

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Haji Salah
District:	Odwayne
Region:	Togdheer
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	7500 HH
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	678
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	113
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	09/01/2014			
Facilitation team members:	5			
Facilitation team leader name:	Hassan Hirsi Farah			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	PENHA			
Number of community members consulted:	105			
% of consulted community members who were female:	41			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	>18	18-24	25-54	55+
	19	24	49	8
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):	Good representation of clusters.			

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	The nearest market is in Burao which 130km away.
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)?	Yes
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	No permanent water sources exist. The community uses berkads
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	40%
What % of households owns more than 100m <sup>2</sup> of land?	None, the community are pastoralists who share the land.

### 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?
Environmental degradation	For the last 10 years	Increase household pastoral disputes, which led to a loss of livestock.
Recurrent droughts	2010 and 2011	High water price, shortage of water, which led to an increase of HH disputes, IDPs, loss of livestock, etc. They are receiving support from the diaspora, support each other, and share resources.
Lack of permanent water resources (shortage of water)	2011	Poor access to clean water, high water price during droughts and poor water facilities storages. They are sharing water in the berkads.

### 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.	Children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They will not get nutritional food in the hard seasons to support breastfeeding or pregnant women.	They need special care in their nutrition and food security.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Dry seasons (Jilaal and end of Hagaa).	During hard seasons (Jilaal), leading to outbreaks of disease and moving of the family (Xaya yar).
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Low income groups (IDPs), households having less livestock or capital to survive the hard season.	IDPs, low income groups, and handicapped people.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They do not have	There is food insecurity

		capital to survive or other income generating resources (They have less livestock and they don't have any means of income).	and no capital to sell to survive.	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?		Dry seasons (Jilaal and Hagaa).	Prolonged drought (Jilaal) and disease outbreaks.	
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?		The support is not enough. They need support during draught and hard seasons. Poor households which have small amounts of livestock, care for their extended family, and do not have access to food are in need of external support.		
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	30	60	80	20
Women's Response	40	70	85	15

### 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...)	The community is not familiar with forecasting for the coming seasons, but elders consider wind direction, the migration of wildlife and flowering of trees. The community has their strategy of preparation for the difficult seasons, such as keeping assets and capitals in shops and with business accounts and use during difficult season for water trucking, animal and human feedings.	Only elders know seasonal forecasting, and women are not familiar with it. In the past, women keep dried camel meat, animal butter, and foods which are high in fiber to use the difficult season. Currently, nothing is stored. When a difficult season comes, they use what have and receive social support from relatives or aboard. Some families move the children to other families to survive the difficult seasons
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Minimize water consumption, diversify household assets and livestock by moving to the nearest posture area.	Utilization of available assets in the households, getting social support from families within the

	Utilize the capital of the household such as camels and livestock or any assist belonging to the family.	country or diaspora, minimize daily food intake to 1-2 meals a day.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Both men and women head the household.	Both men and women head the household.

### 'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

#### Men's Response

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	64	
Who owns livestock?	64	
Who owns land?	N/A	The community is pastoralist. The land is shared by the community.
Who farms but does not own land?	N/A	The community is pastoralist. The land is shared by the community.
Who has a business?	11	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	5	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	5	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?	50	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Kat, Tobacco, beverages, marriage, clothes, house utensils, festivals, human medicine and animal drugs, education, electricity, communication and transport.
Where do you get your food from?		Livestock production, remittances, and petty trade.

### 'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

#### Women's Response

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	41	
Who owns livestock?	41	
Who owns land?		
Who farms but does not own land?		
Who has a business?	30	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	1	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	10	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	0	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products?	5	

(Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)		
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?	28	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Marriage, clothes, house utensils, festivals, drugs (human and animal), education, electricity, communication and transport.	
Where do you get your food from?	Livestock production and petty trade.	

### CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Food accessibility, clean water, and proper sanitation.	Access to clean water, good hygiene and sanitation practices, breastfeeding, and access to health facilities.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Food insecurity, poor hygiene & sanitation and poor health facilities.	Poor health facility, poor water and sanitation, and food insecurity.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of permanent water resources, good storage facilities, as well as public kiosks and good.	Food storage viability and the collection of water with back camels and donkeys. Sharing water resources (berkads).
What hinders people's access to water?	Poor water storage facilities, high cost of water during draughts/hard season, and a lack of transport.	Lack of good facilities for water storage, unshared water resources, high prices, lack of transport for poor households.
What allows children to go to school?	Availability of educational facilities, school feeding, good teacher, education awareness, and trainings for the education committees.	Parents aware of the importance of the education, existing school facilities, school feeding programmes, good teachers, and incentives for girls.
What hinders children from going to school?	Mobility and livestock herding, recurrent environmental shocks, and a lack of awareness of the importance of the education.	Mobility and livestock herding and a 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?	Awil Abdillahi Yusuf	Awil Abdillahi Yusuf
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Chairing meetings of village committees, solving problems arising in the community, authority representation,	Organizing meetings in the community, participating in regional security meetings. Solving problems

		and managing the day to day activities in the village.	amongst the community.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	1. Hassan Haybe 2. Haliil Haji Ahmed	1. Amina Awale 2. Hassan Haybe
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?	1. Rabi Hassan Haji 2. Muse Aw-mohamed Aden	1. Faysal Haji Ali 2. Mohamed Aden Hayd
	How does someone become an elder?	If the person knows the traditional Somali customs, Somali Xeer, are familiar among the community, and are very intellectual.	Knowledge of Somali traditions (Xeer Dhamameed), trustworthiness, and good interpersonal skills.
	How many elders are village council members?	No	No
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution, security committee in the village, collection of compensation, supporting local security authorities, and to participate in clan conflict mediation.	Last decision makers for resolving problems, supporting village committees and local authorities, and to participate in community awareness.
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		
	Women	Tawkal Women Organization (existed only one year). They mobilize women and collect weekly contribution to support the less fortunate. The organization has no links with outside organizations.	Same as men.
	Youth		
	Religion		
	Pastoralism		

	Health	There is an existing health committee in the village. Their main responsibilities health issue awareness, vaccine campaigns, mobilization of the community for MCH. This committee has existed for 8 years.	Same as men
	Education	The education committee consists of 7 members who are school parents. Their responsibilities are: to participate in educational awareness campaigns, to collect contributions from the community to support teachers and watchmen, and to resolve conflicts which arise between the students and teachers.	There are seven members of education committee (4 men and 3 Women). They participate in to increasing student enrollment, solving conflicts, managing resources, and food programmes.
	Water and sanitation		
	IDPs		
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		No	No
Which NGOs work in this area?		DRC, LAXMAR, WFP, HAVOYOCO, CANDLELIGHT, SRCS	DRC, LAXMAR, WFP, HAVOYOCO, CANDLELIGHT, SRCS
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Rehabilitation of 6 berkads, construction of two new berkads, rehabilitation of 2 earth dams, camel re-stocking (Back camel), school feeding programmes, TSFP/MCHN programmes, nutrition programmes, and vaccination programmes.	Same as men.
	When were they last here?	2010-2012	2012-2013
	How long have they been in this district?	3 years	3 years
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		There were none.	There were none.
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		There were none.	There were none.

## FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

<p>Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:</p>	<p>Pastoralists who lost their livestock are considered as destitute and will be targeted for re-stocking programmes, as well as job creation mechanisms (such as income generation programmes). This will reduce the urban stress for IDPs.</p>
<p>Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):</p>	<p>Mobility of livestock is a necessity in the pastoral areas for the best economic use of range resources coping with the ecosystem variability. Livelihood diversification is also very crucial to reduce the level of mobility of the pastoralist; hence household destitutes who lost their animal will be created rainfed farming and will be supported. This should be understood by the central/ regional governments, International/UN agencies and act accordingly. On the other hand; there are negative consequences as a result of livestock mobility. These are resource competition, environmental degradation, transmission of diseases, abandoning of farmland, incurring additional expenses, high livestock death, and ethnic conflict, which claims human lives.</p>
<p>Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):</p>	<p>The Intervention can be done both normal and bad year, however, the bad year interventions are more intensive than normal year activities; while emergency programmes will be exercised. Timing of the programme will be all Jilaal seasonal (Jan to April), Haggaa seasonal (July to October) and some activity can be done in Gu and Deyr seasons.</p>
<p>Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):</p>	<p>Continuation of safety nets for lactating women, malnutrition children, breastfeeding mother and old aged people who needs support</p>
<p>Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?</p>	<p>Distribution of malaria kits such as mosquito net, tablets, awareness and spraying at the peak malaria time.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Considering the key resources/strengths and capacities in this community are manpower, existing village committees, elders, willingness of the community and security accessibility in the project area. Hence, community having coping mechanisms which needs to be strengthening and building their resilience throughout project implementation period.</p>



## 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	WATSAN	There are permanent water resources. Berkads are the main water resources in the community. Poor water and hygiene is observed. In addition, most of the berkads are broken down and needs rehabilitation.	150 Berkads exist in the village, but only 50 berkads are functional (98 berkads need rehabilitation and 2 berkads need completion). Household latrines are not enough and 50% of the community doesn't have a latrine.	Construction and rehabilitation of berkads. Construction of the Hafir dam. Construction of household and public latrines.	Jilaal + Hagaa
2	Soil erosion	Reduction of range productivity, deforestation, and climate change.	Manpower, willingness of the community, village committee, and local authorities.	Construction of soil bunds for 1,250,000 hectares of land. Construction of water diversions (earth dams, hafir dams etc.).	Jilaal + Hagaa
3	Livestock	Decrease of livestock breeding, pasture shortage and water shortage. Increase of household disputes in the villages and urban areas due to animal loss and recurrent droughts	Manpower and willingness, traditional leaders, village leaders, and local authorities.	Re-stocking of 80 households to restore their livelihood. Providing animal health facilities. Providing separate permanent water sources for animal.	Gu + Hagaa
4	Microfinance and loans	Poverty, unemployment, and a lack of business and trade skills.	Manpower and willingness, village committees, and existing women organizations.	Provide a \$50,000 USD revolving fund for 50 destitute household. Provide business skill training (hand crafts, tailoring, cooking, etc).	Hagaa
5	Transport	Poor rural road conditions, especially during the rainy season.	Manpower and willingness.	Rural feeder road rehabilitation (alignment and clearance).	Hagaa + Jilaal

6	Shelter	Poor shelter conditions.	Manpower/	Provide tents and plastic sheets for the 250 households.	Before Gu (April)
7	Education	A lack of incentives for the teachers and watchmen. There is an increase in drop outs during hard seasons and mobility for the pastoralists.	Contribution and willingness.	Provide mobile schools, and teachers. Support incentives for unpaid teacher and convince the MoE to provide employment funding.	Jilaal
8	Health	There are a limited number of trained health staff, and a lack of ambulances for emergency situations. There are outbreaks of malaria.	Tow staff in the MCH center, medicine, TSFP and MCHN programmes, and nutrition programmes.	Provide capacity building for the health staff. Provide emergency ambulances and the continuation of nutrition programmes. Provision of malaria kits (Mosquito nets, tables) and awareness training.	Jilaal + Gu + Haggaa
<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							
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	x	x			
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs	x	x	x	x	x						x	x
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past		x	x						x	x		
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past			x	x	x					x	x	x
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs			x	x	x					x	x	
When is the peak hunger period?	Past			x	x								
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs			x	x						x	x	
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												
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers												
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban IDPs					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past												

	Farmers												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All	x	x	x	x			x	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	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?	Prolonged hard season, leading to a loss of livestock, less milk production, high food and water prices, migration and an increase in disputes.												
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?	Men and boys migrate with strong livestock to seek pastures and water. They migrate when the Gu rains and/or Deyr rains fail. During a good year, there is cohesion within the family. In a bad year, the household separates and meals reduce to one time a day (dinner).												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No												
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						
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			x
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past	x	x	x				x	x	x			x
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs		x	x	x								
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past		x	x						x	x		
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past			x	x	x					x	x	
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs			x	x	x					x	x	
When is the peak hunger period?	Past			x	x								
	Ag-Past Farmers												
	Urban IDPs			x	x						x	x	
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												
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers												
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban IDPs					x	x				x	x	
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past												

	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	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							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?	Household diversification (moving and migration), water trucking with high price, malnutrition (food insecurity), disease outbreaks, and conflict.												
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?	Household diversification and movement occurs during a bad year. Only men and boys migrate with the livestock, while the rest of the family is left behind at the nearest water resource and/or urban town. Sometimes, household family divides the children and sent to their relatives for support in the urban area												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

### 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?	
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	
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?	
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)?	
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?	
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	
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)?	