

## **CUSHIONING AND SUPPORTING SURVIVORS OF CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS IN NORTHERN KENYA AND SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA TO BOUNCE BACK BETTER**



# **PROGRESS REPORT SEPTEMBER 2024**

# FOREWORD

The communities in the Horn of Africa particularly in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia have faced unprecedented challenges as a result of severe and prolonged droughts, climate related shocks and socio-economic pressures that significantly impacted vulnerable populations especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL).

In Kenya the cumulative impact of consecutive poor rainy seasons, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, insecurity, pests (locusts) and diseases have caused humanitarian needs to rapidly rise in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) region of Kenya, leading to the declaration of a national disaster by the then President of Kenya, H.E Uhuru Kenyatta on 8 September 2021. For instance, according to the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC), in February 2023 around 4.4 million people within Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) were facing high levels of Acute Food Insecurity (IPC 3+).

Food insecurity has been precipitated by a combination of cyclical shocks including five successive below-average rainy seasons compounded by conflict and insecurity within the ASAL counties. This has led to the affected households (HHs) continuing to apply emergency livelihood coping strategies - mainly begging - to address food gaps. The nutrition situation is at an extremely critical level in Laikipia Sub-County (32.6%) bordering Samburu County, and at critical levels in North Horr Sub-County (29.6%) bordering Southern Ethiopia. An Exhaustive Malnutrition Mass screening conducted in September 2022 indicated as critical. Furthermore, in Ethiopia, the situation is similar with the country experiencing the fifth consecutive poor rainy season marking the driest season in forty years.

This coupling with persistent conflicts has progressively worsened the food security situation in Ethiopia. In the project target area of Borana zone of the Oromia region, the drought has affected human assets causing increased malnutrition, financial assets (depleted livestock), social assets (intra-communal food/income exchange relationships disrupted, or social reciprocity affected) and physical assets (dry ponds and several dysfunctional water sources). Critical income and food assets deteriorated, and other income opportunities declined with the drought leaving most households dependent on negative coping strategies such as increased migration for labor, production of charcoal and firewood sales. PACIDA, with support from German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) in partnership with Caritas Germany designed and implemented a wide range of interconnected interventions aimed at effectively addressing the urgent issues faced by the affected populations.

This report underscores the progress made through the collaborative efforts of all the stakeholders towards contributing to the enhanced well-being of disaster-affected communities in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia through improved access to food security, Water and Sanitation (WASH), emergency preparedness and early recovery capacities. Over the implementation periods, communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of Northern Kenya in particular Marsabit and Samburu Counties continued to grapple with the climate related challenges. This coupled with economic hardships that further increased households' vulnerabilities straining their resilience as they tried to recover from the effects of the recent severe drought

Despite the challenging environmental and socio-economic conditions exacerbated by climate-related disasters, the project continued to cushion the most vulnerable community members in the project target areas. This was achieved through continuously focusing on pressing household needs such as food security, safe water access, sanitation, and the protection of vulnerable populations. This was possible as a result of effective partnerships and close collaborations with various stakeholders, including government agencies, local leadership, Development Actors and community structures.

The project leveraged on resources and expertise from the various stakeholders to maximize its impact and avoid duplication of efforts. Moreover, active community participation and involvement have been integral to the project's approach, ensuring that interventions are tailored to meet local needs and preferences.

Adherence to safeguarding policy and enhancement of the complaint and feedback mechanism has facilitated timely responses to community concerns, suggestions and minimized risks related to project implementation. It is worth noting that as a result of the project interventions, project participants are reporting improved household food security, community members feeling safe and empowered especially persons with disability, children who have become peace ambassadors, girls and women, and more households utilizing acquired knowledge and skills to deal with climate change and social cultural challenges facing them. For instance, in Kenya the project in collaboration with relevant Government departments such as department of Culture, Gender and Social Services has enhanced efforts in addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

This included strengthening of Gender policy, community awareness on key issues related to protection and gender-based violence (GBV), training of community leaders and Community Health Volunteers. This has led to community leaders and women in particular taking front role in advocating against all forms of GBVs contrary to what people are used to in their villages.

Generally, the project's achievements have continued to reflect its responsiveness to the evolving needs of disaster-affected communities and its commitment to promoting sustainable development and resilience in the face of climate-related challenges. As we move into the next phase of the project implementation, more emphasis will be put on continued close collaboration, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure the project's effectiveness and its intended long-term impact on the well-being of the vulnerable communities that it serves.

PACIDA remains committed to the true course of ensuring a peaceful and progressively resilient communities. Besides, these achievements as documented in this report is a true manifestation of the strength and resilience of the communities of Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia who have survived through both Man made and natural disasters.

Surely, this will not have been possible without the unwavering support from our donors and partners and the project participants whose active engagement and commitment continuously inspire us to gain more strength even in the face of adversities.

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

## Project Name:

Emergency Relief and Anticipatory Humanitarian Action for Victims of Climate-Related Disasters in Somalia, Northern Kenya, and Southern Ethiopia.

## Project Objective:

Contribution to the enhanced well-being of disaster-affected communities in Somalia, southern Ethiopia and Northern Kenya through improved access to food security, WASH, emergency preparedness & early recovery capacities.

## Brief description of the objectives and activities:

The project aims to address the urgent needs of affected families and contributes to their well-being by implementing a wide range of interconnected interventions. To ensure that basic needs are met, the program provides cash and food assistance to vulnerable households. Additionally, it focuses on improving access to safe drinking water through activities such as water trucking to remote communities, drilling and equipping boreholes, and constructing shallow wells completed with solar-powered systems for water storage and distribution. These efforts are complemented by the distribution of essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) non-food items (NFIs) to mitigate the outbreak of diseases.

Food security plays a crucial role in stabilizing the affected households, particularly (agro-pastoralists). The project addresses this by implementing short-term measures such as livestock restocking and vaccination to protect

the at-risk livestock population. Moreover, the distribution of assorted quality and drought-resistant agricultural seeds, as well as basic agricultural tools, aims to support disaster-affected farmers in restoring their agricultural activities and increasing their resilience.

Protection activities are an integral part of the project, aiming to reduce conflicts over limited natural resources between neighbouring communities. Protection trainings, including topics such as protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV), child safeguarding, and protection mainstreaming and inclusion, equip communities with the necessary capacities to promote a safe environment.

Awareness sessions and community dialogues on issues like female genital mutilation (FGM) foster community engagement and contribute to behaviour change. In response to the specific vulnerabilities faced by women, children, and individuals with special needs, the program ensures that special attention is given to these target groups. Distribution of dignity kits, medical supplies for GBV survivors, and provision of solar lanterns for households enhance their safety and well-being.

To enhance preparedness and response mechanisms, the project actively engages with stakeholders and communities. This includes disseminating information on climate-related disasters and providing support through public media channels. The program participates in needs assessments to maintain an up-to-date understanding of the crisis and collaborates in coordination fora to ensure a comprehensive and well-coordinated response.

Training community monitors and equipping locust scouts with personal protective equipment and monitoring tools enable early warning systems and data collection for timely and effective response to potential locust crises.

By implementing these diverse activities, the program aims to provide immediate relief, address long-term needs, and promote resilience among the affected populations. Through the integration of multiple sectors, collaboration with stakeholders, and community engagement, the program strives to make a meaningful impact in the lives of those facing the current crisis.

Project duration:

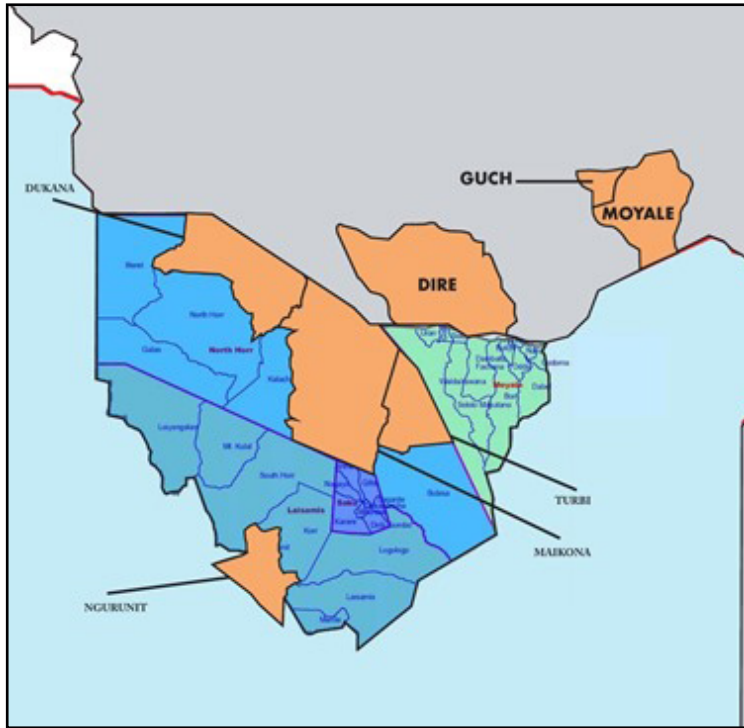
{From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2025 (24 Months)}

Project Target Areas:

The regional project aims to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa, focusing on the countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. It targets arid and semi-arid areas in northern Kenya, including Marsabit and Samburu counties, as well as the Borena Zone in Ethiopia’s Oromia region and selected regions in Somalia.

Country	County/Zone	Target Area
Kenya	Marsabit	Maikona Ward
		Turbi Ward
		Dukana Ward
		Moyale Central
		Laisamis Ward
		Marsabit Central Ward
Ethiopia	Samburu	Ndoto Ward
		Nyiro Ward
		Moyale Woreda
		Dire Woreda
		Guchi Woreda





Project Target Area Mapping



Executive Director PACIDA and Area Member of Parliament for Samburu North, distributes sheep and goats (shoats) to participants of Keno village in Ndoto ward, Samburu County.

# PROJECT INTERVENTIONS: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

## Intervention Areas (Sectors):

The project provides essential support such as food assistance, clean water access, livestock interventions, education, and conflict resolution efforts. Its objective is to stabilize living conditions, enhance resilience, and address challenges faced by affected communities.

## The project has 3 outcomes:

**Outcome 1:** Disaster affected HH have improved Food security and access to water

**Outcome 2:** The resilience of disaster affected communities is strengthened through the ability to adequately respond to anticipated climate-related crises and shocks

**Outcome 3:** Conflicts and violence are mitigated through improved protection and peace building measures.

## Overall Performance:

As the region continued to bear the impact of the climate related disasters, PACIDA through the project has continued implementing initiatives to cushion the most vulnerable households against the impact of the changing climate. These initiatives that have been termed as timely and handy by both the leaders and communities are based on the most pressing household needs around food, safe water access and sanitation and the protection of vulnerable populations among others. Therefore, during the reporting period covering eight months (January to August 2024) the project has made significant achievements towards realization of its overall objective of contribution to the enhanced well-being of disaster-affected communities in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia through improved access to food security, WASH, emergency preparedness & early recovery capacities. This was made possible as the project worked closely in

collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders including Governments, Development Actors, local Authorities, Community structures and project participants in implementing series of interconnected interventions in both Countries. This cooperation and partnerships provided a good opportunity for learning and sharing leading to enhanced coordination and planning of activities among various actors thus effectively avoiding duplication of efforts while building synergies. These achievements have continued to reflect the project's responsiveness to the evolving needs of disaster-affected communities and its commitment to promoting sustainable development and resilience in the face of climate-related challenges.

The project's achievements were realised through the following outputs as outlined in the below focus sectors:

## Food Security:

### Output 1.1: Disaster affected households are able to cover their basic food needs.

#### Activity 1.1.1 Cash transfers to vulnerable households.

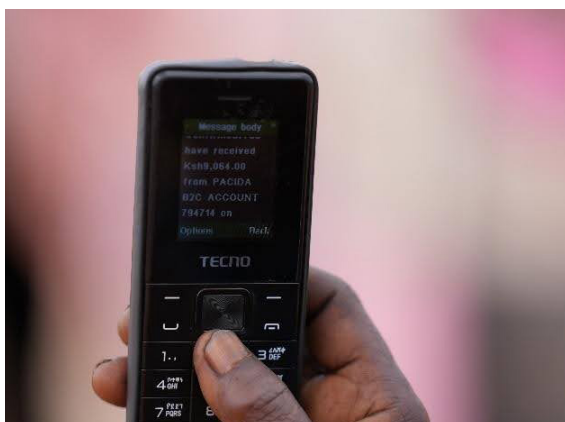
**890** households in Northern Kenya received unconditional cash transfers for 4 months at 50% Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) transfer value, consisting of 9,064 Kenya shillings per HH per month. In total over 32 million Kenya Shillings was disbursed to the targeted vulnerable households during the reporting period. The project participants have appreciated the support saying that it was timely and were really empowered to address their immediate needs such as food. **54%** of households reported that they were able to utilize the cash on food and thus their household members were able to enjoy at least two meals a day. Others were able to cover several needs.

*“Yesterday my neighbour’s child was sent back home for school fees. His mother was sick, but the cash came in handy the same day. The boy went back to school, his mother got treatment, and she was also able to buy food*

*for her family and they looked happy. I tell you there is no greater gift than this”* remarked a joyful Elema an elder from Burgabo village in Turbi Ward, Marsabit.

*“I can confidently say that cash transfer has made a profound impact on my family’s life. Before receiving the assistance, we struggled with limited food options and a lack of dietary diversity. Our meals were often repetitive and lacked the necessary nutrients for a balanced diet.”* Said Jane Letiwa beneficiary from Urah Village in Samburu.

The HHs were targeted through a thorough community participatory approach, validated and registered. Registration of HHs that are vulnerable and food insecure were done based on agreed upon selection criteria that were developed in collaboration with the community considering the most vulnerable such as food insecure HH, poor and vulnerable households, widows, Female-headed households, persons with disability, elderly, chronically ill and households with large number of young children and no other source of income. The project ensured regular monitoring of the distribution to ensure effective implementation and impact of the cash transfer to the project participants.



Cash transfer project participants are all smiles after receiving the cash



### Activity 1.1.2 Provision of food items to vulnerable households, equivalent to 50% of Minimum Food Basket (MFB) for 5 months

The project once again focused on enhancing food security among vulnerable households in remote locations where cash-based interventions are not feasible due to market conditions and network coverage. Following a thorough community led selection, registration and validation process, **600** households in Kenya were successfully supported with emergency food support for 4 months. An assorted food items equivalent to 50% of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) were timely provided as planned. Each household received 10 kg of white maize, 30 kg of beans, 2 litres of cooking oil, 2 kg of sugar, 20 kg of maize flour and ½ KG of table salt. Likewise, **800** drought affected households from three woredas, namely Moyale, Guchi and Dire Woredas in Ethiopia were supported with food aid equivalent to 75% of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) value for up to 3 months. Each household received 15kg of maize flour, 3 litres of vegetable cooking oil, 3kg of beans, 1kg of salt, and 3kg of sugar per cycle. Food provision has greatly improved access to food for the most vulnerable households. Project participants have highly appreciated the support they received and called for more resource to be mobilized to reach as many vulnerable households as possible due to the need in the area.

*“This food has really helped me to keep my children healthy and active, they are no longer sickly and always sleepy like before,”* said a **43-year-old lady** during a post distribution monitoring in Ethiopia. As usual beneficiaries were selected based on criteria that

were developed in collaboration with the community and their leaders. This included food insecure HH, poor and vulnerable households, widows, Female-headed households, persons with disability, elderly, chronically ill and households with large number of young children and no other source of income among others. Following this support, project participants in both Kenya and Ethiopia are happy as they shared their experiences with many of them saying that most of them used to eat one meal a day or go without food but are now eating three meals a day with the support from PACIDA hence improved health and nutrition for their household.



Food distribution at Dusbay village in Rorr, Marsabit :  
Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

### Activity 1.1.3 Provision of food to remote schools in exchange for reduction of school fees for children from climate-related disaster affected households.

During the reporting period 200 students (100 M & 100 F) from poor background in five (5) high schools benefited from provision of food to remote schools in exchange for reduction of school fees for children from climate-related disaster affected households (food-for-fees) worth Kes 10,000/child/term.

Forty learners in each school received the support of KES 10,000/child per term for two terms. As a result, the schools have reported increased enrolment and retention of poor children in school. All the school Principals reported that learning continued without interruption.

*“When PACIDA came in to provide support to 40 students in our school, we were delighted because all the targeted boys had huge fee balances and were about to drop out of school. These were mainly students from single parent households and orphans. So, timely and deserving support has made sure that their basic education remains uninterrupted and therefore none of them dropped out of school. The support indeed gave a great relief and hope to the school and parents” said Mr. Hassan Guyo, Principal at Kalacha Boys High school.*

The support also benefitted 1,333 students indirectly through sharing of the food that was provided to the 5 schools thus 1,533 students benefited in total in the following schools:

- Marsabit County: Kalacha Boys High School, Kalacha Girls Secondary School, and Laisamis Secondary School.
- Samburu County: Baragoi Boys and Nyiro Girls.



Students from Laisamis Secodary School supported with food for fees : Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

### Activity 1.1.4 School feeding support for 15 primary boarding schools

A total of **15** primary schools in Marsabit and Samburu Counties and benefitted from school feeding support adding up to a total of **30** schools reached since the beginning of the project (01.07.2023) in Kenya. Each beneficiary school received food subsidy worth KES 300,000 per term for two school terms.

During the reporting period 200 students (100 M & 100 F) from poor background in five (5) high schools benefited from provision of food to remote schools in exchange for reduction of school fees for children from climate-related disaster affected households (food-for-fees) worth Kes 10,000/child/term. The support included 12 bags of maize @ 90kg, 12 bags of beans @ 90kg, 12 bags of rice @ 25kg, 3 bags of sugar @ 50kg, 5 jerrican of cooking oil @ 20 litres and 2 bales of salt @ 40 pieces of 500g per school. The Head teachers reported improved nutrition of learners and retention in the schools as a result of the support. According to Mr. Dida, the Head Teacher at Kiwanja Ndege primary school, pupils are now eating variety of food at school, and this has improved their nutrition, reduced dropout rate and improved performance as they no longer miss lessons nor sleep in class because of hunger.

In Ethiopia, **10** rural primary schools were also supported with maize flour, beans, CSB++ (Corn Soya Blend). This is basically UNIMIX in Ethiopian terms and vegetable cooking oil for a period of two months in the three-project target woredas (Moyale-4 schools, Guchi-3 and Dire-3). The school ration was calculated based on the numbers of school pupils enrolled in each respective setting. The woreda education office spearheaded the entire facilitation process together with PACIDA where relevant Government of Ethiopia (GoE)

stakeholders were engaged. The school feeding support has improved school enrolment and retention rate and created a more conducive learning environment for learners wherein the school dropout rate among vulnerable pastoralist families minimized. In addition, improved health condition of school children under school feeding program was reported. The total number reached since the beginning of the project is **8,284** pupils.



Joseph Lolkoloi, PACIDA Project Officer (Right) delivering food for School feeding support to remote schools in Samburu County. Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

### Activity 1.1.5 Supply of fortified nutritious UNIMIX

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, **13** Health facilities were targeted with the aim of addressing the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations that included children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women. Fortified and highly nutritious UNIMIX was provided according to the sphere standards to **800** people (600 in Marsabit and 200 in Samburu County in Kenya). During routine monitoring visits, the project staff noted improved nutritional status in the communities especially for under-fives.

Additionally, 500 vulnerable people (**118** children, **132** elderly and **250** PLWs), in Moyale, Guchi and Dire Woredas in Ethiopia, at high risk of malnutrition were supported for three cycles with fortified emergency food. The supplementary feeding support helped families from falling into the unfathomable pits of malnutrition crisis such as oedema, loss of appetite, complex health issues and death.





Distribution of Unimix at Lalabije Village in Ethiopia. Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

**Output 1.2: Disaster affected HOUSE HOLDS have improved access to safe drinking water.**

### Activity 1.2.1 Water trucking to remote communities to secure basic water access in periods of acute need

This activity was rescheduled to be implemented during the peak period of need, in the months of September and October (outside of the reporting period of 01.01.2024 – 31.08.2024). However, preparatory work, such as identifying hotspot sites and designing tank stands, has already been completed. Procurement requests have also been submitted and approved, and the activity is progressing well. The project aims to reach 2,517 households by the end of the year 2024. This number of targeted HH, together with the number of HH reached in 2023 (483 HH) will result in

reaching the **3,000 HH** targeted for by the end of 2024.

### Activity 1.2.2 Drilling and equipping (solarization, storage water tanks, troughs, pre-paid water system) of boreholes for domestic use and livestock

During the reporting period, the project in collaboration with the department of Water and communities in Shur, Ramat and Rukub Fami villages in Marsabit successfully conducted hydrogeological surveys for drilling and equipping of three replacement boreholes based on the specific needs of each location. At the time of reporting, tendering process has been concluded for submission to Caritas Germany for approvals. The communities in these three villages are very optimistic that the boreholes will address their needs. Besides, assessments of another two existing high-yielding boreholes have also been completed.

The tendering process is being finalized. The project aims to equip these emergency boreholes with necessary infrastructure, including solarization, storage water tanks, troughs, water kiosks, and pre-paid water systems to enable the efficient provision of water for both livestock and domestic purposes during times of crises for the communities in Ididho, and Yaa Algana. Equipping of the additional two boreholes will go a long way in addressing the need in the communities.

### Activity 1.2.3 Construction of shallow wells as an emergency water source

The assessments and designs of the two shallow wells in North Sub County, Kenya have been completed and the procurement process is currently in progress.



This activity is on track and will be achieved within the remaining period of the year ensuring the achievement of the year target of constructing two wells by the end of 2024.

#### **Activity 1.2.4 Rehabilitation of defunct boreholes and provision of essential spare parts.**

Residents of Burgabo, Kambi Nyoka, Bubisa, Salle, Tiigo and Balesa in Marsabit County now have a reason to smile after their boreholes were repaired. Through the rehabilitation of the six (6) non-functional boreholes, the project in collaboration with the County Department of Water has improved water access and availability in target locations in Northern Kenya. Essential spare parts provided for rehabilitation included submersible pumps, submersible motors, sunverter 3, splicing kits, pedrollo 3 SR2/41 pump set, plastic cable ties and insulating tapes. By restoring the broken boreholes and providing support for ongoing operations, the project aimed to enhance the resilience of the communities and ensure a sustainable water supply during challenging periods. By the end of the year, 5 more non-functional boreholes will be rehabilitated reaching the target of 11 Boreholes for 2024.

Assessments for the 4 water pans to be rehabilitated have been completed, and procurement is currently ongoing. This activity is expected to be achieved in October 2024.

#### **Activity 1.2.5 Provision of fuel subsidies for 10 running boreholes to ensure continuity in water supply**



Edin Alio, Project Officer during delivery of fuel subsidy to Boreholes in Marsabit Kenya. Photo: Kevin/PACIDA

The project also provided fuel subsidy for six (6) operational boreholes. This has improved water access and availability in target locations. Communities at Lagworabesa, Burgabo, Dosa Wachu, Dhemo, Chafa Chachane and Awaye really appreciated the support saying that this has cushioned them from thirst and saved their livelihood. By restoring providing fuel support for ongoing operations, the project aimed to ensure sustainable water supply to the communities during times of need. A total of **4,800** Litres of fuel were provided. Each Borehole received 800 Litres of Diesel. Another **4** operational boreholes will be provided with fuel subsidy by the end of the year, leading to the target of 10 BH being achieved in accordance with the plan for this year.

#### **Activity 1.2.6 Distribution of WASH Non Food Items (buckets, soap, jerricans) for families affected by climate extremes.**

The project successfully distributed various WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs) to **600** vulnerable households in ten remote villages.

Each HH received three 20 L jerricans, two buckets, four soap bars and one ceramic water filter. This has led to improved hygiene at household level as the project participants adopted proper utilization of the WASH NFIs and good hygiene practices hence reduction in waterborne diseases. With the 785 HH reached during the previous reporting period, we have reached a total of 1385 HH with WASH NFI, overachieving the project target by 185 HH.

### **Activity 1.2.7 Distribution of Hygiene Kits and sanitation awareness materials and conducting Hygiene and awareness trainings**

The project produced and distributed hygiene and sanitation awareness materials to **1,000** households in all project target locations in Ethiopia. The hygiene promotion materials have been designed to effectively educate and raise awareness among the target communities about the importance of proper hygiene practices.



Project Manager, Godana Said giving out WASH NFIs at Yaa Sharbana village. Photo: Boniface Rirera/PACIDA

### **Activity 1.2.8 Establishment and Capacity building of 10 water management committees**

The Local water management committee comprise of water managers, elders, women and youth who were drawn from three project target locations of Dida Jarsa, Harallo & Magado in Ethiopia. The management committees were established and trained at Dire Woreda. In total, 14 people (2 female and 12 male) were trained on water management, importance of water tariff system installation and reinforcement, operation, and maintenance of boreholes, handpump and other schemes within their reach.

As a result, water management committees have enhanced their knowledge on how to manage and maintain water supply schemes, its operation system, and improved hygiene and sanitation practices within their respective locality. Communities have also benefited from awareness raising exercises conducted by water management committee on safe drinking water, latrine usage, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation practices. For Kenya, the activity has been rescheduled to be implemented in the months of September, October and November 2024 and is on course. Water management committees will be trained alongside implementation of WASH interventions such as drilling of Boreholes and desilting of pans.

## Early Recovery

### Output 2.1 The early recovery capacities of disaster affected households are improved.

More disaster affected households are on their way to recovery as their livelihood basis got stabilized in the path to recovery from the effects of the drought. This was realised under the following activities:

#### Activity 2.1.1 Distribution of supplementary livestock feeds (e.g., high protein range cubes)

The procurement of the livestock feeds has been completed and the distribution is scheduled for the month of October 2024 (outside the reporting period for interim report). All the **200** households targeted for the year will be reached as planned.

#### Activity 2.1.2 Coordination and facilitation of livestock vaccination for livestock at risk

Two livestock vaccination campaigns were supported at Dire and Guchi Woredas in Ethiopia. A total of 12,500 HHs in Dire Woreda and 9,500 HHs (total of 22,000 HH) in Guchi Woreda benefitted from mass livestock vaccination campaign. In total, **312,000** herds of cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys were treated against different type of contagious virus. For example, cattle against LSB, CBPP, equines against AHS, shoats against sheep and goat pox, and CCPP. This will greatly improve overall health of the livestock and help in mitigating the risk of disease outbreaks, Livestock productivity will also be significantly improved. In the coming months, the project plans to conduct one more vaccination event/campaign scheduled

to achieve our target of 600,000 vaccinations by the end of 2024. For Kenya, plan is also underway in the month of November 2024. So far **83,927** livestock have been vaccinated by the project since its inception in Marsabit County, Kenya.

Mass vaccinations are currently being conducted to catch up the current deficit of **516,073** livestock until the end of 2024 in order to reach the second milestone of the project.



Mass livestock vaccination supported by the project in Marsabit County Photo:Guyo/PACIDA

#### Activity 2.1.3 Distribution of assorted quality, drought resistant agricultural seeds and tools for disaster affected farmers.

In collaboration with the County department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, variety of certified drought tolerant seeds and assorted farm tools were distributed to **150** farmers from Mansille and Kinisa in Moyale during the reporting period



Each farmer received the following: 1 Kilogram each of green gram, beans, maize, and cow peas. 100g each of Kales and Spinach were also distributed to all the targeted farmers. In addition to the seeds, the farmers each received assorted tools that included a plastic watering can, a jembe with handle and a panga. All the crop varieties did well, and farmers are already reaping big as their households access green maize, cowpeas and beans direct from the farms, hence improving their diets. The farmers are very hopeful as they look forward to a bumper harvest in the next two weeks.

At the time of report writing, the activity was still being carried out with another round of procurement having been carried out already and another 250 farmers anticipated to be reached by the second week of October. In addition to the already reached 150 farmers of this reporting period and the previous 200 farmers reached in 2023, the year 2 farm target of 600 farmers will be achieved by the end of the year 2024.



Distribution of certified seeds and assorted farm tools support to farmers at Mansille and Kinisa in Moyale Kenya.  
Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

### Activity 2.1.4 Training for effective employment of distributed goods

In order to reinforce the good farming practices and increase agricultural productivity in the target locations, a total of **240** (119M and 121F) farmers from the two Counties were identified and trained on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). They comprise of 90 farmers from Lodungokwe, Angata Nanyekie and Ntiim Eriiko in Samburu and 150 from Mansille and Kinisa in Marsabit) in Kenya. The objective of the activity was to equip the farmers with essential skills and knowledge to enhance their capacity for sustainable farming practices and boost their crop production and resilience to climate related challenges. The training mainly focused on key areas such as pre- and post-harvest best practices, effective weeding and pest control methods, reducing field losses and integrated production pest management (IPPM).

After the training, Mr. Mohamed Hussein who was one of the farmers said that the training was very timely because he has discovered new techniques that he was going to use on his farm. He further confirmed that he has learnt that they have in the past been making the same mistake over and over again that can now be avoided. All the trainees appreciated that this would greatly improve their crop production. It was encouraging to see the farmers utilizing the knowledge and skills gained from the capacity building as they showcase their crops during farm visits. Besides, farmers from other neighbouring and even far ASAL counties like Rajiado have visited these farms in Moyale for learning purpose. Sixteen (16) (1 female and 15 male) model agricultural farmers were also trained in Ethiopia on crop production, farming methods, pest management and control during the reporting period resulting in a total of 32 farmers trained since the beginning of the project.





Project Manager in their farms at Mansille during monitoring visit.. Photo: Kevin Ochieng/PACIDA

### Activity 2.1.5 Purchase of shoats of local breed for restocking of disaster affected pastoralist households.

Pastoralists in eleven villages in Turbi, Maikona, Marsabit Central and Sagante Jaldesa Ward had all reasons to smile as they benefited from a life changing restocking intervention. **415** vulnerable households were provided with local breed of sheep and goats to help them rebuild their herds to cover their basic food needs in April and May 2024. Robe Elema, a mother of six children, from Shegel village could not hide her joy as she milked one of the goats donated by project. She is one of those who had lost all their livestock and left destitute as a result of the recent devastating drought.

Thus, she was targeted and received 6 shoats and already one has given birth and providing milk that she said has greatly cushioned her children from malnutrition hence giving them hope and dignity indeed. Now her children can get the all-nutritious protein that they need for their wholesome growth. Through a community led targeting, priority was

given to the most vulnerable households that have lost all or a significant number of their livestock due to the drought.

Female-headed households and persons with disabilities were considered. With each HH receiving 6 shoats, a total of **2,490** Shoats were purchased and distributed during the reporting period. With 175 households already supported the previous year, the project has successfully reached a total of 590 households, surpassing the final project target by 30 HH. This overachievement was made possible through the exchange gains realized by the project, which provided the necessary funds to support more vulnerable households (30 households totaling to 180 additional shoats) hence 3,540 Shoats have been distributed in total.



Guyo Boru, Project Officer during a monitoring visit to the family of Hassan Wako Korbasa who is a beneficiary of Shoats distributed by PACIDA at Jaldesa village in Saku Sub County, Marsabit. Photo: Kevin Ochieng/PACIDA

## SUCCESS STORY:

### My Life Now Beams With Hope.

In the heart of Jaldesa village of Marsabit County in Kenya, Hassan Wako Korbese, a 74-year-old man shared a heartfelt story of transformation, a story made possible by the efforts of PACIDA in partnership with Caritas Germany and the generous support of GFFO. This is the story of how six shoats, given to him months ago, have become more than just animals—they have become a lifeline for his entire family.

Hassan Wako, an elderly man who lives with his wife, their seven children (four girls and three boys), spoke with deep gratitude as he recounted the profound impact the shoats have had on his household. For years, his family had struggled to survive the effects of the raving droughts, often living from hand to mouth. Their daily meals were limited, and food security was always a concern. However, thanks to the shoats provided by PACIDA, that story has dramatically changed.

*“The shoats we received have not only boosted our food security but have also brought new hope to our family,”* he said. With access to nutritious milk and meat, his children have grown strong and healthy. His household now enjoys a more balanced diet, with protein-rich meals that were once out of reach. *“I can see the difference in my children. They are healthier, more energetic, and full of life. The milk has become a vital part of their daily nutrition,”* he explained with a smile. But the benefits of these six shoats extend far beyond just nutrition.

Two of the sheep have already given birth to healthy lambs, signaling a bright future for the family. The flock is growing, and with it, the potential for further livelihood improvements. Hassan is now able to

sell some of the milk and lambs, generating income that helps cover other household expenses. For a family that had once relied on sporadic handouts, this newfound source of income has been nothing short of transformative.



Hassan Wako Korbese, a 74 years old resident from Jaldesa village could not hide his joy as he narrates a heartfelt story of transformation following support of shoats, he received from PACIDA. Photo: Kevin/PACIDA

*“I am no longer dependent on others for survival. My children are now getting education, and we can afford basic necessities like clothing and medicines,”* he shared, his voice filled with emotion. The sheep have provided not just food and money, but dignity. The ability to provide for his family and secure a better future for his children has restored his pride.

As he concluded his story, Hassan expressed his deep gratitude. *“Thank you to PACIDA and Caritas Germany, and to everyone who made this possible. You have not just given us shoats, you have given us a future. You have saved our lives”.* His words echoed the essence of our mission—to reach out to deserving communities, offer a helping hand, and create lasting change.

## **Anticipatory Humanitarian Action**

### **Output 2.2: Improved awareness of disaster affected communities and partners on climate-related crisis and anticipated future shocks.**

#### **2.2.1 Information on the actual climate related disaster and the provided support will be disseminated on public media like radio**

Five (5) monthly climate related information dissemination on local radio FMs were conducted by technical officers of Agriculture and Livestock department through the local radio FM stations. This were done in both Borana and Samburu local languages as well as Kiswahili to reach as many audiences as possible. During these programmes, live talk shows were done in allowing call backs with immediate responses. The programmes were also aired on during prime hours for maximum listenership. An estimated 300,000 listeners were reported to be reached per show. As a result, communities have reported increased knowledge about climate related disasters and are more informed on those actions to take to mitigate risks.

#### **2.2.2 Together with other stakeholders (NGO and/or local government) the project will participate in conducting needs assessments to ensure a regular update on the actual status of the crisis.**

The project maintained close cooperation, collaboration, and partnerships with the Government, all the relevant stakeholders and Development Actors throughout the reporting

period. This collaboration and partnership provided a perfect opportunity for learning and sharing leading to enhanced coordination and planning of activities among various actors thus effectively avoiding duplication of efforts while building synergies. As a result, the project was able to facilitate two joint assessments within the framework of the stakeholders' coordination forum in Marsabit County in Kenya and one (1) joint assessment as well in Dire Woreda in Ethiopia. This was aimed at gathering essential seasonal data and insights that will guide priority interventions and strategies over the next six months.

The Short Rains Assessment (SRA) and Post Floods impact assessment both spearheaded by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) during the month of February 2024 and June 2024, significantly improved stakeholders' and local partners' efforts to address climate-related crises and anticipated future shocks as shared in the assessment report. This improvement was evident through enhanced sharing of information, networking, and collaboration among stakeholders, leading to strengthened partnerships and improved understanding and tackling of the needs. This collaborative approach enabled appropriate responses to identified crises and fostered effective coordination and planning efforts.

#### **2.2.3 Together with other stakeholders the project will participate in climate-related and locusts monitoring mechanisms and coordination fora, the County Steering Group (representing NGO, UN agencies and government departments) and support the organization of these fora**

Two coordination fora were supported.

The project participation and support of one County Steering Group meeting and one Livestock sector working group planning meeting in Marsabit County were appreciated. The fora which were attended by all the relevant government departments and major development actors in the County provided an opportunity for sharing information, learnings and reflections. Deliberations revolved mostly around enhancing cooperation, collaboration, synergy and proper coordination in addressing the development challenges in the County.

## **Protection & Conflict resolution:**

### **Output 3.1 Survivors of violence have access to essential services (medical and dignity kits).**

#### **Activity 3.1.1 Distribution of dignity kits & medical supplies for GBV survivors.**

The procurement of dignity kits, and medical supplies is currently ongoing and is expected to be completed within the target period, ensuring the timely distribution to GBV survivors as planned.

#### **Activity 3.1.2 Identification and training of community health volunteers (CHVs) on providing support to GBV survivors in Kenya.**

The project facilitated two trainings at Mansille in Marsabit County and Wamba West in Samburu County where GBV incidences are said to be rampant. 47 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) comprising of 16M and 31F representing all the sections of the target locations were trained on GBV and how to provide support to GBV survivors and Referral pathways. After the training the CHVs said that they are now more enlightened and equipped

to provide the much-needed support to the GBV survivors. Reduced cases of GBVs as a result of involvement of the men who are said to be holding significant influence in the pastoral communities coupling with grassroot community campaigns and awareness creation by the CHVs have been reported in the area. This activity was not initially included in the Logframe. However, budget availability allowed PACIDA to positively contribute to the support to GBV survivors.

### **Output 3.2 Communities in conflict and disaster affected areas resolve conflicts effectively.**

#### **3.2.1 Protection trainings (PSEA, SGBV, Child Safeguarding, protection mainstreaming and inclusion) and awareness sessions/ Community dialogue on FGM.**

This activity consisted of several sub-activities that greatly contributed to the reduced conflicts at household and in the target-villages as listed below:

- Three protection trainings targeting local authorities, faith leaders, special interest groups, women and youth representatives were conducted in Marsabit and Samburu County. This was aimed at enhancing their capacities and raise community awareness on key issues related to PSEA, Safeguarding, protection mainstreaming, inclusion and sexual & gender-based violence (SGBV) in their communities. In total 120 participants from Kinisa and Mansille in Moyale and Samburu in Kenya were trained by technical officers from the Department of Culture and Gender. In addition, one protection training targeting 18 people (18 female) was conducted in Ethiopia targeting the three Woredas of Moyale, Guchi and Dire.



- The project in collaboration with department of Health, Culture and Gender stepped up community sensitization/awareness raising campaign sessions on GBV & FGM that led to three (3) sessions conducted in Marsabit county. Three Locations with rampant GBV cases that included Loiyangalani in Laisamis and Kinisa and Mansille in Moyale were targeted where 150 (60M and 90F) actively participated. Communities in these locations are now actively advocating against all forms of GBVs in their villages. An example is Mansille where leaders including religious leaders have joined hand with women and youth and have come up with a slogan in local language, “Itiind’iatina, intuqina, inkutina” meaning don’t attempt, touch or cut that is being used in their villages to advocate against FGM and demystifying the cultural and religious challenges that created favourable environment for the perpetrators. Improved reporting of any attempts and reduced cases of GBV cases has been reported with the chiefs also appreciating the efforts and thus making their work easy. Communities in these locations are now more aware on channels for reporting cases of GBV in the community.



Protection training (PSEA, SGBV, Child Safeguarding, protection)

conducted at Marsabit. Photo: Kevin Ochieng

- Two live radio talk shows were successfully conducted through the local radio FM stations aimed at creating awareness on PSEA, SGBV, Child Safeguarding, protection mainstreaming and inclusion. During these programmes, live talk shows were done in Borana and Rendille local dialects so as to reach wider grass roots audience and allowing call backs with immediate responses. Coverage for the radios were within and outside the Counties including neighbouring County of Isiolo. Calls were also coming in from other counties where people joined through Facebook and even the neighbouring Country of Ethiopia thus allowing the information to reach as wide and far as possible. The programmes were aired on during prime hours for maximum listenership.



Community awareness creation on PSEA, SGBV, Child Safeguarding, protection mainstreaming and inclusion through radio shows

- In reinforcing safeguarding and protection, PACIDA continuously enhanced adherence of the Organization safeguarding policy by all the staff and all stakeholders involved in the Organization's interventions. The project staff ensured continuous awareness creation on safeguarding and protection throughout project implementation. Moreover, all PACIDA staff have been given refresher training on safeguarding and protection policy. Staff were taken through safeguarding, safe recruitment procedures, safe-programming, case management and investigation. This will greatly enhance the capacity of the staff on safeguarding and protection and cascade the same to volunteers, community structures and all the stakeholders involved in the project interventions.

### Activity 3.2.2 Installation of solar lights on streets and public spaces for safe movement at night (Includes HH solar lights)



Project participants are all smiles as they receive solar lanterns at Konso Bancale village. Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

This activity will not be conducted in 2024. During the realignment between Logframe and budget, it was resolved that the project will not buy solar lamps this year but instead will purchase hygiene kits which was not budgeted for but is in the Log frame. However, towards the end of last year 150 vulnerable households benefitted from solar lights support.

### Activity 3.2.3 Facilitation of Conflict Resolution Dialogues between conflicting communities

In collaboration with the Governments and community leaders and structures such as peace committees, five (5) peace and resource sharing dialogue sessions were held between conflicting communities in Samburu and Marsabit County. In total **369** (277M and 92F) participants including local and Government authorities, opinion leaders, women and youth representatives, special interest groups such as differently abled persons and peace committees attended.

As usual, dialogues which was community led and supported by security teams and local authorities in the Counties revolved around the scarce resources. These resources include livestock, natural resources such as pasture, water and land including boundaries which often lead to conflicts between communities.

As a result of this dialogues peaceful coexistence among different groups has been realized. Communities are now sharing resources together and their livestock moving freely and grazing together.

There is also enhanced information sharing and proactive measures taken by peace committees leading to reduced tensions and promotion of peaceful coexistence among different communities. An example is the community led meeting between Borana and Gabra held at Turbi to diffuse tensions caused by the conflict that erupted at a Hilo Gold mines in Dabel Moyale. Others included returning of stolen livestock in North Horr and Turbi and stolen motorbike in Marsabit Central and close collaboration of the peace committees from different communities sharing information and alerts.

All this is attributed to the efforts of the community dialogues that brought them together and creating peaceful environment. So far, in total since the beginning of the project, 10 peace and resource sharing dialogue sessions have been conducted.



Resource sharing dialogue meeting between Borana and Gabra community at Turbi. Photo: Boniface Kirera/PACIDA

### **Activity 3.2.4 Facilitation of Inter-school peace forums between children from different conflicting communities over the access of natural resources**

One inter-school peace forum was successfully conducted in Marsabit during the reporting period, resulting in 2 completed between the beginning of the project and the end of the reporting period. Children from various communities came together through the uniting power of sports in a thrilling tournament held at Dakabaricha in Marsabit Central Ward.

The exercise was a culmination of three days of learning, interactions and experience sharing on peaceful coexistence for 81 pupils (50 M and 31 F) from Rendille, Borana, Gabra and Burji communities who have in the past been in conflicts. By the end of the third day, these children left a powerful peace message that they are one and united in peace. They left being empowered as peace ambassadors and peace champions promising to continue peace in their schools, at home and in their communities. The pupils during the forum exchanged their parents contacts and the teachers later reported that this has resulted to enhanced information sharing and creation of bonds amongst the communities in the area thus contributing to peaceful coexistence and continuous learning in schools without disruption and closures as it used to be in the past.

In Ethiopia, the project managed to conduct three (3) Inter-schools peace forums in the three-project target Woredas namely Moyale, Guchi and Dirre. The forum aimed at facilitating inter-school peace forums between children from different rival communities.





Children from four different communities exchange balls as a symbol of peace during inter school peace forum at Saku in Marsabit County



The events further sought to promote peaceful coexistence and encourage dialogue and understanding among students from diverse ethnic backgrounds at school premise in laga-sure, Bokola, Guchi, Arado and Magado rural primary school. In total 135 pupils (69 girls and 66 boys) attended the three-forum facilitated.

**Activity 3.2.5 A community feedback and response mechanism for the project will be put in place as a quality control tool but also to ensure safeguarding and child protection.**

Community feedback and response mechanism for the project in Kenya continued to ensure quality, accountability and enhanced safeguarding and child protection. The CRFM system comprises of text, calls through a toll-free number, email,

and WhatsApp. The project participants were continuously sensitized on how to use any of the above platforms to give feedback. PACIDA has gone ahead to print posters with the toll-free number and given steps on how to give any feedback. The posters are strategically placed in the communities where the beneficiaries can easily access them. The project participants are always encouraged to feel free and choose their preferred methods of providing feedback.



"I am not only a child but a peace maker"





**Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance**

**Building on Indegineous Knowledge and Institutions**

**PO Box 333 - 60500**

**Marsabit, Kenya**

**Tel: +254 (0) 20 265 6947**

**Email: [pacida@pacida.org](mailto:pacida@pacida.org)**

**[www.pacida.org](http://www.pacida.org)**