

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Saadhumaay
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 04 07'0.55"
Longitude:	E 042 15'30.67"

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:				
Facilitation team members:	Abdifatah, Adan, Sowda, Nima, M.sheikh (Group 5)			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Abdifatah Osman			
Number of community members consulted:	29			
% of consulted community members who were female:	72%			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	3	5	15	6
Focus groups, if any:	1			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Meeting started at 10:27 a.m under administration building in the middle of village with community members well represented. meeting ended 12:05 p.m.			

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	Loss of livestock, food insecurity and poverty.
Conflict	2002	Displacement of people.
Flood	2005	Crop destruction, lack of clean and safe water for human consumption, displacement.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pregnant & lactating women, children & elderly.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Because they are the weak people in the society. During conflict they cannot participate in the war because they believe that the men are the only ones who have the courage to fight. Due to migration of animals to better pasture there is lack of milk.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During times of drought, conflict and floods.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Pastoralists and IDPs.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	IDPs-because they have limited livelihood assets and opportunities, no access to land for cultivation and do not own livestock. Pastoral: food insecure and loss of livelihood assets through livestock deaths.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Drought seasons, conflict periods and outbreaks of disease.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Migration of animals to areas with available pasture and water. Fodder production and use. Migration closer to rivers where water and pasture are available.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Sale of livestock, supplementary feeding for livestock with cereals and food aid. Migration to other regions where conditions are better. Seek social support from relatives.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Both men & female and community elders.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	29	Almost everybody in the community.
Who owns land?	26	Most of them have rain fed farms.
Who farms but does not own land?	26	Most own land.
Who has a business?	1	Only very few people have small business.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	0	They don't receive any financial aid from relatives.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	29	They all help each other financially.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	26	Sell their labour through farming and construction.
Who makes charcoal?	26	Male charcoal.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	29	Sell their product to meet increased expenses.
Who has done cash for work?	23	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	17	Once for ASEP, ADESO and horn relief.
Who has received food assistance?	20	Received food from WFP on march 2012
Who has an existing loan?	29	Almost everybody has an existing debt.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Cloths and department repayment	
Where do you get your food from?	Dolow town & Gedweyne village	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Use of herbal medicine. Recitation of Quran and implement.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of adequate clean water, lack of mosquito net and lack of health facilities.
What allows people to access water?	River-people use donkey cart to fetch water from the river, some use their back to carry a 20 liter jerry cans.
What hinders people's access to water?	Breakdown of donkey cart which is the only means of water transportation. The river is very far from the village and they cannot afford to fetch water every day due to the long and tiresome journey.
What allows children to go to school?	Access to education but in Saadhumay there is no school only Islamic schools.
What hinders children from going to school?	Ignorance of parents about the importance of education. Lack of schools, lack of teachers and teacher incentive.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Provision of wet feeding through TSFP (recommend which group or individual to be targeted).
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Jan, Feb & Mar dry season giving food through FFW since they are less busy and June, July cold months when people suffer from cold/flu - improve access to health service.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking and destocking and provision of relief food.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Yes, unlike some of areas that receive relief food Saadhumay was not targeted yet needs for food assistance existed.
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 and available resources that needs to be tapped. FFT for pastoralist.

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	Need to basic health services. No hospitals, and no health centres.	Have CEDA health mobile team. Referral patient taken to Dollow MCH.	Construction of primary health post (MCH). Training of traditional birth attendants. Provision of drugs and mosquito nets.	1	Jilal, Deyr, Hagai & Gu.
2	Need to increase food production. Lack of farm inputs e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, hand tools.	Poor condition for water canals. Sale of products to buy pesticides.	Rehabilitation of existing water canals, provision of inputs like seeds and provision of and tools for clearing bushes and tilling land.	2	Deyr & Gu
3	Lack of clean water. The river is the only source of water.	Traditional trees (roots) to treat water (i.e. abarmog).	Construction of water tank. Provision of chlorine to treat water. Construction of shallow wells.	3	Deyr & Gu
4	Lack of Education. No school structure. No teachers.	Only Islamic schools.	Construction of schools. Need teacher training and provision of incentives to teachers.	4	Jilal & Hagai
5	Livestock death. No vet drugs. No professionals to treat.	Buy medicine from the market. There are no trained personnel only traditional attendants which highly need training.	Provision of vet drugs. Restocking and destocking. Provide training on how to treat animals and support community health workers.	5	Jilal & Hagai (dry season)
6	Need for skills/non-formal adult education.	No existing non-formal adult education. Practice handicrafts.	Training on small business. Provision of sewing machine and training on the same. Micro finance for small enterprise.	6	Jilal & Hagai
7	Poor Sanitation. There are only 5 latrines. Lack of dumping sites.	Dumping of household and human wastes in the bushes.	Construction of latrines. Provision of cleaning tools. Garbage collection and dumping sites through FFW.	7	All

8	Inadequate shelter.	Very poor condition shelters.	Provision of tents and construction of thatched houses.	8	All
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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	
When are the dry seasons?	All	N/A	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When do human health problems peak?***	P	All												
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												
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All					x							
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						x						
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	U/I	All												
When is work available (farm labour)?	AP/F	All			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						
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F						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												
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			
Which are the most difficult months for women?***	AP/F	F		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												
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All	All												
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

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?	Two or more organizations can collaborate in one activity at different level i.e. construction of schools UNICEF through FFW and school feeding by WFP.
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)?	It is adapted by timing like pastoralist during good season.
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)?	We can do by strictly considering existing assets and modes of adapting shocks locally in the past.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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Community:		Saadhumaay			Date:	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing
1	2	Construction of primary health care MCH. Training of traditional birth attendants. Provision of drugs and mosquito net.	Construction of 1 big MCH. Training 6 traditional birth attendants.	1	UNICEF	Jilal
2	1	Rehabilitation of existing water canals. Provision of inputs like seeds, fertilizer and fodder grass. Bush clearance and raise roads above seasonal flood water level.	Irrigation canals present along the river but in poor conditions.	2	FAO	Hagai
3	2	Construction of water tank. Provision of chlorine to treat water. Construction of shallow wells.	Construction of one big water tank, and 3 shallow wells through FFA for pastoralist.	3	FAO & UNICEF	Jilal
4	2	Construction of schools. Need teacher training. Provision of incentives to teachers.	4 class room and 1 office.5 teacher training.	4	UNICEF	Jilal & Hagai
5	1,3,2	Provision of Vet drugs. Restocking & destocking. Provide training and support of community health workers.	Training 3 community health workers.	5	UNICEF	Deyr & Gu
6	1,2	Training on small business enterprise. Provision of sewing machines. Micro-finance for small business enterprise.	Through FFT for farmers.	6	WFP	Jilal & Hagai
7	2	Construction of enough latrines. Construction of dumping sites and clearing of garbage.	1 latrine per household, 3 waste sites through FFW, and Cleaning tools like brooms, rake, and wheelbarrow.	7	WFP	Jilal & Hagai
8	2	Provision of tents for shelter support.	At least one for each household.	8	UNICEF	Deyr & Gu
Remarks:						