

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Fartajirow
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	123 HH
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	30/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Abdifatah Mahad, Aisha Aden, Aden Hussein, Mukhtar Mohamed and Zeinab Abdi			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Abdifatah Mahat (FAO)			
Number of community members consulted:	61			
% of consulted community members who were female:	16			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	15	16	20	10
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The process went well the participant understood the objective of assessment and contributed well to the discussion.			

## 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	2007, 2009, 2011	Hunger, migration, crop failure, pasture and water.
Human and livestock disease outbreaks	2007, 2009,	Death of children, woman ,disabled and elderly.
Conflict	2007, 2009, 2011	Displacement, separation of the family, poverty.

### CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women (pregnant and lactating), infants/children, elderly people and people with disability.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Lack of food, water and resource ownership. Mobility compound problem of access to food and water.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought and conflict.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoralists and farmers.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Scarcity of pasture and water and flood.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought, floods (mosquito) and conflict.

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

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Forecasting: direction of bird migration and direction of the wind foretell drought or rains; preparedness: sale of farm produce and livestock to raise income for food and other household requirements.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migration, early cultivation, food aid, sale of labour through casual work, collection and sale of fire wood.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	At village level elder make decision and at the family level, male head in consultation with other members of the households.

### 'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	56	
Who owns land?	0	None
Who farms but does not own land?	0	None
Who has a business?	8	Small kiosks in the village.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	None
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	17	Relatives
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	1	Through cash
Who makes charcoal?	14	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	23	None
Who has done cash for work?	0	none
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	none
Who has received food assistance?	0	None
Who has an existing loan?	12	Provided by a local NGO (ASEP).
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes, health, and traditional houses.	
Where do you get your food from?	Markets, farm, food aid, relation.	

### CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Eating balanced diet, good sanitation and hygiene and home care practices, use of latrines.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of traditional TBA and health workers, poor hygiene and sanitation.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of water points, transport and water storage facilities, security, distance to water points, quality of the water.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of facilities for water transportation and storage, drought and long distance to water sources (10 - 15km away from settlement areas).
What allows children to go to school?	Presence of facilities for formal and Islamic (madrassa) schooling and availability of school of teachers.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of schools, trained teachers and lack of scholastic materials.

<b>FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP</b>	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Health and nutrition support targeting children.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Provision of relief food, water trucking and fodder.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	The bad season pastoralist need, food aid and farm, need food FFW, CFW.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Communities are both riverine and agro-pastoralists. Each group has different needs, land and water.
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.	River, land, human resource and livelihood assets like livestock.

## 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	Hunger	Land, livestock and human resource.	Food assistance FFW, restocking, cash transfer and creation of employment opportunities.	1	all seasons
2	Poor food productivity and production	Availability of agricultural land, livestock, underground water, water catchment facility.	Provision of food assistance (food aid, CFW, FFW, FFA), cash transfer, rehabilitation of water catchment.	2	all seasons
3	Restocking	Land and water resources, manpower.	Buying them animals and other necessary like fodder for their animals.	3	During bad season.
4	Health Facilities	Availability of land and local building materials.	Trading of community health worker, training of TBA, provision of mobile clinic, supplementary and therapeutic feeding.	4	all seasons
5	lack Micro-finance provision	Capacity for entrepreneurship.	Provision of small loans to start business for women groups, youth groups, Disabled persons, elderly persons, skills training.	5	During bad season.
6	Education	Availability of land, children of school going age, availability of local building materials.	School construction, teachers training, support with learning materials, curriculum development, school feeding programme.	4	all seasons
7	Hygiene and sanitation	Availability of woman group.	Construction of latrines, lack of awareness on hygiene promotion.		

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						
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All			x	x						x		
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All	x										x	
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All	x						x		x			
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
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All					x					x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All					x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All					x			x	x		x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All					x			x	x	x	x	
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	x	x
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All	x	x							x			x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	P	M					x					x		
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	P	F						x		x				
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	AP/F	M						x				x	x	
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F							x		x			
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	U/I	M		x						x				
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	U/I	F	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								
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	x				x					x		x
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	U/I	All		x			x		x			x		x
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	P	M	x				x			x				x
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F	x		x		x			x		x		
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	AP/F	M	x			x			x					x
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	AP/F	F	x		x			x						x
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

When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All	x	x	x		x		x			x		x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	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?	Drought, conflict, Floods.
Remarks:	

### 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>Yes, we have 2 from production, 3 from basic need 2 for protection.</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>There are some interventions that all partners need to implement jointly some specific for each UN agency.</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, all cluster of the community youth, woman, elderly and disable we all included.</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 pastoralist need, were considered specifically during bad season.</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>Yes, some interventions are for short duration while others are for 3 year period.</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>Yes, people have understood the resilience production and need emergency assistance only during bad season.</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 supporting the local coping mechanism the community will be better off compared to when they are struggling single handed.</p>



## COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Fartajirow			Date:	30/01/2013	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	3	Provision of food assistance.	General food distribution, FFW, FFA, food vouchers.	1	WFP	Bad seasons	
2	2	Increase agriculture productivity and production.	Conditional cash transfer, rehabilitation of water catchments, provision of fodder and water trucking.	2	FAO	Bad seasons	
3	2	Establishment of health facilities.	Building of dispensaries, training health workers and TABs, support to mobile clinic service, supplementary feeding programme.	3	UNICEF	All seasons	
4	2	Increase access to education.	School construction, teachers training and placement, provision of scholastic materials, curriculum development, school feeding programme.	4	UNICEF	All seasons	
5	3	Establishment of micro enterprises and skills training.	Microenterprise development through micro finance support to vulnerable groups, business skills training.	5	FAO	All season	
6	3	Hygiene and sanitation.	Hygiene and sanitation awareness promotion.	6	UNICEF	ALL season	
7	3	Animal health.	Absence of veterinary service and community animal health workers and drug store.	7	FAO	Bad seasons	
<b>Remarks:</b>							