

Stage 2: Plan

Advantages, Challenges and Strategies

| Advantage | Challenge | Strategy |
|---|---|--|
| Ensures community needs and values guide the project | Some ideas can be lost Pressure to compromise may lead to project goals becoming confused | Include people from marginalised groups in the school management committee. Ensure sound decisions are made without sacrificing children's rights to safety and access to education. |
| Builds a common vision and sense of ownership in the school | Communities may place low priority on the safety of school buildings | Encourage the school management committee to champion safety throughout the project. Risk awareness activities must continue during planning. |
| Ensures local site conditions and hazards are addressed | Insufficient local knowledge of infrequent hazards like earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme floods, and climate change | Create a dialogue between community and hazard specialists. Use inclusive safety assessment processes to identify safe school construction sites. |
| Uncovers challenges specific to the community and potential solutions | Local acceptance of poor materials and unsafe construction practices | Orient school management committees to hazard-resistant construction. Work with community members and external experts to identify weaknesses in local materials and construction practices. |
| Increases the organising group's accountability to the community | Community concerns inflate the project scope until it is unachievable | Clarify project scope and any constraints. This will help manage community expectations and potential disappointment at later stages. |