

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Bariga Bosaso - Shabelle IDPs camp
District:	Bari district,
Region:	Bari region
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	IDPs
Population estimate (households or people):	1260 Households (7560)
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	NA
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	NA
Latitude:	11.28007
Longitude:	49.18056

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	2 -3-03-2014 (2 days)			
Facilitation team members:	1. Abdiweli Osman (UNICEF) 2. Abdirahamn Aden (WFP) 3. Faysal (TASS) 4. Abdullahi (FAO) 5. Abdikani (PSA)			
Facilitation team leader name:	Abdikani			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	PSA			
Number of community members consulted:	50 community members			
% of consulted community members who were female:	30			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	5	23	14	8
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The representation of community was good and all community members were attended.			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	3 KM (But there is small mini market in the Bariga Bosaso)
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes (Haji Yasin Primary School)
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes (Isniino MCH)
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes (There are water points - Berkets)
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	No
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	No

CONSULTATION ON SHOCKS (DISASTER ANALYSIS)

What are the major recurrent shocks faced by this community?	Recently, in which years have they occurred?	How was the community affected by them?
Fire outbreak	2013	House were burnt and many properties destroyed by the fire. Affected HHs receive support from host communities and NGO/UN.
Floods during the heavy rain	2013	Floods washed houses and causes evictions. They receive tents from NGO/UN agencies and little support from Host communities. Moving families to safer places (another camp) or mountains.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, Children, elderly and disable people are more vulnerable.	Orphanage, Women, disable and elderly people are vulnerable.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They are physically weak and economically poor.	They can't escape during the shocks as well as physically weak.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During difficult times.	During summer time and shocks.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Lactating, pregnant and disable people.	Orphans and disable people.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Economically poor and do not have regular source of income.	They are dependents and always needs external supports.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Always need supports and worst is during difficult year and period.	Always are vulnerable thought during difficult times is worst.
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or for which groups are social support not enough?	There are sometimes supports from host communities during	Sometimes there is support.

		but not sufficient and regular.		
Are there any households in this community, who require help from outside the community just to survive? If so, what % of households?	% HH who always need help	% HH who need help only in the difficult seasons each year	% HH who need help only in bad years	% HH who never need help
Men's Response	50%	45%	5%	0%
Women's Response	60%	30%	10%	0%

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	There is no clear signal of forecasting of shocks. It happens quickly. But during raining we do channels to divert water away from houses and ask plastic sheets from other neighbour houses or get credits.	We keep some plastic sheets to our houses so that we use during raining. In recent times, the fire outbreak has drastically reduced due to improved shelters.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Communities mainly get substantial supports from humanitarian agencies during shocks. We also collect shelter materials including cartons from business man.	Collect from cartoons and sticks from town and sometimes beginning.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Family members. Mainly head of households.	Family members. Mainly head of households.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Men's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:	1260	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	0	
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	40	40 HHs have small business shops within the camp.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	800	These are casual labours getting their income through loading and offloading, constructions and garbage collections.
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	

Who has done cash for work?	50	Garbage collection.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?	1000	All are in-debt except few households.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Water, clothing, transportation and education.	
Where do you get your food from?	Main market from purchasing and sometimes food aid though as not been done for so long.	

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Women's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:	30	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	0	
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	20	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	400	These are casual labours.
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	
Who has done cash for work?	300	Has attended cash for work programme.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	100	Receive food vouchers from CARE programme.
Who has an existing loan?	1200	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Water, transportation, education and clothing.	
Where do you get your food from?	Main market from Bosaso and sometimes for assistance.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Accessibility and availability of good health services, proper hygiene and sanitation practices. Eating nutritious food.	Health services and hygiene and sanitation.
What is a hindrance to good health?	No proper access of health services in the camp. There is only Isniino MCH who does not provide sufficient health services. There is no latrines which could increase health problems in the camps. Accessibility of private clinics in the town is very difficult.	No health services and we normally go private clinics. There is no health professional in the camp and only serves Mothers and children with limited knowledge.
What allows people to access water?	Affordability and accessibility of water points.	Affordability of water fees. In each 20litre we pay 2000 shilling Somalia.
What hinders people's access to water?	No affordable water fees and sometimes no water points. Sometimes the water is not drinkable.	Ability of water fees and sometimes difficult of getting jerigans to collect water.
What allows children to go to school?	Accessibility and affordability of school facilities. Ability of children to go to school due to illness and malnutrition.	There is no school facility in the camp and nearest one is Ugaas yaasin which needs 100 Sh.SO in each students.
What hinders children from going to school?	No school fees facility and some problems which could limit to go to school. Some children are depended on by their families and must work.	Ability of school fees, No feeding programme in the schools, children cannot stay many hours without eating something.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Wacdi Osman Mohamed	Wacdi Osman Mohamed
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Advocacy, contact person for both government and NGO/UN agencies, conflict resolution.	Advocacy, contact person for both government and NGO/UN agencies, conflict resolution.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Other camp committee members.	Other camp committee members.
Village Council	Is there a council?	No	No
	What are its responsibilities?	No	No
	Who are the members?	No	No
	How does someone become a council member?	No	No
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	No	No
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	They are elderly people who has respect among the communities.	They are elderly people who has respect among the communities.
	How does someone become an elder?	Age, respect from community members and sometimes elections.	Heritage and sometimes we saw them as elder.
	How many elders are village council members?	No	No
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution, assisting chairperson for advocacy during conflicts and insecurity.	Conflict resolution, assisting chairperson for advocacy during conflicts and insecurity.
What other organisations or groups are important in the village for each of the following areas? In each case, explain what the group does, how old is the group and does the group have any links with outside organisations?			
Organisations or groups	Men	No	No
	Women	No	No
	Youth	No	No
	Religion	No	No
	Pastoralism	No	No
	Health	Yes, there is health committee.	Yes, there is health committee.
	Education	Yes, CEC	Yes, CEC
	Water and sanitation	Yes, WASH committee.	Yes, WASH committee.

	IDPs	There is one committee represents Bariga Bosaso IDPs camps.	There is one committee represents Bariga Bosaso IDPs camps.
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		Yes, they are members of camp committee.	Yes, they are members of camp committee.
Which NGOs work in this area?		SCI, MC, NRC, DRC, MDM	SCI, MC, NRC, DRC, MDM, TASS, PSA,
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Different programmes including, WASH, Education, Health and Nutrition and shelter.	Construction of shelter, water, health and nutrition.
	When were they last here?	Always around – everyday.	Always around – everyday.
	How long have they been in this district?	So many years since we starting relaxing here in Bariga Bosaso IDP camps.	So many years,
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		There is no major conflicts but sometimes camps argue no borders.	No
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No	Yes during the summer time and at collection points. It has been solved by camp committee.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	In the camp, there are very vulnerable groups mostly are aged with no other sources of income and these groups can be supported unconditional cash for food.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	The worst time of the year is during the summer time in which most households need support and thus from June -September are appropriate timing of interventions.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Unconditional grants for 4 months (June - Sep).
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	These are IDPs most from south Somalia. Entire group depends on humanitarian support. We can support them to generate incomes and skill training programme to sustain their lives.
What are the key resources/strengths/capacities/ways of coping that need to be considered when planning interventions? Resilience-building interventions will, where possible, complement and strengthen these.	Bariga Bosaso is living permanent land (5 years contract) they have better houses compared to 100 Bush... There are social service facilities such as school, MCH, latrines.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Unemployment	No skilled labour, less work opportunities. Low daily wages compared to HH needs.	Manpower	Skill training programme, Business start-ups as IGA. Cash and food for work interventions to boost family income.	Jun -Sept
2	Poor family incomes	Low family incomes, Food and water prices are very high. Children couldn't go to school and most of the children look for jobs to cover family expenses.	Manpower and % of able to work or start business enterprises.	Business start-ups, skill training and food and cash for work programmes in order to increase family incomes.	2014-2015
3	Hunger in Summer months	No casual labour opportunities in the town, food prices is very high and limited livelihood diversification of incomes. Most Host communities are not around and nothing to work.	Ability to participate Cash for work activities.	Food aid and cash/ food for work for collecting garbage, repairing hygiene and sanitation facilities, farming (Kitchen garden) activities during the difficult times of the year. This will boost family incomes.	Jun -Sept
4	Poor health services	Distant of health services, non-affordability of private clinics. Distant of accessing hospital. Sometime, outbreak of Cholera and AWD.	Land for construction of health facility.	Availability of fully fledged hospital. Enhance MCH service through bring well trained health staff and drugs.	2014-2015

5	Inadequate Hygiene and Sanitation facilities (Latrines).	No land for construction of new latrines. HHs do not able to repair or maintain latrines after the use. No hygiene promotions activities going in the camp.	Latrines which requires repair and manpower.	Repairing and operationalize old latrines in the camp and construction of additional latrines.	2014-2015
6	Poor Education Services	Ability of school fees, Less number of qualified teachers, low quality of learning due to lack of salary/incentives.	School facility (Haji Yasin).	School feeding programme to increase enrolment and children attendance. Teacher training & supporting incentives, Establishing & Strengthening education committee through trainings, and improving quality of learning.	2014-2015
7	Lack of Electricity	Risks of rape, robbery and sometimes killings. Constant fear especially women and children during the night time. Limited movement during the night which has affected business.	The land is permanent for 5 years and landlord is okay with it. Manpower for installation.	Installing solar lighting in the camp and or connecting ENAYO electricity to the camp. This will improve security and reduce rape cases in the camps.	2014
Remarks:					

SEASONAL CALENDAR

Men's Calendar

Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All			x	x	x					x	x	
When are the dry seasons?	All						x	x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x							x	x	x
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists												
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All	x	x	x	x								
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x		
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x		
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	During summer time from June -September where fire outbreak is most likely.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	The worst season is summer with no migration at all.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No there is no major difference.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

SEASONAL CALENDAR

Women's Calendar

Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All			x	x	x					x	x	
When are the dry seasons?	All						x	x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x							x	x	x
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists												
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All	x	x	x	x								
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x		
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	x	x	x	x						x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x		
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	July -Sept are most difficult times of year They call in Somalia 'Agoos iyo Aamus''. No work and most host communities families migrate to nearby villages.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	No												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No there is no major difference.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

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