

REPORT OF THE PARTICIPATORY VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS TRAINING (PVA)

VENUE: ROYAL BIRDS MOTEL, AKURE
19th -27th April, 2010



30th April, 2010

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Executive summary

Action Aid International is an international development agency whose aim is to fight poverty worldwide. Formed in 1972, for over 30 years they have been growing and expanding to where they are today helping over 13 million of the world's poorest and most disadvantaged people in 42 countries worldwide. In all of their country programmes they work with local partners to make the most of their knowledge and experience.

Action Aid Nigeria through its Human Security Network arm organized a ten day participatory vulnerability analysis which involved four ActionAid communities aimed at probing to find out the possible hazards and challenges faced by these communities that may expose them to danger, insecurity and poverty. The PVA tool used was developed by the Human Security Team of Action Aid.

The purpose of this training is to assist people in the communities identify their vulnerabilities, draw action plans, mobilise resources and gather external support and internal strategies to reduce their vulnerability to hazards (both natural and man-made) and challenges. The participants included members of the Human Security Network (HSN), two representatives each from Iju, Asolo/Ute, Ago daadaa, and Ikota communities, representatives of Non governmental organizations and representative from the local government. The training which was intensive held for ten days included two days field work to generate the vulnerability matrix, coping matrix and action plan for the chosen communities. On the last day of the training, the matrixes derived were presented by the community representatives for negotiation and action by invited stakeholders. At the end of the training thirty five participants were trained.

REPORT NARRATIVE

DAY ONE

Arrival of participants and registration commenced by 8.00am. The climate setting session started with introduction of participants, choosing of standing committee members and setting of ground rules. The Resource persons and Action Aid staff were also introduced. Welcoming address was said by Martin-Mary Falana, Executive Director of Kids & Teens Resource Center Akure, one of the Action Aid PAP partners in the state who welcomed the participants on behalf of the CEO of the Lead Partner, Fr. Ben Koledoye of Justice Development & Peace Commission. Martin-Mary said that this training will be the second of its kind in Ondo State with involvement of more stakeholders to drive the response on early identification and arresting of issues that may lead to conflict in the state. He implored the participants to take the sessions very seriously. He thanked the ActionAid team and also appreciated the presence of other stakeholders in attendance including the Human Security Network, Line Ministries and Agencies.

Goodwill message was delivered by the General Manager of Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency Dr. Dayo Adeyanju. In his address, he reiterated the importance of the civil society in community development, emphasising that when there is no peace there cannot be development. He pledged his agencies support on behalf of the state government to the peace processes.

The Action Aid head of the Human Security Team Mr Gbenro Olajuyigbe welcomed the participants to the training, he gave the objectives of the Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) training to be:

1. To ensure understanding of our environment
2. To understand the factors of vulnerability in such environment
3. To understand the resources available in the community



“In a couple of weeks ago we just built capacities of some community stakeholders in select communities on Participatory Rural Appraisals and other tools for community engagement”

-Dr. Adeyanju



4. To understand the resources available for use
5. How you can take action to reduce such vulnerability especially actions that will connect plans with policy environment.

The session ended at 12.14 and participants went on tea break.

Participants reconvened at 12.20pm, a ground breaking session was conducted by Mr Gbenro in which he stated that when one makes a demand on a government, it is based on what right connotes. In his words 'the essence of government is an escape from anarchy to ensuring the right of the populace'.

He then began session properly by defining the basic concepts that would come up during the training. The concepts are as follows

Foundational concepts:

FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS

—Mr. Gbenro

1) Participatory

In which there is a connection towards working for same or common goal he further explained. In order to make a programme participatory there has to be a basic understanding of the concept. Next there must be identification of the critical stakeholders that require the project most. This ensures the removal of the barrier of power also ensuring a power balance. He gave an example in a hyper patriarchal society in which the fathers have sole right to decision making, when women and children are called into such a gathering they hardly make contributions due to their culture hence such may not be participatory. In such a society separation of the population by sex will remove cultural barriers and ensure full participation of everyone.

2) Vulnerability

Defines exposure to shock, reflecting negative effect, susceptible to attack. Vulnerability is a term used to describe exposure to hazards and shocks. People are more vulnerable if they are more likely to be badly affected by events outside their control.

3) *Analysis*

Critical evaluation of an event, interpretation of data to determine trends, detailed evaluation, systematic , breaking down of parts of a whole to understand the whole part.

4) *Partnership*

Working together, collective effort. What is the necessity for partnership? When there is a perceived problem and one person has resources, that may lead to partnership , also this may achieve a success, or goal ,solve a problem, or create a problem. However partnership in this context means coming together of stakeholders to fight against poverty and reduce to minimum the hazards community members are exposed to on daily basis.

5) *Poverty*

This is when one cannot afford the basic needs of life, when an individual lacks access to basic necessities of life. Among nations Nigeria ranks as one of the poorest nations in spite of our wealth of resources. The theories on what poverty connotes are really good as they can be used as index for government advocacy but they do not solve the day to day problems. The indexes are necessary to know where we are placed among nations but poverty is when a person lacks access to good food, to shelter, to clothing, the good water, good road. Poverty predisposes man to vulnerability as it reduces or removes one's choices. It also increases conflict in a community. If poverty can be removed from the community conflict will be drastically reduced.

6) *Hazard*

Hazard is a natural or manmade phenomenon that may cause physical damage, economic loss and threaten human life and wellbeing for example, earthquake, living on a hill with unstable rock outcrop, a drought or conflict. Such phenomena may affect different places singularly or combination at different times. Hazard has varying degrees of intensity and severity. Anything whose occurrence is likely to damage one's property, affect one's economy and wellbeing is a hazard. Hazards are threats which have this potential but may or may not occur.

7) *Disaster*

Damage that is sudden or expected, disaster is not measured by suddenness. A disaster cannot occur if there are no hazards. A disaster may occur because the potential hazards in the environment are ignored. Disasters are sudden and full expression of hazards. A disaster when it occurs makes the

environment more vulnerable than it was. an example is when an earthquake occurs, it exposes the community to conflict or even violence in the scramble for relief materials, there is prevalent poverty due to loss of means of livelihood etc.

8) *Conflict*

Misunderstanding, disagreement, clash of opposed interest, universal misunderstanding, clash of ideologies, contradicting interest. Disagreement among vested interest. However there may be conflict without violence and when amicably resolved, conflict may pave way for future friendship and development.

9) *Violence*

This a product of conflict, conflict can occur without violence. Violence is decontextation of interest between or among opposing sides, conflicts hence when well handled can lead to future friendship and be positive but violence is the opposite. For conflict to be facilitated there must be interaction or point of contact. Conflict may spring board for development. There can conflict without violence and there can be no community without conflict but proper management of the conflict prevents it from degenerating to violence.

10) *Community*

Community means coming together to live together, to stay and its an aspect of humanity . A community may be linked by common ancestry or may be a community of settlers. It basically means a group of people living together in the same geographic region . A community may also be a group of people who are linked by a common trait who do not live in the same place. A community can therefore be analysed.



Mr Gbenro AAN taking first session

Questions were then asked by the participants and answered before the end of the session. The session ended at 1.49pm there was a short break for an energizer by Mr Albert before the next session resumed at 2.00pm.

The next session which was an introduction to Participatory Rural Appraisal was taken in Yoruba and English by Dr Bolarin.

He started by asking ‘**what is one thing u can do for someone who has no opportunity to repay you**’

He said community workers must be enthusiastic about peoples lives and also about development.

The basic necessities of life include food, clothing, shelter, education and health, social amenities. Poverty in definition is not only lack of food and amenities only but include poverty of ideas and poverty of information.

***Both enthusiasm
and pessimism are
contagious and
‘ how much of
each can you
spread’?***

Femi Bolarin

Poverty of food can lead to conflict as ‘an hungry man is an angry man’ hence poverty is a major cause of conflict

Poverty of shelter was identified as the lack of adequate space to sleep and stay, education and health and lack of social amenities also cause conflict. Conflict leads to peace and development.

However, one of the ways of combating poverty in the community is through education. Education for the community can be achieved through use of different strategy which this can start with Mobilization of the community members, Sensitization to change the people's perception advocacy (constructive advocacy), Skill training (vocational and managerial) and access to credit through micro-credit scheme. to further put an end to poverty and want in our rural communities there must be introduction of new methods and innovations.

Diffusion of Innovation: this can be by Encouraging innovation in the communities, Marketing of innovations in communities, Development of responsibility, Skill and vocational training, Agricultural shows and food fairs, Provision of simple, adaptive and appropriate technology, agricultural and dietary education, provision of farm implements and other inputs. He further explained that to achieve this goal, there must be People focussed program developed by finding out from the community what their needs are, this can be achieved by using the PVA/PRA approach.

Through effective communication of government and all stakeholders' intention followed by action, transparency and accountability on the part of the government, execution of realistic project unlike white elephant projects that have no correlation with the needs of the people. Fish pond and vegetable gardening, small animal production, poultry, snailery. Also prevention of wastage through preservation and storage of local food material during on-season and infrastructural development to enhance transportation of harvested goods.

The Session ended at 2.45pm after which participants went on lunch break which was for 45min.

Afternoon session resumed at 3.30pm

Upon resumption of session, the four represented communities were used as criteria for grouping participants for group activity as follows Group one - Asolo, Group two -Ago daadaa, Group three - Ikota, Group four Iju.

The group members were to probe the community members about the basic information in their community. This is aimed at giving useful background information that will help in better understanding of the communities. The community members were to answer questions based on the following criteria;

Background information about the community

- **Name of community**
- **Local Government Headquarters**
- **Distance from LG Headquarters**
- **Distance from the state capital**
- **Major tribes**
- **Other ethnic groups**
- **Educational Institutions**
- **Health institution**
- **Social Infrastructure**
- **State of the road**
- **Communication facilities**
- **Electricity**
- **Pipe borne water**
- **Market**
- **Major challenges**
- **Police station**
- **Others**
- **Challenges**
- **Conflict Issues**

Each of the groups convened at separate parts of the hall to work on the activity and prepare each of their presentations on flipcharts for presentation the following day. This activity rolled on to the close of the day's sessions.



Probing for community historical profile

DAY TWO

Arrivals and registration of participants commenced at 8.00am.

The day's session started at 9.00am with recap on day one sessions which was facilitated by Fatoki Taiwo. A ball was thrown around as pointer to the person answering the question. The participants were able to define the foundational concepts as they recall them from the previous days session. They identified the main causes of conflict to be poverty, and also there can be conflict without violence and conflict when properly handled may spring the board for future development. Also when entering a community, the background of such community must be known.



Tope Aboyewa responding to recap questions with the ball in hand

The first session started at 9.28am and was taken by Mr Gbenro.

He said the Participatory Vulnerability Analysis training is aimed at destroying assumptions based on individual mindset.

He defined PVA as a systematic process that involves communities and stakeholders in in-depth examination of their vulnerabilities and empowers them to take appropriate action. The training is aimed at the following:

- 1) Analysis of vulnerability and understanding them
- 2) Root causes of such vulnerabilities,
- 3) Action to reduce the vulnerability

He said PVA as a tool can be used by stakeholders in other sectors to determine their needs and vulnerabilities for example in churches and in homes to solve domestic problems.

PVA gives freedom from fear, freedom to assert ones right. It is also a tool to generate cohesion, make the order stronger, strengthen the infrastructural base gave example of one of the oil producing communities where rumours was a major cause of conflict among them, with the application PVA tools, the cause of the problem was identified and resources was generated for them in partnership with some community members to purchase communication materials to build a local radio station which serves the community and the

surrounding ones. This helped to correct rumours and allay the peoples fears thus returning peace and calm to the town.

He further he explained what risk is and hazard is. When there is imminent danger somewhere and despite this the people around ignore the hazard, they are taking risks. Hazards or danger cannot be totally removed from the environment but exposure to such hazard or risk reduction can be done. When an imminent hazard occurs and there is loss of lives and property it constitutes disaster.

Vulnerability and Poverty

People who are poor are vulnerable but not all those who are vulnerable are poor. Poverty reduces or removes the options or choice

Vulnerability and Conflict

Conflict can increase ones vulnerability especially when not properly managed and this degenerates into violence.

Vulnerability and post conflict

Even after conflict and interventions, these may not immediately transmit to peace. There is need for priority scale which will reflect those most critical , critical cases, women and children.

Vulnerability and Displacement.

This can be development provoked displacement, it may be unintended or intended displacement. Displacement should be done with proper placement of the community members

Vulnerability and HIV/AIDS

Poverty increases the number of people affected by HIV/AIDS as there is preponderance of HIV among poor people. Men and Women reflect different vulnerability to HIV infections, this is due factors which may be ; biological, socio cultural, legal, economical factors. Socio cultural, legal and economic factors underlie power imbalance in gender relationships.

Dimensions of vulnerability

Physical/geographical

Social

Economic

Political

Gender (there must be gender disaggregation of vulnerability)

Biological.

He session ended at 11.30am after which participants went for tea break .

Next session resumed at 11.50. This was taken by Dr Bolarin . He explained that the PRA has to do with:

P – Participatory (spirit of participation) Solution to internal problem comes from the people in the community. Hence members must be given a chance to take active role in the development of their community. When in a community, community members must be involved in their own development as they know their own problems and the solutions to such problems.

He said PRA is a bottom up approach that begins with the individual and moves up towards duty bearers aimed at empowering the individual and fostering self mobilization for a better world. Poor people can and must be involved in finding the solution to problem they face.

Why PVA?

PVA exists because community members know their situation best and so any analysis should be built on the knowledge of local communities. Also through PVA community should be empowered to take charge of the own efforts to address their own vulnerability.

PVA encourages members to change any limitations and beliefs or mindsets they have about their situation. It motivates them to constantly seeking opportunities to enhance their resilience to difficult conditions.

Focus of PVA is how to build community resilience

PRA gets people to think of the future and how to resolve their issues.

Therefore PVA is a destination and PRA is the vehicle towards it.

PRA attitude, behaviour and principles.

- 1) Accepting all embracing errors
- 2) Be precise only as you need to
- 3) Ask them e.g what did we do right or wrong when we came
- 4) Balanced team composition
- 5) Be curious
- 6) Be humble
- 7) Be nice.
- 8) be observant
- 9) be sensitive
- 10) cross checking(triangular)
- 11) discipline
- 12) handover the stick
- 13) learn from and with local people
- 14) optimal ignorance.
- 15) Learn in an exploratory and interactive manner
- 16) Recognise and offset biases
- 17) Relax
- 18) Respect
- 19) Self awareness
- 20) Sharing
- 21) They can do it.
- 22) Trade-offs. Accuracy, Timeliness,
- 23) Relevance
- 24) Unlearn
- 25) Use your best judgement at all times
- 26) Balance

Session ended at 12.48 and the participants went on tea break.

Sessions resumed at 1.00pm.

The community groups were called to make their presentations for 3min each

The first group presentation was by Mrs Sowu for **Asolo (Ute)**

Background information about Asolo (Ute) community

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| • Name of community | - | Asolo |
| • Local Government HQ | - | Ifon |
| • Distance from LGA Head quarters | - | 12km |

• Distance from the state capital	-	92km
• Major tribes	-	Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, Igala
• Other ethnic groups	-	Kwale, Idoma, Igala, Isan
• Educational Institutions	-	One Private primary
• Health institution	-	None
• Social Infrastructure	-	One public toilet
• State of the road	-	bad (untarred)
• Communication facilities	-	poor Glo network
• Electricity	-	none
• Pipe borne water	-	none
• Market	-	none
• Police station	-	none
• Others	-	church, mosque

Challenges

- Poor road network
- No public educational institution
- No health facility
- No market
- No police station
- No portable water

Conflict Issues

- The identified conflict issue is on Asolo indigene versus non indigene clashes on land
- Review of royalty by land owners
- Refusal to pay by settlers

Effects of the conflict

- Destruction of lives and properties and killing of one of the chiefs
- Emigration
- Reduction in agricultural production
- Wastage of crops ripe for harvesting on farmland for fear of attack on farm
- Stealing of farm produce

Group two

Presentation was done by Bukola for Ago daadaa.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| ➤ Name of community | - | Ago daadaa |
| ➤ Local Government HQ | - | Iju |
| ➤ Distance from LGA Head quarters | - | 37km |
| ➤ Distance from the state capital | - | 30km |
| ➤ Major tribes | - | Garra |
| ➤ Other ethnic groups | - | Yoruba, Idoma, |
| ➤ Major language | - | pidgin english |
| ➤ Educational Institutions | - | One primary school,
one private secondary
school |
| ➤ Health institution | - | one but not functional |
| ➤ State of the road | - | bad (untarred) with no bridge |
| ➤ Communication facilities | - | Zain network, poor Tv reception,
clear radio reception |
| ➤ Electricity | - | none |
| ➤ Pipe borne water | - | one functional |
| ➤ Market | - | none |
| ➤ Police station | - | none |
| ➤ Others | - | church, mosque |

Major challenges

- No road
- No market
- No electricity
- No public secondary school
- No Health center
- No Public toilet

Conflict issue

The conflict issues identified are 1) chieftaincy tussle, a man was alleged to have come to Ago dada to seek land to plant palm kernel who later planned the coup to depose the Olu of Ago daadaa. The issue was taken to court and the original Olu was reinstated.

Effect of conflict

- Weakened communal spirit
- Destruction of lives and property
- Reduction of agricultural productivity
- Developmental works affected
- Crops ripe for harvesting were destroyed on farmland
- Action Aid built Health centre could not be accessed

Group three

Group three presentation was taken by Omotola for Ikota community

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| ❖ Local Government HQ | - | Ifedore L.G/Igbara oke |
| ❖ Distance from LGA Head quarters | - | 10km |
| ❖ Distance from the state capital | - | 7km |
| ❖ Major tribes | - | Yoruba |
| ❖ Other ethnic groups | - | Ibo , Calabar, Idoma, |
| ❖ Major language | - | Yoruba language |
| ❖ Educational Institutions | - | One private primary school |
| ❖ Health institution | - | Ikota health center |
| ❖ State of the road | - | Bad road |
| ❖ Communication facilities | - | Zain network, poor Tv reception, clear radio reception |
| ❖ Electricity | - | uncompleted electricity |
| ❖ Pipe borne water | - | one functional |
| ❖ Market | - | none |
| ❖ Police station | - | none |
| ❖ Others | - | church, mosque |
| | | |
| ❖ Major challenges | | |
| ❖ No road | | |
| ❖ No market | | |
| ❖ No electricity | | |
| ❖ Action Aid projects | | none |

Possible conflict issue

Obaship tussle, threat of erosion or flooding

No violent conflict issue was identified, but there has been Conflicts. One major conflict was the imposition of Oba on the community by Akure king. However this has stopped since the last but late king was chosen from the community. The appointment of a new Oba in the community is now being delayed since they are searching for an educated person to become the king.

Group four

Group four presentation was taken by Dr J.O Adamolekun for **Iju** community

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| - Local Government HQ | - Iju/Itaogbolu |
| - Distance from LGA Head quarters | - 0km |
| - Distance from the state capital | - 10km |
| - Major tribes | - Yoruba |
| - Other ethnic groups | - Oyo, Idoma, Egbira, Hausa,ibo |
| - Major language | - Yoruba language |
| Educational Institutions | Elu-Iju High school, Ola-oluwa high school(private), CAC Grammar school |
| - Health institution | Iju Comprehensive Hospital, Iju- |
| Itaogbolu | General Hospital, one private |
| clinic | |
| - State of the road | - good road network |
| - Communication facilities | - all major mobile network |
| - Electricity | - fairly regular electricity |
| - Pipe borne water | - bore holes available but not functional |
| - Market | - 2 major markets |
| - Police station | - one in existence |
| - Others | - town hall with public toilet |
| - Cinema houses | |

Major challenges

No water

- Modern palace,
- Modern market,
- Iju-ise road which is in bad shape,
- Needs higher institution,

- No network of pipe borne water.
- Action Aid project public toilet
- Perception of the community on the project--- The project is a unifying factor

Conflict issue

Till 2003 there was no conflict, but during 2003 elections, a group of thugs called 'Tempo boys' were used to win election. These boys were groomed, pampered and kept by one of the political big wigs from the community, this went on till they became wild. Each time the thugs are arrested for any crime, they were bailed out of their arrests by their Godfather. The fall out of Chief Alasoadura (the commissioner for finance) and Chief Fagoriola (the local government chairman and Chief Alasoadura's political protégé) led to division of the thugs along their lines of allegiance between the politician with formation of another group in support of Chief Fagoriola called 'Sobo boys'. In retaliation and for protection, the traditional ruler formed a parallel group called Palace boys .This led to fighting and destruction of property of the political enemies and some involved indigenes. The climax was at the death of a counsellor from Iju, this led to the forced self exile of the King, the chiefs and many indigenes of the town. However, with the change in government in the state, peace returned to Iju. With the exiled Oba returned to Iju ,peace has fully returned.

Effect of the conflict

- Loss of life,
- Loss of property worth millions of naira,
- Destruction of a sawmill and subsequent loss of means of livelihood of its workers,
- Self exile of the Oba, his chiefs and some indigene for fear of attack,
- Reduced development rate of the community.

Session ended at 3.00pm and participants had lunch break which lasted 45minutes.

Sessions resumed 3.45pm taken by Dr Bolarin as a continuation of the PRA training.

PRA Principle;

PRA meaning Participatory Research and Action is a specific form of Rapid Rural Appraisal which is a research technique developed in the late 70's and 80's .

PRA is a way of learning from and with community members by investigating and evaluating constraints and opportunity in order to make informed and timely decisions regarding development projects and issues.

PRA is a method by which a research team can quickly and systematically collect information for

- General analysis of a specific topic
- Needs assessment
- Feasibility studies
- Identifying and prioritizing.

PRA Networks and Linkages Tools

- 1) Livelihood systems diagrams
- 2) Network diagrams
- 3) Institutional or Venn Diagrams
- 4) Causal/impact flow analysis
- 5) Spider web diagram

Ranking tools

- Matrix Scoring
- Sequence Matrices
- Well-Being

Planning/ enquiry tools

- Key information interview (KII)
- Observation
- Appreciative enquiry
- Role play
- Activities profile
- Competency graph
- Logical framework (log frame)
- SWOT analysis.
- Problem tree
- Stake holders analysis
- Focus group discussion

- Time analysis
- Historical profile
- Timeliness
- Action planning
- Force fields analysis (*enhancers*- fuel trouble e. g rumours, *inhibitors* prevent trouble ,peace meting).

He further explained that as a PRA practitioner , knowledge is fundamental, as one needs information tool at all times.

- He then discussed the importance of the Historical timeline as it; Exposes important information for understanding the present situation in the community.
- It provides the summary or overview of the key historical events in a community, and their importance for the present situations. It can be used to capture events such as:
 - Conflicts
 - Droughts and famines
 - Changes in Administration
 - Change in land tenure
 - Major policial events like election and independence
 - Visit by important dignitaries

The session ended 5.00pm and the training closed for the day.

DAY THREE

The day began with a recap of day two training as participants identified the various applications of the PRA tools in everyday life.

The first session began was taken by Mr Gbenro. He asked participants the practical application of the tools they learnt.

After this he went on to describe the principles of PVA to be

- 1) Active agency i.e. people are involved
- 2) PVA is a process not an end. It must result to action and change for better
- 3) It is a multi stepped methodology

- 4) It is a multi level process. Sources of vulnerability and solutions may be outside the communities
- 5) It is based on Action Aid's right Based Approach

The levels of approach are

- 1) Community level: comm. Breakdown vulnerability to a point where they can take action to reduce their vulnerability and or get support to achieve same.
- 2) District/State level: causes of vulnerability which may not fall within the comm. Level are analyzed at this level. The voices of the community people are taken to other level so as to inform better policy environment.
- 3) National level: holistic analysis of vulnerability requires national actors to see the implications of their policies on the vulnerability of the poor people
- 4) International level: issues that can not be resolved at national level can be taken to international level.

Multi stepped approach

Step 1. Situation analysis of vulnerability i.e

- a. Extent /prevalence of vulnerability
- b. How people cope
- c. Trend analysis of vulnerability over time
- d. Classification ,that is who is most affected

Some tools that can be used for this approach are

1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
2. Historical profile/ Time line
3. Vulnerability Map
4. Seasonal Calendar
5. Livelihood Analysis

Step 2 Analysis of the causes i.e

Identify causes /other root causes

- ✓ Prioritize ,this is necessary in or Classifications of severity of the vulnerabilities & their causes
- ✓ Identify unsafe conditions
- ✓ Identify dynamic or determinants of vulnerability.
- ✓ Identify underlying causes of vulnerability.

Some tools that can be used for this include

1. Problem Tree/Cause-effect tree.
2. Concept Mapping
3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
4. Target Interview

Step three - Analysis of community action. This involves ;

- ❖ Analysis of community action and capacity carried out.
- ❖ Establish existing strategies, resources & assets
- ❖ External assistance to reduce vulnerability.
- ❖ Identify & establish assets & sources that can be used to reduce vulnerability.

This is necessary to determine

- ❖ Determine actions taken to reduce vulnerability
- ❖ Community's perception of vulnerability & how it affects decision-making.
- ❖ Community's capacity
- ❖ What has worked & what has not?
- ❖ What external support has been received?
- ❖ How has these reduced vulnerability?
- ❖ Coping mechanism.

Establish existing strategies resources and assets

External assistance to reduce vulnerability

Identify and establish strategies, resources and assets and sources that can be used to reduce vulnerability

Step 4 Draw action from analysis

- Prioritize broad interventions
- Action plans including dates & responsibilities
- Scenario planning

This is necessary in order to determine

- How will the proposed actions bring the desired reduction in vulnerability?
- How will resilience be improved?
- Prediction of what vulnerability to disasters is likely to be in future.
- New threats, likely effects & how people may cope.
- Contingency planning.

Some Tools;

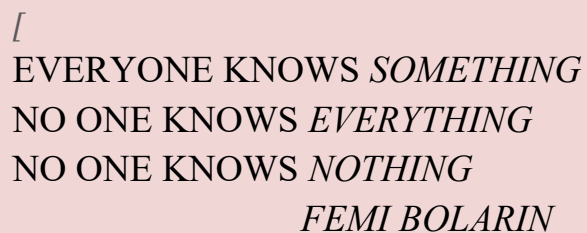
1. Vulnerability Matrix
2. Community Action Plan – Scenario Planning

The key outputs expected are

1. Action to be done at Community Level
2. Action to be done at District Level
3. Action to be done at National Level

The session ended at 10.10am.

The next session was taken by Dr Femi Bolarin as a continuation of training on PRA.



[
EVERYONE KNOWS *SOMETHING*
NO ONE KNOWS *EVERYTHING*
NO ONE KNOWS *NOTHING*
FEMI BOLARIN

He explained this by saying that having mindsets and making assumptions is negates the PRA principle. He then asked the groups to present the historical profile of their communities. The participants broke into their groups to present the historical profile of each of their communities. The presentations were presented in a gallery format in which all others converged around the flip charts to watch the group presentations. Questions were asked about the history and development in each of the communities as well as the historical clashes in the past. This session ended at 11.15 after which participants went on tea break which lasted for 15 minutes.



Exhibition gallery for Historical profile of Ago daadaa community

THE HISTORICAL PROFILE OF IKOTA

S/N	YEAR	EVENTS
1	1954	Crisis between Oba Adeusi (Akota) and Ikota people. He was imposed on the community by the Oba of Akure. This led to tyranny and molestation of the people.
2	1983	UPN/NPN political riots in which cars and houses were burnt , economic activities were crippled.
3	2007	Crisis between illegal timber fellers and the ikota people which led to the destruction of farms and series of police cases.

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF AGO DAADAA

S/N	YEAR	EVENTS
1	1992	Ago daadaa was founded by chief Oyinbo Jayeoba and his family
2	1992	Establishment of community pry school
3	1995	Timber business started in government forest reserve ago daadaa
4	2002	The Olu of ago dada was suspended and engineer Jide Fadahunsi took over the rulership. The rulership tussle was taken to Akure High court
5	2005	NDLEA invaded Ago daadaa to arrest Hemp farmers
6	2007	Court judgement in favour of Olu Obatedo and Olu Oyinbo was returned to the throne
7	2008	State Govt established a dispensary after the return of the original Olu

HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF ASOLO

S/N	YEAR	EVENTS
1	2006	Crisis on increment of land royalty between the indigenes and non indigenes. Property such as houses cars were burnt and lives were lost . Chief Adeyeri (an indigene) was killed in the crisis

2	2010	Armed robbery attack on both indigenes and non indigene In Asolo community. A man was harmed and eventually became handicapped. This attack was caused by disunity among the settlers

HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF IJU COMMUNITY

S/N	YEAR	EVENTS
1	1957	Communal clash over funding of joint Secondary school between Iju and Itaogbolu communities. There was no violence and it was amicably resolved
2	1983	Political crisis in Ondo state that affected politicians in Iju and their relatives in different parties. UPN/NPP(very violent)
3	1996	Violent clash over siting of Local Government headquarters between iju and Itaogbolu. Violence was amicably resolved between the 2 communities
4	2003	Violent political crisis caused by political gladiators in iju and their political thugs known as tempo boys ,sobo boys and palace boys . The effect death of one Counsellor and the self exile of the Oba of iju. Crisis was resolved by the change in government.

Participants were welcomed back after lunch with an energizer by Albert at 1140am .

Mr Gbenro resumed the session with continuation of Tools for situational analysis of vulnerability. He gave in-depth explanation of each of the tools.

- 1) Focus group discussion
- 2) Historical profile
- 3) Vulnerability map
- 4) Seasonal calendar
- 5) Livelihood analysis

Session ended at 1.50 pm. questions and contributions were taken from the participants and answered by Mr Gbenro.

At 1.50 Dr Bolarin was called to continue the session on PVA/PRA

He defined the terms to be

- PARTICIPATORY – involvement, contribution, contributing ideas
- VULNERABILITY- susceptibility to danger
- ANALYSIS – ability to collect data and interpret, breaking down of information, detail examination of information
- Away or process of collecting, breaking down, sorting out data by interpreting in order to determine or know how.

He explained the methods of PRA. The first being Mapping which used to get a graphical representation of the area. There are different types of maps:

Vulnerability maps

Identifies trouble spots, critical areas, dimensions of danger, and their location.

It also helps community members identify for themselves .

Types of maps

Social map; an image of the habitation pattern of an area, according to the peoples perception

Mobility map; a visual analysis of the mobility patterns of the local people

Resource map; a visual representation done by locals to illustrate the natural resources.

Transect map; a cross sectional view of an area used to explore the spatial dimensions of peoples realities particularly useful in natural resources management .

Why mapping

Different maps can be used to analyze different sectors and maps

Provides framework for discussion

Highlights points of importance

Stimulating debates over the importance of specific resources

Enables facilitators locate or identify problem areas /important issues.

In PRA it is necessary to probe deep to ask what, where, who , when,

Participants went on lunch and resumed at 3,25

Dr Femi gave the participants another class activity which was done by grouping participants into pairs based on their rating of individual PRA skills to work together and come up with presentations on the different tools of PRA. Participants were able to work together using the internet facility of those who had it to research into the given topics. The session closed for the day after the group members had prepared their presentations under the supervision of Dr Bolarin. The day ended on this note.



Cross section of participants

DAY FOUR

Session started at 9.00am with a recap on day three sessions facilitated by Charles Durojaiye.

Mr Gbenro was invited to take the first session which is on Vulnerability matrix.

The Vulnerability Matrix is a dynamic tool that can be adopted by separate segments depending on their need. It reflects the hazard, its root cause, the impact of the hazard on the community and those most vulnerable.

Coping matrix this reflects the communities internal mechanisms for coping with the hazard, the effectiveness of the coping strategy and external support .

Action plan

Has to do with what to be done to counter the hazard. This answers the question why is the action taken, when to take action, who is responsible

Proposed action, hazard, how to measure impact action.

The session ended at 9.55am and the next session resumed immediately .

Dr Femi Bolarin took the next session which was highly participatory on local languages. At the end of the session, the words that would come up were translated into Yoruba language for ease of communication and uniformity in the communities to be visited. At the end of the training, the following translations were arrived at;

LOCAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

Participation	Ikopa
Vulnerability	Okunfa ewu
Analysis	Aladele,iwofinifini
Process	Sisentele

Community	Awujo
Risk	Igbese ewu
Disaster	Ajalu
Violence	Yanponyanrinn
Poverty	Ise, osi
collective	Apapo, akojopo
power	Agbara
hazard	Ewu
partnership	Ibasepo
conflict	Ede aiyede

This session ended at 10.25am

The group assignments from day three were presented by the group members.

Group one presentation was done by Fatoki Taiwo on **FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSION**.

He said in a focus group discussion. people from similar backgrounds or experiences (e.g., mothers, young married men, birch attendants/mid-wives) are brought together to discuss a specific topic of interest to the investigator(s). Homogeneous samples are preferred because mixing age/ gender groups may inhibit some people, especially women, from expressing their views.

Its strength includes

- 1) it is useful for gauging the range of opinions and beliefs on the topic of enquiry.
- 2) Useful for exploring issues for investigation at the outset of a study and/or for interpreting data obtained by other methods (including quantitative surveys) in the final stages of a study.
- 3) Easily modifiable to facilitate its use, e.g., by using pictures to Introduce topics for discussion and for stimulating/maintaining a lively discussion.

WEAKNESS

- 1) Information obtained cannot stand on its own, i.e., it needs to be complemented by survey data, to show the distribution of opinions and beliefs uncovered.
- 2) Presents difficulties in information management and review, particularly if tape-recorders are used.
- 3) If more than one language is in use, translation can mean added time and financial costs.

The second group work on **REPORT WRITING** was taken by Mr Joe.

He said the format will depend upon the type and purpose of the report, its intended readers, and the conventions of presentation and layout prescribed by the organization in which you are operating. In general, there are two broad types of format which are differentiated by whether the summary and/or recommendations are placed after the main body of the report, or are placed earlier, before the main body. The eventual format chosen might be a combination or a condensed version of two formats. A full report must have

- Cover sheet
- Title page
- Abstract
- Table of contents
- Introduction
- The body of the report
- Conclusion (and recommendations if applicable)
- References / Bibliography
- Glossary (if needed)
- Appendices

The third presentation was taken by Alphonso Sowemimo Oluwakemi on

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

In her words the key informant interview is a standard anthropological method that is widely used in health related and other social development inquiry.

This is one method used in rapid assessment for gathering information from the affected community.

The steps to key informant interview are

1. Choose the interviewer
2. Identify suitable key informants
3. Conduct the interview
4. Crosscheck information
5. Use the data

Tea break was by 11.38am. The group presentations continued at 12.00 noon.

The next group presentation on **COMMUNITY DIALOGUE** for group 4 was taken by Toyin

Followed by the next presentation taken by Tope Aboyewa on

TRANSECT WALK.

He defined transect walk as a tool for describing and showing the location and distribution of resources, features, landscape, main land uses along a given transect. It is a simple tool that is easily adopted and replicated at the community level. It involves outdoor activities, on-field observation, discussions, and diagramming.

Limitations of transect walk includes it only takes into account the currently “observable” situation and features, serving as an entry point for more in-depth analysis.

The next presentation was taken by Selya and Yemi on **MAPPING** representing group 7.

They described mapping is a pictorial representation of places of interest, resources and features such as road, school, water, forest, village square, market square, health centre, well, streams, houses, shrines, religious centres. of a community or given space.

The types of mapping includes

Resource mapping

Transect map

Social map

Mobility map.

Importance of mapping

- ⦿ Maps are used to analyze different aspects of the community. It is also a very useful tool for comparative analysis between communities
- ⦿ Resources of importance are identified and highlighted
- ⦿ Stimulating debates over the importance of specific resources
- ⦿ Enabling facilitators to locate or identify problem areas/important issues
- ⦿ Identifying which element are important to different groups

MATRIX SCORING AND RANKING by group three followed this as presented by Akomolafe Pius and Imam.

They described matrix scoring as prioritization and decision-making processes about various subjects and - problems, potentials, needs, wishes, constraints, solutions, project ideas - are an integral part of most participatory processes. We all have to become familiar with the ways of facilitating the rankings.

There are four types of Ranking:

- Simple Ranking.
- Matrix Ranking.
- Pair Wise Ranking.
- Wealth Ranking.

Example of matrix ranking was done and issues in each of the communities were ranked according to their importance using simple ranking . The ranking was done by volunteers from the participants and the community.

Lunch break followed this 2.25pm which ended at 3.10pm.

Session resumed with Dr Bolarin giving an example of ranking using different types of stew. Voting was used to show the most preferred in terms of ranking. At the end of the voting, vegetable soup was most preferred as it had highest number of votes while Banga soup had the least number of votes. This further helped the understanding of the simple ranking by voting.

TREND ANALYSIS

Trend analysis is used to explore temporal dimensions with a focus on change . It captures changes and trends related to certain variables in different spans of time.

Trend analysis is useful to:

- Learn from the community as to how they perceive changes over time in various areas/aspect of thier lives.
- Integrate significant changes in the village profile.
- Discuss village problems and any increase or decrease in the severity of the problems over the years rather than asking direct question.
- Discuss interventions and measures which had work or failed in the past and reasons.
- Create the appropriate environment for people to find solutions and plans for the future,explore problems that have become more pressing in the village and why.

Application- trend analysis is used to learn from the community -

Points of discussion;

Major trends and findings

Causes of the trend

What can be done

Who can play a role in it

What can the participants and local people do themselves

What can they do with some assistance from outside organization.

Ask questions to clarify doubts and gain an in depth understanding of the trend.

SEASONAL CALENDAR

Used to determine changes in livelihood conditions, income availability, diseases, expenditure and other entitlements of the poor, across different periods in a year.

It reflects the variations on a wide range of items according to the perception of the community.

Applications;

- Seasonal diagrams help to identify and analyse annual livelihood patterns, such as:
 - Heavy workload period
 - Period of relative ease
 - Time of debt

It is a helpful tool when planning interventions, so that one can understand prime periods of stress and ideal timeframes for project interventions or peace building.

The cause and effect diagram (problem tree or Ishikawa diagram)

- Problem Tree focuses on the causal factors of a phenomenon, activity, or problem and the effects thereof.
- The cause-effect diagram visually describes the causes and effects of a problem, which helps in arriving at an in-depth understanding of a particular topic.
- Problem tree also provide scope for analysis and subsequent actions by the local people.

Application;

- Cause-Effect Tree can help a lot further in the process of understanding problems root causes than traditional discussions on the “Why” and “How” of things.
- It is also used to plan interventions to solve some problems or conflict resolution
- Identification of the causes of a problem actually helps in arriving at the possible solution.

Venn Diagram.

- Usually called “Chapati Diagram” in India (Chapati means “Round Bread” in Hindu)
- This gives a visual representation of the relationships and linkages between people and institutions or groups, programmes based on their importance.

Distance-- The distance between the circles shows the degree and intensity of interaction as perceived by the people. The shorter the distance the higher the degree of interaction or influence

Application -- Venn Diagram has been found very useful in studying and understanding local people’s perception of local institutions, individuals, programme etc.

Dr Bolarin further explained this with an example of a community where community members were asked to place the senator and local government chairman representing them in relative distance from a circle drawn to represent the community. The senator was placed very far away from the circle as they alleged he had not been to the community after he won the elections. The local government chairman was however placed within the community circle as he was seen as a part of them as he involves himself in the running of the community.

DAY FIVE

Participants arrived earlier and registration commenced by 8.00am. The recap of the previous days session was facilitated by Fatoki Taiwo, this he rounded up with Payabayaba clap he devised after one of the frequently used term from the previous day session (payabayaba is a local term for describing hasty activities of illegal timber fellers).

Dr Bolarin took the first session on community level entry which he introduced by saying the work in the community is work not with those who have but with the have nots i.e the poorest of the poor. He then discussed the rules of community entry.

The first step is to make a visit to the community heads and opinion leaders during which the purpose of the visit and the role of the CSDP will be explained also a date will be fixed to meet with the community .

The community may also be explored to gain better understanding of the area. The community extension workers or other development workers may also be contacted to solicit their cooperation.

Secondly on the second visit the purpose of the visit have to be explained and the community carefully observed. The place of the meeting may be fixed, composition of groups found out and refreshments organized.

However in relating to the community there is need to respect the communities suggestions . Raising expectations and false promises must be avoided but one may Inform the community of the type of support that they can have . It is important to go with all materials needed also when using an interpreter he/she must not answer the questions asked the interviewee. It is very important to take notes of respondents responses

FIELD BEHAVIOUR ;

the interviewer must show respect for the community members, must be inclusive in discussions leaving no one out , must avoid leading questions rather must use open ended questions , must respect the communal hierarchy of the group, handle dominant people (authorities) to contribute and discuss, Use allies in the field to support the process teachers, religious leaders, leaders, chiefs, nurses) and in all must make the process self discovery event , give feedback and reflect with the group.

The session ended at 9.33am after which questions were allowed and responded to.

The conflict issues identified for each of the 4 communities were represented with easily identifiable shapes drawn in flipcharts.

CASE STUDIES

Case studies are specific issues that its occurrence brings along bitter experiences that could have been avoided if things have been done rationally. In the communities participants are expected to generate at least one case study using the 6W's and one H

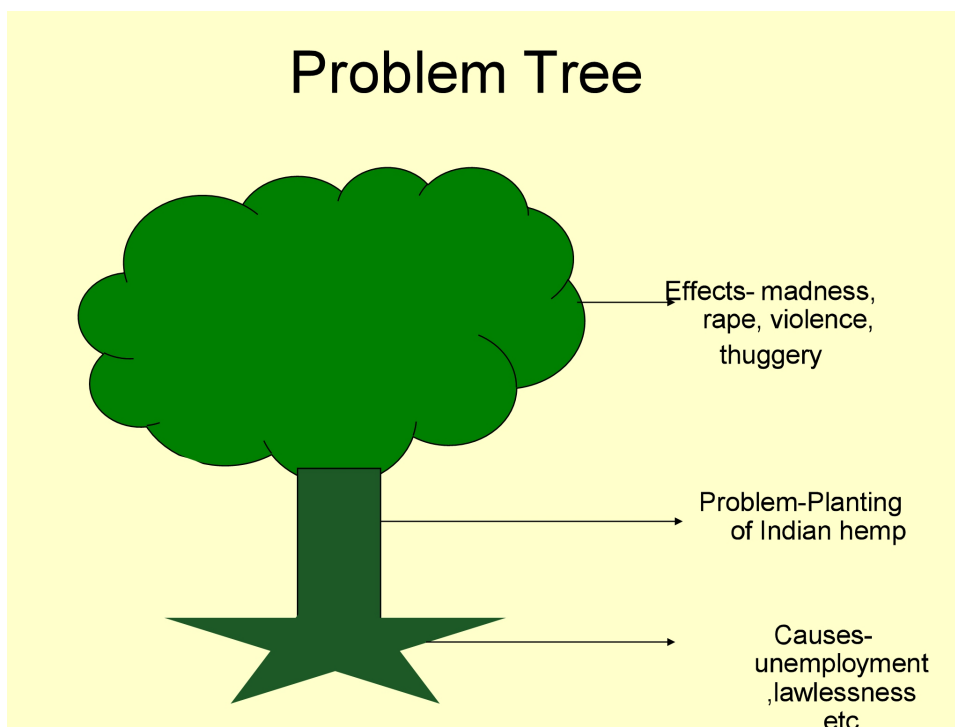
The 5W's and 1 H tool can be used to probe to know;

- What happened i.e link what happened to negligence of duty bearers.
- When did it happen i.e morning or evening, exact date, date of the year, how long the individual affected has been in the environment.

- Where i.e the name must not be misspelt and distance from a major city must be recorded, population of the area, also special features.
- Why the reason given might not be the causative agent but can help you to know what actually happened.
- Who i.e correct name ,title, age,
- How i.e how the event occurred

All these information give a visitor a cinematic view of the community. This session ended at 10.10am

Mr Martin Mary Falana was invited to facilitate a session on problem tree . He described the tree as a way of analysing every situation saying that every problem has a root and every problem shoot gives rise to fruits otherwise called effects of the problem. Using planting of Indian hemp as hypothetical problem, the roots were found to be poor economy, poverty, ignorance, lawlessness, greed. While the fruits of the tree which represent its effects are death, rape, broken home, harassment, constant arrest, madness etc.



After this session, Charles Durojaiye was called to group participants into the communities they will work in.

The following participants were to carry out the PVA in Iju;
Dr Adamolekun (community representative), Mrs Owoyemi (community representative), Omosile (JDPC staff), Tope Aboyewa, Mr Pius and Falana Olamide (rapporteur)

The Ikota PVA comprised Mr Isaac (community representative), Omotola (community representative), Mr Gbenro (AAN staff), Kemi Sowemimo, Imam, Bimbo Adeleye, and Mrs Ogundare.

The participants carrying out the analysis in Asolo/Ute are
Miss Kemi (community representative), Mrs Sowu (community representative)
Mr Joe, Mr Charles Durojaiye (AAN/KTRC Staff), Dr Bolarin, Mrs. Bukola
Coast Ufelli, Miss Toyin, Mr Yemi (Press representative).

Agodaadaa PVA team included Bukola Oyinbo (community representative), Mr Shola (community representative), Fatoki Taiwo (AAN/JDPC), Mr Albert (AAN Staff), Miss Selya, Mrs Esan, and Mr Fanimu.

Mrs Funmi Ojajuni, the Gender and Vulnerable desk officer for Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency was invited to talk about her agency and opportunities available there.

Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency is a world bank assisted agency whose objective is to ‘sustainably increase access of poor people to social and natural resource infrastructure.’

The world bank earmarked 10 million for each community for 3 projects with a maximum of 4 while the community provides 10% counterpart fund. The money is released to the people and not the local govt.

Following this, Martin-Mary Falana was invited to take the next session on Resource Mobilization Mechanism.

The session started with definition of terms and explanation on what constitutes resources to Non Governmental Organizations. He showed practically how to search through some websites to generate resources and respond to their call for proposals.

Tea break was by 12.00, resumption of session was by 12.12pm

The community groups were asked to group and meet to discuss the modalities for the community entry. They were also to work and develop a hypothetical vulnerability matrix based on the issues identified by the community members. They were to find out the coping mechanisms for each of the problems and come up with an action plan.

The group work when started continued through lunch till late evening. At the end of the day, three of the groups had developed the vulnerability matrix for their communities as well as its coping mechanism. The groups closed for the day at 6.00pm.

DAY SIX

The groups reconvened at 8.00am for the completion of the group work. At the end of the day, the four community groups had completed their three matrixes which was submitted to Dr Bolarin.

The submitted matrixes were checked and marked by the resource person, Dr Bolarin. He also made corrections and advised clarifications where the responses written in the matrixes were vague.

All the four communities were visited and mobilized and sensitized against Monday and Tuesday for the community engagement. The time and venue in the communities was also fixed.

DAYS 7 AND 8 COMMUNITY LEVEL ASSESSMENTS (FIELD DEPLOYMENT OF PVA)

DAY SEVEN

FIELD WORK IN IJU - COMMUNITY ENTRY

Meeting with the representative of the Oba commenced at 9.05, The team was led by High Chief Joseph Ajayi the Alaje of Ilaje quarters also in the team are Chief Rufus Otokiti the Elejofi of Iju, Chief Imam Yakub of Iju, Chief Ogunsuyi E.A The Olisa of Ijigbo quarters.

The PVA team led by Mr Pius thanked the high powered representatives of the Oba for the audience. He reminded them that Action Aid is not new in the town as evident in the past project carried out there. He then enumerated the objective of the PVA as it is aimed at the overall development of the

community which is first by guiding the community through identification of their vulnerabilities, drawing up of action plan, involvement of relevant stakeholders and ActionAid intervention where need be.

In his response, the leader of the team High Chief Ajayi, the Alaje of Ilaje quarters welcomed the PVA team. He recalled that on completion of the last project carried out the organization promised to be back. He expressed their pleasure and appreciation toward this as its end point can only be development. He then promised to be available for the programme to participate in the analysis.

The team continued by first probing for the historical profile of Iju town where it was found out that the town has a history of community cooperation as evident in their lineage praise which is “omo a toko bo mohun sibi kan” meaning people who are like minded in decision making.



Adult women focal group in Iju

The groups were divided by sex giving rise to three groups which are adult men, adult women and youth. Each focal group discussed and developed the vulnerability matrix and coping mechanisms for such vulnerabilities. However the development of action plan was to come up the following day.



One of the dysfunctional water projects

The PVA team were taken to the water bank of the town where three dysfunctional water projects were erected as the three focal groups identified water as the greatest challenge in the town.

Departure from the community was by 3.55pm

DAY EIGHT

FIELD WORK IN IKOTA - COMMUNITY ENTRY

The PVA team led by Mr Gbenro arrived Ikota by 9.30am however the programme did not start till 10.30 as the community members had to be mobilised from their nearby farms.

The community members were welcomed by Mr Gbenro. He talked about ActionAid and its partnership with communities in proffering solutions to their problems. He also talked about the aim of the Participatory Vulnerability Analysis and what is hoped would be achieved at the end of the programme.

In his response, the head of the community welcomed the Action Aid PVA team to his community. He mentioned that in the past there had been promises made by ActionAid to the community which had not been fulfilled such as a promise to build secondary school in the community. He expressed hope that the PVA would not be one of such.



Mr Gbenro responding to issues raised

Mr Gbenro responded that the Action Aid representative must have been misunderstood as Action Aid would not raise the hope of community when they have no intention of providing the requested infrastructure. He also said the community has a major role to play in its own development as Action aid only works in partnership with development partners and communities.

The group division gave rise to three focal groups which are adult male, adult female, and youth. The matrixes for the challenges and vulnerabilities of the community was derived. Voting was also conducted to rank the issues in order of their importance.



Ranking by voting in Ikota

The PVA ended at 3.05 pm for the three groups. The team conducted a transect walk round the community through which the impact of erosion in the community was observed.

Departure from Ikota was by 3.30pm

DAY 9

The day started with arrivals of participants which commenced by 8.00am welcome address was said Mr Gbenro , It was taken over by Dr Bolarin who asked how the field work was.

Dr Bolarin said the PVA is a four legged programme. The first leg is that of the training, the second is that of the field work to generate the issues, the third is that of collation of results and the last is that of presenting the issues to stakeholders in the state.

He asked for the other stakeholders that will be involved. Participants asked that the commissioner of police, the Obas and heads of the communities involved, the general manager of Power Holding corporation of Nigeria, the community development ministry, the general manager of water corporation, the contractor that handled Ikota rural electrification project.

Dr Bolarin further said that each group will come together to put their report together and get their presentations ready.

The group work continued through tea break with individual groups harmonizing their reports and matrixes and developing their presentations on flipcharts.



Drawing of matrix on flip chart by Asolo members



Iju group members working on their presentation

While this was on going, Mr Albert started a pep talk with an entry by saying .

‘The hardest thing to see is what is in front of your eyes’

Goethe

Albert started the pep talk on resource mobilization for NGO's with a short energizer. He went on to share three ideas and strategies in resource mobilization that work to provide sustainable source of income for NGO

In his words, bills will always be there to pay, from PHCN bills, staff salary etc hence one must first ascertain your organizations expenses which forms the organizations Minimum Running Cost for the month. the ideas are;

- 1) Get committed people on board of trustees i.e philanthropist
- 2) Run a business to generate funds however completely distinguish the business from the organization
- 3) Approach some people to fix some amount of money in a reputable bank for a period of time and get the profit. That works a lot.

Following this was a presentation of a business idea by Mr Niyi, a Moringa farmer and marketer. He was invited to give the next talk which is on Moringa oleifera also called the miracle plant. Its a medicinal plant that is also edible. Its used for water purification, the plant cake used to produce organic fertilizer, leaves for fertilizer, the plant also contains all trace elements needed in the body.

Moringa oleifera also provides opportunities which can be useful for finances of NGOs as a lot of money can be made from marketing the miracle plant..

He said the distributorship network is such that can provide as much as N100,000 monthly. He said as a Moringa farmer a lot of money can be made.

After the presentations, the group work continued as participants continued to work assiduously to get their presentations ready for the next day. This was under the supervision of Albert and Dr Bolarin.

The class activity continued through lunch break till the end of the day.

DAY TEN

Arrival of participants commenced by 8.00am.

The groups who had not completed their group activities were given little time to tidy it up before commencement of the rehearsals of the presentations in preparation for the stakeholders meeting.

GROUP PRESENTATION

Group rehearsals began at 10.00am with Ikota leading followed by presentations by Asolo, Iju and Ago daadaa communities.



Iju representative during rehearsal

Dr Bolarin told the community representatives that the needs of their community must be passionately expressed to reflect its urgency and facilitate the negotiation with the duty bearers. Moreso, there is need to be factual to avoid talking about projects that have been completed. Each of the groups were given time to rehearse their presentations in preparation for the stakeholders forum. (The matrixes are attached in the appendix)

DAY ELEVEN

STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

The day began with arrival of participants and registration at 8.00am . Arrival of invited guests began at 9.00am.

The programme started properly at 10.30am with the MC, Mr Yemi Akintomide welcoming the stakeholders and participants. He asked everyone present to jointly sing the national anthem. Some of the stakeholders present are the special assistant to the Governor on community development and NGO matters, Mrs Bolanle Olafunmiloye, the representative of the Director General, State

Security Service, Mr Adei, the Head of Department, Community Development, Ose local government, representative of the Honorable Commissioner for Education, Mrs Pariola, Olu of Ago daadaa, the community head of Ikota and many other invited dignitaries.

Mr Gbenro Olajuyigbe, the head of the Human Security Team of Action Aid Nigeria was invited to give an introduction about Action Aid and the PVA.

He said Action Aid International is an international development agency whose aim is to fight poverty worldwide. Formed in 1972, for over 30 years they have been growing and expanding to where they are today helping over 13 million of the world's poorest and most disadvantaged people in 42 countries worldwide. In all of their country programmes they work with local partners to make the most of their knowledge and experience.

He said the 10 day Participatory Vulnerability Analysis was organized to determine the hazards and vulnerabilities of the communities, their coping mechanisms and action plan towards combating the hazards. He said duty bearers have a responsibility towards their communities hence if they fail they need to be questioned. He said Action Aid on its part has completed some projects based on needs assessment of some of the communities but there is need to hasten the development of such areas by the duty bearers. He gave an example of a community- Ago daadaa where Action Aid was to erect a health center, however the challenge of unavailability of water in the community stalled the project, this illustrates the fact that the development has to be in collaboration of development partners with the government.

The resource person Dr Femi Bolarinwa was called on to give a brief talk about the training. He said the training aimed at responding rapidly to the community needs has been a challenging one as the participants have been to the communities, analysed the needs before coming up with the vulnerability matrixes presented. He said there is need for negotiations to arrive at actions.



Dr Bolarin giving address at the stakeholders forum

Following this, Mr Charles Durojaiye was invited to make his presentation. He said Action Aid in the state works in a tripartite partnership involving ActionAid Nigeria, its partners in the state JDPC and Kids and Teens Resource Centre and lastly the communities which are over 20 communities in Ondo state .

The participants went on tea break for 20 minutes .

Participants and stakeholders reconvened after tea break and were broken into clusters. Each group were to come up with vulnerability issues in terms of hazards in their communities. the clusters were to choose a representative to present their matrix after the given 15 minutes time .

At the end of the given time, the cluster representatives were invited to present their findings in terms of identified vulnerabilities.



One of the clusters brainstorming on the vulnerability matrix

The group presentations for the communities followed this. The first community presentation was made by Mr Isaac for Ikota community followed by the representative from Asolo Miss Kemi. Ago daadaa community presentation followed by the Olu of Ago daadaa himself and lastly Iju community as represented by Dr Adamolekun. The community representatives presented their causes as passionately as possible so much that the Special Assistant to the Governor commented on the passion with which the Ikota representative spoke about the electricity problem they are faced with. The session was moderated by Mr Gbenro and Dr Bolarin. The issues that came up were responded to by the concerned stakeholders present and negotiations and action plans were drawn from the responses .

The following resolutions were arrived at after deliberations on the community vulnerability matrixes:

RESOLUTIONS

IKOTA

In response to the pressing education need i.e lack of secondary school in Ikota and neighbouring communities, which the community representative said predisposes the teenage girls to teenage pregnancy and the boys to truancy due to the distance of about 5km they have to travel to and from school everyday ,

the representative of the Honourable Commissioner for Education Mrs Pariola said the greatest determinant in siting of secondary schools is the population.

The community was directed to write a letter to the Governor and send a copy to commissioner for education stating the population of students in Ikota and neighbouring communities who attend secondary schools in far away communities and the distance of such school from the communities. They were also to state the facilities on ground provided by the community

The community was also to provide some furniture for the staff and students to facilitate the takeoff. The ministry officials after this will be sent to assess the facilities in the school in preparation for September.



Mrs Pariola responding to issues about Education

In his response, Mr Gbenro Action Aid promised the letter will reach the commissioner within two weeks.

The Special Assistant to the Governor on Community Development and NGO matters Mrs Olafunmiloye asked that a copy of the letter be sent to her to

which she would write a letter to back that of the community up.



SA to the Governor responding to salient issues raised by the communities.

About the electricity problem, she promised to inform the Commissioner for community development. She also encouraged the community to put up a letter to which she would assist in getting to the right quarters. According to her, electricity was not in the report she got for Ikota from the reports of the community change agents deployed to the community. She said a quick win project of provision of monopumps was carried out in Ikota in response to the needs assessment from the 3i's project.

ASOLO (UTE)

The representative of the director general Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency, Mrs Ojajuni responded to the pressing need of water and raised by the Asolo community members saying that it can be solved by the assessment of the community development fund which is about ten million naira (N10M)per community . She said for some reasons the Local government review committee (LGRC) in Ose local government has not been inaugurated. She said the LGRC when inaugurated will inaugurate the Community Project Monitoring Committee (CPMC) which will be responsible for coming up with the proposal on the Community's most pressing need which is a way of getting the problem solved . she promised to send another copy of the letter to the Chairman of Ose local government for inauguration of the

LGRC, and also to send a copy to the HOD community development to enable him follow up with the chairman.

The representative of the Director of State security service (SSS) Mr Adei responded to the insecurity problem in Asolo. He advised the community members to meet and discuss with the SSS officer in Ose local; government if they feel the police has failed in effectively providing much needed security in the community. He said the SSS officer will report to the headquarters in Akure if need be for the office to contact the commissioner of police for prompt action.



Mr Adei responding to issues on security in the communities

AGODAADAA

Mr Gbenro responded that because the SA to the Governor has gone the vulnerability issues in Ago daadaa especially that the road will be sent to her for support and action.

The representative of the HOD community development for Akure North local government Mrs Olubunmi Akinola said the duty of the local government in terms of road provision is grading . It was noted that the bridge connecting Agodaada to Owena is under construction.



Olu of Ago daadaa passionately presenting his community's needs

On issue of secondary school to serve the community and neighbouring communities, the representative of the Commissioner of education said the issues surrounding education will be treated together but following the laid down guidelines.

IJU

On the provision of science laboratory equipments, the commissioner representative said the community should write the Honourable Commissioner of education, stating their need. The community may be directed to the director of science who will let the community know if they would benefit from the next batch of science equipment distribution to secondary schools.

On the issue of rape and robbery, the representative of the SSS boss said Iju in the days of political unrest was tagged 'flash box' of the state. A situation which has changed. However he said the SSS do not have the capacity to deal directly with robbery and rape cases, they can write the commissioner of police for action. He referred the community representative to the SSS office in the local government headquarters who can then contact Akure office on the issue.

Mr Gbenro promised that when he comes back to assess Iju, to train community members on the 'egg model that can be useful in cases of rape .

Following the negotiations, Dr Bolarin commended everyone who participated. In his words ‘this is the finest negotiation I’ve attended so far’. He charged the communities to be vigilant and to see the developments in their environment as theirs to protect.

Mr Gbenro thanked the stakeholders for a fine negotiation and promised to follow up on the action plans that arose from the deliberations.

Closing prayer was said and the stakeholders and participants were invited to take group photograph.

The participants were treated to sumptuous lunch at 3.50pm which rolled on to departure of invited guests and participants.



Group photograph of participants