

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Iskushuban
District:	Iskushuban
Region:	Bari region
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	livestock and agriculture
Population estimate (households or people):	450
P-code:	BIS010
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	2400
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	400
Latitude:	10°16.93,3
Longitude:	050°13.79,7

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	03-02-14			
Facilitation team members:	Zeynab, Muslima, Awil, Ahmed, Leyla			
Facilitation team leader name:	leyla			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	Shilcon			
Number of community members consulted:	50			
% of consulted community members who were female:	12			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	9	10	20	11
Was a separate consultation held with women?	Yes			
Focus groups, if any:	No			
Comments on the process (including representation of different sectors of the community):	Poor and marginalized groups were consulted.			

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

How many km is the community from the nearest main market?	225 KM (Bosaso Market)
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes, but the secondary school is not functional.
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes, but the hospital is not operational.
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	Yes but it's not clean.
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	50%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	80%

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	2004, 2008, 2010	The community lost most of their livestock thus, Water trucking was done to effected families by local community.
Floods	2011	Mobilizing local resources for recovery from humanitarian agencies and local community.

CONSULTATION ON VULNERABILITY (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS)

Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer		
Within the household, which individuals are more vulnerable to shocks?	Children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly groups.	Children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly groups.		
Why are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	There are most vulnerable due to workload and poor income which leads to become malnutrition.	There are most vulnerable due to workload and poor income which leads to malnutrition.		
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	Difficult times in dry season and floods.	Difficult times in dry season and floods.		
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor and marginalized groups, pregnant and lactating women.	Poor and marginalized groups.		
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Because they don't have basic needs to sustain their lives.	They don't have basic needs.		
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	During bad years.	Whole the year and especially bad year.		
Do social support systems provide all the support that these vulnerable groups need? If not, at what times or for which groups are social support not enough?	Yes they receive within community and NGOs.	Yes they receive within community and NGOs.		
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	40	60	10	10
Women's Response	40	60	10	10

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...)	If the rain fails they the community people stocking of enough food for consumption for the families who will remain in the village while the men move the livestock where their good received.	If the rain fails they the community people stocking of enough food for consumption for the families who will remain in the village while the men move the livestock where their good received.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	For the pastoralist move with livestock to areas where better pastures and the farmers get assistance from the local community and NGO.	For the pastoralist move with livestock to areas where better pastures and the farmers get assistance from the local community and NGO.
Who makes decisions about these coping strategies? (e.g. who decides to migrate, to diversify etc.)	Head of household	Head of household

'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:	50	
Who owns livestock?	60	
Who owns land?	390	
Who farms but does not own land?	50	
Who has a business?	35	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	20	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	10	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	70	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	350	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	300	
Who has an existing loan?	440	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Health, clothes, education and others.	
Where do you get your food from?	Bossaso	

'HANDS UP' CONSULTATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, EXPENDITURE		
Women's Response		
Total Number of people present for this:	No.	Details
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Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Education, health, and clothes.	
Where do you get your food from?	Bossaso	

CONSULTATION ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
What keeps people healthy?	Balanced diet, proper Hygiene and sanitation.	Balance diet, proper Hygiene and sanitation.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of hygiene and sanitation, poor diet.	Lack of hygiene & sanitation, poverty.
What allows people to access water?	Money	Money
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of money to buy pipes.	Lack money to buy pipes.
What allows children to go to school?	Availability of school, trained teachers and teaching materials.	Availability of school and fees payment.
What hinders children from going to school?	Lack of schools, trained teacher and teaching materials.	Lack of schools, trained teacher and teaching materials.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	Yes
	Who is he/she?	Abdirazak muse Artan	Cabdale Axmed
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Conflict resolution, security and community awareness.	Conflict resolution, security and community awareness.
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Salaad Muse Omar, Abdi Ali Gessod	Salaad Muse Omar, Abdi Ali Gessod
Village Council	Is there a council?	There is no councils	No councils
	What are its responsibilities?	n/a	No councils
	Who are the members?	NA	NA
	How does someone become a council member?	NA	NA
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	NA	NA
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	Yes	Yes
	Who are they?	Mohamud Siciid Saxar, Ilko Dahab	Mohamud Siciid Saxar, Ilko Dahab
	How does someone become an elder?	Community nominates	Community nominates
	How many elders are village council members?	NA	NA
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution, community awareness.	Conflict resolution, community awareness.
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	NA	NA
	Women	Women group, empowerment of women, awareness of hygiene and sanitation.	Women empowerment, promotion of hygiene and sanitation.
	Youth	Youth mobilization and sports programme.	Youth mobilization and sports programme.
	Religion	NA	NA
	Pastoralism	NA	NA
	Health	Health mobilization and nutrition awareness.	Health mobilization and nutrition awareness.
	Education	CEC. Ensure the student attend the class and follow-up with school management.	CEC. Ensure the student attend the class and follow-up with school management.

	Water and sanitation	WASH committees. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation.	NA
	IDPs	NA	NA
Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?		Yes they are chairperson of MCH and women group.	Yes they are chairperson of MCH and women group.
Which NGOs work in this area?		Shilcon & Dhalmado mothers HADO, Red cross	Shilcon & Dhalmado mothers HADO, Red cross
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Livelihood, health and education, Watsan .	Livelihood, health and education, WASH.
	When were they last here?	2013 & 2014	2013 & 2014
	How long have they been in this district?	10 years and above	10 years and above
Tell us about a recent conflict over land and how was this sorted out and by whom?		There is no conflicts.	There is no conflicts.
Tell us about a recent conflict over water and how was this sorted out and by whom?		No	No

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Disabled and aged groups are not able to participate direct project implementation or benefit most. Therefore, would recommend to provide unconditional cash grants to sustain the lives.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	The major problem of mobile groups is pasture if they can get water they will remain permanent, I will recommend digging of shallow wells.
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	During dry season on normal year and whole season for bad year.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Conditional & unconditional cash grants project to be given to elderly and disabled groups during good and bad year. THR for the girls to increase enrolment and attendance in the schools.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	No major difference both community are agro-pastoralist. Except Iskushban which has permanent water and MCH while Dharoor has shortage of water lack of MCH.
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.	The key resource they have in Iskushban community is manpower, water and land.

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	Education	Secondary school not functional Lack of teaching materials and teaching incentives, inadequate trained teachers.	School building, teacher but need more training.	Operationalize the secondary school. Increase enrollment through mobilization and public meetings. Support teacher training and strengthening CEC through regular meetings, provide teacher incentives.	2014-2017
2	Health, hygiene and sanitation	Hospital not functional, trained doctors and midwives poor hygiene and sanitation due, lack of garbage collection tools.	The general hospital exists and well equip, manpower.	Provide qualified nurses and doctors, ambulance, and driver incentives.	2014-2017
3	Livestock diseases	Lack of vet assistant, district vet office not functional.	District vet office exist, trained community health workers.	Provide qualified vet assistant, supply drugs and office equipment, government should appoint district vet officer, treatment vaccination campaigns.	2014
4	Farms	Poor seed and pesticide quality, inadequate farming tools, insect damage, pest and disease infestation, high farming expenditure (fuel, seed and labor).	Manpower, land and water.	Provide good quality of pesticide, provide good quality of seeds, trained farmers on good farming techniques, alternative source of energy (wind, solar power).	2014-2016
5	Gully erosion	Destroyed both farming and grazing land, land degradation.	Manpower	Construct check dams to prevent soil erosion and control widening and deepening the gullies.	2014

6	Roads	Wild tree has spread to farm land and caused poor road accessibility.	Manpower	Clearing and cutting down of wild trees.	2014
7	Water	Outbreak of water borne diseases.	Availability of spring water.	Provide chlorine tabs and pipes.	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			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists							x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists												
	Ag-Past/Farmers												
	Urban/IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x	x	x	x
	Urban/IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x				x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x							x	x	x
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers		x	x						x			
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x									x	x	x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All	x						x	x				x
When are food prices high in local markets?	All						x	x	x				
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All				x	x	x			x	x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All							x	x	x			
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Sometimes the droughts and floods can affect the community and that can cause difficult year.												
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?	When the season is very difficult and women and children remains in the town while Men will go with livestock to look for better pasture.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No major differences												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	No major differences												

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				x	x	x
When are the dry seasons?	All							x	x	x			
When are the most difficult times of year?	Pastoralists							x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When are children more likely to be out of school?	Pastoralists							x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x	x	x	x
	Urban/IDPs												
When is the peak hunger period?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers	x	x	x				x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												

When do livestock health problems peak?	Pastoralists	x	x	x							x	x	x
When do people migrate with animals (if at all)?	Pastoralists	x	x	x				x	x	x			
When are the main crop planting periods?	Ag-Past/Farmers		x	x						x			
When are the main harvests?	Ag-Past/Farmers	x									x	x	x
When is work available (casual labour in town)?	Urban/IDPs												
When is work available (farm labour)?	Ag-Past/Farmers		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
When are people available to work (less busy)?	All	x						x	x				x
When are food prices high in local markets?	All						x	x	x				
When (if ever) are vouchers/cash preferred over food?	All				x	x	x			x	x	x	x
When (if ever) is food preferred over vouchers/cash?	All							x	x	x			
Other (specify)													
The calendar above is for a normal year. What changes in years with major shocks, especially in timing/duration of most difficult times?	Sometimes storms can affect the community and that can cause difficult season.												
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?	When the season is very difficult and women and children remains in the town while Men will go with livestock to look for better pasture.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No major differences												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):	No major differences												

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?	
2. Collaborative: How will the activities be linked? In what ways can organisations complement each other's work?	
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?	
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)?	
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?	
6. Innovative: Will any activities be done differently than in the past? How do the plans build on lessons learned from past assistance?	
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)?	