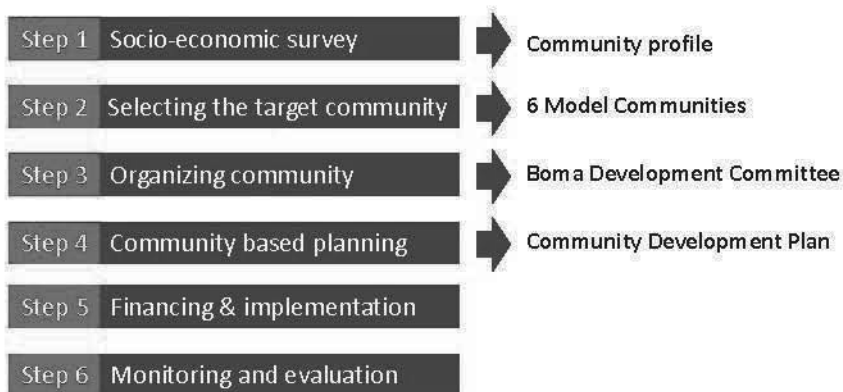
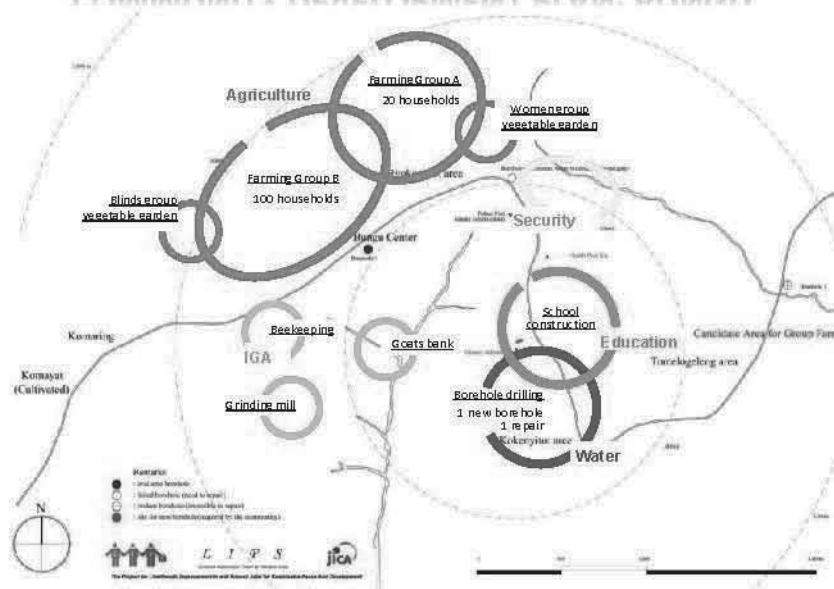


2012/6/4

# PROCESS OF MODEL PROJECT



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN: BUNGU



2012/6/4



- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Bread Baking
- 3. Bee Keeping
- 4. Poultry
- 6. Lulu processing
- 7. Bee Keeping
- 8. Grinding Mill Operation
- 9. Goat Raising
- 10. Bee Keeping
- 11. Small Shop
- 12. Fishing
- 13. School construction
- 14. Health education
- 15. Borehole construction

## AGRICULTURE



2012/6/4



2012/6/4



## Farmer Training

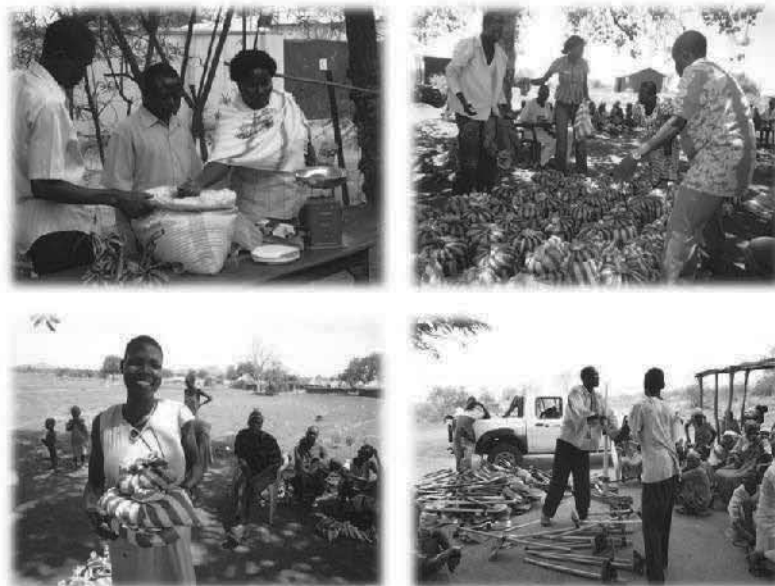


2012/6/4

## INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (IGA)

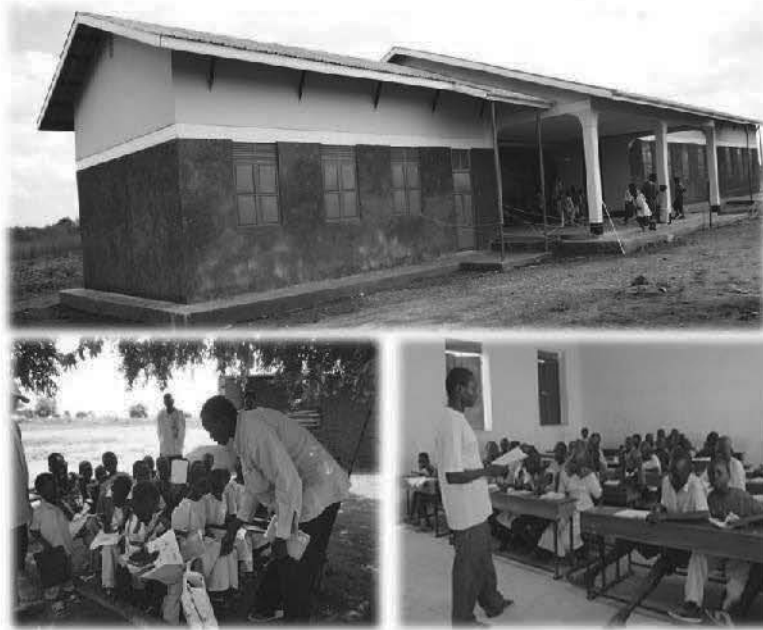


## Emergency Aid



2012/6/4

## Education



## HEALTH



2012/6/4

## WATER



## LESSONS LEARNED

- Whether it is an agricultural or IGA project, village administrative capacities and a solidarity level of community members largely influence its outcome.
- Community's solidarity can be generated through working together, discussing, and sharing experiences under the same goal.
- The priority project shall be the one which maximum numbers of community members can participate in order to tackle common challenges.
- Construction and management of schools, health posts, wells, and community centres are activities that a wide range of communities can participate.

2012/6/4

**(continue)**

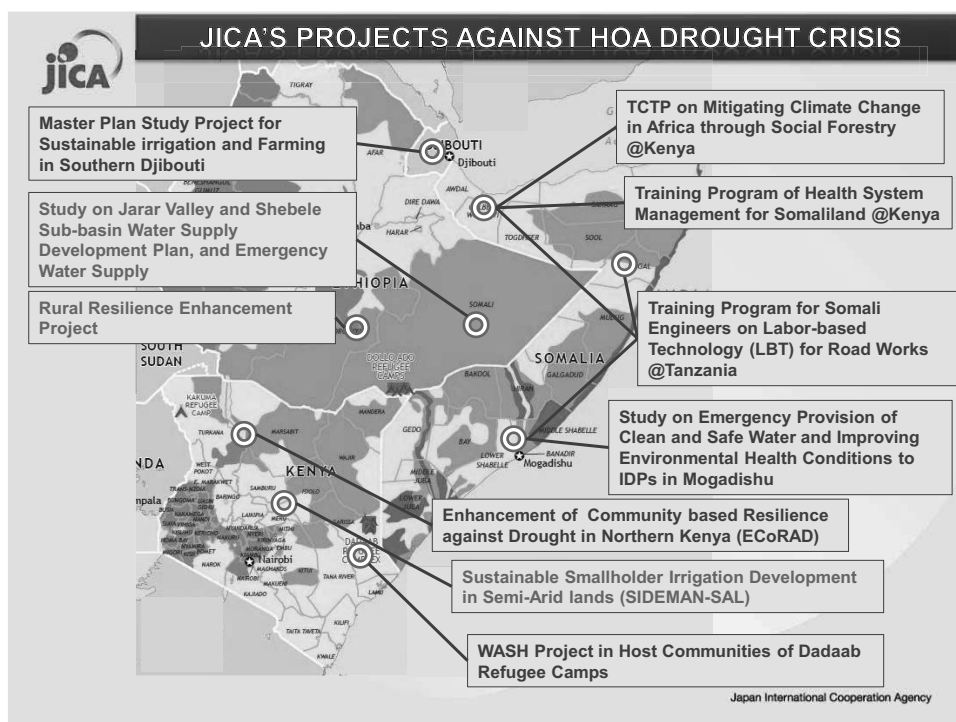
- In Nyamini where its village members are composed of different tribes, villagers got closer by constructing and using one common community centre.
- In Kworjik, conflicts over the usage of one well among cattle keepers, farmers and soldiers were mitigated by building other wells.
- Strong leadership of a village leader is important. Capacity building among traditional village leaders and BDC is useful for village unification.
- Extension of new technology takes certain time. During the reconstruction period, a measure which is easy to adopt and has a big impact needs to be thought through. One is an introduction of improved varieties of cassava and sweet potatoes.

**(continue)**

- For the agricultural development during the reconstruction period, the biggest obstacle is a lack of farming tools/seeds. The issue is more serious among returnees and IDP. A provision of start-up kits is useful for the initial stage of the reconstruction period.
- The usage of land is often restricted for IDP and women. The land usage right is easier to be obtained when a group negotiates. Introduction of a collective farm and extensionist acting as coordinators enabled IDP to cultivate. Friction between IDP and constant residents is mitigated by both groups working in a same collective farm.



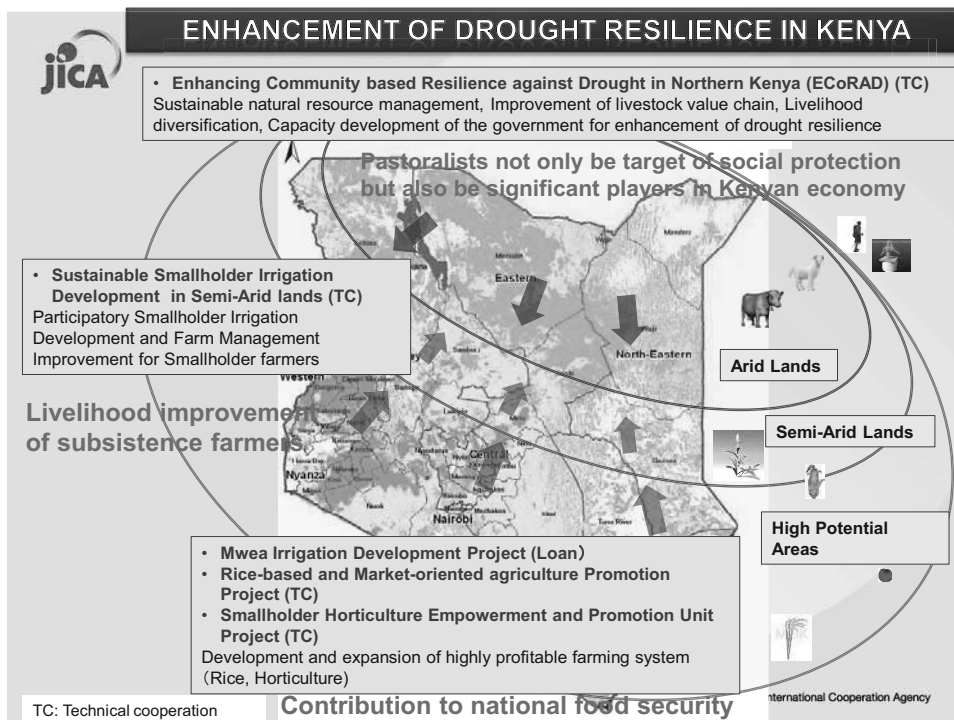


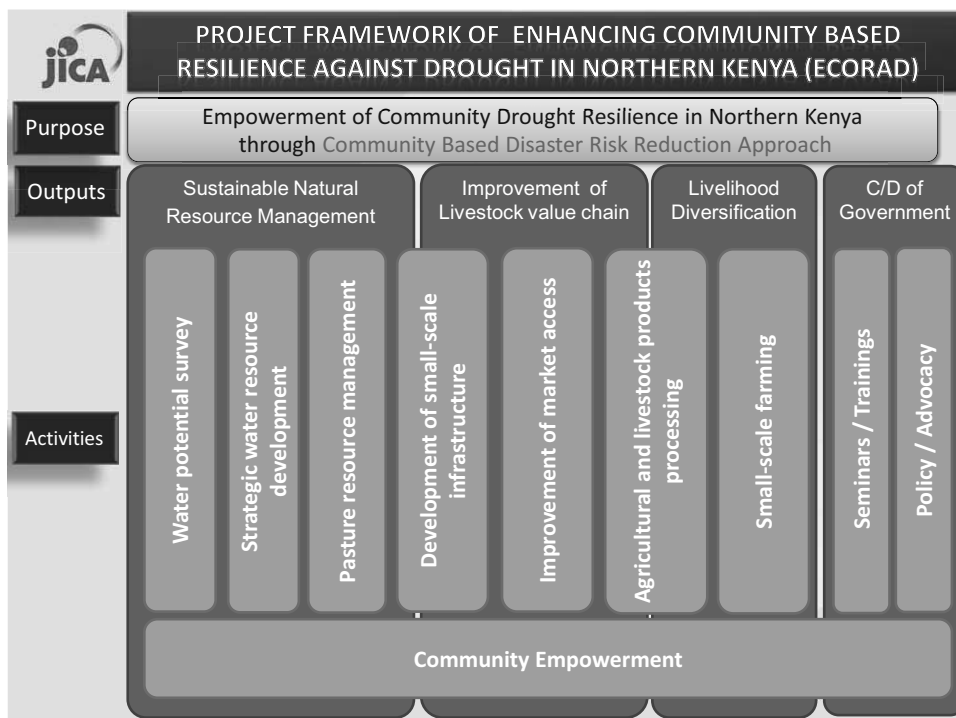
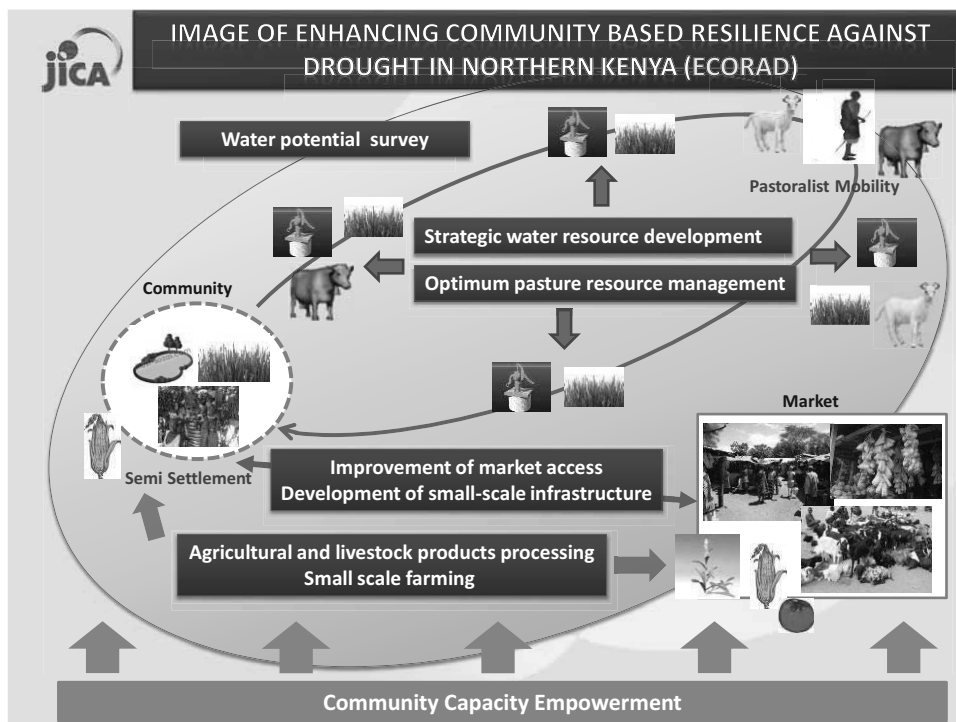




# 1. Project for Enhancing Community-based Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya ECoRAD

Japan International Cooperation Agency







## 2. WASH Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps

Japan International Cooperation Agency



### Brief Information on WASH Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps

- Overall goal: Living condition in host communities of Dadaab refugee camps are improved through water supply
- Started from November, 2010
- Work with Northern Water Services Board
- Total budget: USD 2.35 million
- Construction of 11 boreholes and 2 water pans
- Training in the project area
- 4 districts in Garissa and Wajir county (Fafi, Dadaab, Lagdera, Habaswein)

Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Drought-Parched Host Communities 1



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Drought-Parched Host Communities 2



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Drought Relief in Host Communities and in Northeastern Province

### Problems:

- Limited Resources
- Congestion at water point
- Over-use of boreholes
- Migration to cities

\*\*\*\*\*

- Losing livestock
- Poor health condition



- Total Budgets: USD 9 million
- 21 districts in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa county
- 11 Water pans
- Water Supply Equipment (Water Tanker x16, Water tank x180, Collapsible tank x270 etc.)
- Rehabilitation of boreholes (26 genset and submersible pump)
- School Equipment in host communities and in Dadaab camps

Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Impact of the project

- Strong points
  - ✓ Prompt inputs and wide coverage area
  - ✓ Northern Water Services Board as a permanent actor
- Challenges
  - ✓ Distance between settlement and pastureland
  - ✓ Gaps between camps, host communities and its environs  
e.g. water supply
    - Camps: everyday
    - Host communities: 2-3times in a week
    - Other area: 2-3 times in a month
  - ✓ Security: conflict and crime caused by drought

Japan International Cooperation Agency



### 3. Training Programme for Somali Engineers on Labor-based Technology (LBT) for Road Works

Japan International Cooperation Agency



#### What is LBT?

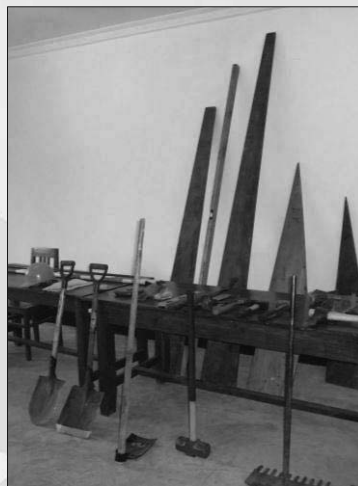
- The term “labor-based” indicates a **flexible and optimal use is made of labor as the predominant resource in public works, while cost-effectiveness and quality aspects are ensured.** (ILO, 1998)
- In post-conflict countries, **LBT can bring some impacts on not only infrastructure improvement,** but job creation, community participation and capacity building of communities, and so on.

Japan International Cooperation Agency





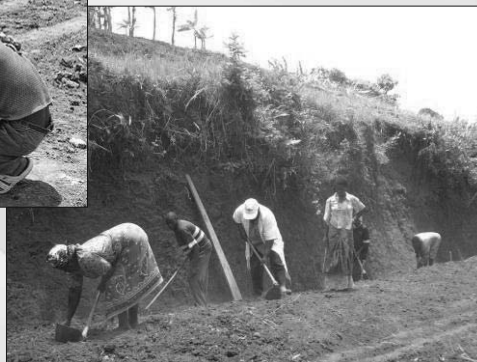
## LBT Equipment and Tools



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## LBT Site in Tanzania



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## LBT Site in Kenya



Japan International Cooperation Agency



## JICA's Commitment to LBT

- **Rationale of the Commitment**  
Concept of LBT matches one of the JICA's missions,  
"Achieving human security"
- **Major Activities Related to LBT**
  - Technical cooperation project for strengthening capacity for LBT training in Tanzania (2006-2011)
  - Study project on community development plan in Cataractes district, Bas-Congo province in DRC (2007-2009)
  - Feasibility study on LBT introduction to JICA projects in post conflict countries (2009-2012)

Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Overview of the Programme

- **Purpose**  
To enhance the capacity of engineers in Somalia on planning, procurement, implementation of road works with LBT as trainer.
- **Target Group**  
Nine (9) Engineers and Academicians of the Three Zones of Somalia (South-central, Puntland and Somaliland)
- **Major Training Subjects**  
Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Works, Material Testing, Contract Management, Participatory Approach, Project Appraisal and Teaching Methodology
- **Training Duration**  
1st February – 26th March 2012 (8 Weeks)
- **Training Venue**  
Appropriate Technology Training Institute (ATTI), Tanzania

Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Class Room Training



Japan International Cooperation Agency



**Thank You for  
Your Kind Attention!**

Japan International Cooperation Agency



2012/6/4

# Wrap-up session/ Way Forward

Workshop on Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in Conflict and Conflict  
Affected Situations in Africa  
Ichiro Tambo  
JICA Africa Department  
March 7, 2012

## Key Points of discussion

- 1.Social aspect
- 2.Involvement of Local Government
- 3.Enhancement of Capacity of Community
- 4.Linkage with Private Sector

