

# PART B: PREPARATION

## CHAPTER 6 SETTING OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Define options
- 6.3 Agree priorities
- 6.4 Choose and schedule strategies
- 6.5 Arrange resources
- 6.6 Create a Business Plan

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter is the fourth and last in Part B of this handbook. Part B deals with the process of analysing situations and exploring options before deciding to commence implementation of any projects and programmes. This Preparation phase thus comprises:

- Institutional Arrangements (Ch.3)
- Audit (Ch.4)
- Analysis (Ch.5), and now
- Setting Objectives (Ch.6)

There are 5 logical steps in setting objectives:

- 1) Define the options (6.2 below)
- Agree the priorities (6.3 below)
- Choose strategies (6.4 below)
- Schedule strategies (6.4 below)
- Arrange resources (6.5 below)
- Create a Business Plan (6.6 below)

### 2 DEFINE OPTIONS

The process involved in Chapters 3-5 should have thrown up a wide range of possible actions. However, there may be many others that will only become apparent in the investigation that is outlined here.

Any actions to be taken on informal settlement issues should conform to one or more of the 4 Goals presented in Ch.2:

- Incorporation**
- Improvement**
- Betterment**
- Forward Planning**

It is recommended that in each situation options be identified that could address

every one of these goals. This would lay the foundation for an integrated response.

This step does not involve the *selection* of options - only the defining of possible actions to be taken.

## **6.3 AGREE PRIORITIES**

### **6.3.1 Decide on prioritising criteria**

Now the sorting process begins. The first step is to decide what criteria to use in order to rank the options in priority order. Criteria might include aspects, areas or groups that require particular attention; time and cost constraints and targets; political, social & health imperatives; etc. It is essential that there be consensus on this point by all the parties, as it is key to agreeing what is most important.

### **2 List the possibilities, with budgets and timescales**

Estimate budgets and timescales for each option defined in 6.2.

### **6.3.3 Apply the criteria to the possibilities**

Sort the options that have been listed within each Goal into a priority order, by applying the prioritising criteria to each option. This list of priorities should then be thoroughly workshoped with and by all stakeholders until a real consensus has been established.

## **6.4 CHOOSE AND SCHEDULE STRATEGIES**

Strategies describe how things should be done. There is usually more than one useful way to address a problem. Care should be taken to ensure that the most appropriate strategies are adopted. A way of achieving that is described below:

### **6.4.1 Brainstorm possible strategies for each prioritised option**

Try to look at the situation from as many perspectives as possible.

### **6.4.2 Test strategies against Goals and Guiding Principles**

This process helps to ensure that strategies achieve the desired result both in terms of the product and the process that is to be involved. (see Ch. 2)

### **6.4.3 Choose the best strategies and consider their combined impact**

Identify the most promising strategies, and assess whether their combined impact will produce the desired result. Try different combinations of strategies to get the best fit. Obtain agreement from all stakeholders.

#### **4 Prepare a time chart**

Make a detailed analysis of the proposed strategies, identifying every step in the process. If possible chart each programme so that everyone can see and understand what is required and how long it will all take.

### **6.5 ARRANGE RESOURCES**

Identify the resources required for every step in the process - including personnel, finance, land, buildings, expertise, equipment. Prepare a budget and cashflow. Verify the availability of the required resources.

### **6.6 CREATE A BUSINESS PLAN**

Produce a combined Business Plan that incorporates all projects and programmes. This will not only be the guide for the implementation, but a strategic master plan which shows how these projects and programmes fit into overall policy objectives. Such a document could also be used to help raise the required finance.