

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Kurtun
District:	Dolow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Riverine
Population estimate (households or people):	260 HHs
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

### BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	21/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Group five			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Muktar Wardere CORD			
Number of community members consulted:				
% of consulted community members who were female:				
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<b>&lt;18</b>	<b>18-24</b>	<b>25-54</b>	<b>55+</b>
	2%	3%	75%	20%
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The process went well. The participants understood the objective of assessments and contributed well to the discussion.			

## 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	2005 , 2007 , 2009 , 2010 , 2013	Hunger, migration of people and animal, displacement, diseases (both human and livestock), water shortage, crop failure.
Conflict		Women (pregnant and lactating), children, elderly and disabled.
Flood		

### CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women (pregnant and lactating) children, elderly and disabled.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Mobility reason, lack of food - malnutrition, water shortage and lack of livelihood assets.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During dry or rainy/floods seasons mosquito proliferation leads to malaria outbreaks.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, children, elderly and people with disability.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Cannot cope during mobility, food scarcity, disease, physical inability.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought season, during floods, mosquitos (disease), during conflict.

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

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	No certain traditional forecasting mechanism. Migration or movement of large groups of birds from one country to another symbolize bad seasons sale of Livestock and other disposable assets to buy food and other requirements like fodder for the dry period.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migration in search of water for livestock, share cropping activities for HHs with no irrigated land, food aid, sale of labour.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	At village level, elder and religious leaders, at household level the husband, wife and older children consult and make decision.

<b>'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?	27	
Who owns land?	20	
Who farms but does not own land?	5	
Who has a business?	0	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	2	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	15	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	3	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	10	
Who has done cash for work?	10	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	5	
Who has received food assistance?	37	
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes, health, pay debts.	
Where do you get your food from?	Markets, farm, food aid and social support from relatives and friends.	

<b>CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</b>	
What keeps people healthy?	Maintenance of good hygiene and sanitation practices and proper feeding.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of medical facilities, poor feeding, poor hygiene and sanitation, lack of trained medical person, poverty.
What allows people to access water?	Means of transportation means and water storage facilities, security, distance to water source and water quality.
What hinders people's access to water?	Insecurity, distance to water source, lack of water storage and transportation facilities.
What allows children to go to school?	Presence of schools facilities, availability of teachers and teaching materials.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of physical school structures and teachers, ignorance on the part of parents about value of education or powerlessness and insecurity.

<b>FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP</b>	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Women and children require health services, food, stabilization centre referrals; elderly and people with disability require unconditional cash transfer, food aid.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Food aid during hunger gap period, CFW, FFW, FFA, food voucher, cash vouchers also needed, water trucking, fodder provision, water catchment rehabilitations.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Food aid is most needed during bad seasons, and FFW, CFW are preferred during good seasons.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Unconditional safety net programme required currently, especially elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers, disabled and pastoralist communities.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No latrine in the whole village, but when asked to choose between latrine construction and donkey carts for transportation, they overwhelmingly chose donkey carts, evidence for great need for transportation facility.
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 communities here have farm land, river juba, they need to be supported in farming, since farming activities can be done throughout the year.

## 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	Lack of access to education.	Availability of land for constructing classrooms, local building material and children eager for education.	Building of schools, training of teachers, provision learning materials, setting up curriculums, provision of incentive to teachers, school feeding programmes.	4	All seasons
2	Lack of health facilities.	Knowledge of traditional herbal medicine, presence of TBAs.	Establish health centre in the village, training of community health workers, training and equipping TBAs, mobile clinics.	3	All seasons
3	Low crop and animal productivity and production.	Availability of farm land, water, manpower power and traditional farming knowledge.	Rehabilitation of irrigation canals and feeder roads, bush clearing on farmland, support access to farm inputs (water pump engines, seeds and tractors), provision of fuel, training of farmers; restocking; provision of produce market, support with pest and disease management in crops and livestock, provision of carts for transportation of farm produces to the market; fodder production.	2	
4	Drought, hunger and poverty.	Availability of agricultural land, livestock, underground water, water catchment facility.	Provision of food aid, CFW, FFW, FFA, cash relief, food voucher, water catchment rehabilitation, water trucking and provision of fodder.	1	During bad seasons
5	Lack of micro-finance provision.		Provision of small loans to start	5	Mar-13

			business for women groups, youth groups, Disabled persons, elderly persons, skills training.		
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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	
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A	x	x	x									
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All	x	x	x			x	x					
When do human health problems peak?***	AP/F	All	x	x	x			x	x					
When do human health problems peak?***	U/I	All												
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			
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All		x	x					x	x			
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All		x	x					x	x			
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All		x	x					x	x			
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All		x	x					x	x			
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All						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
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F				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	x	x	x						x	x		
When are food prices high in local markets?	All	All		x	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				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	x	x	x				x	x	x			
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F	x	x	x				x	x	x			
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												
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All				x	x			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														

<p>The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?</p>	<p>The major shocks here are droughts, normally drought period is 3-4 months, but sometimes, when the community has been in drought and expecting rain season to start, the rain fails and the drought continues for another 3 months, and this this is becoming attends nowadays.</p>
<p>Remarks:</p>	



### 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?	Each organization has an activity to be done that falls under its specialized field.
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)?	The needs are also addressed in the action plans, each clusters of groups have recommendations.
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, it is recommended that, the community be assisted with relief food, food vouchers, cash vouchers and cash relief during bad season, and during good seasons, CFW, FFW are recommended.
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:		Kurtun			Date:	21/01/2013
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing
1	3	Support safety net mechanisms through food aid and conditional and unconditional cash transfer, water trucking, provision of fodder.	Provision of food aid, CFW, FFW, FFA, food vouchers, water catchment rehabilitation is needed during bad seasons.	1	WFP/FAO	Bad seasons
2	1	Enhancement of production.	rehabilitation irrigation canals and feeder roads, bush clearing on farmland, support access to farm implements and inputs (seeds and tractors), provision of fuel, training of farmers, restocking, support access to agricultural market, support pest and disease management in crops and livestock; support access to donkey carts for transportation; fodder production.	2	FAO	march -Dec 2013
3	2	Establishment of health facilities.	Establish health centre in the village, training of community health workers, training and equip TABs, support mobile clinics and supplementary and therapeutic centres.	3	UNICEF	All seasons
4	2	Education accessibility enhancement.	Building schools, training of teachers, provision learning materials, setting up curriculums, provision of incentive to teachers, schools feeding programme.	4	UNICEF	All seasons
5	3	Micro-finance and skills training provision.	Provision of small loans to start business for women groups, youth groups, Disabled persons, elderly persons, skills training.	5	FAO	march -Dec 2013
<b>Remarks:</b>						