

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Korey
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Revirine
Population estimate (households or people):	95
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

#### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	23-Jan-13			
Facilitation team members:	Abdirahman, Hosh, Abdullahi Saadia and Roda			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Hosh FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	56			
% of consulted community members who were female:	21			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	5	40	50	5
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The participation was good, equal represented by both male and female			

## 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	2010-2011, 2012-2013	Loss of livestock, hunger, and poor livestock body condition.
Sickness-malaria	2010-2011-2012	People become very sick
Famine	2011-2012-2013	malnutrition, displacement

### CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Orphans, elderly, PWD, poor, pregnant and lactating mothers, divorcees, and children.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	PWD, elders, women does not have potential to work to earn income, orphans lost parents that acted as the backbone of the family economy.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry periods.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoral and agro-pastoral.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	They solely rely on livestock and farms and if it does not rain the livestock are affected and farms do not grow.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry periods.

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

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Absence of rain is a good prediction for drought.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Collection of firewood and charcoal burning, moving to urban in search of job opportunities, humanitarian aid, fishing.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc)	Council of elders and community leaders.

<b>1.4. 'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Total Number of people present for this:</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Details</b>
Who owns livestock?	25	
Who owns land?	20	
Who farms but does not own land?	50	
Who has a business?	2	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	all	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	30	
Who makes charcoal?	30	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	12	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	60	
Who has received food assistance?	75	
Who has an existing loan?	45	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Medicine, clothing, and paying Islamic fees.	
Where do you get your food from?	Buying from shop, food aid, and farms.	

<b>1.5. CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>	
What keeps people healthy?	Access to proper medication, proper garbage disposal, clearing bushes to avoid mosquito, maintaining personal hygiene, contaminated.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor hygiene and sanitation, Lack of proper waste disposal, contaminated water
What allows people to access water?	Accessible roads to the water points, availability of sanitation kits like jerri cans.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of means of transport e.g. donkey carts.
What allows children to go to school?	Existence of school infrastructure, availability of teachers and learning materials.
What hinders children from going to school?	Poverty, hunger, lack of community awareness on the importance of education.

### 1.7 FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	PWD, elders, children, mothers and orphans.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Rehabilitation of water catchment areas and mobile health support.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Jilaal and Haggaa periods.
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?	
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.	Land, workforce.

## 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	Farm Implements	Workforce	Bush clearance, water pumps, seed distribution, provision of fuel, and canal rehabilitation.	1	During dry periods
2	Food Security	The potential to work	Cash for work and food distribution.	2	All Seasons
3	Education	Have got makeshift which is community initiative.	Construction of schools, training of teachers, incentives for teachers, materials.	3	Jan - Dec
4	Health	CEDA provides mobile health services	Construction of health post, primary health care support, provision of drugs and medical supplies.	4	Jan - Dec
5	Loans	Capacity for loan	Distribution of grant seed money, creation of micro-finance scheme.	5	Jan - Dec
6	Fishing Nets	Skills and desire to fish	To be given fishing nets.	6	All Seasons
7	Cable ferry	Workforce	Wires driving with local boats.	7	All Seasons
8	Livestock health	No vet services	Provision of drugs and animal treatment, surveillance and vaccination.	8	All Seasons
9	Restocking	few livestock's	Restocking of livestock's for the community.	9	All Seasons
10	Donkey Carts	Workforce	To be given donkey carts.		All Seasons

### 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							
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A							x	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All												
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All				x	x					x	x	
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All												
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				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			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	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												
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	AP/F	M				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F				x	x	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	x	x	x			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	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	x	x	x				x	x	x			

Which are the most difficult months for women?***	U/I	F	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	x	x	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?	When rains fail.
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?	
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	
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?	
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)?	
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?	
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	
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)?	



## COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Korey			Date:	23/01/13	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1		Bush clearance, water pumps, canal rehabilitation, and the provision of fuel, seeds, fertilizers and tools.	They depend on farming.	1	FAO	2 Months	
2		General food distribution.	Food insecurity	2	WFP	4 Months	
3		School construction, incentives to the teachers, school feeding programmes, and vocational training.	Lack of access education.	3	UNICEF	2Months	
4		Construction of primary health centre, provision of medicines, and training of health workers.	Need for basic health services.	4	UNICEF	3Months	
5		Establishment of microenterprises	Income generation.	5	FAO	2 Months	
6		Distribution of fishing nets	It is part of securing food.	6	FAO	2 Months	
7		Distribution of means of transportation a cross the river.	A poor access crossing the river.	7	FAO	2 Months	
8		Provision of drugs and animal treatments.	Acute animal diseases.	8	FAO	3 Months	
9		Restocking	Mass deaths of livestock due to the subsequent droughts.	9	FAO	2 Months	
10		Distribution of donkey carts	Lack of means of transport.	10	FAO	2 Months	
<b>Remarks:</b>							