

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION & PLANNING FORMAT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Bulla Qalloc
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude :	N 04 08 55.6
Longitude:	E 04 07 49.63

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	15/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Hosh, Abdirahman, Abdullahi, Rowda and Saadia			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Hoosh banadir			
Number of community members consulted:	100			
% of consulted community members who were female:	92			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	5	30	50	15
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	There were quite a large number of participants. Good contribution but from small proportion. Equal contribution of both men and women. There were expressions of interest like protection issues such as rape.			

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?
Continuous of drought, outbreak of livestock diseases, poor crop production and conflict.	2007-2013	Lose of livestock, food insecurity, lack of grazing lands, weakness of the remained animals and outbreak of human diseases.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, persons with disability, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating mothers, Poor, female headed households and children.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	These people are very weak and cannot work.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry seasons.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoral and agro-pastoral groups.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Loss of livestock during drought and disease outbreak situation eroding their coping during crisis; farmers rely entirely on farm produce, situation of crop failures or inability to farm and produce food make them very vulnerable to hunger and disease.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry seasons.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Absence of rain during rainy seasons.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migrating with animals, moving to urban in search of labour opportunities, selling the remaining livestock's, burning of charcoal and collection of firewood, support within themselves, humanitarian aid And farm cultivation.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc)	Council of elders, religious leaders.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	76	
Who owns land?	all	
Who farms but does not own land?	35	
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?	12	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	5	
Who makes charcoal?	55	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	12	
Who has done cash for work?	12	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	50	
Who has received food assistance?	87	
Who has an existing loan?	24	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothing, medicine, paying Quranic fees.	
Where do you get your food from?	Shops, humanitarian aid and farms.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Practicing good sanitation and hygiene, clearing bushes.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor hygiene and sanitation, contaminated water, lack of having dumping sites for waste disposal.
What allows people to access water?	Road access, the use of donkey carts to fetch water.
What hinders people's access to water?	Fear from crocodile attacks, lack of feeder roads, not having donkey, carts and a lack of sanitation kits.
What allows children to go to school?	Existence of school infrastructure, availability of teachers and school feeding centre.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of school, teachers, minimum humanitarian intervention in education sector, distance from Dollow and lack of stable government.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	PWD, Poor, women, elders, children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Rehabilitation of water catchment, fodder development.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Jan-March, Jun-September
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Social support, food for work, cash relief, food aid and humanitarian aid support.
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	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	Food insecurity	Farms, labours	General food distribution, food for work, cash for work.	1	Jan-March
2	Need to increase production	Farms, labours	Food aid, fodder roads rehabilitation, bush clearance, inputs, fodder production and bulking conversation.	2	Jan-March
3	WASH	Few latrines	Construction of latrines, supporting hygiene promotion activities, training for WASH and hygiene committees, garbage collection.	3	
4	Education	No education infrastructure	Construction of primary school, school feeding, school feeding, primary school equipment teaching and learning materials. Provision of incentives to teachers.	4	
5	Health	World vision provides mobile health services.	Construction of health post, provision of drugs and health care facilities, primary health care support, training of traditional birth attendants, mosquito net distribution.	5	
6	Loans	No existing enterprises	Grants distribution and creation of micro-finance credit.	6	

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	x							
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A							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	x	x					x	x				
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			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	x				x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
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	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F				x	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												
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	x	x	x			x	x	x				
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												
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All												
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 (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	

FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

<p>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?</p>	
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	
<p>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?</p>	
<p>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)?</p>	
<p>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?</p>	
<p>6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?</p>	
<p>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)?</p>	

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Bulla Qolloc			Date:	16/01/2013	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1		Distribution of unconditional food aid	Lack of access to food due to drought.	1	WFP	Jan-March	
2		Bush clearance, water pumps, canal rehabilitation, fuel, provision of seeds, fertilizers and tools.	They depend on farming.	2	FAO	2 Months	
3		Construction of latrines, conducting hygiene promotion activities, training of hygiene promoters, digging of dumpsites.	Lack of WASH programmes.	3	UNICEF	Jan-March	
4		Construction of primary health centres, the provision of medicine and training of health workers.	Need for basically health services.	4		Jan-March	
5		School construction, incentives to the teachers, school feeding programmes and vocational training.	Lack of access education.	5	UNICEF	Jan-March	
6		Establishment of micro enterprises.	Income generating activities.	6	FAO	Jan-March	
7		Provision of drugs and animal treatments.	Acute animal diseases.	7	FAO	Jan-March	
8		Restocking	Mass deaths of livestock due to the subsequent droughts.	8	FAO	Jan-March	
Remarks:							