

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	100 Bush
District:	Bossaso
Region:	Bari
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Urban and IDPs
Population estimate (households or people):	900 HHs (20 Host, 20 Refugees, 860 IDPs)
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	11.28343
Longitude:	49.16935

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	28 Feb - 1 March 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:	PSA			
Number of community members consulted:	22			
% of consulted community members who were female:	10			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
			20	2
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 including host and IDPs as well as in terms of gender. However the youth were not represented.			

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	The community has a small market; 3km away from the main market
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes.
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes.
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	No. However, commercial water is supplied by land lords at So.Sh 2,000 per 20 litre
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	0%
What % of households owns more than 100m <sup>2</sup> of land?	1% of the host community.

### 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 outbreaks	2012, 2013	Loss of lives, shelter and household properties. First hand response was from within the community while external support was also received from host community, government and humanitarian actors
Food insecurity	Every year (especially Hagaa period)	Household income severely affected due to closure of port activities, limited casual labour and migration of host communities whom they depend on for living. IDPs and refugees rely mainly on social support and food aid through on-going nutrition programmes like OTP, TSFP, MCHN and BSFP. Some night security jobs also become available
Diseases	Every year (especially cold period)	Increased prevalence of illnesses including AWD, malaria, flu, measles, hepatitis, infectious diseases, causing high malnutrition rates. Communities access health centres, benefit from nutrition programmes, distribution of nets by MoH and sanitation projects by CARE. More serious cases are taken to referral hospitals at a cost.
Insecurity	2011, 2014	Insecurity incidents such as killings, rape, burglary, robbery, etc. are sometimes experienced. Communities coordinate with police units, GBV groups provide response and protection activities have benefitted communities with torches to be used for household security at night

**CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)**

<b>Question</b>		<b>Men's Answer</b>		<b>Women's Answer</b>	
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?		Mothers, children, aged		Women and children	
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?		Mothers are physically weak since they are either pregnant or nursing kids in most cases and also they perform daily household responsibilities that fathers don't. Children are weak as they are growing and vulnerable to hunger and diseases. Aged people are unable to work hence depend on their families for living.		Because women get pregnant and nurse children after delivery hence vulnerable at all times. Children are young and unable to protect themselves hence very weak	
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?		Hagaa		Hagaa	
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?		Disabled, orphans, mentally-challenged people		Disabled, orphans, sick people	
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?		Because they cannot work and do not get enough support		They depend on family and social support for living. Some of them have no families at all. No external support given.	
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?		All seasons. However, Hagaa is the worst		All seasons	
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. Hagaa		No. Hagaa	
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%	60%	70%	15%	
Women's Response	50%	70%	80%	10%	

**CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)**

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
<p>How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)</p>	<p>Some shocks like fire are unpredictable, however communities are alert especially during Hagaa period and try to contain it with whatever available resources. IDPs and refugees depend on social support, aid and livelihood diversification during difficult seasons</p>	<p>Hagaa is the most difficult period due to reduced household income due to reduced casual labour and IDPs depend on livelihood diversification, aid and social support.</p>
<p>How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)</p>	<p>Through self-help, communities try to control fire with available resources mainly water. Communities depend on social support, aid, livelihood diversification during difficult times. Some casual labour opportunities like garbage collection and night time security jobs become available as host communities would have moved to other areas</p>	<p>Through self-help, communities try to control fire with available resources mainly water. Communities depend on social support, aid, livelihood diversification during difficult times. Some casual labour opportunities like garbage collection and night time security jobs become available as host communities would have moved to other areas</p>
<p>Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)</p>	<p>both men and women</p>	<p>men</p>

**'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE****Men's Response**

<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	900	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	9	From host communities. IDPs, refugees pay monthly rent for land and shelter
Who farms but does not own land?	0	
Who has a business?	300	Small business activities
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	18	through remittance
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	600	casual labour
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?		almost everybody in the consultation said they have existing loan
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		1. Water, 2. Sanitation (toilet), 3. Shelter, 4. Education, 5. Medical
Where do you get your food from?		1. Purchase, 2. food aid, 3. social support

<b>'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Women's Response</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Total number of people present for this:</b>	900	
Who owns livestock?	0	
Who owns land?	8	
Who farms but does not own land?	25	NRC hired a piece of land for each family for cash crop planting as an income generation activity
Who has a business?	250	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	24	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	550	casual labour when available
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	Ongoing CARE sanitation project at US \$ 120 per person per month
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	120	DRC/WFP voucher project at US \$ 75 per person per month
Who has received food assistance?	700	Routine nutrition programmes by WFP and UNICEF through MDM and SCI
Who has an existing loan?		
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		1. Water, 2. Sanitation (toilet), 3. Shelter, 4. Education, 5. Medical
Where do you get your food from?		1. Purchase, 2. food aid, 3. social support

<b>CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Men's Answer</b>	<b>Women's Answer</b>
What keeps people healthy?	Food, hygiene and sanitation	food and good sanitation, access to free medical services
What is a hindrance to good health?	lack of food, unclean water, prevalence of common diseases	poor hygiene and sanitation, poor diet, recurrent diseases
What allows people to access water?	Availability and affordability	Purchasing power
What hinders people's access to water?	Unavailability and unaffordability	Lack of money
What allows children to go to school?	free education, availability of a functional school	Short distance to school, free education for lower classes
What hinders children from going to school?	Child labour, lack of funds for higher classes	Early marriage for girls, child labour, lack of incentives

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?		
	Who is he/she?		
	What are his/her responsibilities?		
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?		
	Who are they?		
Village Council	Is there a council?		
	What are its responsibilities?		
	Who are the members?		
	How does someone become a council member?		
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?		
Village Elders	Are there village elders?		
	Who are they?		
	How does someone become an elder?		
	How many elders are village council members?		
	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		
	Women		
	Youth		
	Religion		
	Pastoralism		
	Health		
	Education		
	Water and sanitation		
	IDPs		
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?			
Which NGOs work in this area?			
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?		
	When were they last here?		
	How long have they been in this district?		
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?			
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?			

**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	Protection + Security	Frequent fire outbreaks causing loss of lives, shelter and properties	community awareness, social support, availability of water, external support	Provision of emergency kits and medical services, increase water availability, establish and support disaster management committee, raise community awareness on possible causes of fire, provision of NFIs. Long term - construction of iron sheet type of shelter subject to land availability	Hagaa
2	Unemployment	Low family income due to limited casual labour especially Hagaa period due to closure of port activities and migration of host communities, IDPs/refugees depend on social support, aid and livelihood diversification such as garbage collection (women) overnight security services (men)	Availability of man power.	Provision of vocational skills training through food/cash transfers, income generation activities, cash/food for work activities, provision of micro grants to boost women business	Hagaa
3	Education	Congested class rooms, lack of incentives for teachers and students, unaffordability of school fees (higher classes), limited teaching materials and furniture	One functional primary school with WASH facilities and CEC. High student enrolment including those from other IDP camps do access.	Extension of class rooms, provision of teacher and student incentives, introduction of school feeding programme, provision of free education for higher classes, provision	for all periods other than Hagaa

				of teaching & learning materials and necessary furniture.	
4	Food & Nutrition Insecurity	Reduced household food consumption levels due to low purchasing power especially Hagaa. Increased malnutrition in mothers and children due to poor diet in take	Availability of different food commodities in the market. Strong social support within the community and on-going humanitarian activities e.g nutrition	Provision of vocational skills training through food/cash transfers, income generation activities, cash/food for work activities, provision of dry rations in difficult seasons. Support for physically and/or mentally challenged individuals. Continuation of routine nutrition activities	Hagaa. However support should be throughout the year for people living with disabilities
5	Watsan	No public toilets. Few commercial and unhygienic toilets and payment is proportional to the usage frequency. Garbage collection by LA delays for several days till it starts to decompose and smell bad.	Availability of few commercial toilets and one garbage collection point. There is ongoing CARE sanitation project benefiting 120 HHs. Ongoing community awareness by sanitation committee.	Rehabilitation of existing toilets. Construction of public toilets with maintenance plans. Increase frequency of garbage collection from the main deposit pit. Provision of sanitation kits. Continuation and expansion of community sanitation and hygiene promotion activities and support for sanitation committee.	Any time
6	Health	Recurrent diseases such as AWD, Malaria, Typhoid, Cold (Burukito), Measles, especially cold periods increasing malnutrition rates	One functional MCH with staff and medical supplies. Communities benefitted from the distribution of nets by MoH, CHDs as well as ongoing nutrition programmes	Strengthen basic health and nutrition services through provision of essential primary health & nutrition packages at the MCH. Provision of free medical services for more serious cases	Cold periods
7	Watsan	Lack of public water sources. Water is supplied by land lords and IDPs/refugees have to buy water every day for drinking and household consumption at So. Sh 2,000 per 20 litres which is unaffordable	Availability of commercial water in berkads supplied by land lords. Community unwillingness to move to another location	Improve the condition of water facilities and reduce the amount of time to refill the Berkads. Long term - construction of shallow wells or borehole subject to land availability and willingness by land lords	periods other than Hagaa
8	Protection + Security	Lack of land tenure resulting poor shelter and infrastructure conditions.	Communities have stayed long enough and hence unwilling to	Long-term - Advocate for land for IDPs for better living conditions	Any time feasible

		IDPs/refugees pay a monthly rent varying from So. Sh 120,000 to 250,000 to the land lords	move to another area due to proximity to the town		
9	Shelter	Poor shelter conditions as houses are made of materials that catch fires quickly, is easily blown by the wind. No space/ congested making spread of diseases easy.	Availability of local man power. Community willingness to improve their shelter conditions.	Long-term - Provision of temporary shelter structures such as tents or iron sheet type of shelter subject to the willingness of the land lords	Any time feasible
10	Protection + Security	Issues of killings, rape, burglary, thefts, etc	Functional community policing, active GBV groups and ongoing protection activities.	Strengthen community policing & GBV groups through refresher trainings. Provision & maintenance of solar lights.	All seasons
<b>Remarks:</b>					

## SEASONAL CALENDAR

### Men's Calendar

Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All											x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x	x	x	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	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	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				
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?	some host communities who are able move during Hagaa because of hot conditions												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No health problems reported during Hagaa in women's response. migration to other towns/overseas was noticed in men's response												
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	x	x	x	x		
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs					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	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	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?													
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?	No health problems reported during Hagaa in women's response. migration to other towns/overseas was noticed in men's response												
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)?	