

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Abore
District:	Dolow
Region:	Gado
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N: 4.17246
Longitude:	E: 42.2058

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	23/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Mire Abdullah, Halima Hassan, Abdullahi Hussein, Abdikadar Mohamed and Mohamed Shafie			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Mohamed Shafie- UNICEF			
Number of community members consulted:	136			
% of consulted community members who were female:	67			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	8	24	42	26
Focus groups, if any:	Yes			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The community participation was good, women were vocal when it comes issues affecting them.			

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

### 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	2004, 2010, 2011, 2012	Loss of animals, loss human life, poor crop production, pastoral dropout.
Flood	2009	Loss of crops and the spread of water borne diseases.

### CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Infants, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly persons.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor access to food resulting in malnutrition, limited ability to survive.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	At peak of drought when there is no food available, start of rainy season when disease incidence like malaria, diarrhea are high and poor access to and availability of food.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating mothers, people with disabilities, poor the orphans.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They were vulnerable in the first place, weak members, have no ability to compete, lack nutrients for protection.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During the last stage of the drought when there is no enough food, at the beginning of the rainy season when there outbreak of diseases and availability of food is less.

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

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Increasing acreage under cultivation, increase fodder production, planting of drought resistance crop.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Planting drought resistant crops, use of mosquito nets, migration with their animals in search for pasture and water, sale of livestock, sale of labour or migration to urban centres for job opportunities, reduce number of meals per day, ensure elderly people and children have food to eat and strong adults skipping meals.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Community elders, mostly comprising of male members while female are consulted on certain issues.

<b>'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
Who owns livestock?	106	Show HH that has some number of animals(from 1 and above).
Who owns land?	25	Only 25 out of the 136 HH living in Abore have farms.
Who farms but does not own land?	111	Share croppers
Who has a business?	3	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	136	All in the meeting
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	136	All in the meeting
Who makes charcoal?	7	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	10	
Who has done cash for work?	5	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	7	
Who has received food assistance?	136	All
Who has an existing loan?	136	All
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Cloths, medicine, buy some more animals (restocking for future survival) building.
Where do you get your food from?		Farms, buy from market, animals, food assistance.

<b>CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>	
What keeps people healthy?	Prayer, maintaining good hygiene and sanitation, use of latrines.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of proper hygiene and sanitation.
What allows people to access water?	Women who normally fetch water, availability of donkey carts.
What hinders people's access to water?	Distance from the river, threat of crocodile's attacks, steep river banks.
What allows children to go to school?	School infrastructures, availability of essential school materials, and availability of motivated teachers.
What hinders children from going to school?	Absence of school structure, teaching materials and teachers.

### FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Targeted supplementary feeding for the malnourished children, PLWs, support for the women group on either revolving funds, materials for weaving.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	No mobile group.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Intervention will be best towards end of the dry season.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Cash injection during production periods, FFA during production.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No
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.	Man power, land for grazing and farming, permanent river for irrigation.

## PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

### PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Problem Priority	Season
1	Lack of farm inputs	Traditional knowledge and interest in farming, irrigated farmland, and irrigation canals available, water for irrigation from permanent river.	Provision of farm inputs, training farmers on best ways of utilizing available resource, cash for work to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructures, improve river transport to improve access to markets.	1	
2	Pastoral dropouts	Grazing land, permanent river water, skills in animal production, few survived animals from previous droughts.	Re-stocking, support veterinary services, skill training in animal production and animal health care practice, e.g. CAHWs.	2	
3	Lack of education	Land, untrained teachers, 2 blackboard, two old tents (not good condition), local building materials (locally available for the construction of classrooms.	Salary for teachers, construction of classrooms, provision of schools stationeries.	3	
4	Lack of clean water	Land, man power for the digging of wells.	Concrete rims for the wells, install water pumps powered wind, solar or diesel for pumping out water).	4	
5	Lack of health centre	Land for the construction of the health post, construction materials (stones and wood) available locally.	Construction of health post, medicals supply, training for the community health workers, training for the TBAs.	5	

SEASONAL CALENDAR														
Question	L/H*	M/F*	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All	N/A					x						x	
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A	x	x	x									x
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All												
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All		x	x			x	x					
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All												
When do livestock health problems peak?	P	All												
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All							x					x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	P	M												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	P	F												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	AP/F	M				x	x					x	x	
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F				x	x					x	x	
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	U/I	M												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	U/I	F												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	P	All												
When are food prices high in local markets?	All	All		x	x							x	x	
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	P	All												
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	AP/F	All												
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	U/I	All												
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	P	M												
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F												
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	AP/F	M		x	x	x						x	x	x
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	AP/F	F		x	x	x						x	x	x
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	U/I	M												
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	U/I	F												

When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All	x	x	x				x	x				x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	x					x						x
Other (specify)														
Other (specify)														
* L/H = Livelihood group(s), M/F = Gender														
** Livelihoods codes: P = pastoralist, AP/F = agro-pastoralists/farmers, U/I = Urban/IDPs, Oth = Other, All = all groups; M/F = Male/Female														

The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	
Remarks:	No differences were observed during the CAP.

### 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?	Yes
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	They were able to state their problems and link them to their environment.
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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)?	



## COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN						
Community:		Abore			Date:	23/01/2013
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing
1		Provision of farm inputs, training farmers on best ways of utilizing available resource, cash for work, improve transport especially boats to take farm products to other side of the river.	The community produces food but not enough to meet their daily needs hence if farms inputs are provided they can cope up better.	1	FAO	
2		Re-stocking, veterinary service for animals, training on the best method of animal rearing.	Animal rearing is the backbone to the living condition for this community since each one of them has some kind of livestock's and those who lost their leave the village join the IDP camps in town.	2	FAO	
3		Provision of incentive/salary for teachers, construction of classrooms, and provision of schools stationeries.	The existing school in the area could not work because lack of incentive/salary for teachers.	3	UNICEF/WFP	
4		Concrete rims for the well, modern technology (pump, provision of energy i.e. wind, solar for pumping out water).	The community has the man power to dig the well but need to encouraged with some incentive FFA projects can assistant both their food requirements and possession of assets.	4	UNICEF/WFP	
5		Construction of health post, medicals supply, training for the community health workers, training for the TBAs.	The village lacks health facility if supported with materials they have the manpower to construct.	5	UNICEF/WFP	
<b>Remarks:</b>						