

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Karow shiidle
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	148household
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 04 05'37.83"
Longitude:	E 042 11'30.26"

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:				
Facilitation team members:	Nima Billow, Sowdo mude, Adan Mohamed, Abdifatah Osman and Mohamed Ibrahim			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	sowdo mude billow			
Number of community members consulted:	42 participants			
% of consulted community members who were female:	55			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
		7	29	6
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The discussion started 9:20 am under a tree in the middle of the village with of all genders and ended 11:47 am.			

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 conflict	2010	Poor livestock conditions (lack of market and milk), lack of adequate water, over population (lack of pasture, animal and human diseases out break).
Floods	2008	Destruction of roads and washing away already planted crops.
Drought	2006	Mass livestock death.
Drought and conflict	2003	Lack of clean water and displacement of population.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Woman, children and elderly pregnant and lactating women.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor access to food lack including milk for children, women are responsible for care of households hence very vulnerable.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Drought, conflict, diseases.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoral and farmers.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Because during drought there is lack of pasture and water, during migration, they are left in settlement areas and cannot access milk during this period with children and elderly people most affected; farmers are affected most during flood because of loss of crops.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During the dry season and flood periods.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Animal migration. Men do share cropping along river, some are charcoal burners.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Sale of livestock migration with animal seeks social support from relative (zakat) receive aid. Reduce number of meals in a day, sale of labour.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Both male and female.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	42	Almost every body
Who owns land?	38	Owns rain fed land
Who farms but does not own land?	4	Owns land
Who has a business?	2	Has business
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	8	Receives financial relatives
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	42	Almost all help one another
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	21	Sale of their labour
Who makes charcoal?	6	Makes charcoal
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	42	Sold their own product
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?		Co-op for 3 month August, September, November maize 56 kg., beans 6kgs, sugar 5kgs, vegetable oil and water.
Who has an existing loan?	36	existing loans
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Cloths, debt repayment and medicines.	
Where do you get your food from?	Dolow town	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Good hygiene and sanitation, recitation of the Quran.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Absence of latrines, no adequate clean water, lack of adequate vet drugs, lack of health facilities, and lack of awareness about good health practices.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of water, use of donkey cart to fetch water from the river, pot potholes along the road and water passage during the rainy seasons.
What hinders people's access to water?	Break down of the carts, donkey death/sickness/human resources (death, sickness, hunger and too much workload).
What allows children to go to school?	Presence of schools, no school structures in Karow Shidle for formal education, only one Islamic school.
What hinders children from going to school?	Ignorance of parents about the importance of education. Mobile livelihood system.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Pregnant & lactating mothers, Children and elderly people (TSFP).
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	N/A
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Jan, Feb & March (dry season): FFW for pastoralist, June & July are the cold months that people suffer from.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking, relief assistance like unconditional food ration.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Yes, they are not normally targeted when it comes to food aid unlike other people in other villages.
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, local materials like stones, sand and thatching materials available.

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	Lack of clean water and reservoir.	use of donkey carts for water transportation/Water Jeri cans.	Provision of clean water and reservoirs, support with construction of berkad, chlorine tablets for water purification.	1	Deyr & GU
2	Lack of health facilities for both human and livestock.	One trained community animal health worker, access health service from mobile health unit supported by WVI/CEDA or travel to Dolow MCH, land available for health post construction.	Health post construction/train personnel for both Human and livestock i.e. midwives and Community health workers for both/ Provision of medicines for both livestock and incentives for the trained personnel.	2	All seasons
3	Nutrition problems for children, lactating and pregnant mothers and elderly.	Milk from own livestock.	Nutrition awareness, nutritional support like nutritional food provision to children under 5, nutritional vegetable seeds distribution, and treatments provisions.	3	Jilal & Haggaa'
4	Low crop productivity and production (lack of rain fed farms support).	Natural Water passage available and good capacity to farm (i.e. manpower and large land suited for rain fed farms).	Fodder grass crop provision and training provision, inputs provisions, water catchments, rehabilitation for livestock, and farming and seeds provisions like sesame, cowpea, and sorghum.	4	Jilal & Haggaa'
5	Education access problem.	Existing Islamic schools under tree, personnel available for teachers' training.	Constructions of structure (3 classrooms), provision of teaching materials like books, pens, chalks, curriculum, chairs and teachers	5	All seasons

			'salaries.		
6	Poor sanitation - lack of latrines, no dumping sites, users are far from huts.	Bushes used instead of latrines.	Latrine construction (10to12) cleaning material i.e. brooms, peddles, forks, wheel brooms, rubbish bots, soap, chlorine, hygiene and sanitation promotion and training.	6	All seasons
7	Mass livestock deaths and low productivity.	Few existing livestock/community livestock health worker.	Re-stocking for recovery and destocking for nutrition and cash.	7	Gu, Jilal & Haggaa'

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	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All				x						x		x
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All												
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												
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												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All												
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												
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	x						x					
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			
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>Yes</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>Two or more organizations can collaborate in one activity at different levels (i.e. latrines construction for WFP to come in as FFW and UNICEF to come in as WASH and its awareness).</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</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>It is adapted by timing like pastoralist during good seasons, can be adapted through extreme monitoring during the project.</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, activities across one 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>Joint planning is different than how it was in the past, Long term support oriented activities is also different.</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>We can do by strictly considering existing assets, capabilities and modes of adapting shocks locally in the past. Strengthening those available assets instead of initiating new things to the communities.</p>

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Karow Shiidle			Date:		
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	2	Provision of clean water and reservoirs, berkad construction, and the provision of chlorine to treat water.	Provision of purifying agents for water reservoirs along the water passage.	1	FAO+UNICEF	Deyr & Gu	
2	2	Health post construction, training personnel for both Human and livestock (i.e. midwives and Community health workers for both/), provision of medicines for both livestock and Human, and incentives for the trained personnel.	At least 1 big MCH and provision of tools for the already existing traditional midwives.	2	UNICEF+WFP	All Seasons	
3	2	Nutrition awareness/nutritional support like nutritional food to children under 5, nutritional vegetable seeds distribution, and treatments provisions.	Referrals to OTP for severe and acute malnutrition. Moderate malnutrition admission to TSFP programmes.	3	WFP	Deyr & Gu	
4	1,2	Fodder grass cropland inputs provision, and water catchments rehabilitations for livestock and farming.	Provision of seeds like sesame, cowpea & sorghum.	4	FAO	Jilal & hagga	
5	2	Constructions of school structure, and education facilities like books, pens, chalks, curriculum, and chairs.	3 classrooms and 1 office.4 teacher trainings. FFA for pastoralist.	5	UNICEF+WFP	Jilal & hagga	
6	2	Latrine construction, cleaning material (i.e. brooms, peddles, forks, wheel brooms, rubbish boots, soap, sanitation awareness mobilization session).	10 to 12 latrines.	6	UNICEF+WFP	All Seasons	
7	1,3	Re-stocking for recovery and destocking.	Emergency relief.	7	FAO	Jilal	
Remarks:							