



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



MONTHLY SITREP

SEPTEMBER 2024





About BORESHA-NABAD

BORESHA-NABAD is a three-year EU-funded project that is part of the broader Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands initiative implemented in the Horn of Africa. The project's main goal is to enhance the effectiveness of conflict prevention and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and management, as well as resilience-building in the borderland regions of Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. These areas are often affected by various crises, such as droughts, floods, conflicts, violent extremism, and diseases. BORESHA-NABAD draws upon the experiences and lessons learned from past EU Trust Fund projects, including those under the 'Collaboration in Cross Border Areas of the Horn of Africa' projects (BORESHA I, II, III, and RASMI), in order to maximize its impact. The BORESHA-NABAD is implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in partnership with Rural Agency for Community Development (RACIDA), Voice for Peace for All in the Horn of Africa (VOPA) and Manderla Women for Peace and Development (WFPD).

CONTEXTUAL UPDATES

I. Kenya Border Areas

● **Renewed Inter-Clan Clashes Rub Old Wound**

In September, the inter-clan conflict between the Garre and Degodia clans intensified in Manderla County. Tensions escalated following a suspected Degodia gunmen attack on Boh village in Ethiopia's Mubarak District, resulting in the tragic deaths of seven Garre clan members, including women and children. In retaliation, Garre community members launched an attack on a Degodia village in Banisa, Kenya, which led to an additional five deaths. The violence stems from boundary disputes arising from Ethiopia's sub-division of the Liben Zone into Dawa and Filtu.

This administrative change has reignited ancestral land claims over the newly created Mubarak District, causing the displacement of Degodia community members from six villages along the River Dawa. The situation is further complicated by militants circulating videos depicting violence against women and children on social media platforms like WhatsApp. The widespread dissemination of these videos has inflamed inter-communal emotions, prompting increased calls for retaliation and reopening old wounds along the corridor. These incidents have reversed the recent peace-building efforts made in this region.

● **Spike In Al-Shabaab Incidents Prompts Warning Shots**

Manderla County experienced a surge in terror incidents, particularly in the Manderla South sub-county. On 19 September, an IED detonated along Wargadud, injuring four individuals and damaging a contractor's vehicle. Earlier, on 14 September, suspected Al-Shabaab operatives set fire two civilian lorries near Mahatathe. Five terror incidents were recorded along the Kenya-Somalia border in September, including carjackings and ambushes targeting security vehicles. In response, the U.S. and U.K. issued travel advisories on 15 September, warning against travel within 60 kilometres of the border due to the heightened risk of attacks, despite Kenyan assurances of increased patrols.



● Inter-Authority Standoff on Terror Suspects

A jurisdictional dispute arose between Kenyan and Somali security agencies after the arrest of two alleged Al-Shabaab operatives in Mandera. Somali authorities claimed jurisdiction over the suspects, while Kenyan authorities pursued prosecution. Tensions also flared over the detention of two individuals by Somali authorities in Belet Hawa, connected to a carjacking incident involving a Kenyan official's vehicle. The impasse was resolved through a meeting between regional security leaders from Jubbaland State and local authorities from Mandera and Beled Hawa.

● Mandera County Wins 2024 Greening City Award

Mandera Municipality was honored with the 2024 Green City Award by the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) in the Netherlands. This prestigious award recognizes the county's commitment to sustainable horticulture and greening initiatives, which have significantly transformed Mandera's urban landscape since 2015. The award has inspired the county government, and it is expected to drive an expansion of green spaces and a stronger dedication to creating a greener and healthier environment.

Highlights



Travel Advisories issued due to increased terror threats in border areas.



Inter-clan conflict resulted in 12 fatalities.



Four locals sustained injuries from IED Attacks.



Somalia administrators boycott cross-border dialogue.

- Inter-Clan Conflict
- An attack in Boh village escalated into retaliatory violence in Banisa, resulting in 12 fatalities.
- Tensions over administrative jurisdiction regarding two terror suspects emanates stand-off between authorities.
- Sept. 19, IED attack on a civilian vehicle along Wargadud-Elwak road injures 4.
- Sept. 14, arson attack on two civilian lorries in Mahathate.



Map of Incidents in Mandera County, September 2024



2. Somalia Border Areas

● Intra-Marehan Clan Tensions Emerge from Sports Dispute

On 1 September, a dispute over a playing ground between BocBoc and Bulla Hawa football teams escalated into intra-Marehan clan tensions. The conflict intensified when District Police officers allegedly used live bullets, injuring two Bulla Hawa players, one of whom required leg amputation. The situation nearly spiraled into armed conflict after elders from the injured players' sub-clan were purportedly disgruntled with the Police commissioner's justification of the incident as self-defense and mobilised sub-clan soldiers within the Somali National Army (SNA) and National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA). The conflict risked evolving into armed clashes before the tension was defused through BORESHA-NABAD supported mediation dialogue that brought together all the stakeholders. This intervention proved the critical role of rapid dialogue events in preventing emerging conflict in a fragile context.

● Al-Shabaab Attacks on the Rise in Gedo

On 1st September, an IED attack on a restaurant frequented by security personnel in Farjano Village injured four soldiers. This incident mirrored similar attacks in nearby Mandera, Kenya, where militants had previously executed a series of IED attacks on hotels frequented by government officers. On 7th September, Al-Shabaab militants attacked a police checkpoint near Beled-Hawa with a hand grenade, although no casualties were reported. A subsequent IED explosion in Elwak on 10th September resulted in the death of one soldier and injuries to two others.

● Rife Violence Among Government Soldiers

A series of incidents involving government soldiers has heightened tensions in Gedo. On 11 September, a police officer injured several children playing near his home in Beled-Hawa, leading to a violent gun confrontation with NISA and SNA. Two commanders leading the multi-agency team were injured in the event. Another incident on 15 September saw an SNA soldier shoot and injure two civilians in the same area. The victims were treated at Khalil Referral Hospital before being transferred to Mogadishu.

● Rising Tensions in Luuq Amidst Targeted Killings and Revenge Attacks

Clan conflict erupted in Luuq District, resulting in the deaths of 4 civilians and the mass displacement of an estimated 42,000 people. This led to disruptions in movement, trade, and transport services. The conflict initially started as an intra-force dispute but escalated into a clan conflict between the Rahaweyn/Gababeyn tribe and the Rahaweyn/Maalim Weyne sub-clan. The Marehan/Rer Hassan became involved after the killing of one of their clan members in the Macalin Weyne area.

The Deputy President of Jubaland State, along with ministries and MPs from the region, arrived to mediate and facilitate the reconciliation process between the conflicting clans. High-level government delegates declared a ceasefire, followed by side meetings with the elders. Despite reconciliation efforts, inter-clan violence re-emerged in Luuq again, leading to secondary displacement.



Somalia Continued

Highlights



Mediation temporarily averts tension, but revenge attacks refresh wounds.



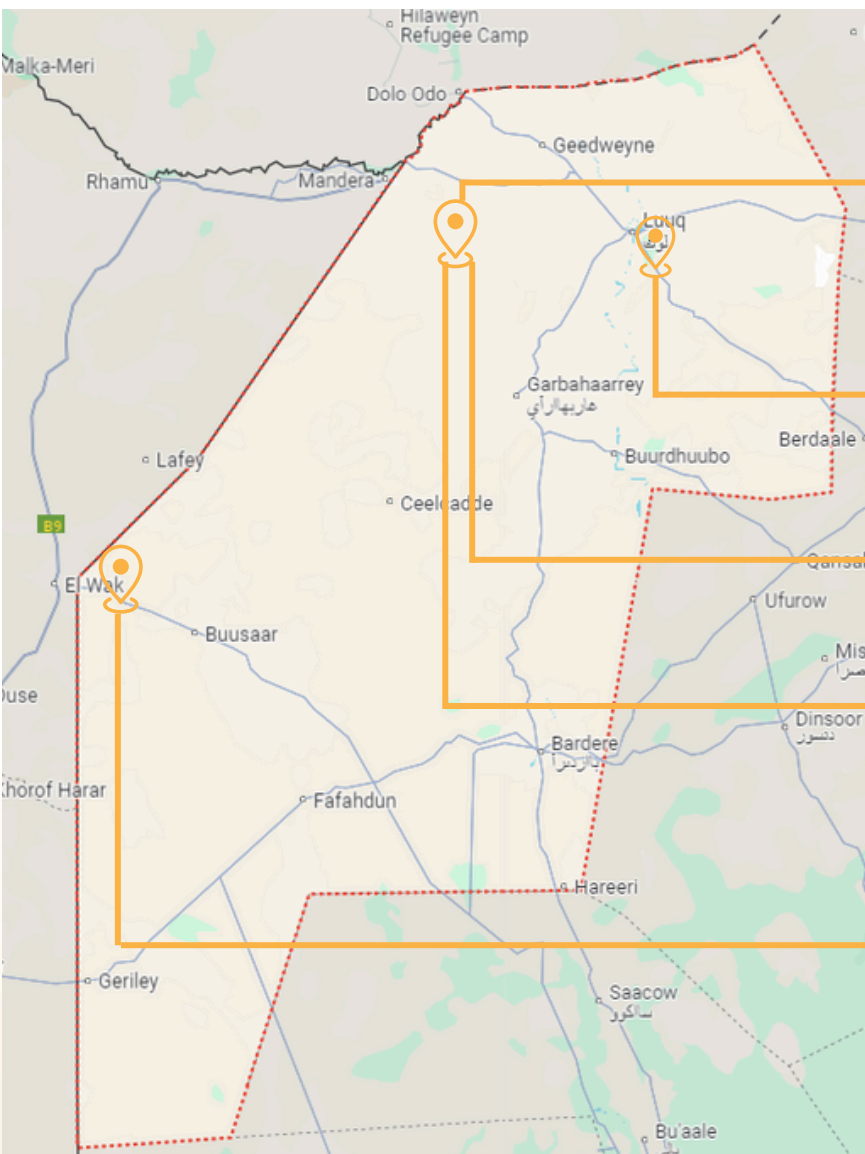
Al-Shabaab continues to target strategic locations, raising security concerns.



Inter-communal tensions and revenge killings underscore the fragile peace in Gedo.



Somalia administrators boycott cross-border dialogue.



- September 1st, a football dispute in Belet Hawa escalated into a tribal conflict after police intervention left two players injured
- Clan Conflict wields new phase, targeted revenge killing emerges in Luuq. 2 men killed.
- 1st-7th Sept. Alshabab conducts dual attacks in Belet Hawa. 4 soldiers were injured.
- A series of incidents involving government soldiers emerged, with several civilians, including children, and two commanders injured.
- Sept. 10th, an IED explosion in Elwak, Somalia, killed one soldier.

Map of Incidents in Gedo, September 2024



3. Ethiopia Border Areas

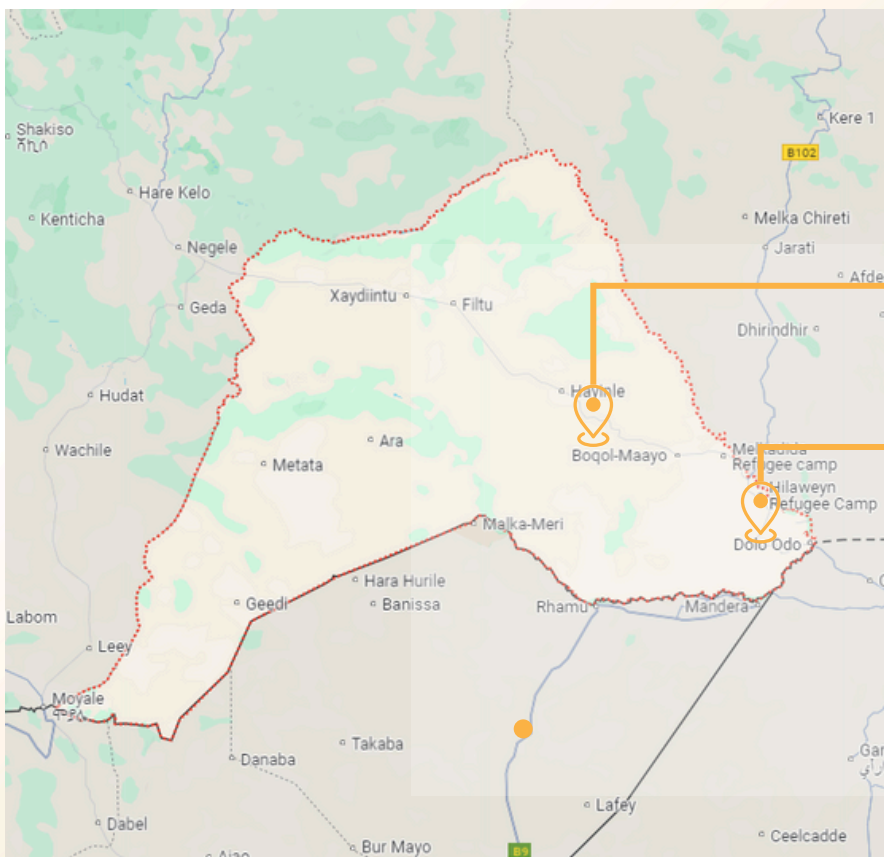
● Land Dispute Turns Fatal

On 20 September, a land dispute in Dollo Addo district escalated, resulting in one death and three injuries. The Ethiopian government intervened to de-escalate tensions by organizing a dialogue between community elders to resolve the situation. This mediation proved effective in restoring calm.

A similar incident occurred on 26 September in Deka-Suftu district, where gunfire targeting a tractor threatened to spark a broader tribal conflict. Swift action by community leaders helped mediate the tensions, reinforcing the long-standing peaceful coexistence between herding and farming communities.

● Depreciating Birr Amidst Inflation

Ethiopia's fragile calm is overshadowed by economic challenges, notably high inflation driven by a depreciating Birr. Following a shift to a floating exchange rate system on 29 July, the Birr's value plummeted, triggering a sharp rise in the cost of goods and services. This inflation has strained local economies, particularly impacting communities that rely on imports from Somalia side of the border, which have become more costly due to the rising exchange rate.



- Sept. 20, gunfire targeting a tractor nearly escalated into a tribal conflict in Deka-Suftu.
- Sept. 20, 3 people were injured and 1 killed in a land dispute in Dollo Addo.

Map of Incidents in Liben Zone, September 2024



INCIDENTS SUMMARY

| Date | County/District | Location | Type | Detailed | Response |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------|
| 01-Sept. | Mubarak & Mandera | Boh, Ethiopia Banisa, Kenya | Inter-Clan Conflict | Suspected Degodia gunmen attacked Boh village, killing 7 Garre members. Retaliatory attack in Banisa resulted in 5 additional deaths from the Degodia side. | Yes |
| 01-Sept. | Beled Hawa | Farjano Village | IED | An IED exploded at a restaurant frequented by security personnel, injuring 4 soldiers. | Yes |
| 01-Sept. | Beled Hawa | Beled Hawa | Intra-Clan conflict | Sports dispute escalated into intra-Marehan clan tensions; 2 players injured, including one requiring leg amputation. BORESHA-NABAD mediation averted armed conflict. | Yes |
| 07-Sept. | Gedo/Beled Hawa | Beled Hawa | Grenade Attack | Al-Shabaab militants hurled a grenade at a police checkpoint. No casualties reported. | Yes |
| 11-Sept. | Gedo/Beled Hawa | Beled Hawa | Police Violence | A police officer injured several children, leading to clashes with NISA and SNA. 2 commanders injured | Yes |
| 14-Sept. | Mandera-Wajir | Mahatathe, near Kutulo | Arson Attack | Suspected Al-Shabaab operatives set fire two civilian lorries. | No |
| 19-Sep | Mandera, Kenya | Wargadud | IED | An IED explosion injured 4 individuals and damaged a contractor's vehicle. | Yes |
| 20-Sep | Dollo Addo, Ethiopia | Dollo Ado | Tribal Conflict | Gunfire targeting a tractor risked broader tribal conflict; community leaders intervened to restore peace. | Yes |
| 26-Sep | Deka-Suftu, Ethiopia | Deka Suftu | Land Dispute | Dispute over land led to 1 death and 3 injuries. Government mediation restored calm. | Yes |
| 26-Sep | Luuq, Somalia | Luuq | Targeted Killings | A Maalin Weyne Sultan was killed by Rer Hassan, subsequent retaliatory killing occurred on the same day. | No |



HIGHLIGHT OF THE MONTH

01. Consortium Coordination Improves Programme Delivery

To enhance consortium coordination and minimize implementation silos, BORESHA-NABD employs multiple coordination mechanisms to achieve its objectives. These mechanisms include Quarterly Steering Committee meetings, which brings together the consortium leadership team and the donor, the Technical Implementation Working Group comprising key technical teams within the consortium to guide implementation of thematic technical lanes, and the field-level Technical Implementation Working Group (TIWG) consisting of all field staff to support day-day implementation of activities.

In September, the Technical Implementation Working Group held a total of three bi-weekly meetings, two cluster meetings, and one monthly TIWG meeting to coordinate initiatives, provide cross-team technical support, and harmonize efforts on planned activities. These meetings also enabled partners to share implementation strategies and sequence and layer activities effectively.

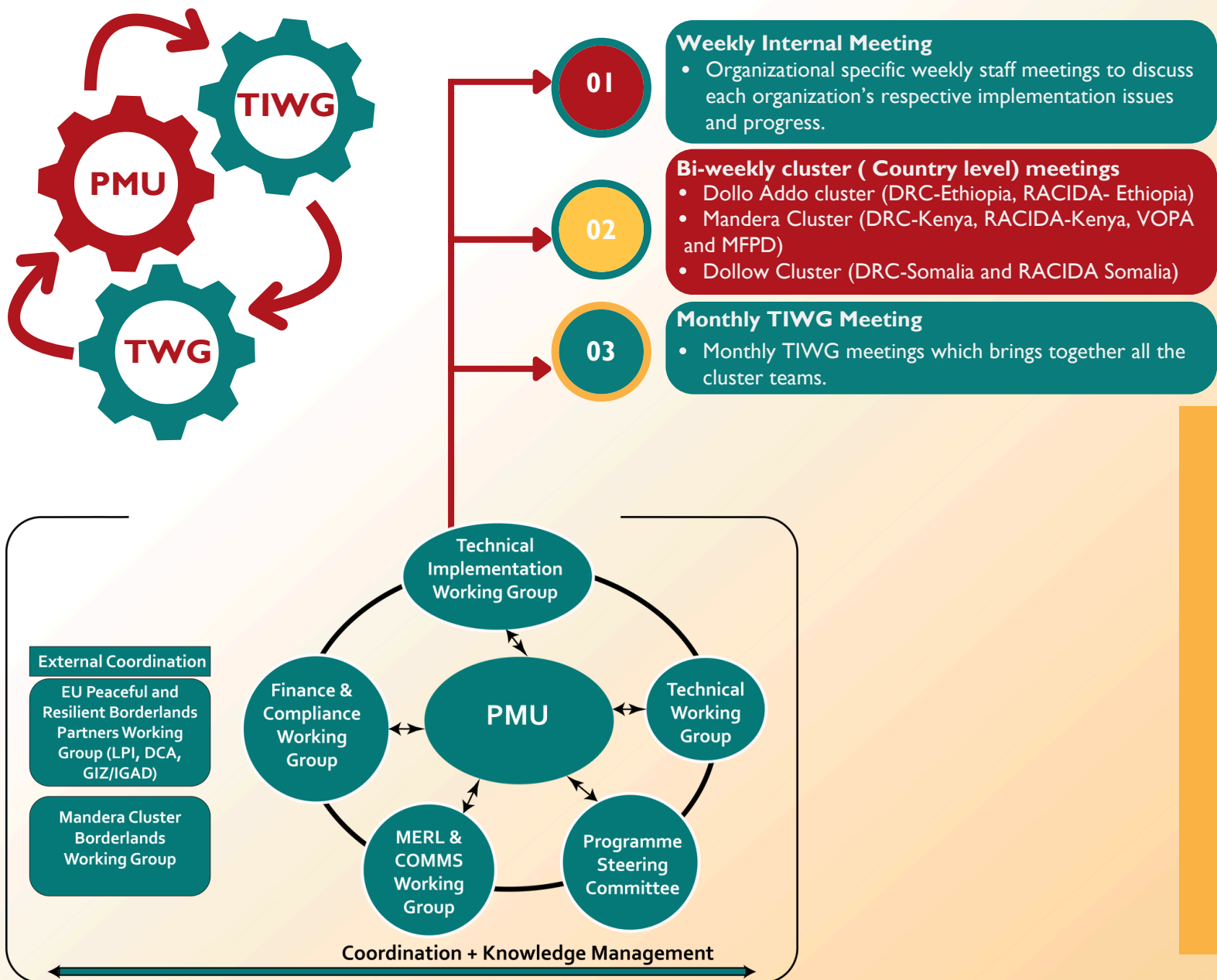
Furthermore, the Programme Management Unit (PMU) coordinated an in- person TIWG meeting in Mandera which brought together 45 staff from all implementing partners across Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia to define the work plan and ensure clarity on the cross-border implementation approach, align MEARL and Finance processes and tools, and agree on monthly implementation targets and reporting timelines.

Partners were also introduced to the Market Systems Development (MSD) approach, with practical examples of the result chain for key activities, financial reporting standards, and compliance requirements. Additionally, two consortium coordination structures were established, focusing on MEARL and Communications, as well as Finance and Compliance Working Groups. These structures bring together technical focal points from each department to facilitate the exchange of best practices and ensure consistent implementation approaches across partners.

This month also saw close collaboration among consortium partners, including joint support to the county government's Department of Community Cohesion. The partners cooperated in co-facilitating two intra-community dialogues along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. These efforts were complemented by cross-partner capacity support provided by RACIDA and DRC Kenya to VOPA and WFPD in successfully leading engagement meetings and conflict sensitivity training sessions between cross-border communities. These events, held in Mandera town and Banisa, brought together security agencies, women leaders, and traders from both Ethiopia and Kenya, strengthening cross-border linkages and promoting peaceful coexistence.



PROJECT GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION STRUCTURE



02. Capacity Support Initiatives to enhance Implementation Quality

In response to capacity gaps identified during the monthly Implementation Technical Working Group in Mandera, the Programme Management Unit (PMU) conducted a series of tailored technical support and capacity-building sessions from 17th to 26th September in Mandera and for the Nairobi-based BORESHA-NABAD staff. These sessions targeted all consortium partner staff and covered Communications, MERL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning), Finance, and Market Systems Development (MSD). The aim was to enhance partners' understanding of compliance, introduce new tools, and support the practical application of market systems approaches.

Consequently, partners and field team received comprehensive communication training on story mining, web story development, and crafting impact-focused human-interest stories. As a result, partners gained clarity on communications deliverables, leading to the submission of three high-quality stories for the month. Similarly, the MEARL session enlightened partners on utilising the MEARL to improve monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning processes and streamline data collection and analysis for better outcome tracking and reporting.

On the other hand, the Finance Working Group (FWG) training provided the partners with a platform to strengthen financial management across the consortium by introducing standardised templates and a streamlined e-filing platform. This initiative enhanced consistency and accuracy in financial documentation, establishing clear timelines for monthly reporting and promoting timeliness and transparency. Staff gained financial budgeting, compliance, risk management, and audit processes skills and a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities within the FWG. Despite challenges with the e-filing platform's readiness during the training period, the FWG consensually agreed to adopt a structured approach to financial documentation and reporting, paving the way for improved coordination and accountability across the consortia.

The last batch of PMU-led training for the month included practical utilisation and integration of Market Systems Development (MSD) approaches, specifically in designing market-oriented interventions, developing private-sector-led animal health systems, mapping actors for water point rehabilitation.





PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS UPDATE

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|--|--|
| RACIDA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya: Mandera East (Fiqow, Bur Abor), Mandera North (Garse, Qalicha/Mado), Lafey (SalaI/Maygag) and Banisa (Malkaruqa/ltinyanya, Kiliweheri) sub counties • Ethiopia- Kenya: Rahmo-Sade, Banisa Mubarak and Mandera-Suftu corridor specifically in the Haji Ali, Wadlahubo, and Sadey, Quraraey, Jara and Rama villages. • Somalia: Dollow Somalia (Una, Unsi, Qurdubey), Balad Hawa (Tula Amin ,Gawiido, Malkariyay and Oda). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RACIDA conducted sensitisation exercises across 17 locations in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, targeting local leaders, youth, marginalised communities, persons with disabilities (PWD), and women to familiarise the communities and government departments with the BORESHA-NABAD project. Even though RACIDA is not new to these areas, the sensitization exercise was considered necessary to introduce them to the communities and local government as a new BORESHA-NABAD implementing partner. • As part of the BORESHA's approach to strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks both at the community and government levels, BORESHA-NABAD team in partnership with the respective local authorities conducted DRR training for 316 participants (198 males, 118 females) across 17 villages in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The training covered hazard identification, Disaster ranking and the development of community DRR action plans. The DRR committee number was increased in some locations to improve representation. |

RACIDA Planned October Activities

- Facilitate committees to come up with cross-border disaster contingency plans including for conflict management and peace building.
- Facilitate engagement between community representatives and local authority officials to support Implementation of the community action plans
- Increase women and youth participation in local government DRR processes and plans, ensuring minimum inclusion of youth and women's
- Animal health sector support: mass vaccination campaigns and animal treatment to control transboundary animal diseases.
- Livestock Common Interest Group training and support with farm inputs, fodder production, seed bulking and learning / advocacy.

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| DRC Kenya | Wider Mandera County | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BORESHA-NABAD conducted community kick-off meetings in 13 new locations across 5 sub-counties in Mandera County, engaging 272 individuals (135 male adults, 44 female adults, 56 male youth, 36 female youth, and 3 PWD). This helped lay the foundation for the project's implementation in the target locations. • As part of the programme's rapid response mechanism to address immediate government and community's needs, BORESHA-NABAD provided logistical support to technical personnel from the livestock department to combat a goat disease outbreak in the Lafey sub-county. The intervention helped mitigate the spread of the disease and treated 363 shoats, dewormed 3,331 and provided supportive care to 284 herders. • BORESHA-NABAD takes a holistic systems approach to transforming the livestock value chain these includes incentivizing the private sector to stimulate the market and the government to play its service delivery role. As part of these efforts, conducted training for 53 Community Disease Reporters (52 males, 1 female) on the One Health Care Concept. The disease reporters will be linked with the Agro-vets and the county government who facilitated the training on mobile-based disease reporting tools, reporting mechanisms, and response protocols to improve the timeliness and accuracy of disease outbreak reports. |

DRC KENYA Planned October Activities

- Refresher training on Epic collect for sub-county Vet officers and Agrovets
- Tri-border business community reorganization
- Tri-border business community action planning and capacity building
- Community sensitization on importance of disease control
- Rehabilitation of 20 boreholes
- Expansion of canal for BPI farmers
- Rehabilitation of 6 shallow wells

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|--|--|
| DRC ETHIOPIA | Dollow-Ado, Suftu, and Dollo-Bay Woredas- Ethiopia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="804 219 1530 593">• DRC Ethiopia, in collaboration with Dollo Ado Woreda Livestock and Pastoralist Development Office, led a vaccination campaign covering 250,000 animals (200,000 shoats, 25,000 cattle, and 25,000 black legs), with the support of 31 technicians and 50 community animal health workers across 22 kebeles. The vaccination campaign aimed to improve livestock productivity, reduce animal vulnerability to disease, and control transboundary animal diseases in the triangle. <li data-bbox="804 600 1530 1010">• The BORESHA NABAD team in Ethiopia provided advocacy and peacebuilding training to 120 women in Dollow-Ado, Suftu, and Dollo-Bay. Women's participation in peacebuilding was identified as a gap along the Kenya-Ethiopia corridor, and the training aimed to enhance women's leadership in peacebuilding, strengthen their advocacy skills, and promote conflict prevention and resolution initiatives. The participants were selected from community-based organizations, civil society groups, and women's networks. <li data-bbox="804 1016 1530 1740">• Due to the limited financial systems infrastructure in the borderland areas, the scalability of business operations among women and youth is affected. To address this constraint and enhance financial inclusion, BORESHA-NABAD partnered with and trained Financial and Business Development Services (BDS) for 16 Financial Service Providers, 4 of whom were women led, in Dolo Ada and Dolo Bay woredas. This training spanned village savings and loan associations (VSLA). Following the training, the BDS providers developed action plans for VSLA implementation and the inclusion of more women in the VSLA processes. To enhance sustainability, BORESHA-NABAD will collaborate with FSPs and BDS actors in the borderland areas through an incentivization approach that will enable them to reach more VSLA groups across different sectors. This way, the relationships created will continue beyond the life of the project |

DRC ETHIOPIA Planned October Activities

- Capacity building for youth networks on advocacy and peace-building initiatives.
- Women-led advocacy & peacebuilding
- Youth-led advocacy & peacebuilding
- Support and connection of VSLA to FSPs.
- Identifying and addressing supporting system constraints inhibiting women and youth access to sustainable and profitable livelihoods. Identification of intervention sectors.
- Livestock value chain interventions: animal health care and fodder production training.
- Livestock value chain interventions: provision of forage development inputs.
- Tri-border trade committee meeting facilitation and expansion, including restructuring of Tri-border business committee to include youth, women Groups/Individuals and government officials.

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| VOPA | Banisa-Mubarak- Elwak Corridor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the conflicts in the borderlands result from lack of conflict sensitivity approaches among the private sector actors and government stakeholders as they undertake their business and development projects. To address this gap, BORESHA-NABAD conducted Conflict Sensitivity Training for 83 cross-border traders (24 women, 59 men) at the Banissa-Mubarak cluster (Kenya-Ethiopia border) and Elwak (Kenya-Somalia border). These trainings aimed to enhance cross-border trade by addressing challenges and constraints faced by the traders due to inter-community conflicts and promoting peaceful coexistence for sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods. The revitalisation of the defunct business committee was achieved to enhance peaceful trade and cooperation between communities along the Kenya-Ethiopia and Kenya-Somalia borders |

VOPA Planned October Activities

- Sensitization of community members on climate adaptation
- Support tree planting initiatives in at least 10 primary and secondary schools in Mandera County.

JOINT ACTIVITY

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Joint Activity | Kenya-Ethiopia Corridor- Banisa-Mubarak | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On September 21st and 22nd, DRC Kenya, RACIDA, and VOPA co-supported the county department of cohesion in facilitating two intra-community peace dialogues in Banissa (Kenya) and Malkamari (Ethiopia). The dialogues engaged 290 participants, including youth and marginalised groups, to de-escalate inter-clan violence between the Garre and Degodia communities. The dialogue event led to an immediate cessation of hostilities and stopped the retaliation attackers on both sides. |
|-----------------------|---|---|

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|---|--|
| MWFP | Rhamu (Kenya) and Sathe (Ethiopia), Beled-Hawa-Mandera East and Suftu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address trust deficit between the local communities and the government in Rhamu-Sathe corridor, BORESHA-NABAD facilitated a trust-building meeting on 25 August 2024 between cross-border communities and local administrations from Rhamu (Kenya) and Sathe (Ethiopia). 40 participants (27 males and 13 females, including 2 individuals with disabilities) attended the meeting. The meeting aimed to strengthen cross-border security and safety coordination. • BORESHA-NABAD conducted a similar Trust-Building dialogue meeting between cross-border communities, security agencies, and local administrations from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia based on recent security dynamics in the Mandera, Suftu, and Beled-Hawa (see context analysis). The Somalia side refused to attend the meeting due to Kenya-Somalia recent political and security issues, but a follow-up meeting will be organized to address their concerns and find a last solution. 40 participants from Kenya and Ethiopia to enhance cross-border coordination and trust building. • BORESHA-NABAD engaged 47 local cross-border women leaders and traders to advance their role in women's participation in peace, security and trade decision-making processes. This activity aimed to enhance the lobbying initiatives of these women leaders and strengthen cross-border women coordination on peacebuilding and trade through the women leaders and trader's forum. |

MWFP Planned October Activities

- Conduct 3 meetings for cross-border communities, such as women, youth leaders, traditional elders, religious leaders, PLWD, the minority and marginalised communities etc., on sexual and gender-based violence. This will specifically target trafficking and illegal migration hotspot areas. The meeting will be the start of 3 annual meetings to be held during the programme life cycle and will involve 35 participants.
- Disseminate CVE messaging to school peace club members and teachers in the respective school to address recent spike of school children joining militant groups.

| Implementing Partner | Target Location | Activity Description |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| DRC Somalia | Beled- Hawa, Dollow Somalia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="804 255 1517 931">• To address a recent incident between two football clubs that led to a full-blown conflict in Beled-Hawa, BORESHA-NABAD Somalia team organised and facilitated dialogue meetings between the community, security providers, private sector representatives and local authorities in response to recent youth tensions in Beled Hawo. The inclusive dialogue involved 20 participants (16 males, 4 females) from community members (including youth and women), security providers, and local authorities. The dialogue successfully helped parties to raise concerns and map out the underlying causes of dispute, such as inadequate parental guidance, clan loyalty, and the limited capacity of law enforcement. The session highlighted the need for broader community engagement to continue with sustained dialogue efforts, demonstrating the potential for future engagement. <li data-bbox="804 938 1517 1615">• To further reinforce the above activity and cement lasting peace, BORESHA-NABAD facilitated a sport for peace tournament between conflicting sports teams in Beled Hawa to celebrate the World Day for Peace. This initiative engaged 60 participants (53 males, 7 females), including youth, local authorities, security officers, and elders. The “Sports for Peace Sessions” held during the tournament was strategically designed to provide a forum for the parties to voice their concerns constructively and resolve the outstanding contestation. Through the initiative, the parties agreed to establish formal mechanisms to include youth representatives in sports decision-making, hold regular meetings between local authorities and youth groups to build trust and encourage security agencies to prioritise dialogue in resolving the growing sports related conflicts. <li data-bbox="804 1621 1517 2016">• Finally,BORESHA-NABAD facilitated an engagement between 25 participants (21 males and 4 females), spanning community representatives and local authority officials at the Qurdubey IDP site to address recent clan-based conflicts that emerged from the local population’s claims to historical land ownership in the area that the IDPs are occupying, intensifying resource competition. A local peace committee was established to mediate future disputes. |

DRC Somalia Planned October Activities

- Training 125 beneficiaries, enhancing VSLAs through coaching, cash injections, and linking to financial providers. Matching grants will be used to promote community-owned growth.
- SOM Provide grants (material support) to best performing VSLA groups from BORESHA target areas to boost their income and recovery from drought, plus innovation grants to 5 groups/businesses.
- SOM Improve access to water / irrigation schemes through construction/rehabilitation of water storage and rainwater harvesting infrastructure – Dollow.
- SOM Training of local government officials and community members on integrated and sustainable community water supply system – Dollow.

PARTNERSHIP WITH EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR ENHANCED SYNERGY AND COORDINATION

In addition to coordinating within the consortium, the BORESHA-NABAD team actively collaborates with other implementing agencies in the region. We go beyond just holding coordination meetings; we engage in problem-solving and partner with other agencies to leverage each other's resources.

● FCDO Funded Deris Wanag Programme

The BORESHA-NABAD team held several engagement meetings in September with the Deris Wanaag team, leading to the joint funding of a Technical Vocational Training Centre in Elwak in partnership with the Member of Parliament's Office and the Mandera County Government. Currently, the teams are conducting a field assessment of the centre to explore gaps and areas for support. The Elwak TVET centre is strategically located and is expected to serve students from both Elwak- Kenya and Somalia, enhancing educational access and opportunities across the two borders.

● FAO Pastoralism Programme

BORESHA-NABAD and the FAO team established a bi-weekly coordination meeting. The BORESHA-NABAD team shared activities, studies of current and past phases of BORESHA to help the FAO team gain an understanding of the cluster as they navigate the inception phase and avoid duplication of efforts. The objective of these coordination meetings is to deconflict activities and identify areas of complementarity both thematically and geographically.

● Peaceful and Resilient Borderland Programme

The BORESHA-NABAD and the GIZ team from the Peaceful and Resilient Borderland Programme held a joint meeting with officials from Jubaland State led by the the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Federal and Reconciliation (MoIFR). This meeting helped clarify the role of the GIZ/IGAD-led Peaceful and Resilient Borderland Programme and the overall coordination structure within the cluster. The Jubaland Ministry of Interior serves as the line Ministry under BORESHA-NABAD.

● Irish-Aid-Funded Hanaano Programme

The Hanaano Programme is implemented by Concern Worldwide, RACIDA, and Gedo Peace Line. The programme operates in the same areas as BORESHA-NABAD. As part of our sequencing and layering plan, BORESHA-NABAD and Hanaano are collaborating on a joint Comprehensive Value Chain Analysis in the Mandera Triangle. The study is expected to be completed in October and will provide an opportunity for both programmes to work together on the recommendations.



PROGRAMMATIC CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATIONS STRATEGIES

● **Insecurity**

The programme faced significant constraints due to terror incidents, violent extremism, and inter-clan conflicts, particularly along the Kenya-Somalia border. These security risks led to restricted travel movements for consortium partners in the affected areas. In consultation with local security agencies, partners adjusted their plans to ensure safety, leading to the cancellation of certain field activities. To maintain momentum, joint facilitation of activities with government departments was adopted, achieving 100% implementation of planned activities, including animal vaccination campaigns and intra-community dialogues.

● **Slow Government Approval**

In Ethiopia, the requirement for government approval through Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) slowed the start of project activities. The consortium adopted a proactive approach, engaging government officials early in the planning stages and leveraging bilateral discussions. This strategy allowed the initiation of activities while waiting for final MOU approvals, maintaining project momentum and fostering strong relationships with government stakeholders.

● **Authority Stand-off**

Disputes between Kenya and Somali authorities affected the implementation of cross-border activities, particularly in facilitating dialogue among local authorities from Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. The firm stance of the Belet Hawa administration delayed planned engagements, shifting them to the end of the reporting period. The consortium proceeded with dialogues between Kenya and Ethiopia in the absence of Somali representatives, but further interventions are planned to address the ongoing standoff.

● **Low DSA**

Low Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates and the absence of formal transportation regulations by service providers in Ethiopia complicated reimbursement processes, creating compliance issues with donor guidelines. This challenge remains unresolved, highlighting the need for the consortium to explore sustainable solutions to ensure smoother operations and collaboration with local government partners in future activities.



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