

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Gubata
District:	Dolow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 04085.20
Longitude:	E 0421236.28

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	16-01-13			
Facilitation team members:	Abdinasir Shariff, Abdullahi Hussein Sheikh, Mire Abdullahi, Halima Hassan Mohamud, Abdikhadar Mohamed, Mohamed Shafie and Nicolas Trembalay			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Mohamed Shafie			
Number of community members consulted:	53			
% of consulted community members who were female:	64%			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
Focus groups, if any:	Yes			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The group arrived late, some of the community members left for their farms before the team arrived, and most the group were comprised of men. The Gubata community was cooperative.			

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	2004 and 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of both animal and human lives. 2. Pastoral dropout (immigration). 3. Outbreak of diseases. 4. Lack of production for both farms and animals.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Child, pregnant mother, lactating mother, elder.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They are the weakest among the community.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Malnutrition – during pregnancy, during lactating, malnourished due to food scarcity in the last stage of the drought.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children under 5, pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, and the elderly people.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They are the weakest among the community.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	In the last stage of the drought.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Store more food, sale of weaker animals, migrate with animals to areas with water and pasture, animal quarantined in disease outbreaks, and the slaughter some for food.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Skipping some meals, social support, prayers, diversification of crop production (previously they used to grow only maize and sorghum now they change to vegetables-tomatoes, onions, carrots and these depends on market demand).
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Village committees comprising a chair, deputy chair, community health worker and TBA.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	15	
Who owns land?	42	
Who farms but does not own land?	11	
Who has a business?	4	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	3	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	2	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	8	
Who makes charcoal?	3	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	13	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	11	
Who has received food assistance?	53	
Who has an existing loan?	30	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Buy clothes, buy medicine for both human being and animals.	
Where do you get your food from?	Farms, buy, food assistant.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Practicing good health practice, use of latrine, boiling river water for drinking, wash hand after using latrine and before eating, using mosquito nets.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of proper hygiene, not using latrine, not using mosquito nets.
What allows people to access water?	Presence of river water, available of donkey cards for almost every family, nearness to river, manpower.
What hinders people's access to water?	Steepness of the river bank due to drop in the water level, lack of proper road to access to the river, drought that sometimes kills the donkeys for fetching water.
What allows children to go to school?	No school
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of schools and teachers.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children and plows (which group or individual but not what intervention).
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	January, February, March, June, July are the months the community require immediate intervention due to the seriousness of the drought and weakness of the community.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	No mobile groups (e.g. pastoralists)?
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Initiation of restocking, provision of raw materials for HH weaving and basketry, rehabilitation of farms (bushing clearing, channel rehabilitation/construction).
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No
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, land, and some semi qualified health personnel. Community participation in the initiation of ideas, production, and participation in the final implementation of their specific need projects (provide local materials in the construction of health post, school and provide labour for the digging of water well).

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	Pastoral dropout	Land for grazing, man power, and permanent river water.	Re-stocking of animals.	1	
2	Crop production failure	Land for farming, manpower, and water.	Provision of farm inputs (pesticides, fertilizers, resistant seeds to drought, modern farming technology).	2	
3	Lack of access to basic primary education	Land, local materials for the construction, and water.	Provision of roofing materials, provision of teachers, incentive/salary for teachers.	3	
4	Poor health facility	No properly functioning health facility, semi qualified health personnel, TBAs.	Training for the semi qualified health workers, medical supply.	4	
5	Lack of safe and clean water	River water, man power, and land.	Provision of purifying agents, digging of well.	5	
6	Lack of weaving materials	Skills	Provision of raw materials.	6	

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	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												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
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						x					x	
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All	x	x	x						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						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												
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												
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												
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												

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:		Gubata			Date:	16-01-13	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1		Re-stocking of animal with small ruminants.	Loss of animals during drought resulting in pastoral dropouts, difficult to adjust to agro pastoral or other livelihood.	1	FAO		
2		Provision of farm inputs (pesticides, fertilisers, resistant seeds to drought, modern farming technology).	Crop failure, need for diversification, a lack of pesticides leading to crop diseases, and a lack of knowhow.	2	FAO		
3		Construction of school, provision of teachers, incentive/salary for teachers.	No school structures but school going age children in large numbers, community interest in school confirmed.	3	UNICEF		
4		Improving access to safe and clean water - construction of wells.	Need for shallow well using FFA Project, there is need for purifying agents such as chlorine.	4	WFP		
5		Training for the semi qualified health workers, medical supply.	Medical supply to the already existing health centre so that it can be functional, training for the health personnel, TBAS for effective delivery.	5	UNICEF		
6		Provision of raw materials for weaving and basketry.	Skills and interest in handicrafts.	6	FAO		
Remarks:							