



# BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESILIENCE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (BORESHA-NABAD)



MONTHLY SITREP

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## About BORESHA-NABAD

Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHANABAD) is a three-year project funded by the European Union (EU) with co-funding from Danida. The project implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in partnership with the Rural Agency for Community Development (RACIDA), Voice for Peace for All in the Horn of Africa (VOPA) and Mandera Women for Peace and Development (WFPD), is part of the broader EU Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands programme, which aims to foster peace and resilience in select border regions of the Horn of Africa.

BORESHA-NABAD focuses on the Mandera Triangle borderland areas of Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia and aims to enhance the effectiveness of conflict prevention and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and resilience-building. The Mandera Triangle faces various shocks resulting from drought, floods, conflicts, violent extremism, and diseases. To maximise its impact, BORESHA-NABAD leverages the knowledge and insights gained from previous EU-funded projects, including the 'Collaboration in Cross Border Areas of the Horn of Africa' initiatives.

BORESHA-NABAD considers the Borderlands landscape as a single interlinked system influenced by social, economic, and political relationships and dynamics. Using a cross-border systems lens, the project works with a range of local, regional, and national stakeholders to deliver flexible and complementary activities in the following target locations:

- Cluster One-Lafey, Elwak-Ceelwaq
- Cluster Two-Mandera-Beled-Hawa, Dollow- Dollo Ado
- Cluster Three-Rhamu-Sadey
- Cluster Four-Banisa-El-Mole-Malkamari

## CONTEXTUAL UPDATES

### 1. Kenya Border Areas

#### ● Alshabab Attacks Along the Kenyan Borderlands Persists

In December, Mandera County continued to experience persistent Al-Shabaab activity. On 9 December, a Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) driver was fatally attacked in Lafey by suspected Al-Shabaab militants. The assailants seized his vehicle and abandoned it after crossing into Somalia. On 14 December, an IED targeting a General Service Unit (GSU) logistics convoy detonated along the B9 Road near Koromey, approximately 20 km northwest of Mandera town, causing no casualties or damage. On 24 December, Al-Shabaab militants launched a probing attack on a Kenyan Defense Forces camp in Damasa, Lafey Sub-County, using mortars, RPGs, and sporadic PKM fire. The attack was successfully repulsed with no reported casualties. These incidents reflect a pattern of increased militant activity, particularly in areas near the Somalia border, where Al-Shabaab continues to exploit porous borders for attacks and retreats. The BORESHA-NABAD programme engaged relevant administrative units to gather safety information and guidance to ensure secure movement during activity implementation.



### ● **Government Intervention Quells Inter-Communal Tensions**

On 26 December, tensions flared up in Gurar, Mandera West, following the alleged abduction of a Garre man reportedly by an assistant chief from Wajir North, who is said to have orchestrated handing him over to security operatives. The incident heightened fears of reprisals, prompting pastoralists to flee grazing areas around Gurar and Ires Teno. In response, in partnership with local elders, the Mandera County Department of Cohesion facilitated inter-community dialogue to deter retaliatory actions and prevent further escalation.

Ajuran elders confirmed the individual's safety, offered a symbolic apology, and pledged to secure his release. While the immediate threat of violence was temporarily averted, the individual remains missing, and the situation necessitates ongoing engagement and cooperation to promote lasting peace. While this incident may not be within the BORESHA-NABAD target areas, it is crucial to closely monitor its development as conflicts in borderland regions are intricately linked, with potential spillover effects that could impact the broader stability of the region due to complex clan dynamics and patterns of retaliation.

### ● **Cross-Border Security Meeting in Elwak Addresses Armed Incursions**

On 19 December, Kenyan administrative officials and Somali authorities convened a security meeting in Elwak, Kenya, to enforce a November resolution to strengthen border security. The resolution prohibits Somali forces from crossing into Kenya with firearms, an issue raised by the Elwak Kenya Peace Committee. The committee expressed concerns over Jubaland forces entering Kenyan territory with weapons amidst escalating tensions with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in the Gedo region.

These tensions stem from a polarising armed confrontation on 10 November in Elwak, Somalia, between Jubaland forces and the Somali National Army (SNA), divided along clan lines (Darood vs Hawiye) and a subsequent IED attack on Jubaland forces in El-Kala in Kenya which injured two Jubaland military officials and damaged their vehicles. Amidst deeper fractures within Somalia's security infrastructure, Kenyan authorities are seeking to avoid entanglement in the ongoing escalation and urged Somali counterparts to ensure compliance and prevent armed incursions into Kenyan territory. Such acts have instilled fear among local communities in the borderlands of Kenya and Somalia, where locals say they have disrupted security protocols.

The meeting highlights the critical need for cross-border coordination to preserve peace and ensure adherence to agreed security measures. BORESHA-NABAD's stabilisation approach, which involves identifying key border insecurity drivers and strategically implementing "whole-government and elders" led interventions to address them, is proving to be effective in resolving the recent communal and political conflicts plaguing the borderland areas.

## **Kenya Context Highlights**



Persistent Alshabab attacks reigns in Mandera with fatal attacks on civilians and security forces reported.



Inter-communal dialogue prevents retaliation after abduction incident raises fears of fresh violence.

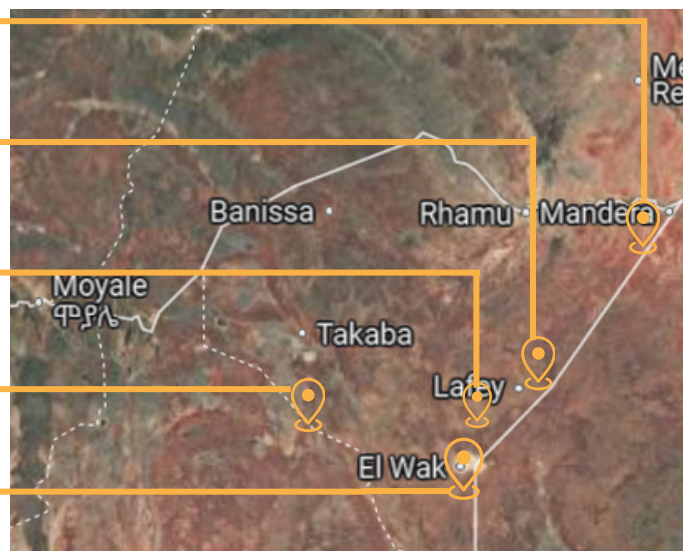


Kenyan-Somali officials address armed incursions, strengthening border peace.





- 14 December: GSU convoy targeted by an IED along B9 road near Koromey.
- 24 December: KDF camp in Damasa repels Al-Shabaab probing mortar attacks.
- 9 December: Al-Shabaab fatally attacks DCI driver, seizing and abandoning vehicle in Somalia.
- 26 December: Elders respond to tensions over alleged Garre man abduction in Gurar.
- 19 December: Local Kenya-Somalia authorities meet over armed incursions concerns in Elwak.



Map of Incidents in Manderla County, December 2024

## 2. Somalia Border Areas

### Regional Politics Fuels Tensions over Change of Guard

In December, the ongoing standoff between Somalia's Federal Government and Jubaland State over control of the Gedo region further strained inter-authority collaboration in the borderlands, disrupting security coordination, trade, and cross-border movement. Tensions intensified when the Federal Government appointed a new District Commissioner for Beled-Hawa, replacing an incumbent aligned with Jubaland State. The refusal of the outgoing commissioner to relinquish office introduced new clan dynamics, exacerbating the fragile context and creating a leadership vacuum. This leadership impasse strained relations among local authorities, resulting in Kenyan authorities postponing critical cross-border coordination meetings with their counterparts in Belet-Hawa. The political deadlock continues to hinder effective collaboration and stability in the borderlands.

### Clashes in Different Parts of Jubaland Reveal Gedo's Fragility Amid FGS-Ethiopia Rivalries

On 7 December, residents of Beled-Hawa blocked Ethiopian forces from advancing into the town following peaceful demonstrations in support of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). Civilians framed their opposition to Ethiopian intervention as resistance to perceived external support for Jubaland's leadership. This mobilisation highlights Beled-Hawa's fragility as a flashpoint for governance disputes rooted in its history of contested control, deep political rivalries, and volatile clan dynamics. It also reflects how tensions between the FGS and Jubaland exploit civilians through clan allegiances and solidarity along political and clan lines.

Formerly, figures like Abdirashid Janan, the former Jubaland Security Minister, played a polarising role in these dynamics. In 2020 and 2021, after escaping detention in 2019, Janan led Jubaland-aligned militias in clashes with Somali National Army (SNA) forces in Gedo, particularly in Beled-Hawa and other key border towns. These confrontations centred on control over Gedo, a strategic area for Jubaland's administration, and aggravated the militarisation of clan loyalties amid growing tensions tied to Jubaland's alignment with Ethiopia. Such conflicts risk heightening violence and deepening divisions, with political actors leveraging community emotions to escalate disputes. Addressing Beled-Hawa's fragility demands inclusive governance reforms, accountability for political actors, and neutral mediation to prevent further destabilisation of the region.



On 18 December, tensions escalated in Bardheere after the town's airstrip manager and local authorities, loyal to the Jubaland administration, erected barricades across all roads within the town to obstruct any potential deployment of federal forces into the area and threatened to shoot down any plane carrying Somali National Army (SNA) troops sent by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). This defiance came in response to FGS's plans to deploy forces via air, highlighting the deep mistrust and rivalry over strategic control of locations like Bardheere and Dollow. In retaliation, the FGS cancelled all scheduled flights to Bardheere and Dollow, intensifying the standoff and disrupting local travel operations. The incident presents the dangerous politicisation of key infrastructure in Somalia, where governance disputes spill over into threats of militarised confrontation. The stand-off also highlights entrenched divisions between FGS and Jubaland in Gedo regions, especially in control over strategic locations like Bardheere, Beled-Hawa and Dollow.

The armed confrontation on 23 December between the Ethiopian-backed Jubaland forces and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) over the control of Dollow town, a strategic hub in Gedo, presents shifts in parties' moves to assert control over strategic locations in Gedo. Violent gun clashes erupted at the Dollow airstrip between the two factions, resulting in three fatalities and six injuries to Somali National Army (SNA) soldiers following Ethiopian-backed Jubaland's attempts to seize the airstrip. The Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned this as an "illegal incursion," undermining Somalia's territorial integrity. On the other hand, Ethiopia countered these accusations by accusing the FGS of "sabotaging" the Ankara Declaration, highlighting the fragile state of their bilateral relations.

Compounding the violence, SNA forces in Beled-Hawa sustained casualties in a targeted explosion, seemingly aimed at obstructing reinforcements to Dollow. The conflict in Dollow exemplifies the complexities of Somalia's federal structure and how regional politics directly contest the FGS's centralisation ambitions and quest for control efforts in Gedo. Ethiopia and Somalia's involvement within the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) further complicates the situation, as both fight for influence in troop contribution and allocation processes. These power struggles and the varying geopolitical interests amplify local grievances, risking inter-clan violence and threatening to destabilise the Horn of Africa further as ATMIS transitions out.

Additionally, the rivalry poses cross-border risks, fueling ethnic violence and displacement in Kenya and Ethiopia, as evidenced by recent deadly inter-clan clashes and escalation in Luuq. These dynamics leave Gedo vulnerable to exploitation by Al-Shabaab and other destabilising actors, presenting the urgent need for inclusive governance, neutral mediation, and a reassessment of ATMIS's operational framework to prevent further destabilisation.

### ● **Ankara Declaration Presents Fragile Hope Amid Borderland Tensions.**

The Ankara Declaration, brokered by Türkiye on December 7, 2024, to ease Ethiopia-Somalia diplomatic tensions over Ethiopia's naval base deal with Somaliland, has significant implications for borderland security in Somalia and Ethiopia. While the agreement reaffirmed respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, recent clashes in Dollow between Ethiopian-backed Jubaland forces and Somali National Army (SNA) soldiers highlight the fragile nature of this agreement. Allegations of Ethiopian troop movements in Dollow, seen as interference in Gedo's governance, challenge the declaration's intent and underscore the region's volatility, given Ethiopia's substantial military presence in Dollow and Luuq.

Furthermore, unresolved issues surrounding Ethiopia's naval ambitions, its integration into the transitioning African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), and Somali military cooperation with Egypt exacerbate mistrust, leaving critical gaps in the agreement. High-level talks between Ethiopian and Somali security ministers signal ongoing diplomatic efforts to address these complexities, but their efficacy is uncertain amidst escalating tensions and fragile regional power dynamics. While a step towards easing tensions, the declaration requires concrete mechanisms and sustained engagement to address unresolved grievances and prevent further destabilisation in the borderlands.



## Abduction Looms Over Humanitarian Agencies as Clans Target Staff.

On 23 December, a staff member of Juba Foundations, hailing from the Dagodia clan, was reportedly abducted in Dollow from his duty station by suspected members of the Howrarsame sub-clan of the Marehan clan. Preliminary reports detailed an arrest of a Howrarsame clan member in Filtu, Ethiopia instigated the abduction incident. The Juba Foundation staff was subsequently taken to Beled-Hawa, where local leaders and authorities successfully resolved the incident on 25 December. Consequently, these incidents compound new attacks against humanitarian workers in the Gedo region.

In a similar style incident, an SNA soldier fired at humanitarian organisation activities in Luuq on November 14, disrupting the then-ongoing registration exercises. On 17 November, a humanitarian coordinator working for an INGO was attacked in his residence, and 3 people were injured in the incident.

### Somalia Context Highlights



Federal-Jubaland tensions flare leadership contestation, sparking political and clan divisions.



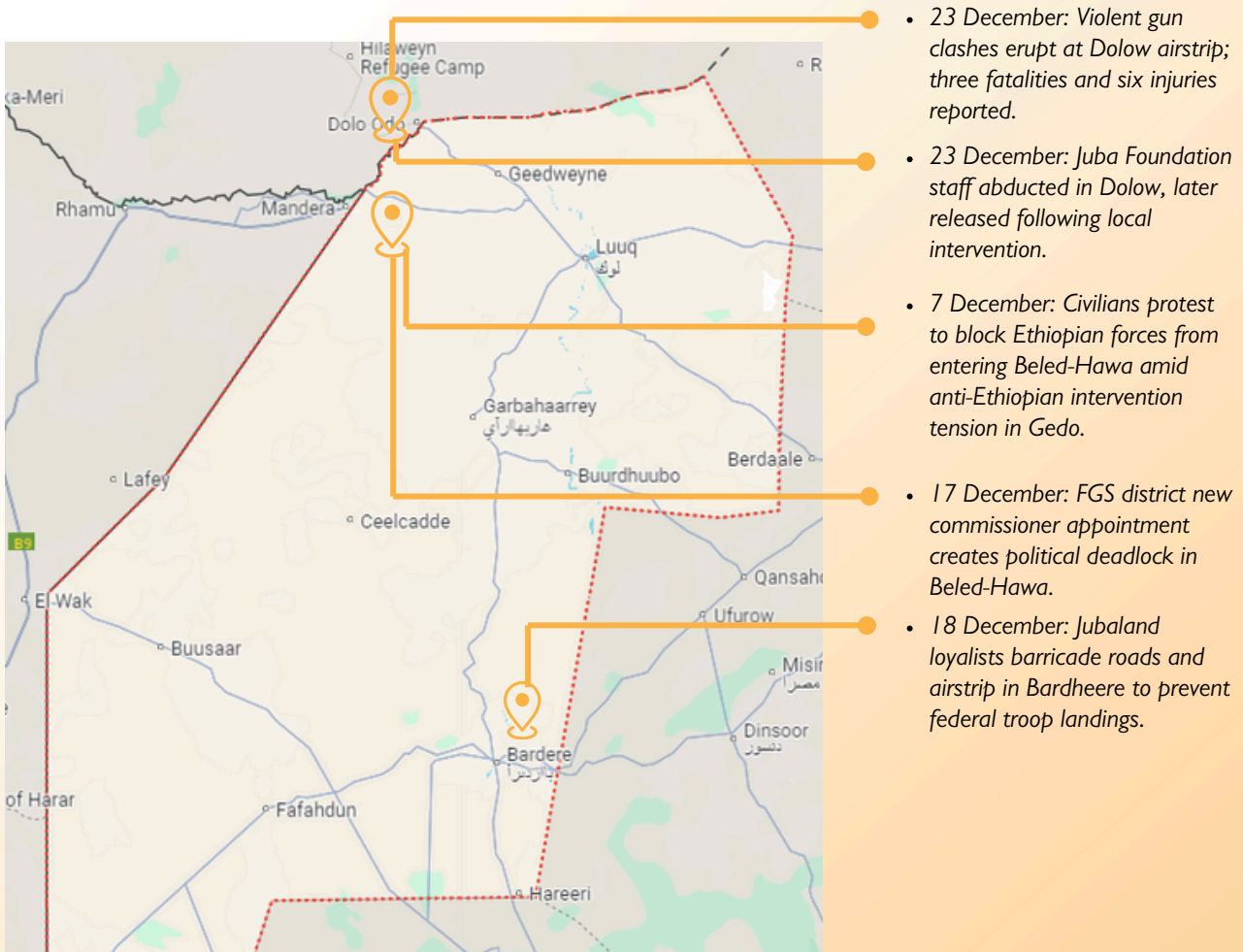
Clashes over Gedo control escalate violent confrontations over strategic governance.



Juba Foundation staff abducted, heightening fears for humanitarian personnel in Gedo



Jubaland authorities barricade Bardheere airstrip to block FGS troop deployment.



Map of Incidents in Gedo, December 2024



### 3. Ethiopia Border Areas

#### ● Heightened Security Alert and Military Deployment in Afdher Zone.

The Somali Regional Security Bureau in Ethiopia has issued a critical security alert about evolving threats from Al-Shabaab. The Bureau cited Alshabab's new approach of disguising themselves in tribal attire and recruiting youth under tribal names to infiltrate the border villages. There are also reports of recent movements by Al-Shabaab near the Somalia-Afdher Zone border, with security agencies apprehending five members near Godgod district in the Afdher Zone. These actions signal a strategic attempt to access and destabilise the Somali region of Ethiopia through strategic entry points, echoing similar failed infiltration attempts in past years.

Ethiopia has escalated their response with intensified border surveillance, coordinated efforts between federal, regional, and local forces, and active community engagement. The recent deployment of military assets towards the Somali border in December 2024 appeared to be Addis Ababa's strategic move to bolster defence against potential threats from al-Shabaab or as a signal to Somalia about Ethiopia's readiness to protect its interests. This evolving security landscape necessitates comprehensive monitoring, particularly in the border areas, as Al-Shabaab continues to adapt its methods to exploit tribal dynamics and undermine regional stability even as a security vacuum appears to emerge in the neighbouring Gedo region following intense escalation between Somali National Army and Ethiopian-backed Jubaland forces in December.

#### Ethiopia Context Highlights



Security Bureau issues alert as Al-Shabaab adopts tribal disguises for infiltration.



Ethiopia deploys forces to Somali border in response to Al-Shabaab threats.



Map of Incidents in Liben Zone, December 2024

- Military deployment and intensified surveillance to counter Al-Shabaab infiltration attempts.
- 07 December: Five Al-Shabaab members apprehended near the Somalia-Afdher Zone border.





## INCIDENTS SUMMARY

Date	County/District	Location	Type	Detailed	Response
07-Dec	Ethiopia	Afdher Zone	Security Alert	Ethiopian authorities issued a heightened alert over Al-Shabaab infiltration attempts near the Somalia border.	Yes
07-Dec	Somalia	Beled-Hawa, Gedo	Beled-Hawa Town	Residents blocked Ethiopian forces from entering town during anti-Ethiopia demonstrations.	No
09-Dec	Kenya	Lafey	Alshabab Attack	Al-Shabaab militants fatally attacked a DCI driver and seized his vehicle, later abandoning it in Somalia.	Yes
14-Dec	Kenya	Koromey	IED Attack	IED targeting a GSU logistics convoy detonated along B9 road; no casualties reported.	Yes
15-Dec	Ethiopia	Godgod District	Infiltration Attempt	Five Al-Shabaab members apprehended near the Somalia-Afdher Zone border.	Yes
17-Dec	Somalia	Beled-Hawa Town	Political Deadlock	FGS appoints a new district commissioner, sparking political deadlock and clan tensions.	No
18-Dec	Somalia	Bardheere Town	Airstrip Barricade	Jubaland authorities blocked airstrip to prevent federal troop landings; flights cancelled.	No
19-Dec	Kenya	Elwak Town	Cross-Border Meeting	Kenyan and Somali authorities convened to address armed incursions and enforce border protocols.	Yes
23-Dec	Somalia	Dollow Town	Armed Clashes	Ethiopian-backed Jubaland forces clashed with FGS at Dollow airstrip; three fatalities reported.	Yes
23-Dec	Somalia	Dollow Town	Abduction	Juba Foundation staff abducted by clan members; released after local mediation.	Yes
24-Dec	Kenya	Damasa	Alshabab Attack	Al-Shabaab militants launched a probing attack on a KDF camp using mortars and RPGs; attack repelled.	Yes
24-Dec	Kenya	Gurar	Abduction	Garre man's abduction triggered tensions; elders mediated to prevent retaliation.	Yes
24-Dec	Ethiopia	Afdher Zone	Military Deployment	Ethiopian forces intensified border surveillance; military deployed to counter Al-Shabaab threats.	Yes



# HIGHLIGHT OF THE MONTH

## 01. Building Resilience for Fodder Farmers Through Market Stimulation

Persistent droughts, floods, and poor fodder farming practices have resulted in frequent animal feed shortages for livestock farmers in the Borderland Regions of Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, leading to significant animal losses. In a collaborative effort to address the systemic issues of livestock feed scarcity and improve livelihoods at scale, the BORESHA-NABAD consortium adopted a Market Systems Development (MSD) approach to integrate 290 new farmers into fodder production, increase land available for fodder farming by an additional 400 acres, and improve fodder income sales.

In December, BORESHA-NABAD supported co-creation meetings and fostered strategic partnerships between government agricultural extension officers, agro-vets, financial institutions, and farmer groups to create inclusive models that prioritise sustainable fodder production outcomes. Government extension officers organized six intensive training sessions for 170 farmers along the River Dawa, imparting both theoretical knowledge and practical skills on land preparation, fodder selection, harvesting, and storage. Agro-vets were incentivised to supply certified farm inputs to 120 farmers while also receiving training and support on seed bulking and fodder marketing.

This collaborative initiative aims to strengthen market connections between farmers, seed suppliers, agro-vets, and financial institutions, establishing a resilient supply chain to ensure a steady availability of fodder throughout the year. By fostering such market relationships and partnerships among key stakeholders and providing incentives to address systemic constraints along the fodder value chain, BORESHA-NABAD seeks to empower farmers to mitigate climate impacts effectively, enhance livestock nutrition, and access commercial fodder markets, ultimately contributing to long-term sector growth.

## 02. Strengthening Livestock Health Value Chain Through Targeted Mass Vaccination Campaigns

The BORESHA-NABAD consortium, in partnership with the government and agrovets, conducted a mass animal vaccination campaign in the borderlands areas of Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, targeting diseases such as Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Camel Pox, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) to improve livestock health and resilience. The partnership between local Departments of Veterinary Services and Agrovets led to a 12-day vaccination campaign in Kenya and Ethiopia, directly benefiting 17,559 pastoralist households by vaccinating 877,516 animals.

This intervention was developed through multi-stakeholder engagements that formalised partnerships via a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between agro-vet owners, government representatives, and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) across Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia to strengthen collaborative disease monitoring and ensure pastoralists have safe and consistent access to quality animal health services.





BORESHA-NABAD provided logistical and technical assistance to support government departments, agrovets, and CAHWs, connecting them with pastoralists to establish sustainable supply chains for animal health products and services. These market-driven interventions enhanced livestock health systems by integrating public and private actors, improving disease control efforts, and fostering long-term, community-centered partnerships.

### 03. Enhancing Peacebuilding Linkages Through Advocacy Engagements

To Address Political and Communal tensions in the Borderland region, and more specific the current Gedo region issues, In December, BORESHA-NABAD engaged 180 youth and women across Ethiopia in peacebuilding and advocacy campaigns to emphasise the critical role of youth and women in advancing inclusive leadership in mitigating conflict and political tensions. Similarly, 42 key community elders, authorities, and government officials from Mandera and Beled-Hawa were engaged through a cross-border coordination meetings to address issues related to conflicts near Border Point I (BPI), conducted dialogues to address trade barriers, and cross-border tensions resulting from recent border tensions. These interventions aimed to enhance stronger peacebuilding linkages between cross-border authorities and communities.

### 03. Combating Climate Change Through Women-Led Environmental Conservation

The BORESHA-NABAD consortium supported 120 women-led tree nursery groups in Somalia and Ethiopia to promote environmental conservation and provide sustainable income through seedling sales. The consortium facilitated training in nursery management and seedling production through strategic partnerships between women nursery owners and agro-vets store owners, equipping women with technical skills and knowledge to drive seedling enterprises. Agro-vets were integrated as key market actors and connected to nursery groups to supply essential tools and high-quality seeds, ensuring a reliable flow of inputs. This initiative strengthened market linkages and positioned women as active participants in the local green economy, promoting income generation, economic empowerment, and climate resilience in fragile borderland areas. The intervention laid the groundwork for sustainable seedling supply chains and scalable environmental conservation efforts by embedding private sector actors in the ecosystem.







## PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS UPDATE

Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<p><b>RACIDA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kenya:</b> Mandera East, Mandera West, Mandera North, Mandera South, Arabia, Kotulo, Kiliwehiri, Banisa, Lafey.</li> <li>• <b>Ethiopia:</b> Dollo Ado, Mubarak, Bokolmayo, Rama, Suftu, Wadlhuba, Jara.</li> <li>• <b>Somalia:</b> Dollow, Beled-Hawa, Wariley, Barbaray, Gawido, Tulamin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD in collaboration with the County Department of Community Cohesion and the County Commissioner’s office, facilitated a coordination meeting for 42 key community stakeholders, government administrators, and security actors to address recent cross-border and strengthen sustainable peace and security in the Kenya-Somalia corridor. Discussions focused on cross-border tensions near Mandera, Suftu, and Beled-Hawa. Outcomes included agreements on joint committees for conflict resolution, advocacy on environmental issues, and strategies for sustainable peacebuilding.</li> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD, through RACIDA, facilitated mass animal vaccination campaigns in Kenya and Ethiopia to control transboundary animal diseases, improve livestock health, and strengthen market systems. In Kenya, the 12-day campaign vaccinated 683,696 livestock against diseases such as PPR, LSD, and Sheep and Goat Pox across nine sub-counties, benefiting 17,559 households through a collaborative effort involving CAHWs, AgroVets, and the Mandera County government Department of Veterinary Services. Similarly, in Ethiopia, RACIDA vaccinated 193,820 livestock across three woredas, including Mubarak, Dolo Ado and Bokol Mayo, in the Liban and Dawa zones, integrating treatments and educating communities on livestock health benefits. Both campaigns fostered public-private partnerships, catalysed demand for animal health services, and established resilient supply chains, ensuring sustainable economic growth and improved livelihoods for pastoralist communities.</li> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD through partnership with agro-vets facilitated access to farm inputs for 120 (75M, 45F) fodder farmers in five targeted locations, including Fikow, Bur Abor, Maygag, Khalicha/Mado, and Garse. Inputs included 5kg of Sudan grass seeds, spades, machetes, and sickles. Farmers were trained on good fodder production techniques using demonstration farms.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December, BORESHA-NABAD facilitated validation workshops for gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and peacebuilding plans in Somalia and Ethiopia, aligning community needs with BORESHA-NABAD's initiatives. In Dollow Somalia, we engaged women, youth, marginalised groups, and local authorities to refine plans addressing climate-induced challenges like drought and flooding and promote inclusivity and accountability. In Ethiopia, a similar process in Jara village, Mubarak Woreda, involved community members, local DRM, and gender offices to ensure the plans reflected local priorities and provided a framework for conflict resolution and resilience. These validated plans aim to strengthen socio-economic stability, promote peacebuilding, and serve as a roadmap for future donor engagement and community-driven efforts.</li> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD facilitated training in Somalia and Ethiopia for women's tree nursery groups in Ethiopia and Somalia to promote environmental conservation and income generation through seedling sales. In Ethiopia, 60 women from Rama, Suftu, Dolo Ado, and Wadluhube received training on nursery management, seed selection, and marketing while harnessing collaboration with government and private sector stakeholders to strengthen market linkages and launch sustainable nurseries. In Somalia, through partnership with AgroVets, BORESHA-NABAD facilitated provision of quality seed and seedling to already trained women's tree nursery groups in Beled-Hawa and Dollow and forge a vibrant market system for environmental conservation. These initiatives empower women as key players in environmental restoration while creating income opportunities for them.</li> <li>• In Somalia, BORESHA-NABAD in collaboration with local AgroVets, facilitated the supply of 600 kilograms of high yielding fodder and essential farm inputs to 120 farmers from LCIGs in Wariley, Barbaray, Gawido, and Tulamin villages. Additionally, farmers were trained in land preparation, cultivation techniques, and yield optimisation, ensuring effective input utilisation. With the creation of these market linkages between farmers and agrovets, the activity will bolster sustainable livelihoods, and enhance food security amidst climate variability.</li> <li>• In Ethiopia, BORESHA-NABAD in collaboration with the Mubarak Livestock Office provided technical assistance to organise training for 15 veterinary officers and 5 private AgroVets on disease surveillance, diagnostics, treatment protocols, and animal health management.</li> </ul>
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- The training strengthened public-private collaboration and established a foundation for promoting trust and improved supply chain efficiency within the livestock sector. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between AgroVet owners and government veterinary officers to formalise their partnership. This initiative enhanced market system development, ensuring sustainable animal healthcare and resilience for farmers while promoting long-term viability in the agricultural sector.

### RACIDA Planned January Activities

- Facilitate committees to come up with cross-border disaster contingency plans, including conflict management and peacebuilding.
- Facilitate engagement between community representatives and local authority officials to support the negotiation, establishment, dissemination, and maintenance of local peace agreements.
- Logistical support for conflict mediation by local institutions (authorities and informal cross-border Groups/Individuals) to respond to conflict and manage tensions.
- Facilitate regular dialogue meetings between community, security providers, private sector representatives and local authorities, including sensitisation on conflict prevention and resolution.
- Facilitate engagement between community representatives and local authority officials to support the negotiation, establishment, dissemination, and maintenance of local peace agreements.
- Conduct tree-planting campaigns to raise awareness on environmental degradation and climate change, targeting community members and young children.
- Establish women's tree nursery groups, procure and distribute tree seedlings, and train on establishing and maintaining nurseries - Construction of women's nursery sheds and planting seeds in nurseries.
- Expanding access to financial and business development services through VSLAs training and support and connection to FSPs - Implementation of PFS (Pastoralist Field Schools) or farm schools in the fields over the next 10 weeks.
- Support peace dividends through shared infrastructure required for local peace agreements - Assessment of earth pans.

Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<b>DRC KENYA</b>	Wider Mandera County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BORESHA NABAD facilitated the training of 170 farmers (80F, 90M) in Mandera East and North sub-counties on fodder production, seed bulking, and marketing. The training conducted through the County Government and local agro vets equipped the participants with practical skills in land preparation, fodder planning, harvesting, and storage to address feed scarcity during droughts and create alternative income sources through commercial fodder sales. The training also introduced climate change mitigation strategies and aimed to enhance farm productivity along the River Dawa riverine while promoting sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices to support food security and economic stability in borderland areas.</li> <li>• BORESHA NABAD facilitated the County Department of Livestock to conduct a 1 hour live radio talk show through Dawa FM to sensitise communities across Mandera County on animal health and disease control.</li> </ul>



• The show featured experts from the department, who received questions from the listeners through interactive phone-in sessions and addressed common livestock diseases, preventive measures, and best practices for managing outbreaks. Over 5,500 views viewership was achieved during the live-broadcast talk show, and an estimated 56,795 listeners reached in Mandera County. The programme provided practical advice on issues like donkey welfare and managing livestock diseases, sensitised communities to improve livestock management practices, and raised awareness of animal welfare.

• To enhance climate change adaptability and build the capacity of government agriculture officers, BORESHA NABAD facilitated the training of 17 agricultural officers from the Mandera East sub-county as Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) in permaculture techniques. The training focused on climate-smart agricultural practices to develop resilient farming systems and improve food security as part of BORESHA-NABAD initiatives. These officers are now equipped to transfer knowledge to local farmers, promoting sustainable farming methods that boost productivity while mitigating climate change impacts and fostering a long-term knowledge-sharing network for community-wide benefit.

• To enhance the institutional capacity of both government and community service structures, BORESHA NABAD facilitated training for 8 farmers' groups and 6 Livestock and Community Interest Groups (LCIGs) on dryland farming, reaching 241 farmers (113F, 128M) in Mandera North, Lafey, Banissa, and Mandera South. This training is part of the consortium's broader effort to empower the communities with sustainable agricultural practices, particularly suited for areas with limited surface water and prone to recurrent droughts. The initiative aims to improve livelihoods and promote environmental stewardship in drought-prone areas by equipping farmers with innovative solutions for managing dryland forests and agropastoral systems.

• As part of BORESHA-NABAD efforts to improve the livestock value chain, the programme organised a refresher training for 3 Livestock and Community Interest Groups (LCIGs) and 8 farmers' groups/individuals in BPI and Aresa locations in the production of fodder, seed bulking, and marketing. This training targeted 166 individuals and aimed to strengthen the capacity of these groups to engage in large-scale fodder production for livestock feed, which is crucial for enhancing livestock nutrition, particularly during dry periods when forage is scarce.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was also designed to build capacity among the local groups, equipping them with essential skills to produce, store, and market fodder efficiently. The initiative enhances the availability of nutritious livestock feed, improving livestock health, productivity, and resilience to climate variability. It also supports farmers in marketing fodder, creating alternative income streams that strengthen household livelihoods and promote economic stability.</li> </ul>
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### DRC Kenya Planned January Activities

- Drilling one borehole at Takaba Town (including solarisation) and rehabilitation of 10 boreholes in most needy areas.
- Organize consultative meetings for local leaders and community groups on private-public partnerships for water, animal health services and fodder production for animal feeds.
- Training of 138 Boresha 3 TVET graduates on Business development skills training and additionally offer mentorship to 70 B2 TVET graduates.
- Training of 8 farmers groups and 6 LCIGs on dryland farming.
- Train the remaining VSLAs on business development skills training who were not trained through previous BORESHA phases.
- Refresher training on honey production, packaging and sealing for 1 LCIG in Tarama.
- Rehabilitate degraded rangelands through Cash for Work (CFW).

Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<b>DRC Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ethiopia:</b> Dolo Ado Woreda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In collaboration with the Youth, Women, and Children's Affairs Office in Dollo Addo and Dolow Bay districts, BORESHA NABAD conducted three youth-led peacebuilding campaigns. These initiatives empowered 180 youth (62 females, 118 males) to engage in advocacy and peacebuilding within their communities actively, fostering their role as key contributors to local peace and development efforts.</li> <li>In partnership with the Women and Children's Affairs Office in Dollo Addo and Dolow Bay districts, BORESHA NABAD conducted three women-led advocacy and peacebuilding campaigns. These initiatives aimed to enhance understanding of the legal framework surrounding women's and youth's rights, address gender-based violence, and highlight the pivotal roles of women and youth in peacebuilding efforts. The campaigns focused on raising awareness of women's rights, fostering community involvement in peace processes, and creating a supportive environment for gender advocacy. 90 women from various kebeles in Dollo Addo and Dolow Bay actively participated, contributing to stronger community engagement and advocacy on critical gender issues.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BORESHA NABAD in collaboration with the district Women and Children’s Office, organised an advocacy and consultation workshop engaging 20 participants (10 females, 10 males) to strengthen the role of women and youth in peacebuilding. The workshop provided a platform for dialogue on key challenges and opportunities in peacebuilding, focusing on promoting collaboration and inclusivity in local peace efforts. Participants were equipped with advocacy tools and strategies to amplify their voices in peace processes, promoting community cohesion and encouraging sustainable, community-driven solutions to conflict and social challenges. This initiative is part of broader BORESHA-NABAD’s efforts to empower women and youth as critical actors in creating resilient and peaceful communities.</li> <li>• BORESHA NABAD in collaboration with technical experts from the Dollo Addo District Cooperative Office, conducted business skills training for five female Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), each comprising 25 members. The training focused on equipping participants with essential skills to manage and grow their financial activities. As part of the initiative, the VSLAs will be linked to financial institutions, including banks and microfinance organisations, enabling them to access loans and other financial services, thereby fostering economic empowerment and enhancing financial inclusion.</li> <li>• BORESHA NABAD facilitated the registration of nine Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), comprising 224 women and one man from Dollo Addo Kebele 01, 02, and 03. This process formalised the groups' operations, enabling them to engage with financial service providers such as banks and microfinance institutions. This initiative strengthens the groups' access to financial services, promoting sustainability and enhancing economic opportunities within the community by aligning with the Market Systems Development (MSD) approach.</li> </ul>
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### DRC Ethiopia Planned November Activities

- Support women and increase participation in local Government DRR processes and plans.
- Provide technical assistance and incentivise government sector offices such as Skills and Job Creation Office and Dollo TVET College, to provide training to VSLA Groups/Individuals, TVET graduates, IGA Groups/Individuals, LCIG Groups/Individuals.
- Support the Rehabilitation of 10 water points using the market systems model.
- Identifying and addressing supporting systems constraints inhibiting access to sustainable and profitable livelihoods for women and youth.
- Support and connection to FSPs. -VSLA.
- Provide business skills training to LCIG groups, IGA groups, and TVET graduates.



Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<p><b>DRC SOMALIA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ramagarore, Booco, Bur Abor, Bulla Qalooc, Qurac dameer Villages, Dollow and Baled-Hawa Districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BORESHA NABAD convened a co-creation meeting with Agrovet owners, government representatives, and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), engaging 40 participants to align on the livestock sector's Market Systems Development (MSD) approach. The session clarified roles, trained Agrovet owners in product handling and marketing, and addressed challenges faced by CAHWs in delivering animal health services. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed to formalise collaboration between Agrovet owners and CAHWs to enhance disease monitoring, veterinary services, capacity building, and community awareness on safe drug use. This initiative strengthens livestock health systems and fosters sustainable partnerships with pastoralist communities.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BORESHA-NABAD facilitated the training of 75 farmers (52 males, 23 females) from 5 Livestock Community Interest Groups (LCIGs) in Booco, Ramagarore, Bulla Qalooc, Qurac Dameer, and Bur Aboor on Good Agricultural Practices. The training emphasised fodder production, seed bulking, and marketing to enhance the livestock value chain and improve crop market access. Certified seed suppliers were engaged, and linkages were established between large- and small-scale fodder farmers to strengthen collaboration in production and marketing. This initiative connects farmers, seed suppliers, and off-takers and creates sustainable market systems solutions to support the livestock value chain beyond the project's lifecycle.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BORESHA-NABAD collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture Jubaland to reclaim 100 hectares of Prosopis-infected land in riverine areas of Dollow, Somalia, through Cash for Work (CFW) involving 380 beneficiaries (143 females, 237 males). This initiative, conducted in partnership with Natural Resource Management (NRM) committees, promotes soil health, water conservation, and desertification prevention. Once reclaimed, the land will be converted into fodder farms using a market systems model, connecting farmers with seed suppliers and off-takers to build sustainable market solutions. Additionally, BORESHA-NABAD partners with the EU-funded FAO/PLACE programme to scale up efforts to ensure integrated approaches to economic empowerment, resource leveraging, and long-term market resilience in the livestock value chain.</li> </ul>

## DRC Somalia Planned January Activities

- Train and support Livestock Common Interest Groups with farm inputs, climate-smart fodder production, seed bulking, and learning/advocacy.
- Animal Health Sector support: mass vaccination campaigns and animal treatment to control transboundary animal diseases.
- Restoration of degraded landscapes promoting soil health and water conservation/management to fight desertification—delivered through Cash for Work (CFW) in coordination with NRM committees in the target areas.
- Facilitate Triborder business committee meetings and development of action plans, Strengthening the Tri-Border business committee through capacity support and increased engagement among the committee members.

Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<b>VOPA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elwak-Kenya, Banisa, Elwak Somalia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD facilitated entrepreneurial skills training for 50 at-risk youth in Banisa and Elwak in December. The training focused on addressing capacity gaps and equipping vulnerable youth with essential entrepreneurial skills to tackle socio-economic challenges such as unemployment, limited education opportunities, and financial instability. Participants were guided to identify suitable TVET courses aligned with their interests and talents and connected with established business professionals for coaching and mentorship. This initiative seeks to empower youth by promoting self-employment and enabling youth to pursue a sustainable path to financial independence and resilience.</li> </ul>

## VOPA Planned January Activities

- Organise school-based climate change champions in 5 schools.

Implementing Partner	Target Location	Activity Description
<b>WFPD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandera County</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BORESHA-NABAD conducted a three-day TOT (Trainer of Trainers) workshop for 21 teachers from 10 schools in Mandera East Sub-County. The training focused on equipping teachers with practical skills to address challenges related to CVE and GBV/VAWG, which impact learners in the county. Scheduled during the long holidays to ensure full participation, participants highly valued the training for its relevance and practicality. Key outcomes included increased teacher awareness of peacebuilding and GBV, enhanced coordination between the project and educational stakeholders, and enhanced teacher capacity to transfer knowledge to learners, fostering safer and more inclusive school environments.</li> </ul>

## Distribution of the Dignity Kits.

- Identify and train peace education network actors and Train 20 teachers as ToTs on CVE, peacebuilding and GBV/VAWG.





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