

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Laag village
District:	Bossaso
Region:	Bari
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	282 households (1692 individuals)
P-code:	NA
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	NA
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	NA
Latitude:	11.03858
Longitude:	49.18811

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	4-5/3/2014 (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 Mohamoud Abdi			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	PUNTLAD STUDENT ASSOCIATION			
Number of community members consulted:	45			
% of consulted community members who were female:	30			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	6	8	25	6
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Different community sector were participated, women participation was very well.			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	No (Nearest on is Bosaso Market -30KM)
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes (Primary School)
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes - MCH
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes (There are functional water pipes)
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	5%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	60%

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	It destroyed many farms in the village. A lot of HHs has drastically effected by fire in their farms... Communities recovered through supports within the communities in the laag.
Heavy rains/floods	2008	Floods/heavy rains with storms has destroyed main bridge which is supply route as well as many farms. It became difficult to access to farms due to bad roads. Communities have received little supports from government when it comes to construction of bridge but not farming supports.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, children, disabled are most vulnerable people in the households.	Children, lactating, pregnant women are most vulnerable individuals.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Physically weak and dependents to others. Do not have many options to survive.	Very weak and always vulnerable to shocks due to illness, malnutrition and among others.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During the summer time and when the family income is very low.	Economically poor and work constraints.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Marginalized groups, elderly and very ill people who have no other supports.	Elderly and ill people including those displaced due to insecurity.

Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They always are dependents and couldn't work.		Disadvantaged groups.	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Always but during bad years and they are depending on family conditions.		Always need caregivers.	
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 but not sufficient and regular.		Sometimes there is supports.	
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	75%	10%	15%	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...)	Poor harvesting and pest diseases. There is no systematic preparation but most households seek debts and livelihood diversification such as going to Bossaso for casual work.	Livelihood diversification and try to seek support from.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Livelihood diversification and migration to other villages or towns. Social support mainly remittance from diaspora.	Livelihood diversification and sometimes family supports.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Head of households.	Head of households and most of them consultations.

'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:	282	
Who owns livestock?	15	
Who owns land?	170	
Who farms but does not own land?	20	
Who has a business?	50	40 HHs have small business shops within the camp.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	20	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	10	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	200	These are working families either doing farming or other activities.
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	Participating garbage collections.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	115	This is FFS and FFW programme.
Who has an existing loan?	250	Most of households.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Education fees, health and water.
Where do you get your food from?		Main market and sometimes from the farms.

'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:	282	
Who owns livestock?	15	
Who owns land?	170	
Who farms but does not own land?	20	
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Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	
Who has done cash for work?	50	Participating garbage collections.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	115	This is FFS and FFW programme.
Who has an existing loan?	250	Most of households are in debt.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Education fees, Health, clothing and water.	
Where do you get your food from?	Main market and from the farms.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Proper hygiene and sanitation. Availability and affordability of health services. There is hygiene promotion activities organized by community.	Eating nutritious food and personal and households hygiene improvements.
What is a hindrance to good health?	There is no good health facility and we have MCH deals with women and children. Most men goes to Bossaso for treatment which is costly and inconvenient.	Lack of qualified health staff. MCH is not well equipped and necessary services are not available such as midwives.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of water and affordability. Laag has natural streams but water pipes but not all households benefit.	Availability of water and affordability.
What hinders people's access to water?	High prices of water and distance of collecting water. There is water pipes available but not reach all households.	Prices of water and family affordability.

What allows children to go to school?	Good health and ability of school fees, availability of school facility in the village. Quality of education available. We don't have secondary school and when children reach we should send to Bossaso which is costly.	School fees and willingness families to send children to school.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of school in the village, school fees.	School fees and willingness families to send children to school.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Sahal Hersi	Sahal Hersi
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Conflict resolution, advocacy including engaging government as well as representation of interest of the community.	Conflict resolution, advocacy including engaging government as well as representation of interest of the community.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Elder Mohamed	Elder Mohamed
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 committee who selected by community.	They are committee who selected by community.
	How does someone become an elder?	Age, respect from community members and sometimes elections.	Respected among the communities and his activities of doing good for all.
	How many elders are village council members?	No	NO
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?		

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	Yes, there is a health committee.
	Education	Yes, CEC	Yes, CEC
	Water and sanitation		
	IDPs	No	No
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		Yes, they are members of village committee.	Yes, they are members of village committee.
Which NGOs work in this area?		UNICEF, DRC, CEFA, WFP	UNICEF, DRC, CEFA, WFP
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Construction of school, food for work, construction of canals.	Construction of school, food for work, construction of canals and assisting famers such as seed and tool distribution.
	When were they last here?	December, 2013	December, 2013
	How long have they been in this district?	Project based	
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		Yes there was land conflict which has erupted in 2009.	Yes it happened in 2009.
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No	No

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

<p>Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:</p>	<p>There are families displaced from Galgala due to ongoing fighting between Alshabab and Puntland force. These families do not have a land and any other source of income. They are living with relatives in the village. I am suggesting this groups to be supported through income generation activities.</p>
<p>Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):</p>	
<p>Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):</p>	<p>The most difficult times of the year is during the summer time. When harvesting time is over and no other opportunities.</p>
<p>Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):</p>	<p>For IDPs I would suggest unconditional cash/food to support vulnerable people.</p>
<p>Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?</p>	<p>There is a lot of difference compared to Bariga and 100 Bush IDP camps. These people are host communities and farmers depend on what they produce rather than humanitarian support.</p>
<p>What are the key resources/strengths/capacities/ways of coping that need to be considered when planning interventions? Resilience-building interventions will, where possible, complement and strengthen these.</p>	<p>Most intervention could be done in June-sept and obviously there are resources available such as farms, education and health facility as well as functional water points. Laag needs employment to be created to boost family incomes.</p>

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Farming	Disease, inadequate of farming tools and seeds. Transportation due to bad roads and lack of proper marketing.	Land and functional farms and manpower.	Rehabilitation of road, distribution of farming tools and seeds as well as equipment. Generating cash/food for work activities to increase number of labors in the farm.	Jun -Sept
2	Poor economic/family income	High price of food and basic needs.		Income generation activities such as business startup for women and men. Skill training programme to benefit and increase family incomes.	2014-2015
3	Water	Insufficient water pipes and some households do not benefit due to lack of.	Functional water pipes and tank.	Extension of water pipes to unreached households. Repairing of pipes and uplifting of water tank so as to water increase.	2014-2015
4	Education	There is no women education programme. Non secondary school and children should be sent to Bossaso. Need repairing (roofing).	School facility and teachers.	Rehabilitation of school, establishing non-formal programme for women. Support teacher's incentives.	2014-2015
5	Health services	There is no hospital, men are only depending in Bossaso. MCH services is not sufficient and there is no basic services such as delivery.	MCH facility and health staff	Equipping MCH to cover missing services such as delivery. Training of health staff and supporting incentives. Construction of health facility covering men (Hospital).	2014-2015

6	Roads	Difficult access to farm due to blockages/stones/sands due to recent floods. Some farms are severally affected by floods.	Manpower to participate activities.	Rehabilitation of road through cash/food for asset/work.	2014-2015
7	Livestock diseases	Disease of animals especially goats during wet season.		Animal vaccination	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	
When are the dry seasons?	All						x	x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers					x	x	x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists					x	x	x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers										x	x	
	Urban/IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x									
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists												
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers									x	x	x	
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x								x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x								x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x	x	x	x			
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					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			
Other (specify)						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?													
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?													
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

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	
When are the dry seasons?	All						x	x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers					x	x	x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists					x	x	x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers										x	x	
	Urban/IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					x	x	x	x	x			

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x									
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists												
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers									x	x	x	
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x								x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x	x								x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All					x	x	x	x	x			
When are food prices high in local markets?	All					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			
Other (specify)						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?													
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?													
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?													
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

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)?	