Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

PACIDA
Building on Capacity, Development and Innovation
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Cover photo: Vegetable farming in Hurri Hills. Photo: ©PACIDA
About PACIDA

Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA) was established in 2008 as an indigenous and not for profit organization registered in Kenya (Registration Number: OP218/051/2008/0431/5484) with the NGO Coordination Board.

PACIDA envisions bridging the development and humanitarian gaps through increased networking, lobbying and partnership with local communities, government and development partners. PACIDA is a community-centred organization which implements community-driven development initiatives for long-term sustainable benefits.

PACIDA respects strict political and religious impartiality adhering to international humanitarian principles and operates according to principles of non-discrimination and transparency. PACIDA is committed to linking emergency relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in pursuit of sustainable community development.

PACIDA works with the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the northern Kenya Counties of Marsabit, Isiolo and Samburu. In particular, PACIDA works with remote communities whose operations and targeting by other actors is minimal; nomadic pastoralists, rural and peri-urban communities.

All PACIDA programs are designed to contribute to the “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) where community involvement and participation takes centre-stage in all program initiation, design, implementation, management, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

PACIDA ensures downward accountability in programming and operation where community response and feedback processes are valued and sustained. The organization strives to strengthen local capacities and builds on local initiatives.

PACIDA appreciates the fluidity and dynamism that characterizes its operational environment and world of development cooperation in general and realizes in this regard the need to constantly realign its strategies and adapt herself accordingly.

We believe that the process and outcome of our programming will take us a long way in realizing this agenda and particularly our desire to be a robust organization effectively offering relevant and sustainable people-driven programs. Our programmes entails critical reflection on our past and an exhaustive analysis of the operational context review, the outcomes of which provided key inputs in enabling us charter a new path to our future.

Our Vision Statement

A peaceful, progressively prosperous and resilient community

Our Mission

To improve the well-being of vulnerable arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) communities through sustainable development.
Foreword from Executive Director

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the continued support and goodwill that we have received from our supportive partners, friends and communities in Marsabit County in the year 2018.

Committed to our vision of a peaceful, progressive, prosperous and resilient community, in 2018 our community-led development and humanitarian interventions directly or indirectly impacted positively on more than 150,000 people in Marsabit, the largest County in Kenya.

At PACIDA, our mission is moving towards strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities through locally adapted, accountable and tested systems.

To improve the living conditions of vulnerable ASAL communities, we work together with other stakeholders including, national and county government, religious, civil society, media, research and academia.

Our resilience projects have continued to help in reducing household walking distances in search of water by a margin of 8 to 20km. We have trained elders and women, youth and associations for people with disabilities on diverse skills such as entrepreneurship, livestock vaccination and management as well as environmental protection.

We at PACIDA have a solid reputation as a leader in solar technology and chip-based pre-paid water innovation across the County of Marsabit. In 2018, we installed solar powered systems that have drawn millions of litres of water from boreholes at cost-effective means and reached more people with clean water. We also supported children’s education through solar powered lighting, provision of educational materials, water provision, capacity strengthening, infrastructural development and boarding facilities in rural schools.

Conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence are integral components of PACIDA’s thematic programming in northern Kenya. This includes border counties with hardship and volatile environments as well as Ethiopia’s southern regions.

In collaboration with Kenya government and mediation teams led by the Interfaith Council, we conducted inter and intra-community peace-building and peaceful coexistence campaigns which included community dialogues and school peace initiatives. We subscribe to the ‘Do No Harm’ principle not only in conflict management but all other programmes.

As part of efforts to promote locally led response, PACIDA supported community networking initiatives such as the Marsabit Indigenous Organizations Network (MIONET). Local networks and associations strengthen the grassroots voice and decision-making process and collective action and are an integral part of our sustainable development agenda.

Erratic weather patterns and the effects of climate change and variability remain a hindrance to our planning for development. The April 2018 enhanced rainfall caused serious flooding that resulted into widespread outbreak of malaria in human and Rift Valley Fever in both human and livestock.

We continue to look forward to your support in 2019 and beyond, as we believe in the African proverb that “when people walk together, they go far”.

Patrick Katelo Issako
Executive Director
Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA)
Statement from the Chair of the Board

In 2018, PACIDA’s role as a key disaster preparedness and mitigation agency helped pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities to harness local resources to cushion the effects of drought and floods.

In arid zones, such as Marsabit County of Kenya, the increasingly dry conditions linked to rising temperatures threaten the survival of animals, and ultimately humans. Drought coupled by overcrowding reduces the amount of browse available, forcing herders to take their livestock even further afield.

The increasing frequency and intensity of droughts is having a severe impact on communities’ ability to cope. People end up walking up to 50km searching for water resources, animals register significant loss of body mass and succumb in record numbers, while the livestock market collapses.

By enhancing its monitoring and innovative practice, PACIDA hopes to stay ahead of the crisis and provide sustainable solutions that benefit people affected by these crises.

PACIDA took steps to further develop and strengthen governance processes within all levels. Through strengthening its community feedback mechanisms, people from villages where PACIDA is providing support can freely express themselves.

Recognising the critical role that women play in development among pastoralist communities, PACIDA continued to create spaces for women to take up leadership positions in community associations, savings schemes and self-help projects.

A good example of gender inclusion is El Qancharo community support group in North Horr which was reconstituted in 2018 with PACIDA’s support to include women in decision-making positions. Other examples can be found from Moyale, Saku and Laisamis Sub-counties.

Projects have lifespans and often come to an end at some point, but people’s lives must go on. Therefore, PACIDA ensures that projects have a long-term perspective and their impact continues to be felt for many years to come.

We hope to sustain the momentum with support from partners, friends and all other stakeholders.

Dr. Chris Field
Vice Chairperson of the Board
Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA)
2018 CONTEXT AND MILESTONES

Marsabit County has an estimated poverty rate of 83.2% reflecting the general trend in the northern frontier regions of Kenya. 80% of the population in the county derives its livelihood from livestock, 10% practice agriculture, 7% make income in commerce and trade and 3% are employed.

With a reliance on rain-fed agriculture, poor infrastructure and few diversification options, northern Kenya was hit disproportionately hard by climate variability and was one of the worst affected areas regionally by climate change characterized by frequent cycles of drought, less ground cover and severe water scarcity.

Movement of population to areas with water sources led to increased deficit between supplies and the needs of people. Lack of water was the single largest constraint to sustainable livelihoods in many parts of the county. Rapid Run-off during the rainy season resulted into high proportion going to waste or becoming destructive.

Prolonged dry spells and drought in 2017 resulted into reduction in water availability for domestic use, livestock and insufficient moisture in the soil to sustain growth of grass and pasture.

This compounded with crop and animal pests and diseases, limited households’ ability to source food and income, increasing vulnerability and entrenching poverty and under-nutrition.

Conflict further limited livelihood options and shared management of natural resources, compounding vulnerability and decreasing resilience.

Achievements in 2018

PACIDA’s cash transfer projects, under Disaster Emergency Response reached over 2,450 households with emergency cash support to cushion the effects of drought.

PACIDA reached 480,000 livestock during mass deworming and treatment in Marsabit County.

In Illeret, the first ever butchery built to support meat handling helped to improve hygiene and sanitation among the Dassanach community. 398 families benefited through restocking of 3,680 sheep and goats.

Under Building Resilience project on fodder production Jaldesa Sauti Moja Women group at Badassa was able to harvest 60 bales of hay per acre from rehabilitated rangeland.

Dialogue meetings on resource sharing among Borana, Gabbra and Rendille communities including cross-border dialogues resulted in reduction in incidents of conflict and promoted harmonious co-existence.

As result of 2018 peace meetings, local communities started sharing resources and controlling grazing patterns in volatile areas in order to regenerate pasture around communal land.

PACIDA constructed classrooms and equipped school with teaching, learning, instructional materials and mattresses. We also provided mobile schools with books, furniture and instructional materials.

Supported 160 high school students from poor families with bursaries to continue with their education. Facilitated 5 inter-schools peace forums.

Construction of rainwater harvesting underground tanks enhanced access to water during drought period. We also solarized five boreholes and installed three chip-based pre-paid water meters to enhance transparency in water revenue collection and management. New borehole drilled and equipped at Dosa Wachu.
PROGRESS ALONG DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS

Sustainable Livelihoods Development

Enhanced rainfall received in Marsabit County in 2018 caused flooding that resulted into outbreak of Malaria in human and Rift Valley Fever in both human and livestock. In a bid to contain the situation, the Kenya government imposed quarantine on livestock movement, market, slaughter and use of livestock products such as milk and meat that forms the main source of food for the pastoralists.

55 per cent of maize crop failure was reported due to early cessation of short rains (National Drought Management Authority). There was a change in drought Phase Classification from “Alert Stable” in December 2018 to “Alert Deteriorating” in January 2019.

PACIDA progressed with construction of a milk processing depot in Moyale that incorporated a meat processing unit. The processing plant will improve food security through alternative income-generating opportunities from livestock and livestock product.

400 households benefitted from supply of certified assorted fruit trees seedlings as an option to diversifying food security and income sources. Each beneficiary household received 15 assorted fruit trees seedlings.

140 people, of whom 114 were women, received trained on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) methodology.

Additionally, PACIDA managed to undertake training on technical training, business management and marketing training that reached 101 people with skills profiling. 40 people received individual assistance in identifying income opportunities.

275 solar lamps were distributed to poor and vulnerable households in a bid to address the lighting challenges faced by vulnerable households.

PACIDA implemented a three-year resilience-based project on integrated approaches with a target of 1,650 households. The approach combined sustainable management of natural resources, income-generation activities, community dialogue and conflict mitigation and advocacy.

Rangeland livelihood activities included training on environmental protection for community-based organisations and fencing of ten acres of rangeland done at Badassa location to enhance fodder production. By the end of 2018, the group at Badassa started harvesting seeds and hay that they sold out to others for replication in the county while fodder was made available for use during stress period for weak and milking animals.

PACIDA invested in solar-powered borehole systems that supported livelihoods across the county.

“The solarized borehole derives its energy from abundant sunlight, and has relieved us the pain of buying fuel and high cost of maintaining generating sets,” said one of the beneficiaries.

Photo: ©PACIDA
A total of sixty specialists from Illeret and Hurri Hills trained on climate change, agro-forestry, watershed management, rangelands management, land use management and kitchen gardening. The trainees were able to reach over 900 people with knowledge and skills gained from the training.

Four schools and 130 households received energy saving cooking stoves. These helped the schools and households utilize eco-friendly techniques for energy use.

Provisions of energy saving cooking stoves significantly reduced wood fuel requirements and cost of purchasing firewood by 60% while ensuring better cooking environment and tastier foods.

Training on milk and meat preservation techniques reached 21 members of Moyale Camel Milk Dairy Cooperative Society. The participants put into practice the lessons learnt in the training.

Lessons learnt and way forward

PACIDA will continue to investing in clean energy and sustainable technology that is efficient, reliable and safe for communities. Solar powered boreholes provided reliable alternative energy to pump water for consumption by communities across the four Sub Counties.

A pilot on the dry loo human waste management will be completed in 2019 and the evaluation will determine the possibilities of replication to other institutions and communities.

Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in both human and livestock following the enhanced long rains of 2018. This may also negatively affect activities of groups that are dealing in milk and meat production.

Going forward, the livelihood program aims at increasing the income of households within the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia through facilitating better access, control and management of available community resources. The program will also support organized women groups through capacity strengthening, linkages with financial service providers and seed grants.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

PACIDA in collaboration with Marsabit County Veterinary Department conducted mass deworming and treatment exercise in three locations of high livestock concentration in Moyale, North Horr and Saku sub counties. Over 480,000 small livestock received deworming doses. In addition 10,940 other animals were also dewormed and treated for various conditions. The project also conducted refresher training for 15 communit-based animal health workers known as community disease reporters. The communities in the target areas reported improved animal health.

To improve community resilience to drought disaster and starvation, the Child Survival project installed a solar-powered pumping system at Kambi Nyoka borehole. The installation of the solar system significantly reduced costs associated with utilizing generators and improving the longevity of the water system. This in turn reduced the time spent on the water point by both livestock and humans. More than 600 people and 10,000 livestock benefitted from the facilities.

Focal persons were trained on community managed disaster risks reduction to enhance community level planning to prepare for, mitigate and manage disaster risks and conflict in North Horr, Saku and Laisamis sub-counties. In addition, nine inter-community resource sharing dialogue meetings were conducted at various hotspots in Marsabit. 434 people received training on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable management of rangeland and water catchment.
Communities were supported to generate action plans that linked to County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The project facilitated one feedback meeting on Early Warning at Loglogo in Laisamis Sub County. The teams also conducted two stakeholder consultative forums, trained 15 NDMA drought monitors and facilitated visit to Laikipia County on exchange learning tour.

Education

An increasingly positive attitude towards education among pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in 2018 greatly helped in taking forward the education-for-all agenda. Despite many hardships, more parents were willing to take their children and keep them in school. However, infrastructural challenges as well as harmful practices such as early marriages and female genital mutilation continued to hamper girls’ education.

Under the Child Survival project, PACIDA constructed three new classrooms at Qualaliwe Primary School and equipped the school with 75 new desks. Through provision of books and nutritious food we helped inspire children and young people to find schooling attractive and comfortable. Enrolment at Qualaliwe doubled as a result of better learning conditions, from 75 to 150 pupils.

At Tiigo School, 160 learners benefited from locker desks that provided security for their bags, books and pens. Enrolment of Tiigo School rose from 53 in 2017 to 180 in 2018.

Learners were able to access spacious classrooms and desks unlike before when learning sessions were conducted in exposed areas full of dust, strong winds and scorching sun. Pupils from poor nomadic pastoralist household who could not afford school fees received fees subsidy for three terms through fees-for-food programmes. 600 pupils also received bedding facilities to keep them safe from harmful parasites at night.

Six schools received food assistance during the dry season in order to boost learning. They included Kalacha Nomadic Girls’ Primary, Helmer Girls’ Primary School, Ririba Girls’ Primary School, Dukana Girls’ Primary School, Hawecha Girls’ Primary School and Anona Mixed Primary School. Intervention provided safer and more child-friendly learning spaces increasing enrolment, retention and transition of the nomadic pastoral children’s education.

Provision of text books, pens, rulers and bags reduced the gaps in access to adequate learning facilities, therefore improving performance at school. More than 1,353 pupils benefitted from the project. Equipping schools with learning materials ensured that the learning experience was worthwhile and learners nourished their minds.
The school lighting projected positively impacted on the learning environment giving learners ample time to study and improve their performance. Lit compounds and dormitories minimized the exposure to risks of being bitten by scorpions which sting during the night.

Education focusing on community involvement, improved infrastructure and progress monitoring and ensured that quality was enhanced and learning process sustained.

Under climate change adaptation project, PACIDA strengthened environmental clubs at Illeret, Telesgaye, Baqaa and Hurri Hills primary schools.

Lessons learnt and way forward

Numerous appeals for teaching and learning materials, food, infrastructures and sanitation facilities received in 2018 were pointers towards the growing demand for quality education. Community participation helped in promoting ownership and adding value to the implementation process while meeting the needs in time.

In 2019, PACIDA will continue to address the barriers to education and work with communities and local governments to improve the quality of education that children receive. PACIDA will work to improve access to basic education among the poorest people within the county.

Peace, Conflict Management and Governance

In the second half of 2018, there was increased tension between Borana and Gabbra communities over resources and boundary issues leading to loss of lives and livelihoods. Fresh conflict and raids erupted in Orondi, Jaldesa, Forole and Shurr in late 2018. Peace-building meetings helped to foster harmony and resulted in communities agreeing to share resources and enhance control over grazing patterns to regenerate new grass and browse.

PACIDA’s conflict programming targeted communities sharing strategic resources including pasture and water as well as common regional and international borders. Conflict resolution involved areas of operation that are inter-community and often resource-based.

The peace, conflict management and governance program was mainly geared towards facilitating peace, conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence and ultimately responsive governance that is accountable to its citizenry.

Nine inter-community dialogue meetings on resource sharing were conducted at various hotspots in Marsabit County mainly between the warring communities. These were between Borana and Gabra community on one hand and between Gabra, Borana and Rendille community on the other hand.

Under Global Resilience project, PACIDA conducted one cross-border and three internal dialogues on resource sharing and inter-ethnic conflict prevention and resolution.

Leaders and elders from three communities confirmed reduction in violent conflict over the use of resources including vandalism, shallow well disruption, stealing of motorbikes and cross-border theft.
The Child Survival project conducted peace and resource sharing dialogues at Forole, Shurr, Turbi, Rawan, Lalesa, Themo and Ambalo. During these meetings, stakeholders from the warring communities were represented. The county government and that of national government through their line ministries were represented. These include provincial administration including chiefs and security officers. Other key people in attendance are peace/resource sharing management committee from the target communities.

In each meeting an average of 100 persons participated in dialogue sessions. More than 7,000 people were reached including pastoralists from Ethiopia who crossed over to Kenya during the drought.

A peace and conflict assessment by PACIDA, ‘Peace and Conflict Analysis – Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia (Omo Delta) unpacked the issues surrounding emerging conflict and security and the dynamics in Illeret, Omo Delta and Southern Ethiopia. The report analyzes the impact of devolution on conflict in Marsabit County, provides a civil society and stakeholder mapping and provides recommendations and response strategies.

The report provides recommendations to prevent conflict among communities of Dassenach, Gabbra, Turkana, Nyangatom and Hammar. It recommends inclusion of all warring communities across national and international borders.

This involves the youth, community elders and leaders, religious leaders, local government, security agents including home guards and police as well as other peace structures. Advocacy and lobbying can bring peace dividends in the form of improved service delivery, especially education, water, roads, mobile communication.

Communities from Themo and Ambalo held house-to-house visits during the peak of the conflict between the two communities. They reached an agreement to prevent fresh conflict. As a result of the visit, many camels that went missing from one community were identified and brought to the owners.

By embracing the principle of ‘Do No Harm’ as well as conflict-sensitive programming in project management cycle, PACIDA ensured that the underlying root causes of conflict were identified and peace-building mechanisms adopted.

Lessons learnt and way forward

There is a need to support constructive engagement with services providers as well as strengthen the peace and conflict resolution structures. The sub-county peace-building and conflict management committee will lead the engagement of various stakeholders as it brings together synergies between traditional and formal mechanisms for conflict resolution and is mandated to determine parameters for peace-building tasks in the sub-county.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Despite more rainfall being recorded in 2018 compared to previous years, the effects of the 2017 drought continued to be felt as pastoralist communities struggled to rebuild new stock. Lack of facilities to harvest and retain water resulted in run-off water being wasted. Sanitation and hygiene remained a challenge across all the four sub counties. Use of latrines and hand-washing initiatives promoted during campaigns helped to raise awareness and change behavior.

Three surface tanks were completed and put in use at schools in an effort to increase access to safe and clean water. Guttering was fully installed in efforts to support rainwater harvesting technology.

PACIDA constructed a 48,000 litre capacity storage tank at Tiigo School serving 270 pupils with clean water.

A new borehole drilled at Dosa Wachu was equipped with a submersible pump, 57 panels of 270 Watts, a 6m high elevated steel tank with 48 cubic metre capacity.

By expanding water storage capacities in Ileret by expansion of a natural dam to 1,800 cubic metres, PACIDA helped to get water to over 50 households.

A rain water harvesting system in Hurri Hills was set to improve water retention as 180 households were assisted in installation of water gutters.

Hydrological surveys were done in Ileret of North Horr Sub County on the prospects of finding underground water. However, technicians opted for construction of shallow wells as a more sustainable option due to salinity of underground water. PACIDA facilitated a learning tour for Ileret water management committees to Marsabit town.

Hygiene promotion and Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach enhanced people’s knowledge in the use of toilets and washing of hands after visiting toilets. As a result of sensitization, over 70% maintained hygienic standards including use toilets and almost 100% washed hands after visiting toilets at Mudhe, one of the target communities.

Construction of ventilated latrines with hand-washing facilities helped to enhance hygiene and sanitation minimize threats of spread of diseases and ease congestion in target schools.

Lessons learnt and ways forward

In 2019, water technicians will look into new measures to increase water infiltration and retention in rangeland and water catchment areas.
Building peace in schools

“If there is no peace among the two communities of Gabbra and Borana, there will be no education and no future for us,” this was the message from pupils during an inter-school peace initiative.

The event was held at Tiigo School and brought together pupils from six schools. Three schools from the Gabbra community included Turbi Nomadic Girls, Turbi Primary and Tiigo School from North Horr Sub County. Schools from Borana community included Elle Borr, Rawana and Funan Qumbi Primary School.

Each school was represented by about 30 pupils who are peace club members. The theme of the day was “I am not only a child, but a peace maker too”. The event was officially launched by the Sub Deputy County Commissioner. Others in attendants included ward administrator, chiefs, and county peace cohesion and integration officer.

Also present were teachers who served as peace club patrons. The pupils from each school presented songs, role plays and poems that promote peace. The participants had some lessons on peace-building and harmonious coexistence.

Peace songs, role plays and peace poems were presented and vetted for the final day presentations. Each pupil selected a friend from another sub county through a paper lottery. They made as many friends as possible from other sub counties. A football tournament was held as part of peace building activities.

During the second day, pupils from Gabbra community visited Borana villages and Borana pupils went to Gabbra communities. During the visits, they shared peace messages, poems and songs. They informed the elders that if there was no peace among the two communities, there would be no education and no future for them. They challenged the community to highlight to them the benefits they gained from tribal conflict. They persuaded them to uphold peace for the sake of their future.

At the end of the meeting, children were accorded high reception where goats were slaughtered and milk and food availed to them. Girls’ hair was showered with oil and boys’ hands crowned with a thread of goats skin signifying a highly regarded visitor. Children freely interacted with the villagers and homes. Some were offered goats to take to their villages. The elders were also invited to pay visits to their villages for them to reciprocate.

In the evening at Tiigo School, the pupils shared their experiences at the villages and invited one another to their villages after the training. On the last day, the peace camp was closed in a colorful way when parents attending training in Turbi joined them for the closing ceremony. The pupils presented peace songs, poems and role plays. The closing ceremony was presided over by the Deputy County Commissioner. Others in attendance were Ward Administrator, Member of County Assembly, Chiefs and elders from surrounding villages. It was a spectacularly occasion covered by the local media stations.
Safe and reliable water for Ambalo community

“It is good to see a dam full of water that will take you to the next rainy season,” said Ali Duba, Chief of Ambalo Location in Marsabit County, Kenya. PACIDA excavated a 35 cubic metre water pan under a project that improved water access to community members from Ambalo location of Moyale Sub-County.

“Prior to the construction of the pan, women could walk 15 kilometers in search for less saline water,” said Elema Halake, 58, from Ambalo.

“As soon as we got our children ready for school, we could leave as early as 7am to draw water. Due to the long trekking distances (30 kilometers return journey), harsh weather condition and dilapidated roads, we spent about eight hours to get back home”.

In collaboration with partners in Marsabit County, Qalalola Water Project was initiated after the community and local leaders approached PACIDA for support. The Ambalo community identified an appropriate site for excavation of a 35 million litre pan and PACIDA engaged technicians in the construction work. Water filters were provided at household level to enhance consumption of clean water.

“Water is life, important to livestock, for children and community members. We look forward to the pan being a viable resource for the next twenty years and more water resource development projects coming up”, said Elema Halake.

Ambalo Water Management Committee reserved the Qalalola water pan exclusively for domestic use. The water project supported 300 households to get them to the next rainy season. This was up from 3 weeks previously while the distance to the water point has reduced from 15 kilometers previously to 4 kilometers.

Halima Ali, Chairlady of Ambalo Women Savings and Lending Group said: “The situation is different, the distance to water point has drastically reduced and we have enough time to discuss group issues without members worrying about staying late to fetch water”.

They initiated the fencing of the water pan to keep it away from animals and promoting children’s safety. Women also undertook other economic enabling activities like trade to boost the family’s income.

The women group members hoped to start small scale kitchen gardening to diversify their livelihoods. Plans got underway to establish a vegetable nursery and later transplant to a bigger piece of land.

The food crop would be sold to community members within Ambalo for diet diversification and later expand to large scale.

Barako Guyo, a member of the water management committee said, “I am happy because our children will no longer go far to fetch water after school. This we hope will boost our academic performance in the end of term and national examinations as they now have more time to focus on their studies. without interruption”.

Water harvesting through water pans increased water availability for livestock consumption.
Fodder production in Badassa - a success story

“We expect to harvest 60 bales of hay per acre from the rehabilitated rangeland. We are reaping double benefit by selling a kilo of grass seeds at 1,000 Kenya Shillings while a bale of hay weighing 7 kgs is sold at 300 Kenya Shillings,” says Fatuma, who is the chairperson of Jaldesa Sauti Moja fodder production group from Badassa.

Jaldesa Sauti Moja Women group at Badassa was identified by PACIDA and supported with fencing materials and grass seeds. This is one of the most active fodder production group with 40 active members who are very passionate about fodder production.

The plot of land where the fodder is growing is also being used as community learning centre in the county. A total of 675 kilograms of grass seeds were distributed to 115 willing members from three different groups. The group has already started harvesting seeds and hay. Fodder is available for sale and use during stress period.

Heilu women’s group Moyale focused on entrepreneurship

“We have been trained on running small business and projects such as farming and rearing animals. Each one of us has selected a specific activity based on our skills and personal circumstances. We feel energized and ready to go out to the market and work hard in order to realize our goals,” says Mariam, one of Heilu women’s group members.
Partnerships provided viable platforms for sharing of challenges, best practices and lessons learnt which really enhanced coordination and planning of activities among the actors thus effectively avoiding duplication of efforts while building synergies.

National and County Governments

PACIDA partnered with Government of Kenya’s Department of Agriculture in providing technical support, on-field demonstrations, and training as well as extension services to farmers who benefited from seedlings. Under the Omo Project, PACIDA partnered with Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Cooperative development and Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources.

PACIDA with support from local Ministry of Education officials and schools administration, provided targeted schools with reference books which supplement course books provided by the Ministry of Education.

The County Government of Marsabit was also a key stakeholder and advisor in all projects. Working with county administration through joint activities and advocacy brought about quick delivery of results and positive transformation.

National Drought Management Authority

PACIDA partnered with National Drought Management Authority to train communities on disaster risk reduction and contingency planning. NDMA provided drought assessment and early warning support.

Marsabit Indigenous Organization

Partnership with Marsabit Indigenous Organizations Network (MIO-NET) involved lobbying and advocacy issues and information sharing on experiences and challenges.

Local Leadership

A key entry point into communities was working closely with the local leaders who are trusted by the community members and provide community direction. PACIDA ensured that working relation and information sharing with chiefs, elders, religious leaders and appointed authorities remained active and cordial with regular meetings held for information sharing and training to strengthen their capacity to deliver services.

Ethiopia Community Based Organisations

PACIDA partnered with the Social Development Commission Coordinating Office of Soddo (ECC-SDCO/S) of Ethiopia during implementation of Omo Delta projects. A joint report by PACIDA, SDCO and Malteser International was published in June 2018 highlighting findings of a study on peace and conflict in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia.

Local and National Media

Radio and television are powerful agents for disseminating public information. Various projects conducted interactive live radio programmes on the World Water Day, World Environment Day and Global Hand Washing Day. PACIDA also supported Kenya Forestry Service through a radio show on awareness raising for the National Tree Planting Day and Kenya Meteorological Department on dissemination of information on seasonal forecast for early preparedness. Besides Marsabit County, radio covers parts of Wajir County and Merti in Isiolo County with an approximated audience of 132,000 people.
# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

## Income and Expenditure Statement

### INCOME

**Grants Income:**

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<th>Description</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>18,356,357</td>
<td>41,948,741</td>
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<td>Restricted</td>
<td>339,535,412</td>
<td>602,451,177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants Brought Forward</td>
<td>77,969,559</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants Received in Advance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(60,676,443)</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>435,861,328</td>
<td>583,723,475</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Unrealized Exchange Gains**

|               | 2018           | 2017           |
|               |                | 3,161,300      |

### EXPENSES

**Direct Project Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Support Costs</td>
<td>38,096,804</td>
<td>49,727,142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>62,825,748</td>
<td>53,843,921</td>
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<td>Project Administrative Costs</td>
<td>48,448,313</td>
<td>57,767,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>438,052,718</td>
<td>586,884,775</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surplus/Deficit**

|               | 2018           | 2017           |
|               | (2,191,390)    | -              |

## Funding Per Donor

**Restricted Grant Income (2018):**

- Welthungerhilfe (19%)
- Caritas Austria (5%)
- Kindermissionswerk (5%)
- Christian Aid (15%)
- Malteser International (14%)
- OFDA (1%)
- Plan International (5%)

**Project Support Costs (2018):**

- Welthungerhilfe (12%)
- Caritas Austria (10.6%)
- General (27.2%)
- Malteser International (8.2%)
- Christian Aid (7.2%)
- IGA (2.6%)
- Plan (0.03%)
- MISEEROR (0.1%)
- SNV (0.4%)
Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance
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