

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Shidley Bay
District:	Dolow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N 4.08997
Longitude:	E 42.33212

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	27-8/01/2013			
Facilitation team members:	Mire Abdullahi, Abdullahi Hussein, Halima Hassan, Abdikadar Mohamed and Mohamed Shafie			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Mohamed Shafie			
Number of community members consulted:	71			
% of consulted community members who were female:	46			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	12	10	70	8
Focus groups, if any:	Yes there was a focus group discussion though it was dominated by men.			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The inhabitants are Somali who are mainly agro-pastoralists, and Bantu who are predominately farmers. No ongoing humanitarian or development interventions in the village.			

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, 2010, 2009	Loss of animals, crop failure or low farm productivity, disease epidemics in human and livestock

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Child, pregnant mother, lactating mother, elderly people.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	They were among the weak members of the community, and are not able to compete for survival.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	The community mentioned two periods during the calendar year. The first being the months of February – April. The second period being July - September.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children under the age of five, PWDs, elderly people.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Their body is weak for the shock since they are the weak members of the community in terms of nutrition.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	The community mentioned two periods during the calendar year. The first being the months of February, March and April. The second period is the months of July, August and September.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Early planting and/or expansion of land under crop, increase fodder production, plant drought resistant crops, crop diversification.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Plant crops that are resistant to drought, use mosquito nets, migration with animals in search for pasture, sale of some animals, youth go to the town centres to look for labour/jobs, skip the routine meals (cook twice a day), preserve some for the elderly and children while the strong and youthful one skip meals.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Committee of elders comprising of the chief of the village, the Imam, two other visionary leaders and one elderly woman.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	All	
Who owns land?	40	
Who farms but does not own land?	31	
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?	2	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	8	
Who makes charcoal?	14	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	26	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	71	
Who has an existing loan?	46	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Clothes, medicines and farm input.	
Where do you get your food from?	Farms, animals , buy from the markets.	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Prayer, maintain good hygiene and sanitation, use of latrines.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of latrines hinders community to good health compounded by lack of proper hygiene and sanitation.
What allows people to access water?	Women fetch water using their backs, use of donkey carts (some of the community members have donkey carts where they use all for their transport needs including fetching of water).
What hinders people's access to water?	Shidley is about two kilometers away from the river so distance from the river is the main hindrance; others include threat of crocodiles attack, steepness of river banks and access road/pathway to water points.
What allows children to go to school?	Generally the availability of school and teachers, and other stationaries and facilities would have allowed them to access school however, in Shidle Bay; there is total absence of these requirements despite community trying on their own to build one classroom.
What hinders children from going to school?	The absence of school, lack of teachers, and other school requirements make children in Shidle Bay not to have the opportunity to attend school.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP	
Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Most of the children met during the village visit were malnourished and there is need for targeted supplementary feeding.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	The communities that live in Shidle Bay are agro-pastoralist. Migration is a limited practice.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Best timing for correct intervention is during crop production period falling in March, April and May for normal year and in a bad year, it's difficult for the community to survive since they depends on their farm production.
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?	No humanitarian and/or development interventions in the village.
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.	A key strength is willingness and ability to contribute cash towards purchase of motorized water pump for irrigation. They have also plenty of land for both grazing and farming. Manpower since majority of them are in their youthful age.

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 education	Community put single classroom from their resource, there are many learners.	Construction of school, support to training of teachers and salaries and incentives, school stationeries and equipment.	1	
2	Health centre	Land, can provide locally available resources.	Construction of health centre, medical supply, training of community health workers.	1	
3	Clean water	Land, man power (the community can dig the well).	Provision of concrete rims and technical knowhow and modern way of pumping water.	2	
4	Drought	Man power, land for grazing, some of them are ready for cost sharing programme where they are ready to pay half of the pumping engine cost.	Farm inputs- irrigation pumps, seeds, fertilizers and other farm inputs, bushing clearing through cash for work or FFW/FFA.	4	

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									
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												
When are the main crop production periods?	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All			x	x	x				x	x	x	
When are the main harvests?	AP/F	All	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		
When are people available to work (less busy)? (women)**	AP/F	F				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												
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												

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?	According to the community in Shidle Bay, the last three years were particularly difficult year with the main being drought and floods.
Remarks:	No much difference from the rest of the communities in the district.

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, there were five major problems the community mentioned and there are five feasible interventions.
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	The activities mentioned ranged from lack of farm inputs to lack of education. If community is provided with some assistance they can do some for themselves. For example they have already put up one classroom so they need some push up.
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, the community were able to fully participate and say their problems, what they can do for themselves and what they cannot do due to their inability.
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 communities in Shidle Bay are agro-pastoralist.
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?	Some of the activities they requested can be done; for instance they are able to go on cost sharing scheme that can fasten some of the activities to be done while others require some time.
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	Yes, one activity that can be done differently is the case of community contributing some of cost of pumping engines instead of waiting agency to provide 100 percent cover.
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)?	Construction of school will help many school going children to attend classes, same building of health centre will save the community some money and energy to do some other things as they told us they spend too much on seeking medical attention.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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Community:		Shidley Bay			Date:	28/01/2013	
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing	
1		Farm inputs- irrigation pumps, seeds, fertilizers and other farm inputs, bushing clearing through cash for work and/or FFW/FFA.	Have large swap of unused land. The main source of food is the farm and its failing due to lack of proper farm inputs, lack of knowhow and degradation due to prolonged drought.	1	FAO	1 year	
2		Construction of school, teachers, school stationeries and equipment.	The community took the initiative to construct one classroom on their own and there are many school going children.	2	WFP + UNICEF	2 years	
3		Construction of health centre, medical supply, training of community health workers.	Primary health centre is essential for life and in small village of about 400 families, and health access is a big challenge.	3	UNICEF	2 years	
4		Provision of concrete rims and technical knowhow and modern way of pumping water.	The community has the man power to dig the water and provide land for the possible water point.	4	UNICEF + WFP		
Remarks:							