Maya** Municipality: **Puerto Caribe** Community: **San Miguel** Date:

Analysis of current use, potentials and your conditioning factors (existing) in the territory	Proposals for land use planning to improve current use, more appropriate use
<p>1. Situation on the boundaries of the village and its conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no precise definition of the limits - territorial administrative of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define territorial administrative boundaries in an internally concerted manner and with neighboring communities
<p>2. Situation on water sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cocoque: from this source the San Antonio spa is supplied, currently it gives an inch of water to Vivistorio that through a pipeline they take it to the piles (public washing machines). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Vivistorio and El Plan • It is located in the middle of a coffee plantation • Risk zone due to the use of pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delimit 250 meters around the source as a protected area and 150 on each side of the runoff. - Prohibit the use of chemical pesticides in the upper part, in a straight line from 250 meters upwards.
<p>3. Situation on streams and rivers</p>	

8. Decision of the project ideas based on the baseline data of the indicators.

They establish **thematic groups within the Community Assembly**. Each group analyzes and proposes the idea of projects. It is recommended to ensure the participation of all generations and gender groups based on expert knowledge, techniques and interests.

The Community Facilitator writes baseline data for the indicators of each thematic sector, elaborates a format with the columns of causes of the problem, means to solve problems and project ideas and finally delivers it to the Community Leaders Team.

The Community Leaders Team, in turn, discusses in the thematic group about causes of the problem, means to solve problems and project ideas and finally fill in the spaces of each column. (See Format 6)

Format 6

Analysis of indicators and determination of project ideas within the framework of the Baseline Indicators

Department: *Maya* Municipality: *Puerto Caribe* Community: *San Miguel* Date:
Thematic axis: Health and Nutrition

Indicators behavior in the community			Causes of problems	Causes of problems	Project ideas proposed to attack the causes:	EM V*
<i>Diseases of incidence in:</i>	<i>Household%</i>	<i>Population%</i>				
<i>1. Diarrhea</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>Oral infection by drinking water</i>	<i>Direction of water and hygiene measures</i>	<i>Water chlorination/preventive education</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>2. Classical Dengue</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>Massive mosquito reproduction</i>	<i>Eradicate mosquito breeding sites</i>	<i>Clean-up and eradication campaigns every 3 months</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>3. Alcoholism</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>Easy access of alcohol</i>	<i>Education and consciousness</i>	<i>AA group organization</i>	<i>1</i>

* EMV: Life Improvement Approach. Classify the project into 3 types of improvement, "1.without money", "2.with money" and "3.which generates money (decrease spending / save or earn money)".

When the thematic group detects problems of the same thematic sector that could not be identified by the result of the information of 8), they can analyze their causes, means to solve those problems and propose project ideas. (See Format 7).

Format 7

Analysis of other problems and determination of project ideas by thematic axis
Department: *Maya* Municipality: *Puerto Caribe* Community: *San Miguel* Date:
Thematic axis: *Health and Nutrition*

	Analysis of other problems identified in the topic:	Causes of these problems:	What should be done	Ideas of projects proposed to attack the causes:	EMV*
1	<i>Contamination by feces</i>	<i>-Disposing feces in the open air</i>	<i>previous treatment of feces</i>	<i>-Construction of ...meters sewage - toilet for ...housing</i>	2
2					

* EMV: Life Improvement Approach. Classify the project into 3 types of improvement, "1.without money", "2.with money" and "3.which generates money (decrease expenditure / save or earn money)".

9. The analysis of the other problems that are not detected by baseline data of the indicators and their means of solution.

If there are, in addition to the problems classified in 14 thematic sectors, the points that the inhabitants identify as problems or identify as the potentialities to develop, establishes a new thematic group to analyze causes of these problems, means to solve problems and proposes ideas of projects. (See Format 8)

Format 08							
ANALYSIS OF OTHER PROBLEMS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES AS PROJECT IDEAS							
Department	Maya	Municipality	Puerto Caribe	Community	San Miguel	Date:	
Thematic axis		Citizen Security					
No.	Other community problems outside the SDGs and the NDP	Causes of the problems	What should be done	Project ideas proposed to attack the causes	EMV *		
1	Manifestations of violence and minor robberies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some residents do not show respect for others. - There is no police surveillance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengthen awareness of community safety and ability to address the issue. · Strengthen education including personality formation · Strengthening of the link with the police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of the Citizen Security Committee - Training on social and civil values - Establish police post. 	1		
2							
3							

* EMV: Life Improvement Approach. Classify the project into 3 types of improvement, "1.without money", "2.with money" and "3.which generates money (decrease expenditure / save or earn money)".

10. Recognition of the productive potential of the community

From the point of view of the leaders of the organizations and institutions, they identify the potential activities of the production and elaborate the ideas of projects that take advantage of these activities. Through this work, you can identify the possibilities and opportunities for new investments and entrepreneurship. (See Format 9)

Productive potentials existing in the community							Format 09
Department	Maya	Municipality	Puerto Caribe	Community	San Miguel	Date	
Productive areas of potential development in the community		Productive level			Number of families which can be involved		
		Low	Medium	High			
1	Cultivation of Izote	X			40		
2	Production of sugar cane	X			6		
3	Shirt sewing	X			10		
4	Expansion of bean cultivation	X			20		
.....							
Ideas for projects to support productive development							
1	Project of technical and financial assistance for agricultural producers.						
2	Training and financing for T-shirt production.						
3	Implement agricultural irrigation system.						

¡Potentiality of FOCAL!

The progress of the FOCAL process on national level not only means the advancement of the participatory planning but also means more social impacts. For example currently there are more than 43,000 trained community leaders in Honduras. They promote participatory development for the inhabitants of their communities and more than 950,000 inhabitants, in turn, pay attention to those who explain and give time to collaborate in answering the questionnaire of the survey. Within the community leaders there are people who participate in the development activities as promoters of the poverty elimination project, community nurses, teachers of the schools, extensionists of ecological activities, etc. The strengthened social capital and established communication network will function to promote several important issues for local development as if it were the vascular system that serves to circulate blood in our body. The FOCAL process contributes and will contribute to the extension of various ideas, approaches and relevant tools for local development on national scale.

Another potential of FOCAL; will paper be the key to participatory planning?

We can say that the process of citizen participation is that of communication and information sharing among many people through, for example enlightenment, training and facilitation. Of course, effective communication tools are important. It is ideal to introduce virtual media. However, especially in the local place or field, it is quite difficult to depend on electrical means due to technical and financial reasons. At least for the medium term, physical media will continue to play very important role. Municipalities need to assign budgets to acquire the papers to print out document. But that will be a great opportunity for the productive sector of the cities or communities where exists local stationary industry. In case there are recycling and ecological paper factories, it would be ideal to promote not only the local industry but also the proper management of the environment.

11. Prioritization of project ideas for each thematic sector:

The prioritization of project ideas will be one of the most complicated discussions at this stage. In FOCAL, so that we can reach the agreement without complications, they use the mechanism of qualification of project ideas.

The criteria of the qualification consist of:

1. Beneficiaries
2. Impact
3. Administrative and Financial Sustainability.
4. Importance [\[3\]](#) .

¹ 1) beneficiary, 2) impact, 3) administrative and financial sustainability, and 4) importance approximately coincide with the evaluation criteria established by DAC/OECD CAD; 1) relevance, 2) impact, 3) sustainability and 4) a part of relevance, respectively.

The points are distributed by each criterion and under each criterion there are elements for the evaluation. With this form, it guarantees the objectivity and transparency of the prioritization process.

According to the result of the qualification (total points won), they place the priority. The detail of the criterion is next. See the following chart.

Guide for Criteria for Prioritization of Community Projects							
BENEFICIARIES (30)		IMPACT (25)		ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY (15)		IMPORTANCE (30)	
The project will have direct benefits in the following amounts of direct population of		The project generates benefits for the men and women of the community that will be maintained over the time period of ...		The probability that the community - municipality will have the necessary financial resources to provide continuity for the process started with the project (once the project ends) and will have the capacity to manage them.		Importance of the project for the population of the Municipality. How important is the project for the development of the population.	
	Qualification		Qualification		Qualification		Qualification
More than 600	30	Permanent	25	High	15	Vital	30
300-600	22.5	Medium (from 2 to 5 years old)	18.7	Media	11.3	Necessary	22.5
300-150	15	Temporary (between 1 and 2 years later of the project's completion)	12.5	Low	7.5	Useful	15
Less than 150	7.5	Punctual: less than 1 year or not beyond the project	6.3	Very Low	3.7	Acceptable	7.5

The prioritization of project ideas is carried out in each **thematic group**. In turn, they place priority on project ideas for land use and strengthening the productive potential of the community. (See format 10)

Format 10							
PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS							
Department	Maya	Municipality	Puerto Caribe	Community	San Miguel	Date:	
Thematic axis		Health and Nutrition					
No.	NAME OF THE PROJECTS	Beneficiaries 30	Impact 25	Adm. And financial sustainability 15	Importance 30	SUMMARY	PRIORITY
		QUALIFICATION	QUALIFICATION	QUALIFICATION	QUALIFICATION		
1	Clinic construction for attention to women (mother and child care zone)	22.5	25	15	22.5	84.5	4
2	Obtaining a doctor for health center	30	25	15	22.5	92	2
3	Education for mothers on the prevention of IRAS	22.5	18.7	15	22.5	78.7	6
4	Water purification plant	30	25	11.3	22.5	89.3	3
5	Family gardens	30	18.7	11.3	22.5	82	5
6	Medicines for the health center	30	25	15	22.5	92	1
....							

12. Composition of historical background of the community

In the general plenary of the Community Assembly confirms the history of the community. In case there is a lack of information, the Community Leaders visit the connoisseurs and the elderly who have them and complement the antecedents. Include date of foundation, origin of the name, traditions and gastronomy, relevant characters, customs, traditional games, etc.

The invisible potential, the love towards your home town

In FOCAL, there is a process to elaborate historical background of the community and municipality. You can say that it is a process where you encounter and completely identify the characteristic and idiosyncrasies of your place. Through participation in this process, the inhabitants will know more about their place and will be more attached to it. It is important not to forget that the starting point of all developments is the love towards your land and space where you live and the attachment to that, which are invisible but very important.

13. Appointment of representatives before the Zonal Council

Until the Community Assembly, **the Community Leaders Team** selects two representatives. It is recommended that the Community Assembly appoint members of the Community Leaders Team or people who participated in all the days of the Community Assembly.

2.5.1.1.2. Consolidation

A. Programming projects for PDC

For all project ideas [\[4\]](#) prioritized by thematic sectors, adds the information on beneficiaries, the year of execution, approximate cost, community contribution (in case the project uses external financial resources). (See Format 11)

⁴At this stage, project details are generally not defined. They are project ideas yet.

Format 11											
Community Development Plan Programming											
Department	Maya	Municipality	Puerto Caribe	Community	San Miguel	Date					
Thematic axis		Health and Nutrition									
No	PROJECT'S NAME	BENEFIC Number	PRIORITY	EXECUTION YEAR						APPROXIMATE COST (In Lps.)	COMMUNITY CONTRI BUTION
				19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Drug management for the health center	950	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	3,000.0 / year	3,000.0
2	Obtaining a doctor for health center	950	2		X					6,000.0	6,000.0
3	Family water purification plant	450	3		X					50,000.0	5,500.0
4	Construction of a clinic for women (zonal maternal and child)	360	4					X		600,000.0	80,000.0
5	Family gardens	950	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	15,000.0 / year	2,000.0
6	Educating mothers about the prevention of IRAS	40	6			X				10,000.0	1,500.0
7	Organize group of Alcoholics Anonymous	43	7					X		8,000.0	1,000.0
8	...										

In the programming stage, they consider not only the priority of the projects but also the political and technological feasibility, and also in case they want to execute urgently, the funding availability. **The Team of Community Leaders**, with the support of the Community Facilitator, has the preliminary power of programming but later they submit to **the community assembly** for validation.

At this stage they can program the project ideas by which the community wants to solve problems on its own without external support .

B. Cost consolidation

Program the costs of all the thematic sectors and depending on each thematic sector, program the availability of financing assumptions. (See Format 12 and Format 13) The approximate cost can be mentioned for all projects or for only about the first 3 prioritized projects for each thematic sector.

Format 12							
Consolidated Community Development Plan Costs							
Departme nt	Maya	Municipalit y	Puerto Caribe	Communit y	San Miguel	Date	
Development theme	Projec t ideas	Total cost	Execution years and annual cost (In Lps.)				
			19	20	21	22	23
Territorial organization	7	100,00 0	23,000	47,000	24,000	6,000	-
Health and Nutrition	7	782,00 0	18,000	74,000	28,000	18,000	644,000
Education							
Natural resources and environment							
Vulnerable groups							
living place							
Water and sanitation							
etc.....							

¹ That is why it is extremely important to develop the capacity of community leaders on the development issue, including the acquisition of knowledge about the entire phase of the project cycle.

Format 13							
Consolidated Financing of the Community Development Plan							
Departm ent	Maya	Municipa lity	Puerto Caribe	Commun ity	San Miguel	Date	
Theme of development			# project ideas	Total Cost (In Lps.)	Financing		
					Community	Municipal	Others
territorial Ordering			7	100,000	13,000	50,000	37,000
Health and nutrition			7	782,000	99,000	400,000	283,000
Education							
Natural resources and ambient							
Vulnerable groups							
living place							
Water and sanitation							
etc.....							

C. PDC drafting

The Team of Community Leaders, who are also the members of the community, with the support of the Community Facilitators Team of the municipality, draws up the PDC. They leave it ready for validation in the Community Assembly and deliver to the municipality. The content of PDC is next. (Page 51, Annex table PDC).

Annexed

Content of the PDC

Introduction

I. Historical background

II. Geographic location

III. Population IV.

Socioeconomic situation

- Health
- Education
- Basic services
- Living place
- Profession, trades and occupation
- Income
- Earth
- Food safety
- Participation
- Others

V. Community Development Plan

5.1 Purpose and objectives of the process

5.2 Agenda of the community assemblies

5.3 Thematic axes of analysis and proposal

5.4 Costs and financing (F-12 / F-13 with brief analysis)

5.5 Development Plan Programming (F11)

Annexes:

- Prioritization of project ideas (F-10)
- Production potentials existing in the community (F-9)
- Analysis of problems outside the SDGs and PND (F-8)
- Determination of project ideas (F-6 / F-7)
- Analysis situation of the territory and ordering proposals (F-5)
- Identification of existing non-agricultural companies (F-4)
- Existing productive activities in the community (F-3)
- Location of the Community in the Municipal Zoning (F-3)
- Registration of organizations and institutions (F-2)
- Work plan to prepare the PDC (I-2)
- List of participants (F-1)
- Socioeconomic indicators of the community vs municipality (table)

D. Preparation Preparation of work plan for PDC socialization

Socialize and submit PDC to validation and approval of the Community Assembly. Later PDC will be presented to the Municipal Council for approval at the municipal level.

2.5.2. Annual Community Plan (PAC)

When developing PDCs, they schedule the projects to be executed within the community in the first year of the plan which is called the annual Annual community Community plan Plan (PAC).

We are going to take advantage of Japanese knowledge

The proposed ideas of projects at the community level are those which try to improve the lives of the inhabitants. Projects can be classified into 3 categories; "1.without money", "2.with money" and "3.which generates money (minimize expenditure / save or earn money)". With this exercise they can form highly self-managed projects based on the Life Improvement Approach (LIA). (See Format 6, 7 and 8)



Example of Japanese Life Improvement Approach in 1960's; problem analysis and classification of ideas for life.