



**FIELD VISIT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT
FOR BURSALAH DISTRICT'S NEARBY VILLAGES ABOUT THE DISCUSSION OF
JRP PHASE 1 AND JRP PHASE 2**

**JRP PHASE 2 SITES: RIG-OOMANE, KALABAYR, RAMAAS, LAANDHEER AND
HADOODIL.**

GOLDOGOB DISTRICT, PUNTLAND, SOMALIA.

25TH - 27TH APRIL, 2025.

SALAAM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE ,HQ: 1 AUG-GAROWE, PUNTLAND-SOMALIA

Table of Contents

FIELD VISIT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT FOR BURSALAH DISTRICTS ' NEARBY VILLAGES ABOUT THE DISCUSSION OF JRP PHASE

1.0 AND JRP PHASE 2.0.....	2
1. VISIT PROFILE	2
2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
3. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD VISIT	3
4. FIELD VISIT TO GOLDOGOB'S NEARBY VILLAGES AND PRESENTATION BY THE SDC TEAM.....	3
5. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK AND ENGAGEMENT INSIGHTS FROM BURSALAH DISTRICT'S NEARBY VILLAGES	4
6. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK: CHALLENGES, COMMUNITY NEEDS REQUEST, AND ACTION POINTS.....	5
7. CONCLUSION.....	8
8. PHOTOS	9

FIELD VISIT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT FOR BURSALAH DISTRICTS'S NEARBY VILLAGES ABOUT THE DISCUSSION OF JRP PHASE 1.0 AND JRP PHASE 2.0

1. VISIT PROFILE

Organization	SALAAM DEVELOPMENT CENTER-SDC
Project	Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) Phase 2.0
Field visit	Community consultation and Engagement
Location:	Bursalah District, Puntland, Somalia
Date & Time:	25th - 27th April, 2025
Report Writer	Abdulaziz A.J Seeraar
Attendees	SDC project team, Farmer community of the villages of Rig-oomane, Kalabayr, Ramaas, Laandheer and Hadoodil.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Salaam Development Center (SDC) conducted a field visit from April 25 to 27, 2025, across several villages in Bursalah District, Puntland, Somalia, as part of its ongoing implementation of the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) Phase 2.0. The main purpose of the visit was to evaluate the outcomes and challenges of JRP Phase 1 and to engage communities in shaping the design and implementation of Phase 2. The targeted villages included Rig-oomane, Kalabayr, Ramaas, Laandheer, and Hadoodil.

This visit served as a platform for inclusive community consultations, bringing together SDC's project team with farmers, village leaders, elders, women, and other community members. Through structured presentations and open dialogue, the SDC team communicated the goals, structure, and beneficiary selection criteria of JRP Phase 2, while communities provided valuable feedback on their experiences, expectations, and development priorities.

The consultations revealed a wide range of community perspectives and needs. Some communities, such as Ramaas, demonstrated high readiness and enthusiasm, already having community-owned land and a clear commitment to collaboration. In contrast, other areas, including Rig-oomane and Kalabayr, expressed concerns regarding the lack of community ownership of land, the relevance of farming to their nomadic lifestyles, and the credibility of external organizations based on past experiences.

A recurring theme across the consultations was the demand for tangible, sustained support and infrastructure, particularly fencing for farms, improved water access, support for vulnerable households, and technical assistance in agriculture and beekeeping. In areas like Hadoodil, innovative solutions such as converting privately-owned farms into community assets and constructing a water harvesting dam were also proposed.

The field visit concluded with communities and SDC identifying key action points and mutually agreeing to continue discussions to refine implementation strategies. These engagements have laid a solid foundation for community-driven development under JRP Phase 2.0, ensuring that interventions are tailored to local needs and built on trust and shared responsibility.

3. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FIELD VISIT

The primary objective of the consultation was to assess the relevance, impact, and limitations of the interventions delivered under JRP Phase 1, and to ensure that the design of Phase 2 responds directly to the needs of local communities. In summary, the engagement's objectives were as follows:

- ❖ To collect community feedback on lessons learned, challenges faced, and recommendations from JRP Phase 1.
- ❖ To gather insights and recommendations for the upcoming JRP Phase 2.
- ❖ To visit the new sites that has been added to in JRP phase 2.0 and have consultation with them to know their priority needs.
- ❖ To explain the scope, objectives, structure, and farm selection criteria of JRP Phase 2.

4. FIELD VISIT TO GOLDOGOB'S NEARBY VILLAGES AND PRESENTATION BY THE SDC TEAM

On **April 25th –27th, 2025**, a Salaam Development Center (SDC) delegation, of the third round of the SDC team, started from the Rig-oomane site, then Kalabayar, Ramaas, Laandheere, and ended at Hodoodil, where the team had a deep community consultation and engagement.

The purpose of the visit was to engage directly with community members regarding the expansion of the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) into its second phase of JRP. The villages visited, **Rig-oomane, Laandheer, and Hadoodil**, were newly added to the Phase 2 implementation plan, while the **Kalabayr village** had already benefited from Phase 1 interventions. These communities have been shared that each site has been allocated one farm.

The SDC team began the consultation sessions by delivering a structured presentation outlining the purpose and objectives of the visit. The presentation aimed to provide a platform for community members to reflect on the results and challenges of JRP Phase 1 and to contribute their perspectives, expectations, and recommendations for the rollout of Phase 2.

During the briefing, the Program Manager emphasized that JRP Phase 2.0 is designed to build on the successes and lessons of the first phase while extending support to new communities. The approach for Phase 2 focuses on sustainability, inclusivity, and strategic resource allocation. Specific criteria for farm site and beneficiary selection were shared with participants, including *access to reliable water sources, fertile land, legal documentation of land ownership, and community-owned farm land verified by the local authority.*

At the household level, the program will prioritize the most *vulnerable groups* while fostering commitment and shared responsibility. Each selected farm is expected to support *at least 40 vulnerable households*, encouraging collective participation and maximizing community benefit.

In each location, the SDC team provided detailed explanations of the JRP Phase 2.0 framework, including program scope, farm and household selection criteria, and the expected outcomes. Communities were invited to share their specific needs, challenges, and recommendations for the successful implementation of the upcoming phase.

5. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK AND ENGAGEMENT INSIGHTS FROM BURSALAH DISTRICT'S NEARBY VILLAGES

The SDC team's presentation served as a platform for community dialogue and feedback. The ensuing discussions were highly participatory, offering valuable insights, lived experiences, and reflections on both past interventions and future expectations. Community members actively shared their perspectives on agricultural practices, existing challenges, and development priorities.

The first consultation took place in **Rig-oomane**, where the village chairman and other community members were present. During the discussion, **Farah Warsame** voiced strong opposition to the proposed program. He emphasized that the people of Rig-oomane are nomadic pastoralists whose livelihoods depend on livestock, making the idea of establishing farms impractical and potentially divisive within the community.

In contrast, **Abdul Jama Cali**, the village chairman, along with some other community members, welcomed the project but expressed reservations. They cautioned the SDC team not to repeat the mistakes of previous NGOs, who promised support for farming but failed to deliver. This led many villagers to prematurely establish farms, cutting trees and fencing off grazing lands—in anticipation of assistance that never materialized, ultimately causing environmental disruption. The community warned the SDC not to follow the same path and urged them to provide tangible, sustained support.

At the end of the meeting, the SDC team and the Rig-oomane community agreed that the matter would be further discussed internally by the community, and a collective decision would be communicated to the SDC later. Despite the range of opinions in this village, there was consensus on one pressing priority: farm fencing. The community emphasized that protection from animals and other external enemies is essential to safeguard any farming efforts.

Subsequent visits were conducted in the villages of **Kalabayr, Ramaas, Laandheer, and Hodoodil**. Kalabayr raised the concerns of Rig-oomane, stating that all farms in the area are privately owned, with no community-owned farms in existence. They found it inappropriate to list individuals as beneficiaries of community-targeted support and requested that the SDC design interventions that directly assist the most vulnerable, rather than supporting already-established private farms.

A similar condition was shared in Laandheer, where the community also highlighted the lack of community-owned farms and water shortages as critical constraints.

Ramaas, however, presented a stark contrast. As a newly established village, its residents were well-prepared and enthusiastic about the project. They already had a functioning community-owned farm, home gardens, adequate water resources, and a list of vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, they demonstrated strong awareness of resilience projects and showed a willingness to provide legal documentation confirming that the land is communally owned.

The final visit was to **Hodoodil**, a village experiencing significant out-migration due to drought conditions. There, the SDC team met a local resident who mentioned the presence of a well-established private farm near a borehole, although the owner was absent at the time. The resident explained that most of the community is engaged in cooperative beekeeping. He offered to contact the farm owner to discuss the possibility of converting the private farm into a community-managed one that meets the project's selection criteria.

Remarkably, the farm owner reached out the following day, expressing full support for the idea. He agreed to allow the community to utilize his farm as a community asset and committed to meeting all required conditions. Additionally, he highlighted that Hodoodil is located near a stream with substantial water flow that currently goes unused. He proposed constructing a dam or other water harvesting infrastructure to help the wider community benefit from this resource.

6. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK: CHALLENGES, COMMUNITY NEEDS REQUEST, AND ACTION POINTS

	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community needs request	Agreed Action points
Rig-oomane	Rig-oomane is a newly added site under JRP Phase 2.0, with one farm allocated for support.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community's huge concern due nomadic style of the village 2. Farming may cause a conflict within the community 3. Communities are concerned about cutting trees 4. Lack of farm fencing, 5. Lacking commonly owned farms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm fencing, 2. Tangible support and not to be same to some NGOs who promised the same 3. 	They have different opinions on this issue- some opposed, some welcomed, but finally it has been agreed that they will internally discuss and come up a decision.

		6. Bad image and beliefs of communities towards NGOs		
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community request	Agreed Action points
Kalabayr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This site was part of JRP phase 1, in which 1 farm benefited from JRP phase 1, and the inputs provided were farm HDPE pipes, seeds, and farm tools. ➤ 1 farm is allocated from JRP phase 2. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty securing community-owned land due to predominantly private land ownership. 2. Complain vulnerable people were excluded from the ongoing projects 3. The borehole's water shortage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening Solar system to boreholes 2. Vulnerable people should be supported in to other viable projects 	finally it has been agreed that they will internally discuss and come up a decision, Where SDC will also discuss this mater on its offices.
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community needs request	Agreed Action points
Ramaas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rig-oomane is a newly added site under JRP Phase 2.0, with one farm allocated for support. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) High expectations from the community, 2) Borehole couldn't give enough water due to limited solar system, the 2" inch tube, small capacity of pump 3) Pests and diseases 4) Lack of farm fencing 5) complaints from quota allocated from JRP Phase 1 & 2, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community awareness was high 2. Availability of community owned land 3. Availability of home garden farms 4. Providing of farm fencing 5. Agricultural knowledge training 6. Support to strengthening Solar system and pump to borehole 7. To give any support to other 	They have agreed to select the allocated farm based on the criteria: arable, community-owned land with reliable water sources and legal documentation, benefiting 40 vulnerable HHs per farm.

		6) limited training opportunities 7) poor post-harvesting marketing support	privately owned support	
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community request	Agreed Action points
Laandheer & Labi-baalle	➤ Laandheer is a newly added site under JRP Phase 2.0, with one farm allocated for support	1. Lack of community owned land for farming 2. No reliable water sources 3. Water shortage 4. Lack of fencing 5. Lack of agricultural background 6. Lack of agricultural knowledge 7. Lack of water extension pipes (HDPE pipes) 8.	1. Providing of irrigation pipes 2. Farm fencing 3. Providing of quality seeds	finally it has been agreed that they will internally discuss and come up a decision, Where SDC will also discuss this matter on its offices.
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community request	Agreed Action points
Hodoodil	Laandheer is a newly added site under JRP Phase 2.0, with one farm allocated for support	1. Lack of a community-owned farm 2. People migrated from the city due to droughts, which led us not to get deep information about the village 3. Like other places lacking farm fencing	1. Two persons who have been consulted by the SDC team, requested a dam for water harvesting could help the community at large for farming. 2. Farm fencing has been requested. 3. Beekeeping farming was	The owner of one farm near the borehole has to tell SDC that he will allow the community to use his farm as a community farm, where SDC requested this matter to be internally discussed among the Hodoodil

		4. At the bank of a river stream, but doesn't have dams to store water	popular in the village, and the community requested that we support it.	community and see what they have agreed.
--	--	--	---	--

7. CONCLUSION

The community consultation and engagement field visit carried out by SDC across the five villages of Bursalah District marked a critical step in the participatory planning and rollout of JRP Phase 2.0. Through active dialogue with community members, the field mission effectively gathered a broad range of feedback reflecting the diversity of local contexts, challenges, and development expectations.

The consultations highlighted varying levels of preparedness and suitability for the proposed interventions. While **Ramaas** village showcased strong potential for immediate implementation due to the availability of community-owned land and water resources, other areas like **Rigoomane, Kalabayr, and Laandheer** raised legitimate concerns regarding land ownership, cultural relevance, and past disappointments with development actors. **Hadoodil** presented a unique case—despite ongoing drought, a privately-owned farm was offered for communal use, and the community requested a dam to harness a nearby stream for water storage. These realities underscore the importance of adopting a flexible, context-sensitive approach to implementation.

A common set of priorities emerged from the discussions, including the urgent need for farm fencing, improved water infrastructure, support for marginalized households, and sustainable agricultural and environmental practices. Communities also called for transparency and long-term commitment from SDC to avoid repeating past experiences with short-term or unmet promises from other organizations.

In conclusion, the field visit provided invaluable insight and set the stage for responsive and inclusive programming under JRP Phase 2.0. By incorporating the voices of local communities and committing to address their specific needs, SDC is well-positioned to implement a resilient, equitable, and community-owned development model across the Goldogob region.

8. PHOTOS



Figure 1: SDC is conducting Community consultation and engagement with the Kalabayr communities on the outcome of the JRP Phase 1 and the Discussion on JRP Phase 2 on 27th April 2025.



Figure 2SDC with Ramaas village's community for community consultation & Engagement



Figure 3: Rig-Oomen's village community with the SDC team in Consultation with their needs in JRP Phase 2



Figure 4: SDC team with Laandhere village's community observing some potential farms in the village