

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Boraamo
District:	Buro
Region:	Togdheer
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agropostorlism
Population estimate (households or people):	700
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	4200
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	N/A
Latitude:	N09.74501
Longitude:	E045.63399

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	08/01/2014			
Facilitation team members:	5			
Facilitation team leader name:	Hasan Allahi Farah			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	Alqadir Ibrahim H. Ali			
Number of community members consulted:	47			
% of consulted community members who were female:	12			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	>18	18-24	25-54	55+
	0	9	42	49
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:				
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?	28 km
Is there a primary school in the community?	A school exists (two classes), but it is not properly functioning due to a lack of teacher incentives, teaching materials and missing office supplies.
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?	65%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	85% grazing land no productive farms.

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?
Frequent droughts for the last 10 years.	2006 (siiboodhley), 2007 (Harga weyn), 2009(Madoobeeye), 2011 (Qaylo weyne)	Loss of livestock, Pastoralist migration from original place to villages, other moved to Town IDP those who has some livestock migrated to better place areas searching fodder and water. Low production of livestock and fodder; malnutrition for vulnerable groups(women, children and aged people); water scarcity; food insecurity; intensive charcoal burning; move to IDP and searching better place for remaining livestock; sharing their resource such water, borrowing and loans with community.
		Water scarcity and child lost education.
		They migrate their animals to grass land.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question		Men's Answer	Women's Answer	
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?		women, children and older people	Same	
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?		They are more susceptible than men due to low or no animal production in terms of milk and meat therefore no income to purchase sufficient food.	Same	
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?		During dry season or prolonged drought as well as onset of rains.	Same	
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?		pastoralist	Same	
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?		Mainly their livelihood depends on livestock and livestock production so during shocks all production declines.	Same	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?		Prolonged dry season because of scarcity water food as well.	Same	
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 prolonged dry season, vulnerable group (women and children).	Same	
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	20	47	74	16
Women's Response	24	50	75	12

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...)	They use traditional techniques like astronomy, wind patterns, and plants.	Same
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	When dry season prolonged community prepared themselves to selling most of marketable animals and reserve water in berkads. Some families migrate to villages and IDPs in Bura town. In addition migrated with their livestock to better place. Charcoal burning.	Same
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Men	Men and women

'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:	700	
Who owns livestock?	600	Most of HH are pastoralism.
Who owns land?	100	Only 100 H/h are Agro pastoralism.
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	0	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	less than 1%
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	It's rarely and only for men.
Who makes charcoal?	140	20% of HH pastoralist sells their own products.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	133	Beside their consumption (pastoralist) sell surplus amount of milk livestock as well livestock.
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0e	
Who has received food assistance?	70	70 HH received from WFP.
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes, medical and paying fees for children (Islamic school).	
Where do you get your food from?	Buroa market	

'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:	700	
Who owns livestock?	600	Most of HH are postorlism.
Who owns land?	100	Only 100 H/h are Agro postorlism.
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	0	Few tea shops exist.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	less than 1%
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	
Who makes charcoal?	140	20% of HH pastoralist sells their own products (Men involved charcoal).
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	133	Beside their consumption (pastoralist) sell surplus amount of milk livestock as well livestock.
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Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
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Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes, medical and paying fees for children (Islamic school).	
Where do you get your food from?	Buroa market	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Get clinic centre, training community health workers, awareness, clean water, food and good hygiene practices.	Same
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor hygiene/sanitation of water, lack of health centre, and insufficient food.	Same
What allows people to access water?	Established water infrastructure, permanent water source such as borehole or protected water reservoirs as well as Dams with plastic sheets.	Same
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of permanent water sources. Due to low income could not rehabilitation their water sources (Berkads).	Same
What allows children to go to school?	Availability of school infrastructure with necessary facilities like teachers and other teaching materials. Establish feeding systems.	Same
What hinders children from going to school?	Insufficient teachers and	Same

lack feeding system due to Frequency migration and Lack of incentives for the teachers.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP

Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Ali Jama Abdi	
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Represent government, organize and manage community activities such conflict solution among community themselves present community needs etc.	
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Who carry out activities during his absents.	
Village Council	Is there a council?	Villages have no council but village committee.	Villages have no council but village committee.
	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?	The elected elders from the community to solve conflict among in the community.	Same
	How does someone become an elder?	Through the community recognition for the position.	Same
	How many elders are village council members?	Four elders not with counsel.	No
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	To solve and mediate (reconcile) the conflicts which occur in the community.	No
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	
	Women	None	
	Youth	None	

	Religion	None	
	Pastoralism	None	
	Health	None	
	Education	None	
	Water and sanitation	None	
	IDPs	None	
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		No leadership, women are member of existence village committees.	There are member and active in the community.
Which NGOs work in this area?		HAVOYOC rehabilitated 4 berkads in 2006; restocking 200 goats in 2008; constructed soil bunds in 2005. HEAL constructed dam in 2009; Candlelight rehabilitated 3 berkads in 2008-2009; WVI rehabilitated 2 Berkads in 2011; SRCS distributed food in 2013; WFP constructed soil bunds in 2013.	Same
NGOs in the area	construct earth dam; General Food Distribution/FFA project	Same	
	2013	Same	
		Same	
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		There has been land conflict between two clans in the area, Community elders could not solved it and handed over to the government to take proper action. This case was begun 2010 and still exists	Same
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No conflict about the water sector.	same

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Women, children and elder
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Rehabilitation of water catchment such as dams, berkads and soil conservation projects and mobile health teams (TBA and CHW) support.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	In normal year as indicated seasonal calendar.
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.	

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	Water	Berkads not functioning, limited berkads. Dams don't store water. No permanent water sources.	Unskilled labour, land, community participation.	Rehabilitate exists reservoir and dam. Construct new reservoir and Dams with lying plastic sheets.	Dry season.
2	Health	No health facilities (health post). No skilled/trained members in the areas both human and livestock sectors.	Land available, community participation.	Construction of health post and provision of drugs). Train CHW, TBA and CLW(veterinary). Provide mobile health service.	Any time
3	Education	Two classes exist. Missing office and teaching material. No incentives for the teachers.	Children, land.	Extend construction, teaching material (text books and furniture). Incentives and feeding.	Any time
4	Agriculture	Soil erosion, lack of machinery (tractors), and a lack of inputs (fodder, seed, tools, etc.).	Productive/cultivable land.	Construct soil bund, stone terraces, check dams. Establish demonstration farms (fodder production and few crops like water melon and tomato which were recently started). Provide input.	Dry season.
5	Low income HH	Lack of employment opportunity (Loan).	Willingness to provide loans or invest in to small business.	Provide loans or micro-credit to vulnerable group. Create cash for work activities and provide training to improve their skill.	Any time
Remarks:					

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	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?	Yes, many changes appear in the calendar during major shocks.												
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?	Normal migration patterns. If shock migration is increased. Men and adult boys and girls with strong animals. Dry season better place. Depend on rain or fodder and water availability.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

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	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?	Same												
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?													
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

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 includes necessary interventions in each pillar(production, services and safety nets)</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>Intervention will be complementary. In education UNICEF contribute and complete missing structures (offices + extension classes); teaching materials; WFP establish feeding facilities and provide food; FOA establish school garden to produce vegetable crops for cooking. All agencies facilitate the village's activities. They are parallel, but not overlap.</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, During discussion all groups participants actively in discussions and contributed their ideas.</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>Suggested activities are presented by community was based community needs.</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>All interventions are aligned to seasonal calendar regarding appropriate time</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>the interventions rely on community prioritization and willingness because they are more involved set up CCAP</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 during implementation.</p>