

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Gatiitaley
District:	Odweyne
Region:	Tog-dheer
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	Agro-pastoral
Population estimate (households or people):	
P-code:	
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	N09.51753
Longitude:	E044.86344

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	11/01/14			
Facilitation team members:	Mohamed Mohamoud, Adan Abdilahi, Abdikadir Jama & Samsam Ahmed			
Facilitation team leader name:	Samsam Ahmed (TEAM ONE)			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	FAO			
Number of community members consulted:	45			
% of consulted community members who were female:	12			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	>18	18-24	25-54	55+
	0	13	31	56
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:	Yes			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Most of the representatives were over 50 years and were deeply feeling the real needs of their community			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	90
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	No.
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	No.
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	17%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	90%

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?
Recurring draughts	2003, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2011	Migration and movement. Animal body emaciation. Some animal started dying while on the move. Water trucking. Migration. Social support.
Crop failure	2011 - 2012	Food insecurity, malnutrition, low income. Social support, Casual labor, Borrowing.
Malaria in wet season	2009, 2012	Emaciation, sickness, weakness, Previous anemia. Body emaciation. Seek medical treatment in main Hospitals.
Flooding	2012, 2013	Degradation of the farmlands. Destroyed and washed away the cropping plots near the river bank. Soil erosion. Low crop production.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Women. Children & Elders.	Breastfeeding and lactating mothers. Children.
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Due to physical weakness.	Body structure. Biologically weak.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Winter and draughts	Winter & bad years.
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Agro-pastorals	Agro-pastorals.
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Unable to move to cope with and recover, due to loss of livestock.	No movement. Lack income/food diversity
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During the bad years.	During the difficult seasons & winter.
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or	No, for the farmers.	No, the agro-pastorals cannot be satisfied

for which groups are social support not enough?				their needs because of separation of family members (i.e. women and children are left behind) while the youth & men take and move with the shoats in long distance).
Are there any households in this community, who require help from outside the community just to survive? If so, what % of households?	% HH who always need help	% HH who need help only in the difficult seasons each year	% HH who need help only in bad years	% HH who never need help
Men's Response	25	45	85	10
Women's Response	40	65	80	6

CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS & COPING (RESILIENCE ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
How does the community forecast and prepare for shocks or difficult seasons? (Including moving, livelihood diversification, other...)	Store foods (i.e. sorghum, maize, beans etc). Fodder, Save little money for winter water procurement.	Migration. Food and fodder storage. Cash saving. Loan taking. Social support.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	Family and clan support. Restocking. Crop storage. Diaspora. Migration and pasture movement.	Family support. Restocking. Social support. Money savings. Migration. Etc. Family & children separation for education to the well-off families.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Men fathers, village elders etc.	Village elders, head of households.

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

Men's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:		
Who owns livestock?	90	
Who owns land?	80	
Who farms but does not own land?	10	
Who has a business?	20	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	6	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	12	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	45	
Who makes charcoal?	15	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	30	
Who has done cash for work?	0	

Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Health and education	
Where do you get your food from?	Agriculture, animals, animal exchange, casual & regular labour (both in the village & Main Towns).	

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Women's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
Total number of people present for this:		
Who owns livestock?	90	
Who owns land?	80	
Who farms but does not own land?	10	
Who has a business?	20	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	6	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	12	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	45	
Who makes charcoal?	15	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	30	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	0	
Who has an existing loan?	0	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Health, education, water and clothes.	
Where do you get your food from?	Agriculture production, selling labour, cash saving, and crop storage	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Water, good sanitation, and good food.	Food, sanitation, water, health service.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of health service, Hunger, Lack of medicine.	Hunger, lack of food, lack of nutrition, lack of water, and overload of work.
What allows people to access water?	Permanent frequent rain, permanent stream water, berkads, shallow wells, water catchments, plastic water reservoirs, dams, etc.	Borehole, berkads, valleys, dams, rivers, streams, etc.
What hinders people's access to water?	Prolonged draughts, no berkads, lack of valleys, and lack of dams.	Prolonged draughts, lack of dams, lack of berkads, valleys, and lack of trucks and money.
What allows children to go to school?	Permanent settlement, good	Permanent settlement, good

	school building, availability of water, and Provisional feeding.	school building, availability of water, and provisional feeding
What hinders children from going to school?	Draught, lack of water, and lack of feeding	Lack of schools and a lack of boarding school.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP

Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	yes	yes
	Who is he/she?	Maxamed Haybe	Maxamed Haybe
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Leadership. Problem Solving. Conflict Resolution. Act liaison b/w the community & government. Facilitation of Blood Paying (Diya) b/w clans. Assist and support government in peace and security.	Act as liaison b/w the community & to the government. Conflict resolution.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes.	yes
	Who are they?	Caydiid Ahmed	Caydiid Ahmed
Village Council	Is there a council?	No	No
	What are its responsibilities?	None exist	None exist
	Who are the members?	None exist	None exist
	How does someone become a council member?	None exist	None exist
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	No	No
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	They are appointed men from the clansmen.	They are appointed men from the clansmen.
	How does someone become an elder?	Appointed by his clan representatives in the village.	Appointed by his clan representatives in the village.
	How many elders are village council members?	Eight Person	Only eight men
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution, community security, and advocators.	Conflict resolution, community security, and advocators.
What other organisations or groups are important in the village for each of the following areas? In each case, explain what the group does, how old is the group and does the group have any links with outside organisations?			
Organisations or groups	Men	No	No
	Women	Yes	Yes
	Youth	No	No

	Religion	No	No
	Pastoralism	No	No
	Health	No	No
	Education	Yes	Yes
	Water and sanitation	No	No
	IDPs	No	No
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		No	No
Which NGOs work in this area?		World Vision & Danish Refugee Council (DRC).	World Vision & Danish Refugee Council (DRC).
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Soil and Water Conservation. Building Bunds. Trainings.	Soil and Water Conservation. Building Bunds. Trainings.
	When were they last here?	Last year	Last year
	How long have they been in this district?	DRC for three Y=years while WV only for three months.	DRC for three years while WV only for three months.
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		Cooperative farming land conflict erupted and solved by village elders	Farm land inheritance conflict was terminated by clan elders.
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No water conflict occurred.	No water conflict occurred.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

<p>Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:</p>	<p>Women and infants, children and the elderly people. Those people lack always appropriate medical services, particularly, pregnant women always face miscarriage, bleeding or even sometimes death due to massive bleeding while they are on the way to the nearest referral hospital which is about 110 km away.</p>
<p>Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):</p>	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments, restocking and provide CAHWs trainings.</p>
<p>Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):</p>	<p>For the normal year.</p>
<p>Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):</p>	<p>Cash base intervention to reestablish local infra-structure, Berkads, Balley, water catchment, and loans should be given utmost priority. Income diversification such as Bee keeping, poultry intervention should also be promoted targeting to the most vulnerable groups of the community.</p>
<p>Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?</p>	<p>Yes, this community migrates on late May in normal year, thus their children abandon and leave schools. In this case, they did this as part of coping mechanisms and farm protection.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Improvement of agronomical practice and crop management to increase their crop hectare per yield. Due to lack of farming skills and farm land degradation, a large part of their expected yields are lost every year.</p>

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION MAPPING

Rank	Problem	Problem Details	Relevant existing/local resources, assets and strengths that could help counter this problem	Possible interventions - building where possible on local solutions	Season
1	Lack of health services	Lack of MCH. Lack of professionally trained midwives. Frequent pregnancies. Frequent incidence of malaria case. TB	Presence of traditional birth attendants (TBAs). Community willingness and commitment. Availability of stones, sands, water etc.	Construction of MCH. Train local existing TBAs. Provide the required medical equipment and materials. Provide and Emergency Ambulance for women delivery. Undertake community awareness on water hygiene and sanitation.	ASAP 2014
2	Security (community safety & policing)	Lack of Police station. Presence of land and water conflict. Illegal Enclosures.	Land, water, stones and manpower.	Construction of Police station. Installation of appropriate equipment.	ASAP Apr -Jun 2014
3	Education	Lack of primary boarding school. No enough primary classes. Lack of Intermediate school and teachers. Lack of incentives for the Intermediate schools.	Availability of land and local teachers. Presence of other necessary building materials for the construction	Construction and extension of 4 additional classes for the three villages of 2 for Galoley, 2 for Qalocato & 4 for Gatiitalely which is (2 intermediate & primary enrolment classes).	ASAP Jun - Aug 2014
4	Shortage of water	Lack of enough water facilities. Most of Berkeds are out of use. Valleys are filled by silts.	Community's willingness to take part the rehabilitation. Availability of the necessary tools and equipment for the excavation and digging.	Construction and rehabilitation of Berkeds. Construction of shallow wells. Training on maintenance of water point. Establish water catchment structures.	ASAP Mar - Apr 2014
5	Flooding	Destruction of the existing water diversion. Excessive stream bank erosion. Destruction of Gabion.	Contribution of Manpower. Availability of the necessary materials and equipment for the construction.	Construct and rehabilitate flood water diversion protections. Erect gabion protection. Construction of soil and water conservation structures.	ASAP Feb - Mar 2014

				Placement of Stone. Gully control measures	
6	Poor animal health	Lack of veterinary animal health posts. Lack of local vets/CAHWs. Lack of animal drugs	Training on animal herders. Youth and women shearers.	Construct and equip animal health post. Train local animal herders. Provide necessary animal drugs.	ASAP May - Jun 2014
7	Low crop production	Lack of tractor and Oxen ploughs. Loss of fertile soil (soil Erosion). Recurrent draughts. Lack of Farming skills (i.e. crop management and routine field practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, manure).	Use of traditional farming practices. Availability Farming Hand Tools. Introduce and adopt flood harvesting. Encourage Mixed Cropping.	Promote Agricultural Conservation techniques. Provision of animal drawn plough. Provision of water pumps for irrigation. Rehabilitation of water canal. Input provision (seeds, fertilizers, tools). Establish demonstration farms. Encourage cropping diversity and intensification (i.e. vegetables) and Beans and Legumes etc.	As early as Mar - Apr 2014
Remarks:					

SEASONAL CALENDAR													
Men's Calendar													
Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All				x	x	x				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x	x								
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers				x	x	x						
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past			x	x								
	Ag-Past Farmers	x	x										
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Past		x	x	x	x				x			
	Ag-Past Farmers	x	x	x									
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past		x	x		x	x						
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past												
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past Farmers				x	x	x	x		x			
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers								x				x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Ag-Past Farmers												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Urban		x	x	x				x	x			

	IDPs												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	Ag-Past Farmers					x	x						
When are food prices high in local markets?	All			x	x								
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All								x	x			
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All			x	x								
Other (specify)	All												
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	For every three year shock which occurs.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Men, women and youth move with the camel, cattle and sheep.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	The difference is that men/young men don't come back until there is a 'typical year' Gu. Some men goes find labour work.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	Those households who lose their animal go for casual labour.												

SEASONAL CALENDAR													
Women's Calendar													
Question	L/H	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
When are the months with peak rain?	All				x	x	x						
When are the dry seasons?	All	x	x					x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x	x							
	Urban IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers					x							
	Urban IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers		x	x									
	Urban IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Past												
	Ag-Past Farmers			x	x	x							
	Urban IDPs												
When do livestock health problems peak?	Past												
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Past					x							
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past Farmers				x						x		
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past Farmers								x				x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Ag-Past Farmers												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Urban		x	x	x				x	x			

	IDPs												
When are people available to work (less busy)?	Ag-Past Farmers					x	x						
When are food prices high in local markets?	All			x	x								
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All								x	x			
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All			x	x								
Other (specify)	All												
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	For every three year shock which occurs.												
What are the community's migration patterns, if any? Who migrates (men, women, boys, girls, with which animals), when, where, how long? How do these patterns differ in a good or bad year?	Women move with goats not far from the homestead (15- 20 km) for three months.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	The difference is that men/young men don't come back until there is a 'typical year' Gu. Some men goes find labour work.												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	Those households who lose their animal go for casual labour.												

FACILITATOR CHECKLIST

<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?</p>	<p>As per priorities and the needs of the community.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p>Pastoralist can benefit to the highest level such increased access to water and food.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes, they are totally aligned with the seasonal calendar as far as to their greatest needs.</p>
<p>6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?</p>	<p>This plan is introducing a sequence and inter-related activities aimed to respond and promote the livelihoods of the target population.</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p>It will intensify the target community's income source and diversification of their production and livelihood strategies and settings.</p>