



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

**JRP PHASE 1 SITES: BARWAAQO, QOD-GAASHAAN, XERO-JAALLE &
DAARUSALAAM.**

GOLDOGOB DISTRICT, PUNTLAND, SOMALIA.

24TH & 25TH APRIL, 2025.

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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:	Goldogob District, Puntland, Somalia
Date & Time:	24th -25th April, 2025
Report Writer	Abdulaziz A.J Seeraar
Attendees	SDC project team, Farmer community of the villages of Barwaaqo, Qod-gaashaan, Xero-Jaalle and Darusalaam

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of its continued commitment to inclusive development and the promotion of resilient livelihoods, the **Salaam Development Center (SDC)** conducted a comprehensive community consultation and engagement field visit in the villages surrounding **Goldogob District**, Puntland, Somalia, from **April 24 to 25, 2025**. The targeted villages included **Barwaaqo, Qod-gaashaan, Xero-Jaalle, and Darusalaam**. The purpose of the visit was twofold: to evaluate the impact and lessons learned from the implementation of the **Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) Phase 1**, and to engage with local communities on the design and planned implementation of **JRP Phase 2**.

The consultation brought together a diverse range of stakeholders, including the SDC project team, local village administrations, community elders, women, and farmers. This inclusive engagement served as a critical platform for gathering firsthand insights, surfacing local challenges, and fostering community ownership of the program. It also promoted transparency in the planning process and ensured that the future direction of JRP Phase 2 is firmly grounded in the expressed needs and priorities of the target communities. The sessions concluded with clear, actionable recommendations, strengthened mutual commitments, and well-defined next steps aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the next phase of the program.

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 24–25, 2025**, a delegation from the Salaam Development Center (SDC), led by Program Manager Aidarous Mohamud, conducted a field visit to several key villages in and around Goldogob District. 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 included **Barwaaqo, Qod-gaashaan, Xero-Jalle, and Darusalaam, of which Barwaaqo and Qod-gaashaan** were newly added to the Phase 2 implementation plan, while the remaining villages had already benefited from Phase 1 interventions.

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, land suitability, 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 GOLDOGOB'S NEARBY VILLAGES

Following the SDC team's presentation, the floor was opened for community dialogue and feedback. The discussions that ensued were highly participatory and offered valuable insights, lived experiences, and reflections on both past interventions and future expectations. Community members actively shared their perspectives on agricultural practices, challenges, and development priorities.

During the consultation in Barwaaqo—the first village visited—local representatives, including Village Chairman Burhan Mohamed Ali, noted early successes from a farm located near a borehole, which had successfully harvested crops such as sweet melon, tomatoes, onions, and watermelon. However, the community also highlighted key challenges, including a lack of fencing, persistent water shortages, the absence of dams, and the need for improved water infrastructure. It was also noted that rainfed farms remain functional only during the rainy season, limiting agricultural productivity for much of the year.

Following the Barwaaqo's visit, subsequent visits were made to the villages of Qod-gaashaan, Xero-Jaalle, Darusalaam, and Rig-oomane. Additionally, feedback was solicited on lessons learned from JRP Phase 1.0 to inform adaptive improvements.

Overall, the consultation revealed a shared commitment among the communities to engage in the next phase of the program and affirmed that many of their challenges are common across the different villages. This underscores the importance of adopting an integrated and locally responsive approach in the planning and implementation of JRP Phase 2.0

Across the villages, recurring themes emerged from the community input, including limited access to water, insufficient fencing, lack of technical agricultural knowledge, inadequate infrastructure (such as solar-powered pumps and drip irrigation systems), and challenges related to communal land ownership. There was also strong demand for agricultural training, better seeds and tools, support in post-harvest marketing, and sustained engagement with extension services.

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

	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community needs request	Agreed Action points
Barwaaqo	Barwaaqo is a newly added site under JRP Phase 2.0, with one farm allocated for support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of farm fencing, 2. water shortage, 3. Limited agricultural knowledge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm fencing, 2. water system extension, 3. Construction of dams, 4. Provision of quality seeds and farm tools. 	It is agreed they have 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.
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community request	Agreed Action points
Qod-gaashaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Qod-gaashaan is a new site that has been added to the JRP phase in phase 2. ➤ In JRP phase 2, 1 farm is allocated for this site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of farm fencing, 2. Lack of water extension, 3. malfunctioning solar system, and water pump 4. Limited agricultural knowledge. 5. Difficulty securing community-owned land due to predominantly private land ownership 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Farm fencing 2. Solar system with its Pump 3. Water extension 4. Training in agricultural practices 	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.
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community needs request	Agreed Action points
Xero-jaalle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This site was part of JRP phase 1, in which 2 farms benefited from JRP phase 1. ➤ 1 farm benefited from JRP phase 1, and the inputs provided were farm fencing, seeds, and farm tools. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) High expectations from the community, 2) water shortage and inadequate water extension 3) Limited to farm fencing & 4) Lack of drip irrigation. 5) Difficulties in community-owned land, 6) complaints from quota allocated from 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the quota, 2. farm fencing 3. training 4. Drip irrigation 5. Solar system 6. Support in marketing 7. Skill training center 8. Farm expansion is needed. 	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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 farm is allocated from JRP phase 2. 	<p>JRP Phase 1 & 2,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7) limited training opportunities 8) poor post-harvesting marketing support 9) Solar system dysfunction, 10) Dependency on expensive fuel for irrigation. 		
	#Village's profile	Challenges	Community request	Agreed Action points
Darusalaam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This site was part of JRP phase 1, in which 2 farms benefited from JRP phase 1. ➤ provided inputs: farm fencing, drip irrigation, seeds, and farm tools), and 2 farms have been allocated from the JRP phase 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Farm fencing 2. Water shortage 3. Limited drip irrigation help water efficiency. 4. Complaint from poor seeds distributed in JRP phase 1 5. Pests and diseases 6. Lack of access to a farm tractor 7. Improper use of pesticides burns the seeds due to a lack of knowledge 8. Water shortage 9. Difficulty for community-owned land 10. SDC's poor communication with the village administration 11. Agricultural training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm fencing, 2. Drip irrigation, 3. irrigation pipes 4. greenhouses, 5. water storage 6. Skill Training Center 7. To increase the quota of the village for the coming projects 8. Proper communication with the administration 9. Keeping extension services in the field 10. Agricultural experts 11. Providing cash for work programs to support the agricultural development 	They have agreed to internally discuss among the community and select the allocated 2 farms based on the criteria: arable, community-owned land with reliable water sources and legal documentation, benefiting 40 vulnerable HHs per farm.

		12. Little extension service and absence of the SDC at field.		
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7. CONCLUSION

The community consultation and engagement conducted in Goldogob District on **April 24–25, 2025**, marked a critical step in ensuring that the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) Phase 2.0 is aligned with the real needs, challenges, and aspirations of local farming communities. The participation of villagers from **Barwaaqo, Qod-gaashaan, Xero-Jalle, and Darusalaam** reflected a strong community commitment to sustainable agricultural development and ownership of the project.

Key feedback from the communities emphasized recurring challenges such as water shortages, lack of fencing, limited training and technical knowledge, inadequate access to solar and irrigation systems, and difficulties related to community land ownership. Communities also voiced the need for practical solutions like skill training centers, improved communication with implementing agencies, marketing support, and agricultural inputs such as quality seeds and tools.

Despite these challenges, the communities demonstrated readiness and enthusiasm to work collaboratively with the SDC team to implement Phase 2. Each village agreed on selection criteria for farms, focusing on ***arable, community-owned land with access to reliable water sources and legal documentation, and benefiting at least 40 vulnerable households per farm.***

The insights gathered during this consultation will be instrumental in shaping a more responsive, inclusive, and resilient JRP Phase 2.0. The Salaam Development Center remains committed to continuous engagement with communities, transparent decision-making, and strengthening agricultural livelihoods through locally informed and community-driven interventions.

8. PHOTOS



Figure 1: SDC is conducting Community consultation and engagement with the Darusalaam communities on the outcome of the JRP Phase 1 and the Discussion on JRP Phase 2 on 25th April 2025.



Figure 2SDC with Xero-jaalle site's community for community consultation & Engagement



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



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



Figure 5: Barwaaqo's communities showing the SDC team some existing farms in the village.



Figure 6 One of the existing farms in Barwaaqo Village.