

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Beer
District:	Burco
Region:	Togdheer
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 9° 22' 7.97"
Longitude:	E 45° 44' 35.99"

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	08/01/2014			
Facilitation team members:	Khadar Mohamed, Mustafe Dayib. Farax, Mohmuud Jama			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Mustafe Dayib Abdilahi, Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO)			
Number of community members consulted:	48 members			
% of consulted community members who were female:	19 females			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	>18	18-24	25-54	55+
	0	21	42	37
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:	Yes			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):				

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	30Km
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	No
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes , But always destroyed by the floods
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	20%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	80%

CONSULTATION ON SHOCKS (DISASTER ANALYSIS)

What are the major recurrent shocks faced by this community?	Recently, in which years have they occurred?	How was the community affected by them?
Floods	2012 and 2013	Floods destroyed the farm areas and also the shelters near the valley. The farmers used the land of the other farmers and residents migrated to the main town.
Droughts	2012	Animals emaciated and some of them died, some agricultural lands were not cultivated and they recovered social support.
crop failure	2012.2013	Shortage of food, less nutrition, low income. They recovered by borrowing, searching help from relatives, casual labour, sell livestock.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer		Women's Answer	
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women and children.		Women children and Old people.	
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Weaker, unhealthy.		Because they are weak.	
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Droughts		Droughts	
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor and very poor Agropastoralists.		The poor and very poor.	
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Unable to cope, less livestock.		They have no savings.	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Jillal(Dry season) and Dayr seasons.		During droughts.	
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or for which groups are social support not enough?	No, during the drought, Both pastoralists and Agropastoralists.		No Droughts.	
Are there any households in this community, who require help from outside the community just to survive? If so, what % of households?	% HH who always need help	% HH who need help only in the difficult seasons each year	% HH who need help only in bad years	% HH who never need help
Men's Response	40	55	5	0
Women's Response	35	60	5	0

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Crop saving, digging more shallow wells.	People moving, cell livestock.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Social support NGO aids.	Migration
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	The village committees and village elders.	Head of household

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Men's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:	25	
Who owns livestock?	5	
Who owns land?	20	
Who farms but does not own land?	3	
Who has a business?	2	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	2	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	3	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	4	
Who makes charcoal?	1	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	20	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	1	
Who has an existing loan?	20	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Tractor hours, fuel, keeping livestock, medicine (both human and livestock) and handcrafts.	
Where do you get your food from?	Production and purchase.	

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Women's Response

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:	19	
Who owns livestock?	5	
Who owns land?	20	
Who farms but does not own land?	3	
Who has a business?	2	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	2	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	3	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	2	
Who makes charcoal?	1	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	20	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	1	
Who has an existing loan?	20	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Charcoal, farming tools, utensils and clothes.	
Where do you get your food from?	Production (agriculture, and livestock) and purchase (either from Buroa or in town).	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Traditional medicine.	Traditional medicine, eating cooked food and drinking boiled water.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of functioning MCH, no pharmacy and no hospitals.	No pharmacy and No MCH.
What allows people to access water?	Shallow wells, digging valley.	Shallow wells.
What hinders people's access to water?	Floods destroy the berkads and shallow wells. Long distance.	Floods in the heavy rain destroyed the shallow wells.
What allows children to go to school?	Forcing of their parents, affordability.	Parent interest, good number of children (some work and some go to school).
What hinders children from going to school?	Child work, unaffordability, ignorant parents.	Uninteresting parents, poverty, some parents only like religious schools only.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Yaasiin Saleebaan	Yassin Saleban
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Conflict resolution, link tribes and government.	Conflict resolution.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	No	No
	Who are they?	No	No
Village Council	Is there a council?	Yes	Yes
	What are its responsibilities?	Conflict resolution, community development.	Problem solving.
	Who are the members?	Eleven members.	XX members.
	How does someone become a council member?	Should be a resident, elected with in the community.	Should be one of the tribes in Beer.
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	Conflict resolution, to represent the all community, migration settlements, provision of land, development.	Conflict resolution, represent the all community, migration settlements, provision of land, development.
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Many in number.	Many in Number.
	How does someone become an elder?	An old person from of the trips in the community.	An old person from of the trips in the community.
	How many elders are village council members?		
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution and settlement provision of land.	They also solve the conflict and keep all the needs of the community.
What other organisations or groups are important in the village for each of the following areas? In each case, explain what the group does, how old is the group and does the group have any links with outside organisations?			
Organisations or groups	Men	No	Yes
	Women	Yes	Yes
	Youth	Yes	Yes
	Religion	Yes	Yes
	Pastoralism	No	No
	Health	No	No
	Education	Yes	Yes
	Water and sanitation	Yes	Yes
IDPs	Yes	Yes	
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		Yes and the position that they have is cashier and also deputy.	Yes and the position that they hold is secretary.
Which NGOs work in this area?		World Vision, Caritas, Ado, DDG, DRC, Havayoko, FAO, WFP SCF.	Candle light, NRC, Mercy corps.
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Provision of engines,	Rehabilitation of

		distribution of mosquito nets, Construction of primary school, security and safety.	berkads, construction of shallow wells, trainings both agriculture and beekeeping.
	When were they last here?	20XX, 20X2 20X3	20XX 20X2 20X3
	How long have they been in this district?	Week-month but may be returning back again and again.	Some stayed short time and some long time but in gap.
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		The latest conflict was between farmers 20X3 but the community committee with the chief sorted out but calling witness around the town.	2013 between farmers. Village community sorted out.
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No	No

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Women, Old people, Disability people, farmers and IDPs.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	During bad year some of the agropastoralists divide the family and migrate to 13km or 40km away from the town and some animals died. Support Destocking and Restocking.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Bad year (April May and June or Nov and DEC.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Food For work during land preparation and planting (Feb, March, April) Destocking and restocking.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No much
What are the key resources/strengths/capacities/ways of coping that need to be considered when planning interventions? Resilience-building interventions will, where possible, complement and strengthen these.	Shallow wells, crop storage facilities, support of animal marketing, fodder storage, migration.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Human Health Problems	Lack of Functioning MCH, Pharmacies and Hospital.	Building and Man power.	Rehabilitant of the Building, avail drugs and equipment. Allocation of doctors in place.	ALL the year but ASAP
2	Floods	The valley causes every year loss of farms and shelters. Formation of Gullies and environmental degradation.	Human Power.	Formation of Gabions or any other Gully control. Formation of canals directing to farms, early warning or mobilizations. Restore of soil fertility.	Dry season. Jan, Feb and March or Deyr season
3	Lack of permanent water source	Floods always during destroy berkads and there's no borehole in the town.	Land, Human power, other contribution.	Digging a Borehole, protected water storage, rehabilitation of old shallow well or berkads.	March, April, June
4	Low crop production	Farmers are trying but they lack inputs and knowledge. Lack of grill mill. Problem of pests and diseases.	Farm land and farmers.	Provision of inputs. Support of provision of TRACTORS, and tractor hours. Training farmers, provision of grill mills, sesame extractor, provision of good quality seeds, support of agro-marketing, food for work during preparation and planting.	Jan, March and April preferably.
5	Livestock Health problems	No CAHWs in the village. And lack of veterinary medicine.	Livestock.	Training Local CAHWs and regular visit of veterinary doctors. Provision of nutrient roughages and fodder.	ASAP but April, May, June and July 2014
6	Unemployment	Lack of education. No agricultural land and livestock, high number of poor people.	Human Power.	Income generation activities (startup capital or micro finance. Provision of livestock. Shelter provision.	Jan-Dec 2014
7	Poor Education and Skills	No secondary school, no non-formal school.	Land, Human power, other contribution.	Construction of secondary school, start non-formal education and skill	between Jan- June 2014

				trainings. Support of the ongoing construction and equipping of agricultural college in town.	
8	Road	Rough road and gullies formed.	Manpower and any other contribution.	Construction of main road and feeder roads.	All year
9	Shelter	Inadequate shelter of IDPs or migrants, those run from floods.	Manpower and land.	Construction of semi-structured or iron sheet buildings, provision of parcels.	All year
10	Lack of community centres	Lack of community centres.	Manpower and land.	Construction of community centres.	All year
Remarks:	The problems were more than this but not mentioned above points which need also their attention such as construction of Guest house, relief of debts.				

SEASONAL CALENDAR

Men's Calendar

Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x						x	x	x	
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past											x	x
	Ag-Past Farmers					x	x						
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x	x							x	x
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past Ag-Past		x	x									
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past Farmers				x						x		
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers								x				x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban IDPs												

When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x					x	x			x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All				x	x					x	x	
When are food prices high in local markets?	All			x	x	x							
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All		x	x					x	x			x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All			x	x	x							
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Drought (May, Jun) and floods if heavy rainfall during Gu.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Agropastoralists make a family division so some of them migrate during bad year in April or May when Dyr.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No major difference												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	No												

SEASONAL CALENDAR													
Women's Calendar													
Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?*	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x						x	x	x	
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?*	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers											x	
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?*	Past	x	x									x	x
	Ag-Past Farmers					x	x						
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?*	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x	x							x	x
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past Ag-Past		x	x									
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past Farmers				x						x		
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers							x	x				x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban IDPs												

When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x					x	x			x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All				x	x					x	x	
When are food prices high in local markets?	All			x	x	x							
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All		x	x					x	x			x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All			x	x	x							
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Droughts if dry period prolongs.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Same												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No major difference												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	No												

FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

1. Holistic: Does the plan include at least 5 interventions each under resilience Pillars 1 and 2 and at least 2 interventions under Pillar 3?	Yes
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	Yes
3. Inclusive: Is the plan participatory and representative of the whole community, including all ages, clans, genders, livelihoods? Has the community's own vulnerability analysis been used for targeting?	Yes
4. Appropriate: How are the activities adapted to the needs of mobile pastoralists and sensitive to cross-cutting themes (gender, age, protection, nutrition, environment, and cultural integrity)?	Yes
5. Timely: Are activities aligned with the seasonal calendar (e.g. timed for when needs are greatest, when it's not raining (for construction), etc.)? Are activities distributed across the 3 years?	Yes
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	Yes, like frequent follow up and making strong for the copying strategies.
7. Pro-Resilience: How will the activities facilitate the community's existing ways of coping and sources of resilience (e.g. mobility, social support, and diversification) and avoid undermining or discouraging them (especially in the case of safety nets)?	Support of crop storages (e.g. silos) mobilization and forecasting, skill trainings, diversification, food/cash for work activities. Digging boreholes and water storages.