

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Baalade
District:	Bossaso
Region:	Bari
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Urban and Refugees
Population estimate (households or people):	300 HHs (80 host and 220 refugees)
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	N/A
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	N/A
Latitude:	11.27424
Longitude:	49.16343

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	26 - 27 Feb, 2014			
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 Mohamed Abdi			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	PUNTLAND YOUTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (PSA)			
Number of community members consulted:	60			
% of consulted community members who were female:	40			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
		16	40	4
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:	No			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Different community groups were represented well in terms women, children, elders, youth and men. Female participation was higher than male participation			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	2 km (Bossaso main market)
Is there a primary school in the community?	No. But some access Xalane primary school (sponsored by UNHCR) while others go to 100 Bush
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes. But not functional
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	0%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	18% (68% of the host community). All refugees and 32% host community farmers have no land but they rent land for farming

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?
Drought	2009	No harvests from the farms due to water challenges hence this lowered income levels for the whole community. They then decided to plant crops that consume less water e.g. fodder
Pests	2013	All vegetables were affected - and they withered, incomes were affected too. The community benefited from the WFP/ ASAL Voucher for Asset program, and this brought relief.
Hunger	Every year (Hagaa period)	No harvests from the farms due to water challenges hence lowering income levels for the community. Limited casual labor due to closure of port activities and migration of host communities to other areas

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children, women, elderly.	Women, children, aged people.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They are physically weak. Women get pregnant and take care of kids after delivery. They are all dependents of men.	They are physically weak and have limited alternative choices, at times they are pregnant, lactate and take care of children hence not in a position to generate income.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Hagaa and Jiilaal (diseases &	Hagaa and Jiilaal

		unemployment at peak).	
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children, female-headed households, orphans, elderly, disabled.	Pregnant women, children, disabled, aged people.	
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Physically weak and economically poor and no other social support during difficult times.	They are physically weak and do not have permanent sources of income.	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Hagaa	Hagaa	
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or for which groups are social support not enough?	No	No	
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
Men's Response	30%	50%	80%
Women's Response	30%	60%	70%
			% HH who never need help
			4%
			3%

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...)	By history, Hagaa is the most difficult time because no harvesting due to water challenges and limited casual labor and community prepares for Hagaa through livelihood diversification and migration (some host come).	Naturally, Hagaa is the most difficult time because lack of harvesting, limited casual labor and high food prices. Communities depend on social support, livelihood diversification and migration.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Livelihood diversification, social support, migration by some host communities.	Livelihood diversification, social support, migration.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Both men and women.	Both men and women.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Men's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:	300	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	54	Host community
Who farms but does not own land?	180	
Who has a business?	15	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	10	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	60	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	120	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?		ASAL/WFP
Who has an existing loan?		
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	1. Land rent, 2. Water, 3. Medical, 4. Education	
Where do you get your food from?	1. Purchase, 2. Own production, 3. food assistance	

'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:	300	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	45	
Who farms but does not own land?	200	
Who has a business?	10	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	5	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	50	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	70	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	230	
Who has an existing loan?		
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	1. Land rent, 2. Water, 3. Clothes, 3. Education	
Where do you get your food from?	1. Purchase, 2. own production	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Good sanitation and hygiene, access to health services.	Sanitation and good hygiene.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor diet, bad hygiene & sanitation, lack of medical services, Distant medical centers, affordability.	No functional health centre, poor sanitation & hygiene, affordability for private clinics.
What allows people to access water?	Affordability for commercial water, availability of water in shallow wells.	Ability to buy water from the supplier plus shallow wells.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of income, unavailability of drinkable water, reduced water table of shallow wells during Haggaa.	Inability to buy drinkable water.
What allows children to go to school?	Affordability, free education for many children.	Free education, affordability
What hinders children from going to school?	No school infrastructure, distance, fear, child labor, affordability.	Distance, fear, school fees, early marriage for girls, lack of student incentives.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	No. Former chief died and his successor not yet nominated.	Yes
	Who is he/she?	N/A	Maxamud Abdiraxman Mohamed
	What are his/her responsibilities?	N/A	Coordination, conflict resolution, reception of guests
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	No
	Who are they?	IDP committees	N/A
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?	sub-clan elders	3
	How does someone become an elder?	Age, wisdom, moral support, reputation.	Age, good decision, neutrality, negotiations.
	How many elders are village council members?	N/A	N/A
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Coordination, problem solving, reception of guests.	Conflict resolution, negotiation, external relationship.
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	No	No
	Education	No	No
	Water and sanitation	No	No
	IDPs	No	No
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		Yes, committee members	Yes, committee members
Which NGOs work in this area?		ASAL, WFP, UNHCR	ASAL, WFP, UNHCR
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Farming activities, protection, education.	N/A
	When were they last here?	Dec-13	

	How long have they been in this district?	last one year	N/A
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		not recently	not recently
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		not recently	not recently

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	
What are the key resources/strengths/capacities/ways of coping that need to be considered when planning interventions? Resilience-building interventions will, where possible, complement and strengthen these.	

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Food Security	Limited income during Hagaa period due to closed port activities and migration of host communities. No harvesting due to water challenges.	Small farms, human resource.	Improve agricultural production & productivity through rehabilitation of irrigation systems, land preparation as well as garbage collection. Provision of vocational skills training through food/cash transfers, income generation activities, cash/food for work activities, micro-finance schemes.	Hagaa
2	Health	Lack of functional health centre. Prevalence of diseases, AWD, Malaria, Measles.	MCH structure in place.	Operationalize the MCH by providing enough staff and medical supplies with introduction of essential primary health & nutrition packages at the MCH. Mobile nutrition services.	Cold periods
3	Education	Lack of primary school. Access to distant schools.	Land space, local teachers.	Support for free education. Provision of learning materials and uniform. Long term - Construction and operationalization of a primary school.	periods other than Hagaa
4	Unemployment	Lack of casual labor during Hagaa when port is closed and majority of host communities migrate to other towns. No harvesting due to water challenges in Hagaa.	Manpower, farms.	Provision of vocational skills training through food/cash transfers, income generation activities, cash/food for work activities, micro-finance schemes.	Hagaa

5	Crop + food production	Inadequate farming tools, lack of pest killers, water challenges during Hagaa as most shallow wells dry up hence limited harvesting hence food shortages.	Local means for pest control, community awareness on pest management.	Improve agricultural production & productivity through rehabilitation of irrigation systems, land preparation as well as garbage collection activities. Provision of farming tools, pesticide killers, provision of seeds.	Hagaa
6	Watsan	Lack of public toilets.	Land space	Construction of public toilets with maintenance plan.	any time
7	Watsan	Drinking water is commercial and supplied by land lords at So. Sh. 2,000 per 20 litres which is unaffordable. Shallow wells reduce water levels during Hagaa hence saline concentration which is not drinkable. High costs for irrigation systems e.g. fuel.	Availability commercial water for drinking. Irrigation systems (shallow wells).	Support for solar energy for pumping irrigation systems to reduce high costs. Improve sanitation conditions of Berkad waters (chlorination).	all seasons
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	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			
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs	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			
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	x	x	x	x							x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All					x	x	x	x	x	x		
Other (specify)		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?	Markets close during Hagaa period.												
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?	Migration to Arab countries.												
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	x
When are the dry seasons?	All					x	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			
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				

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
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			
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All						x	x	x	x			
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Hot climate during Hagaa period.												
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)?	