

**Findings of a Consultative Workshop on
Seasonal Livelihood Programming in the Hawd livelihood zone of the
Burao & Oodweyne Districts, Togdheer Region, Somaliland**

8th to 13th October 2012, Burao, Somaliland



Version - 17th October 2012

Findings of a joint consultation between Somaliland Authorities, representatives from Balidhiig, Beerato, Burao, Cadaw Yuurura, Gatitale, Duruugsi, Odweine and Xaaxi communities, WFP, FAO, ADO, Candlelight, CCBRS, DRC, HADO, Havoyoco, Hornpeace, SOMRAD, SOYDAVO and World Vision.

INTRODUCTION

How to use this report

The following report represents the findings of a consultation between partners (Annex I) in Burao on seasonal livelihood programming. These findings can be used to:

- which programme activities can be implemented at which times of the year, within peoples capabilities given livelihood activities at different times
- how on-going programmes can be sequenced and aligned for maximum complementarities
- new partnership opportunities
- programme activity gaps

Furthermore, this information was collected for good and bad years. This will allow for longer term planning that would take into account programming changes between typical and bad years, thereby providing the ability to tailor-make planning to the area covered by the consultation.

Livelihood and activity data has been stored in Excel format, allowing for users to easily combine rainy and dry season livelihood indicators and related programming opportunities to better serve planning efforts. For the moment, this Excel data sheet will be held by FACA until all gaps have been completed, after which participants indicated that it should be placed in the Ministry of Planning given the cross-sectorial nature of the information as from January 2013.

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A. BACKGROUND TO THE SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING CONSULTATION

This report presents the findings of a seasonal livelihoods programming consultation held in Burao, Somaliland in October 2012. The workshop brought together representatives of communities, NGOs, UN, Government and other stakeholders to share knowledge on seasonal livelihoods dynamics in the area, to help inform the programming of resilience-building interventions.

Several vulnerability factors in Somaliland including recurrent natural and man-made shocks and seasonal difficulties have resulted in an extensive breakdown of livelihoods and very little institutional capacity to respond to food security and nutrition crises. Governments, donors and intentional organizations are now turning their attention to the resilience agenda, especially in areas where the level of stability and security is conducive to such approach, since ad hoc and short-term responses do not address the underlying causes of these crises.

To reach these objectives, the Somalia WFP Country Office conducted a first consultative workshop in Burao, Somaliland in October 2012 with the possibility of replicating the same exercise in other locations in the country. The Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations fit within the overall consultative process WFP is conducting as part of the development of the new PRRO (2013-2015) and in line with the resilience strategy, which also includes communities level consultations aiming at the design of community action plans, as done in Dollow together with FAO and UNICEF beginning of October 2012.

The consultation was attended by Government officers, WFP Staff, community representatives, other development agencies (NGOs and UN) and donors and aimed to:

- identify shocks and trends
- mapping seasonal livelihoods
- identify response options
- identify possible range of programmes
- identify possible partnerships in the implementation of the suggested programmes
- and agree on a way-forward (action plan)

WFP aims at making available to Local Authorities, partners, UN agencies and other organizations the results of such consultation to be used as supporting information in the design of seasonal livelihood programmes to optimize the selection and sequence of interventions, fill gaps and build synergies, promote complementary and more partnered interventions, and foster the alignment of different actors' programmes to the resilience strategy.

The consultation of Burao and Oodweyne Districts in Burao was facilitated by the WFP Prevention and Recovery (Livelihood) Unit of the Programme Design Service (ODXP) based in WFP HQ in Rome, Italy. WFP staff from Somaliland, Puntland and Central Area Offices, and WFP Somalia Country Office have also participated and been trained on the tools and methodology used with the aim to replicate it in other districts.

B. HISTORICAL SHOCK TRENDS – TYPICAL AND BAD YEARS

Objectives: To identify timelines of local-levels shocks, review their trends and frequencies, and distinguish between typical, bad, and good years. This was done by participants:

- Capturing what they perceived to be a ‘bad year’ and how they defined this. For example, is it firstly the failure of the short rains, or the long rains? What is more common? How does the ‘bad year’ unfold and what are the main characteristics?
- Capturing the historical trends of shock years to see if these were increasing in frequency in the last decade. Outputs informed discussions on increasing vulnerabilities, recovery times, and resilience building efforts, and the timeline was used as a reference point for subsequent discussions when building seasonal calendars and developing programme entry points.

Why is this important? When major shocks on livelihoods (i.e. droughts etc.) occur frequently, the period between the end of one shock and the start of another may become too short. This not only places people at greater risk to experiencing these shocks, but prevents the rebuilding and accumulation of lost assets before the next one occurs. The more regularly that a group of people experience shocks and has shorted recovery periods between them, the greater the erosion of coping strategies and assets takes place which leads to an eventual loss of livelihoods.

Key Findings:

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists participants highlighted that it is the main Gu rains which determines a good or bad year, as these are the rains that lead to the most production. Thus, what they call a ‘drought’ is in fact a failed Gu.

The Deyr rains are complementary and act as a bridge between the less severe dry season (the Hagaa) which occurs after the Gu, and the severe Jilaal dry season which precedes the Gu rains. A failed Deyr however means more water scarcity, less pasture and browse. This results in reduced households capacities to recover after a failed Gu, or to prepare for the coming difficult Jilaal. When both the Gu and Deyr rains fail, this is regarded as a severe bad year.

When conducting the seasonal livelihood calendar for a bad year, participants started with the conditions in the event of a failed Gu, and then how conditions would unfold if the Deyr was to fail as well.

The following table indicates bad years (in red), good years (in green) and what are more typical years (unshaded). Bad years were mainly related to major droughts and/or animal diseases that occurred in the Burao and Oodweyne districts of Somaliland. Participants went as far back as 1935 when a ‘widespread’ drought (named ‘Baha’ in Somali).

This table was used to identify with the concepts of preparedness, emergency, and recovery between typical and bad years, throughout the consultation, and to identify with the concept of long-term planning which includes shock events when considering resilience building approaches.

April to March Gu to Deyr rains	Local name	Translation of event
2012 -		not expected to be a bad year
2011 - 2012		typical rainfall
2010 - 2011		partial failure of Gu and failure of Deyr : Drought , severe water scarcity and
2009 - 2010		typical rainfall
2008 - 2009		typical rainfall
2007 - 2008		typical rainfall
2006 - 2007	Taag	Typical rains but Livestock disease (camels and goats) and livestock price very
2005 - 2006	Alla-Allaay	God God' - (drought , large out-migration to Ethiopia/Somali region)
2004 - 2005		typical rainfall
2003 - 2004		typical rainfall
2002 - 2003		typical rainfall
2001 - 2002		typical rainfall
2000 - 2001		typical rainfall
1999 - 2000	Gailoweni	Big cry' - (Drought, many animals died)
1998 - 1999		from Deyr 1998 to Deyr 1999
1997 - 1998		Start of livestock export ban
1996 - 1997		El Nino' - good Der rains , good pastures + agricultural production
(8 year period)		
1985 - 1986	Malabweyn	Big Honey' - (Abundant/Abnormal rains)
1984 - 1985	Soor Biyowar	Lack of food and water' - (failure of Gu in 84 , maybe failure of Deyr the year
(4 year period)		
1979 - 1980	Dhumato	Unexpected' - Drought (bad Gu) + severe water scarcity + livestock disease
(3 year period)		
1975 - 1976	Dabader	Long tail - Long lasting / severe drought - 150,000 died
(15 year period)		
1959 - 1960	Garigarisar	truck on truck' - Drought , water-tankering first started
(8 year period)		
1950 - 1951	Doomale	boat' - Good rains but high malaria, many people died because of malaria
1949		
1948 - 1949	Siigo as	Red dust' - Three rainy seasons failed (Gu, Der, Gu)
(12 year period)		
1934 - 1935	Baha	Widespread' - drought

KEY POINTS:

In the last 30 years since 1982 there have been 7 major shocks – or ‘bad’ years– in Toghdeer Region.

Of these, **6 have occurred in the last 15 years.**

The relevance of this is that as shocks increase in frequency and intensity, households will not have sufficient time to recover before the next shock occurs, and over time coping capacities become increasingly destructive which will push households deeper into vulnerability.

Thus, it is critical to rebuild productive levels and imperative that programming supports the strengthening of existing assets and building resilience to what appears to be an increase of frequency of shocks.

C. CONSTRUCTING SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD CALENDARS TO INFORM PROGRAMMING

Objectives: To build seasonal calendars for typical and bad years by participants discussing, identifying, and agreeing on periods of particular livelihood patterns and issues – e.g. seasonal migration / gender roles / peaks of health and malnutrition / water and pasture availability / livestock and agricultural production / market availability and prices / household income and expenditures / labour demand and availability / food availability and stresses / and perceived periods of better and difficult times for men and women, etc.

Why is this important?

Knowing what people do and the main challenges they face at different times of the year is a critical piece of information to inform planning and programming. This understanding of the times in which different events occur that will affect or impact on livelihoods and food security and nutrition during the course of the year. Equally important is to understand how seasonality changes between typical, bad, and good years and the effect that this will have on livelihood systems.

Identifying seasonality in programme design provides the information needed to guide the ‘when’ or the ‘most appropriate time’ for a specific intervention(s) to best reach the strategic objective and outcome of the intended programme targeted to address a specific problem.

Key findings:

A seasonal livelihood analysis was conducted by participants, discussing and agreeing when certain events occurred that would affect livelihoods and vulnerability, and by capturing this along a monthly timeline (seasonal calendar). This was done for both a “typical” and a “bad” year, with reference to the historical timeline of typical, bad, and good years, and for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and ‘Barlawe’ (i.e. those pastoralists that have lost assets to such a critical level that they are not considered to have a viable pastoral livelihood).

The main differences that were found were:

- **Pastoralists: there are 2 critical periods of difficulties** - the dry seasons - and in particular the Jilaal when conditions are most severe.
- **Agro-pastoralists: there is 1 critical period of difficulty** – during the Gu rains and into the start of the Hagaa – which is the growing season before the harvest
- **Barlawe: they will face difficulties all year round**, particularly if they have migrated to urban areas. Where they are still living within the pastoral livelihood system, difficulties become more acute in the dry seasons as other community members start facing their own hardships; in agro-pastoral areas, these difficulties will peak during the Gu and into the start of the Hagaa.

Another critical element of pastoral programming is to understand their mobility patterns, in terms of who is where and when, to provide the options of how they could be reached and with what activities. Mobility patterns in the Burao and Oodoweyne Districts were found to be as follows:

Mobility patterns in the Burao and Oodoweyne Districts

It was reported that **in a typical year**, pastoralists in this area close off land near their homestead during the rainy seasons to conserve browse and pasture for the livestock to be used during the dry seasons. This means that pastoralists will be moving with the camels and the greater part of their shoats away from the homesteads (approximately 15 to 20 km's) during the rainy seasons to conserve grazing lands in these enclosed areas, and will return to the homestead during the dry season. It is estimated that of these pastoralists that are moving, about two-thirds of HH's will be the entire family moving with the animals, whilst in one-third of HH's only the men and teen-age boys move with the animals, leaving behind women, children, the elderly, and a few men together with a few animals behind at the homestead.

If the rains fail (i.e. **in a bad year**) those pastoralists that are out with the animals do not return to the homestead at the start of the dry season as there will be no grazing available in the lands they had closed near the home. They will remain out with animals until the following dry season, once browse and grazing has become available near the homestead after the rains. If the second rains fail, they will send any women, children, and elderly back to the homestead with a few animals, and the men begin travelling further afield in search of water and pastures for their herds.

The implications this will have on programming are:

In typical years:

- In the dry seasons - everyone can be reached at the homestead
- In the rainy seasons – one third of the women, children and elderly, and some men can be reached at the homestead (approx. one-third of HH's); entire HH's will be moving within an approximate 20 km radius from the homestead and still within the District/Region (about two-thirds of HH's)

In bad years:

- In the dry seasons – entire HH's could still be out (with the first failed rains); women, children, the elderly and some men will be found at the homestead, whilst men will be out with the animals on longer and further movements (second failed rains).

The typical and bad year seasonal calendars developed are presented in the following two figures:

TOGHDEER REGION SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING CONSULTATION – OCTOBER 2012

Burao & Oodweyne Districts - Somaliland - Typical Year Calendar												
Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Rainy seasons		Gu - main rains					Deyr - short rains					
Dry seasons	...			Hagaa - dry season						Jilaal - long dry season		(Khalil...)
General & health												
School terms	Attendance is affected, especially during seasonal movements					Young girls collecting water, enrolment issue			Attendance is affected due to water/firewood collection			
Zakat						peak (based on nb of HH members)		peak (based on assets)				
Celebrations	Wedding peak; dances; community issue discussions		Eid (one day)			Wedding peak; Hadj		Molud (one day)				
Physical road access	Roads can be blocked in rainy seasons, hampering vehicle access to markets/other infrastructure (e.g. health posts - though there are not many). Access possible by foot if distances short.											
Market price: Sorghum (local)	prices at peak level but much less demand from pastoralists				harvest	low price		harvest and low price		increasing prices		Peak
Market price: Rice (imported)					peak (waiting for boats shipping the		imported rice)					
Water shortages										Increasing difficulties		peak difficulty (Kalil)
Acute Malnutrition (observ.)	Highest - milk still not available, and consumption shortfalls											
Acute watery diarrhoea	Peak AWD						peak AWD (and other diseases)			peak		
Malaria				peak								
Pastoralists												
Most difficult/best months (W)	Same responses from women and men											
Most difficult/best months (M)	Same responses from women and men											
Food stresses	Peak hunger gap						peak				start of hunger gap	
Seasonal movements	Movements 15-20 km from homestead, either with the whole family members (2/3) or men/young adults only (1/3)											
Farmer/pastoralist conflict	All year but mainly during movements (e.g. land closing, new settlements on pastoral lands, etc.)											
Animal diseases	Diseases linked to wetter season						Higher disease transfers occur at concentrated waterpoints					
Camel reproduction	Conceive/birth anytime during rainy seasons											
Sheep & goats reproduction	Peak - sheep & goats birthing			Peak - only goats reproduce twice a year; sheep kidding in Deyr will be from conception during the previous Deyr								
Camel milk & dairy sales	Highest production & sales - lowest prices			Low production & sales - higher prices			Highest production & sales - lowest prices			Low production & sales - higher prices		
Sheep/goat milk & dairy sales	Peak during rainy seasons						Peak during rainy seasons					
Camel sales				peak for the Hadj, 4/5 years male			camels for export, highest prices			Highest sales (incl productive female) - low quality & low prices		
Sheep & goats sales				Highest sales, low prices (local market)			High sales for Hadj, male, prices high			High sales, quality low, prices low		
Camel slaughtering	No slaughtering during a typical year, unless for funerals and ceremonies											
Skins/Hides sales	Throughout the year, no specific peak						Throughout the year, no specific peak					
HH expenditure patterns	Peak (food, water, but also clothing, etc) when people come to town											
Agro-Pastoralists												
Most difficult/best months (W)	Less work, milk prod., water is avail.		Hunger period+chasing birds and other tasks			Some cereals in stock, water not far			Water scarcity+assist land preparation		+other tasks	
Most difficult/best months (M)												
Food stresses	Hunger gap increases (slight easing with Gu and milk production) and becomes acute before the harvests											
Sorghum (qty) duration							3 months own consumption+sales			2 months own consumption+sales		
Maize (qty) duration							2 months own consumption+sales			2 months own consumption+sales		
Fodder (residues)	Stored and used during Jilal and Haga as livestock fodder											
Sorghum/Maize production	Planting (men/women)		Weeding m/w	Chase birds	Harvest (m)	Land prep	Planting	Weeding	Bird ch. Harvest			Land preparation (men)
Cash crop: Watermelon			Harvest in July (mainly men)		Watermelon sales							
Cash crop: Tomatoes etc	Land prep	Planting	Harvest.									
Cowpeas	Could not get a clear picture											
Labour (hiring)	No casual labour hired for above activities											
HH expenditure patterns											peak - farm inputs (seeds and tools)	
Barlawe	(Note: there were no representative from this group during the consultation, so the Barlawe were not explored in detail)											
Income	Main sources related to casual labour where it can be found, kinship support and remittances, assistance from others (e.g. Diaspora or Agency/NGO funds and programme support)											
Women: Labour opportunities	Charcoal making, petty trade and teashops, housekeeping, casual labour, etc.											
Men: Labour opportunities	Charcoal, hired labourers in construction, portering and livestock markets - e.g. export trade to the Gulf (e.g. grass collection & bundling for fodder, watering animals, loading on boats, etc)											
Difficulties	It was noted that Barlawe are linked to an urban economy, are highly poor, and would experience year-round hardships, thereby requiring long-term targeted investments to ensure access to basic services and to build/support livelihoods											

TOGHDEER REGION SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING CONSULTATION – OCTOBER 2012

Burao & Oodweyne Districts - Somaliland - Bad Year Calendar													
Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Rainy seasons	Gu failed - very sporadic and less rains in qty in Apr/May					Deyr failed - very sporadic rains , much less rains in qty							
Dry seasons	...	Jilal longer		Hagaa longer						Jilaal more severe		(Khalil...)	
General & health													
School terms						enrolment issue (movement, cannot pay fees, etc.)							
Zakat						peak (based on nb of HH members) - but might be less			peak (based on assets) but might be less				
Celebrations	Wedding peak (lower)		Eid (one day)		Hadj; Wedding peak (lower)			Molud (one day)					
Physical road access	In bad years, there is year-round vehicle access to roads - hence to infrastructures (e.g. markets, health posts, etc.). Health posts/centres however are limited in coverage.												
Market price: Sorghum (local)	Prices remain high until there is a harvest												
Market price: Rice (imported)						peak (waiting for boats shipping the imported rice)			Overall increase in price due to increased demand				
Water shortages	increased peak difficulty		water for 2 months max			Difficulties starting much earlier during the year				Increasing difficulties		peak	
Acute Malnutrition (observ.)	Reached a peak during the previous Jilal. Constant increase.												
Acute watery diarrhoea	no AWD peak												
Malaria				no peak							peak (but less)		
Pastoralists													
Most difficult/best months (W)	Difficulties increase incrementally throughout the year - if the Gu fails the Hagaa is the worst, if the subsequent Deyr also fails Jilaal is the most severe period												
Most difficult/best months (M)	Difficulties increase incrementally throughout the year - if the Gu fails the Hagaa is the worst, if the subsequent Deyr also fails Jilaal is the most severe period												
Food stresses													
Seasonal movements	Men/young men don't come back until there is a 'typical' Gu					Out-migration to towns is observed							
Farmer/pastoralist conflict	More disputes during movements especially where there is pasture/browse/water. These resources don't last long and disputes stop.												
Animal diseases	Livestock diseases occur & increase throughout the year: higher disease transfer occurs at concentrated waterpoints and greater susceptibility due to poor & weakened body condition												
Camel reproduction	No conception. Calving (young do not survive)				Spontaneous miscarriage (previous Deyr conception)				No conception				
Sheep & goats reproduction	Birthing lower - young do not survive												
Camel milk & dairy sales	Reduced milk production - limited sales, kept for HH consumption					No milk (no calving)							
Sheep/goat milk & dairy sales	No sales - any milk production kept for HH consumption												
Camel sales	Sales begin and gradually increase throughout the year but at low prices					Low sales (for export) - can be sold only if in good condition				Highest sales - low quality & low prices			
Sheep & goats sales	Sales begin and gradually increase (low prices)					Low sales (for export) - if in good condition			Sales continue as required by individual HH's				
Camel slaughtering	Camels slaughtered as a last resort (unless for ceremonies/funerals) - would need to be three failed rains in a row before conditions severe enough for slaughtering												
Skins/Hides sales	Occurs throughout the year - no specific peaks												
HH expenditure patterns	Continue to rise throughout the year for food, water, HH essentials, medicines etc. - income & food primarily from sales of animals, loans (kin/shopkeepers), & kinship support												
Agro-Pastoralists													
Most difficult/best months (W)	Difficulties increase incrementally throughout the year - if the Gu fails the Hagaa is the worst, if the subsequent Deyr also fails Jilaal is the most severe period												
Most difficult/best months (M)	Difficulties increase incrementally throughout the year - if the Gu fails the Hagaa is the worst, if the subsequent Deyr also fails Jilaal is the most severe period												
Food stresses													
Sorghum (qty) duration					no harvest				no harvest				
Maize (qty) duration					no harvest				no harvest				
Fodder (residues)				no harvest no residus			no harvest no residus						
Sorghum/Maize production	Planting (m/w) (land prep was in March)			no harvest		Land prep (m) Planting		no weeding		no harvest			Land prep (m)
Cash crop: Watermelon	planting was in March		Much lower harvest. Not sold, for own consumption										
Cash crop: Tomatoes etc	Land prep	Planting	Much lower harvest. Not sold, for own consumption										
Cowpeas	Could not get a clear picture												
Labour (hiring)	No casual labour hired for above activities												
HH expenditure patterns	Continue to rise throughout the year for food, water, HH essentials, medicines etc. - income & food primarily from sales of animals, loans (kin/shopkeepers), & kinship support												
Barlawe	(Note: there were no representative from this group during the consultation, so the Barlawe were not explored in detail)												
Income	Main sources related to casual labour where it can be found, kinship support and remittances, and assistance from others (e.g. Diaspora or Agency/NGO funds and programme support)												
Women: Labour opportunities	Charcoal making, petty trade and teashops, housekeeping, casual labour, etc.												
Men: Labour opportunities	Charcoal, hired labourers in construction, portering, and livestock markets - e.g. export trade to the Gulf (e.g. grass collection & bundling for fodder, watering animals, loading on boats, etc)												
Difficulties	It was noted that Barlawe are linked to an urban economy, are highly poor, and would experience year-round hardships, thereby requiring long-term targeted investments to ensure access to basic services and to build/support livelihoods.												

D. LINKING LIVELIHOOD SEASONALITY TO PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Objectives: Using livelihood patterns and key problems experienced by people throughout the year, identify how programming could be geared to provide support during critical times whilst simultaneously finding the opportunities to strengthen HH capacities and resilience.

Why is this important?

This provides an understanding to what overall goals of programming support, at different times, could be. This in turn informs longer-term planning processes to ensure that all aspects of programme support can be maximized.

Understanding, for example, the times that HH's experience less stress and have less expenditures in meeting basic needs, can be used as an entry point to promote programmes that allow them to invest in their own future; knowing the times that people are preparing for difficult times can allow programmes to be geared towards strengthening HH preparedness, and so on. Such broad parameters, and knowing what types of programme support rationales exist at different times will provide a longer-term view, within which specific activities can then be selected and structured to complement each other, even if they occur at different times – for example, investing in HH preparedness prior to a Jilaal will reduce hardships in the coming season, and allow for subsequent programmes in the Jilaal to be less geared towards emergency and relief and more towards building and strengthening assets, whilst still providing basic needs.

Key findings:

The differences between the three main livelihood types are as follows:

Pastoralists: the dry season's present the greatest risks to HH's selling assets to meet basic needs, thus, programmes should be geared towards providing these basic needs and maintaining HH asset ownership so they do not fall into deeper vulnerability. The productive period during the Gu can be used to maximize HH investments for the coming year, especially as the Hagaa that follows is not as severe as the Jilaal. The Deyr season can be used to support HH's to prepare for the coming difficult season (Jilaal). If these rainy periods follow particularly difficult dry seasons (i.e. after a shock or bad year), these programmes can be leveraged to help HH's recover.

Agro-pastoralists: the Gu rainy season into the start of the Hagaa – which is the growing season before the harvest, is the most risky period of asset loss that can compromise future HH capacities. This then becomes a critical period to protect lives and livelihoods. For the rest of the year, programmes can be geared towards helping HH's invest (e.g. after the harvests in the Deyr), and to prepare during the Jilaal for the coming difficult Gu.

The following tables summarize the links between the seasonal livelihood patterns and their implications for programming. This allows for the broad strokes of programming support goals to be defined:

Pastoralists – a typical year

Burao & Oodweyne Districts - Somaliland - Typical Year Calendar											
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	Gu - main rains					Deyr - short rains					
...)			Hagaa - dry season						Jilaal - long dry season		(Khalili...
<p>The Gu is seen as the best part of the year by men and women. Production is at its highest, it is a time of rest, weddings, and celebrations, and when elders gather and discuss community affairs.</p> <p>There will be some movement of HH members and animals away from the homestead, as people enclose land near their homes to conserve pasture and browse for the coming dry season. This can lead to conflicts when pastoralists encounter areas that have been closed.</p> <p>The onset of the main rains relieves stress over water shortages experienced during the preceding Jilaal dry season, bringing pasture flushes, water, and improved animal conditions – although wet conditions can lead to increased livestock diseases. Camels and shoats give birth which increases livestock holdings, and will conceive for the following seasons’ birthing (camel gestation is 1 year).</p> <p>There is the greatest milk production from camels and shoats, and is used for own consumption and market sales.</p>			<p>The Hagaa presents difficulties for both men and women. Own production is lower, with greater need to purchase food from the markets. Eid and Zakat obligations increase HH expenditures.</p> <p>The entire HH will be around the homestead, as those moving have returned with the animals and are using the browse and pastures in land they had enclosed during the Gu. Water shortages begin to increase and peak at the end of the Hagaa until the Deyr rains. Dry conditions bring increases in the transmittal of animal diseases as they congregate around water points.</p> <p>Pastures and browse begin to deplete, resulting in reduced milk production from their herds which is primarily kept for HH consumption given increasing food shortages. Malnutrition may begin to increase at this time. Not much milk is being sold in the markets, and this low supply leads to higher prices, which benefits sellers.</p> <p>Malaria is still high at the start of Hagaa due to standing water (from the Gu), but it decreases rapidly.</p>			<p>The Deyr is regarded as a good period by both men and women. The onset of the rains relieves water stresses which in turn frees up the time that women spend collecting water. This is also a period of weddings and celebrations.</p> <p>Similarly to the Gu, pasture lands and browse near the homestead are closed for use during the Jilaal, and the men graze their animals away from the homestead. This could be a flashpoint for conflict.</p> <p>Water and browse leads to improved animal conditions and increased milk production, for own consumption and market sales – although milk prices are low due to higher supply to the markets.</p> <p>Camels and shoats will be giving birth from the conceptions of the previous Gu and Deyr respectively. They will also be reproducing at this time, for birthing in the subsequent rainy seasons.</p> <p>The rains also bring about an increase in human diseases, most notably acute watery diarrhea, and malaria later in the season when there is standing water.</p>			<p>The Jilaal is regarded as the most difficult and severe part of the year by both men and women, and particularly in the last months (also known as the ‘Khalili’). Temperatures are high, and conditions are dusty.</p> <p>The entire HH will be together at the homestead, using the browse and pasture enclosed during the Deyr.</p> <p>Shortages of water and pasture keep increasing and are at their highest during the second half of the Jilaal (Khalili). Milk production is at its lowest, and kept for HH consumption.</p> <p>Animal conditions are at their poorest, and disease outbreaks can occur when animals are congregated around shrinking water points and pastures.</p> <p>Malaria outbreaks are high at the start of the Jilaal, but stop once standing water has dried.</p> <p>The second half of the Jilaal corresponds to the highest peak of food stresses, with a greater need to purchase food from the market. Local cereal (sorghum)</p>		

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<p>Given high supply, milk prices are low.</p> <p>Acute malnutrition rates which peaked during the Jilaal now begin to decrease due to milk and meat availability.</p> <p>Cereal prices in markets remain high, yet purchases from pastoralists are low as consumption is from own production.</p> <p>The rains do bring an increase in human diseases, most notably acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and malaria later in the season due to standing water. This will negatively affect HH health and labour options, and increase expenditures.</p> <p>The rains can block roads and hamper vehicle access to infrastructure and services (e.g. markets/ health posts etc.). Access is possible by foot if distances are short.</p> <p>HH expenditures at this time are mainly for human and animal health, non-food HH needs and investments, and obligations surrounding celebrations.</p>	<p>Increasing water scarcity increases collection time for women and girls, whose responsibility is to water the animals. This has a negative impact on girl's enrollment, as the new school year starts at this time.</p> <p>Cereals prices remain high on the markets. Sorghum prices begin to decrease with the start of the August / September harvests. The monsoon season occurs during this time, and prevents boats that import rice from reaching the ports of Somaliland, thereby increasing rice prices.</p> <p>There is a high supply of shoats on the local market, as surplus animals after the good Gu period are sold. This high supply leads to low prices. Selling prices increase for camels and shoats at the end of the Haggaa, as the livestock export trade to the Gulf begins before Eid and the Hadj.</p> <p>HH expenditures at this time are mainly for food, medicines, school fees, and other non-food HH needs.</p>	<p>Cereal prices on the markets are low due to the harvests of local sorghum. Income is also good, as this period has the best selling prices for livestock for the entire year, due to the export trade of animals to the Gulf states which supply the Hadj.</p> <p>Like the Gu, vehicle access on roads can be blocked and disrupt access to markets and other infrastructure and services. Access by foot is possible.</p> <p>HH expenditures at this time are mainly spent on health, non-food needs, and obligations around celebrations. Investments in preparing for the coming difficult Jilaal are made by HH's, and for human and animal health, non-food HH needs and investments, and obligations surrounding celebrations.</p>	<p>prices rise as the harvests are finished, peaking during the second half of the Jilaal (they will stabilize at this high price until the next Haggaa harvest).</p> <p>Malnutrition begins to rise, and peaks by the end of the Jilaal, due to food shortages and poor health.</p> <p>Shoats, and in some instances camels, will be sold to meet household food and non-food needs. Poor animal conditions however lead to poor prices, and if the Jilaal is particularly severe then there is an even higher supply of animals in the market which can lower prices further. This can be a risky period for HH's, who may begin to sell female animals and reduce their productive assets.</p> <p>This is the hardest time for women, and workloads increase due to water collection. Girls are particularly at risk of being pulled from school for this, impacting their attendance rates.</p> <p>HH's experience the highest expenditures of the year, as they need to buy food, medicines, non-food essentials, and in some cases water. Given low prices for livestock and higher food prices, their terms of trade are at one of their lowest points of the year.</p>
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<u>Programming Implications:</u>	<u>Programming Implications:</u>	<u>Programming Implications:</u>	<u>Programming Implications:</u>
<p>This is an opportunity for HH's to maximize their most productive period and invest in strengthening their assets. They have less pressure on food purchases and rely more on their own animal production, freeing up money that could be spent on other items or to invest in savings.</p> <p>Workloads are lower, and women in particular have more time to engage in other activities.</p> <p>If the Gu follows a severe Jilaal due to a preceding failed Deyr (i.e. a shock event), then programming can be geared to help HH's to recover.</p>	<p>Food stresses at this time can result in HH's selling assets to cope with the difficulties of the Hagaa. Livestock prices at the start of the season are low, yet increase towards the end.</p> <p>Programmes that help HH's to meet food and other needs so that they can maintain such assets, at least until the period where they can get the best prices from the livestock export trade, will contribute to safeguarding assets and investments made during the Gu.</p> <p>Despite increased workloads, people will still be able to participate in labour-based activities. All HH members will also be in one place.</p>	<p>Similarly to the Gu, this is an opportunity for HH's to invest any gains made from the previous seasons. They present the opportunity for HH's to stock-up and prepare for the coming difficult Jilaal. Programmes that are geared towards supporting these actions would reduce coming stresses.</p> <p>Workloads are lower, and women in particular have more time to engage in other activities.</p> <p>If the Deyr follows a severe Hagaa due to a preceding failed Gu (i.e. a shock event), then programming can be geared to help HH's to recover.</p>	<p>This is the most critical and difficult period for HHs, and where the greatest risks of malnutrition and selling productive assets occur to meet basic needs, compromising future HH capacities.</p> <p>Programmes should be geared towards protecting people's health, nutrition, and assets, and can be structured to create assets to turn a difficult period into an opportunity to build resilience.</p> <p>Although workloads are higher, the HH's are together and would thus be able to provide time and/or labour to access programmes.</p>
<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Deyr & severe Jilaal)</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting livelihoods & safeguarding investments</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Food (women) / Cash (men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu)</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)</p>

Agro-pastoralists - a typical year

Burao & Oodweyne Districts - Somaliland - Bad Year Calendar											
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Gu failed - very sporadic			and less rains in qty in Apr/May			Deyr failed - very sporadic rains , much less rains in qty					
Jilal longer		Hagaa longer						Jilaal more severe		(Khalili...	
<p>The Gu is regarded as a difficult period by men and women, due to high food stresses and agricultural activities. This increases as the Gu progresses and the difficulties peak in the Hagaa.</p> <p>The hunger gap starts with the Gu, and their limited livestock ownership is insufficient for them to fully rely on milk and meat production, despite the better conditions for animals that rains bring.</p> <p>Food needs to be purchased from the markets at higher prices. There is a need to purchase farming inputs and seeds which further increase HH expenses.</p> <p>A better period is noted by women in the middle of the Gu, linked to reduce workloads collecting water and because of milk production. Cash crops are harvested at the end of the Gu.</p> <p>Other indicators – such as health (AWD and malaria), livestock and cereal market prices, road access to infrastructure and services, conflict over land closure, celebrations etc. remain the same as those of pastoralists (and will not be repeated here).</p>			<p>The beginning of the Hagaa is seen as the most difficult period, following on from the difficulties of the Gu. Once the sorghum/maize harvest come in August / September, conditions greatly improve.</p> <p>Women consider July as the most difficult month due to high workloads, and food and water shortages.</p> <p>Food needs to be purchased, and cereal prices are at their highest before the harvests. They own less livestock, and high market supply from pastoralists lowers the prices, so their purchasing power and terms of trend are low.</p> <p>The harvests provide immediate relief, improving income and consumption, and lowering market prices – men perceive this to be one of the best times of the year. Crop residues are cut and stored as livestock fodder for use in the Jilaal, which helps maintain animal conditions.</p> <p>Other indicators – those related to health (malaria), livestock production, and cultural obligations (Eid and zakat) remain the same as those of pastoralists (and will not be repeated here).</p>			<p>The Deyr is regarded as the best time of the year, due to the cereal harvests from the Hagaa, and the second harvest that will come in at the end of the Deyr. It is also a time of celebrations.</p> <p>The onset of the rains relieves stress over water shortages and improves animal conditions and subsequent production. Livestock is birthing and increasing HH assets.</p> <p>Although there will be a period of high workloads in the fields linked to the second harvest, women feel that this a good period as water is close, there are good food stocks from the harvests and animal production, and there is a rest period once the harvest is in.</p> <p>Other indicators – such as health (AWD and malaria), livestock and cereal market prices, road access to infrastructure and services, conflict over land closure, celebrations etc. remain the same as those of pastoralists (and will not be repeated here).</p>			<p>The first half of the Jilaal is regarded as a relatively good period by the agro-pastoralists as it corresponds to a post-harvest period.</p> <p>However, the end of the Jilaal (the Khalili) begins to see hardships related to water shortages and high temperatures, and the start of food stresses as stocks from the harvest are exhausted.</p> <p>Additionally, land preparation begins at this time, and workloads increase – particularly for women who have to spend more time collecting water as well as working in the fields.</p> <p>This period corresponds to a peak of expenditures for agro-pastoralists who need to purchase farm inputs (e.g. seeds and tools), etc.</p> <p>Other indicators – those related to health (malaria), livestock production and increased HH food expenditures at higher prices, water purchases and expenses etc. remain the same as those of pastoralists (and will not be repeated here).</p>		

<p><u>Programming Implications:</u></p> <p>This is the most difficult period for HHs, and where the greatest risks of malnutrition and selling productive assets occur to meet basic needs, compromising future HH capacities.</p> <p>Programmes should be geared towards protecting people’s health, nutrition, and assets, and can be structured to create assets to turn a difficult period into an opportunity to build resilience.</p> <p>Although workloads are higher, labour could be available. However, this would have to be determined through community based participatory planning before projects are selected, as this is a difficult period for women.</p>	<p><u>Programming Implications:</u></p> <p>The start of the Hagaa can be the most critical period, as people wait for the harvests to come in.</p>	<p><u>Programming Implications:</u></p> <p>This is an opportunity for HH’s to maximize their most productive period and invest in strengthening their assets. They have less pressure on food purchases as they have their harvests, freeing up money that could be spent on other items or to invest in savings.</p> <p>Workloads are lower, and there will be more opportunities to engage in labour based programmes.</p> <p>If the Deyr follows a severe Hagaa due to a preceding failed Gu (i.e. a shock event), then programming can be geared to help HH’s to recover.</p>	<p><u>Programming Implications:</u></p> <p>HH expenses are increasing, and there is a need to invest in inputs for the coming agricultural season.</p> <p>Programmes that help HH’s to maintain assets and cover non-food expenses, and extend existing HH food stocks, will contribute to preparing themselves for the difficult months ahead.</p> <p>Despite the land preparation season, people will still be able to participate in labour-based activities at the start of the Jilaal.</p>	
<p>In summary, programme support for Agro-Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)</p> <p>NB: Difficult period for women in June/July (labour-based projects can be an issue for women)</p>	<p>This was not identified as a period where programme support is required – nevertheless, it would still represent an opportunity for HH resilience building</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Agro-Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu)</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support can be geared to:</p> <p>Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers & Cash (women & men)</p>	<p>Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains</p>

Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists – a Bad year (scenario: failed Gu and failed Deyr)

A bad year has been defined as the failure of the Gu. If the subsequent Deyr fails then the year is severe. If there is the failure of three rains in a row, then the year will be regarded as extremely severe and critical. A bad year is seen as an equalizer between pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, as crop production falls away and the HH begins to rely primarily on their livestock holdings. In this regard bad years are far more difficult and risky for agro-pastoralists, as they have lower livestock ownership. Conditions become increasingly difficult as the year progresses, becoming incrementally severe every time a rainy season fails.

It was noted that even in bad years, people will be able to engage in labour-based activities. The exception to this is in the event of a severe Jilaal following a failed Deyr and Gu, where women indicated that conditions would be too difficult in many cases and as such consideration to relief should be given. However, this will be context specific, and may change location by location.

In terms of transfer modalities, women stated a preference for vouchers to ensure that HH food needs would be met. Men on the other hand indicated a preference for cash based programming, given that bad years bring about increased HH expenditures both on food and non-food needs.

Togdheer & Oodweyne - Somaliland - Bad Year Calendar											
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Gu failed - very sporadic and less rains in qty in Apr/May			Deyr failed - very sporadic rains , much less rains in qty								
Jilal longer and more severe			Hagaa longer and more difficult						Jilaal more severe		
<p>If the first two months of the Gu rains fail, then any rains in the third month will temporarily relieve water stress but will not contribute to production.</p> <p>This results in no animal production and subsequent food shortages, continued and increasing malnutrition rates, and increased water shortages and higher workloads and stress - particularly for women which negatively impacts on child caring practices.</p> <p>Men are away from the homestead looking for water, browse, and pastures. Conflicts and disputes over resources begin to increase, between pastoralists themselves and with agro-pastoralists.</p>			<p>The Hagaa becomes extremely difficult, as the productive period has been lost.</p> <p>There is still no animal production, and food purchases from markets continue at high prices. Failed sorghum and maize harvests do not bring prices down at the end of the Hagaa.</p> <p>Camels that conceived during the previous Deyr will miscarry, so the birthing expected in the Deyr will be lost.</p> <p>Men will move further afield with the animals, whilst the women, children, and the elderly will return to the homestead.</p> <p>Pastoralists will be selling animals at low</p>			<p>The failure of the Deyr results in no respite for people. Conditions follow similar patterns as those of the failed Gu, except that poorer and harder conditions and stresses are deeper and more pronounced.</p> <p>Men will be looking for water and browse/pastures, and the women, children, and elderly will remain behind at the homestead with a few animals.</p> <p>Animals will not conceive which will impact future livestock asset holdings – particularly for camels – for the next 12 to 18 months.</p>			<p>The Jilaal following a failed Deyr - and in particular a failed Gu and Deyr - is extremely difficult and severe. Such an event is seen as an emergency. Malnutrition rates begin to rise, due to food shortages, poor health, and compromised child-care practices as women’s workloads increase.</p> <p>Livestock holdings are reduced, HH’s are becoming indebted to shop-keepers and traders, and kinship support becomes one of the primary mechanisms to get through the season.</p> <p>There are severe water shortages, and if the season follows a failed Gu and Deyr, distress sales and slaughtering of animals</p>		

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<p>Newly born animals do not survive, resulting in less future assets for the HH. They also do not conceive which will impact asset recovery for at least the next year. Livestock diseases increase due to poor animal conditions and congregation at water points.</p> <p>HH expenditures increase – water, and food, is mostly purchased from the markets at high prices. Sources of income will come from the distress sales of animals – including reproductive ones – at low prices. Agro-pastoralists take from shop keepers and traders, to be paid back after the (Deyr) harvests. There is a greater reliance on kinship support and remittances, which places more stress on those that can share.</p>	<p>prices as there is high supply to the markets. Only those that still have animals in conditions will be able to benefit from the better prices linked to the export trade to the Gulf at the end of the Hagaa.</p> <p>Agro-pastoralists will still work on preparing lands for the Deyr harvest period, in the event that these rains come. Similarly, there will be HH expenditures on farming inputs and seeds that could become a lost investment if the Deyr rains fail.</p> <p>Both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists begin to take additional loans from shopkeepers and traders, to cover food and non-food expenses.</p>		<p>begin.</p> <p>Agro-pastoralists will still be preparing their lands and spending on farming inputs in the event of Gu rains and a subsequent harvest. If they have already exhausted all means of accessing such inputs, they may begin to fall out of the system and start moving towards urban areas.</p> <p>Once natural resources (water and browse/pasture) have been exhausted, conflicts will reduce and ultimately stop. Pastoral men that can no longer find water and pasture resources will return to the homestead to wait out the difficult season.</p>
<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women) / Cash (men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women) / Cash (men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods</p> <p>Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Pastoralists: Cash (women & men) Agro-pastoralists: Vouchers (women) / Cash (women & men)</p>	<p>In summary, programme support for Pastoralists can be geared to:</p> <p>Protecting lives & livelihoods</p> <p>Relief: (women) Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)</p>

TYPICAL YEAR PROGRAMMING SUPPORT

Supporting Programmes	...	Gu - main rains			Hagaa - dry season			Deyr - short rains			Jilal - long dry season		(Khalili ...)
Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Pastoralists	Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Deyr & severe Jilal) Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)			Protecting livelihoods & safeguarding investments Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Food (women) / Cash (men)			Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu & extended Jilal into Hagaa) Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)			Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)			
Agro-pastoralists	Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men) NB: Difficult period for women in June/July (labour-based porjects can be an issue for women)						Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu & extended Jilal into Hagaa) Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)			Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers & Cash (women & men)		Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains	

BAD YEAR PROGRAMMING SUPPORT

Supporting Programmes	Gu failed - very sporadic and less rains in qty in Apr/May			Hagaa longer and more difficult			Deyr failed - very sporadic rains , much less rains in qty			Jilal more severe		
Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Pastoralists & Agro-pastoralists (supporting programme rationales and timing are the same for both groups)	Protecting lives & livelihoods Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women) / Cash (men)			Protecting lives & livelihoods Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women) / Cash (men)			Protecting lives & livelihoods Labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Pastoralists: Cash (women & men) Agro-pastoralists: Vouchers (women) / Cash (women & men)			Protecting lives & livelihoods Relief: (women) Labour-based: (men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)		

NOTE: POINTS ON THE PREFERRED CHOICE OF TRANSFER MODALITIES

- The choice of the use of vouchers and cash over food is based on the perception of the participants, who provided justifications and rationales for the use and appropriateness of the different transfer modalities at different times. However, determining the feasibility of using vouchers and cash as a programme resource was beyond the scope of this consultation – ultimate decisions in this regard will need to be guided by market and infrastructure/banking system assessments, resource availability and cost benefit studies, and practicalities of distributions and scale-up, amongst other factors. It is also highlighted here that awareness raising and explanations are provided to communities and partners on the what these modalities actually are and what they provide (for example, the women community representatives understood vouchers not to have commodity restrictions on what can be purchased in shops). Additionally, the overwhelming preference of vouchers over food was due to this perception of unrestricted commodity purchases, and driven by the fact that they do not like the food commodities provided in food distributions.

E. IDENTIFICATION OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Objectives: To identify the on-going activities in the area and identify gaps and opportunities for programming.

How is it used?

To determine how best to structure activities for implementation at times that will maximize support to lives and livelihoods, and how these could change between typical and bad years. Knowing what is already on-going will help to identify new partnerships, and to see how one activity implemented at a certain time can support and influence the activities that would be provided later. In short, it provides concrete activities that can be aligned into harmonized and complementary programmes, based on seasonality, livelihoods, and programming support rationales. It is a call for new programming partnerships.

Key findings:

Three broad thematic areas to address a range of underlying causes of vulnerability and food insecurity, and which contribute to supporting and strengthening lives and livelihoods were identified by participants:

- (i) Natural Resource Management
- (ii) Production Enhancement
- (iii) Social and Basic Services

Within these, sub-sections with related programmes and project activities which can be conducted at different times of a typical year, and in specific times during bad years, were identified. This included the identification of which of the three pastoral groups - and whether it would be men, women, or both - could participate in these programmes.

For each of these specific programmes those that are already being implemented, by whom (Government, Agencies, or NGO's), and which have the potential to be scaled up were identified (Annex III). Other programmes that participants felt were needed or would have merit, yet were not taking place were noted as gaps and opportunities.

What is presented in Annex III is not an exhaustive list and reflects only what emerged during the consultation. Given that not all partners working in the Burao and Oodweyne Districts were present, there will certainly be other activities that were not captured. As such, gaps in this listing can be filled, and can be expanded with on-going programmes from partners that were not at the consultation, and on programmes being implemented elsewhere that are recognized as best practices and if suitable for the area. Next steps as to how these gaps will be filled have been identified in Section F).

Note about the following tables: Activities highlighted in blue are targeting men only, those in pink women only and those in grey both men and women.

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Pastoralists - Typical Year Activities			
Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilal (January - March)
Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Deyr & severe Jilal)	Protecting livelihoods & safeguarding investments	Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu & extended Jilal into Hagaa)	Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains
Natural Resource Management			
Soil Conservation	Soil Bunds		Soil Bunds
Soil Conservation	Gabions		Gabions
Soil Conservation	Check dams		Check dams
Soil Conservation	Stone-lining		Stone-lining
Soil Conservation	Feeder roads		Feeder roads
Soil Conservation			
Tree planting			
Soil Conservation	Nursery establishment		Nursery establishment
Soil Conservation	Bali construction/maintenance		Bali construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Berkad construction/rehabilitation		Berkad construction/rehabilitation
Water Harvesting	Shallow well construction/maintenance		Shallow well construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Sub-surface dam construction		Sub-surface dam construction
Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Environmental protection		Environmental Protection Awareness	
Environmental protection		Solar and Wind power	
Production			
Livestock	Training Community animal health workers		Training Community animal health workers
Livestock	Vaccinations		Vaccinations
Livestock			Loans & saving schemes (livestock as collateral)
Livestock	Pastoral women's animal husbandry training		
Livestock	Establishing slaughterhouses		
Social and basic Services			
Health & Nutrition			Water tankering
Health & Nutrition		MCH (pre and post natal care)	
Health & Nutrition		Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres	
Health & Nutrition		Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)	
Health & Nutrition		Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)	
Health & Nutrition		Fortified food (vitamins)	
Health & Nutrition		Nutritional surveillance system	
Health & Nutrition		MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Health & Nutrition			Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution		Mosquito nets distribution
Education		School Feeding	
Education		Non-formal schools for adults	
Education		Teacher incentives (remote areas)	
Education		School materials (provision)	
Education		Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Education	Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Watsan		Community garbage collection	
Watsan	Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building & Awareness		Breastfeeding awareness	
Capacity building & Awareness		Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school	
Capacity building & Awareness		Water management awareness/training	
Capacity building & Awareness		Use of media for awareness campaigns	
Capacity building & Awareness		Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns	
Capacity building & Awareness		Malaria awareness campaigns	
Capacity building & Awareness		Child protection awareness	
Capacity building & Awareness		CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)	
Social protection		Referral systems	
Social protection		Campaigns against Gender-based violence	
Social protection		Counselling	
Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management		Elders training - in conflict resolution	
Conflict management		Community awareness on role of elders	

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Agro-Pastoralists - Typical Year Activities			
Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilal (January - March)
Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains		Support HH's to make investments	Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships
Natural Resource Management			
Soil Conservation	Soil Bunds		Soil Bunds
Soil Conservation	Gabions		Gabions
Soil Conservation	Check dams		Check dams
Soil Conservation	Stone-lining		Stone-lining
Soil Conservation	Feeder roads		Feeder roads
Tree planting			
Soil Conservation	Nursery establishment		Nursery establishment
Water Harvesting	Bali construction/maintenance		Bali construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Berkad construction/rehabilitation		Berkad construction/rehabilitation
Water Harvesting	Shallow well construction/maintenance		Shallow well construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Sub-surface dam construction		Sub-surface dam construction
Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Water Harvesting	Roof water catchment (schools)		Roof water catchment (schools)
Environmental protection	Environmental Protection Awareness		
Environmental protection	Solar and Wind power		
Production			
Agriculture	Bush clearance (for farming)		Bush clearance (for farming)
Agriculture	Tractor hire (land preparation)		Tractor hire (land preparation)
Agriculture	Farm inputs (seeds and tools)		Farm inputs (seeds and tools)
Agriculture	Water ponds (vegetables)		Water ponds (vegetables)
Agriculture	Canal rehabilitation		Canal rehabilitation
Farmer field training		Farmer field training	
Livestock	Vaccinations		Vaccinations
Livestock			Loans & saving schemes (livestock as collateral)
Livestock	Establishing slaughterhouses		
Income generation	Grinding mills (provision)		
Social and Basic Services			
Health & Nutrition	MCH (pre and post natal care)		
Health & Nutrition	Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)		
Health & Nutrition	Fortified food (vitamins)		
Health & Nutrition	Nutritional surveillance system		
Health & Nutrition	MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Health & Nutrition			Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution		Mosquito nets distribution
Education	School Feeding		
Education	Non-formal schools for adults		
Education	Teacher incentives (remote areas)		
Education	School materials (provision)		
Education	Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Education	Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Education	Child to child programme		
Watsan	Community garbage collection		
Watsan	Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building and awareness	Breastfeeding awareness		
Capacity building and awareness	Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school		
Capacity building and awareness	Water management awareness/training		
Capacity building and awareness	Use of media for awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Malaria awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Child protection awareness		
Capacity building and awareness	CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)		
Social protection	Referral systems		
Social protection	Campaigns against Gender-based violence		
Social protection	Counselling		
Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management	Elders training - in conflict resolution		
Conflict management	Community awareness on role of elders		

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Berlawe - Typical Year Activities				
	Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilaa (January - March)
	Protecting lives & rebuilding livelihoods	Protecting lives & rebuilding livelihoods	Protecting lives & rebuilding livelihoods	Protecting lives & rebuilding livelihoods
Natural Resource Management				
Soil Conservation	Tree planting			
Soil Conservation		Nursery establishment		Nursery establishment
Water Harvesting		Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Water Harvesting		Roof water catchment (schools)		Roof water catchment (schools)
Environmental protection			Environmental Protection Awareness	
Environmental protection			Solar and Wind power	
Production				
Livestock			Establishing slaughterhouses	
Income generation			Women: Cookery & baking	
Income generation	Women: Vocational skills training (sewing, crafting, soap production, candles, incense, hair dressing)			
Income generation		Vocational/skills training (carpentry, electrician, welding, mechanics, barber)		
Income generation		Grinding mills (provision)		
Social and Basic Services				
Health & Nutrition			MCH (pre and post natal care)	
Health & Nutrition			Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres	
Health & Nutrition			Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)	
Health & Nutrition			Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)	
Health & Nutrition			Fortified food (vitamins)	
Health & Nutrition			Nutritional surveillance system	
Health & Nutrition			MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Health & Nutrition			Training in food preparation (safety and nutrition)	
Health & Nutrition				Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition		Mosquito nets distribution		Mosquito nets distribution
Education			School Feeding	
Education			Non-formal schools for adults	
Education			Teacher incentives (remote areas)	
Education			School materials (provision)	
Education			Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Education		Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Watsan			Community garbage collection	
Watsan		Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building and awareness			Breastfeeding awareness	
Capacity building and awareness			Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school	
Capacity building and awareness			Water management awareness/training	
Capacity building and awareness			Use of media for awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness			Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness			Malaria awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness			Child protection awareness	
Capacity building and awareness			CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)	
Social protection			Referral systems	
Social protection			Campaigns against Gender-based violence	
Social protection			Counselling	
Conflict management		Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management			Elders training - in conflict resolution	
Conflict management			Community awareness on role of elders	

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Pastoralists - Bad Year Activities			
Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilaal (January - March)
Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood
Natural Resource Management			
Soil Conservation	Soil Bunds		Soil Bunds
Soil Conservation	Gabions		Gabions
Soil Conservation	Check dams		Check dams
Soil Conservation	Stone-lining		Stone-lining
Soil Conservation	Feeder roads		Feeder roads
Water Harvesting	Bali construction/maintenance		Bali construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Shallow well construction/maintenance		Shallow well construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Sub-surface dam construction		Sub-surface dam construction
Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Environmental protection	Environmental Protection Awareness		
Environmental protection	Solar and Wind power		
Production			
Livestock	Training Community animal health workers		Training Community animal health workers
Livestock	Vaccinations		Vaccinations
Livestock			Loans & saving schemes (livestock as collateral)
Livestock	Establishing slaughterhouses		
Social and basic Services			
Health & Nutrition	Emergency water tankering		
Health & Nutrition	MCH (pre and post natal care)		
Health & Nutrition	Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)		
Health & Nutrition	Fortified food (vitamins)		
Health & Nutrition	Nutritional surveillance system		
Health & Nutrition	MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Health & Nutrition			Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution		Mosquito nets distribution
Education	School Feeding		
Education	Non-formal schools for adults		
Education	Teacher incentives (remote areas)		
Education	School materials (provision)		
Education	Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Education	Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Watsan	Community garbage collection		
Watsan	Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building and awareness	Breastfeeding awareness		
Capacity building and awareness	Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school		
Capacity building and awareness	Water management awareness/training		
Capacity building and awareness	Use of media for awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Malaria awareness campaigns		
Capacity building and awareness	Child protection awareness		
Capacity building and awareness	CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)		
Social protection	Referral systems		
Social protection	Campaigns against Gender-based violence		
Social protection	Counselling		
Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management	Elders training - in conflict resolution		
Conflict management	Community awareness on role of elders		

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Agro-Pastoralists - Bad Year Activities			
Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilaal (January - March)
Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood
Natural Resource Management			
Soil Conservation	Soil Bunds		Soil Bunds
Soil Conservation	Gabions		Gabions
Soil Conservation	Check dams		Check dams
Soil Conservation	Stone-lining		Stone-lining
Soil Conservation	Feeder roads		Feeder roads
Water Harvesting	Bali construction/maintenance		Bali construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Shallow well construction/maintenance		Shallow well construction/maintenance
Water Harvesting	Sub-surface dam construction		Sub-surface dam construction
Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Water Harvesting	Roof water catchment (schools)		Roof water catchment (schools)
Environmental protection	Environmental Protection Awareness		
Environmental protection	Solar and Wind power		
Production			
Agriculture	Bush clearance (for farming)		Bush clearance (for farming)
Agriculture	Tractor hire (land preparation)		Tractor hire (land preparation)
Agriculture	Farm inputs (seeds and tools)		Farm inputs (seeds and tools)
Agriculture	Water ponds (vegetables)		Water ponds (vegetables)
Agriculture	Canal rehabilitation		Canal rehabilitation
Livestock	Vaccinations		Vaccinations
Livestock	Establishing slaughterhouses		Loans & saving schemes (livestock as collateral)
Livestock	Grinding mills (provision)		
Income generation			
Social and Basic Services			
Health & Nutrition	Emergency water tankering		
Health & Nutrition	MCH (pre and post natal care)		
Health & Nutrition	Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)		
Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)		
Health & Nutrition	Fortified food (vitamins)		
Health & Nutrition	Nutritional surveillance system		
Health & Nutrition	MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution		Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition			Mosquito nets distribution
Education	School Feeding		
Education	Non-formal schools for adults		
Education	Teacher incentives (remote areas)		
Education	School materials (provision)		
Education	Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)		
Education	Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Education	Child to child programme		
Watsan	Community garbage collection		
Watsan	Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building & awareness	Breastfeeding awareness		
Capacity building & awareness	Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school		
Capacity building & awareness	Water management awareness/training		
Capacity building & awareness	Use of media for awareness campaigns		
Capacity building & awareness	Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns		
Capacity building & awareness	Malaria awareness campaigns		
Capacity building & awareness	Child protection awareness		
Capacity building & awareness	CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)		
Social protection	Referral systems		
Social protection	Campaigns against Gender-based violence		
Social protection	Counselling		
Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management	Elders training - in conflict resolution		
Conflict management	Community awareness on role of elders		

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Berlawe - Bad Year Activities			
Gu (April - June)	Hagaa (July - September)	Deyr (October - December)	Jilaal (January - March)
Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood	Protecting lives & livelihood
Natural Resource Management			
Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems		Roadside / run-on run-off systems
Water Harvesting	Roof water catchment (schools)		Roof water catchment (schools)
Environmental protection		Environmental Protection Awareness	
Environmental protection		Solar and Wind power	
Production			
Livestock		Establishingm slaughterhouses	
Income generation		Women: Cookery & baking	
Income generation	Women: Vocational skills training (sewing, crafting, soap production, candles, incense, hair dressing)		
Income generation	Vocational/skills training (carpentry, electrician, welding, mechanics, barber)		
Income generation	Grinding mills (provision)		
Social and Basic Services			
Health & Nutrition		MCH (pre and post natal care)	
Health & Nutrition		Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres	
Health & Nutrition		Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)	
Health & Nutrition		Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)	
Health & Nutrition		Fortified food (vitamins)	
Health & Nutrition		Nutritional surveillance system	
Health & Nutrition		MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Health & Nutrition		Training in food preparation (safety and nutritioun)	
Health & Nutrition			Measles vaccinations
Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution		Mosquito nets distribution
Education		School Feeding	
Education		Non-formal schools for adults	
Education		Teacher incentives (remote areas)	
Education		School materials (provision)	
Education		Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	
Education	Teachers refresher courses		Teachers refresher courses
Watsan		Community garbage collection	
Watsan	Latrines construction		Latrines construction
Capacity building and awareness		Breastfeeding awareness	
Capacity building and awareness		Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school	
Capacity building and awareness		Water management awareness/training	
Capacity building and awareness		Use of media for awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness		Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness		Malaria awareness campaigns	
Capacity building and awareness		Child protection awareness	
Capacity building and awareness		CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)	
Social protection		Referral systems	
Social protection		Campaigns against Gender-based violence	
Social protection		Counselling	
Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)		
Conflict management		Elders training - in conflict resolution	
Conflict management		Community awareness on role of elders	

F. SEQUENCING PROGRAMMES WITH SEASONAL NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The summary of the broad programming rationales based on people’s basic and longer-term needs, combined with their livelihood stresses and opportunities (i.e. the ‘**why**’ support could be needed) at different times of the year were presented in (Section E). Placing the identified activities in Annex III together with these broad programming rationales then indicates which activities (the ‘**what**’) could be conducted at which time of the year (the ‘**when**’) for which livelihood and gender within them (the ‘**who**’, in terms of livelihoods and men/women).

By doing this, it becomes clearer how the timing of specific programme activities can be geared and maximized to support people’s own livelihood efforts – for example, services and support which maintain / improve health and nutrition in one season could result in household savings, which could then be invested in assets in the following one where conditions for investments are better, etc.; or consider the impacts that by bringing water closer to the homestead through well-timed water harvesting techniques will impact in a livelihood – for example, by reducing seasonal hardships for women during the Jilaal that spend extended time collecting water, which in turn affects child caring practices and nutrition.

Additionally, aligning and sequencing programme activities along seasonal and livelihood lines presents great opportunities for identifying new partnerships, and determining how one programme can be harmonized to support another – that is, harmonizing activities through joint complementary programming. Take for example the following opportunity identified by participants during the consultation:

Example: Water and girl’s enrolment and attendance in schools

Using livelihood gender roles and household needs to inform partnerships and complementary programming through a seasonal lens to support different sectors:

- One of the roles of girls in the household is to collect water. The school year starts in September, which is the last month of the Hagaa dry season. Many girls are collecting water during this period and in particular in the final month of the Hagaa – resulting in their not being enrolled. Participants said that parents, although willing to have the girls go to school, and particularly if there is school feeding, feel that if they have already missed the first month of school of the new year then there is no point in sending them after the Hagaa has ended.
- Thus, girls may not be getting enrolled simply because they can miss it by a month. For those that are enrolled, there is a high likelihood that they will be pulled out and miss school days during the following Jilaal - however, they are still encouraged to attend and it seems that wherever possible parents will try to make sure they don’t miss too much school provided that they are enrolled given that initial investment.

- Both dry season's present opportunities for water harvesting asset creation by communities, as they are still able to provide labour and work. The hunger gap periods for pastoralists in this area also coincide with the dry seasons and in particular the Jilaal. If water harvesting asset creation is prioritized for completion during the Jilaal rather than the Hagaa, through labour-based activities that provide food assistance (be it food, cash, or vouchers) then additional benefits beyond the goals of (i) meeting people's food needs and (ii) improving access to water, will be realized – which are, by providing a greater chance of girls to be enrolled in the coming school year and a likely greater attendance during the coming Jilaal, thereby complementing and supporting the education sector's goals yet with no additional resources other than through partnering and aligning on-going programmes.
- If however they are programmed during the Hagaa, although providing access to water benefits and supporting girls' attendance in the following Jilaal, they will not contribute to the enrolment of girls' at the start of that school year. This results in a higher risk of girls missing out on an entire year of education, simply because of one month where they are needed to collect water.

This example highlights how different partners can come together and, by considering how individual programme activities can be aligned, will not only meet their individual objectives but further support the actions of others whilst simultaneously delivering a more harmonized package of assistance. In this manner overall longer-term planning approaches between partners can be made which in turn provide greater outcomes to communities, result in more opportunities to indirectly support different sectors of government development plans, whilst maintaining the integrity and primary objectives of partners specific and individual programmes.

In the event that a crisis (or shock) occurs, benefits achieved through own household investments and programme support in a typical year should be safeguarded. To do this, longer-term planning should include the likelihood of a shock occurring – that is, to consider shocks as part of a livelihood system and not as an external event that may or may not occur. The recall of shocks in the area described in Section B demonstrates that such events will happen – the only uncertainty is when.

Given that long-term planning by its very nature extends beyond a number of years, then plans should include a bad year. An understanding of what changes need to be made in programming, and whether any additional requirements or options exist, can be used to strengthen long-term plans. Furthermore, advanced planning in some cases could turn negative or difficult times into opportunities for further development advances – for example:

- Many soil and water conservation assets can only physically be built in dry seasons. In years when rains fail, extended dry seasons provide opportunities to increase the number of such programmes and hence more assets can be put in place. In this area, this would mean the ability of extending such asset creation programmes from 6 months in a typical year when considering the Jilaal and Hagaa, to 9 or 12 months in the event of the failure of one or two respectively of the rainy seasons.

Maximizing the ability to safeguard gains made in typical years can only be achieved however if advanced plans are in place so it is clear which programmes can be extended in time and/or scaled up to absorb additional vulnerable people, partnerships are already in place, early warning systems and monitoring tools are utilized to their full effect, and planning estimates of potential people that would need to be targeted have been made and which would be adjusted with up to date assessment data as it becomes available – all actions which are possible in the Burao and Oodweyne Districts. Such plans however would obviously require donor support and commitments, if they are to be truly implementable.

G. NEXT STEPS

During the last session of the consultation participants discussed how the findings could be taken forward and operationalized to adjust, align and harmonize programming in Burao and Oodweyne Districts.

Participants noted that such consultation helps define which activities can be implemented and when (seasonality). This exercise also gives a snapshot of where could be key gaps or opportunities for more partnered interventions. In that sense, the seasonal livelihood programming approach also aims to support the five-year Government Development Plan by sector, and to feed in the country level planning process and plans, therefore it was identified that such exercise should fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning.

This seasonal tool that aligns livelihoods and programmes together with overall programme goals and objectives, could provide a framework within which to i) seasonally align ongoing activities, ii) review any new programme proposal to ensure that new efforts are harmonized and complementary to each other, and iii) avoid duplication in certain areas whilst other areas have insufficient programmes.

Recognizing that there will be local variations to these findings (given that they provide information that broadly represents the Districts as a whole) which will need to be tailored to sub-districts levels, participants outlined a roadmap of preliminary next steps on how gaps can be filled and findings adjusted, to strengthen the inputs into the Burao and Oodweyne planning process.

The following action points were identified:

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Community	NGO coordination	UN coordination	Government and overall Coordination
<p>Community representatives will share findings and feedback with their community.</p> <p>Communities should be consulted during the whole process.</p>	<p>NGO consortium needs to be well prepared in advance before the monthly meeting coordinated by the Gvt.</p> <p>HORNPEACE and HAVOYOCO volunteer to present this seasonal tool and findings during the next NGO consortium meetings in Hergeysa and Burao, explain what it is all about, and to start filling some missing information.</p>	<p>Meeting will be held between UN agencies to present and discuss this seasonal tool and key findings in order to agree on how to better anchor it in the overall consultation process and the resilience agenda.</p>	<p>FACA (Food Aid and Food Security Coordination Authority) will call a meeting to brief lines ministries (e.g. Ministry of Mining Energy and Water resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Road Development Agency, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education) about this seasonal tool and the key findings, and discuss the way in which gaps can be filled for the tool to be used for supporting Sector-specific plans in the 5-year National Development plan. WFP can provide technical support for this briefing.</p> <p>It is expected that this seasonal tool, the findings of the consultation and the roadmap will be discussed during the next Sectors meetings called by responsible Line Ministries.</p> <p>The "master-database of ongoing programme activities" drafted during the consultation will be completed under the coordination of FACA before sharing with Ministry of Planning. NGOs will send their inputs on the draft master-database to FACA. <i>(You can contact WFP Hergeysa Sub-Office to obtain the contact details of FACA focal point).</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting the process:</p> <p>Seasonal Livelihood Steering Committee composed of: FACA (chair), WFP (co-chair), HAVOYOCO (secretary) aiming to follow up on the finalisation and implementation of the roadmap. First meeting scheduled on 30 October 2012. Composition of the steering to change on a periodic basis.</p>			

Timing:

<p>Steering Committee to meet after the first presentation from FACA to the line ministries: Between the 20 October to 6 November</p>	<p>Next NGO consortium meeting is scheduled on 10 November 2012.</p>	<p>WFP, FAO, and UNICEF to discuss the tool after the presentation to the line Ministries by FACA, and before the first Steering Committee meeting</p>	<p>The tool to be presented at the next line-ministry meeting on the 20 October. Feedback will be channelled to the NGO Consortium via the Steering Committee prior to their November meeting.</p> <p>Sector-specific meeting to discuss the tool and way forward between line-ministries and partners to take place at the regular monthly sector-meetings - in December 2012</p>
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ANNEX I: PARTICIPANTS LIST**Community members and representatives**

1	Ali Farah Ali	Balidhiig
2	Amina Cisman	Balidhiig
3	Abdilahi Ali Abdilahi	Beerato
4	Amina Hussein	Beerato
5	M/Abdirashid Abdi Aday	Burao
6	Mohamed Abdi Ahmed	Cadaw Yuurura
7	Badra Ahmed	Cadaw Yuurura
8	Sarha Yusuf	Duruugsi
9	Mohamed Muse	Duruugsi
10	Hinda Ibrahim	Gatitaley
11	Abdirahman Yusuf Nur	Gatitaley
12	Muse Saleban	Odweine
13	Yusuf Ibrahim	Odweine
14	Farah Hussein	Odweine
15	Osman Abdilahi	Odweine
16	Yusuf Mohamed Nur	Xaaxi
17	Faysa Ahmed Mohamed	Xaaxi

Somaliland authorities, NGO and other UN agencies

1	Aidarus Ibrahim	ADO
2	Ali Ismail Jama	Candlelight
3	Farah Keise H Dirir	CCBRS
4	Abdirashid Yusuf Abdi	DRC
5	Hamud Ibrahim Taami	DRC
6	Mohamed Dahir	FACA
7	Abdalla Abdirahman Yasin	FACA
8	Mohamed Warsame Farah	FAO
9	Ahmed Aidid	FAO
10	Muktar Suleiman Ahmed	Hado
11	Mohamed Jama Hussein	Havoyoco
12	Adan Daud Ahmed	Havoyoco
13	Nagwa Bulale	HORNPEACE
14	Sahro Osman	SOMRAD
15	Abdirisak Mohamed	SOYDAVO
16	Ismail Adan Abdi	SOYDAVO
17	Ismail Abdilahi Shabeel	World Vision

WFP - CO Somalia and HQ

1	Umberto Greco	Hargeisa
2	Hassan Bilaal	Hargeisa
3	Mohamed Elmi	Hargeisa
4	Nima Saeed	Hargeisa
5	James Feeney	Hargeisa
6	Eleana Rovaris	Nairobi
7	Mukhtar Isse	Nairobi
8	Mohamoud Hersi	Nairobi
9	Mohamed Hundubey	Nairobi
10	Rumbidzai Chitombi	Bossaso
11	Abdirahman Aden	Bossaso
12	Mohamoud Abdilahi	Bossaso
13	Isak Hassan	Galkayo
14	Mohamed Kadiye	Galkayo
15	Scott Ronchini	HQ (facilitator)
16	Gentile Jean-Noel	HQ (facilitator)

ANNEX II: AGENDA

SEASONAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME DESIGN CONSULTATIONS (Burao, Somaliland) PARTICIPANTS AGENDA – 08 to 13 October 2012

Day 1: Shocks and trends identification & seasonal livelihood analysis 08 October

Morning

A. Introduction

Purpose of consultation & overview of next five days
All activities to be conducted in plenary

B. Identification of shocks and trends

Identify timelines of local-levels shocks to determine their trends and frequencies, and distinguish between typical, bad, and good years

Afternoon

C. Seasonal livelihood analysis – for a typical year

Initiate a seasonal livelihood analysis for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and ex-pastoralists for a typical year

Day 2: Finalization of seasonal livelihood analysis and the identification of broad response options 09 October

Morning

A. Recap

B. Seasonal livelihood analysis – for a typical year (continued & finalized)

Finalize seasonal livelihood analysis calendar for a typical year, for all the different pastoral groups
Identify broad response options, and build rationales and justifications for different interventions

Afternoon

C. Seasonal livelihood analysis – for a bad year

Develop a seasonal livelihood calendar for a bad year, identify what key elements change from a typical year, and how this would affect programme responses and activities that can be implemented

Day 3: Identification Vulnerability profiling & targeting criteria, and possible intervention ranges 10 October

Morning

A. Recap

B. Identify vulnerable groups and targeting criteria

Discuss, identify, and describe vulnerable groups.
Determine targeting criteria and working definitions linked to different broad response types

Afternoon

C. Identify possible ranges of interventions – for a typical year

Identify possible ranges of interventions taking into consideration seasonality, broad programme responses (i.e. resilience building activities), and links to target groups.

Day 4: Identifying possible range of programmes and geographic spread (identify gaps)
11 October

Morning

A. Recap

B. Identify possible ranges of interventions – for a bad year (continued and finalized)

Identify possible ranges of interventions taking into consideration seasonality, broad programme responses (i.e. resilience building activities), and links to target groups.

Afternoon

C. Identifying spread of existing programmes and identifying gaps

Map out existing interventions (from previous session) and determine geographic spread to identify gaps and opportunities

Day 5: Identifying partnerships, next steps, and future actions
13 October

Morning

A. Recap

B. Identifying partnerships and complementary programming

Explore opportunities for partnerships

Afternoon

C. Identifying next steps and developing and designing the future actions

Putting together an action plan for next steps to fill gaps, enhance coordination, and opportunities for complementary and harmonised programming

D. Outstanding issues

Clarifications of any outstanding issues

E. Closure of the consultation

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ANNEX III: SEASONAL ACTIVITIES MASTER SHEETS

Sector	Sub-sector	Activities	Gu	Hagaa	Deyr	Jilaal	Pastoralists	Agro-pastoralists	Berlawa	Women	Men	Good year	Bad year	Ministries / Agencies / NGO's conducting these activities (not exhaustive) as identified by participants at the Burao consultation
NRM	Soil Conservation	Soil Bunds	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	HAVOYOCO, OXFAM, CANDLELIGHT, DRC, LAXMAR, ADO, SOYDAVO, HADO,
NRM	Soil Conservation	Gabions	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	WVI, HAVOYOCO, DRC, SOYDAVO, ADO, CANDLELIGHT, HADO,
NRM	Soil Conservation	Check dams	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	UCC, WVI, CANDLELIGHT, ADO, HADO, HAVOYOCO, LAXMAR,
NRM	Soil Conservation	Stone-lining	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	DRC, HORNPEACE, CANDLELIGHT, HADO
NRM	Soil Conservation	Feeder roads	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	CANDLELIGHT, HORNPEACE, HAVOYOCO, ADO, HADO, HANAD
NRM	Soil Conservation	Tree planting	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	SAVE THE CHILDREN, SOYDAVO, CARITAS, ADO, MoEnvironment
NRM	Soil Conservation	Nursery establishment	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	SOYDAVO, CANDLELIGHT, WVI, HADO, ADO, HANAD, SRC, CARITAS,
NRM	Water Harvesting	Ball construction/maintenance	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	WVI, HAVOYOCO, HADO, UCC, CANDLELIGHT,
NRM	Water Harvesting	Berkad construction/rehabilitation	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOMRAD, SOYDAVO, WVI, CANDLELIGHT, HADO, ADO, UCC, LAXMAR, HAVOYOCO, MEDAIR
NRM	Water Harvesting	Shallow well construction/maintenance	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	WVI, MEDAIR, ADO, CARITAS, UCC, HAVOYOCO, HANAD
NRM	Water Harvesting	Sub-surface dam construction	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	CANDLELIGHT, HAVOYOCO, HADO, ADO, UCC, HANAD
NRM	Water Harvesting	Roadside / run-on run-off systems	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WVI, ADO, CANDLELIGHT, HANAD, HODAWO, HAVOYOCO, HADO, OXFAM,
NRM	Water Harvesting	Roof water catchment (schools)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, UCC, HADO, ISRC,
NRM	EPR	Environmental Protection Awareness	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MoEnv, ADO, SOYDAVO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, HAVOYOCO, HADO, FAO, CANDLELIGHT, SRCS
NRM	EPR	Solar and Wind power	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	ADRA
Production	Agriculture	Bush clearance (for farming)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	DRC, HORNPEACE, Community
Production	Agriculture	Tractor hire (land preparation)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	ADO, DRC, FAO,
Production	Agriculture	Farm inputs (seeds and tools)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	DRC, FAO, HANAD, HODAWO, ADO
Production	Agriculture	Water ponds (vegetables)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	FAO, DRC
Production	Agriculture	Canal rehabilitation	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, UCC, FAO
Production	Agriculture	Farmer field training	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	DRC, FAO, MoAgriculture
Production	Livestock	Training Community animal health workers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	MoLivestock, HAVOYOCO, VSF, VETAID, FAO
Production	Livestock	Vaccinations	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MoLivestock, FAO
Production	Livestock	Loans & saving schemes (livestock as collateral)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	HORNPEACE
Production	Livestock	Pastoral women's animal husbandry training	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	HAVOYOCO
Production	Livestock	Establishing slaughterhouses	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FAO
Production	Income generation	Women: Cookery & baking	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOYDAVO
Production	Income generation	Women: Vocational skills training (sewing, crafting, soap production, candles, incense, hair dressing)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	CANDLELIGHT, HAVOYOCO, NRC, CARITAS, SOYDAVO, DRC, CARE
Production	Income generation	Vocational/skills training (carpentry, electrician, welding, mechanics, barber)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	CANDLELIGHT, HAVOYOCO, NRC, CARITAS, SOYDAVO, DRC, CARE
Production	Income generation	Grinding mills (provision)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	ADO,
SS	Health & Nutrition	Water tankering	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MEDAIR, HAVOYOCO, SOYDAVO, HODAWO, ADO, DRC, HANAD, HORNPEACE, Gvt, Diaspora & Hawala system
SS	Health & Nutrition	Emergency water tankering	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	MEDAIR, HAVOYOCO, SOYDAVO, HODAWO, ADO, DRC, HANAD, HORNPEACE, Gvt, Diaspora & Hawala system
SS	Health & Nutrition	MCH (pre and postnatal care)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MEDAIR, MoHealth, WFP, UNICEF
SS	Health & Nutrition	Provision of health/first aid emergency kits to Health centres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, MoHealth
SS	Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (PLW and children U-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MEDAIR, WFP, UNICEF,
SS	Health & Nutrition	Supplementary feeding (HIV and TB patients)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WFP, MoHealth
SS	Health & Nutrition	Fortified food (vitamins)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MoHealth, UNICEF
SS	Health & Nutrition	Nutritional surveillance system	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MoHealth
SS	Health & Nutrition	MCH facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, ADRA, HAVOYOCO
SS	Health & Nutrition	Training in food preparation (safety and nutritious)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MEDAIR, ADO,
SS	Health & Nutrition	Measles vaccinations	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MoHealth, UNICEF, MEDAIR
SS	Health & Nutrition	Mosquito nets distribution	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PSI, MoHealth, UNICEF, CARITAS
SS	Education	School Feeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WFP, MoEducation
SS	Education	Non-formal schools for adults	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, SOMRAD, SOYVO, HAVOYOCO, SYS
SS	Education	Teacher incentives (remote areas)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, NRC
SS	Education	School materials (provision)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	HORNPEACE, UNICEF, CARITAS, MoEducation
SS	Education	Schools facilities improvement (solar power, planting of trees, latrines)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, ADRA, HAVOYOCO
SS	Education	Teachers refresher courses	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	SCF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, MoEducation,
SS	Education	Child to child programme	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	HORNPEACE, UNICEF, CCBRS, SOYDAVO,
SS	Watsan	Community garbage collection	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, DRC, WVI, MEDAIR, SOYDAVO
SS	Watsan	Latrines construction	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, UNICEF, WVI, DRC, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UCC
SS	CB&A	Breastfeeding awareness	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	UNICEF, BBCMA, SOYDAVO
SS	CB&A	Hygiene /sanitation/health awareness at school	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, UNICEF, WVI, CARE
SS	CB&A	Water management awareness/training	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CARITAS, MEDAIR, CARE, SOYDAVO
SS	CB&A	Use of media for awareness campaigns	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	HAVOYOCO
SS	CB&A	Reproductive Health (incl HIV) awareness campaigns	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNFPA
SS	CB&A	Malaria awareness campaigns	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, MoHealth, HAVOYOCO
SS	CB&A	Child protection awareness	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, UNHCR, CCBRS,
SS	CB&A	CEC awareness and capacity building (parents inclusion)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, NRC, CARITAS, CARE, SAVE THE CHILDREN, CCBRS
SS	Social protection	Referral systems	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNICEF, CCBRS, NRC, SOYDAVO
SS	Social protection	Campaigns against Gender-based violence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNHCR, CCBRS, NRC, SOYDAVO
SS	Social protection	Counselling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	CCBRS, UNICEF
SS	Conflict management	Empowerment of local governance / Authority (through awareness drama)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UNDP, HORNPEACE, MERCYCORPS, HAVOYOCO
SS	Conflict management	Elders training - in conflict resolution	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	HORNPEACE, CCBRS, MERCYCORPS, SOYDAVO, DRC
SS	Conflict management	Community awareness on role of elders	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	HORNPEACE, CCBRS, MERCYCORPS, SOYDAVO, DRC

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OPPORTUNITIES / PROGRAMMES / ACTIONS IDENTIFIED AS NEEDED (NB: IT IS LIKELY THAT SOME ARE CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED, BUT NOT IDENTIFIED BY THE PARTICIPANTS)															
Sector	Sub-sector	Activities	Gu	Hagaa	Deyr	Jilaal	Pastoralists	Agro-pastoralists	Berlawe	Women	Men	Good year	Bad year	Ministries / Agencies / NGO's conducting these activities (not exhaustive) as identified by participants at the Burao consultation	
NRM	EP	Water management policy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Government action required	
NRM	EP	Conduct wildlife survey (contribute to policy)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Government action required	
NRM	EP	Environmental protection policy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Government action required	
NRM	EP	Establish Forestry and Wildlife Guards Unit	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Government & Community partnership	
NRM	EP	Fuel efficient stoves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Government & Community partnership	
NRM	Fodder	Area closures (pasture regeneration)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
NRM	Fodder	Emergency animal feed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
NRM	Fodder	Establish fodder banks	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
NRM	Fodder	Introduction of drought resistant grass species	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
NRM	Fodder	Introduce processing & management of animal feeds (e.g. prosopis seed processing)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
NRM	Water Harvesting	Borehole (mechanical)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Agriculture	Pesticides (provision)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Info exists (central level) but not effectively passed to communities	
Production	Agriculture	Community grains storage (construction)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Agriculture	Early warning info (provision) to community	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Livestock	Veterinary post/clinics/services	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Livestock	Awareness raising of risks of plastics (for livestock)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Livestock	Crossbreeding (livestock)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Livestock	Restocking	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Livestock	Water troughs	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Livestock	Grass seeds collection for repasturing	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Livestock	Seeding pastures	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Livestock	Destocking (emergency)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
Production	Income generation	Beekeeping (set-up)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Income generation	Poultry rearing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Production	Income generation	Sewing machine (provision)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Production	Income generation	Crafting with plastic/paper bags	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		HORNPEACE and SYS have experience in this programme
Production	Income generation	Planting / selling of ful flowers	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		HORNPEACE has experience in this programme
Production	Income generation	Establish Community market associations	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
SS	Health and Nutrition	Stocking of rabies treatment / snake bite anti-venom in hospitals	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
SS	Health and Nutrition	Ambulance services for remote areas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
SS	Health and Nutrition	Therapeutic feeding (PLW and U-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
SS	Education	Mobile schools	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
SS	Watsan	Chlorination tables (water)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		