

Newsletter May 2015 (1/5) on Capacity Development of Government Officers JICA ECoRAD Project (for enhancing community resilience against drought In Northern Kenya)



In the Project, in addition to three technical pillars (Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Livestock Value Chain Improvement, and Livelihood Diversification), there is a fourth pillar of Capacity Development of Government Officers. In this paper, this fourth pillar is introduced.

Summary of Capacity Development of Government Officers

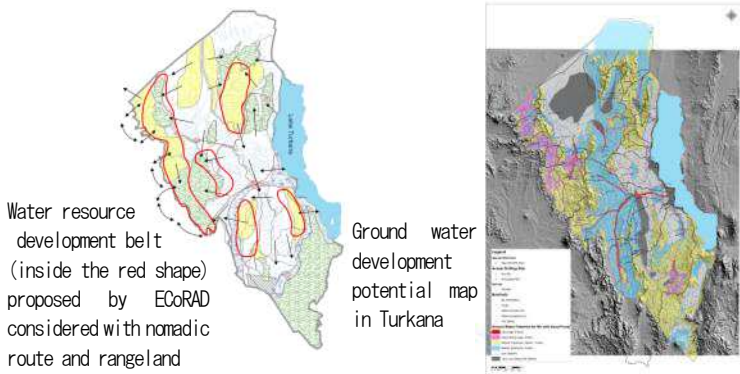
Summary activities of Capacity Development of Government Officers are shown in the table below.

Table with 3 columns: Category, Contents, Target Government Officers. Rows include On the Job trainings (OJT) on the implementation of the sub projects and Trainings, seminars, and workshops.

This component is divided into two categories, OJT on the sub projects; and series of trainings, seminars, and workshops. In this paper, the three implemented recently in the latter category are shown.

Turkana Water Resource Seminar

Water Resource Seminar was held on 21st Nov. 2014 at Lodwar to share the results of our water resource study in Turkana with the participants of not only the county government officers, but NGOs. In this seminar, development potential and priority areas for water resource development of both surface and ground water identified by the Project were presented.



JICA-ECHO-NDMA Resilience Workshop

This workshop was held on 9th, 10th of Dec. 2014 at Nairobi; and co-hosts were ECHO (The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), with assistance of Ministry of Devolution and Planning, and NDMA (National Drought Management Authority). The Project took part and made presentation on the progress. In the workshop titled as "Enhancing Drought Resilience in

Northern Kenya: the critical role of community engagement" with the wide varieties of attendants such as donors, NGOs, national and county government officers, presentation and discussion on CMDRR (Community Managed Disaster =>Drought Risk Reduction) approach and EDE (Ending Drought



Emergency as a Kenyan policy) were proactively made.

Recommendations were drawn through the two-day workshop mainly; for the national government, proper equipment of DRR policies and structures; for the county government, preparation of CIDP (County Integrated Development Plan) and integration of CAP (Community Action Plan) formed through CMDRR into CIDP; and for the community related actors, 1) defining "community" in the context of specific pastoralist world in the Northern Kenya, and 2) change of mindsets for both the community people themselves and the agencies to support them on the idea of a community as a subject of relief aid to an main actor for development.

In addition, it was confirmed that both community involvement and government appropriate intervention are important to enhance resilience as a message for the 3rd UN Conference on DRR held in Sendai on March 2015.

CMDRR Trainings to County Government Officers

CMDRR approach was adopted by the Project, and is considered to be used by county governments for community based drought management as well. Now, new officers have been deployed by county governments as decentralization progresses, and most of them might not know much about this approach, even though it has been widely used in Northern Kenya, mainly by NGOs. Therefore the Project implemented TOT (training of trainers) programs both in Turkana (4th ~6th Feb. 2014) and Marsabit (15th ~ 17th April 2015). Now, the Project is compiling lessons learnt through the implementation of the CMDRR approach. The trainings were positioned as an introductory step to seminars which will share the lessons to be held.



Future Schedule

The Project is now in the final phase. A guideline is under preparation, which includes the lessons being compiled with stakeholders such as the counterpart agency, donors, county governments, and NDMA. At the end of July and the beginning of August this year, three seminars are planned to be held at Marsabit, Turkana, and Nairobi. Expected participants are related donors, NGOs, national and county governments. We expect feedback on our lessons learnt, as well as learning about resilience building in Northern Kenya.



Newsletter May 2015 (2/5)
on Natural Resource Management
JICA ECoRAD Project (for enhancing community resilience against drought In Northern Kenya)



Outline of ECoRAD interventions for sustainable NRM

A fundamental objective of interventions on Natural Resource Management in the Project is to maximum optimal use of natural resources that can help mitigating drought impact. It includes increasing access to the existing resources, making the resources available and usable, and reserving the resources. Water resource development can improve both availability of water during droughts and effective use of pasture which used to be unused and un-accessible.

The following is the overall output of the NRM of ECoRAD project.

Drought mitigation	Water resource development	Marsabit	Turkana
Increase of access to water	Borehole establishment	-	20
	Installation of solar power generation system	3	3 (LOWASCO)
	Rock catchment	1 (construction)	-
	Water pipeline	1 (improvement)	-
	Sand dam	-	1 (improvement)
Improvement of pasture use	Water pan	5 (3 new construction, 2 improvement)	6 (2 new construction, 4 improvement)

Outputs of interventions for sustainable NRM

Boreholes

The number of beneficiaries of newly established boreholes is roughly summarized below. Installation of solar power systems increased the number of beneficiaries due to improved water accessibility with solar power.

County	Site of new boreholes	No. of livestock benefited (head)	No. of households benefited
Turkana	20 new boreholes in total	89,000~137,000	1,000~1,500 HH
County	Borehole with solar power system	Fuel consumption (cost) saved (estimated)	
Marsabit	Shurr (solar power)	6,600 L/year (=Ksh. 845,000)	
	Korr (solar power)	1,320 L/year (=Ksh. 168,960)	
	Kubi Qallo (solar power)	6,600 L/year (=Ksh. 845,000)	
Turkana	LOWASCO (solar power)	Ksh. 2,493,000 /year (total of 3 BHs)	

Rock Catchments

The main purpose of rock catchments is to improve availability of drinking water for human in areas where there are no permanent water sources. The following figure shows a pure outcome of the JICA's new rock catchment.

County	Site of Rock catchment	Amount of water (capacity)	Estimated beneficiaries (HH-day/season.)
Marsabit	Lokchula	750 cu.m/season	25,000 HH-day

Water pipelines

Water pipeline was improved to increase water supply capacity by expansion of existing water supply pipeline system through laying additional pipes, and construction of related facilities such as water storage tank, and animal troughs. The following is the estimated benefit.

County	Site of water pipeline (improvement)	Increased volume of water	Estimated beneficiaries (cattle-day/month.)
Marsabit	Arapal	1,184,000 L/month	110,634

Sand dams

Water holding capacity was improved through rehabilitation of an existing dam. Although no data is available at the moment, it was observed that a good number of herders with livestock have taken water from the dam after completion of the rehabilitation by the Project.

Water pans

Although availability of water in water pans highly depends on rainfalls, the following was the impacts based on beneficiaries of the water pan

County	Name of Water pan	No. of livestock benefited (head-day approx. / season)	No. of people benefited (man-day approx. /season)
Marsabit	Yaa Gara	702,000	252,000
	Sotowesa	No enough rainfall received	
	Dololo Dokatu	955,000	No use
	Dadacha Manchurre	N.A	No use
	Hala Girisa	N.A	No use
Turkana	No data available yet as they just received rain recently after completion		

Impacts of interventions for sustainable NRM on drought resilience

Boreholes

New construction:

Most of the boreholes were strategically established as boreholes utilized in dry season grazing areas. It is, thus, expected to serve more effectively during drought period. The approach of registering to the available O&M scheme provided by Diocese of Lodwar seems to contribute to sustainable maintenance. While still relying on external support, it is an effective option in the current situation where neither the premature community nor the government can cater maintenance work by themselves. With the small amount of community contribution as a form of registration fee, it can generate mind of contribution among the dependent community.



Solar power generation system:

The solar power generation system enabled communities to acquire water without any disturbance of scarcity of fuel or breakage of generators. This implies that the solar power system can continue pumping to supply water even during drought when people cannot afford to pay for fuel. This is the biggest contribution of the solar power system to drought resilience.

The concept of communal fund from the saved money with solar system was innovative in the areas. As it will enable to accumulate a large amount of fund proper management of their collected funds is necessary. Benefit from the fund highly depends on their management.

Rock Catchment

The community mentioned that if the rock catchment is filled up and water can stay, they can have water available nearby their households for a longer period. This can reduce distance to search for water, which contributes to save time, in particular for women, so that they can spend more time for other activities.

Water pipeline

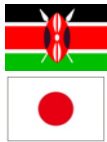
A major impact of the improvement of pipeline water distribution system is improvement of water availability. Discharge of pipe water increased more than 2 times. Increase of water volume made it possible to serve livestock efficiently in a shorter time. Efficiency of watering can enable livestock to travel to further grazing areas that can expand grazing potential and reduce congestion in a surrounding area. Furthermore, improvement of maintenance skills enabled continuous supply of water without delay in repair. Even though collection of maintenance fee has been slow and less than the expected, they managed to procure spare parts for repair. This made some of the community members to realize importance of saving in advance of troubles. Although radical change is difficult, introduction of the new idea has been influencing people's behavior



Water pans

The expansion of the water pan capacity contributed to prolong time of usage of water pans. It can be said that upgrading of the water pan improved the pasture availability by availing water that enable livestock to stay in the pasture rich area around pans longer. When animals stay longer around pans at initial stage of dry season, they can conserve other rangelands near mountains, where animals used to consume pasture at a last stage of dry season or drought spell.





Newsletter May 2015 (3/5) on Drought Management Committee JICA ECoRAD Project (for enhancing community resilience against drought In Northern Kenya)



Drought Management Committee for Improving Drought Resilience

Forming a committee for community based development activities including drought management is a prevailing approach. The committee is in general expected to represent the community to facilitate development and drought management programs and to coordinate external supports to be implemented reflecting the community needs. ECoRAD project applied the same concept through CMDRR approach. The Project, to enhance sustainability and self-dependency, emphasized activities that can be organized and implemented by the community without external support. Activities led by the committees included educational awareness opportunities, in which the committee members sensitized the community about drought preparedness, encouraging to take actions for it. Some committees also started actual activities such as reseeding farm and organization of livestock market with a small market facility.

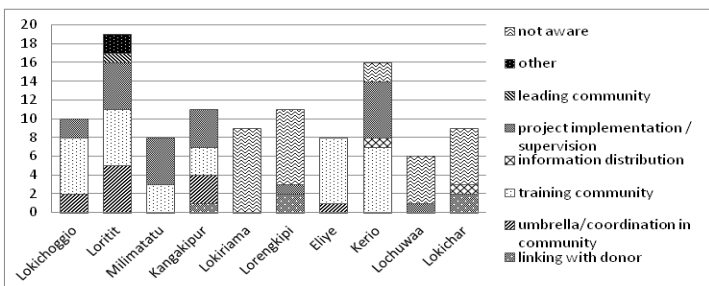


Other committees played the role as an umbrella organization either forming sub-committee to handle specific issues such as water management and rangeland management, or collaborating with existing committees and groups.

Impacts of Formation and Strengthening of DMC in Turkana

Through an internal evaluation, the following issues have been found.

The results of the internal evaluation study indicated that the recognition of DMC/CDC has been well prevailing with a certain level of understanding on their roles. This could be highly due to the awareness meetings conducted by the DMC/CDC. It would be also contributed by the existence of visible activities led or supervised by the DMC/CDC. Actual activities initiated and handled by DMC/CDC highly depended on availability of external supports, while many of the DMC/CDCs have made efforts on training communities without any funding sources. Although some committees started to initiate activities without any external supports, many of other committees still tended to depend on the external supports. It seems that existing social structure and social relations also influence functions of DMC/CDC. A significant number of people recognized that training community and information sharing were the major roles of the DMC/CDC. This should be resulted



DMC/CDC activities recognized by the community

from the encouragement of DMC/CDC by the Project to organize awareness gathering to share about information on drought mitigation and

preparedness after the training for DMC/CDC. Understanding on the roles of umbrella organization and linking with donor agencies highly depends on the availability and existence of related activities and fund during the concerned period. Recognition of activities of DMC/CDC by the community depended on the activeness of the committee. The disparity was observed mainly due to existence of the physical activities or programs in the area. Where there were visible activities such as water resource developments or other infrastructure improvements, people have observed DMC/CDC took supervising role in the project implementation.

In some communities, DMC/CDCs have played their role of umbrella organization in the community and entry point of the external organizations. However, every DMC/CDC faces several difficulty in sustaining functions of the committee, expecting further support from external agencies as well as community leaders.

Analysis and Lessons in Applying DMC and Community Actions

These findings from the evaluation can be analysed further with underlying factors and reasons. Major factors that influence are characteristic of pastoral society that is significantly different from agriculture based society. The extent of communal activities can be strongly due to the lifestyle of pastoralists. Pastoralists move from place to place seeking for grazing areas. Although the pastoral societies in Northern Kenya have strong ties within their clans and tribes for some cases, they are not bound by geographic area where people who reside in the area have custom of sharing common properties. They are rather independent from social bond in their daily life, especially in breeding and marketing of livestock. With regard to activities for drought resilience, several individual measures have been practiced with traditional knowledge and practices, while a few activities introduced by the project and other external agencies have been implemented. Communal activities for drought resilience are not yet well established apart from rangeland management. Considering their focus on the clan, communal activities with participation of the community exceeding boundary of clans seems to take time to be adopted. While the external influence and change of the society is inevitable, it is necessary to interact with people inconsideration of their traditional customs and cultures to facilitate suitable development.

Difference was observed even within the same tribal community. Activeness of the DMC/CDC is highly influenced by leadership in the community, structure of the community, past experiences of external influence, general level of development. Good leader can lead the community that is not familiar with communal activities for the sake of the community and people easily follow the trusted leaders. On the other hand, where leaders are not trusted from the community, recognition of the committee is low and no communal activities are conducted. Past experience of external influence can work both positively and negatively. If the past external supports focused on emergency relief approach, people are not willing to take action with their own cost, thus activities on

Table with 11 columns (Area, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J) and 6 rows (Activeness, leadership, Community structure (cohesion), External influence, Level of development, total). The table shows various levels of activeness and development across different areas.

Analysis of DMC/CDC activeness voluntary bases face difficulties. The concept of community based drought management or development with community's initiatives is different from the former experience of the people in the area. It is inevitable to customize external interventions in consideration of their customs and situation of the society.



Newsletter May 2015 (4/5) on Livestock Value Chain Improvement

JICA ECoRAD Project (for enhancing community resilience against drought In Northern Kenya)



Sub-projects for Livestock Value Chain Improvement in Marsabit and Turkana counties

The following table shows sub-projects implemented in Marsabit and Turkana counties.

	Sub project	Places
Marsabit		
1	Heifer Exchange Program Sub-project	Dirib Gombo
2	Feedlot Sub-project	Kalacha
3	Sub-project of New Construction and up-grading of Livestock Markets Facilities and Organization	Dirib Gombo, Korr, Jirime
4	Rural Road Improvement for Livestock Value Chain	Dirib Gombo, Hurri Hills
Turkana		
1	Sub-project for Construction, Upgrading and Improvement of Livestock Market Facilities	Kerio, roads in Loima, Turkana South, West, and Central
2	Livestock Market Linkage and Vitalization Sub-project	Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma, Kerio
3	Sub-project for Pasture Establishment by Reseeding	Lokichoggio, Loritit

Lessons learnt and outcome from the project

Heifer Exchange Program (Marsabit)

Heifers described in the following table were sold to pastoralists under the heifer exchange program. It was found that majority of pastoralists who bought heifers obtained cash by means of selling his castrated animals in markets in advance.

	Dirib Gombo Market	Jirime Market
Camel	47 heads	0
Cattle	141 heads	167 heads
Shoats	401 heads	0

By the Project implementation, the following 3 facts were confirmed actually in livestock market under the program and obtained as significant outcomes, in addition to the distribution activities in which a large number of heifers were exchanged with aged animals and scattered in Marsabit County.

- (1) Actual needs of pastoralists for heifer were certainly high enough to be sold out within a couple of market days in Marsabit.
- (2) Most of pastoralists, approximately 70-80% of them, purchased the heifers with cash earned by selling their castrated animals.
- (3) Actual affordable price range of the heifer for pastoralists to buy them in actual market.

In the past, several donors and organization tried to establish vital livestock market, but most of them could not achieve its initial targets of programs. It has been the biggest challenge for livestock markets to know how to

establish an attract livestock market where pastoralists and traders are willing to sell/buy their animals. However, from now on, it is expected that the heifer exchange program could be utilized as an effective method for this matter and contributes further vital activities in livestock trade in Northern Kenya.



Kerio Livestock Market (Turkana County)

The project improved an existing rustic livestock facilities in Keiro market into modern facilities, including off-load and loading lump, iron holding pen, shade house, and so on. After improving of Kerio livestock market, new pastoralists (sellers) and traders started to come. Most remarkable example was a trader from North Horr in Marsabit County who bought camels at Kerio and sent them to opposite side of the lake by boat. This is beyond our expectation, and such new astonished LMA committee members and other stakeholders of Kerio livestock market. We are expecting to have good and prosperous business relations between Kerio market people and traders in the opposite side of the lake.

Contribution to the Drought Resilience by the sub-projects

Since most of pastoralists' livelihood is pastoralism, improvement of livestock market value chain and revitalization of livestock market are focal issues in Northern Kenya. The sub-projects contribute drought resilience in Northern Kenya as shown in the following table.

	Sub-projects	Contributions
Marsabit County		
1	Heifer Exchange Program Sub-project	Improvement of livestock productivity by means of exchanging heifers with castrated animals, effective use of natural resource by improvement of herd composition (increase of female), Increase of livestock trade by vitalization of livestock market (realization of fare price trading due to created competitive trading conditions & decrease of overhead charges)
2	Feedlot Sub-project	Stabilization of livestock prices, reduction of mortality, improvement of milk production by means of improvement of livestock health conditions
3	Sub-project of New Construction and up-grading of Livestock Markets Facilities and Organization	Vitalization of existing market, activation of new livestock market (increase of sellers and buyers, increase of volume of trades, attraction of external traders with trucks, establishment and strengthening of LMA)
4	Rural Road Improvement for Livestock Value Chain	Improvement of livestock market access
Turkana County		
1	Sub-project for Construction, Upgrading and Improvement of Livestock Market Facilities	Vitalization of Kerio livestock market (increase of sellers and buyers, increase of volume of trades, attraction of external traders with trucks, establishment and strengthening of LMA and livestock producers associations)
2	Livestock Market Linkage and Vitalization Sub-project	Standardization and sharing of livestock market information, improvement of bargaining power of pastoralists.
3	Sub-project for Pasture Establishment by Reseeding	Vitalization of existing market, activation of new livestock market (increase of sellers and buyers, increase of volume of trades, attraction of external traders with trucks, establishment and strengthening of LMA)





Newsletter May 2015 (5/5)
on Livelihood Diversification Program

JICA ECoRAD Project (for enhancing community resilience against drought in Northern Kenya)

The Main activities of the livelihood diversification program had been completed upon submission of Progress Report 5 (as of February 2015). In this edition, contribution to resilience enhancement and lessons learnt through implementation of the sub projects are reported.

Summary of Livelihood Diversification Program in Marsabit and Turkana

The sub projects implemented in Marsabit and Turkana are shown as below:

	Sub Project Sites	Contents of Sub Project	No. of Groups
Marsabit	North: Kalacha	Salt Business	1
		Goat Merry-Go-Round	4
	Central: Dakabaricha/ Jirime	Chicken Merry-Go-Round	8
	Central: Gar Qarsa	Goat Merry-Go-Round	9
	South: Arapel	Goat Merry-Go-Round	2
	South: Ngumit	Resin Honey Business	3
Turkana	West: Loritit	IGA <Livestock trade>	1
		Small scale rain-fed agriculture	1
	Loima: Lokirama	IGA <Livestock Trade&Retail Stop>	2
		Dry meat	1
	Central: Eliye	Fishery	2
	South: Lochwaangikamatak	IGA <Livestock Trade&Retail Shop>	2
	East: Lopii (Lopii center& Kaaruko)	IGA <Retail Shop>	2

Contribution to Resilience Enhancement

Livelihood diversification is expected to enhance resilience by hedging risks and cushioning negative drought impacts as well as recovering early with another livelihood measure added on top of their livestock keeping as pastoralist way, or even several. Contribution to resilience enhancement by each livelihood measure assisted by the sub projects is summarized preliminarily in the following table, though it is different from one sub project to another, and one group to another in one sub project.

	Contents	Contribution to Resilience Enhancement
Marsabit	Salt Business	Profit from salt sales as a group and distributing profit to individual members, preparedness by increased money and group capacity strengthened
	Goat Merry-Go-Round	Women ownership of group goats, resilience by increased goat numbers, ability to restart the same system or do something else which mitigate drought impacts (using Drought Fund)
	Chicken Merry-Go-Round	Individual benefit from eggs and chicken sales of improved breed, preparedness by increased money, ability to restart the same system or do something else which mitigate drought impacts (using Drought Fund)
	Resin Honey Business	Individual profit from sales of honey, preparedness by increased money
Turkana	IGA <Livestock Trade & Retail Stop>	Individual business skill development, expectation of business profit and preparedness by increased money
	Small scale rain-fed agriculture	Individual farming skill development, expectation of securing food and preparedness by food stock (exchange with goats is also possible)
	Dry meat	Individual skill development on dry meat processing, expectation of securing food which can be preserved longer, expectation of dry meat business, thereby preparedness by increased money
	Fishery	Expectation of profit of fishery by new fishing area and market improvement, expectation of securing food, preparedness by food stock and increased money

Pastoralists who depend on livestock in a nomadic way can hedge risk by moving to areas where water and pasture are available when drought occurs. On the other hand, semi-settled and settled people are considered vulnerable against drought because they may not have much livestock and are bound for "land". Therefore livelihood diversification including saving must be promoted for such people (but not limited to). The target members of the sub projects were such people, and the contents of the sub projects were one of the livelihood measures. If persistent assistance to livelihood measures as the sub projects did continues; thereby individual capacity of community people is strengthened; and eventually resilience in Northern Kenya is widely enhanced by increasing number of such capacitated people, that would be desirable.

Main Lessons Obtained Through Implementation of Sub Projects

Here, three main lessons are shown better livelihood support.

Selection of livelihood measures: Need of due consideration of socio economic conditions and categorization of measures

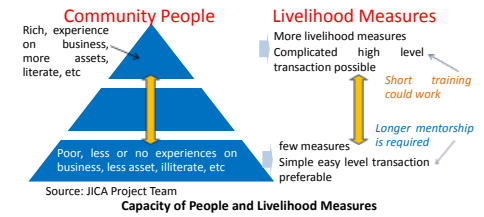
The livelihood measures ECoRAD assisted are proposed to be categorized as shown in the table below:

Type	Contents of Sub Project
Livestock Utilization	Goat Merry-Go-Round, Chicken Merry-Go-Round, IGA <Livestock trade>, Dry meat
Local Resource Utilization	Salt Business, Resin Honey Business, Small scale rain-fed agriculture, Fishery
Provision of Necessary Goods	IGA <Retail Shop>

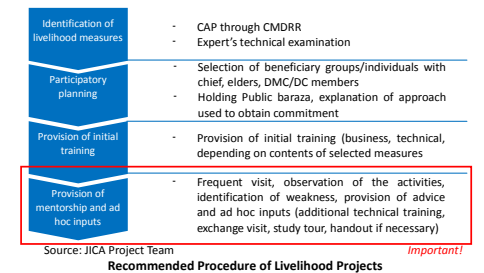
When livelihood measures are selected for assistance, it is important to examine which type is suitable by grasping local socio economic conditions (transportation, mobile coverage, distance from markets, local resources availability, etc). Each detail measure in each type is also influenced by socio economic condition. For example, Livestock Utilization type can be applied to most areas in Northern Kenya, however Chicken Merry-Go-Round better works in town where demand is high. On the other hand the others can work also work in remote areas. Local Resource Utilization type needs identification of available local resources in target areas. Provision of Necessary Goods type in principle works in most areas though size must be different from town to remote areas. As such, it is desirable to select best measures fitted to local microscopic condition in Northern Kenya.

Inputs and approach of assistance: need to reflect beneficiaries' capacity and to aim at capacity development

Needless to say, livelihood measures are managed by community people even after assistance is over. If introduced measures cannot be handled sustainably by community people, resilience will not be enhanced. People with relatively high capacity can diversify more livelihood measures, and handle complicated business transaction. However, people who have not yet been capacitated cannot. Likewise, contents should be customized.



And, approach should also aim at building communities' capacity. The recommended flow of procedure is shown right. Mentorship activities are very important to build capacity.



Contents of assistance:

need of customization as per kinds of livelihood measures

Depending on contents of livelihood measures, required knowledge is different, which is mainly two, technical and business knowledge. For example. when measures which need more technical skills such as chicken, agriculture, fishery, and dry meat) are assisted, technical trainings are a must. Measures which involve sale and profit (IGA in general) require business trainings. As such, it is important to customize and provide required trainings and mentorship activities as per livelihood measures to be assisted.

Final Words

In Northern Kenya, there are various livelihood measures such as Aloe vera and basket weaving apart from the ones that we assisted. We are more than glad if lessons learnt from the Project will be utilized for future assistance activities contributing to diversify livelihood of people in Northern Kenya.