

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Garsow Boore
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastrol
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:				
Facilitation team members:	Omar, Abdiaziz, Aisha, Sahra, Abdullahib			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Omar Mohamed Hasan, FAOSOM			
Number of community members consulted:	26			
% of consulted community members who were female:	70			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	4	3	13	6
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Village discussion started at 8:45am. Women were more than the men. Most men were away tilling land in preparation for the rain season.			

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 animals, migration of animals and people, crop failure, food insecurity.
Human disease	2008	Poor health and death with children, elderly and PLW most affected.
Livestock disease outbreaks	2008	Low livestock productivity and production, animal deaths, reduced herd sizes.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children under five, lactating mothers, pregnant women and the elderly.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Women are naturally weak, and undergo biological process that is giving birth, lactating and on top of that are loaded with household courses. Food insecurity and malnutrition also make them weak.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Dry seasons and drought periods.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	The poor (person with less than 10 goats and no other type of livestock and no irrigated land) and the orphans.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	The poor have very few heads of livestock which can't sustain their livelihood. For the orphans, the bread winner is deceased and they are not able to provide for themselves easily.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	In situation of drought and human disease outbreak.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	a) They seek veterinary services prior to the livestock disease period. (b) They sell animals that fetch good prices in their local markets, before drought strikes on. (c) They do some limited/small scale plantations, so that in case of drought they could harvest and use it for household consumption or for fodder for their livestock.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	(a) People with no irrigated land become share cropper. (b) People and animals migrate to where livelihood resources (pasture and water) can be found. (c) Practice livestock quarantine in situation of disease outbreak. (d) Seeking of social support from their relatives and friends.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	(a) At the household level, husband and wife and where applicable, eldest son. (b) At the community level, the elders (male and female) and religious leaders.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	21	Majority of them own livestock, but the number of livestock vary.
Who owns land?	26	90% own land not necessarily active farms, 10% depend on share cropping.
Who farms but does not own land?	18	They do cultivate and share produce.
Who has a business?	0	There are no actual businesses, but some few individuals sell some basic items at home, e.g. sugar.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	2	5% are helped by their relatives in terms of money.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	0	There is no financial support but they help each other in terms of food and other things.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	16	Men and women work in the farms and after the harvest they share the output.
Who makes charcoal?	0	Tree cutting is not allowed, so no charcoal burning.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	No one because the harvest is little and is mainly used for household consumption.
Who has done cash for work?	0	Previously they did cash for work.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	No cash transfers.
Who has received food assistance?	26	In the past 3 years they received food aid.
Who has an existing loan?	26	Almost all of them have existing loans.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothing, medication, Islamic school tuition fees.	
Where do you get your food from?	Selling of their livestock and using the money to buy food items. They get food directly from their farms. Food aid although not recently.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	
What keeps people healthy?	Allah keeps people healthy. Drugs can keep people healthy. Good practice of hygiene and sanitation keep people healthy and access to clean and safe water. Balance diet and nutritious diet can keep people healthy.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor hygiene and sanitation. Lack of health facilities. Food insecurity.(lack of nutritious diet).
What allows people to access water?	Presence of river in the area.
What hinders people's access to water?	Distance from their homes to the rivers (river a bit far from them). Presence of crocodiles in the river. Steep river banks. Absence of boreholes and other water points.
What allows children to go to school?	Presence/availability of school. Awareness of the parent about important of the education.
What hinders children from going to school?	Absence of schools. Ignorance of the parent about education.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	The targeting individuals as suggested by the community can be women, children and elderly.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	N/A
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Due to the recurring drought, the recommendation is throughout the year.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking, conditional cash transfer throughout the year.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	The difference with this community is that they all use to get food aid from WFP and that explains how they are needy.
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.	The key resources they have is the man power, raw materials like murrum, sand, building sticks, they also have petty trades and need their businesses expanded.

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.	Creation of small business enterprises, Increasing Agaric inputs, creation of an income generating activities.	Food aid, cash injection, Increasing crop production, they need more Agaric inputs for farmers; they need income generating activities for the poor.	1	Jilal.
2	Poor hygiene and sanitation.	Can provide murrum and sand for toilets construction. Can provide man power.	Constructing toilets, garbage bits, supporting hygiene promotion activities, training for hygiene communities.	2	All year
3	Human health.	Volunteers that can work as TBAs and CHWs. Can provide man power and local materials for building health post, which are easily available.	They need TBAs/mid-wives to be trained, construction of health facilities and TBA kits.	3	Jilal, Deyr and GU
4	Access to education.	Children are available in school, can help construction of the school, local raw materials available e.g. murrum, sand and labour. Establish local school management committee to support with the management of the school.	Construction of classrooms, posting of qualified teachers in the school, training of additional teachers and support school feeding programme.	4	All year
5	Livestock and crop disease.	They have CAHW that can provide animal health services, livestock droppings used as manure, they also have local materials.	Support establishment of vet drugs outlet, conduct disease monitoring and surveillance and provide timely interventions in disease outbreak through vaccination vet/CAHW,	5	Jilal and GU

			knowledge on crop and animal disease recognition and treatment.		
6	Lack of shelter for housing.	They have the skills for construction, local building materials available (e.g. sticks).	Support households access building materials.	6	All year
7	Inadequate agricultural inputs	Man power for rehabilitation of irrigation canals, tools like hoes are available but in limited numbers.	Support provision of water pumps and fuel for water pumps; agriculture inputs like fertilizers, seeds, farm tools and agricultural skills training.	7	All year
8	Lack of sufficient clean water	Available labour for digging trenches for water piping system and land for water tanks.	Piped water in the village sourced from the river and chlorine tables for water purification.	8	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						x	x	x				
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All	x	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				
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All	x	x	x							x	x	x
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x	x							x	x	x
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x	x							x	x	x
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All				x	x	x						
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All				x	x	x						
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All	N/A											
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All	N/A											
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	P	M							x					
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	P	F			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	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												
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	x									
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F	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						
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	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?	
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>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:		Garsow Boore			Date:	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing
1	I,3	Food aid and cash injections, increasing crop production, emergency relief and unconditional food, more agricultural inputs for farmers, creating income generating activities, training on agriculture, strengthening of capacity production.	Food insecurity and low purchase power, poor animal production, recurring drought, low farm production, lack of relief food.	1	WFP,FAO	Immediate
2	2	Construction of latrines, garbage pits, training for hygiene promoters, supporting hygiene promotion activities.	No single toilet in the area (open defecation) the area for defecation is open and far and forces the elderly to do it near the homesteads.	2	Unique	Jilal and Haga (when there are no trees to provide privacy).
3	2	Construction of schools and feeding programme, provision of qualified teachers, incentive for teachers, provision of scholastic materials and equipment.	No School at all in the area. The nearest School is Dolow town (20km).	4	UNICEF, WFP	Need urgently
4	2	Construction of health centre (MCHN), Training equipment for TBAS, Provision of drugs and medical supply to health facilities.	No Health centre or even mobile health team. A few TBAs available put lack adequate training and birth kits for safe delivery.	3	UNICEF	All year
5	1	Provision of drugs and animal treatments, training of CAHWs, Surveillance & vaccination, skills training in animal pests and disease control.	Prevalence of animal diseases causing low productivity, production and deaths; poor crop productivity and production due to poor skills and lack of agriculture inputs like fertilizers, hand hoes and irrigation system in bad condition.	5	FAO	All year
6	3	Funds to buy raw materials for building, provision of iron sheets.	Depletion of building materials like sisal and palm trees, no material for roofing.	6	UNHCR	Gu and Deyr
7	1	Provision of water pumps and fuel, bush clearing using machinery or CFW, rehabilitation of	No capacity to buy water pumps though willing to do so, lack of knowledge on crop production and	7	FAO&WFP	Before Gu and Deyr seasons

		irrigation canals and provision of farm machinery like tractors and other agriculture inputs.	diversification, lack of cash to buy fuel and tractors for plowing.			
8	2	Establish pipe water system for domestic use and chlorine for water purification and hygiene promotion and training.	The river is the only source of water, no water treatment drugs.	8	UNICEF	All year
Remarks:		The village meeting successfully completed. No major challenges encountered during the two days village meeting.				