
MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM ACTION AGAINST DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Junichi Hanai

Kenya Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
P.O. Box 50572-2775000, Nairobi, Kenya

Junichi Hanai holds an M.S. in agriculture from Kyoto University (in Japan) and is a senior representative for the Kenya Office at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). His expertise is in the area of rural and agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa. He is currently devoting himself to enhancing the resilience of pastoralist communities against the ravages of drought in the Horn of Africa.

ABSTRACT

The 2010/2011 drought in the Horn of Africa region was the worst in the last 60 years. It resulted in severe humanitarian and food crisis affecting over 13 million people mostly from Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. In Kenya, approximately 3.8 million people suffered from the drought mainly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) where 95% of households are pastoralists or agro-pastoralists who rely on livestock as the main source of livelihood.

The droughts in ASALs of Kenya have become longer and more frequent. As a result, for the last few decades, the pastoralists have been regarded just as a target of humanitarian relief while 70% of livestock is produced in the regions. Pastoralism remains the dominant and most economically rewarding activity. We should recognize that the pastoralists have much potential to play a more significant role in Kenyan economy.

Following the effects of the drought, there has been a strong commitment from the region and international community to focus on interventions that will strengthen medium- and long-term resilience to disasters. The Government of Kenya convened “Summit on the Horn of Africa Crisis” in September 2011 and compiled “Nairobi Strategy” which aims at ending drought emergencies through building sustainable livelihood in the Horn of Africa.

Under this circumstance, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) commenced “the Project for Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought (ECoRAD)” in Turkana and Marsabit counties in northern Kenya with three years period from March 2012. The project aims at improvement of resilience of pastoralists’ communities against drought with “Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)” approach and consists of four components; 1) Sustainable natural resource management, 2) Improvement of livestock value chain, 3) Livelihood diversification, and 4) Capacity development.

CMDRR approach was developed by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), which aims at increasing group or community capacity in mitigating and preventing the impact of a hazard event, building individual capacity to survive and bounce back, and strengthening the community as a functioning support system, in line with “Hyogo Framework for Action” for disaster risk reduction.

In this presentation, the trend of international actions against the drought in the Horn of Africa and Japan’s challenge for enhancing the resilience of pastoralists’ communities against drought in northern Kenya through CMDRR approach will be reported.

KEYWORDS

Horn of Africa, Drought, Pastoralist, Resilience, Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)

REFERENCES

- JICA, 2012: Progress report on the Project for Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought in Northern Kenya.
- EU, Cordaid, IIRR, 2011: Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction: Experiences from the horn of Africa.

JIRCAS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2012
RESILIENT FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM ACTION AGAINST DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA



Junichi Hanai
Kenya Office
Japan International Cooperation Agency

1



- ❑ 2010/2011 Drought in the Horn on Africa
- ❑ Ending Drought Emergency
~Resilience through Synergy between humanitarian Relief and Development~
- ❑ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) approach
- ❑ Project for Enhancing Community Resilience Against Drought in Northern Kenya (ECoRAD)



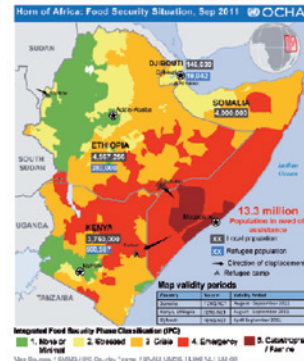
2



2010/2011 Drought in the Horn of Africa

3

2010/2011 Drought in HOA



	POPULATIONS IN NEED			Total
	Local	Somali refugees	Other refugees	
Djibouti	146,000	17,532	1,510	165,042
Kenya	3,750,000	482,810	77,777	4,310,587
Somalia	4,000,000			4,000,000
Ethiopia*	4,567,256	181,001	80,500	4,828,757
TOTAL	12,463,856	681,343	159,787	13,304,986


*Excluding 20,000 new refugee arrivals from Sudan

W/OCHA

✓ More than 13 million people were in urgent need of humanitarian aid, requiring not only food assistance, but nutrition, health, water and sanitation, as well as agriculture and livelihood interventions.

4






2010/2011 Drought in Kenya



3.5 million of cattle and 2.5 million of goats were dead.


The damage & losses of 2008-2011 drought in Kenya have been estimated at USD 12.1 billion.

More than 3.7 million people in ASALs have been affected.








5


Pastoralists in Northern Kenya





Marsabit County
Area: 70,961.3 Km²
Population: 291,166
Pastoralist community: **Boran, Gabra, Rendille**



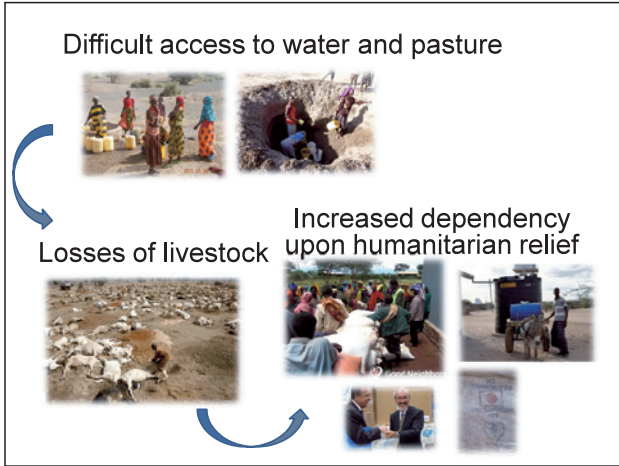
Turkana County
Area: 68,680.3 Km²
Population: 855,399
Pastoralist community: **Trukana**



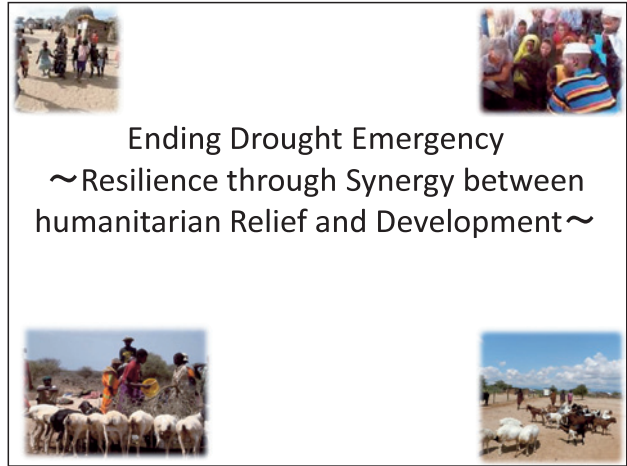
Garissa County
Area: 44,175 Km²
Population: 623,060
Pastoralist community: **Somali**

6



7



8

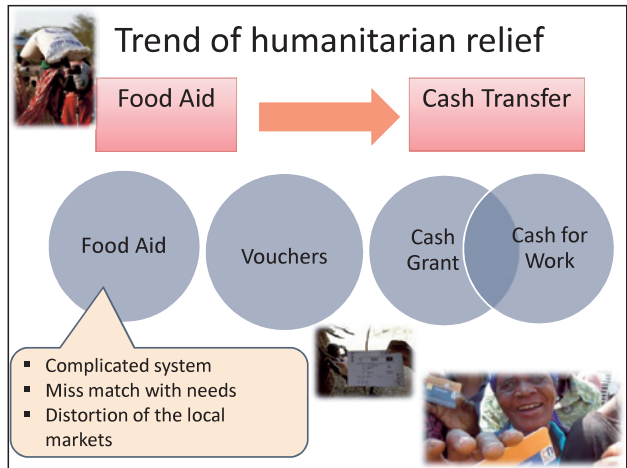
Humanitarian Relief for the Droughts in HOA

UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service

Drought year	Humanitarian Relief (USD m)	Number of people affected (Million)
2011	427.4	3.75
2009	432.5	3.79
2006	197.0	2.97
2003/2004	219.1	2.23

✓ Humanitarian interventions failed to reduce the number of people who suffer from the occurrence of droughts and the costs associated with the attempts.

9

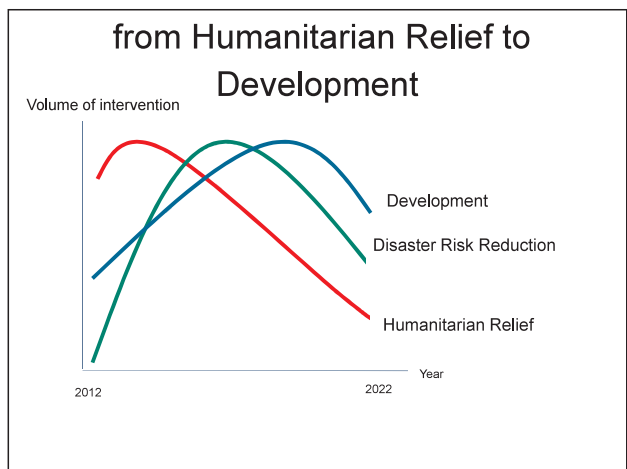


10

Nairobi strategy

- ✓ The Government of Kenya convened “Summit on the Horn of Africa Crisis” in September 2011 and compiled “**Nairobi Strategy**” which aims at ending drought emergencies through building sustainable livelihood in the Horn of Africa”.
- ✓ Importance of the coordination among governments in HOA and donor partners, **seamless transition from humanitarian relief to development aid, and enhancement of resilience** were recognized important.

11



12



Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) approach


13

What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) ?

- ✓ DRR is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster.
- ✓ It aims to reduce socio-economic **vulnerabilities** to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them.
- ✓ DRR is effective and cost effective - investment levels must be increased.

14

Causes of Vulnerabilities in Northern Kenya



Weak national and regional economy

Lack of infrastructure

Deterioration of rangeland

Limited livelihood

Deficit of Water

Low access to education

Increased population and urbanization

15

What is Disaster Resilience?

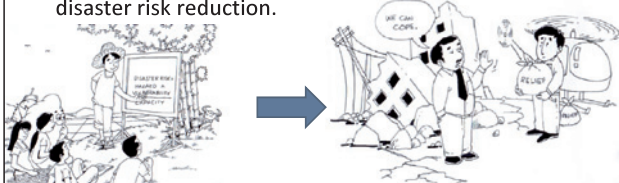
- ✓ **“Disaster Resilience”** is the ability of countries, communities, and the households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses – such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long term prospects.
- ✓ The terms **resilience** and **vulnerability** are opposite sides of the same coin, but both are relative terms.
- ✓ DRR is the collection of actions, or process, undertaken towards achieving **resilience**.

(DFID 2007 and 2011)

16

CMDRR


- CMDRR approach was developed by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), which aims at increasing group or community capacity in mitigating and preventing the impact of a hazard event, building individual capacity to survive and bounce back, and strengthening the community as a functioning support system, in line with “Hyogo Framework for Action” for disaster risk reduction.



17

4 musts of CMDRR

1. Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment and Analysis
2. Disaster Risk Reduction Measures (Development and Contingency Plans)
3. Robust and Functional community organization
4. Participatory Monitoring Evaluation & Learning Systems (documentation/reporting)



18

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

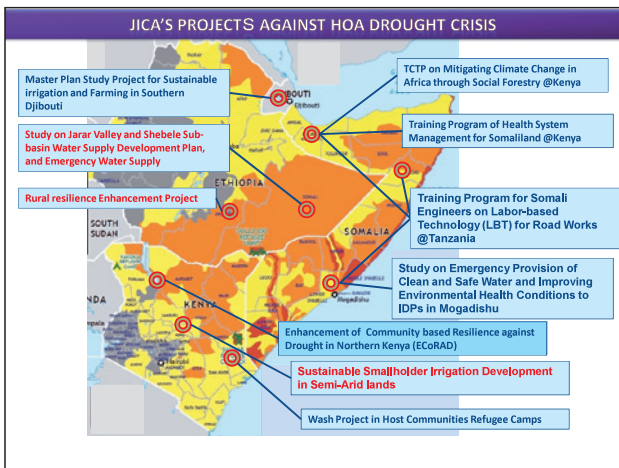
- Natural resource mapping
- Planning and implementation of sustainable natural resource utilization

: Group saving and lending
Village Community Bank: VICOBA
Pastoralist Field School (PFS)
Livelihood diversification

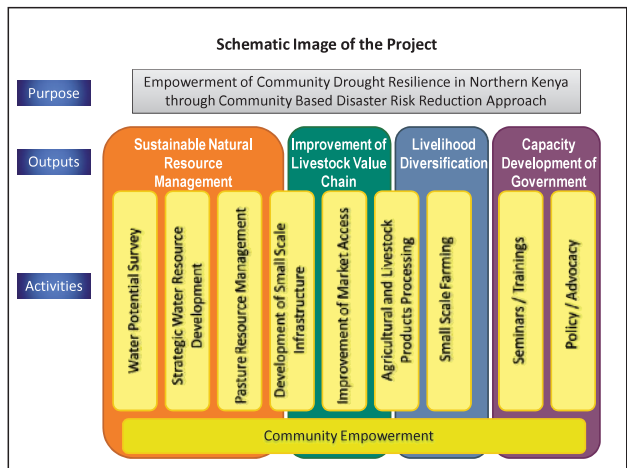
19

Project for Enhancing Community Resilience Against Drought in Northern Kenya (ECoRAD)

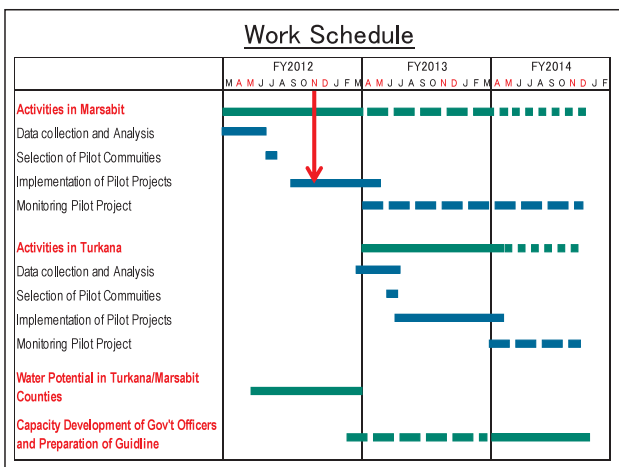
20



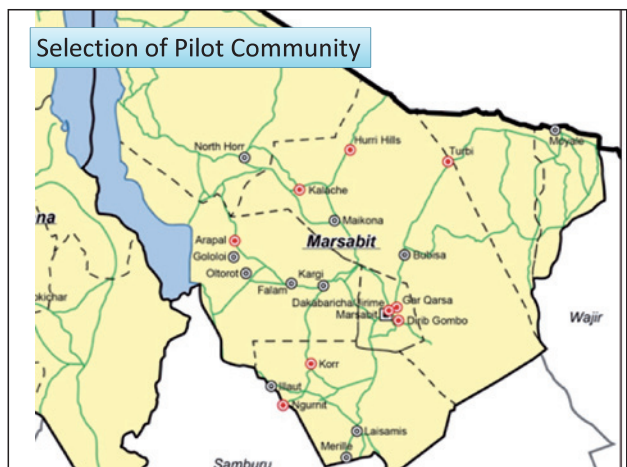
21



22



23



24



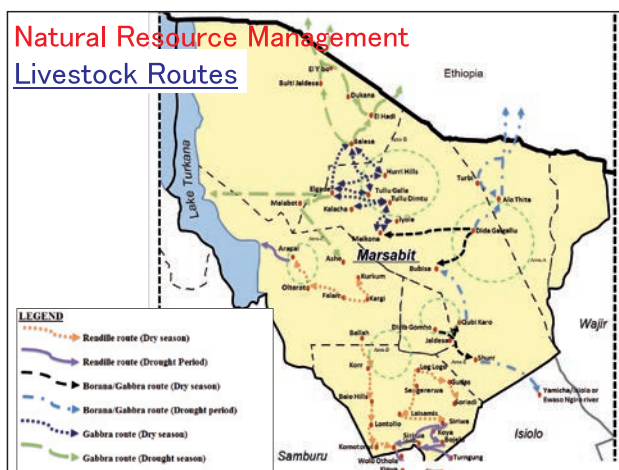
25

Selection of Pilot Projects (draft)			
Community	Natural Resource Management	Livestock Value Chain	Livelihood Diversification
Region-1			
Turbi	- Water Pan (new)		-
Kalacha		- Feedlot Program	- Salt Production Program
Hurri Hills	- Water Pan (Upgrade)	-	
Region-2			
Dirib Gombo	- Water Pan (New)	- Heifer Exchange Program	-
Dakabaricha Jirime	- Pump System (rehab)	-- Heifer Exchange Program	- Livelihood Program
Gar-Qarsa	- Water Pan (New)	-	- Livelihood Program
Region-3			
Korr	- Pump System (rehab)	- Heifer Exchange Program	- Gum Arabic Program
Arapal	- Pipeline System (new)		- Gum Arabic Program
Ngurunit	- Rock Catchment (new)	-	-

26

- Approach for Pilot Projects
- 1) Natural Resource Management
- 2) Livestock Value Chain
- 3) Livelihood Diversification

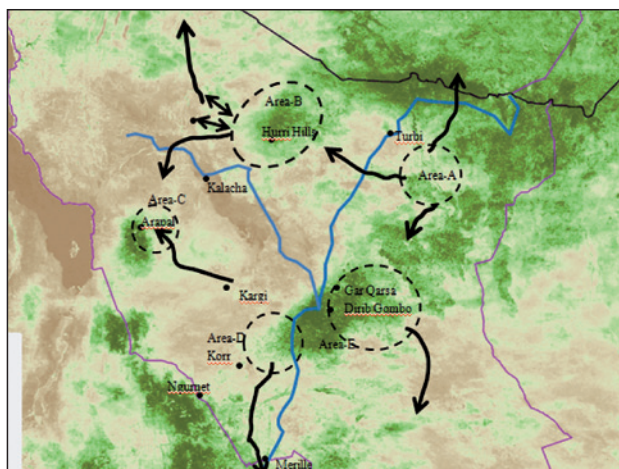
27



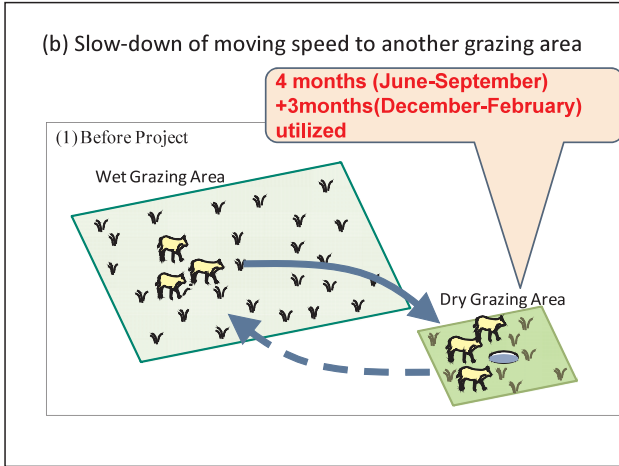
28

- Approach for Pilots Projects:
1. Natural Resource Management
- 1) Strategic Distribution of Water Point for Drought Resilience
- (a) Extension of Pastoralists' Migratory Route at the End to New Grazing Area
 - (b) Slow-down of Moving Speed to Another Grazing Area

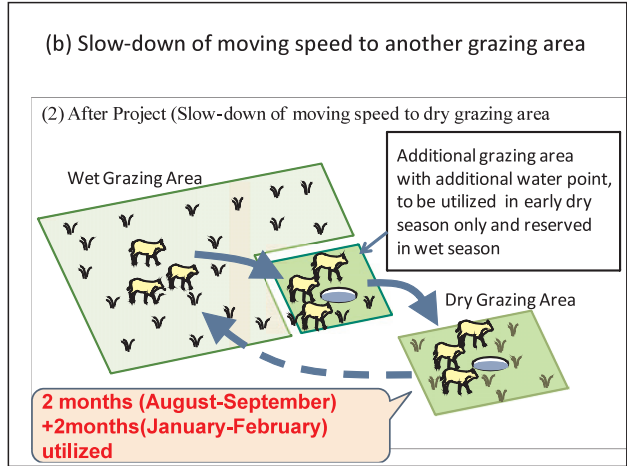
29



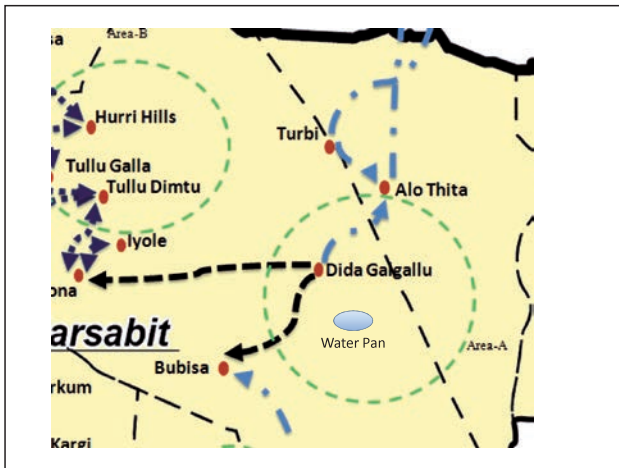
30



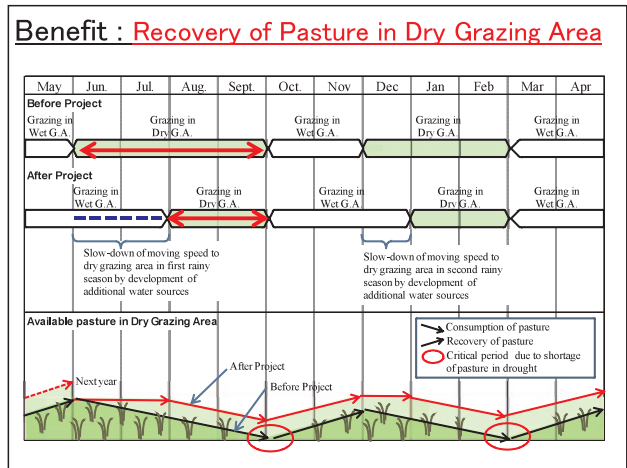
31



32



33



34

Approach for Pilots Projects:

1. Natural Resource Management

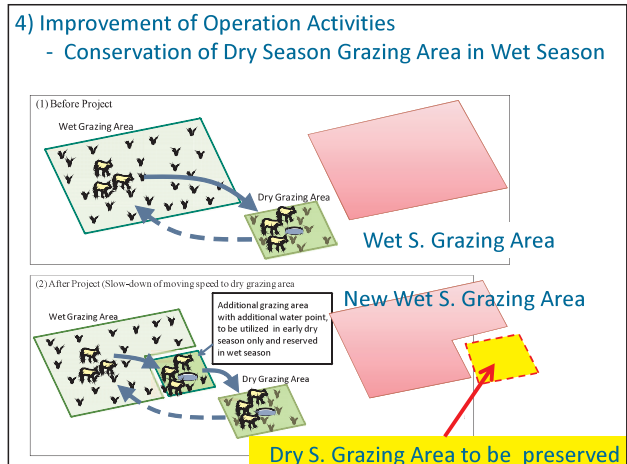
2) Structural Improvement of Water Pans

- Sand/silt trap structure
- Location & direction of inlet of water pan
- Cascade system for rehabilitation

3) Institutional O&M Improvement

- > Improvement of Desilting Works in Water Pan
- > Work sharing system for desilting (Introduction of "Work for Water" concept)
- > Improvement of Planned Grazing Operation
- > Conservation of Dry Season Grazing Area

35



36

Approach for Pilots Projects:
2. Livestock Value Chain
Target: Stimulation of Local Livestock Markets

- 1) Heifer Exchange Program
- 2) Feed Lot (place recuperating emaciated animals)
- 3) Strengthening livestock market activities (training market council and introduction of auction system)
- 4) Small Infrastructure Improvement (Loading pens, holding pens, auction places)

37

1) Heifer Exchange Program

Approach: How to motivate pastoralists to sell their livestock

38

1) Heifer Exchange Program

- The Project purchases and brings heifers to the local livestock market with traders who want to purchase matured bulls/steers.

39

1) Heifer Exchange Program

- Then personnel, who sells bulls/steers to the trader and obtains cash, can purchase the heifer which the Project brings.

40

1) Heifer Exchange Program : Benefit

(1) Productivity

(a) Only Keeping
 Aging with decreasing value

(b) Changing to heifer
 new heifer
 Milk & Calves
 Improving Productivity

41

1) Heifer Exchange Program : Benefit

(2) Mortality in Drought

Old bull/steer, cow → Calf → Lactated cow → Bull/cow → Heifer

Weaker ← → Stronger

Changing composition of herds, i.e. reducing the aged, increasing young female
 ↓
 Improving Drought Resilience

42

Approach for Pilots Projects:
3. Livelihood Diversifications

There are two key points to choose candidate activities of pilot projects; needs and originality

Needs

- 1) Poultry
- 2) Small Scale Agriculture etc.



Emerging

Originality

- 3) Gum and Resin Production
- 4) Salt Production etc.



43

Progress of the Project



Project Steering Committee with the Ministry of Northern Development



District Steering Committee in Marsabit



Making of a hazard map with a community



Discussion with a community

44



*We can not end "the occurrence of drought".
 But, we can end "the drought emergencies".*

*Thank you.
 Asante sana.*

45

Progress of the Project



Survey on water level and quality for a new water resource



Interview to a community for a pilot project



Survey on migratory routes and pasture potential



Interview at a livestock market

46

Chairman Dr. Tomoyuki Kawashima: The second speaker is Mr. Junichi Hanai. He took his master's degree at Kyoto University. He is currently a senior representative at the Kenya Office of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). He has been heavily involved in the preparation and implementation of a project to enhance the resilience of pastoral communities against drought in the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Hanai, please.

Mr. Junichi Hanai: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen. Let me start my presentation on medium- and long-term action against drought in the horn of Africa.

Today I am going to introduce what has happened last year in the Horn of Africa, the most severe drought in the past 60 years, and the trend of intervention against drought. The keyword is "ending drought emergency." The third is a new approach for enhancing resilience against drought. That is the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and community-managed DRR. Finally, let me introduce JICA's project, called ECoRAD.

Last year, a severe drought hit Horn of Africa regions. You know the Horn of Africa—Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and even a part of Uganda. More than 13 million people were in urgent need of humanitarian aid, requiring not only food assistance, but nutrition, health, water and sanitation, as well as agriculture and livelihood interventions. For example, in Kenya, Kenya has about 8 million cattle but 3.5 million cattle and 2.5 million goats died. The damage and losses accumulated over the 2008 to 2011 drought in Kenya have been estimated at US\$12.1 billion. More than 3.7 million people in arid and semi-arid lands have been affected.

Those living in northern Kenya are pastoralists, and/or agro-pastoralists. There are three counties in northern Kenya, and they have different pastoralist communities. What happened last year in northern Kenya in those pastoralist communities? They faced difficulties accessing water and pasture with their livestock. They lost their livestock and they increased dependency upon humanitarian relief. Over the last few decades they have increased dependency on humanitarian relief. Last year, US\$ 427 million were invested for humanitarian relief, and 3.75 million people were affected. But the humanitarian interventions over the last few decades failed to reduce the number of people who suffer from the occurrence of drought, as well as the costs associated with these attempts.

This is the trend of humanitarian relief. Basic and traditional humanitarian intervention against drought in this area is food aid. But food aid is a little bit complicated and sometimes a mismatch occurs and sometimes it distorts local markets. So now the trend of humanitarian relief is from food aid through vouchers and now cash transfers. Cash is distributed to vulnerable households, just as grants or through work, such as construction of water pans or road maintenance.

Soon after last year's drought occurred, the Kenyan government convened a summit on the Horn of Africa crisis in September and compiled the Nairobi Strategy, which aims at ending drought emergencies through building sustainable livelihood in the Horn of Africa, with the state of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) countries in this area.

In this summit, the importance of coordination among governments in the Horn of Africa regions and donor partners and the seamless transition from humanitarian relief to development aid and enhancement of resilience were recognized as important. This was the first occasion that these kinds of concepts were agreed in this region.

This is a concept chart of interventions. So far the biggest intervention against drought is humanitarian relief, but intervention for development should be increased. The gap between humanitarian relief and development should be filled with another concept of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). What is DRR? It is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risk of disasters. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster, as well as dealing with environmental and other hazards that trigger them. DRR is very effective and

cost effective as well, but so far investment levels are very low and must be increased.

What are the causes of vulnerabilities, for example in Kenya? Of course they are a weak economy, limited livelihood, deficit of water, deterioration of grazing areas, and so on.

Now a new phrase: “disaster resilience.” Disaster resilience is the ability of countries, communities, and the households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses such as drought without compromising their long term prospects. Resilience and vulnerability are very complicated to me, but now I have come to understand that resilience and vulnerability are the opposite sides of the same coin. DRR is a collection of actions or processes undertaken towards achieving resilience. In DRR, after the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in Japan in 2005, community has been focused on for DRR. This community-managed DRR (CMDRR) approach was developed by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), which aims at increasing group or community capacity in mitigating and preventing the impact of a hazard event, building individual capacity to survive and bounce back, and strengthening the community as a functioning support system, in line with the “Hyogo Framework for Action”.

These are the four components of DRR: first, disaster risk assessment; then, disaster risk reduction measure planning; then robust and functional community organization; and participatory monitoring evaluation & learning systems. These are the four “musts” of DRR.

These are cases of CMDRR projects. The popular one is sustainable natural resource mapping as in Dr. Yamasaki’s presentation. Then, planning of sustainable natural resource utilization by community. Also group saving and lending, which is called Village Community Banking (VICOBA), is very popular in the CMDRR approach. In addition, pastoralist field schools like farmers’ field schools developed by the FAO and livelihood diversification are very important components for CMDRR projects.

Until March this year we had not had any intervention for enhancing drought resilience in Kenya, even in Ethiopia or any other countries. But taking into account such a severe drought situation in the Horn of Africa, we made endeavors in a new field. That is, enhancing community resilience against drought.

This is the title of our new project that was started just last March, which we call Project for Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought (ECoRAD). The following are JICA’s projects tackling the Horn of Africa drought crisis. We have a development study for making a master plan, technical cooperation, and training. Now let me explain about our new project in northern Kenya, ECoRAD. The purpose of this project is empowerment of community drought resilience in northern Kenya through a CMDRR approach. We adopted the CMDRR approach as the primary approach for our new project. We learned a lot from our predecessors such as EU and many international NGOs. Our expected outputs from this project are as follows. The first and biggest is sustainable natural resource management through strategic water resource development. I will explain this later. The second is improvement of the livestock value chain, because more or less even now pastoralists depend on livestock. In addition, the third pillar is livelihood diversification. For the last few decades, they have been forced to settle around water resources, so I think that more than 50% of pastoralists in northern Kenya can be called agro-pastoralists now. At least their families, elders and children live around the water resources, and men can move around with their livestock. The fourth pillar is capacity development of the Kenyan government, in particular local government.

The project cooperation period is three years, so it is just eight months now. We targeted two counties, Turkana Country in the northwest, and the Marsabit County in the north. We started our pilot projects in Marsabit Country first. These are scenes of a CMDRR workshop in pilot communities. We have already selected nine communities in Marsabit.

Let me explain the natural resource management for pilot projects. This is the livestock migratory route in Marsabit. We adopted an approach called strategic distribution of water point for drought resilience. In Kenya they have two rainy seasons. Now it is the end of one rainy season and we start another rainy season next April. They have two grazing areas, one area in wet seasons and one area in dry seasons. In the dry-season grazing area they usually have water resources, so if that is fine, they can go too far for the grazing in the dry season. On the other hand, usually the wet-season grazing area does not have any water resources. So by adding water resources in wet-season grazing areas, in this pilot project we tried to prolong the grazing period for the herd in wet-season grazing areas, from four months to seven months. They can stay longer in the wet grazing areas with more water resources, so that we can shorten the staying period in dry-season grazing areas. That leads to the recovery of rangelands. For example, in this area we are going to make water pans. We tried to prolong the grazing period in wet-season grazing areas with water pans, and shorten the grazing period in dry-season grazing areas. This is a change in the pattern of grazing. So with that we can realize the recovery of rangelands in these areas for the next severe drought. This is the concept of our natural resource management. In addition to that we are going to improve water pan structures and so on.

Regarding the second pillar, improvement of the livestock value chain, we try to introduce a heifer exchange program, in order to motivate pastoralists to sell their livestock. Pastoralists usually would like to buy heifers because heifers are the most valuable animals, apart from bulls and old cows. By introducing heifers, I think the trading market of pastoralists is vitalized. That is our expectation. Then, improving productivity and changing herd composition is expected.

This is the end of my presentation. Regarding livelihood diversification, we are just planning these pilot projects, like raising poultry, small-scale agriculture, gum arabic collection, salt production, and so on.

What is the conclusion? We cannot end the occurrence of drought, but we can end the drought emergencies through enhancing community resilience against drought. Thank you very much.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Hanai for a very nice, very powerful presentation.