

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Boodhley
District:	Buro
Region:	Togdheer
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Postorlism and Agro Postorlism
Population estimate (households or people):	500
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N09.79800
Longitude:	E045.57354

#### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	09/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	5			
Facilitation team leader name:	Hasan A/lahi Farah			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	Hinda Mohamed Ali			
Number of community members consulted:	46			
% of consulted community members who were female:	13			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	>18	18-24	25-54	55+
	0	7	52	41
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 members were participating actively during the discussion process.			

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	34km
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes, non-formal education
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?	No
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	40%
What % of households owns more than 100m <sup>2</sup> of land?	100%

## 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?
Drought	2007 ( Cawlane ) 2009 ( Allaley ) 2011 ( Madobeye) 2012 ( Soo yurur)	Livestock deaths. Moved or migrated to another place to search for water and pasture, Pastoralist; HH who totally lost their herds moved to IDPs; malnutrition for vulnerable groups (women, children and aged people); water scarcity; food insecurity; intensive charcoal burning; sharing their resource such water; borrowed necessary food from shops.

## CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer		
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women's, children, disable (old) people.	Women, children and elders.		
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Because they are weak and cannot resist the shock.	same		
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During prolonged dry season.	In dry season and seasonal exchange.		
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoralist (women and children).	Women and children and old people.		
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Because at this time resources of the community is limited in terms of food, less milk production etc.	Same		
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	dry season	dry season		
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, in the prolonged dry seasons.	Same response		
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	18	42	72	14
Women's Response	23	48	70	18

<b>CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS &amp; COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Men's Answer</b>	<b>Women's Answer</b>
How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Use traditional methods forecasting by older men like astronomy, winds and some plants indicate signs of dry and wet.	Same response
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	During shocks they sell most of marketable animals, reserve water in berkads. Some families migrate to villages or IDPs. Others make normal migrations for search better place. Charcoal burning is also a coping mechanism.	Same response
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	men	Men and women

<b>'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Men's Response</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>		
Who owns livestock?	380	78% of the community is pastoralist which rearing livestock.
Who owns land?	120	12% of the communities HHs are agropastoralists.
Who farms but does not own land?	0	No
Who has a business?	0	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	
Who makes charcoal?	84	48 HH of pastoralist involving burning charcoal in dry season.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	120	120 HH for pastoral and agro-pastoral are capable to sell their surplus in to the market.
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	100	All are received food assistance from WFP only 3 month.
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Water, clothes, medicine treatments, and HH materials.	
Where do you get your food from?	Buro markets.	

**'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE****Women's Response**

<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>		
Who owns livestock?	380	78% of the community is pastoralist which rearing livestock.
Who owns land?	120	12% of the communities HHs are agropastoralists.
Who farms but does not own land?	0	No
Who has a business?	0	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	
Who makes charcoal?	84	48 HH of pastoralist involving burning charcoal in dry season.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	120	120 HH for pastoral and agro-pastoral are capable to sell their surplus in to the market.
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	100	All are received food assistance from WFP only 3 month.
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Medical treatments, water and clothing.
Where do you get your food from?		Burao Town

**CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Men's Answer</b>	<b>Women's Answer</b>
What keeps people healthy?	Good sanitation (awareness), clean water, health centres, good quality food, skilled mobile team and provision of drugs	Health centres MCH, clean water, good sanitation and a diet of food.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of health care centre, bad sanitation, unclean water and food scarcity.	Bad sanitation, lack of health centre, malnutrition and lack of health staff.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of water in the berkads. Protected dams near to the villages.	Construct berkads with metal roof.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of rehabilitation for water source. Insufficient of water source. Lack of permanent water sources.	Far from settlements and insufficient of water source.
What allows children to go to school?	Availability of school infrastructure. Availability of teacher and training material tools, enough classes for the students. Avail teacher incentives	Availability of school infrastructure and availability of teachers and training materials.
What hinders children from going to school?	In sufficient of teaching material, pastoralist migration. Lack of teachers and incentives.	Same

### INSTITUTIONAL MAP

Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Muse Yasin Samattar	Same
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Manage, leading and organize community issue, solve conflicts among the communities.	Mobilization and connect the community members.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	environmental committee and educational committee	Educational committee and environmental committee.
Village Council	Is there a council?	No	No
	What are its responsibilities?	No	No
	Who are the members?	No	No
	How does someone become a council member?	No	No
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	No	No
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Selected on clan bases	Same
	How does someone become an elder?	selected on clan bases	Same
	How many elders are village council members?	Six	Six
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	To solve the conflicts.	Same
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	None	None
	Women	None	None
	Youth	None	None
	Religion	None	None
	Pastoralism	None	None
	Health		
	Education	Education committees	educational committee
	Water and sanitation	enviroment committees	enviroment committees
IDPs			
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		No, but they are member of existing committees.	Same
Which NGOs work in this area?		HAVAYOKO (constructed soil bunds 2003, 2009) SCF ( paid teach incentives for three years 2005), WFP ( food	WFP

		distribution and construction soil bunds 2008, 2010), caratis (rehabilitation and construction 5 berkads 2006), SRC (rehabilitation berkads 2008)	
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Food distribution, soil bunds construction, rehabilitation & construction new berkads, paid teachers incentives.	Same
	When were they last here?	2010	2010
	How long have they been in this district?	They have been randomly working.	Same
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No	No
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, children and elderly people.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Rehabilitation of water catchments such as dams, berkads and soil erosion projects.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	This calendar is based on normal seasonal but in the bad year season this calendar is appropriate.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Pregnant and lactating women, children and feeding school children.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No differences.
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.	Forecasting traditional techniques, water storing, selling marketable animals and searching for better grassing and water.

## 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	Land declaration and soil erosion	Land declaration. Charcoal. Floods.	Labour and community participation.	Close or fill land declaration. Making soil bonds tree plantation.	Dry season
2	Water	Water source are limited. Exit brackets are broken. Single dams used once a year.	Contributing in land. Using man power" labour'. Community participator.	Rehabilitation existing brackets. Construct new brackets. Digging new dams.	Dry season
3	Education	Insufficiency of teacher and lack of education tools. Lack of feeding program and teachers per day.	Having a voluntary teachers and students. Contributing a land with in constructions for expending school or new one.	To train the teachers and providing a well teachers. Providing teaching material and education tool. To be formal education school with their salary. To develop intermediate schools and feeding programs.	Every Season
4	Health	Lack of health facilities and health centre. Lack of health workers.	Contributing the lands of health centre and participating health developments. Having a voluntary individual person.	Construct a new health centre (MCH). Provide health works. Providing training for health skills. Complete the health facilities.	Every Season
5	Folder problem	Scarcity of water. Soil erosion.	Voluntary labours. Having a land. Community participation in developing program.	To make a reservoir area.	Dry season
6	Agriculture	Lack of farming material. Lack of seeds. Lack of farming skills. Farm land declaration.	Contributing land. Farming people. Community participation	To get a farmer materials and knowledge. Improving farmer skills training. Providing appropriate seeds. Create soil bonds.	Dry season
<b>Remarks:</b>					

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	
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past			x	x				x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x								
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past			x	x				x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers				x				x	x			
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past			x	x				x	x			x
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x				x	x			x
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Past		x	x					x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x					x	x			
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past			x	x				x	x			
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past				x	x					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		x	x				x	x				

	Farmers												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					x	x						
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All					x	x					x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All		x	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?	In the shock period lot of changes occur compare the normal such moving, water & grass scarcity, health problems both for human & livestock, lack land productive etc.												
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?	Migration patterns are normal and up from normal. Men, young boys and girls migrate with animals and leave behind the children, aged people and weak animals.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	There is no major difference.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	There is no difference.												

## 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	
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past			x	x				x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x								
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past			x	x				x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers				x				x	x			
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past			x	x				x	x			x
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x				x	x			x
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Past		x	x					x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x					x	x			
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past			x	x				x	x			
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past				x	x					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		x	x				x	x				

	Farmers												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					x	x						
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All					x	x					x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All		x	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?	In the shock period lot of changes occur compared to normal periods such as moving, water & grass scarcity, health problems (both human & livestock), lack land productive, etc.												
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?	Migration patterns are normal and up from normal. Men, young boys and girls migrate with animals and leave behind the children, aged people and weak animals.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	There is no major difference.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	There is no difference.												

### FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes, the three pillars that resilience program include in the plan.</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>Interventions that community suggested are complement with each another.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes, the plan is participatory and community members participated and involved in drafting the plan.</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p>Yes, because communities participate fully during the consultation process and list their main priority interventions.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes, the suggested interventions are aligned with seasonal calendar and appropriate intervention times.</p>
<p>6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?</p>	<p>Yes, in this plan community drafted appropriate intervention for existing problems and list proper intervention activity.</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p>Through consulting community with intervention activity programs implementing.</p>