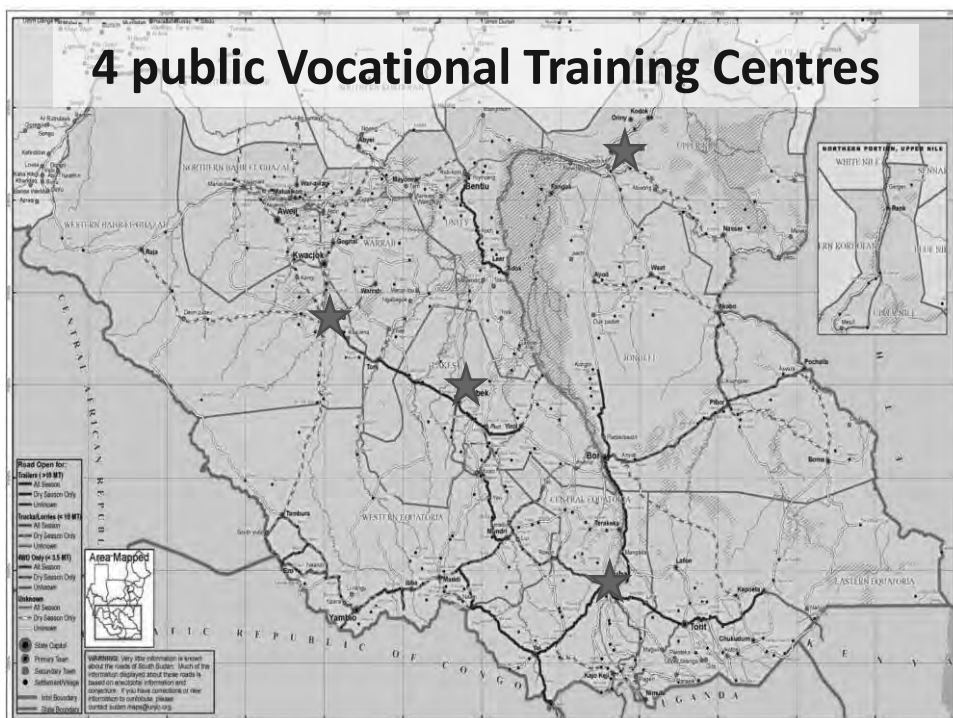


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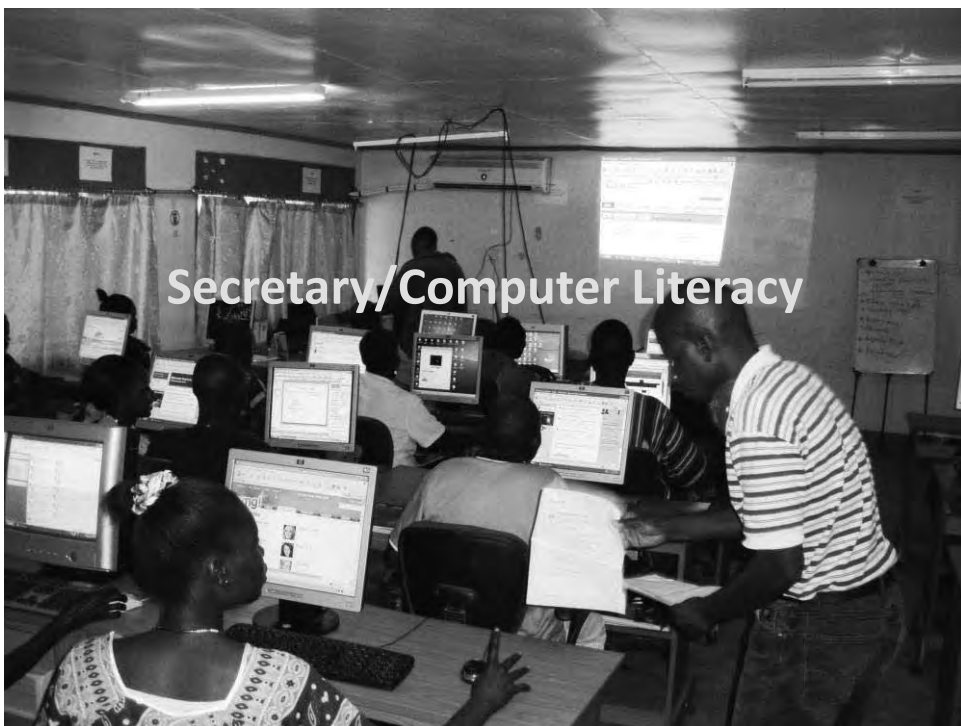
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IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD OF HIGH RISK PEOPLE

Who is high risk people for social instability?

Youth + Unemployed + no education → Violence

- Unemployment youth from rural area
- IDP
- Ex-combatants
- Street children

- Women
Women may contribute to the stability of household if they have stable income.
- Disable
In terms of equity, humanitarian reason, they need support

LIVELIHOOD TRAINING BY NGO

- Women
 - Cooking & food processing, Kettering
 - Tailoring
 - Waiter/waitress
 - Housekeeper/maid, etc.
- Men (youth, unemployed, no education)
 - Carpentry
 - Welding
 - Electrical installation
 - Building, etc.

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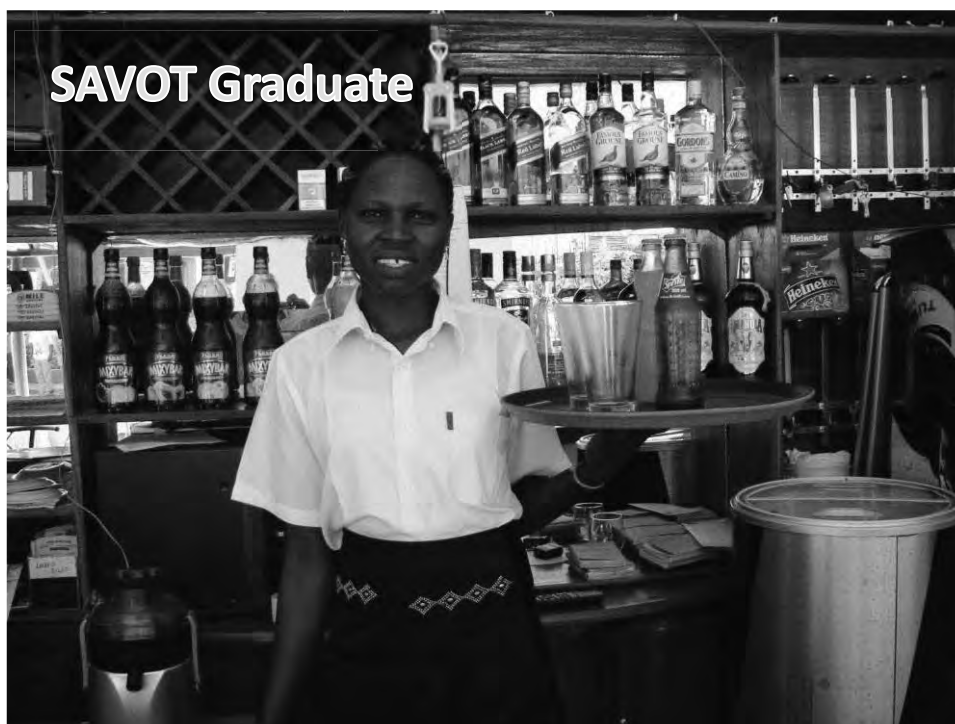
INPUTS

- **Public Vocational Training Centre**
 - Technical assistance (O&M, TOT, training programme)
 - Rehabilitation of training facilities
 - Provision of training equipment and materials
 - Financial support for training operation (utilities)
- **NGOs**
 - Technical assistance (O&M)
 - Financial assistance for training programme
- **Supervising Ministry (Ministry of Labour)**
 - Technical assistance (policy, training standard)

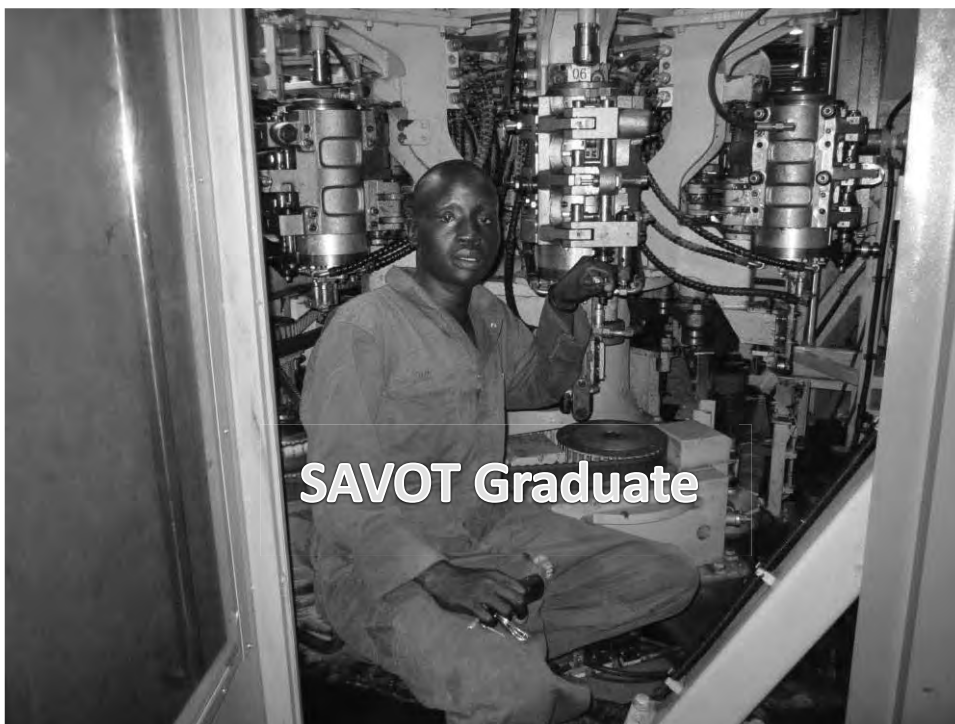
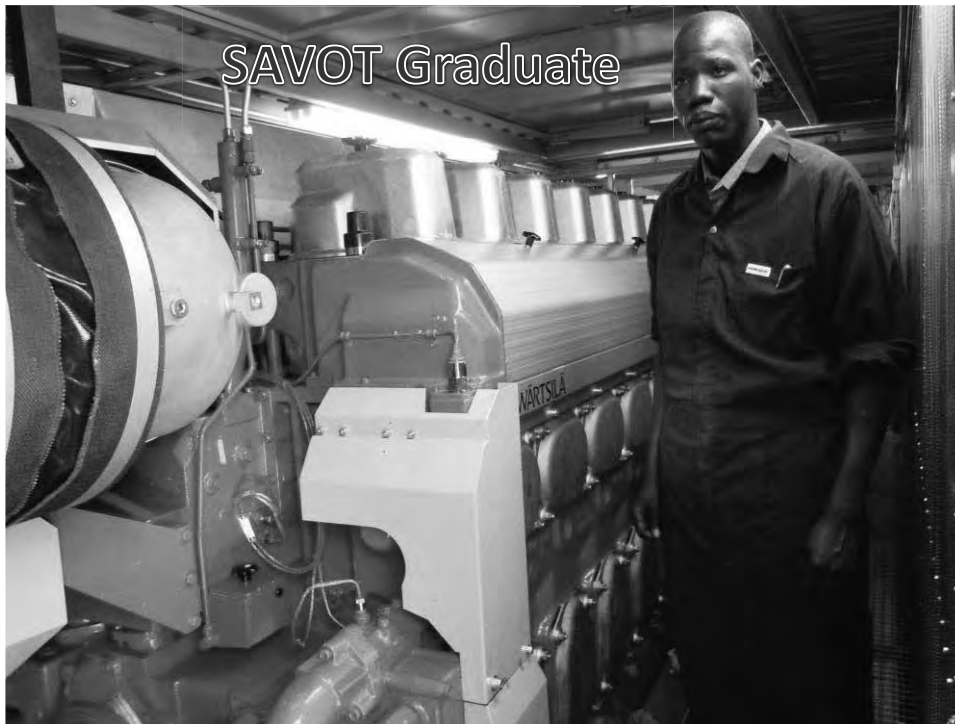
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OUTPUTS

- MTC was restarted training programme in 8 trades after 20 years sleep.
- Total 3,861 people including 100 ex-combatants, enjoyed the benefit of vocational training in 23 training (phase 1). Additionally 2,000 will have training in phase 2.
- 65% of graduates got jobs in various sectors.
- 81% of employees are satisfied with graduates.
- Vocational training will be standardised (planned)

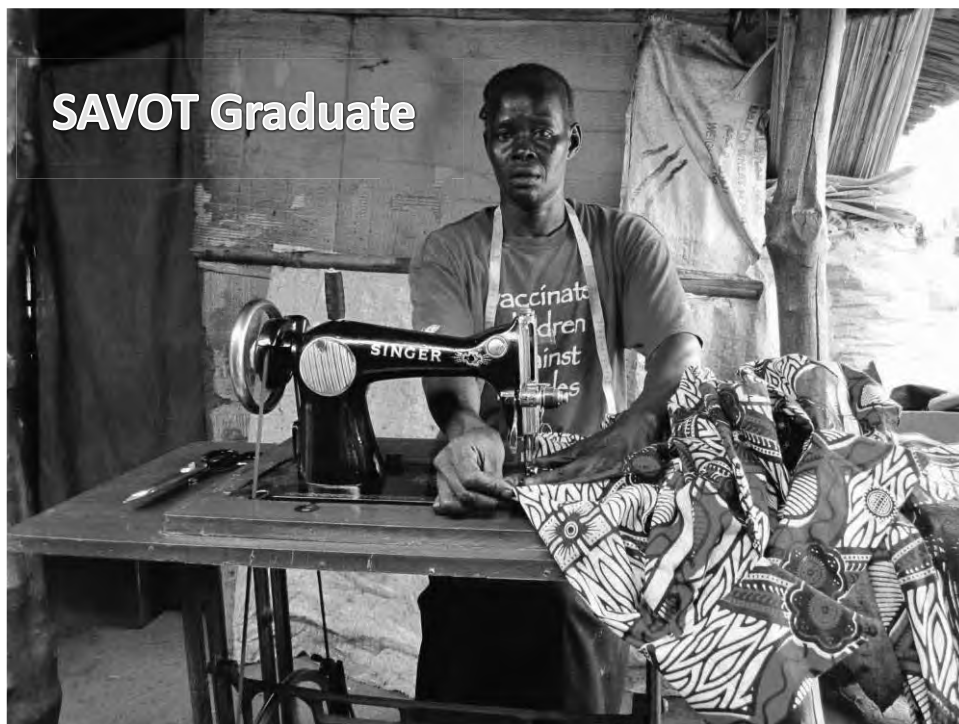


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SAVOT Graduate



2012/6/4



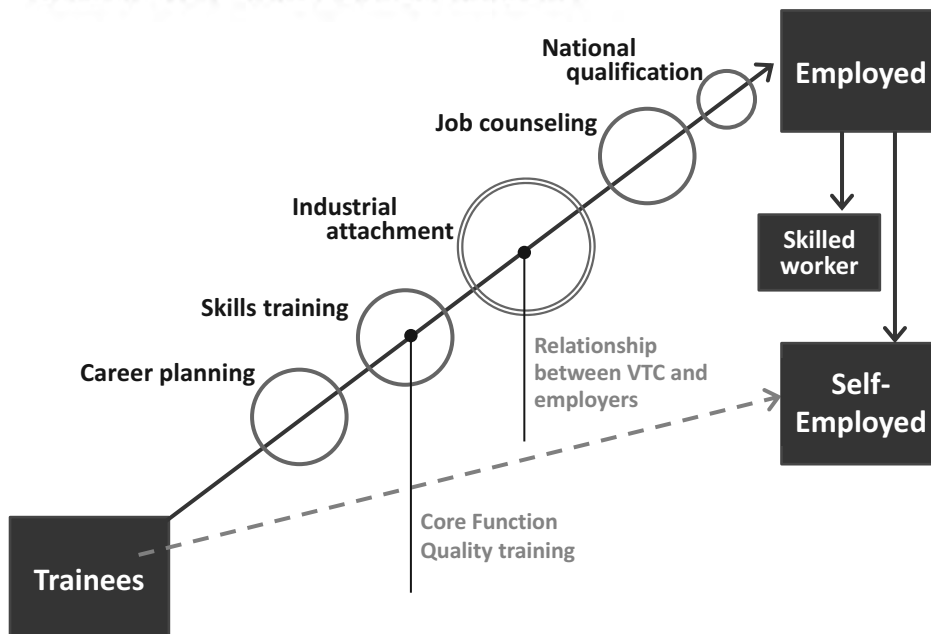
SAVOT Graduate



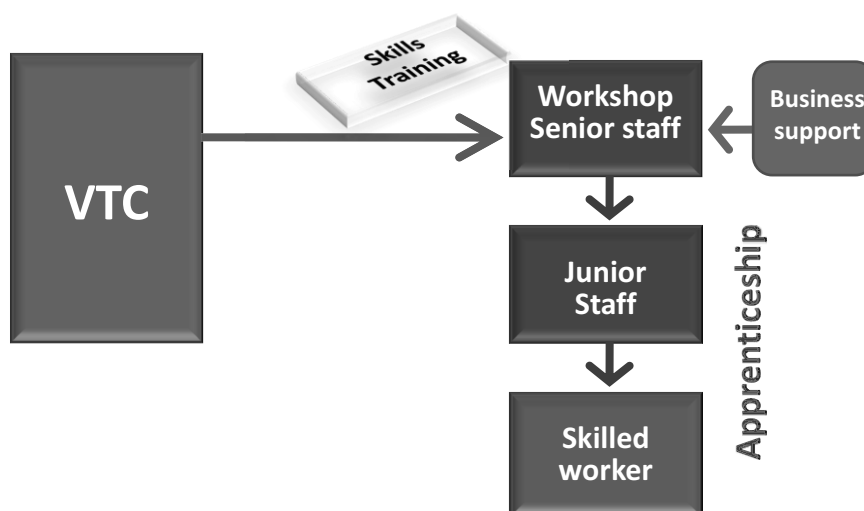
SAVOT Graduate

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PUBLIC VTC AND EMPLOYMENT



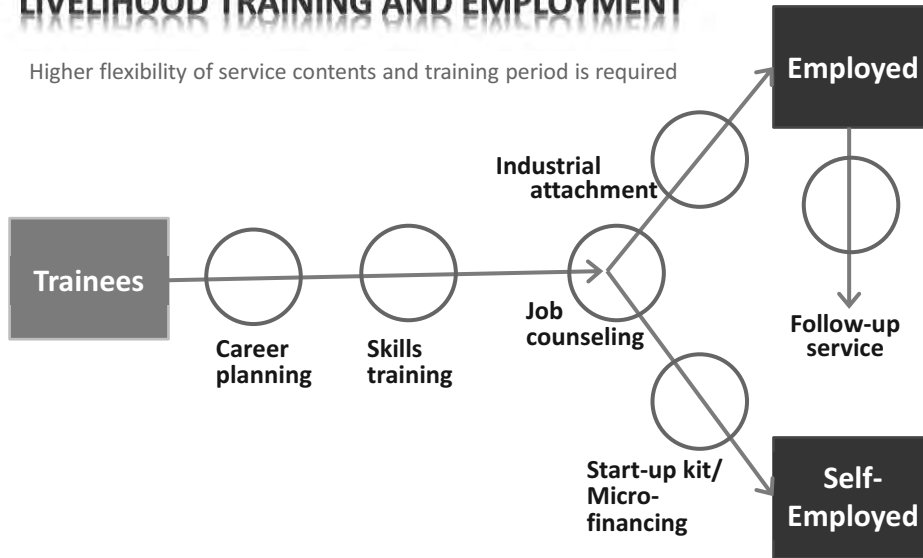
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING



2012/6/4

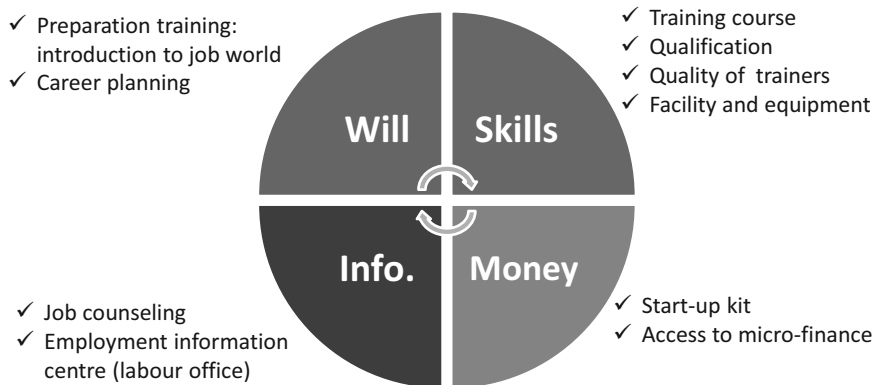
LIVELIHOOD TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Higher flexibility of service contents and training period is required



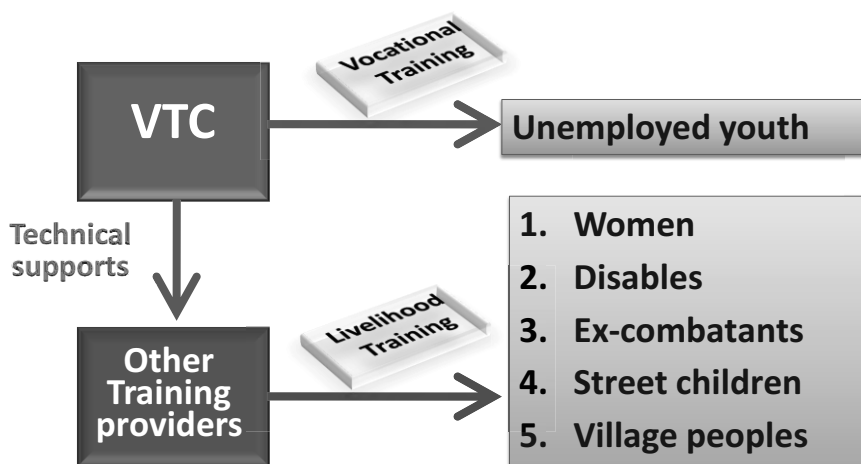
EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT PACKAGE

Vulnerable needs comprehensive supports to find the job.

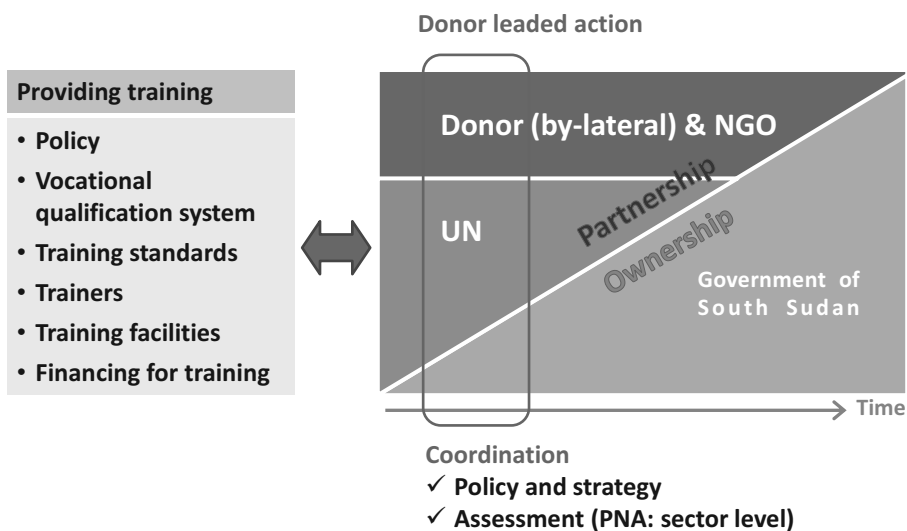


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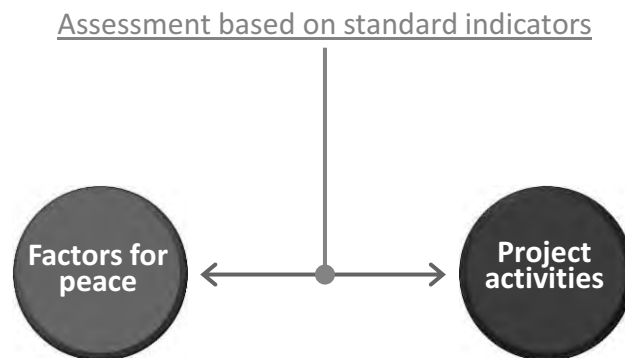
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VTC & NGO



CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ROLE OF DONORS



EVALUATION OF TRAINING IMPACTS IN TERMS OF PEACE BUILDING



2012/6/4



RURAL LIVELIHOOD IN SUDAN

- **83% of population is living in rural area.**
- **Poverty is more severe in rural area (55.4%) against 24.4% in urban area**
- **Indicators of education and health shows the worst level in the world.**
- **78% of population is farmers yet food security is very low.**



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PEACE BUILDING IN RURAL AREAS

□ Economic Growth

- Agriculture is an engine of rural economy
- Without increase of basic production, job market does not expand.

□ Social stability

- Rural population is a source of soldiers.
- Inter-tribal discord in rural area is a seed of future conflict.
- Increase of community capacity is a key of rural development and stability.

PEACE BUILDING IN RURAL AREAS

Key issue

The war devastated rural social capital

How to recover and develop community capacity that is the combined influence of a community's commitment, resources and skills that can be deployed to build on community strengths and address community problems and opportunities.

- ✓ No clear policy and guidance
- ✓ Extension system is not functional
- ✓ Poor experience of extension workers
- ✓ Methodology of rural/community development is not developed
- ✓ No fund

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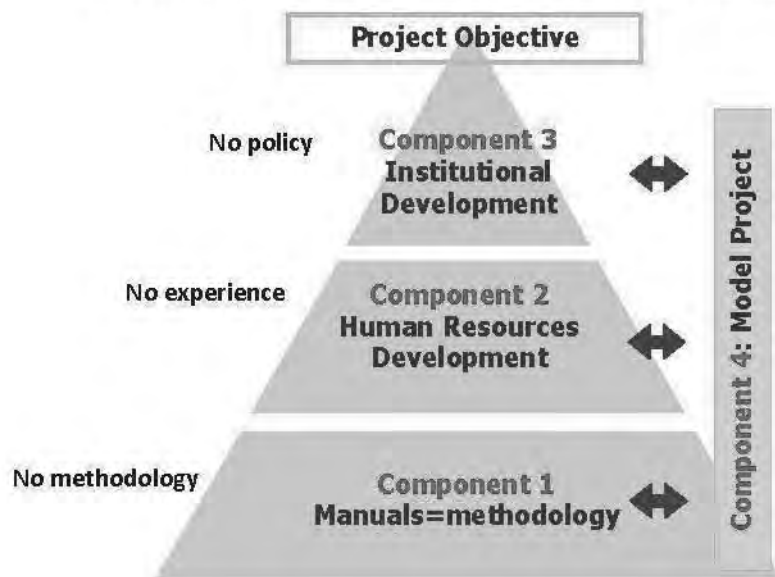


Proj

Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established.

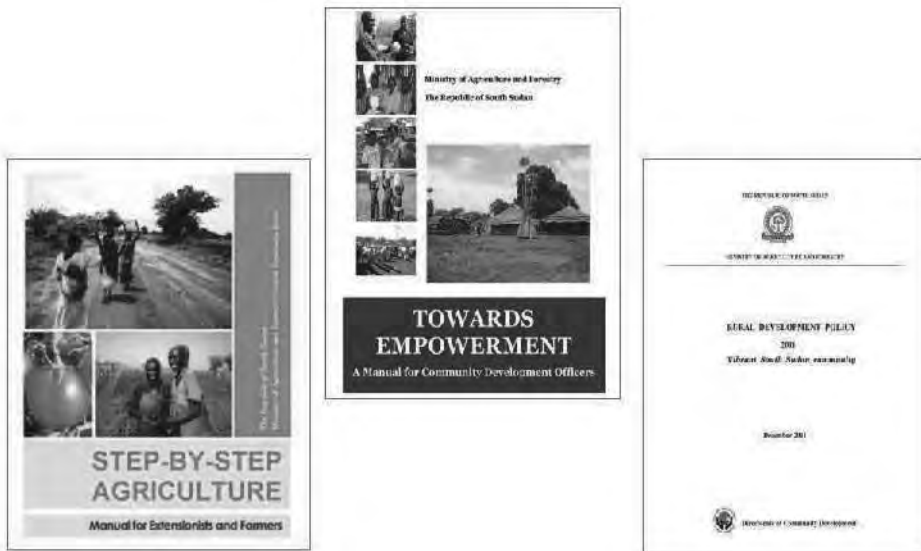
Project Summary

Build foundation of community development in South Sudan



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POLICY AND MANUALS



Training extensionist

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MODEL PROJECT

Empowerment
Think-Judgment-Action

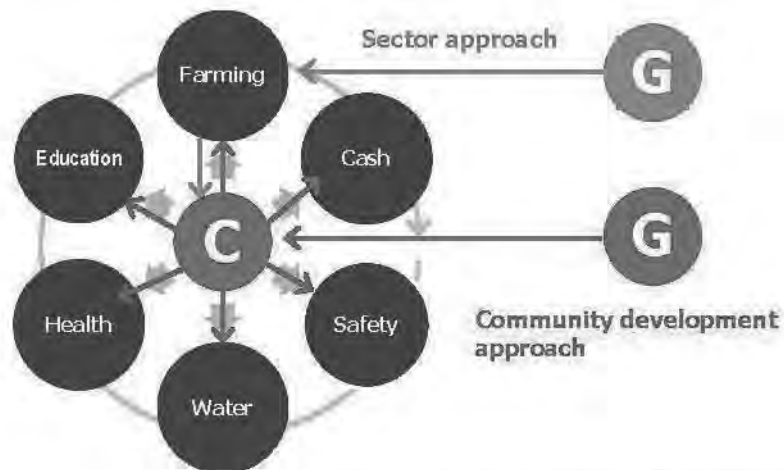


Experience

"Community members build motivation and capacity through participation and active involvement in decision-making process and implementation of activities."

Community Empowerment

Bring community people to get together to solve their problem



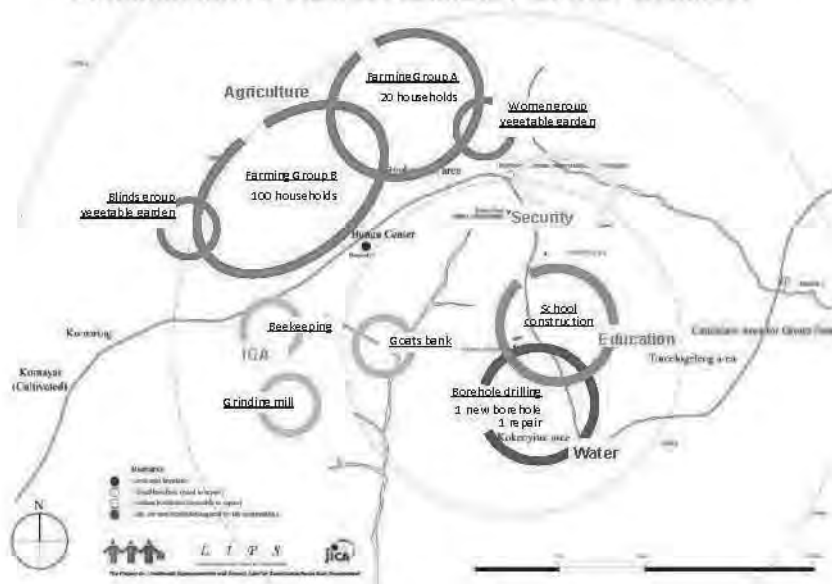
Agricultural Development

2012/6/4

PROCESS OF MODEL PROJECT



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN: BUNGU



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- 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



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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.

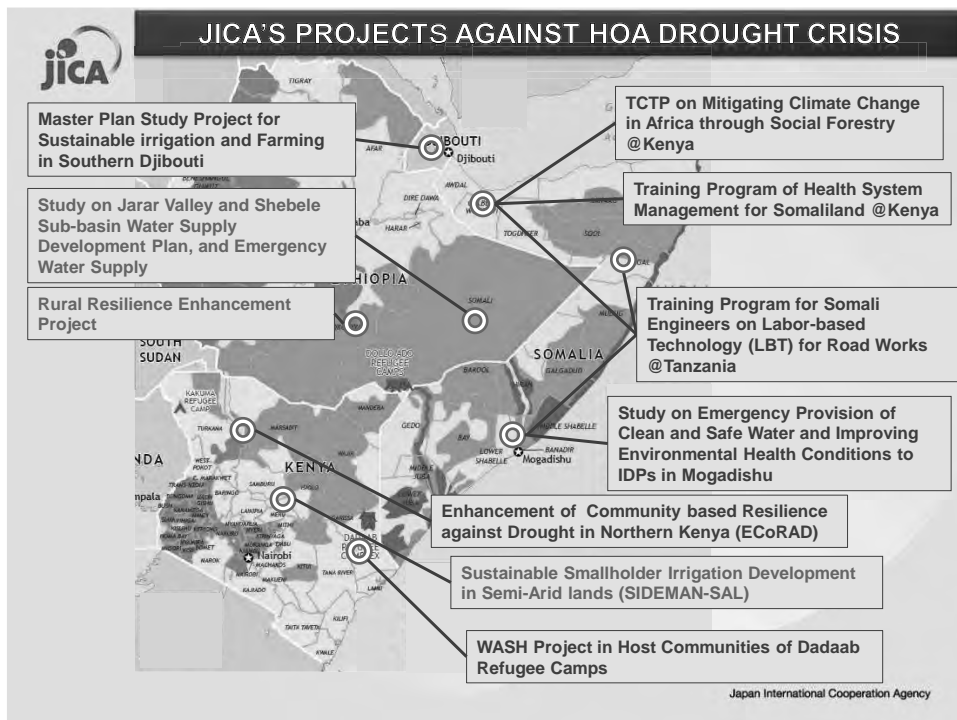
2012/6/4

(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



ENHANCEMENT OF DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN KENYA

- Enhancing Community based Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya (ECoRAD) (TC)
Sustainable natural resource management, Improvement of livestock value chain, Livelihood diversification, Capacity development of the government for enhancement of drought resilience

Pastoralists not only be target of social protection but also be significant players in Kenyan economy

- Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development in Semi-Arid lands (TC)
Participatory Smallholder Irrigation Development and Farm Management Improvement for Smallholder farmers

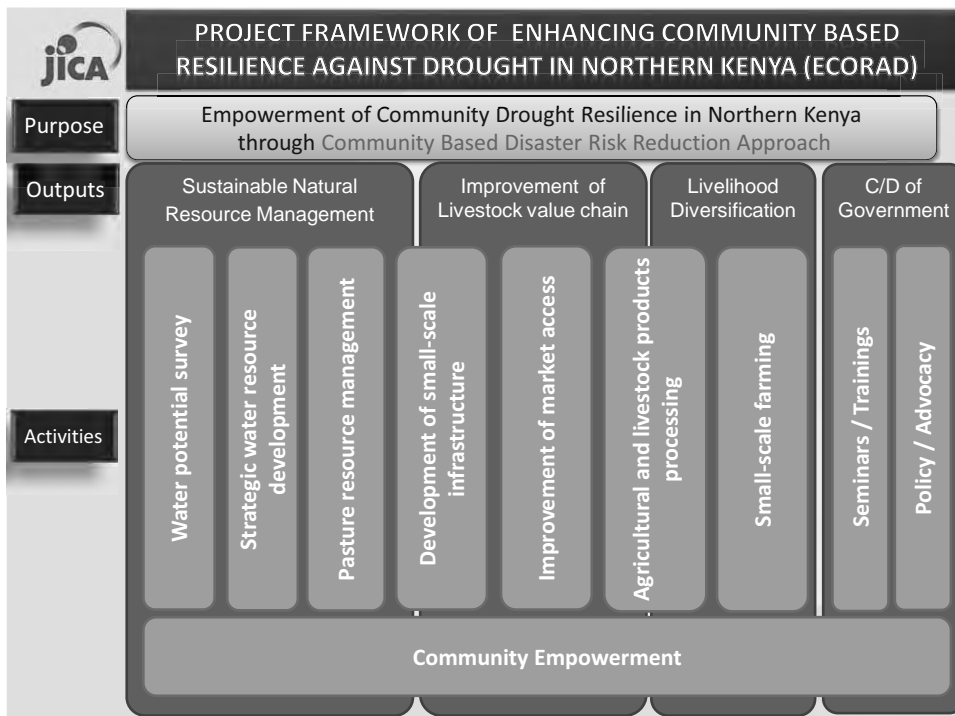
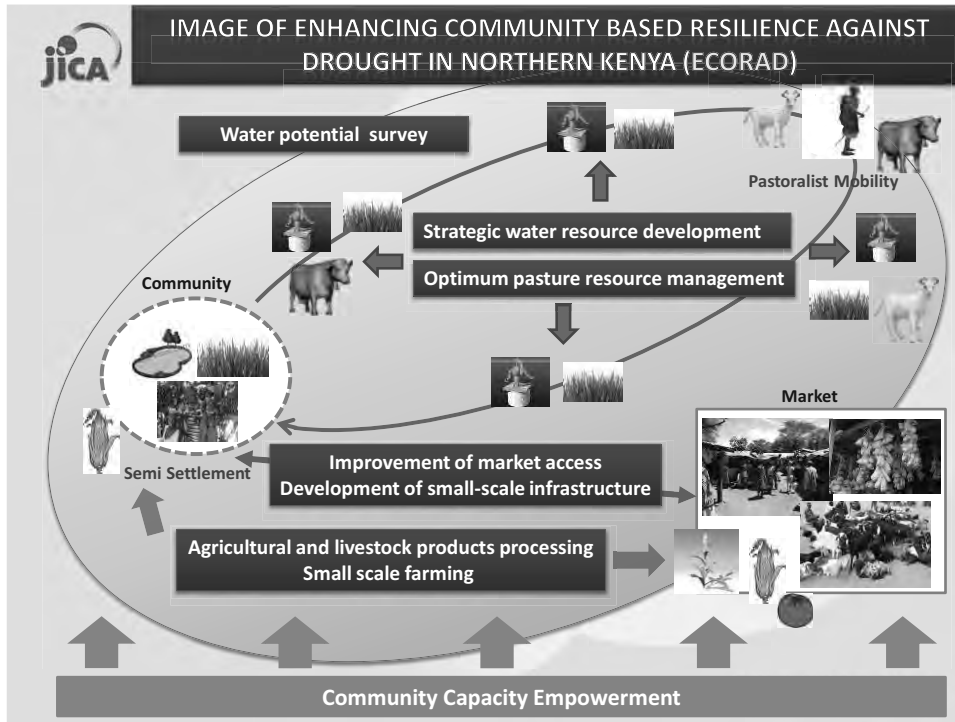
Livelihood improvement of subsistence farmers

- Mwea Irrigation Development Project (Loan)
- Rice-based and Market-oriented agriculture Promotion Project (TC)
- Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (TC)
Development and expansion of highly profitable farming system (Rice, Horticulture)

TC: Technical cooperation

Contribution to national food security

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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)

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Drought-Parched Host Communities 1



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Drought-Parched Host Communities 2



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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 gen-set and submersible pump)
- School Equipment in host communities and in Dadaab camps

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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

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

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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.

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LBT Equipment and Tools



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LBT Site in Tanzania



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LBT Site in Kenya



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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)

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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

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Class Room Training



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**Thank You for
Your Kind Attention!**

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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

