

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Unsi
District:	Dollow
Region:	Gedo
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoralist
Population estimate (households or people):	380 HHs
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	30/1/2012			
Facilitation team members:	Nima M. Billow-CTG, Sowdo Mude-FAO, Adan Mohamed-DRC & Mohamed Ibrahim-DFCS			
Facilitation team leader name and organisation:	Sowdo Mude			
Number of community members consulted:	50			
% of consulted community members who were female:	36			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	20	30	36	14
Focus groups, if any:	2 Focus groups.			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	The discussion started 9:30a.m, separate FGD with males and females.			

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	2006, 2009 & 2011	Mass livestock death.
Conflict	2002, 2003 & 2004	Killing among the communities, no access to town.
Livestock Disease	2011 & 2012	Outbreak of disease.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Orphans, elderly people, children <5, pregnant and lactating women and PWDs.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Due to migration, availability of and access to milk and other animal products by these individuals is a challenge.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought and conflict period.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Families with no livelihood assets like livestock, e.g. female headed households (widows/single mothers).
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Limited access to livelihood assets including manpower.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During drought season.

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, etc.)	Forecasting: Migration of birds, pig movement. Preparedness: stocking of fodder and migration of animals in search of better pasture.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, etc.)	Sale of livestock and farm produce to raise income to meet other household needs, collection and sale of handicraft materials like sisal and brooms and palm leaves for making ropes; collection and sale of firewood.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Decision at household level is made by the family head and at the community level by the elders.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Who owns livestock?	50	Almost everybody in the community owns livestock.
Who owns land?	50	All of them own land even though some are not farm land.
Who farms but does not own land?	12	All those who farm the land belong to them.
Who has a business?	8	16% has a business.
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	6	12% have relative who provide financial or other support.
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	50	Almost all the community supports each other.
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	15	A few of them sell their labour.
Who makes charcoal?	0	Don't make charcoal.
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	50	100% sell their product to meet their needs.
Who has done cash for work?	12	Few of them depend on cash for work.
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	9	Received cash from Adeso.
Who has received food assistance?	35	Almost every household received food aid from WFP 2011.
Who has an existing loan?	50	Almost every household has an existing debt.
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?		Clothes, medicine, livestock food during drought and debt repayment.
Where do you get your food from?		Dollow, Belethawa and mandera.

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What keeps people healthy?	Presence of good diet/nutritional food, Recitation of Quran to the sick people, assistance from CEDA health mobile team and health post facility (tablet).
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of good diet, lacked of well-trained health worker, lack of mosquito net, health post not in good condition.
What allows people to access water?	The river Dawa is less than 300 metres, 12M shallow well own community construction and use of donkey cart to fetch water from the river.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of clean water, river water empties sometimes (Jilal season). Dangerous due to crocodile presence and muddy water when river is full (rainy season).
What allows children to go to school?	There is presence of Islamic school, presence of voluntary teachers in the village and few students are taught under a tree.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of school structure, teacher incentives/training and school stationeries/equipment.

1.7 FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Children, PLW, elders and orphans to be given nutritional food.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	N/A
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Activities like FFW, FFT and FFA for pastoralist to be carried out the good seasons when they are less busy.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Restocking for the pastoralist and provision of fodder grass/crops for the farmers.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	Yes, most of the times they are targeted when it comes to food aid especially WFP targeted supplementary feeding programme.
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.	They have manpower .They have the ability to do income generating activities like sisal collection to make mat, brooms and palm tree to make ropes. Local resources like stones and sand.

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	Education. No formal education.	3 Islamic school, 8 teachers (4 volunteers & 4 assistants).	Construction of 3 classes, provision of incentive & training to teachers, primary equipment and learning materials.	1	All
2	Lack of farm support.	Farm lands, motorized pumps (not sufficient) and manpower.	Rehabilitation of existing water pumps, bush clearing and provision of pesticides.	2	Jilal & Hagga
3	Livestock disease and lack of fodder.	No veterinary services.	Treatment and vaccinations, provision of fodder and restocking.	3	All
4	Lack of health post.	1 nurse, 4 traditional birth attendants and 1 small acting health post.	Primary health care support (MCH), training of the TBAs and provision of medical tools.	4	All
5	Lack of clean water. The river is the only source of water.	River, 1 water reservoir, donkey carts and Jerri cans.	Construction of shallow wells, water tank and chlorine distribution	5	Gu & Deyr
6	Poor Sanitation-lack of latrines.	2 communal latrines. Most people use the bush.	Construction of communal latrines, clearing of garbage and awareness on good hygiene.	6	Gu & Deyr
7	Lack of grinding mill machine.	They use mortar and pestle.	Provision of grinding mill machine, training and provision of fuel subsidy.	7	All

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							
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								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						x						
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All						x						
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All						x						
Crop production phase:	AP/F	All						x						
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		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		
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. latrines construction for WFP to come in as FFW and UNICEF to come in as WASH and its awareness).
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)?	Activities can be adapted by timing like pastoralist during good seasons and when it is not raining for construction.
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?	Joint planning is different than how it was in the past, Long term support oriented activities is also different.
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, capabilities and modes of adapting shocks locally in the past. Strengthening those available assets instead of initiating new things to the communities.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

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Community:		Unsi			Date:	30/1/2012
Ser #	Pillar	Proposed Intervention	Details	Priority	Agency?	Duration/timing
1	1	School construction.	They need 3 classrooms and 1 office.4 Well trained teachers.	1	UNICEF	All
2	2,1	Increasing crop productivity and production.	Farm inputs like seeds, fertilizers and crop pesticides, skill training in agriculture.	2	FAO	Deyr & Gu
3	2	Animal health services.	Provision of veterinary services to reduce livestock death, training of CAHWs.	3	UNICEF + FAO	All
4	2	Constructing for them MCH and giving them training on how to use health facility.	Rehabilitation of the health post.	4	UNICEF	All
5	2	Improved access to clean and safe water for domestic use.	3 communal water taps and 4 berkads.	5	UNICEF	All
6	2	Promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.	Construction of 4 dumping site to be located outside the village, training of hygiene promoters.	6	UNICEF + WFP	All
7	1,3	They need grain milling machines.	1 grain milling machines.	7	FAO	All
Remarks:						