

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Dhumadhumay
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	350 HH
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 04° 07` 19.23``
Longitude:	E 042° 03` 26.5 ``

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	23/01/2012			
Facilitation team members:	Omar, Abdullahi, Abdiaziz, Aisha, Micheal and Sahara.			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Omar Mohamed Hassan FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	20			
% of consulted community members who were female:	13			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	5	3	4	8
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The discussion was open well and we were given a warm welcome and the discussion went well.			

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	2011, 2009 and 2004	Loss of most important livelihood assets, livestock (camels, cattle and shoats), state of hopelessness due to loss of property and inability to support themselves, hunger and famine, youths most affected and a number of them migrated to urban centres or to other areas in search of other livelihood opportunities.
Livestock disease(epidemic)	Currently affecting the animals	Loss of livelihood assets, animals through deaths; food insecurity.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, children, elderly, pregnant and lactating mother, and generally women.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Children and elderly: depend mainly on milk and soft foods hence worst affected during shocks like drought or flood; women: women make lots of sacrifices in terms of feeding for the sake of families and are more vulnerable during severe food shortage.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry seasons, Hagai and Jilal.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	The poor (pastoral drop outs) and the orphans.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	The poor and orphans have limited livelihood assets with little to fall onto, limited coping strategies hence most vulnerable in crisis
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry seasons, Hagai and Jilal.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Traditional forecasting mechanisms have become unreliable hence no longer in use. Preparedness involve action like early cultivation and migration with animals to areas with water and pasture.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Social support from relatives and friends, reliance on natural resources for income like collecting and selling firewood, making charcoals and handcrafts for sale, migration with in of search of pasture & water mostly ben men and involvement of women in cultivation while the men are away with livestock.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	At house hold level, the father, mother and the elder son make joint decision, at community level, male elders in consultation religious leaders and senior some women.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	20	Everyone own livestock but it depends on the number.
Who owns land?	6	Have lands but don't necessary farm.
Who farms but does not own land?	12	These groups entirely depend of share cropping.
Who has a business?	1	Only one person runs business in the village.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	They all say don't receive any financial support.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	No one has helped them with financial support.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	8	Majority of them sell their labour-specially men.
Who makes charcoal?	4	Some of the youth make charcoal and sell it.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	16	Almost all of them sell their own products (men could make axes, wooden chairs and sell them.
Who has done cash for work?	1	Some of them have participated cash for work activities.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	No has received cash transfers.
Who has received food assistance?	18	They all have received food aid.
Who has an existing loan?	6	Some could take credit & loans then pay them back.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	A part from food, money is spent on clothing, Islamic school tuition fees, medication (both human & livestock).	
Where do you get your food from?	Farms, selling livestock and using the money to purchase food, take credit and pay later (kind).	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	
What keeps people healthy?	Individual's lifestyle and wealth status (in terms of livestock & crop production), availability of and access to health services.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poverty, poor people cannot get money to meet cost of medical service, poor hygiene and sanitation situation and stress due to too much burden.
What allows people to access water?	Presence of the river, donkeys with carts for ferrying water and support of women in fetching water.
What hinders people's access to water?	Fear of crocodiles, distance to the river, dirty water.
What allows children to go to school?	Presence of Islamic and basic primary schools, parents support to formal or religious education.
What hinders children from going to school?	Absence of school facilities like classroom, teachers and teaching materials, poor support by parents for children's education, inability to pay tuition fee, community's mobility migration).

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Poor households or groups to be given the priority.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Support with donkey carts, tents and NFIs including water fetching containers.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Jilaal, period when groups and other individuals are most vulnerable.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Support to pastoral drop outs to return to livelihood strategy well known to them.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Most households are pastoralists drop outs and have become agro pastoralists to cope with the situation. Strong interest to return to practicing pastoral livelihood system.
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.	Cattle and goats, albeit in few numbers, irrigated farms with potential for expansion, rain-fed farms.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

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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	Livestock mostly shoats, sale of animal products e.g milk hides & ghee, irrigated land and parent river.	Food assistance and/or unconditional cash, transportation means (e.g. donkey carts for transportation of farm products to the market and water for home use or vending for income). Support micro-credits for enterprise development.	1	Jilal & Hagua
2	Access to education	Local constructing may trials for temporary class structures, untrained teachers, children of school age in large numbers and parents willing to support children's education.	Construction of classroom facilities, teachers' training, school feeding, teaching materials.	2	All year round
3	Human health	CHWs volunteers, TBAs and local construction materials.	Construction of health post/MCH, supply of drugs, training and equipping health workers including TBAs, supply of mosquito nets.	3	All year round
4	Lack of clean water & poor sanitation	Man power for labour for construction of water facilities, land for erecting water tanks, volunteers willing to be trained as hygiene and sanitation promoters, local construction materials can be provided by communities.	Supply of water purifiers, establishment of tap water system, rehabilitation of berkads, training hygiene promoters and providing appropriate tools, support establishment and training of wash committees, provide water purifiers.	4	Jilal & Hagua
5	Malnutrition	Slaughtering goats for malnourished persons, giving mixed sugar and salt, porridge and milk as traditional	Management of severe and acute malnutrition in OTP. Provision of basic Nutrition services Packages.	5	Jilal & Hagua

		supplementary feeding.	Awareness campaign cause and effect of malnutrition and training of mothers in appropriate care giving.		
6	Poor crop and animal production and productivity	Manure for the farms, volunteers CAHWS, traditional quarantine in disease outbreak situation.	Agriculture inputs like hand tools and fertilizers, VETs drugs, disease monitoring, surveillance and response to disease outbreak, training of CAHWS/vets.	6	Jilal & Hagaa
7	Low/ poor agricultural produce	They can buy tools like spade, fork, jembe, leveling tools and handle sticks. Can fence their farms to guard against Rodents and other animals that can destroy the crops.	Water pup[s and repairing old ones, bush clearing, tractor plowing or animal plowing, fuel for the pups, high quality seeds, fodder production and bulking conservation.	7	Hagaa, Jilaal & before planting.
8	Floods	Buy mosquito nets, harvesting of ready crops, moving the water pump to a high level areas.	River bank stabilization, filling gullies and trenches created by the floods, mosquito control through spraying and distribution of mosquito nets.	8	Rarely

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				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A	x	x	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	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				x	x	x				x	x	x
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x										
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x										
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x										
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All	x	x	x									
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All				x	x	x						
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All	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						
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	
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				x	x	x				x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	x	x	x				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?	The Normal Rainy seasons of GUU & DEER have not been consistent of late and if it rains the rain is not enough compared to normal years.
Remarks:	None

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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Dhumadhumay			Date:	23/01/2012	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	3,2,1	Restocking, relief food, provision of means of transportation i.e. donkey carts and donkey, counseling the traumatized ones and establishment of microenterprises.	Restocking mainly goats since goat is more resistant and convenient for use. Some were traumatized and lost hope/morale after the drought that killed their livestock and food insecurity.	1	FAO, WFP	Jilal & Haaga	
2	2	Incentives for the teachers, school feeding programme, school equipment and learning materials, teachers training on the syllabus, timber for the school structure.	They can get teachers but not their salaries, school feeding programme to attract poor, orphans and hungry children.	2	UNICEF, WFP	All year	
3	2	Health Post (MCH), Drugs \$ medical supplies, training of midwives \$ TBAs.	They have mobile health teams that visit once in a week but need consistent health post (MCH) that is well staffed. They can afford pain killers only but no other expensive drugs.	3	UNICEF	Jilal & Haaga	
4	2	Purified tapped water system, rehabilitation of the berkad, Training of Hygiene promoters, & WASH committee, provision of chlorine and aqua taps.	The source of water is the river and the water of the river is not clean. The river has crocodile. Water borne disease prone.	4	UNICEF	Jilal & Haaga	
5	2	Management of severe and acute malnutrition in OTP, provision of Basic Nutrition service packages, awareness campaign against risk factors.	Some of the pregnant \$ lactating mothers went to major towns to get nutritional supplements and took their malnourished kids to hospitals in Dollow Ado \$ other places that they can get assistance. Their main source of Nutrition was animal products but most of them their livestock died because of the drought.	5	UNICEF	Jilal & Haaga	
6	1	Provision of Vet drugs & pesticides, provision of fertilizers and sprayers, surveillance and vaccination, training of CAHWs & Vets.	They treat their animals using drugs like OX, tetracycline and quarantining the sick ones for specific diseases. They spray the tomatoes using	6	FAO	Jilal & Haaga	

			LINE (Agrovet), but don't have the knowledge of the use of the drugs.			
7	3	Water pumps for irrigating the farms, bush clearing, High quality seeds and Fuel for the pumps.	There are few water pumps and shared among the villagers. Some farms are bushy and don't have the capacity (cash & man power) to clear it. The maize is mostly attacked by growth retardation diseases that they have no clue of its treatment.	7	FAO	Before planting
8	2 & 3	River bank stabilization, filling of trenches and gullies that were created by the floods, spraying of mosquito breeding areas.	there is a certain place in the river that the water come out during flooding and it can be stabilized, gullies/ trenches were created during the flood in the farms and destroyed the canal and leveling of the planting areas in the farms. Remnants of stagnant water turn out to be mosquito breeding areas and can be sprayed.	8	FAO, UNICEF	After flood and before planting
Remarks:		The session ended well.				