

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Mirkey
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	70
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:				
Facilitation team members:	Hosh, Abdirahman, Abdullahi, Hodan, and Sadia			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Hosh FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	21			
% of consulted community members who were female:				
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	24%	50%	40%	8%
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Participation by community members was good with males and females equally represented.			

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	2011-2013	Famine, loss of human and animal lives, and displacement.
Disease	2012	poor health
food insecurity	2011-2012-2013	malnutrition

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children under 5, female headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly people and PWD.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Most vulnerable to food insecurity.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	In drought, hunger gap and flood period.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Farmers and pastoralists.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Low river levels during drought reduce water for irrigation. During flood, loss of farm land and destruction of irrigation infrastructure. In drought, pastures and water become very scarce.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought or flood.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Preparedness: early land preparation and planting by farmers, stocking of fodder for milking cows and migration to places with pasture and water by pastoralists.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migration with livestock, sale of livestock to raise income for food and other requirements, crop diversification with increased vegetables growing for food and market.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc)	Household leader, community consultation.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	20	
Who owns land?	20	
Who farms but does not own land?	30	
Who has a business?	no	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	all	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	20	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	20	
Who makes charcoal?	no	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	15	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	50	
Who has an existing loan?	10	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes and medicine.	
Where do you get your food from?	From shops, food aid and farms.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Access to medical services from World vision through mobile clinic, good hygiene and sanitation practices.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Poor hygiene and sanitation practices, e.g. not using latrines.
What allows people to access water?	River and other water points, donkey carts for fetching water, water equipment and storage facility.
What hinders people's access to water?	Long distance to river, poor access to water points and lack of facilities for transportation and storage of water.
What allows children to go to school?	Community build school infrastructure, availability of teachers and scholastic materials.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of adequate school facilities, trained teachers and teaching materials.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Pastoralists and farmers.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	Veterinary services and access to fodders.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	
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?	The situation with pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities is quite similar.
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.	Rain fed, irrigated and rangeland, human resources and livelihood assets like livestock.

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	Either irrigation or rain fed farms.	Bush clearing, water pumps, seed distribution, fuel, and clan rehabilitation.	1	Dry periods
2	Hunger	International food aid.	Cash for work and food distribution.	2	All seasons
3	Education	Have got makeshift which is community initiative.	Construction of three rooms, school facilities, training of teachers, incentives for teachers, materials.	3	Jan-Dec
4	Health	Mobile clinic service by CEDA.	Construction of health post, primary health care support, provision of drugs and training of health workers.	4	Jan-Dec
5	Loans	Capacity for loan.	Grants for micro credits to vulnerable households and organized groups.	5	Jan-Dec
6	Fishing Nets	Skills and interest in fishing as a livelihood activity.	To be given fishing nets.	6	All seasons
7	Safe crossing of the river	Access to markets, human resources.	Establishment of cable ferry to improve safe river crossing	7	All seasons
8	Livestock health	Human resource to be trained as CAHWs.	Improving veterinary delivery service, veterinary drug store, training and equipping CAHWs, disease surveillance and monitoring.	8	All seasons
9	Restocking	Livestock rearing as an important livelihood activity.	Restocking of livestock for the community.	9	All seasons
10	Transportation facilities	Donkeys, human resource.	Provision of transportation facilities.	10	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 the 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?	Yes includes necessary interventions in each pillar.
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	Organisations should execute different projects to avoid duplication of resources and a way of complementing each other.
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?	People of different backgrounds participated in the discussion and actively participated.
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 activities the community prioritized used an integrated approach.
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?	The activities are in line with the calendar.
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	Yes with emphasis on project sustainability.
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)?	Most of the problems raised by the community are pro-resilience.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN							
Community:		Mirkey			Date:		
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1		General food distribution	Food insecurity	1	WFP	2 Months	
2		Contribute to increased farm level productivity and production.	Support with bush clearing on farm land, irrigation equipment, rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, distribution of agriculture equipment and inputs	2	FAO	4 Months	
3		Improved access to health and medical services.	Construction of primary health center, provision of medicines, and training of health workers,	3	UNICEF	2Months	
4		School construction, incentives to the teachers, school feeding programmes, and vocational training.	Training given by teachers and students.	4	UNICEF	3Months	
5		Establishment of microenterprises	Income generating activities.	5	FAO	2 Months	
6		Restocking	Improved household livelihood assets to enhance food security.	6	FAO	2 Months	
7		Provision of drugs and animal treatments.	There is poor access for crossing the river.	7	FAO	2 Months	
8		Improved availability of animal drawn transportation facilities.	Donkey drawn carts critical to support household livelihoods.	8	FAO	3 Months	
9		Distribution of fishing nets.	Fishing is an important livelihood activity for riverine communities.	9	FAO	2 Months	
10		Improved safe river crossing.	Acute animal diseases.	10	FAO	2 Months	
Remarks:							