Participatory Micro Planning
I Planning

- An organised, conscious and continual attempt to select the best available alternatives to achieve specific goals
The planning process involves drawing up a strategy as to how we get out of our present problems and move step by step towards our vision.
II  Local Level Planning

- A process of delegating responsibility of economic management to the people themselves which places ‘local level planning’ at the top of the agenda for development process.
Local Level Planning

- Local level Planning is a process of Decentralization. Micro level planning is a means of achieving decentralization at grass root level.
III Micro Planning

- Micro planning is essentially participative, people-centred (target groups) based on informed judgment.
Micro Planning

- Micro-planning, in this sense, goes down further than the grass root formal structures to involvement of community groups / affected people / target groups / interest groups etc.
Micro Planning may be taken up for an area, a community, a group, an individual or for a specific scheme.
What is Participatory Planning?

- Participatory planning refers to planning where all stakeholders – beneficiaries, technical staff, donors and policy makers – come together to discuss and agree on an action or strategy.
What is Participatory Planning

- Participatory planning is a set of processes through which diverse groups and interests engage together in reaching for a consensus on a plan and its implementation.
Objectives of Micro Planning

• To mobilise the local community to prepare village level plans

• To provide support system to the project so that the project becomes feasible

• To ensure that all affected households are taken care off
Objectives of Micro Planning

- The major objective of micro planning is not on issues pertaining to allocation of resources but on issues pertaining to better use of resources, which are already allocated to community / settlement / village.
Some Important Features of Micro Planning

- Micro planning is not a one shot exercise. It is a continuous process and it unfolds itself in the process of implementing the micro plan. It should, therefore, be flexible.
Some Important Features of Micro Planning

• The object and subject of micro planning is local people. Micro planning, therefore, has to be taken up by along with local people
Some Important Features of Micro Planning

- Micro planning requires less of technical skills but more of social skills. How to interact with the community for a common cause? How do we deal with the existing social hierarchy in a given areas and how do we pool them together?
Principles of Micro Planning

- Increase the involvement of local people (target groups affected people etc.)
- Learning from and sharing with the common people using local classification and terminologies
Principles of Micro Planning

• Adopting informal approach, that is flexible, amenable to change / alterations / amendment to suit changing circumstance or as we progress along
Principles of Micro Planning

- Be sensitive to local customs / traditions / conventions practices

- Consider whole range of possibilities and select the one that is considered best by people
Who is involved in Participatory Planning

- Effective participation calls for the involvement of all stakeholders including Communities, Local Panchayati Raj institutions
Who is involved in Participatory Planning

- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) - Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and members of the Private Sector.
Some useful participatory Methods for Micro Planning

- Problem Analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Objective analysis

These three major methods can be supplemented by some PRA tools listed below:
Some useful participatory Methods for Micro Planning

• Timeline
• Seasonality analysis
• Mapping and transects
• Livelihood analysis
• Ranking or sorting
## Stakeholder and Stake: An Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Event</th>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Stake</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Small farmer income increased</td>
<td>Farm families</td>
<td>Disposable income increased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Market Women</td>
<td>consumption of products</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local Leaders</td>
<td>Increased tax base</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved social well being of rural farm families</td>
<td>Farm Families</td>
<td>Improved quality of life, health and education.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local leader</td>
<td>Enhanced position</td>
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<td></td>
<td>World bank</td>
<td>Improved impact indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Better products, lower prices, improved impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose Small farmer agrl. &amp; livestock productivity and production increases</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Improved indicators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Transporters</td>
<td>Increase business volume.</td>
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## Stakeholder Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder Group</th>
<th>Need or Problem</th>
<th>Interest in Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY Beneficiaries CBOs/PRIs</td>
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<tr>
<td>SECONDARY Agencies</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Gvt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERTIARY Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
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