



Community Action Planning (CAP) Process Report

Somali Community Concern (SCC)

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1. Executive Summary

This report outlines Community Action Planning (CAP) process facilitated by Somali Community Concern (SCC), aiming to address the needs and challenges faced by the displacement-affected community (DAC) in Catchment Area 6, Kahda District, Banadir. This initiative emphasizes community-driven solutions through active participation from displaced persons, ensuring that the development process reflects their voices and addresses their critical needs.

Key Achievements:

- **Training of 15 community representatives:** These representatives were equipped with essential skills to lead and input the CAP process effectively and represent their communities in the decision-making process.
- **Identification of priority needs:** In consultation with the community, the team identified urgent areas that require attention including **water, latrines, shelter, health, livelihoods and education.**
- **Development of a comprehensive Community Action Plan:** This detailed plan reflects the collective efforts in addressing community's most pressing issues with practical, actionable solutions tailored to their specific context.

This process has not only helped identify critical needs but also facilitated community empowerment, enabling the displaced persons to play a direct role in shaping their future. To ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of this initiative, donor support is essential to implement the plan and further strengthen the resilience of the community.

2. Introduction

Context

Kahda District is home to a large population of internally displaced persons (IDPs), who, have been forced to leave their homes due to ongoing conflict, environmental degradation, and other crises. The conditions faced by these communities are dire, as they grapple with limited access to clean water, inadequate shelter, food insecurity, and a lack of essential services, including healthcare and education.

These challenges have a significant impact on the quality of life for IDPs, creating a cycle of vulnerability and poverty that is difficult to break. One of the most critical issues is the scarcity of clean water, forcing families to rely on unsafe sources, which often leads to health problems. The absence of stable housing further exposes individuals to harsh environmental conditions, while food insecurity places their nutrition and overall well-being at risk. Additionally, the lack of educational opportunities and healthcare services severely limits their ability to rebuild their lives and integrate back into society.

In light of these pressing challenges, Somali Community Concern (SCC), in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has initiated the Community Action Planning (CAP) process. This initiative is designed to empower communities by equipping them with the tools and knowledge needed to identify, prioritize, and address their most urgent needs.

Through a participatory approach, the CAP process ensures that community members have an active role in shaping the solutions that will affect their lives. By taking ownership of their development journey, they can come up with solutions that are tailored to their specific context and aspirations, ensuring the sustainability and relevance of interventions.

The ultimate goal of the CAP process is to provide durable solutions that not only address the immediate needs of IDPs but also foster resilience, contributing to the long-term well-being of displaced families in Kahda District.

2.1. Objectives

The primary objectives of the CAP, supported by SCC, is as follows:

- Foster community-led priorities that genuinely reflect the varied needs of all community members, ensuring inclusivity and representation.
- Identify and engage key stakeholders involved in the CAP process to create a comprehensive network that supports collaboration.
- Support affected communities in articulating and discussing their needs, promoting active participation and ownership.

- Guide communities in assessing progress, recognizing ongoing priorities, and refining the CAPs to incorporate new and emerging needs.

3. Methodology

The Community Action Planning (CAP) process was implemented through a series of structured activities, facilitated by community representatives with support from SCC. The methodology was organized as follows:

Training on Community Action Planning: 15 inclusive community representatives from internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in the Catchment Area 6, Kahda District, received 2 days training on the principles and steps involved in the CAP process. The training focused on essential skills for effective engagement and participation, including identifying needs, prioritizing them and developing actionable plans. Participants were selected based on criteria such as active involvement, prior experience in community representation, engagement and commitment.

Stakeholder Identification and Engagement: The trained representatives identified key stakeholders, including local authorities, NGOs, and community members, who would play crucial roles throughout the CAP process. This engagement ensured diverse perspectives were considered and integrated into planning.

Community Meetings, Mapping, and Consultations: Regular community meetings were conducted to gather input, prioritize needs and ensure all voices were heard. Mapping sessions facilitated a visual representation of community resources and needs, enhancing understanding and collaboration.

Action Plan Development: Utilizing insights from community meetings, a comprehensive Community Action Plan was developed. This plan addressed the identified needs with clearly defined actions, timelines and resources needed then assign responsibilities to ensure accountability.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Identification of Key Stakeholders

The first step in the CAP process involved identifying key stakeholders essential for shaping the Community Action Plan. Community representatives, guided by SCC, recognized the following groups as vital stakeholders:

- **Local Authorities:** The Kahda Local Authority, responsible for administrative functions and local security in the area to facilitate this CAP.
- **NGOs and International Partners:** Representatives from organizations such as Peace Hub Foundation (PHF), SCC, Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), SOS Children's Village, Youth link, and other local humanitarian entities. These

organizations could provide humanitarian services and support their expertise in the action plan.

- **Community Leaders:** This group included elders, religious leaders, women's groups, youth representatives, and persons with disabilities, ensuring the inclusion of marginalized voices in the process.

The active involvement of these stakeholders was critical to the success of the CAP process, providing diverse perspectives and inputs for effective the process.

4.2 Community Meetings and Consultations

Community representatives, with support from SCC, organized a series of community meetings and consultations to engage all stakeholders in the process. The key activities during these meetings included:

1. **Community Meetings:** Open forums were organized that allowed community members to discuss their needs and priorities. These meetings encouraged a collaborative spirit, fostering an environment where participants felt empowered to share their concerns and ideas. The representatives facilitated these discussions, ensuring that all voices were included, particularly from disabled people and marginalized groups.
2. **Participatory Mapping and Walks:** The representatives conducted participatory mapping sessions and community walks to visually identify and assess community resources and gaps. During these activities, specific needs were documented, including:
3. **Consensus Building:** Facilitated discussions were held to build consensus around the community's identified priorities. These discussions were structured to ensure that all stakeholders could express their views and concerns, ultimately leading to a collective agreement on the most pressing needs and the actions required to address them. This consensus-building process was vital for fostering community ownership and commitment to the action plan, ensuring that the solutions developed were genuinely reflective of community aspirations.

5. Key Outcomes

The stakeholder engagement and community meetings resulted in several significant outcomes:

5.1 Inclusive Participation

- **Broad Representation:** The community meetings facilitated the participation of a diverse range of individuals, including women, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. This inclusivity ensured that various perspectives and needs were considered in the planning process.

- **Collaboration with Local Authorities:** Local authorities played an active role in the CAP process, ensuring that the Community Action Plan aligned with local development strategies and policies. Their involvement helped to create synergies between community initiatives and government objectives, enhancing the effectiveness of the action plan.

5.2. Identification and Prioritization of Needs

In the Community Action Planning (CAP) process, supported by Somali Community Concern (SCC), the identification and prioritization of community needs were central to ensuring that interventions are relevant and impactful. This process aims to understand the critical challenges faced by the community, particularly the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in CA 6, Kahda District. The identification and prioritization of needs followed a systematic approach that incorporates input from all community members to address the most urgent issues effectively.

5.2.1. Apriority needs identified.

Through a participatory approach, the community articulated several key challenges requiring urgent attention to improve their quality of life and foster long-term development. The challenges identified by community members are as follows:

1. **Water Access:** The community expressed their reliance on a single private borehole located in Catchment 6, which costs between 1,000-1,500 Somali shillings per jerrycan. Many households indicated that this expense is unaffordable. The limited number of water points also leads to long queues at water sources. Additionally, two water kiosks are non-functional, highlighting an urgent need for reliable and affordable water access.
2. **Health Services:** Community members reported inadequate health services, stating that the only available mobile health and nutrition facility provides incomplete services. They specifically mentioned a lack of maternal health support and essential healthcare services, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive healthcare access.
3. **Sanitation Facilities:** Residents highlighted the insufficiency of existing latrine facilities, many of which are non-functional. They noted that inadequate latrines lead to poor sanitation and hygiene, forcing multiple households to share a single latrine in some areas. The community emphasized the need for improved access to functional and adequate sanitation facilities.
4. **Education:** The community identified challenges faced by the sole temporary shelter school in the Beerrey site, which consists of only six classrooms, one office, and one storage room. They expressed concern that the school currently accommodates 360 students but lacks sufficient classroom space, sanitation and access to water. Additionally, they pointed out that only four teachers receive support, while six teachers have resigned due to a lack of incentives and inadequate learning materials, signaling a critical need for enhanced educational resources.

5. **Livelihoods:** Community members conveyed their reliance on humanitarian support, citing high unemployment rates and a lack of vocational training opportunities. They expressed a strong desire for financial support and skill development programs that would enable them to acquire the skills necessary for sustainable livelihoods and economic independence.
6. **Shelter Conditions:** Residents reported that substandard shelters are a significant issue for vulnerable families, many of whom lack necessary repairs and require upgrades. They emphasized the importance of improving shelter conditions to ensure safe and secure living environments.
7. **Electricity:** The community indicated that access to electricity is limited. Residents rely on a private company for electricity, which IDPs cannot afford to pay for to cover their needs, such as charging phones and providing light. While they acknowledged that some areas have solar streetlights, they stressed that these provisions are insufficient and expressed a desire for reliable electricity for phone charging and housing lighting to improve their daily living conditions.
8. **Overcrowded Living Conditions:** Residents pointed out that high population density in certain areas leads to overcrowded living conditions, resulting in poor living standards and increased risks, such as fire hazards and limited access to essential services. They highlighted the need for strategies to address overcrowding and enhance overall quality of life and safety.

5.2.2. Prioritized initiatives

#	Priority	Community Actions	Local Authority Actions	Stakeholders support	Timeline
1	Repair 2 kiosks dulqaad and saacid IDP sites in CA 6, Kahda	community volunteers, unskilled labors Mobilize community members	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
	construct 4 additional water kiosks and Install Pipelines in caagane, bay iyo bokol, Dabdheere, Beerrey IDP sites in CA 6 Kahda	community volunteers, unskilled labors Mobilize community members	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
	Building a well at the Harweyn site in the center of the catchment area 6	community volunteers, unskilled labors Mobilize community members	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	Resources support/ Funding	TBA
	Establish a community-managed water committee	Form the water committee	service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA

2	Construct 1 healthcare facility in CA 6	Engage land owner, unskilled labors, community Health workers	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
3	Construct 2 additional classrooms in the existent school in Beerrey site	community volunteers, unskilled labors	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
4	Creation of employment opportunities through small business support, Cash For Work and Income Generation initiatives	Engage community and select participants	service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
5	Construct 140 additional latrines in 10 sites with the most needs identified in CA 6	community volunteers, unskilled labors	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
6	Provide shelter support to those sites with land tenure	Identify the most vulnerable families	service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
7	Provide solar systems for improved electricity coverage in CA6	Community support Collaboration	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA
8	Decongest 3 of the most congested sites (Iglan, Saacid, Fiqi)	Engage community in planning and relocation discussions	Strength land tenure agreements/ service facilitation	funding/Resources support	TBA

5.3 Resource Identification

To effectively address the identified needs, the community engaged in resource identification and establishing partnerships with key stakeholders. This process was essential for mobilizing the necessary support for the Community Action Plan (CAP).

- Humanitarian Support:** Several NGOs operating in the catchment area 6, including Peace Hub Foundation (PHF), Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), SOS Children's Village, and Youth link and SCC were identified as important partners. These organizations have ongoing projects in health, nutrition, WASH, HLP, and SCC CCCM but with limited funding to this plan. While they they can provide technical expertise and continue their existing services within their project timelines. For example, PHF will assist with HLP support for land-related disputes and provide technical guidance.

- **Government Commitment:** Local authorities committed to supporting land tenure agreements to prevent evictions. They also pledged to assist in the implementation of the CAP to the best of their ability, facilitating community programs and development efforts.
- **Community Resources:** The community identified valuable local resources, including skilled labor, enthusiastic volunteers, and indigenous knowledge. These assets will be mobilized for the plan's implementation, fostering a sense of ownership and sustainability.

6. Implementation and Monitoring

Following the development of the Community Action Plan, the next step will its implementation. The community representatives and local authorities, initiate the action plan's activities. This phase included:

- **Resource Mobilization:** Securing financial, technical from both local and external stakeholders. Sharing their initiatives to support
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regular monitoring of the plan's implementation will carry out to assess progress, identify challenges, and ensure that the actions were being carried out as planned.
- **Ongoing Support:** SCC continued to provide technical support throughout the implementation phase, ensuring that the community remained engaged and accountable for the action plan's success.

6. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges

1. **Resource Constraints:** The CAP process faced significant limitations due to insufficient funding. This financial shortfall restricted the extent of training programs and the implementation of planned initiatives. Without adequate resources, many proposed actions could not be fully realized, hindering the overall progress of the CAP.
2. **Illiteracy Among IDPs:** A significant portion of the IDP population lacked basic literacy skills, which hindered their ability to engage effectively in the CAP process. This challenge necessitated the development of alternative communication strategies, including visual aids and oral presentations, to ensure that all community members could participate meaningfully.

Lessons Learned

- **Inclusivity Enhances Quality and Sustainability:** Engaging a diverse range of community members led to more effective and sustainable outcomes. This inclusivity enriched the planning process and ensured that the resulting action plan reflected the community's collective aspirations.

- **Tailored Communication Strategies:** The need for accessible communication methods became evident, especially for illiterate community members. Utilizing visual aids, storytelling, and interactive discussions helped to ensure that all voices were heard and understood.
- **Capacity Building is Essential:** Providing ongoing training and support for community representatives was crucial in empowering them to lead effectively. Building their capacity not only enhanced their skills but also fostered confidence within the community.
- **Building Trust is Fundamental:** Establishing trust between community members and stakeholders was essential for effective collaboration. Transparent communication and shared decision-making processes helped to strengthen relationships and foster a sense of ownership.

7. Impact Stories

Testimonial

“Being part of the CAP process has transformed our community. For the first time, our voices were heard, and we feel empowered to create change together.” – Bureqo, Community Representative.

8. Recommendations

- Repair two kiosks and construct four new ones, plus build a well in Harweyn site to improve water access.
- Construct a healthcare facility in CA6 with additional land tenure assessment.
- Build 40 new latrines to enhance sanitation
- Expand the Beerrey school with two additional classrooms and provide learning materials, teachers support.
- Provide vocational training programs and cash-for-work initiatives.
- Improve shelters for vulnerable families with secure land tenure to enhance living conditions.
- Install solar systems for households and promote awareness of solar benefits.
- Decongest overcrowded sites to improve access and reduce risks

9. Conclusion

The Community Action Planning (CAP) process, led by community representatives with support from Somali Community Concern (SCC), successfully empowered the community to identify their needs, prioritize actions, and develop a comprehensive plan for addressing those needs. The process was inclusive, collaborative, and community-driven, ensuring that all stakeholders, including marginalized groups, had a voice in the decision-making process.

The resulting Community Action Plan (CAP) is a testament to the community's collective efforts and provides a clear roadmap for addressing critical issues such as healthcare, education, youth empowerment, and infrastructure. By fostering a sense of ownership and accountability, SCC has contributed to the community's long-term development and resilience.

We express our gratitude to all partners and Danwadag consortium who have supported the process thus far. We urge potential donors to continue their support and join us in implementing the Community Action Plan to ensure these communities thrive for years to come.

10. Annexes

10.1. Photos



STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT



Community forum



Community Forum



Community walks



Community Mapping