



**PACIDA**

Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance  
Building on Indigenous Knowledge and Institutions



**PACIDA AND CHRISTIAN AID  
PARTNERSHIP JOURNEY**

## PACIDA – WHO WE ARE

The Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA) is a development and relief NGO that empowers pastoralist communities through sustainable community-driven development interventions.

PACIDA was founded in 2008 by local scholars and development practitioners who were concerned about the huge and widening humanitarian needs, deepening vulnerabilities and huge development gap in its target region.

Registered as a Non-Governmental Organization in Kenya, the organization's 'theory of change' is anchored on working with our target communities to identify challenges, design interventions and mobilize resources to address them. We strive to pursue long-term and sustainable development in collaboration with the beneficiary communities, government, development actors and other stakeholders.

PACIDA's work is hinged on five key thematic/outcome areas:

- i. Sustainable Livelihoods Development & Resilience – Enhancing household income, promoting climate-smart agriculture and pastoral systems, and supporting youth empowerment.
- ii. Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) – Enhancing access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, including school WASH and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- iii. Education – Expanding access to quality, inclusive, and protective learning environments for marginalized children.
- iv. Peace, Conflict Management & Governance – Supporting social cohesion, conflict mitigation, cross-border peace efforts, and inclusive community governance.
- v. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Supporting community preparedness, early warning systems, and climate resilience.
- vi. Health & Nutrition – Strengthening health systems, improving maternal and child health, and addressing malnutrition.
- vii. Institutional Capacity Strengthening – Building the capacities of community structures, local partners, and public institutions for sustainable service delivery.

In our work, we remain non-sectarian and apolitical. We respect strict political and religious impartiality and operates according to principles of non-discrimination and transparency. We also fully adhere to Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS).

PACIDA was awarded the BEST NGO in WASH and Climate Change and WASH and Peace-building in 2024 and 2025 respectively in the Kenya NGO Awards.

## **PARTNERSHIP FOR LASTING IMPACT**

### ***Background***

PACIDA and Christian Aid have built a strong, transformative partnership that has evolved from emergency humanitarian response to innovative community-led programming and comprehensive triple-nexus initiatives. Together, the two organizations have contributed significantly to improving resilience, local leadership, and sustainable peace among vulnerable and cross-border communities in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia.

### ***Humanitarian Response***

The partnership began with rapid and lifesaving humanitarian interventions targeting communities affected by drought, conflict, and displacement. Through coordinated delivery of food assistance, WASH support, health outreach, and protection services, PACIDA and Christian Aid provided immediate relief while strengthening local preparedness and response systems. These initiatives enhanced PACIDA's operational capacity and deepened trust with communities and local authorities.

### ***SCLR (Survivor and Community-Led Response)***

The collaboration advanced further through the adoption of the SCLR model, which placed affected people at the center of their own recovery. By providing community grants, facilitating micro-projects, and equipping local groups with skills and tools, the partnership nurtured a culture of local innovation and self-reliance. Communities were empowered to identify priorities, implement solutions, and restore essential services with minimal external intervention. This shift significantly improved accountability to affected populations and demonstrated the effectiveness of localized humanitarian action.

### ***Triple Nexus Programming***

Building on the foundations of humanitarian and SCLR achievements, the partnership expanded into triple nexus programming—integrating humanitarian assistance, development interventions, and peacebuilding. This approach has enabled PACIDA and Christian Aid to address root causes of vulnerability and conflict through:

- Cross-border natural resource sharing and management mechanisms
- Peacebuilding initiatives and conflict mitigation dialogues
- Climate-resilient livelihoods and diversification opportunities
- Strengthening of community governance, early warning, and disaster preparedness systems
- Social cohesion efforts among pastoral and fisherfolk groups

Through these integrated interventions, communities have become better equipped to withstand shocks, manage resources peacefully, and pursue long-term stability and development.

## Overall Impact

The PACIDA–Christian Aid partnership has delivered notable and lasting impact, including:

- Increased community leadership and ownership of humanitarian and recovery processes
- Strengthened resilience and adaptive capacities of drought- and conflict-prone communities
- Improved cross-border peace, cooperation, and resource-sharing arrangements
- Enhanced institutional coordination among local government, CSOs, elders, women, and youth groups
- Demonstrated success in shifting from externally driven aid to community-driven solutions

The journey of PACIDA and Christian Aid reflects a model partnership built on trust, innovation, and shared commitment to localized humanitarian action, sustainable development, and peace. From lifesaving response to empowering communities through SCLR and advancing integrated triple nexus programming, the partnership continues to positively transform the lives of borderland communities and strengthen local systems for long-term resilience.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

- » Election Anticipation Action Project - Marsabit County August – September 2022
- » The HEA 221 Response – CA/ACT Alliance July 2022 - December 2023
- » PACIDA-CA Start Fund Floods Emergency Response Project May – June 2025 (45 Days)

## Election Anticipation Action Project - Marsabit County August – September 2022

PROJECT ACTIVITIES– For each activity that was done for the project, this will need to be filled out

Activity	Activity Location,	Principal activity Types	Other organization involved in this activity
1. Hotspot mapping and assessment	Moyale and Saku Sub Counties	Assessment of conflict hotspot mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Marsabit Interfaith council</li> <li>» Dept of interior – security team &amp; country commissioner</li> <li>» IEBC</li> <li>» Community security committees</li> </ul>
2. Elections, Peace and Security Radio Talk Shows – mitigating hate speech, rumour, and propaganda on elections.	Entire Marsabit County	Mass communication – Radio Talk show	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Marsabit Interfaith council</li> <li>» Dept. of interior – security team &amp; country commissioner</li> <li>» Ministry of health – GBV dept.</li> <li>» Local radio stations</li> </ul>
3. Radio spots – mitigating hate speech, rumour, and propaganda on elections.	Entire Marsabit County	Mass communication – Spot messages by Local FM radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Local radio stations</li> </ul>

4. Publicity materials	Moyale, Sololo and saku Sub Counties	Preparation/Provision materials	Shared with stakeholders above
5. Cash transfer and NFIs for IDPs	Saku Sub Counties targeting IDPs	Beneficiary selection Distribution Distribution – Mpesa Cash Transfer	» Marsabit Interfaith council » Dept of interior – security team & country commissioner » Displaced communities » Local leaders and chiefs
6. Cash Transfer Post Distribution Monitoring – PDM	Saku Sub County*	Monitoring - PDM	» Displaced community beneficiaries' » Ministry of health – GBV dept. » Local FM radio station
7. Purchase and Distribution GBV drugs	Distribution – Mpesa Cash Transfer	Mass communication – Spot messages by Local FM radio	» Ministry of health – GBV dept. » Local FM radio station

## Beneficiaries

The project supported 4,320 people directly with cash transfer need for IDPs, which is 720 HH in the County. It also supported 689 HHs with detergents and 20L jerry canes.



Radio talk shows in progress at Radio Jangwani FM station



Displaced communities mobilization and registration for cash transfer



Figure 1 Distribution of NFIs (Each beneficiary received 2 bar of soaps and a 20L Jerrican)



Peace messages publicity posters

## The HEA 221 Response – CA/ACT Alliance July 2022 - December 2023

The northern frontier counties in particular Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir and Mandera are often the most affected by drought. The drought ravages the main source of livelihood- livestock, weakening them, reducing milk production and rendering the livestock unappealing for markets. As well, the markets are often non-responsive to the vagaries of drought.

This report presents the findings of the end term evaluation of the Horn of East Africa (HEA) 221 appeal. The ACT Alliance in response to the devastating drought in Marsabit County raised the HEA221 appeal. The HEA 221 sought to reduce the mortality of drought affected communities in Kenya through access to life-saving food assistance, and improve access to food and restore livelihoods. These were to be achieved through three interventions- food distribution to avail food for the households, Multi-purpose cash to enable drought stricken families to access food from the market as well as meet other expenditures and seed capital to help build and expand the economic activities of women groups.

Two ACT Kenya forum members i.e. Christian Aid (in collaboration with PACIDA) and CWS implemented various projects under the appeal. In North Horr Sub-County, Christian Aid (CA) collaborated with PACIDA to implement Multi-purpose cash transfers reaching an estimated 735 households over the program period with households receiving KSH 8,956 plus withdrawal charges in three cycles. CWS reached out to 2,950 households or a total population of 19,982 through food distribution in Laisamis and Saku Sub Counties. In addition, HEA 221 supported 12 women groups across the county with grants worth KSH 200,000 to enhance their economic activities.

### ***Most significant Changed group***

MSC mainly focused on 3 sampled groups from the 12 supported through the Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer (seed capital) intervention and attempted to identify a group that had made use of the seed capital to undertake notable investments towards their livelihoods. The process entailed several counts: listening to and collecting stories of change from the three sampled groups, deciding on the domains of change that could be clearly discerned, verified, and quantified as resultants of the HEA 221 intervention- Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer.

Of the three stories, one was selected as the most significant change on the counts that i) it received the seed capital and invested in an economic activity that can be clearly discerned from the rest of its activities, and has made some clear cut benefits/income from the investment. The Yayab Jajab Self Help Group had met this criteria. The group was selected because the evaluation could establish a clear line of investment of the HEA 221 seed capital and that, the venture into baking is unique and the business of baking can withstand the vagaries of climate change (Box 1).

### ***The baking venture by Yayab Jajab Self Help Group***

Before, the **Yayab Jajab Self Help Group** operated a table banking contributing KSH 1,200 per month per person. The total 26 members raised KSH 31,200. This was given to a member of the group to invest or meet expenses at household level. Members would make a follow up to the member who borrowed the money to find out how she had used the money. A high proportion of their expenditures from their proceeds include paying school fees and boosting individual businesses.

was given 40 liters of raw materials to manufacture soap. Of the 40 liters, 20 liters were to use for soap manufacturing for group purposes and the rest 20 liters for individual purposes. They manufacture soap for hand washing and supplied to schools and dispensaries. The soap making worked well during Covid-19 period and they expanded their borrowing capital. Their success made them qualify for a KSH 200,000 grand from PACIDA to boost their capital base.

During Covid - 19 they received funding, and support from PACIDA to produce liquid soap. In addition, they were trained on soap manufacturing, and each

Even though they made some money during the Covid-19 using the soap manufacturing skills and support they received from PACIDA, the drought that persisted eroded their profit gains because they had to buy food, pay school fees and meet medical bills from the little profits. Those few who had some livestock lost them to drought or sold them at cheaper prices. Later the increase in prices of commodities would further erode their livelihoods.

CA/PACIDA granted the Yayab Jajab Self Help Group with RES 200,000 under the HEA 221 funding, they invested the money in purchase of a baking machine and other accessories as well as baking materials and ingredients. They received training

on baking and embarked to bake and sale. For the two months they operated, between October and November 2023, the group made a profit of KSH 87,000.

The Chairperson pointed that the table banking has enabled them to meet day-to-day needs. The groups uses its merry-go-round contributions to support individual members small businesses, pay for school fees and meet all other household expenses. The group had foreseen that they would expand their table banking vote with the baking venture and at least build a shop that would act as their main outlet point. Moreover, with the profits, they would use a portion as a payout for each member once they stabilized

### ***PACIDA's SCLR (Survivor Community Led Response)***

SCLR approach is characterized by some common elements. First, it is based on a participatory action learning (PAL): after a rapid evaluation of existing capacities and resources of communities, the process explores local systems of “do no harm” as a starting point to identify local power dynamics and mechanisms. Second, it counts on a funding mechanism based on micro-grants to allow scale, speed and accountability for collective action in response to a given crisis. Finally, it is grounded on demand-led skills upgrading and both horizontal and vertical coordination between local groups, NGOs and governments. The SCLR model by PACIDA exemplifies their commitment to local leadership and resilience, while the Loss and Damage Project underscore their dedication to advocating for and supporting those most affected by climate-induced disasters. Through these initiatives, PACIDA continues to make a lasting impact on communities facing the challenges of a changing climate.

#### ***Success Story: SCLR (Survivor Community Led Response) Model***

PACIDA's SCLR (Survivor Community Led Response) model is a groundbreaking approach to humanitarian work that puts the community at the forefront of response and recovery efforts. This model emphasizes local leadership, resilience, and sustainable solutions in the face of crises, particularly climate change and natural disasters. The following is project briefs:

- » PACIDA implemented the SCLR approach in North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties of Marsabit county, Kenya.
- » The project targeted 10 communities, 5 in each sub-county and they were engaged through community sensitization on sclr as an approach and process.
- » Through appreciative inquiry, the community did prioritize their needs and provided solutions and allowed groups within the community to develop proposals and apply for funding.
- » A total of 158 groups did apply for funding which were evaluated by a team of project staffs.
- » The team shortlisted 100 groups (10 groups from each community) which were then validated at the community level to a certain their past experience, reliability in the community and integrity.
- » 69 groups out of a 100 did qualify to be granted for the implementation of the community projects.
- » Before the disbursement of the funds, PACIDA did train 10 Community Facilitators (cfs) as ToTs on financial, procurement guidelines, report writing and bookkeeping. The CFs latter trained the group officials
- » 69 sclr groups were granted funding for project implementation a value between Ksh. 200,000-400,000 (USD 1,342-2,685) depending on the proposal budgets
- » CAK and PACIDA conducted 2 joint monitoring visits to access the implementation and address any gaps. And it is through the visits that some groups (26) were awarded a second round of funding of a value between Ksh 100,000-200,000 (USD671-1,342)
- » Another monitoring visit was done to access the implementation and preparation for closure of the project through community barazas.
- » All groups submitted their reports both financial and narratives and other supporting documents

## Success Story 1

### Maternity ward in Bubisa gets much needed face-lift

Rabale Isako, 21, a mother of two who lives in Bubisa Town in North Horr sub-County, vividly recalls the challenges she faced with her first pregnancy in 2021. When the time came for Rabale to deliver her baby, she was admitted to the maternity unit in the local hospital, but it was in very poor condition. According to Rabale, there was no lighting, the windowpanes were shattered and the service was poor. This situation, she says, forced expectant mothers to navigate the darkness with torches as well as cover up broken window panes with clothing to fend off mosquitoes and the cold draught. The conditions in the maternity ward led the Bubisa Women Group to respond by submitting a proposal to Christian Aid's local partner, PACIDA to refurbish it, and were successful in receiving a grant, funded by Irish Aid, to see this carried out. The refurbishment work included replacing the broken window panes and windows, doors, installing solar lighting and painting the ward to give it a fresher look. When Rabale recently attended the maternity ward to give birth to her second child, she noticed a profound difference. "The difference can clearly be seen. I experienced a big difference when I gave birth again at the facility this month. This project will make a significant difference for many expectant mothers seeking maternity services at the hospital." Rabale says.



Rehabilitated Maternity in Bubisa

## Success Story 2

### Piped water brings relief to the community in Konchora, North Horr

Jacinta Jillo Diba, a mother of three living in Konchora village in North Horr sheds light on the immense hardships her community endured due to the prolonged drought that affected the region for more than two and a half years. One of the major challenges faced by Jacinta's community was access to water, with many people having to trek long and difficult journeys to fetch water for their families. The families could trek even for over 10 kilometers at times to get the commodity. "In the past, we could only wash the children's school uniforms once a week due to scarcity of water," Jacinta says. It was during this time that Christian Aid and PACIDA launched the SCLR project, offering community self-help groups an opportunity to secure funding through project proposals. The North Horr Nema self-help group emerged as the recipient and chose

to address the water crisis by constructing a piped water system. This system would draw water from the source about five kilometers away on average, through pipes and store it within a nearby water tank, making it much more accessible within the community.

The group actively included community members in the decision-making process by ensuring that their voices were heard and their ideas welcomed.

The introduction of the piped water system has significantly reduced the burden of water collection, with community members now having to walk only a short distance to access clean drinking water.

"This (SCLR) project has brought about positive benefits to our community in Konchora village. The provision of accessible water has alleviated the community's suffering. My community is full of gratitude for the positive changes they have experienced," Jacinta says.



Jacinta Jillo Diba, who lives in Konchora Village in North Horr, gets her water from the piped water system

## Key Achievements:

### 1. Diversified Livelihoods:

Under the SCLR model, PACIDA has successfully introduced a variety of livelihood programs that reduce communities' reliance on a single source of income. By introducing agricultural diversification, small-scale enterprises, and climate-smart business practices, PACIDA has increased household income and security, enabling families to better withstand economic fluctuations and environmental stress.

#	Community Projects	Number of groups	Number of Households (Direct)	Number of Households (Direct)	Number of People (Indirect)-Avg of 6 per HHs
1	Restocking	8	810 HHs	810 HHs	4,860
2	Vegetable and Fruit Tree Farming	11	1,210 HHs	1,210 HHs	7,260
3	Poultry farming	2	25 HHs	25 HHs	150
4	Dairy aggregation and storage	2	70HHs	70HHs	420
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,115 HHs</b>	<b>2,115 HHs</b>	<b>12,690</b>



Restocking with Shoats at Turbi



Restocking with Shoats at Turbi



Vegetable Farming at Bubisa



Vegetable Farming at Ramboe

## WASH

Sq	Community Projects	Number of Groups	Number of Households (Direct)	Number of People (Indirect)-Avg of 6 per HHs
1	Construction of pit Latrines	9	744 HHs	4,464
2	Rehabilitation/ Construction of water sources	7	1,548 HHs	9,288
3	Hygiene kits	4	750 HHs	4,500
4	Health	2	1,020 HHs	6,120
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4,062 HHs</b>	<b>24,372</b>

WASH Related Interventions



## 2. *Climate Resilience Programs:*

PACIDA's SCLR model includes robust climate resilience programs designed to empower communities to anticipate, adapt to, and mitigate the effects of climate change. These programs incorporate sustainable agriculture, water management practices, disaster risk reduction strategies, and the promotion of resilient infrastructure that can withstand climate-induced challenges such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events.



Smart Farming at Huri Hills



Smart Farming at Loglogo



Construction of Shallow wells at Kalacha



Construction of Shallow wells at Kalacha

### 3. Community Empowerment:

Empowerment is central to the SCLR model. PACIDA focuses on building the capacity of local leaders and community members to drive change within their own communities. Through leadership training, participatory decision-making, and collaborative action plans, communities are given the tools and confidence to take ownership of their recovery and development.

#	Community Projects	Number of groups	Number of Households (Direct)	Number of People (Indirect)-Avg of 6 per HHs
1	Brick making machine for the youth	1	30 HHs	180
2	Support on bead making for the women groups	3	180 Hs	1,080
3	Totals	4	210	1,260



Bead Making at Merile



Bead Making at Loglogo



Bricks Making at Huri Hills



Bricks Making at Huri Hills

## Summary of SCLR Community Groups Project Implementation for the Six Thematic Areas

Thematic area:	Food security	Livelihoods	Water, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Education	Environmental Management	Women and youth empowerment
Total Community Groups:	14	16	15	8	7	4

### A. Food security

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	EBENEZER AIC SELF HELP GROUP	Ramboe	Food support for vulnerable households, School Uniform and school fees
2.	Jijiramna Women Self Help	Huri Hills	Provision of food for vulnerable households
3.	Muka Egu Tukuma Women Group	Huri Hills	Provision of food for vulnerable households
4.	TURBI WOMEN GROUP	Turbi	Purchase of food for vulnerable households
5.	BUBISA NAGADE SELF HELP GROUP	BUBISA	Supply of meat to vulnerable older person and pregnant mothers
6.	LALESA WOMEN GROUP	BUBISA	Purchase and distribution of food to vulnerable households
7.	NORTH HERR WOMEN GROUP	NORTH HERR	Buying of food for vulnerable households
8.	MAZINGIRA WOMEN GROUP	NORTH HERR	Buying of food for vulnerable households
9.	Machi Self Help Group	Kalacha	Purchase and distribution of food for vulnerable households
10.	Baliti Kutur S.H Group	Kalacha	Purchase and distribution of food for vulnerable households
11.	Nkakwa Self Help Group	Laisamis	Purchase and distribution of food for vulnerable households
12.	Nailipie Women Group	Merille	Purchase and distribution of food for vulnerable households
13.	Namunyak Self Help Group	Merille	Purchase and distribution of food for vulnerable households
14.	MENGATI WOMEN GROUP	NGURNIT	Purchase of food for vulnerable households

## B. Livelihoods

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	NAISULA SILC GROUP	Ramboe	Water tank and innovative garden
2.	NDONYIO SELFHELP GROUP	Ramboe	Poultry farming
3.	NAMAYANA WOMEN GROUP	Ramboe	Dairy aggregation and storage
4.	Batha Hurri Wolqabana Women	Huri Hills	Vegetable farming
5.	WOLDAGENA WOMEN GROUP	Turbi	Purchase of Galla goat for vulnerable households
6.	Tawakaltu Women Group	Turbi	Purchase of Galla goat for vulnerable households
7.	BUBISA DEVELOPMENT SELF HELP GROUP	BUBISA	Vegetable farming
8.	CHALBI RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	NORTH HERR	Vegetable farming
9.	Laisamis Business Vendor Group	Laisamis	buying and selling of livestock
10.	Sabamba Environmental Group	Laisamis	Restocking of poor household with goats, 70 goats
11.	Naramat Savings Women Group	Merille	Restocking of poor household with goats,
12.	NAASICHOSELF HELP GROUP	Merille	Restocking of poor household with goats,
13.	Merigo Women Group	Loglogo	Greenhouse technology development, poultry farming and livestock trade
14.	Catholic Women Group Loglogo	Loglogo	Vegetable farming
15.	Namayana Self Help Group	Loglogo	Buying milk and selling of ghee and yoghurt
16.	Sirata 2 Self Help Group	Loglogo	Construction of 1 tank stand, plastic tank and vegetable farming

## C. Water, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	PASARUNI WOMEN GROUP	Ramboe	Water tank and building of latrine
2.	Thoya Women Group	Huri Hills	Production of detergents and distribution to vulnerable households
3.	NOMADS SELF HELP GROUP	Turbi	Construction of latrines damaged by floods
4.	KRASHA GROUP	BUBISA	Construction of latrine for Krasha village
5.	BUBISA WOMEN GROUP	BUBISA	Rehabilitation of maternity, Solar lighting, Doors and windows
6.	NOMAGA WOMEN GROUP	NORTH HERR	Construction of latrines

7.	NORTH HERR NEMA WOMEN GROUP	NORTH HERR	Pipeline connection of water to Qanchora Village
8.	Kalacha Mwangaza Women Group	Kalacha	Construction of latrine for Nomadic girls Primary School
9.	Kalacha Desert Lion Youth	Kalacha	Latrine Construction for Kalacha Primary School
10.	Kalacha Jajabana Mulude	Kalacha	Construction of 2 shallow wells
11.	Burata Self Help Group	Kalacha	Construction of 2 shallow wells
12.	Badane Self Help Group	Kalacha	Construction of 2 shallow wells
13.	Ushirika Self Help Group	Laisamis	Construction of 5 Latrines
14.	Ngurnit Naliapu Community Self Help Group	NGURNIT	Borehole Installation
15.	NGURNIT FEYA SELF HELP GROUP	NGURNIT	Provision of sanitary towel for girls

#### **D. Education**

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	NEW CALIFORNIA GROUP	Kamboe	Student support through school fees, latrine construction for Kamboe Pry school and kiosk/groceries
2.	THAGADO WOMEN GROUP	Turbi	Purchase of school uniforms for needy pupils
3.	BUBISA IBSE WOMEN GROUP	BUBISA	Purchase and Distribution of Mattress to vulnerable children of Bubisa Primary School
4.	BUBISA SABRINA SELF HELP GROUP	BUBISA	Purchase and installation of 2 water tank for Bubisa Primary school
5.	ARE DHIDHA SELF HELP GROUP	NORTH HERR	Construction of classroom for nursery schools
6.	Nomad Self Help Group	Laisamis	Provision of school uniforms and sanitary towels for vulnerable children
7.	Naruti Self Help Group	Merille	Support of school fees for 16 needy children from poor family
8.	Nalotu Self Help	Merille	Purchase of sanitary towel for 100 needy girls

### **E. Environmental Management**

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	Baliti Environmental Group	Huri Hills	Tree planting and nursery for community
2.	RAGELAND USERS AND COMMUNITY ADVOCACY	Turbi	Purchase and distribution of fruits tree seedlings for community and institution
3.	MANYATTA WOLDAGENA WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP	NORTH HERR	Nursery tree planting
4.	MOMURUTI WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP	NGURNIT	Rehabilitation of Ngurnit Elmoti road
5.	NANINGO WOMEN GROUP	NGURNIT	tree nursery planting
6.	TABASAMU SELF HELP YOUTH GROUP	NGURNIT	tree planting and renovation of water tank
7.	Isogargaro Women Group	Loglogo	Tree planting and nursery for community

### **F. Women and youth empowerment**

#	Community Groups	Location	Implemented project
1.	Old Town Hurri Hills Youth	Huri Hills	Purchase of brick making machine and making of interlocking bricks
2.	Bahari Self Help Group	Laisamis	Beads Making
3.	Merille Bodaboda Self Help Group	Merille	Construction of shade for vulnerable mothers who are selling local tooth brush and local brooms along the highway.
4.	Sayen Women Group	Loglogo	Beads Making

## PACIDA TRIPLE NEXUS PROJECT

### *Cross Border Community Peacebuilding: Target communities are more cohesive and less vulnerable to local conflict*

PACIDA Triple Nexus Project's intervention in fostering intercommunity peace dialogue has significantly impacted the longstanding cross-border conflicts between the Turkana community from Kenya and the Daasanach community from Ethiopia. These conflicts have primarily centered around livestock theft, resource competition, and violent clashes near Lake Turkana, where both communities heavily rely on fishing and pastoralism for their livelihoods.

Through facilitated dialogues, the project has managed to build trust and foster understanding between the two communities, promoting peaceful co-existence and the resolution of key issues, particularly related to livestock theft and territorial disputes. One of the most notable impacts has been the reduction in violent confrontations. Prior to the intervention, livestock raids and retaliatory attacks were frequent, escalating into larger conflicts with significant loss of life and property. However, the peace dialogue has helped both communities establish common ground for managing these disputes without resorting to violence. This has led to a visible decline in the number of violent clashes and theft incidents in the region.

Moreover, the peacebuilding efforts have facilitated joint management of shared resources around Lake Turkana, which is vital for both communities. By involving both communities in the process of negotiating access to and utilization of the lake's fishing resources, the project has fostered cooperation over competition. This has contributed to more sustainable and mutually beneficial

practices regarding fishing rights, reducing tensions related to resource scarcity and competition. The strengthened cooperation has also led to improved security for the fishermen, who previously faced threats of violence while accessing fishing areas.

The peace dialogues have empowered local leaders and community members to take on more proactive roles in conflict prevention and management. By involving grassroots leadership, the project has ensured that solutions are locally owned, culturally appropriate, and more likely to be sustained over time. This has also enhanced the capacity of both the Turkana and Daasanach communities to engage in peaceful conflict resolution, rather than relying on external actors.

Another key impact is the improvement in cross-border relations. The intervention has bridged gaps in communication between the Kenyan and Ethiopian authorities, allowing for more coordinated responses to security issues and promoting the sharing of information on conflict hotspots. This has bolstered the sense of security and facilitated greater cooperation in dealing with cross-border challenges, including joint patrols and resource-sharing agreements.

In terms of long-term impact, the peace dialogues have set the foundation for a more stable and cooperative relationship between the two communities. It has laid the groundwork for future collaborations in areas such as trade, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation, which were previously hindered by animosities.

By promoting peaceful coexistence, the PACIDA Triple Nexus Project has not only reduced conflict but also opened up opportunities for development and mutual prosperity for both the Turkana and Daasanach communities.

### **Achievement on Cross border intercommunity peace dialogue**

PACIDA Triple Nexus Project's intervention facilitated structured intercommunity peace dialogue that has significantly impacted the longstanding cross-border conflicts of our 4 target cross border communities between: Turkana and Daasanach Ethiopia communities, Hammer and Daasanach Kenya Communities, Turkana and Nyangatom communities, Daasanach Kenya and Daasanach Ethiopia Communities. Our implementation strategies aimed to achieve the following immediate outcomes from all our cross-border peace dialogue process for peaceful coexistence:

1. Strengthened cross border community peace committees through capacity building and contact exchange for timely information sharing for timely response.
2. Enhanced recognition of cross border peace and Natural resource management committees by both governments to enhance their visibility across the border.
3. Enhanced linkages of cross border women and youth leaders to enhance conflict early warning and response mechanisms.

Prior to the intervention, livestock raids and retaliatory attacks happen more often with no recovery and through cross border peace dialogue that has enhanced timely information sharing across both countries has improved timely response and immediate recovery effort. The neighboring community's conflict have reduced to rare occurrence in the region.

Cross-border fishing management along Lake Turkana, shared by Kenya and Ethiopia, has been a focal point for collaboration and conflict resolution among the respective Beach Management Committees (BMCs). These committees play a crucial role in managing the lake's fisheries, ensuring sustainable practices, and addressing challenges arising from shared resources.

In 1st week of October 2024, the cross-border peace committees sensitized the community and herders to return the stolen livestock. PACIDA was invited to witness with security stakeholders from Turkana and Nyangatom the recovery of 61 cattle from Turkana and handed over the respective. On 24/10/2024, a historic peace forum was held in Koyasa by community leaders, bringing together representatives from South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. This iconic forum was the first of its kind in the region. Thirty-six cattle, along with two calves that were born on the way from Soya, thirteen donkeys, and two recovered guns, were handed over to the rightful owners from the Turkana community. The Turkana Cultural Festival, also known as the Tobong'u Lore, is a celebration of Turkana culture that takes place in northern Kenya. The festival is held in the spring and is hosted by indigenous communities near Lake Turkana. In 2024 festival Daasanach, Nyangatom and Hammer communities from Ethiopia were invited by Turkana to participate in the event.

Joint cross border patrols are ongoing in all 4 target cross border communities between: Turkana and Daasanach Ethiopia communities, Hammer and Daasanach Kenya Communities, Turkana

and Nyangatom communities, Daasanach Kenya and Daasanach Ethiopia Communities. resource-sharing agreements are being developed at draft stage and will be signed in year 3.



Ongoing dialogue session at Rangaten, Ethiopia



Plenary discussion of grazing plan



Group photo during regional advocacy workshop at Turmi



Ongoing session of regional advocacy workshop at Turmi



Group photo during peace dialogue meeting at Turmi between Hammer and Daasanach



Ongoing peace dialogue meeting at Turmi between Hammer and Daasanach

## *Success stories from Intercommunity dialogue between Turkana and Nyangatom communities at Kibish town of Turkana County*

Following our peace dialogue and strengthening of cross border peace committees on early warning and early response mechanisms that happen in August at Kibish town. The cross-border peace committees have sensitized the community and herders to return the stolen livestock. Last week we witnessed with security stakeholders from Turkana and Nyangatom the recovery of 61 cattle from Turkana and handed over the respective owners from Nyangatom communities.



Handing over of recovered livestock from Turkana to Nyangatom Community





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