



Tubta Nabadda Soomaliyeed
Somali Peace Line

1/1/2018



2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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SOMALI PEACE LINE

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Message from SPL Chairman

I am extremely happy that Somali Peace Line (SPL) shares its achievements for year 2017 with all relevant audience. Somali Peace Line is a nonprofit organization works almost 6 regions in Somalia with organized stakeholders in civil society that included traditional elders, Mosque Imams, youth organizations, & women organizations in south and central regions in Somalia.

Somali Peace Line envisions a stable Somalia in which all its citizens exercise their rights and resolve their conflict peacefully. The organizations seek to promote mechanisms for sustainable peace and enjoyment of rights by all. The mandate of SPL covers protection, promotion of human rights, and facilitation of peaceful co-existence of communities.

We take responsibility for our communities by seeking targeted solutions to the unique challenges, this way, will be the building capacity of the society to adopt non violence means to cease conflict in south & central Somalia. In 2017 we have reached more than 6,705 direct beneficiaries. Some of those beneficiaries were either capacitated to become structures that provide community-based support in protecting children, resolving clan conflicts, or empowering women in their respective areas. Others benefited direct implementations and services offered by the projects we ran this year.

Capacitating organized social groups feel that we all have rights and responsibilities, as well as shared goals that have tackled societal challenges and work towards achieving SPL's goals. Our driving motivation is impacting social groups that can impact to the politics and community wide. We embrace new ideas, collaboration, and diversity.

In the process of serving Somali communities, we have had supportive partners who helped us in 2017. They include: LPI (Life & Peace Institute); International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Save the children International (SCI) many other local and International partners whom we have not only partnered but gained knowledge and best practices from them as well.

Finally, we would like to thank SPL staff, volunteers, and the Board of Directors for the commitment and dedication in implementing various programs which have impacted peace building & protection in targeted areas in Somalia.

Abdullahi M. Shirwa

SPL Chairman

Executive Summary

Somali Peace Line envisions a stable Somalia in which all its citizens exercise their rights and resolve their conflict peacefully. The organizations seek to promote mechanisms for sustainable peace and enjoyment of rights by all. The mandate of SPL covers protection, promotion of human rights, and facilitation of peaceful co-existence of communities.

To realize this, SPL has strategic focus developed by the leadership, management and all senior program staff. In line with that strategic plan, the organization has engaged partner organizations and implemented five projects during this reporting period — January to December, 2017. SPL has also liaised with civil society organizations, local and national authorities; and international organizations for advocacy and the realization of its objectives and goals.

In 2017, SPL ran five projects and two researches with four different organizations: SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); Community-based bottom-up peace-building project, Research on land conflict in the Lower Shabelle, and Research on Women & Youth roles in peace and conflict with Life and Peace Institute (LPI); Hope Project with IRC; and Promoting Gender Equality through Empowering Women Activists and Members of Parliament in Hirshabelle with Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives,

In 2017, Through its projects, SPL program reached 6,705 direct beneficiaries. About 44% out of these beneficiaries were children (1348 boys and 1590 girls); and 43 % were adults (1527 men and 1375 women), while 13% of them were youth (363 female youth, and 502 male youth). The programme has also reached approximately 1152,200 indirect beneficiaries in distributing IEC material, and airing radio series radio programs, interviews, live coverage events, debates, talk-shows, and PSAs (public service announcements); and production and dissemination of stickers, flyers, with messages. As per project, 62% of these beneficiaries was reached SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); 31% were reached in Hope Project with IRC. CBBP and subsequent researches with LPI reached 4% of the beneficiaries because most of the target beneficiaries are decision-making groups. In this year 2017, SPL has utilized a total budget of USD 502,722.78

	Adults		Youth		Children		
PROJECTS	Men	Women	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Total
CBBPB	64	6					70
SOMNORAD	812	485			1,328	1,557	4182
Hope Project	520	739	473	337			2069
Land research	62	8	5	2			77
W&Y research	30	69	24	24			147
CFLI project	7	33					40
CHANGE	32	35			20	33	120
Total	1527	1375	502	363	1348	1590	6705

Almost all of the SPL staff had trainings in 2017. The trainings and capacity building workshops included: Peace building and conflict sensitivity; Finance workshop for finance & non-finance staff; Report and proposal writing, and resource mobilization; Familiarization of UNCRC and Alternative Report Mechanisms; Case management & TOT child to child clubs; and Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) training. All of these trainings were facilitated by SPL partners as part of the project co-implemented by both sides.

In 2017, the Program department has drafted four projects for fund raising purposes. These included: Alternative Education for IDPs and Vulnerable Children in Galmudug (Adado, Galkaio, and Dhusamareb), community-based conflict management and mitigation in Abudwak, Promoting Gender Equality through empowering Women Activists and MPs in Hirshabelle; Improving prevention mechanisms of Violence Against Women through Challenging Cultural Norms and Attitudes. Two of which were submitted for open call competition, and one them funded by Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) succeeded, although its implementation started late December 2017. SPL has also signed a new grant agreement with Save the children internal to become member of implementing partners of a consortium project called Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality in Somalia (CHANGES). SPL will be implementing the project in Baledweyne and Adado. The grant agreement started September 2017, but actual implementation started late December due to fund delays. SPL has undergone capacity assessment in this year 2017 and made external organizational audit of 2016 which produced good results and recommendations which the organizations strives to act on them to excel its operations.

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1. Community-based Bottom-up Peace building project

Introduction

Since 2014, SPL has been implementing Community-based Bottom-up Peace building project (BUPB) with the partnership of Life & Peace Institute and funding of the European Union.

The BUPB project focuses two specific clan conflicts in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions between Abgal and Shidle; and between Habargidir and Biimaal clans respectively. The overall objective of the project is to promote community-based bottom-up reconciliation processes between selected clans both at the local level and in Mogadishu, thus transforming centre-periphery conflict dynamics non-violently.

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A conflict/context analysis

In this year, Somalia had new Parliament which elected New President for Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo on 8th February, 2017. The President nominated new Prime Minister for Hassan Ali Kheyr, who in turn has formed a cabinet. New partnership agreement was signed in London between Donors and Somali Government to replace the New Deal. Turkish government opening military training base in Mogadishu and started training military officers.

In 2017, The general situation of Jowhar, Baidoa and Mogadishu towns was not much different to the previous year. The explosions, targeted killings, clan conflicts, burning out villages and eviction of people continued in the entire year of 2017. There were attacks in Hotels and Government offices in Mogadishu, namely Bosch, Pizza House, SYL, Wadajir District, and Waberi Police Station. A deadly truck bomb attack happened in KM5 junction that claimed the lives of more than 350 people and injured more than 500 others.

There were some political crises in among the Regional States and between regional State members and the federal Government. Among the most prominent are HirShabelle conflict that ended in taking no-confidence vote for former President and election of the incumbent President. The conflict of Galmudug which ended in gentleman's agreement among the Galmudug leadership and between Galmudug and Federal Government. The attack and subsequent trail of Abdirahman Abdishakur.

BUPB Project Phase-out

The BUPB project phase-out meeting was held at Afrik hotel in Mogadishu on 25th May 2017 and was attended by seventy people (64 men and 6 women) from targeted clans in middle and lower shabelle regions, state and regional and districts officials, members from ministry of Interior and Federal affairs of FG and SPL and LPI staff. The purpose of the meeting was to share project achievements, challenges and discuss way forward with stakeholders beyond the project period.

The SPL Chairman Mr. Shirwa opened the meeting with speech. Then, presentations on the project achievements and challenges were made by the project team. The participants expressed their deep appreciation to the LPI/SPL for the meeting and the BUPB project. They also acknowledged the challenges faced by the project management team in implementing this project in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions where insecurity was prevalent. They noted the project progress and the achievements presented by the project team. The participants commended the project team for their commitment given the existed barriers.

As a result, the participants become aware that BUPB project is over, and pledged to continue the peace process beyond the project period. The clan elders asked SPL and authorities to help them strengthen peace agreements financially and technically. SPL, state and local authorities accepted the request and agreed on to jointly look for funds from the Federal Government.

Research on land conflict in the Lower Shabelle

From July to October 2017, a research on lower Shabelle conflict was held in Mogadishu. The aim of the study was to explore Actor's perceptions of and experience with land-related conflict in Merka district in Lower Shabelle, in order to design a relevant peace building strategy and inform land policy.

The research design workshop was held on 10 - 13 July 2017 in Nairobi. In the workshop the participants discussed the relevance of the study, historical overview of land-related conflict in Merka district, typology of land-related conflict, perceived causes, drivers and effects of land related conflict, and key actor's roles and relationships.

The study was qualitative in method in which groups and individuals were interviewed with pre-designed questionnaires. The participants of the study were 77 people (62 men, 8 women, 5 male youth and female youth 2) from clans (Hawiye, Digil, Biimaal, 12 Koofi and Jareerweyne), local authorities, former civil servants, NGOs, media and officials from federal government.

The data entry and analysis meeting were held in Nairobi on 4-9th November 2017. The final report is under process and expected to come out May 2018.

Research on Women & Youth roles in peace and conflict

Women and Youth research was held in Baidoa and Jowhar. The research started mid December 2017 and final report is planned to be published in mid-July 2018. The objectives of the research are to explore the perceptions and experiences of women and youth in shaping/promoting conflict and peace in Baidoa and Jowhar.

This research is also qualitative and seeks to study the impact of conflict on youth and women in these two towns, their contribution to peace and conflict, their relationships, and how they think the conflict can be reduced or ended.

In Both towns, the research was participated by 147 people (30 men, 69 women, 24 male youth and female youth 24) in 12 FGDs and 8 key informants arranged in separately FGDs for women and youth; and other mixed groups including elders, politicians and religious leaders.

Up to date the data was successfully collected from both area and data transcription and translation will be started soon. In data collection one research assistant was recruited in each area who were both females.

2. Harnessing Opportunities for Peaceful Engagement (HOPE) project 2017

Somali Peace line with the partnership of IRC implemented Harnessing Opportunity for peaceful engagement in Afgoye district lower Shebelle region (HOPE project) with supporting of United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This project aimed increasing community resilience to violence by strengthening community relations and decision making at community level and local government administration.

The project employed people-to-people approach at community level. It had two objectives included: (I) to strengthen relationships and increase capacity for civic engagement at community level and (II) to Improve decision-making at local level by increasing local government capacity and establishing linkages with their communities. The project period was 10 months from December 2016 to September 2017.

Activities and strategies

The project has worked with local communities, local authorities to achieve the sought objectives. The project used people-to-people approach by empowering members of the community and local authorities and facilitating them to reach out the larger community. To achieve the sought objectives, project team identified community facilitators including religious leaders, community elders, women, youth and teachers, and trained them with necessary skills and concepts. The project enabled for the community facilitators to hold awareness rising session on civic engagement; community mobilization for dialogues; gender and conflict analysis in target communities and local administration; community planning meetings to identify and discuss issues of common concern; and development of collective action plans (CAPs). The project team also trained women and youth on communication and public speaking, facilitated them to hold gender and age disaggregated debates among local communities in Afgoye; and discussion meeting among youth (boys and girls) and Women on community issue.

Achievements

The project reached total beneficiaries of 2069 of which 520 were men, 739 women, 473 boys, and 337 were girls. The project established and strengthened 30 (20 male and 10 female) community facilitators from different walks of the community, and trained on conflicts and the prevention, leadership, community mobilization, facilitation of dialogues and debates, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), civic engagement and communication skills. training enhanced the capacities of the community facilitators and enabled them to implement activities within the target communities. These activities include: Community mobilization for dialogue in which 180 participants (93 male and 87 female) were reached through dialogue sessions conducted in selected community members from 15 sub-sections of Afgoye district. During the sessions, community members mapped out existing community services and available resources for the community in three target



sections of Afgoye: Hawatako, 21 October and Dhagaxtuur. They decided to advocate for better service delivery in other agencies involved in the district; support from the community to the administration and Agencies; and to meet with local government Administration to demand service delivery.

Capacitated community facilitators also conducted awareness rising session on civic engagement among the communities in the target 15 sub-sections of Afgoye district. A total of 260 (125 male and 135 female) people were reached. These sessions increased the understanding of the community in areas of civil rights, community involvement of ongoing political process including federalism, constitutional referendum, decision making processes, and problem solving at community and administration level. The communities were encouraged in constructive community interactions and engagement of shared concerns and fostering community participation in political processes.

Community facilitators also conducted community planning meetings to identify and discuss issues of



common concern. A total of 8 community planning meeting conducted. 2 meeting in Dhagaxtuur (1damaley and 1 Ex-dhagaxtur), 2meetings in Hawatako (1 Ex hawatako and 1 imbagti and if iyo aqiro) 4 meetings in 21 October in (1Balguri and Raqayle, 1 sigale and Ceel-qode, 1 DaafEylo and Daahisoy and 1 Bula Tin ,Waan-jeel and Doo-laawe) to identify and discuss issues of common concerns from three main villages/ sub villages in Afgoye; and 317 (110 F & 207 M) people from different background including community elites, clan elders, school teachers

and principals, midwives and nurses, journalists and members from district women and youth organizations from 15 sub-sections of Afgoye district attended the meetings. Brainstorming and discussion among the communities were used during the identification process, and following are community priority needs in each sections of Afgoye: Dhagaxtur section (youth employment, Solar lights, health facility (MHC), free primary school, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, rehabilitation of roads); 21October section (security and strong and effective coordination with local administration, conflict resolution between farmers & pastoralists communities, health facility (MHC), free primary schools, rehabilitation of a road from Xawa-taka to 21October, youth employment among, functional market facility, and safe drinking water); and Xawa-tako villages (conflict resolution between farmers & Pastoralists; accessibility of sub-sections of Xawa-taka, health facilities (MHC & Hospital), functional market facility, and hygiene & sanitation during rainy seasons).

Then, community facilitators and focal points conducted a meeting for developing collective action plan of identified community concerns in Afgoye district. The action plans reflected the needs and concerns they identified and discussed how these plans can be implemented in the district. A total of 180 (113 male, 67 female) people from the selected community planning meeting participants developed 8 CAPs in target 15 villages (4 CAPs, in 21 October village, 2 CAPs in Hawatako and 2 CPAs in Dhagaxtur Villages).

After training youth and women on communication and public speaking, the project supported youth to



hold gender and age disaggregated debates among local communities in Afgoye. Through this activity, the project reached 140 participants (61 female youth and 79 male youth) with different backgrounds including lecturer, university students, activists and other representatives from the district youth organization. Youth debated on issues like; youth participation with decisions at district level; insecurity; unemployment; lack of trust and collaboration among youth. Majority of the youth attested that youth do not participation in

decisions making at district level, and unemployment among them is very high because of the insecurity and political divisions and administrations within the region. lack of trust and collaboration among youth was also attributed to heightened insecurity and continuous attacks of al Shabab in Afgoye. To tackle these issues, they agreed to have coordination meeting among youth; and have meetings and discussion with the with district local authority on issues of youth participation with decisions at district level.

They project also supported youth and women to have discussion among them on community issue. A total of 600 participants (120 girls, 180 boys, 300 women) in 20 meeting discussion meetings (4 for girls, 6 for boys, and 10 for women) were reached in this activity. The discussions strengthened relations among peer groups and promoted their involvement in community discussions on development. During the meetings, they identified existing problems at their respective villages as well discuss on alternative solutions to overcome the problems.

Following is list of common problems raised by women & youth during discussions

- Limited space for youth and women to participate in decision making at local level.
- Insecurity
- Unemployment among youth and women
- Poor hygiene conditions in the district
- Lack of collaboration among youth and women groups
- Inter clan conflicts.
- Droughts/ displacement which caused conflicts among communities
- Lack of Free Education schools

The following action agreed on both Youth and Women discussion

- Establish coordination amongst youth and amongst women at sub-section level in Afgoye and liaison with women in the local administration
- Meet with service providers and LGA discuss with them on the issue of unemployment
- Members from women organization to advocate for humanitarian agencies to invest women groups in the region: micro credits (UN agencies and other international organization)
- Bi-monthly meeting on women groups in each sub-section to share update in their neighborhood
- A committee of seven youth members for each of the three villages were established
- The committee will arrange coordination meetings between youth and the community

- Each committee will invite community elders to discuss on improved cooperation among community and between community and local authority.
- Advocacy for better service provision for the community.

3. SOM- NORAD project framework 2015-2018

SOM- NORAD project framework 2015-2018, is an integrated project which addresses Education, Child Right Governance and Child Protection focusing Puntland and South Central Somalia. Somali Peace line focuses on Benadir and Galgudud regions, namely in Abudwak, and Balanbale Districts of Galgadud region, and Wadajir ,Wabari, HamarJajab, Boondhere, Hawlwadag, Shibis and Karan district in Banadir. The project is funded by Save the Children international Norway and is implemented by Somali Peace line, TASS and ministries of education at Federal level and Puntland level.

Somali Peace Line focuses Child Protection and protection themes in the project target areas in SC Somalia. In the duration of the four years' period, the child right governance (CRG) component of the project strives to produce two outcomes which are:

Outcome 1: Improved legal and policy environment for children in Somalia through development and application of Child Act, National Plan of Action and ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Children and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

Outcome 2: 50% of targeted policy makers (relevant government authorities), civil society, teachers, community members and children demonstrate improved knowledge, attitude and practice in promoting, respecting and protecting children's rights.

While the Child Protection (CP) strives to produce another two outcomes which are:

Outcome 1: Children, families and communities recognize the risks for violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect that children face and take action to protect or prevent them.

Outcome 2: Children and families can access timely and quality response to child protection concerns appropriate to the best interest of the child that meet the minimum standards for child protection.

Activities and strategies

The project has worked with schools (students and teachers), communities, CSOs, local authorities, and Parliamentary committees to achieve the sought outcomes. It has employed certain strategies in realization of the project outcomes including: establishment and support of child right clubs, parent groups, community education committees, and child welfare committees in the schools, and in communities; training these structures on child rights and child protection, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; facilitate recreational activities and life skills, psychosocial support trainings for the children's groups; parent groups and CECs; promoting the awareness of the community structures and policy makers (including Parliamentarians), CSO, School teachers, Religious leaders, traditional elders, and school children on the CRG and CP; and engaging advocacy and lobby among MPs, government officials (federal and Galmudug State levels), and CSOs on investment in Children, and the preparation of UNCRC committee report and the alternative report.

Achievements

The project reached total direct beneficiaries of 4,182 of which 1,297 were adults (812 men, 485 women), and 2,885 were children (1,328 boys, and 1,557 girls) under all outcomes in CRG, CP, Education and DRR/CC thematic areas.

Child Right Governance

Outcome 1: Improved legal and policy environment for children in Somalia through development and application of Child Act and National Plan of Action in Puntland and Central South Somalia; ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Children and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

The project team conducted one day awareness workshop for 27(22 male 5 female) Galmudug state officials, parliamentarians & CSOs on children's rights. The participants were from ministry of Justice, ministry of women and human rights, Adado district administration and district council, police force, custodial corps, Judges from district, regional, and appeal courts, Galmudug MPs (Parliamentary standing committees on human rights and social affairs) & child focused CSOs.

The project supported CSO to organize a dialogue forum with government to produce its UPR and UN Committee reports. 45 people (34 male and 11 female) form different line ministries of Federal government



and regional government representatives attended the dialogue forums. The dialogue forums sensitized government officials to produce UPR and UN committee reports to promote human rights and monitor human rights situation in the country. The project also facilitated one day awareness raising workshops for 40 CSOs (26 male and 14 female) on mainstreaming CRC in government plans & importance of developing a Child Act in Mogadishu.

The Project supported children's initiatives and action plans from children's clubs in target schools in Mogadishu. The support initiatives were supported included purchase of school cleaning materials, microphones, and education materials, hand washing plastic cans, hygiene materials, first aid kits, and sanitary pads for girls and anti-slippery carpet; students held peer to peer awareness rising on child rights and DRR issues. A total of 859 children (boys 353 and girls 506) from ten schools benefited these initiatives.

Outcome 2: 50% of targeted policy makers (relevant government authorities), civil society, teachers, community members and children demonstrate improved knowledge, attitude and practice in promoting, respecting and protecting children's rights.

The project team organized two-days meeting to strengthen CSO coalitions at national levels, bringing together 40 CSOs member (26 male and 14 female) from south central Somalia including CSO Coalition on Child Rights and new CSOs member who were willing to join the coalition. Somali child rights coalition had bi-annual meetings supported by the project. These important meetings were attended by 30 SCRC members (17 male and 13 female), and the coalition addressed issues like securing legal registration and sustainability of the coalition. To increase the capacity of the CSO coalitions on child rights, the project team trained 20 members (5 female and 15 Male) from coalition on for Child right governance, child

participation and child right programming. On another occasion, the project conducted training on child budgeting for 20 CSO coalition members (female 6 and Male 14). The CSO members had also been given one day awareness raising on Child Rights, and Child Safeguarding.

CSOs network conducted social dialogue forums on key children's concerns in Benadir Region. The forum was conducted in Mogadishu and 36 people (14 female and 22 Male) from different civil society attended the forum. During the forum it was attested that much of the children in south central Somali were at risk of violation due to the severe droughts hit by Country. To mitigate this risk, the project conducted awareness raising sessions on child rights and child protection for 387 participants (female 133 and male 232) including 94 parents, 119 religious leaders, 125 CWC & 49 CEC in Mogadishu, Balanbal and Abudwak; 570 children (boys 277 and girls 353) from 24 school (30 children in each school); and 57 school teachers (10 female and 47 male) from twenty schools in in Mogadishu, Abudwak and Balanbal, of Benadir and Galgadud regions. All these groups are e now more aware child protection issues and child rights, and knowledgeable how to address CP cases.

To improve the child participation at school and community levels, a total of 78 CEC members (38 female 40 male) of Community education committee (CEC) members; and 55 school teachers (43 male and 12 female) from twenty schools in Banadir and Galgadud regions were trained on principles of child participation and Key Quality Elements. Both teachers and CEC members were empowered to enable children to take part in decisions concerning their schools and communities. In addition to that, the project conducted a series of trainings on agenda setting, building friendships, and democratic decision making & inclusive participation for 420 children (202 boys and 218 girls) from Child Rights Clubs established in target schools in Benadir and Galgadud regions to improve children's engagement with key duty bearers such as local government, CEC, CWCs, Religious Leaders and Community leaders.

Child Budgeting

After training members of Child rights Coalition on child budgeting and budget advocacy, the project



facilitated for representatives from twenty-member organizations of Somali Child Rights coalitions to develop advocacy plan to promote child rights and investment on children. Main activities were media outreach and meeting with all child focused ministries. Somali Child Rights coalitions started implementing the advocacy plan by conducting media advocacy on children's rights: Series of 6 episodes radio program on child protection problems were produced and aired for 6 days on VOA marking on child labor-day. SPL Nord

Project coordinator gave interview to UN Humanitarian Radio (Ergo Radio) on child labor. Chairperson and the executive director of Somali Child Rights coalitions had a talk show on investment on children on Mustaqbal Radio (a Local FM radio);

About 10 CSO members and two MPs from the Lower House of the Federal Parliament including state minister of Finance had introductory meeting in Mogadishu. After hours of friendly discussion on issues around building relationship between MPs and CSOs, information sharing, and giving CSOs a space in public hearings, both sides agreed. On another occasion, three organizations from the Child rights coalition met an MP from the Lower house in Jazeera Hotel in Mogadishu and shared with them about the situation of the children in Somalia, the work of the coalition, and their aspiration of getting legislations that protect and promote the rights of the children in Somalia. The politicians pledged their support on children's issues.

The coalition prepared a testimony letter and presented it in the public hearing session of 2017 budget before the Standing Committees for Finance in Somali Federal Parliamentary. The testimony contained information related to the current situation of the children in Somalia, and that 2017 Government budget allocation for government line ministries for the children is very small. The committee members observed the issue and promised to take up to the concerning offices. The event was covered by Somali National Television (live).

In December 2017, the coalition had meeting to draft up another testimony letter to present before the public hearing session for 2018 government budget conducted by the standing committees for finance in Somali Federal Parliamentary. Compared to 2017 budget, 2018 budget showed increased allocations specially ministries of education and health (217% for education and 223% for health). In the testimony, coalition thanked politicians for the move, and again emphasized that the allocation is not enough to cover the rights and basic needs of the children including education, health and protection; another concern was the need of more clarity in the use of the increased allocation. The event was covered by Somali National Television (live).

Child Protection

Outcome 1: Children, families and communities recognize the risks for violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect that children face and take action to protect or prevent them.

The project established and strengthened 18 community-based child welfare committees of 125 members (47 Female and 78 Male) in targeted schools' communities in Banadir and Galgadud regions; and organized one day review meetings for 14 community-based child welfare committees (CWCs) of 98 members (50 Female and 58 Male at 20 schools for) separately in Benadir and Abduwak to discussion community response and lessons learnt last year. Community structures conducted four community dialogue forums which attracted 200 (86 male and 114 female) participants from for religious leaders, CWCs, CECs and parents in Banadir and Abudwak, and discussed child protection issues in their respective communities and strengthen community level response and referral pathways. After awareness raising on child protection and child right, Mosque Imams and Madrasa Teachers talked the people on Friday sermons about Child protection issues and how can be addressed at grassroots levels

The project trained 34 teachers (4 female and 30 male) from ten schools Abduwak-Galgadud region on child resilience covering psychosocial support and facilitation skills. The project identified 120 children (54 girls and 66 boys) to participate the child resilience program in two schools in Mogadishu and one in Abudwak using teachers/facilitators in Abduwak and those in Benadir. In conjunctions with that, the project also parents' orientation sessions in child rights, child protection and psychosocial support for 120 parents (95 female and 25male).



To promote children's participation, friendship, and self-esteem, the project facilitated quiz competitions on child rights and specific life skills for 20 children (11 girls and 9 boys) from child-to-child support groups in two schools in Benadir region. The project also organized football and table tennis tournament for 70 (60 boys and 10 girls) school children to promote children's recreation and sport, so that they have fun, safe interactions, healthy and excitement. The project also conducted five days training on life skills

trainings for children's groups, girls at girl friendly spaces and female teachers (86 girls and 10 female teachers) at 20 December and Bondher Orphanage center in Waberi and Bondhere districts in Benadir region. The training strengthened girls to deal effectively with the challenges in everyday life at school or at home and it gave skills of managing and living better quality of life.

Outcome 2; Children and families can access timely and quality response to child protection concerns appropriate to the best interest of the child that meet the minimum standards for child protection

The project provided medical assistance for four children referred by the CWCs in Mogadishu. Two of the children was injured in road side car explosion in Maka-al-Mukarama Road and 14 October, another was bitten by a snake and got severe infection, while the fourth one was injured in car accident near 20 December school. Two of these cases the project covered half of the medical cost, while the other half was donated by the UNISO hospital. Coordination between child welfare committees, Local Government administration, and service providers helped to address child protection concerns more quickly and efficiently.

Education

Outcome 1. Increased access to education for 16,804 (50% girls) marginalized children (girls, boys, pastoralist, minority groups and children with mild disabilities) in targeted areas

A joint effort carried out by the project team in Galgudud, CECs, CWCs, School Principals, Galmudug education supervisors identified seventeen households with twenty-seven school-going girls from the most vulnerable families of the community to be supported financially for motivation so that these girls continue the education and reduce school dropouts among girls. This cash support from NORAD program contributed girls to find all the required education materials including access to sanitary pads. The number of beneficiaries increased to 29 girls (some of the households have two girls attending school) who have hopes to finish their schooling. On top of that, CWCs in Galgudud region make awareness raising for school enrolment. The CWCs referred 173 students (93 girls and 80 boys) to 4 SCI supported schools in Abduwak.

DRR/CCA

Outcome 5; Vulnerability to risks and hazards faced by children in targeted schools and communities reduced

The project facilitated one day training refresher for 139 (86 male and 53 female) participants including



teachers and CECs members on resilience building and child led Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in schools in Benadir and Galgudud regions. DRR training increased involvement and active participation among the community including children as they were more able to reveal the most common hazard in schools and its preventive measures. The DRR actions plans which the community implemented so far include: (1) Howlwadag Big holes near Qaran school were filled and turned to

children's play group; (2) building eleven speed bumps near Howl-Wadag school; (3) Collecting garbage near schools at Wadajir; (4) Rehabilitation of water-well at Yasin Osman school (5) draining waste water in the pond at Boondheregirls' orphanage center; and two billboard (bearing the names of the schools) and two speed limit signs were erected in front of Ahmed Wayel and Mohamud Hilow schools so to respond to child-led initiatives and minimize risk of motor vehicle accidents against the children in the high way that passes before the schools..

NORAD Project activities gave the most opportunity that children can find space to express their views. SPL conducted child rights and protection training including DRR which the children gained skills to emphasize what they think about the trainings and shared their peer groups thought doing awareness creation in their schools.

The project also conducted DRR training for school children; and facilitated DRR awareness raising sessions in schools in Banadir and Galgadud regions of Somalia reaching 677 children (331 boys and 346 girls) through children's DRR action plans, meetings with CWCs and local authority including district governor, security commanders and security sectors. The project supported children and school managements to plant 94 draught resistant trees in ten target schools in Abudwak, Galgadud region and four schools in Benadir regions. School administrations, teachers and child protection structures including children have now committed themselves to watering the trees and protect them from the animals.

Lessons learnt

- The Awareness rising sessions supported parents to understand more clearly that they have certain responsibilities towards children.
- Religious leaders interested to note that UNCRC somehow covered the rights of the children as Islam has always covered the rights of children

- Children's groups at Howl-wadag school took part building a speed bump at Sayid road with the help of the Howl-wadag district administration and child welfare committees. This road created problems to children passing by as it was main road which most of cars used and it was reported more ten cases of accidents before speed bump built.
- Children's groups at Ahmed Wayel school and Mohamud Hilowle met Wadajir district governor and shared their DRR plan by requesting district administration to support children to what they want to do in the hazards they identified in and out schools.
- Child right and DRR clubs in 20 December school met with NISA officer in charge of check point on the road to the Mogadishu Airport that passes in front of the school. The soldiers closed alley that students used to access the school for security reasons. The students requested the officer to reopen the alley for them as soldiers at the checkpoint sometimes harass teenage students (boys and girls). The alley was reopened only for them.

4. Promoting Gender Equality through Empowering Women Activists and Members of Parliament in Hirshabelle, Somalia.

In 2017, Somali Peace Line competed for small grant on women empowerment by submitting a proposal to Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI). SPL Proposal succeeded, and grant agreement was signed in Late October 2017, but the implementation started late December due to fund transfer delays.

The Overall goal of the project

The goal of this project is to promote gender equality by empowering and establishing linkage between women activists at the local level, and those in political positions in Hirshabelle state.

Activities and strategies

To achieve this goal, the following activities will be conducted: Project buy-in; Development of project Implementation plan; training workshop on gender equality for women from district and regional women's organizations, Members of Parliament (MPs), Line ministers, women activists; Intra-women meetings; and Advocacy Meetings.

Achievements

So far, the project team have implemented project buy-in and development of implementation plan for the



project work. During the buy-in of the project, the project team learned that HirShabelle State ministries have been nominated and yet to be approved by then. Thus, project team embarked to make the project buy-in, by meeting with 2 persons including vice-President of HirShabelle State and his aids; 10 persons Middle Shabelle regional Governor; Jowhar District Commissioner and his executive committee, and 1 persons from the HirShabelle

Parliament who is 2nd deputy speaker of and other MPs. project explained the project objectives, activities and beneficiaries to all officials; and they endorsed project implementation and were grateful to Canadian Government for the contribution. As ministry of Women and Human rights were not included in the new cabinet of HirShabelle State the target people of the buy-in activity became 15 instead of 24 participants as planned. The amount saved from this line will be utilized during advocacy meetings with the decision maker in Jowhar or Mogadishu.

Development of implementation plan

Project team facilitated one-day meeting for project stakeholders to develop implementation plan for the project. 25 people from different walks of women, including Women from CSO (NGOs and CBOs), local administrations, and HirShabelle Parliament came together. They discussed the pressing issues for women in HirShabelle and Jowhar district that needed advocacy engagement. These issues included: Ministry of Women does not include in HirShabelle Cabinet to be approved; women quota in the State Parliament yet to be completed; women are less in police service, and civil servants, and decision-making bodies at district and regional levels. They developed project implementations plan and agreed to meet the President of the HirShabelle State early January to Present their concerns.

5. Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Somalia (CHANGES) September 2017 – August 2020

SPL has also signed a new grant agreement with Save the children internal to become member of implementing partners of a consortium project called Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality in Somalia (CHANGES)

The overall objective of the project: The project seeks to challenge harmful social norms including FGM and CEFM and to increase women's social and economic empowerment through interventions at the individual, household, community and societal levels.

The intended impact of the project:

Reduction in harmful practices, increased value of women and girls and will contribute towards greater voice, choice and control for Somali women and girls over their bodies and futures.

Achievements

Since the start-up of the project, Somali Peace Line has reached 120 people (32 men, 35 women, 20 boys, and 33 girls). 30 members (15 female, 12 males, 3 girls) of these become Champions to advocate for social change. While the other 90 people (girls 30, female 20, male 20, and boys 20) were given awareness on Gender discriminatory norms and practices on 16 activism days in December.

Somali Peace Line established and trained selected children, women and men to nominate champions against FGM/CEFM & GBV in the two regions on appropriate FGM/CEFM messaging. All champions attended a one-day training where they learnt about the types of FGM, the impact FGM has on people, how to advocate against any harmful practices regarding FGM, public speaking and reporting an abuse of FGM/CEFM & GVB.

The Champions engaged in raising awareness about FGM CEFM & GVB in the communities of Adado and Balatweyn. The champions' role was to speak openly about FGM CEFM & GVB and what we can do as a community to stop it and its impacts on women and girls.

Somali Peace Line implemented 16 days activism activity in Adado and Balatweyn cities, activism days against gender-based violence campaigns were run to 10 December, Human Rights Day. These campaigns supported women and girls to raise their voice and challenge all violence against them.

In general security situation of Balatweyn is rather calm now after one government soldier were killed and one civilian were wounded when a gun man suspected for AS fired pullets to the soldier and later managed to escape the scene. In Adado there was political tension between Galmudug state Authority and the reports are stating that there are more increasing militia road blocks around the city.

6. Documentation Unit

Peace building efforts Changes elders' positions

This clip shows different perspectives of clan elders Merka conflict in the Lower Shabelle. It shows their original positions, the efforts made by BUPB project implemented by SPL and LPI.

The clip compares the position of one of the extreme elders who demanded the opposing clan should be moved from the region. He is claiming the ownership of the region, and another elder from the other clan arguing that his clan are among the resident clans and will not move from the region.

After peace building efforts made by the project, the clip shows the die-hard elders embracing the peace agreement. One of them says the ceremony for agreement signature 'I will take peace for my clan. I want you to bless for me collectively'. This Project has been implemented by Somali Peace Line in Partnership with Life and Peace Institute. It was Funded by the European (EU)

Somali Child right Coalition empowered

This clip focuses the work Norad Project had undertaken to strengthen the Somali Child rights Coalition. It shows how the coalition was established, and how it was capacitated. Nur Farax, the executive Director of the coalition tells the story of their formation. The clip narrates some of the achievements of the coalition; including trainings for the member organizations, advocacy meetings with Federal ministries related to promoting the rights of the children. Ahmed Dini, the chairperson of the coalition explains that the coalition advocated for children's investment and participated two budget hearing sessions in 2017 which resulted that the budget for the line-ministries for the children especially MoE and MoH to be increased for the budget appropriation of 2018. This project is implemented by Somali Peace Line in partnership with Save the children international (SCI). It is Funded by NORAD.

Local community facilitators narrate Hope project impact

This clip focuses on the capacitation of 30 community facilitators from Afgoye. These community facilitators were given trainings and tools for peace building and conflict management and mitigation. The aim of such capacity building was to equip some of the influential members of the community with tools and lessons to solve the problems in the district.

In the clip, some of the community facilitators make testimony of how the trainings helped them. They tell that they succeeded in resolving conflicts in Afgoye at different levels. One of the community facilitators tells that even the incentive project gives helps him send his children to school.

Hope project is implemented by Somali Peace Line in partnership with International Rescue Committee. It has been Funded by USAID.

7. Staff Capacity Building

Introduction:

Some of the SPL staff had trainings in 2017. Among them are:

Peace building and conflict sensitivity training in Nairobi

From 10 - 12 May 2017, the Life and Peace Institute trained 25 people from Somalia and Kenyan programs and LPI staff on peace building and conflict sensitivity. The training was held at Pride-inn hotel in Nairobi and among the attendants were four staffs from Somali Peace Line, namely Shirwa, Mohamed dheere, Hassan and Sahal. The purpose of the training was sharing experiences and challenges learnt from the communities' interaction and how best we could add value to our peace building tasks.

The topics covered during the training were: the exercises of broken square, Comfort sculpture, what cha doing and processing (what happened - reflection, so what - generalizing and Now what - applying), debriefing, Good debriefing, battle lines, strategic listening, and 'I message' which is a style of communication that focuses on the feelings or beliefs of the speaker rather than thoughts and characteristics that the speaker attributes to the listener. The participants appreciated the training as it was more practical and exercises where people shared their experiences and skills in peace building work.

Finance workshop for finance & non-finance staff on 27-29 November 2017

The Life & Peace Institute hosted three-days training workshop for finance and non-finance staff of partner organizations from Somalia, Sudan and Kenya. The training was held at Pride-inn hotel in Nairobi on 27-29 November 2017 and among the participants were four SPL staff namely Mohamed Abdi, Hassan Mohamed, Mohamed Sahal and Harun Abukar.

Overall Objective of the training was to contribute to strengthening a shared understanding within and between programme and finance staff of concepts, strategies and skills needed for project design and planning. The training was organized in participatory way with the facilitators sharing knowledge and making use of practical group exercise. During the three-days of the training the topics covered include: what is a project? what is a successful/good project? what is your experience with project design, planning & implementation? planning and budgeting, what makes a good budget? reporting and compliance, what does compliance mean? what an auditor does?

At the conclusion, the participants reported that the training helped them to interact, share experience, and gain knowledge & skills on budgeting, financial reporting and compliance.

Report and proposal writing, and resource mobilization

IRC conducted three days capacity building training on SPL staff and IRC project team on report and proposal writing, resource mobilization and Participatory rural appraisal methodologies. the training was facilitated by Denis Kotal, Governance Coordinator & CMM Project Director, and was held at Hayat Hotel in Mogadishu Somalia between 22nd-24th July 2017. A total of 9 SPL staff both Support and program team (7 male and 2 female) and 4 IRC staff (1 female and 3 male) attended the training. The aim of this training was to empower the partner and its project staff on such topics identified. This training was the result of the organizational capacity assessment was done by IRC on mid-February 2017. The training methodology was participatory approach. The training improved organizational reporting, Fund raising and resource

allocation techniques, sharpened staff's report writing capabilities including Case studies, Success stories, and increased their understanding of how to write concept notes and proposals.

Familiarization of UNCRC and Alternative Report Mechanisms

SPL Operation Manager and CRG Project coordinator have participated this training on 15th to 17 October 2017 at Peace Hotel. SCI have invited around 15 CSOs from different organization and their senior CRG staff were the once conducting that Familiarization Workshop for CSOs in Somalia on the UNCRC and Alternative Report Mechanisms.

Among the benefits for this workshop were that the two-staff had refresher overview of the UNCRC and ACRWC articles; understood the processes of producing and submitting the UNCRC Report; enhanced the capacities of the staff so that they can support the school and non-school children to develop a child-led UNCRC report; and take part the guide and support other CSOs to develop an action to produce and submit the Somalia's CSOs UNCRC Alternative Report. After the training, attended staff trained CSOs members in the Somali Child rights Coalition, and have become lead in the data collection for UNCRC alternative report drafted by the Somali civil Society

Case management & TOT child to child clubs

Somali peace Child Right Governance Project Officers Mr. Abdi Ali Abdi and Aisha Ahmed Dahir had attended and took parts the training of Case management and TOT on Children's group. The training was organized and provided by the save the children international and it was conducted at Peace Hotel in the district of Wadajir.

The training enhanced child protection Case workers' knowledge and skills to manage child protection cases according to guidelines and upgraded their knowledge and skills to design and implement child protection case management services.

the TOT training on Children's Group, helped SPL CRG officer to creating a consistent daily routine that encourages children to plan, carry out, and review their work; establishing supportive patterns of adult-child interaction that promote children's skills; and build social relations, including relating to peers and social problem solving

Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) training

In Preparation Somali Peace Line's Joining the consortium project called 'CHANGE', SPL Program Manager, and Protection coordinator received EMB training. EMB is one three models of the project and it seeks to engage men and boys so that Harmful Gender Norm and Attitudes among the community are challenged and changed.

The training methodology of included experiential learning activities, and presentation of Community Sessions Manual by forming Facilitation Groups. The participants had the chance to review the manual (Weeks 1 -10) which is designed as a guide for community dialogue on preset topic revolving around gender norms.

The training helped the program staff to understand the design of the project and how EMB model works, steps of entering the community, facilitation techniques, and the challenges and opportunities of the application of this Model.

8. Annual Program Income & Expenditures

Introduction

In 2014, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of 568,062.65 USD. The funding came from international donors, Like EC, SIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, and Candian Fund for Local Initiative (CFLI) which channeled the funding through international NGOs co-implementing projects with Somali Peace Line namely, SCI, and LPI. Of the total program income, 502,722.78 USD were utilized, and 65,339.87 USD become the closing balance of the year.

SPL Programme Income & Expenditure Jan - Dec 2017				
Description				
A.	OPENING BALANCE ON 2016			14,480.00
B.	Income			
		Own Income		
		From membership and contributions	0	
		From products and services	0	
		Other own income	0	
		Income from donors	Projects	
			From membership and contributions	0.00
			Save the children international	285,591.05
			LPI Bottom up project	125,520.80
			IRC Hope Project	122,470.80
			CFLI Canadian Project	20,000.00
B. TOTAL INCOME				568,062.65
C. Expenditures				
	Administration / Overhead costs			
		Personnel costs	136,147	
		Investment in fixed assets or depreciation	0	
		Direct Program Cost	258,904.80	
		Indirect cost	107,671.30	
		Other expenses	0	
C. TOTAL EXPENDITURES			502,722.78	
D. Closing Balance (a + b - c)			65,339.87	65,339.87

9. Achievements, Challenges, Recommendation and Conclusions,

Achievements

The projects achieved the intended outputs and results. Among most noticeable achievements of the program are:

1. Our program contributed to reduction of Vulnerability to risks and hazards faced by children in targeted schools and communities by planting draught resistant trees, erecting speed and school signs; mobilizing communities and LGAs to build speed bumps, and filling and transforming ditches into playground.
2. The program promoted child participation by facilitating advocacy meeting for children with LGAs and army officials to discuss safe school environment issues.
3. The program capacitated children women, elders, youth and community structures to demand their rights, present their needs and work the betterment of their respective communities in the target areas.
4. To promote public investment in Children, the program engaged budget advocacy at federal level (MPs and Ministries), and CSOs and this resulted an increase of budget allocations for the five ministries of social services by 119% in average, equivalent to 10,337,900 USD.
5. The program strategical phased-out peace building work it has been undertaking in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, by signing agreements among the conflicted communities and introducing the community leaders and peace building department of the Federal Ministry of interior. Lower Shabelle community leaders continued to work together and seek for assistance in bringing clan militias together to sustain peace. They also utilized the linkage established by the programme between elders and federal authorities to convince the ministry to build on the work BPUB project has done on the ground.
6. The programme capacitated youth and women in Afgoye who have identified mistrust between youth and local authorities, poor representation of women and youth in the administration and vast unemployment among youth. To tackle these issues, they have developed collective action plans (CAPs) and agreed to have coordination meeting among youth and women; and have meetings and discussion with the with district local authority on issues of, unemployment and youth and women participation with decisions at district level.

Challenges

During the reporting period the project faced the following constraints:

1. Inclusion of women in peace building work along with men was very challenging as some of the clans do not have such culture.
2. The bomb explosion at Zope junction in Mogadishu on 14th October 2017 affected SPL HQ which caused the delay of research activities. After two weeks, the organization relocated in other building and resumed its activities.
3. The identification of some research participants especially government officials took longer than expected and some asked to see questions in advance. The programme had to share the questionnaire with them in advance.
4. Some research participants rejected their voice to be recorded for security reason and to solve this one staff was assigned to take notes.
5. The road between Bal'ad and Jowhar was not safe and there were series attacks of AS elements to travelers.
6. The Federal States in the research areas have no clear policy towards NGOs and negotiations with state, regional and district administrations is compulsory.
7. Lack of commitment from LGA in Afgoye and competition among the members of the LGA hindered

the implementation of some of the activities planned for this year.

Recommendations

Upon witnessing above challenges, the program suggests following recommendations

1. To design peace building projects for youth and women so that they become better placed in participating peace building initiatives; and to challenge elders for the providing women and youth a space in peace building work.
2. To prioritize safety and security of the staff and take into account the safety of areas we are opening our offices both in Mogadishu and regions.
3. To supply regular security briefing to the staff, and security measure should be put in place.
4. To allocate enough time while engaging government officials.
5. To build relations with government officials at local, state and federal levels, and strive to influence policies related to CSOs, Children, Youth and Women.
6. To further our fundraising initiatives so that field offices, and HQ can have enough operation costs
7. As our projects are mainly moving out of Mogadishu, field offices should be capacitated in programmatic and operation wise.
8. To continue engaging with organized groups of the community, and community structures and enabling them reach out policy actors, institutions and administrations
9. To learn more about the new models for community engagement introduced in CHANGES project including Engaging Men and Boys (EMB), Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE), and CHOICES. Learning from this, will give the organization the ability to apply these models in future programming.

Conclusions

During this reporting period, the projects implementations focused on building capacities of the community groups (women, children, elders, and youth), organized structures (community welfare committees, community education committees), local government administrations (districts administrations, police, courts and custodial corps). Projects also focused advocated for community needs, priorities and rights at local and national levels (LGAs, State Governments, and Federal MPs and Ministries). Engagement with the media played important role in amplifying our advocacy. Our project interventions strengthened the relationship we have with the all stakeholders and improved their capacities and engagement with the communities.

Capacities of SPL staff was also improved through trainings and workshops sponsored by our implementing partners and other networks we belong to (like CPWG, and CSOs forums).

1. WHO ARE WE

Somali Peace Line was founded in 1995, following the second International Congress of Somali Studies in Paris, France that looked at the “Culture of Peace in Somalia”. SPL fulfills a distinct mandate as deliberated in its strategic plan of 2015 - 2018 which reflects the consensus on aspirations, profile and resources to be mobilized and deployed to effectively respond the needs of the communities which SPL serves.

SPL is committed to empower Somali the Society to solve its internal problems through peaceful dialogue. The organization is a key member of the Somali civil society organizations and it is continually acknowledged & appreciated by its partners for the tireless commitment and collaboration they have provided.

SPL seeks and applies approaches appropriate to the contexts in which it operates within ever changing constraints with the aim of delivering high quality services relevant to the needs of its beneficiary populations.

SPL Vision

Somali Peace Line envisions a stable Somalia in which all its citizens exercise their rights and resolve their conflicts peacefully

SPL Mission

Somali Peace Line is committed to promoting mechanisms for sustainable peace and enjoyment of rights by all.

SPL Mandate

The mandate of SPL covers Protection, promotion of rights and facilitation of peaceful co-existence of communities

Strategic goals

During the implementation of this Strategic Plan, Somali Peace Line will aspire to achieve or contribute to the mutually complementing 4 Goals and their supporting Strategies highlighted below:

1. To support the community to build sustainable peace and protection in Somalia
 - A. Capacity Building
 - B. Advocacy
 - C. Intervention
2. To improve relationship with authorities and other relevant stakeholders
 - A. Access to information
 - B. Partnerships
 - C. Consultancy
 - D. External Relations
3. To improve SPL understanding of and capacity to intervene in conflicts effectively.
 - A. Research, Praxis and Residencies
 - B. Dissemination of information
4. To provide highest quality of service delivery
 - A. Effective Operational support systems and practices
 - B. Continuous learning and Improvement