

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ACTION PLAN REPORT



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BASIC DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY

Village name:	Dharor
District:	Iskushuban
Region:	Bari region
Livelihood/agro-ecological zone(s):	livestock and agriculture
Population estimate (households or people):	370 HH
P-code:	Isdh010
UNDP Estimated pop. (individuals):	
UNDP Estimated pop. (households):	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	

BASIC DETAILS ON THE CONSULTATION & PLANNING PROCESS

Date completed:	18-02-14			
Facilitation team members:	Seynab, Leyla, Muslima, Ahmed and Cawil			
Facilitation team leader name:	Leyla			
Facilitation team leader organisation:	Shilckon			
Number of community members consulted:	40			
% of consulted community members who were female:	7			
% of consulted community members in each age group:	<18	18-24	25-54	55+
	0	20	10	10
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?	150 KM (Bossaso Market)
Is there a primary school in the community?	Yes but they need secondary school.
Is there a health centre in this community (or in nearby village, covering this catchment area)?	Yes HP (but MCH & Hospital is not operational).
Is there a reliable water supply in this community?	No they use water tracking.
What % of households owns more than 50 goats?	70%
What % of households owns more than 100m ² of land?	60%

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, 2009, 2010	The community lost most of livestock from 100-30 however relative and community help each other and Water tracking was done to effected families.
Floods	2009	Two HH families lost their lives and the floods destroyed all the farms in village however they get Assistance from humanitarian agencies and community contributed local resources for recovery.

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?	They generally weak and more vulnerable due to house activity and food dietary due to poor income.	They generally weak and more vulnerable due to house activity and food dietary due to poor income.
When are these individuals more vulnerable to shocks?	During the Difficult times (Drought and floods).	Difficult times (Drought/floods).
Within the community or the area, which groups are more vulnerable to shocks?	Poor families (pregnant and lactating women) elderly.	Poor families (pregnant and lactating women).
Why are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Because they don't have basic needs due to low income.	Because they don't have basic needs due to low income.
When are these groups more vulnerable to shocks?	Dry season /floods and especially bad season.	Dry season /floods 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	30%	40%	20%	10%
Women's Response	25%	45%	24%	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...)	If the amount of rain received in Gu & Deyr is below the normal then the expectation of year will be bad there for the rich HH. They do preparation and stocking of enough food for consumption during the bad year and poor HH they move to where they is rain.	If the amount of rain received in Gu & Deyr is below the normal then the expectation of year will be bad there for the rich HH. They do preparation and stocking of enough food for consumption during the bad year and poor HH they move to where they is rain.
How does the community cope during shocks or difficult seasons? (e.g. moving, social support, aid, livelihood diversification, other...)	They bay water for their livestock after moving to places were pasture is available.	They bay water for their livestock after moving to places were pasture is available.
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:	40	
Who owns livestock?	370	
Who owns land?	160	
Who farms but does not own land?	60	
Who has a business?	10	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	10	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	5	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	10	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	70	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	50	
Who has an existing loan?	370	
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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Who owns livestock?	370	
Who owns land?	160	
Who farms but does not own land?	60	
Who has a business?	10	
Who has relatives who provide financial or other support?	10	
Who has helped others by providing financial or other support?	5	
Who sells their labour? (Farming, construction, other)	60	
Who makes charcoal?	0	
Who sells or has sold their own products? (Agricultural, livestock-based, handicrafts, other)	160	
Who has done cash for work?	0	
Who has received a cash transfer from an NGO/UN agency?	0	
Who has received food assistance?	150	
Who has an existing loan?	370	
Besides food, what do you spend the most on?	Health, clothes, education and others.	
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?	Proper hygiene and sanitation and good diet.	Proper hygiene and sanitation and good diet.
What is a hindrance to good health?	Lack of health facilities (drugs supply and poor hygiene and sanitation), poverty.	Lack of health facilities (drugs supply and poor hygiene and sanitation), poverty.
What allows people to access water?	Money and through pipes and storage water tanks.	Money through pipes and storage water tanks.
What hinders people's access to water?	Lack of resources and lack of pipes.	Lack of resources and lack of pipes.
What allows children to go to school?	Existence of school and affordability of school fees. Payment trained teachers.	School availability and fees payment.
What hinders children from going to school?	Unaffordability of school fees lack of trained teacher and inadequate of teaching materials.	Unaffordability of school fees lack of trained teacher and inadequate of teaching materials.

INSTITUTIONAL MAP			
Section	Question	Men's Answer	Women's Answer
Village Chief	Is there a formal village chief?	Yes	No
	Who is he/she?	Aden Ahmed Gaab	No
	What are his/her responsibilities?	Security keeping, community awareness and conflict resolution.	No
	Are there others who are as important as him/her?	Yes	No
	Who are they?	Farah Mohamed Abdi	assistant Chief
Village Council	Is there a council?	There is no councils	No councils
	What are its responsibilities?	There is no councils	No councils
	Who are the members?	NA	
	How does someone become a council member?	NA	
	What are the responsibilities of the council members?	NA	
Village Elders	Are there village elders?	yes	
	Who are they?	Ali Yusuf Ahmed and Farah Mohamed	
	How does someone become an elder?	Through community selection.	Through community selection.
	How many elders are village council members?	N/A	
	What are the responsibilities of the elders?	Conflict resolution and 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	Yes, women empowerment, literacy and numeracy programme.	Women empowerment, literacy and numeracy programme.
	Youth	Youth mobilization	Youth mobilization
	Religion	NA	NA
	Pastoralism	NA	NA
	Health	Health mobilization and nutrition awareness.	Health mobilization and nutrition awareness.
	Education	yes	
	Water and sanitation	Cleaning campaign community awareness on promotion of hygiene and sanitation.	Cleaning campaign community awareness on promotion of hygiene and sanitation.
	IDPs	NA	NA

Do women occupy leadership positions in any of the local institutions? If so, which positions?	Yes they are chairperson of women org.	Yes they are chairperson of women org.
Which NGOs work in this area?	Shilcon & Dhalmado mothers	Shilcon & Dhalmado mothers
NGOs in the area	What work do they do?	Water and sanitation livelihood, health, education.
	When were they last here?	Shilcon 2012 and HADO feb-13
	How long have they been in this district?	For long period
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?	There were no water conflicts.	There were no water conflicts.

FACILITATOR FOLLOW-UP

Recommendations on targeting of certain groups or individuals:	Disable and aged group are not able to benefit direct project implementation. Therefore, I would recommend to provide unconditional cash grants to sustain their lives since they not able to work.
Recommendations on support to mobile groups (if any):	
Recommendations on timing/seasonality (for normal + bad years):	Would recommend food during the bad season.
Recommendations for safety nets (types, modalities, conditional /unconditional, target groups, triggers, timing, frequency, duration):	Conditional cash grants to be employed during good years and unconditional grants during the bad years.
Have you found any major differences in this community compared to others in the area? Do we need to do anything differently?	NO major different, only this community are depend farming and livestock.
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.	

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	Water	Inadequate water in the village.	Enough land for shallow-well, labour and water truck.	To provide fund/resource for rehabilitation exiting shallow-well and construct new shallow wells.	2014
2	Poor health services, hygiene and sanitation	Un-functional health facilities like MCH and hospital. No health professionals in dharoor village. There is no qualified doctor and midwife.	There is existing health facilities but needs repair.	Construction of MCH & hospital Operationalize both through training of health staff, provide medical supply as well provide hygiene and sanitation awareness campaign.	2014-2017
3	Livestock disease	Outbreak of endemic disease.	Community have labour who are ready to be trained as animal health work.	Provide training for the animal health worker treatment and vaccination campaigns.	2014
4	Education	Does not have secondary school and primary schools have inadequate of equipment like b/board register. Most of school children should be migrated to Bossaso which is very difficult families to manage.	Functional of primary school, teachers but enough.	Construction of secondary school and provide equipment to primary also provide THR to the girls to Increase enrolment. Support teacher training and strengthening CEC through regular meetings and mobilization.	2014-2015
5	Gully erosion	Destroyed both fames and grazing land.	The community have manpower.	Construct check dams to reduce the velocity of runoff and prevents the deepening and widening of the gully soil erosion.	2014-2017

6	Pest diseases	Insect damages crops to farms and pest and disease infestation.	Enough land for farming manpower.	Income generation, provide good quality seeds and pesticide, train on how to spray and what insecticide to use.	2014-2017
7	Roads	Bad roads during rainy season prevents transportation of goods.	Manpower, availability of trucks.	Road rehabilitation.	2014-2015
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							x	x	x			
	Ag-Past/Farmers							x	x	x			
	Urban/IDPs												
When do human health problems peak?	Pastoralists										x	x	x
	Ag-Past/Farmers										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	x	x	x						x	x	x	x
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 flood and droughts can affect the community and that can make more difficulty year of 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?	During the dry season migration is only possible solution. Men will move with animals and look for better pasture and women and children remains.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

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 flood and droughts can affect the community and that can make more difficulty year of 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?	During the dry season migration is only possible solution. Men will move with animals and look for better pasture and women and children remains.												
Are there any major differences between men/women's responses on the seasonal calendar?	No												
Remarks (especially on differences, if any, from the district-level seasonal calendar):													

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?	
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)?	The community suggested activities should include by all groups.
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?	
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)?	Strengthen the ways of coping unlike changing their strategy.