

Reintegration Assistance

Good, Promising and Innovative Practices

Practice #8

Revitalizing Economy and Enhancing Social Cohesion through Community-Based Planning and Community-Prioritized Infrastructure Works: the Construction of a Bridge in Somalia

ANNEX 1

COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING (CBP) KEY STEPS

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STEP	DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE
PRE-PLANNING PROCESS	
Awareness and buy-in of the CBP process	Awareness raising at FGS and FMS level is meant gain government buy-in by sharing the objectives of the CBP process, steps involved, how it improves peace building/social cohesion and how the process aligns with existing government policy and development frameworks (e.g. Consensus Building Process of the Wadajir Framework on Local Governance).
Identifying the Core Facilitation Team	A team of at least four people called the Core Facilitation Team is identified and defined [including possible composition of the facilitation team (government and community representatives), roles and responsibilities of facilitation team members etc.].
Training of the Core Facilitation Team	The Core Facilitation Team is trained in CBP facilitation methodology over three days in order for the members to practically appreciate the necessary tools and steps for facilitating 5 day community based planning process.
Community mobilization	<p>Effective community awareness for the CBP process is done at two levels, namely community leadership debriefing and the broader community mobilization at the ward or village levels. The aim is to explain the CBP process to the community leadership and get them to mobilise the different sections of the community.</p> <p>This step will also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Selection of the venue to roll out the planning process by consensus. ✓ Identifying socio-economic groups and selection of their representatives. ✓ Inviting the key stakeholders to attend the CBP process. ✓ Compilation of background information by the socio-economic group representatives e.g. human population by socio economic categories; livestock population etc.
CONDUCTING COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING	
Step 1 Trust Building Exercise	<p>One of the key principles of CBP is active involvement and participation by members of the community. The Facilitators should always aim to start the CBP process with a trust building exercise that helps community members to settle down, ‘unfreeze’’, ‘de-role’ and at the same time convey a strong message on key themes related to CBP. These themes include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community profiling. ✓ Importance of deliberative dialogue. ✓ Planning and implementing projects that are relevant, owned, utilised, maintained and managed by the local community. ✓ Method of assistance that promote self-reliance and accountability.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The target group for identified projects. ✓ Complementarity role of different actors.
Step 2 Community and resource profiling	The purpose of this exercise is to enable participants to gain community perspective of the current household profile, spatial layout through participatory mapping, issues which affect different parts of the area, their natural resources and possible future options to improve their living conditions. This will enable participants to identify, understand and allocate resources to the relevant people at the right time to address their priority needs.
Step 3 Seasonal livelihoods analysis	To understand people's livelihoods in different seasons of the year in order to improve and harness opportunities available at different times of the year.
Step 4 Understanding landscapes and land use	To understand the key issues and features in the area that could be explored and support sustainable development projects. This will show the natural resources, present land use, vegetation, changes in the physical features and cropping systems in villages.
Step 5 Conflict mapping	<p>It is important to understand current conflicts/potential sources of conflict, background and history of conflict in the area including the root causes/ the drivers of instability.</p> <p>Two conflict-mapping tools are introduced to the participants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conflict matrix table - useful for understanding current and potential conflicts, description/history of conflict, root causes, actors, current status and actions that may be required. 2. The stakeholder relationship map can provide a useful visual analysis of current relationships between different groups in the community. Groups here are: the local administration, the private sector, the youth, religious leaders, women groups and elders, any minority groups, IDPs and returnees that are present in the district.
Step 6 Service Provision Analysis	To understand the relationship that exists between the community and different organisations in the District/Ward/Village aimed at improving the standards, delivery and quality of service to the target community.
Step 7 Creating a shared vision	To help participants look into the future and articulate where they would like to go in terms of the initiative and development priorities of their groups. A shared vision connects people and makes them support each other in achieving the desired outcomes for each socio-economic group.
Step 8 Identification of potential projects/interventions at household, community and group levels	To prioritise potential projects that can enhance community absorptive capacity, peaceful coexistence and/or empower households to be food, income secure, diversify livelihoods, prevent loss of the assets etc.

<p>Step 9 Disaster proofing community development projects</p>	<p>To discuss events/challenges/hazards that are likely to affect the identified projects. All identified projects are subjected to a disaster proofing exercise so that the different groups put in place preparedness and prevention planning measures.</p>
<p>Step 10 Identifying technical support and partners required</p>	<p>To identify the technical support required to implement the priority projects at household, group and community levels.</p>
<p>Step 11 Prioritisation of identified projects for implementation in Year 1</p>	<p>Not all projects that have been identified can be implemented at the same time and the participants have to make an informed choice on which projects can greatly contribute to food, income, livelihood diversification and prevent further loss of existing assets or conflict ensuring sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnees, other migrant groups and host communities.</p>
<p>Step 12 Targeting and Phasing of Projects</p>	<p>In order to know specific sites, individuals and groups that are going to undertake prioritized projects in each village will receive a project matrix. These will be completed and submitted together with the Community Action Plan (CAP).</p>
<p>Step 13 Documentation and Consolidation of the Community Action Plan</p>	<p>To document a Community Action Plan that is technically sound, presentable and meaningful to the community and the stakeholders involved.</p>
<p>Step 14 Setting up a Community Based Monitoring and Reflection System</p>	<p>After the production of the CAP, the communities must take the lead in monitoring and learning from the interventions. Each community should select champions and leaders for monitoring projects and organising community led events such as quarterly review meetings etc.</p>
<p>Step 15 Launching the Community Action Plan</p>	<p>The Community officially submits the Community Action Plan to local authorities who will help them to widely disseminate the plan to multiple stakeholders and link it to various resource envelopes. Partners can also disclose the resources that they have to support implementation of various community priorities.</p>