

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Hamare
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-Pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	209 household
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 04 02' 28.48"
Longitude:	E 042 21' 2.80"

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	23/1/2012			
Facilitation team members:	Nima M. Billow-CTG, Sowdo Mude-FAO, Adan Mohamed-DRC & Mohamed Ibrahim-DFCS			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Sowdo Mude			
Number of community members consulted:	32			
% of consulted community members who were female:	59			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	4	7	13	8
Focus groups, if any:	One FGD			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Men and Women sat together under one big acacia tree.			

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 and mass death of livestock due to diseases.	2012,2010,2009,2007 & 2004	Food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of pasture and water for livestock, livestock losses.
Livestock disease epidemic.		Mass livestock deaths and depletion of livelihood assets, food insecurity and malnutrition.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Household with many children and/or no livelihood assets like livestock; elderly people, people with disability.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Limited resources for large-sized households make them vulnerable, PWD have little or no resources to help them cope during disaster.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought, flooding, disease outbreak situation.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor farming households with no water pump, households without irrigated land, share croppers and pastoralists.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Because the farmers lack water pumps to support irrigating farms, for pastoralist the burden of migration in search of better pasture.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	When rainy season fails.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Keeping of fodder crops, double farm produce i.e. cash crop to secure cash and keeping of some farm produce to use later.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Selling some livestock to get cash to buy food and fodder, social support within village members, plant for fodder and relief committees.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Both men and women decide together, Family divide to seek for coping mechanisms like Youth for fishing, girls to fetch water from the river and men for farming.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	32	100% owns land
Who owns land?	19	59% owns land
Who farms but does not own land?	13	40% has farms but does not own lands
Who has a business?	15	46% has a business
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	2	6.2% have relative who provide financial or other support.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	4	12.5% of the population help each other
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	13	40% of the community sells their labour.
Who makes charcoal?	0	Don't make charcoal
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	32	100% sell their product to meet their needs.
Who has done cash for work?	7	21% depend on cash for work
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	16	50% received cash from ADESO no.
Who has received food assistance?	0	Almost every household received food aid from WFP 2011.
Who has an existing loan?	32	Almost every household has an existing debt.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Fuel for water pumps, clothing, livestock medicine, human medicine and water pump repair.	
Where do you get your food from?	Dollow & Belethawa.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Maintenance of sanitation and good hygiene, recitation of Quran frequently and implementing it, assistance from CEDA health mobile clinic.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of clean water, cold weather, lack of mosquito net and medicine.
What allows people to access water?	Having donkey carts and items for water collections like jerry cans and human resource, access to the river.
What hinders people's access to water?	Water points not inaccessible, lack of donkeys and carts and lack of items for collection of water, steep river bank.
What allows children to go to school?	Availability of school structures and facilities, teachers, teaching materials and food to encourage children attend class especially the girl children.
What hinders children from going to school?	Ignorance of parents about the importance of education, lack of adequate classrooms and school facilities like books, chairs, pens, etc.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	PLW, infants
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	N/A
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Dry season for pastoralist as well as farmers.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking and/or destocking, fodder supply and production, FFW for farmers and pastoralists.
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.	Manpower, farm lands and traditional knowledge in crop and animal husbandry.

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	Poor food productivity and production.	Farm lands, water pumps, irrigation canals, permanent river and man power.	Water pump repair, bush clearing, water canal rehabilitation and fuel supply.	1	Jilal
2	Poor health delivery services - Health post is not in good condition.	2 room health post, 1 trained midwife, 1 community health worker, few equipment.	Rehabilitation of health post, provision of medicine, training community health workers and incentives for the staff.	2	All
3	Lack of clean water - during rainy season river water dirty and unsafe for human consumption.	People boil drinking water, traditional trees for purifying water used, "abarmog", donkey cart and Jeri cans.	Chlorine provision for water treatment, bore drilling with pumps, and construction of water tank.	3	Deyr & Gu
4	Education Need.	2 classes + office, 4 teachers, school feeding programmes & books + chalks.	Support with construction of 2 additional classrooms and rehabilitation of the two existing ones. Provision of school like chairs, tables, scholastic materials and teachers' incentives.	4	All
5	Low livestock production.	Few livestock, own support to feed and human resource available.	Restocking and destocking, provision of vet drugs and training community animal health workers.	5	Jilal & Hagg

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							
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				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			x									
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						x						
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All			x									
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						x						
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F						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		x	x					x				
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				
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												
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	U/I	F												

When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All												
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All												
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

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?	One or more organizations can collaborate in one activity at different level like construction of school UNICEF and school feeding programme WFP.
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)?	Activities can be adapted by timing like pastoralist during good seasons and when it is not raining for construction.
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, joint work is more productive.
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)?	Strengthening those existing and available assets instead of initiating new things to the communities.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Hamare			Date:	23/1/2012	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	1	Water pump repair, Bush clearing, water canal rehabilitation and fuel distribution.	Bush clearance through FFW, 3 water pump repair.	1	FAO + WFP	Jilal & Hagga	
2	2	Rehabilitation of health post, Provision of medicine, Training for the community health workers and incentives for the staff.	3 community health worker.	2	UNICEF	All seasons	
3	1,2	Chlorine provision for water treatment, bore drilling with pumps, and construction of water tank.	Provision of purifying agents.	3	FAO	Deyr & Gu	
4	2	Addition of 2 more classes and rehabilitation of the two existing classrooms. Provision of chairs, tables and teacher incentives.	2 more classrooms, 1 staffroom, and 4 teachers.	4	UNICEF + WFP	Jilal & Hagga	
5	1,3	Restocking and destocking, provision of vet drugs and Training of vet drugs health workers.	Training of 1-2 community health workers.	5	FAO + UNICEF	All seasons	
Remarks:							