

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Dollow IDPs
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Urban/IDP
Population estimate (households or people):	5213
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	29-30/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Omar, Abdiaziz, AishaAbdullahi, Sahra			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Omar Mohamed Hassan FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	40 MEMBERS, 20 from Qansaxley IDP and 20 from Kabasa IDP			
% of consulted community members who were female:	60%			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	3	12	23	2
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The group discussion started as planned and in a participator manner.			

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 to date	The drought caused loss of lives both animals and humans. It also caused them migrate from their residents making them IDPs. It also caused food insecurity.
Conflict	2008 to date	Alshabab was the main threat, because they refused women to work, travelling for women was also a problem, and generally travelling became risk due to rampant killing by Alshabab.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women (lactating and pregnant) they easily get malnourished if they don't get sufficient and balanced food.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Because most of their husbands died in the war and they cannot work for themselves because the fear Alshabab.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Drought and war times.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Disabled, women, orphans, elderly and the NEW IDPs that have just arrived.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	The disabled, orphans that are minors, elderly is impossible for them to work for themselves. They only depend on others. Orphans who are minors have no one to work for them.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Always, since they are disable and can't change dependency as there only way of survival. Orphans, till they reach working ages.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Trees shedding off leaves symbolize the coming of rain. Movement of birds, the direction they are moving, it might rain. After a heavy blow of wind, rain is expected.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	The men burn and sell charcoal, sale of labour construction, digging latrines, casual work on farms. Women get involved in making and sale of handicrafts (brooms, mats), casual labour like washing clothes, housekeeping, etc.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	At household level, it is the father, mother and elder son At the community level, it is the elders and religious leaders.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	0	No one owns livestock.
Who owns land?	0	No one owns land.
Who farms but does not own land?	8	Few of them practice share cropping.
Who has a business?	0	No business at all.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	They fled from their place they have no relatives.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	They are all the same level in terms of finance and can't help each other.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	64	Men construct houses, dig toilets and women became house helps.
Who makes charcoal?	64	The youth make charcoal.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	64	They make hand crafts like mats, brooms, this helps them get some income.
Who has done cash for work?	56	They do cash for work anytime.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	4	Some received cash transfer from ASEP NGO.
Who has received food assistance?	80	They all have received food aid in the past.
Who has an existing loan?	80	They all have credits for food and other stuff.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		They said they rarely get enough money to sustain the demand spend on other non-food items, and the little petty business they start shuts down because there is no working capital.
Where do you get your food from?		They sell their products and services to get money for a living.

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	
What keeps people healthy?	Mobile health facilities, reciting Quran on the sick.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Shortage of drugs at the mobile health facility.
What allows people to access water?	Tap water, berkads and ongoing water pumping at Qansaxley.
What hinders people's access to water?	Equipment for collection and storage of water at household level, insufficient water points.
What allows children to go to school?	Qansaxley has a school but Kabasa there has an adult school, children of school going age have no access to school.
What hinders children from going to school?	Kabsa IDPs don't have a school, but Qansaxley have 1 school but with few stationaries and lack trained teachers. Hunger is another problem.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	The poor, orphans and elderly. There are IDPs that came from far areas and those that came from Dollow but all affected by the drought and lost their livestock which was their main source of livelihood. Those that came from far are seen as the most affected one that need assistance.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	These groups are not mobile but are permanent ones.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	In a normal year, IDPs stay in the camp but in a bad year, most some family members move to major towns to find wage labour to earn income to support their families with food.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	They need income generating activities and should be encouraged.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Yes, the previous villages are victims of drought while the IDPs the victims of war and drought. Rehabilitation centres for the disabled and traumatized ones recommended.
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.	Actually there is no resource, but the strength and capacities of considering peoples talents are there, because people depend on access of food for their families in their efforts of making traditional items.

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	Involvement in income generating activities, labour available.	Emergency relief, cash for work, FFW.	1	All year
2	Inaccessibility to education	Children of school going age, community willingness to send children to school.	Construction of school, establishment of school feeding programmes, and provision of salaries to teachers.	2	All year
3	Unemployment	Skilled and unskilled labour available, available business ideas and willingness to engage in IGA.	Temporary employment in labour intensive such as, CFW & FFW, creation of income generating activities.	3	All year
4	Malnutrition	Interest in improving child nutrition (e.g. making special porridge & treating diarrhea with use of mixed salt + sugar).	Management of severe & acute malnourished, training on good nutrition.	4	All year
5	Inadequate skills/knowledge	Potential to engage in income generating activities and willingness to acquire skills.	Skill training in cookery, sewing, hairdressing & carpentry, training existing TBAs to increase their skills.	5	All year
6	Shelter	Skills in construction but no land or materials for construction.	Introduction of cash for work so that they get money to buy shelter, provision of iron sheets, cements for construction of houses.	6	All year

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												
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All	x	x	x									
When do livestock health problems peak?	P	All												
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	x	x	x									
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												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	U/I	M	x	x	x									
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	U/I	F				x	x	x				x	x	x
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	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	x	x	x									
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												
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	AP/F	F												
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	U/I	M	x	x	x									
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	U/I	F				x	x	x				x	x	x

When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All	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 above calendar is for a normal year but when there is drought the above calendar can't be relied on.
Remarks:	Not seen the district 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>Holistic, but only 1 & 3 are in the same place like providing them with food and establishment of micro-enterprises.</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>School construction can be done by UNICEF and school feeding programme by WFP. At the same time cash for work can be done by FAO. Therefore collaborative.</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>Yes the plan can be a participatory one, if a proper targeting criteria is used, like consulting everyone and including the marginalized ones.</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>The mobile pastoralists during drought the strong men migrate with the livestock in areas with pastures but women, children and elderly remain behind in their permanent homes. Therefore the activities should be done in their permanent residential villages or nearby major village where they can rely on.</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>The intervention activities can be distributed across the whole year but some should be throughout the year.</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>There should be a way whereby those Dips from far different areas (not do low) could be moved back to their areas if possible and given the assistance they need there. If that is done the intervention might take a different phase.</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>	<p>By starting for them cash for work projects or cash injection and giving them trainings on skills at the same time, they can start small business as they said that they needed capital to start business since most of them are entrepreneurs and have been doing business before. The women earn income by washing cloth.</p>

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Dollow IDPs			Date:	30/01/2013	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	1,3	Food aid, Provision of cash or food for work, Establishment of Microenterprises.	They need capital to start small business (revolving funds), Introduction of Cash/ food for work.	1	FAO & WFP	All The year	
2	2	Construction of school/ completion of the existing ones at (No Suggestions), provision of learning materials and school facilities, teachers training and incentives.	They don't have land for construction the school and have no incentives for the teachers, have money to purchase school facilities.	2	UNICEF	All The year	
3	3	Creation temporary employment e.g. cash for work, Employing the skilled ones like carpenters, creating an income generating activity and talent exposure incentives.	No opportunities for work, their talents are not exposed, and marginalized ones are not given the good jobs.	3	UNICEF	All The year	
4	2	Establishment of feeding programmes, training them on good nutrition and giving them balanced diet food.	Lack of balanced Diet food, Working as casual workers for long hours without eating especially the women with orphans.	4	UNICEF & WFP	Jilaal & Hagaa	
5	1	Improving their skills by training in the activities they like to do and equipping them. For example providing them with construction and mechanical tools. Training Midwives and TBAs and employing them after that.	Lack of proper professional knowledge and skills of the activities that they do.	5	FAO & UNICEF	All The year	
6	3	Giving them traditional houses covers like "DUFULS" & Mats. FFW while cutting the materials for the shelter.	They can work if given incentives like food for work while cutting the raw materials.	6	UNICEF & WFP	GUU & DEER	
Remarks:		Combining the two IDPs so that they are covered on the same day was difficult and inconvenient. They complained of not getting information and no assistance. Qansaxley IDPs prioritised shelter over skills training and Kabasa ones placed shelter last since most of them were given "DUFULS" by DRC.					