

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Digtaar
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	60 HH
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	28th Jan 2013			
Facilitation team members:	Omar, Aisha, Abdiaziz, Abdullahi and Sahra.			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Omar Mohamed Hassan, FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	22			
% of consulted community members who were female:	53			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	6	9	4	3
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The participation of the youth was not very good in the study, but it improved after encouragement in the 2nd day.			

## 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	Loss of livestock due to drought and disease, famine
Insecurity	up to date	There are no histories of attack but they always fear Alshabab.

### CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	They said women are the most vulnerable because the little the family gets is given to men and children hence nothing or very little remains for the women folk to eat.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They had few animals and when the drought hit, they lost the few animals they had.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	The drought season and at some point the place is ever dry.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	The poor which comprises of the whole community in Dhigtaar, which the drought affected them badly because they lost the few heads of animals they had.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They had nothing to depend on, after the drought swept their animals.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Almost all the time, because the place is ever dry.

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

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	After a dry moment they always expect rain, heavy winds symbolizes rain, migration of certain birds.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	They move to towns. They sell their livestock to buy food and other things. They make hand crafts and sell out the product.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Men are the main decision makers. In some cases of polygamy, women make decision at their houses when the husband is at his other home.

<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?	22	Everyone has a small number of livestock.
Who owns land?	22	They all have land, but it is not active.
Who farms but does not own land?	0	No one farms.
Who has a business?	0	No existing business.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	They don't have and never received financial help.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	No one is better than the other in terms of finance.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	5	20% of them sell their labour.
Who makes charcoal?	0	They don't make charcoal.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	9	They make mats, brooms and sell it out, the also fetch firewood and sell.
Who has done cash for work?	25 %	25% of them have done cash for work recently; they participated in building a water tank.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	There is no history of cash transfer.
Who has received food assistance?	6	50% of them received food aid in the past.
Who has an existing loan?	22	They all depend on credit, for they don't have money to purchase food instantly.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Besides food, money is spent on clothes, shoes and medication. They also spend money on paying dept.
Where do you get your food from?		Markets and food aid.

<b>CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>	
What keeps people healthy?	Reciting the holy Quran to cure their sick ones, access to hospital or health posts.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of health facilities, absence of health workers including CHWs, distance to health centres.
What allows people to access water?	Access to the river.
What hinders people's access to water?	Long distance to the river, about 10km away from Dhigtaar, poor access roads to the river.
What allows children to go to school?	Presence of formal and Islamic schools.
What hinders children from going to school?	Absence or poor school infrastructures, lack of teachers, lack of money for fees.

<b>FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP</b>	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Priority to poor households with less than 10 goats.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Restocking of households that lost livestock.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Provision of humanitarian interventions in bad years.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking with goats targeting poor households (with less than 10 or no goats).
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	They pastoralists with their livelihood dependent entirely, their only on livestock.
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, livestock and they have skills (strength) in handcraft. For coping, the youth move with animals to better places during drought season, they also seek help from others to get credit. Resilience building intervention- water supply, income generating activities and restocking.

## 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	Human labour (man power) in case of cash/food for work. Handcraft skills available.	Starting FFW for pastoralists. Establishment of micro enterprises.	1	Dry season
2	Lack of sufficient clean water and poor sanitation.	Resource available is river and recently constructed water tank.	Upgrade and extend existing water points. Water to be filled in the new water tank.	2	All year round
3	Lack of access to education centres.	No schools available, but in case of building one, available are the students, constructors, and labour.	Construction of schools, assigning of teachers, providing stationeries and admissions, school feeding programme established.	3	All year round
4	Human disease.	TBAs but not trained, manpower for construction of health centres.	Training of the existing TBAs, construction of a health facility, Provision of drugs and equipment to the health facility, and provision of trained nurses.	4	Recurring
5	Livestock disease.	They can recognise livestock disease.	Training of CHWs, provision of animal drugs, surveillance and vaccination.	5	Rainy seasons (Gu and Deyr)
6	Relief Aid	in case of cash/FFW, man power is available	Restocking (safety net) and emergency relief/cash voucher.	6	Jilal and Hagai
7	Shelter	Building sticks, ropes and human labour is available.	Provision of shelter, cover, traditional homes. Provision of capital.	7	Jilal and Hagai

**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							x	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All												
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All												
When do livestock health problems peak?	P	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
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												
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				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	P	F				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	AP/F	M												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F												
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	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are food prices high in local markets?	All	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	P	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
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			x	x								
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F	x	x	x				x	x	x			
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	AP/F	M												
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	AP/F	F												
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?	During the drought season they need relief aid throughout, and in a normal year they need food aid in Jilal and Hagai seasons.
Remarks:	

### 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?	The school feeding programme can be done by WFP and at the same time UNICEF supports other NFIs.
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)?	The majority doesn't move with animals, but some do. It is sensitive and crosscutting.
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)?	Restocking can be done, and the elderly who use to keep livestock and not familiar will any other activity and continue with their lifestyle of livestock keeping.



## COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Digtaar			Date:	28/01/2013	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	1&3	Establishment of micro enterprises. Relief food aid.	They need capital to start some income generating activities	1	FAO/WFP	All year round	
2	2	Upgrading and extending water supply. Supply of water to the Berkeds using boosters. Water treatment.	The available water is scarce and dirty, so they need upgrading like purification. The water tank is constructed but empty, so water is needed.	2	UNICEF	JILAL AND HAGAI	
3	2	Construction of schools. School feeding programmes. Provision of learning, teaching materials and facilities.	They need basic learning facilities like classes and stationeries. Children to be fed in the school, so that they concentrate in class and turn up gets high.	3	UNICEF &WFP	All year round	
4	2	Construction of basic health facilities. Mobile health serviced. Training of TBAs. Supply of drugs to the people and personnel.	Primary health care support, since they don't have health facilities and no mobile health services. Have TBAs but not trained and don't have equipment.	4	UNICEF	All year round	
5	1	Training of VETs/CAHWs. Supply of animal drugs. Vaccination and supply of vaccines.	They are familiar with some animal disease, but don't know how to treat, therefore need for training.	5	FAO.	Rainy seasons.	
6	3	Restocking. Relief food, FFW and Cash voucher.	Giving goats to those that lost their livestock. Emergency food aid for those.	6	FAO and WFP	Re-stocking rainy season and food aid Jilal season.	
7	3	Provision of traditional house for shelter and cover. Provision of food for work when cutting materials for shelter	They don't have the cover for their traditional houses that they use as shelter. They can look for and get the raw materials if given food as incentive.	7	UNHCR and WFP	During the rainy season.	
<b>Remarks:</b>		There was low turn up in the first day due to the life style of the pastoral people but improved during the 2nd day.					