

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

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

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:				
Facilitation team members:				
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:				
Number of community members consulted:				
% of consulted community members who were female:				
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	14	3	18	12
Focus groups, if any:				
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The process went well. The participant understood the objectives of assessment and contributed well to the discussion.			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

1.1. 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	2001, 2002, 2007	Hunger, migration, animal and human death, disease, water shortage, and crop failure.
Conflict		
Floods		

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women (pregnant and lactating) infants/children, elderly and people with disability.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Mobility reason, Lack of nutrition food, and water shortage, lack of resource ownership.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought season, and during conflict.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women, children, elderly and disabled.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Due to mobility, especially during drought and conflict.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought season, during floods, mosquito (disease), and 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...)	Forestry: migration of birds symbolize drought season, direction of wind; coping: sale of farm produce, property for food and other needed resource.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migration, early cultivation, food relief, sale of labour through casual work, collection and sale of fire wood and collection of wild food/fruits.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	At village level the village elder makes decision, at household level the husband, wife and their children make decision together.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	1	
Who owns land?	11	
Who farms but does not own land?	3	Labour
Who has a business?	1	Small kiosk in the village.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	None
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	3	Relatives
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	1	Through cash
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	0	None
Who has done cash for work?	5	Taken the product to the main town.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	9	Bush clearing through cash for work.
Who has received food assistance?	0	None
Who has an existing loan?	12	By wfp, local NGO (ASEP)
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Clothes, health, pay debt.
Where do you get your food from?		Markets, farm, food aid, relation.

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	
What keeps people healthy?	Maintenance of proper hygiene eating balanced diet, washing hands after handling defecating child covering food, using latrines. They use traditional herbs.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of traditional TBA and health worker, poor hygiene and sanitation.
What allows people to access water?	Availability of water, transportation means storage means, security, distance of the water, and quality of the water.
What hinders people's access to water?	Security, distance, water storage facility and Transportation means drought, lack of donkey cart for transportation ,woman used to carry water on their back 20 liters of jerry can for almost 5 km.
What allows children to go to school?	No schools facilities nearby, and children don't go to school, availability of school, availability of teacher, Availability of teaching material.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of schools, lack of teacher, ignorance, insecurity.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	
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?	
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.	

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	Food aid.	Hunger, low purchase, loss livelihood and crops vulnerable group.	Provision of food aid and FCW, FFW restocking, job creation, cash transfer.	1	all seasons
2	Lack of health facilities.	Uses of traditional herbs, travelling long distance to seek treatment.	Building of dispensaries, training of community health worker, training TABs, provision of mobile clinics.	3	all seasons
3	Low crop production.	Availability of farm land, water, human power.	Canal rehabilitation, feeder roads bush clearing, provision of modern farm inputs(engines, seeds and tractors), provision of fuel, training of farmers, restocking, provision of produce market, pest and disease control, livestock treatment, provision of Donkey car for transportation 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.	1	During bad seasons
5	Lack of micro-finance provision.	Low income, unemployment, expansion of small business.	Provision of small loans to start business for women groups, youth groups, Disabled persons, elderly persons, skills training.	5	Mar-13
6	Education.	Availability of land, availability children, availability of local	Building of schools, training of teachers, provision learning materials,	4	All seasons

		building material.	setting up curriculums, provision of incentive to teachers, school feeding programme.		
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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	x	x
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All							x					
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				x		x			x			x
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All												
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All		x		x		x			x			
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All	x	x	x									
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x		x			x				
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All												
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All	x					x					x	
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All	x			x				x				x
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All	x	x							x			x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (men)**	P	M		x			x			x		x		x
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	P	F	x	x				x		x				
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		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	x				x							x
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	P	All												
When are food prices high in local markets?	All	All	x			x			x	x			x	x
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	P	All	x	x		x			x		x			x
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	AP/F	All	x				x					x		x
When are children more likely to be out of school?***	U/I	All		x			x		x			x		x
Which are the most difficult months for men?***	P	M	x				x			x				x
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	P	F	x		x		x			x		x		
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	x				x							x
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	U/I	F	x				x							x

When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All	All	x	x	x		x		x			x		x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All	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?	Drought, conflict, and floods.
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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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
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)?	Yes

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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Community:		Miskinow			Date:		
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1	3	Provision of food aid, CFW, FFW, FFA, cash relief, food voucher, water catchment rehabilitation, water trucking.	Provision of food aid, CFW, FFW, FFA, food vouchers, water catchment rehabilitation is needed during bad seasons.	1	WFP	Bad seasons	
2	2	Enhancement of production.	canals rehabilitation, feeder roads bush clearing, provision of modern farm inputs (engines, seeds and tractors), provision of fuel, training of farmers, restocking, provision of produce market, pest and disease control, livestock treatment, provision of Donkey car for transportation farm produces to the market, fodder production.	2	FAO	Mar – Dec 2013	
3		Establishment of health facilities.	Building of dispensaries, training of community health worker, training TABs, provision of mobile clinics, provision of nutritional supplements for children, breastfeeding, lactating mothers, elderly.	3	UNICEF	All seasons	
4		Education accessibility enhancement.	Building of schools, training of teachers, provision learning materials, setting up curriculums, provision of incentive to teachers, school feeding programme.	4	UNICEF	All seasons	
5		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	Mar – Dec 2013	
6	5	Hygiene and sanitation.	Construction of latrines, lack of awareness on hygiene promotion.	6	UNICEF	Mar – Dec 2013	
7	3	Animal health treatment.	Shortage of animal treatment, high price treatment.	7	FAO	Mar – Dec 2013	