



## Tubta Nabadda Soomaaliyeed Somali Peace Line (SPL)

Annual report 2018



SPL PROGRAMME MANAGER: MOHAMED ABDI

## Message from SPL Chairman

I am extremely happy that Somali Peace Line (SPL) shares its achievements for year 2018 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 none violence means to cease conflict in south & central Somalia. In 2018 we have reached more than 10,985 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 2018. They include: LPI (Life & Peace Institute); CONCERN World Wide 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

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## 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 four projects during this reporting period — January to December, 2018. 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 2018, SPL ran four projects and two researches with four different organizations: SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); Participatory peace building and development: The role of women and youth project in Life and Peace Institute (LPI); Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Somalia (CHANGES with SCI; and Enhancing integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia – EIDACS project with CONCERN worldwide.

In 2018, Through its projects, SPL program reached 10,985 direct beneficiaries. About 69% out of these beneficiaries were children (3104boys and 4443girls); and 29 % were adults (1233men and 1948women), while 2% of them were youth

(136 male youth, and 121female youth). The programme has also reached approximately 275,250 indirect beneficiaries in distributing IEC material, and airing radio programs,

|              | Adults      |             | Children    |             | Youth      |            |              |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Project      | Men         | women       | Boys        | Girls       | Male       | Female     | Total        |
| NORAD        | 849         | 1183        | 3023        | 4302        | 0          | 0          | 9357         |
| PPB&D        | 50          | 240         | 0           | 0           | 129        | 117        | 536          |
| CHANGES      | 332         | 525         | 81          | 141         | 0          | 0          | 1079         |
| EIDACS       | 2           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 7          | 4          | 13           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1233</b> | <b>1948</b> | <b>3104</b> | <b>4443</b> | <b>136</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>10985</b> |

interviews, live coverage events, debates, talk-shows, and PSAs (public service announcements); erecting billboards and production and dissemination of stickers, flyers, with messages. As per project, 85.2% of these beneficiaries was reached SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); 9.8% were reached in CHANGES project with SCI. PPB&D: the role of Women and youth with LPI subsequent researched 4.9of the beneficiaries because most of the target beneficiaries are decision-making groups. In this year 2018, SPL has utilized a total budget of USD 534,108.87.

Almost all of the SPL staff had trainings in 2018, the trainings and capacity building workshops included: SD moderations ToT training; EU Grant compliance; Protection mainstreaming training; CHOICES approach training; 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 2018, the Program department has drafted two projects for fund raising purposes. Galkacyo Peace Building project and Enhancing integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia – EIDACS project. SPL has also signed a new grant agreement with CONCERN World Wide to become peace building contractor in EIDACs project in Afgoye and Baidoa.

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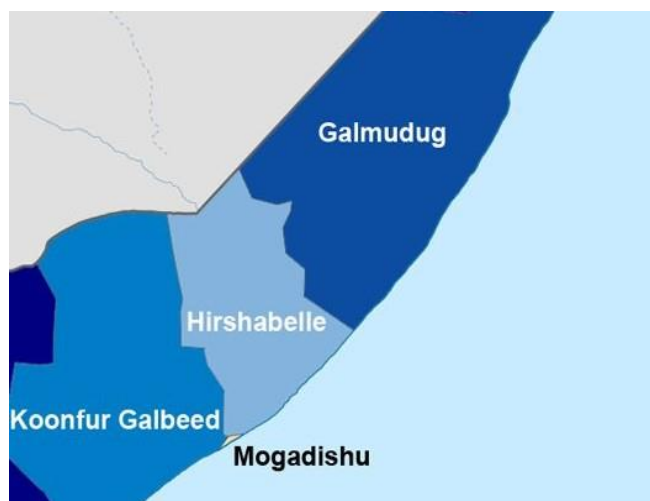
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## Context overview

Somalia remains one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world. Climatic shocks, armed conflict and violence are key drivers of humanitarian needs and human rights violations. According to Humanitarian needs overview (Nov. 2018), 2.6 million people are displaced inside Somalia. Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) reported that over 320,000 people fled from conflict and insecurity in 2018, 50% increase of the previous year. Conflict and insecurity, drought, flooding and evictions, are among the causes of displacement.

Somalia in general, and the organization's area of operations (Benadir (Mogadishu), HirShabelle (Jowhar & Beledwayne) Galmudug (Adado and Abudwak) and Southwest (Baidoa and Afgooye) have experienced different shocks including floods, conflicts, insecurity, political instability, and changes in administrations.

**In security aspect**, there were explosions, targeted killings, clan conflicts, in Benadir, Baidoa, Beledwayne, Jowhar, and Adado. Explosions, air strikes and attacks on civilian population in South Central Somali included: On 16 January, Al Shabab (AS) attacked government military bases at Deynuney and Gofgudud villages north and east of Baidoa town; AS attacked a military base in Gololey locality near Bal'ad district, the military army thwarted and pushed them back as reported by the local residents On



On 10th, January; there was also roadside bomb explosion to AMISOM convoy at Gololey village near Bal'ad district but there were no casualties; at least two government soldiers were killed after AS fighters attacked a military base at Qalimow town located 30KMs south of Jowhar town on 6th February; AMISOM convey was ambushed by AS near ololey 42km from Jowhar and between Bal'ad and Jowhar on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2018; AS militants briefly captured Bal'ad town about 30 kilometers north of Mogadishu in the mid-morning attack on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2018.

The U.S. military has carried out at least 46 airstrikes so far this year against al-Shabab killing more than 160 people claimed to be AS fighters. Two separate air strikes on 24<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018, the US Africa Command has killed 22 AS fighters outside Somali's capital city, Mogadishu; a least nine people were killed in an attack on Somalia's interior ministry and security forces killed all three attackers after a two-hour gun battle inside on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2018, police said Saturday, as the al-Shabab extremist group claimed responsibility; Six people died after three attackers wearing soldiers' uniforms target Somalia's presidential palace with a car bomb exploding, police said Saturday on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2018; two car bombs hit Somalia on Sunday, killing six people. AS claimed responsibility for the first suicide car bomb blast that killed four people when it exploded near the gate of a military base in Afgoye town, 30 kilometers (18 miles) northwest of Mogadishu; another car bomb killed two people and injured four others at a restaurant near a security checkpoint and immigration headquarters in Mogadishu on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2018.

A car bomb in Howlwadag district that killed six people including three soldiers and injured 14 people,



including six children<sup>2nd</sup>September 2018; At least six people are dead after a suicide bomber detonated an explosives-laden vehicle at the gate of Hodan district headquarters in Somalia's capital, authorities said Monday on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018; a suicide bomber detonated himself in a restaurant in the Somali town of Baidoa and another blast struck a hotel nearby, leaving at least 16 people dead and more than 30 wounded, authorities said Saturday on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2018; the largest

U.S. military airstrike against al-Shabab extremists in Somalia in nearly a year largely destroyed a training camp where recruits were preparing to graduate and killed more than 75 recruits on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2018 according to Somali intelligence officials (AP); a double car blast targeted to hotel Sahafi, near the headquarters of the Somali Police Force's Criminal Investigations Department (CID) and subsequent gun battle between government security forces and AS fighters who stormed the hotel, claimed the lives of 52 people on 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018; at least 8 people died and 15 others got injured in a car bomb explosion that ripped a market in Wadajir district in Mogadishu on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018; U.S. military says it has killed four members of the al-Shabab extremist group with a "self-defense airstrike" at Basra Village outside Somalia's capital after partner forces were attacked on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2018; U.S. airstrikes between 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December 2018 that killed more than 60 people in a coastal Somali town of Gendershe were said to have been a pre-emptive strike to prevent a major extremist attack, according to a Somali intelligence officer; a suicide car bombing near the presidential palace in Mogadishu killed at least 13 people and wounded at least 17 others on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2018.

**On political dynamics** in this year, the relationship between government and member states has experienced ups and downs. Galmudug State and Ahlu Sunnah walJama'ah (ASWJ) were officially united in a reconciliation meeting held in Dhusmareeb, Galgadud region on January 18, 2018. The agreement was inked in an event attended by the Federal President of Somalia Mohamed Abdullahi Farmaajo, UN Special Representative Michael Keating, regional Presidents of Federal Member States of Puntland, Hirshabelle and Southwest and other distinguished guests. Aside from that, a rift between FGS and FMS grew resulting that Leaders of member states announced that they suspended relation and all cooperation with Federal Government of Somalia on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2018. However, after pressure within and from FGS, President of HirShabelle State announced to have agreement with Federal Government of Somalia on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2018. In a five-days meeting (20 -24 October, 2018) in Garowe, Somali regional leaders meeting agreed to form their own unified forces against Al-Shabaab, drawing 1000 soldiers from each region. They have reiterated their opposition to federal Government policies on federalism and Justice system. the Federal Government of Somalia arrested the former No. 2 leader of Somalia's al-Shabab extremist group, who stood for Southwest State's Presidential election, prompting violent protests in which four people were killed on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2018. However, the Presidential election took place on 19 December 2018 after it was postponed three times. A close ally of the FGS, MrAbdiaziz Hassan Mohamed ("Laftagaren") won the election.

## Participatory Peace Building and Development: The role of Women and Youth Project

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Somali Peace Line in partnership with LPI has started implementing Participatory Peace Building and development: the role of Women and Youth in Jowhar and Baidoa. The project is funded by EU and SIDA, and seeks to empower women and youth through sustained dialogue sessions, and implementation of action, establishment of advocacy platforms and engagement with decision makers at local and national levels. The duration of the project is 30 months from February 2018 to July 2020.

The project has an overall objective which is *to contribute to women and youth empowerment and inclusion as agents of peace in Somalia as a building-block for a more stable, resilient and accountable society*, and a specific Objective (SO) which *to create an enabling environment for strategically-selected women and youth – through improved self-efficacy, collaborative agenda-setting efforts, and constructive engagement with key decision-makers and processes at the local and national levels, to influence peace, state-building and broader political processes at local, regional and national levels across south-central Somalia.*

The following are the expected results of the actions of the project:

*R1. Strategically-selected diverse women and female and male youth have synchronously increased self-confidence and efficacy at the personal level, as well as mutual knowledge, understanding and respect towards the “other”.*

*R2. Targeted women and youth have collaboratively implemented strategic problem-solving actions within the wider communities after having been exposed to relevant skill-enhancing and personal development activities.*

*R3. Targeted women and youth have collaboratively articulated and strategically promoted their agendas in government and clan-based peacebuilding processes at the local level.*

*R4. Targeted women and youth have directly contributed to policy issues that affect them the most at the national level.*

### Activities and strategies

In this year the project implemented SD training and Project Planning; Relationship building and buy-in; Selection of sustained dialogue (SD) Moderators (MODs) and participants; moderators’ training; orientation and kick-off events; sustained dialoguesessions; monthly moderator Reflection meeting; building self-image of youth & women. The project used meetings, sustained dialogue sessions, media engagement (debates, and event coverage), advocacy and lobbying.

### Achievements

*R1. Strategically-selected diverse women and female and male youth have synchronously increased self-confidence and efficacy at the personal level, as well as mutual knowledge, understanding and respect towards the “other”.*

The project reached

**Sustained Dialogue (SD) leadership training and EU project start-up planning:** 16 representatives from LPI’s Somalia and Kenya teams as well as SPL staff were equipped with SD leadership, moderation

and project start-up planning skills. The capacity of participants in facilitations was enhanced using extensive use of stories, role plays and group exercise. The training to capacitate these facilitators took place between 22<sup>nd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018.

### **Relationship-building and buy-in from clan elders and local authorities:**

The relationship of the project and the local authorities and clan elders in Baidoa and Jowhar towns of South West and HirShabelle states of Somalia was built through a series of high profiling as well as grassroots level meetings these project stakeholders. The Project team from LPI and SPL in recognition of the importance of the relationships with the project beneficiaries and local authorities spent important time and effort to make these stakeholders on-board and have a clear understand of the project aims and objectives, expected results, target beneficiaries and implemented activities. The officials appreciated the project and stated they will support its proper implementation.

### **Selection of SD moderators and participants:**

The project staff in consultation with the local authorities, community leaders and women organizations successfully selected 40 SD moderators (24 women and female youth, 16 male youth) and 200 participants (150 women and female youth, 50 male youth) in Baidoa. The selection was based on pre-set criteria and interviews were conducted. After the selection, LPI/SPL staff met with the selected 40 SD moderators and contracted them. However, the number of women and female youth was increased from 24 to 30 after the addition of 6 more moderators. On the other hand, forty SD moderators' including 20 women and 10 female youth as well as 10 male youth were successfully selected in Jowhar. Furthermore, a total of 200 SD participants including 100 women and 50 female youth and 50 male youths were suggested by the local authorities and the communities in Jowhar.

### **SD Moderators training in Baidoa:**

The project trained 86 SD moderators (40 women, 20 female youth, and 26 male youth) in Jowhar and in



Baidoa. The women and youth moderators were separately trained on the Sustained Dialogue process for 5 days. The trainings were conducted by SPL and LPI trained project staff in Baidoa, and SPL Project staff in Jowhar in April and July respectively. The purpose of the training was to equip the SD moderators with the necessary skills and knowledge on SD theories, processes and strategies.

During the training, facilitators used different methods including PowerPoint presentations, group works and exercises. The topics covered during the training included the definitions of dialogue and Sustained Dialogue, SD processes, the role and qualities of SD moderators, peace building, conflict and conflict analysis, leadership and monitoring and evaluation. At the end of each training, the SD moderators were paired as a moderator and co-moderator. The participants gained skills and knowledge on SD process and peace building and pledged that they will use this knowledge in the SD sessions and the community as well. The training increased the moral and relationships among the participants and implementing partners. These

moderators were equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge of the SD concepts and processes and how to facilitate the processes for the participants.

### **Orientation and kick-off event in Baidoa**

The project conducted orientation sessions in Baidoa and Jowhar to launch the project officially. Orientation meetings were conducted for the trained SD moderators in Baidoa and Jowhar. The meetings which were separately conducted for the women and youth groups were held at SPL offices in Baidoa and Jowhar in May and July 2018 respectively. During these sessions, the moderators were briefed about the SD process and the plan and they finally agreed on some SD topics including discrimination against minority groups, SGBV, insecurity, clanism and youth migration, drug abuse, role of women in peacebuilding, sanitation, child protection problem, family breakdown, unemployment, discrimination of in employment, effects of drug abuse (Taboo) on school children, and discrimination against women.

The project kick-off meetings were conducted separately for the women and youth groups in the town of Baidoa, and Jowhar in May and July respectively. Five hundred people (500) including SD moderators and participants from women groups, SPL/LPI representatives and invited guests from local authorities of Baidoa and Jowhar, state level ministries, and MPs from South West, and HirShabele, and community members attended the meetings. In these meetings the project staff briefed the purpose of the kick-off meeting, the project objectives and activities so far carried out. In Jowhar, after opening the event, the project team explained the next activities and SD processes to the participants and guests. This was followed by dramas performed by the SD moderators. Women moderators performed a drama on land conflict between neighbors while the youth moderators presented drama on the harmfulness of the early marriage. All authorities have appreciated the action and urged participants to benefit from the opportunities the project afforded them.

### **SD sessions in Baidoa and Jowhar**

In Baidoa there are 20 SD groups: 10 women groups comprising of 120 women (100 participants & 20 moderators); and 10 youth groups comprising of 126 youth {100 participants (47 female youth & 53 male youth) and 26 moderators (10 female youth, 16 male youth)}.



In Jowhar there are 20 SD groups: 10 women groups comprising of 120 women {100 participants & 20 moderators} and 10 youth groups comprising of 120 youth {100 participants (50 female youth & 50 male youth) and 20 moderators (10 female youth, 10 male youth)}. During the project, it is planned that each group meets for 14 dialogue sessions over 7 months. This year the groups had 340 sessions out of 560 planned Sessions. Groups in Jowhar have successfully passed stages 1, 2, & 3 (who, what, why), while groups in Baidoa have passed

stages 1 & 2 (who and what) due to postponement of activities caused tension related to election of the Presidential seat of State.

In Baidoa, groups have been meeting in Bilan Hotel venues and in Jowhar in Maqsd Restaurant, Beder Hotel, and Afrik restaurant. In Jowhar, 1 moderator dropped out (a girl who moved from Jowhar to Mogadishu), 2 boys from participants also dropped out (one got job in Beldeweyne, one went for studies to Mogadishu). all dropouts happened in the early stage and were replaced. The replacement of the

moderator received in-house training from the project staff. In Baidoa there were 4 dropouts (2 moderators – a boy (went university to Uganda, and a woman (went University to Mogadishu); and 2

participant – two youth female – one girl died in an explosion, and one got sick and went for medication to Mogadishu). The replacement of

dropped out moderators was catered from the alternative moderators, and seats of dropped out participants remain vacant. In both area, there were few later comers in trust building sessions first two to three sessions, and they were from the women groups. Then the issue late comers stopped due to adherence of group norms and the interest of group members in the discussions.

|           | Baidoa  |          | Jowhar  |          |      |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|------|
| Month     | Planned | Achieved | Planned | Achieved | %    |
| July      | 40      | 20       | 40      | 0        | 25%  |
| August    | 40      | 40       | 40      | 40       | 100% |
| September | 40      | 40       | 40      | 40       | 100% |
| October   | 40      | 40       | 40      | 40       | 100% |
| November  | 40      | 0        | 40      | 40       | 50%  |
| December  | 40      | 0        | 40      | 40       | 50%  |
| Total     | 240     | 140      | 240     | 200      |      |
| Total     | 100%    | 58%      | 100%    | 83%      | 71%  |

In these meetings, the group members introduced each other and the schedule for the monthly meetings. The ground rules which will govern the meeting sessions were agreed upon. The groups agreed to be punctual, avoid absenteeism, respect one another's opinions and actively participate and contribute to the discussions in the sessions. The groups also agreed on the dates and times of sessions and the planned 20 sessions. The topics raised during SD discussions included low level of agricultural production in the area, poor sanitation, SGBV, child protection, unemployment, injustice in employment, illiteracy and clannism; floods, drug abuse, the role of women in peace building & political participation, the role of youth in peace building & political participation.

During the sessions, group members shared their own personal stories and experiences with the other group members. As a result, the project team observed that some members of the SD groups began developing relationships of trust as they shared personal stories within or outside the sessions. There were still some female participants from the youth groups who were shy to speak in front of the young men freely but due to the encouragement from the group members and moderators, an improvement was witnessed.

As they got to know each other well, they visited sick relatives together, attended funeral ceremonies, supported needy and women participants in labor and helped orphans and children from poor families, showing new and enhanced relationships amongst women and young people from diverse backgrounds. In one incident, SD group in Jowhar fund raised among themselves to buy education material for orphaned and vulnerable children in a free school. Due to the election-related tensions and political violence that affected the security of the town. However, some of the SD moderators and participants decided to respond with the situation, and advocate for the peaceful co-existence of the communities in Baidoa. In their efforts, they met the Presidential candidates, and the discussed with them on election process, peaceful transition of powers, and demanded for the promotion of the role of youth in peace building and decision making. They also made use of Social media, especially Facebook, to promote peaceful co-existence post elections.

### Facebook posts

**Fatima Armie:**

“Just accept me a whole” is a phrase very common among many people! Please let us accept what happened before harming one another, and we will not recover for many years what we lose

**Aden Jimale:**

Let us talk our difference without harming each other then we could achieve our unity and strengthen but if we continue violent our difference will increase and damage our unite.

Yasin:

The outcome may not be what we want but there is nothing we can do unless we cool down ourselves and think deeply about the future through peace and harmony

**10th-14th December, 2018** in Baidoa, twenty male youth from moderators and participants of SD groups with some members from district and regional youth met with Southwest presidential candidates. “The youth updated candidates about the current situation of the youth in Baidoa and told that we are committed to peace and social integration. We said they had worked with previous administrations and were ready to work with the coming administrations without condition,” said Ilais Mohamed Abdi one of the SD participants.



Members from SD youth groups meeting with SW Presidential Candidates: Ilais SD Participant, one candidates (Robow)

“We discussed with the candidates on the possibility of free and fair elections without interventions which some of the candidates had some doubts as they had the feeling of interventions from Mogadishu. We finally encouraged them to accept the outcome for the sake of the weak people in the regions who could not afford any violence. We also requested from the candidates to promote the role of youth in peace building and decision making. All the candidates welcomed us and told that it's time for the youth to stand up and govern their regions. They also appreciated and how the youth were coordinated now comparing previous times. They told us that they would accept the outcome and work with the winner. They also advised us to face the reality by working with our administration instead of migrating to other countries which we accepted,” said Ilais Mohamed Abdi

### ***Monthly moderator's reflection meetings:***

During this period, 6 moderator reflection meetings were held both areas (2 Baidoa and 4 in Jowhar). The meeting was facilitated by SPL and LPI project team. Women and youth moderators gathered into separate sessions and each team shared their experience and challenges encountered during SD sessions. The facilitators asked questions including who contacts the participants, relationship between moderator and co-moderators, attendance of the participants, strategies and approaches used to enhance dialogue, emerging issues and changes experienced. In order to manage tardiness and absences, they mentioned that groups have freedoms/rules and said that if a participant comes late to the session, he/she should pay 3-5 dollars from his/her transportation and buy some snacks for the group members. Participants who miss two consecutive sessions without permission will lose the group membership. The project team advised the moderators to both keep in touch with the participants and maintain their relations. The moderators were trained on note-taking skills during SD sessions. They were advised to mark three columns in their notebooks – first column for the speaker, second for his/her idea and third for your observation as moderator.

## Building the self-image of youth including radio-show

### Motivational events

Four different motivational events where a total of 1237 people (73% female) mainly from the participants, SD moderators and distinguished officials from Southwest and HirShabelle States were invited in the events as honorarium guest speakers, including SW Minister of Women and Human Rights development; Deputy Speaker and Acting President of Hirshabelle State, the Acting Middle Shabelle Regional Governor, Deputy Governor of Finance, Chairperson of Middle Shabelle Regional Women, Jowhar District Commissioner, and the Mayor of Jowhar; Chairlady of Baidoa Women Organization. The guest speakers appreciated the

| Participants of motivational events | Baidoa | Jowhar | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Adult Female (Total)                | 122    | 486    | 608   |
| Adult Male (Total)                  | 2      | 19     | 21    |
| Female Youth                        | 57     | 240    | 297   |
| Male youth                          | 69     | 242    | 311   |
| Total                               | 250    | 987    | 1237  |

event and the project as whole and advised participants to benefit from it and convey the message to the wider society. The Motivational events were aimed at promoting the self-confidence of women and youth and inspiring them to build their capacity and self-efficacy. The

topics delivered in these events included self-esteem, positive attitude, leadership, traits of success, and self-confidence. Each motivational took of one hour and half was followed by Question and Answer session in which the participants asked for clarifications, and personal advice towards the topics. The motivational speakers addressed. The groups presented poems, short dramas, traditional dances towards the issues they were discussing in the SD sessions.

### Radio Programmes

The project contracted local radio station to produce and air debates on important issues in the target towns; disseminate positive messages from the SD discussions, and build the capacities of SD moderators and participants towards public speaking. Two of the radio stations (Radio Jowhar and Radio Asal) also organized 9 debates (5 debates by Radio Jowhar, and 4 debates by Radio Asal). The debates were on unemployment, early marriage and drug abuse, role of youth in peacebuilding, the reasons for increase Divorce, the role of women in politics, the role of women in peace building, which are topics raised by SD participants in their dialogue sessions.1Debates on clan discrimination and women political and cultural discrimination on were aired through Jowhar.2and Asal radios.3A debate on unemployment was also organized by the South West Radio with the participation of a scholar, administrator and a youth. On the other hand, the Motivational events were covered on SAAB TV4 and also Asal radio5, Radio Southwest6 and KGS TV7. All debates were aired twice a week fromradio Asal and four times a month from radio Jowhar and radio Southwest.

1Access through these links: <http://asalradio.com/dhageyso-dooda-maanta-oo-ku-saabsan-sababaha-furiinka/>  
<http://asalradio.com/dhageyso-dooda-doorka-dhalinyarada-ee-nabad-dhisida/>  
<http://asalradio.com/dhageyso-dooda-doorka-dhalinyarada-ee-siyaasadda-dalka/>  
<http://asalradio.com/dhageyso-dood-ku-saabsan-guurka-dada-yar-ee-jowhar/>  
<http://radiojowhar.net/2019/01/dhagayso-dood-ku-saabsan-ka-qeybgalka-siyaasada-ee-haweenka/>  
<http://radiojowhar.net/2018/12/dhagayso-dood-ku-saabsan-doorka-haweenka-ee-dhisida-nabada/>  
<http://radiojowhar.net/2018/11/dhagayso-dood-xiiso-leh-oo-ku-saabsan-doorka-haweenka-ay-ku-leeyihiin-siyaasada-iyoo-dhisida-nabadda/>  
<http://radiojowhar.net/2018/10/dhagayso-barnaamijka-dooda-dhibaatada-mugaadaraadka-xashiishka-iyoo-taabuuga/>  
<http://radiojowhar.net/2018/09/dhagayso-dood-ku-saabsan-shaqo-laaanta-ka-jirta-hirshabelle/>

2 Access through these links: <http://radiojowhar.net/2018/11/dhagayso-dood-xiiso-leh-oo-ku-saabsan-doorka-haweenka-ay-ku-leeyihiin-siyaasada-iyoo-dhisida-nabadda/>  
3Access through these links: <http://asalradio.com/dhageyso-dooda-maanta-oo-ku-saabsan-sababaha-furiinka/>

4Access through these links: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7rdOF6GIP1c>

5Access through these links: <http://asalradio.com/dhalinyara-haween-loo-taabarayo-nabadeynta-jowhar/>

6The link can be accessed through: <http://koonfuralbeednews.com/dhageyso-barnaamijka-kulanka-dhalinyarada-nabadeyntahorumarinta-haweenka-iyoo-dhalinyarada-rkgs/>.

7The link can be accessed through: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5FoCFNWICE>

## **Enhancing integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia – EIDACS project**

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As of 1st September 2018, SPL was contracted by Concern worldwide to facilitate peace building and peaceful co-existence initiatives between IDP and Host communities in Baidoa and Afgoye districts as part of the “Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)” project initiatives for community driven durable solutions in South West State of Somalia.

### **CONTEXT UPDATE**

During this reporting period, the political and security situation of Southwest state of Somalia and especially Baidoa town remained volatile due to the presidential election, alleged support of Federal Government (FG) to some candidates and suicide attacks in Baidoa. During this period, the election was postponed several times, the ex. President of Southwest state Mr. Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan had resigned and stopped competing for SWS president, the FG deployed well trained troops in Baidoa, Mr. Mukhtar Robow, former AS leaders and candidate to the SWSS presidency was arrested, clashes started between his supporters and government forces which claimed the lives of 11 people including an MP of SWS and finally Mr. Abdiiaziz Hassan Mohamed (laftagareen) was elected as the president of SWSS on 19th December 2018.

### **PROJECT ORIENTATION**

The two field officers (both male) were trained on SPL policies and systems, service contract, durable solutions and job requirements. The new staff were also introduced to the key colleagues, managers and supervisors of SPL, Concern and SHACDO field staffs.

### **RAPID ASSESSMENT OF CONFLICT AND POTENTIAL CONFLICT ISSUES.**

To collect data for the assessment, Somali Peace Line selected 11 assessment assistants (7 males, 4 female) from CONCERN pre-qualified enumerators in Baidoa and Afgoye and trained them on the assessment tool and data collection process. The trainings were held at Concern Worldwide office in Baidoa on 6th December 2018 and at SHACDO office in Afgoye on 22nd December 2018. The purpose of these trainings was to support the enumerators acquire practical skills on data collection process and understanding the guiding questions.

During the training, topics covered included: data collection process, what is in-depth interview, selection of interviewees, target sample, qualities of an effective interviewer and techniques of an effective questioning. Contents of the questionnaires were discussed in the local Somali and English languages to get consensus in the meanings and the manner in which the assessment assistants should ask the questions. The questionnaires were pretested. Issues arising from the questionnaires were identified, discussed with the assessment assistants, and resultant necessary amendments were inserted in the questionnaires before sharing the final version.

### **Data collection**

In Baidoa, the data collection was conducted on 8th-9th December 2018 and 23<sup>rd</sup> December in Afgoye. The assessment questionnaires were administered to 65 respondents, 40 (26 male, 14female) respondents from Baidoa and 25 (15 male, 10 female) from Afgoye. The assessment targeted female and male youths, DAC forums, women, camp managements/IDP gatekeepers and elders from IDPs and host communities at

Hanano and ADC incubator locations in Baidoa and Doolaawe village in Afgoye. Members from local and international NGOs and government were also interviewed.

While conducting the assessment, the data collection team was sensitized to observe three universal ethical principles: respect for participants, beneficence and justice. Those collecting data were selected from the target areas while taking note of inclusivity and clan affiliation where necessary. The advantage of recruiting locals is that they know the cultural dynamics and know how to pose sensitive questions in culturally appropriate ways.

### **Data analysis**

The data was collected and entered but was not yet analyzed. The assessment report will be issued in the first quarter of 2019.



Enumerators training in Baidoa

## SOM- NORAD project framework 2015-2018

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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 Galgudud 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.

### Outputs

The project reached total direct beneficiaries of 9,357 of which 2,023 were adults (849 men, 1,183 women), and 7,325 were children (3,023 boys, and 4,302 girls) under all outcomes in CRG, CP, and DRR/CC thematic areas.

## ***Achievements per thematic areas***

### ***CHILD RIGHT GOVERNANCE***

Under this thematic area the project reached 6,803 beneficiaries of which 7,66 were adults (285 men, 381 women), and 6,037 were children (2,544 boys, 3,493 girls). The main activities implemented include: budget advocacy, lobbying for domestication of ACRWC and development of Children's Act (CA), promotion of child participation, dialogue forums for children's issues, and implementation of children's initiatives.

#### ***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 supported SCI to conduct two days training of media workshop on 'Increasing media reportage on child rights and pneumonia in Somalia for 30 participants (5 female and 25 male) from media houses in Mogadishu including Radios, TVs, and websites. The media houses promised to make awareness complain on issues negatively affected children including child protection problems, pneumonia, FGM, early marriage; and laws and policies that need advocacy. As a result of that, VOA Somali Service produced package program on pneumonia and interviewing some of the project team and other key resource people and decision makers.

The project team has organized and conducted 3 days training on Child Budgeting and CRG for 18 people (13 male and 5 female) from key government line ministries at Galmudug state, LGAs at district and regional level. After the trained the participants reported to have understood the importance of child Right Governance and Child Budget, and pledged to consider in the budget drafting and service delivery.



To increase the awareness of international instruments and advocated for their domestication, the project has made consultative meetings with children; community and CSOs on ratification of ACRWC and CA in Benadir and Galgadud regions. In

this activity, the project reached 447 beneficiaries of which 370 children (195 boys and 175 girls) and 77 adults (38 male and 39 female) adults from community.

#### ***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 hosted quarterly CSO Network meeting for 40 from civil society representatives (27 male and 14 female) to strategize, address and advocate for key children's needs, concerns and rights; and supported 24 CSOs representatives (8 female and 16 male) to conducted budget advocacy plan for children issues with link of the government social ministries. The CSOs agreed to work together in lobbying for Child budgeting, education for marginalized children, and the rights and needs of children with disability, and developed advocacy plans with clear CSOs responsibilities and timeline. The tasks in the plan included:

selection of advocacy committee (7 members from 7 NGOs), stakeholder analysis and engagement, preparing advocacy messages; meeting with government officials and Parliamentarians; and media engagement.

In response to that, the project conducted one day awareness raising workshop on child budgeting for 35 participants (13 female and 22 male) comprising of parliamentarians, government officials and civil society representatives. The policy and decision makers agreed to push for increase in the allocation of social sector in 2019 government budget. The advocacy team comprised of NORAD project staff and members from Somali Child Rights Coalition visited key social sector ministries including ministry of Education, and Ministry of health and communicated with other ministries via email to explain their advocacy plan. The team agreed that the government officials increase their proposed allocations to enable



them deliver services needed by the children. Then, the advocacy team had a meeting with the women caucus in the Parliament and shared the advocacy message with them. The women Parliamentarian supported the move and promised they would focus that in budget deliberations. The chairperson of Somali Peace Line had met with the Prime Minister in a high-level meeting. SPL Chair presented the case to him, and handed a letter containing the message. The Premier said he will look into it. As a result, the government appropriations showed positive change for

social sector ministries. The total government budget of 2019 increased 14%, while the social sector budget increased 75% as compared to 2018. Ministry of health and ministry of Education increase 419% and 46% respectively amounting 7,260,440 USD for Ministry of Health and 12,834,143 USD for Ministry of Education. These amounts are equivalent to 2.1% and 3.8% of the total budget. To consolidate that work, the project held validation workshop for 25 people (16 male and 9 female) from policy makers; government officers and CSOs on budget analysis budget report. The 2019-2020 government budget analysis was presented by the SPL program manager. The participants stated that although there is a development, yet the allocated budget can not cover the needs of the children. They agreed to further their advocacy and that budget revisions do not negatively affect the allocations, and to engage more aggressive advocacy for the next fiscal year.

Under this outcome, the project promoted child participation by providing school level familiarization sessions on the principles of child participation and Key Quality Elements for 152 beneficiaries (84 Male and 68 Female) including teachers, CEC, CWC and students from ten target schools in Mogadishu and five in Abudwak.

Moreover, the project carried out school level training on child participation for Child Rights Clubs with focus on agenda setting, building friendships, and democratic decision making & inclusive participation for 376 children (189 boys and 187 girls) in Beaudir in Galgudud and 31 teachers and CWCs (6 female and 25 male) in Galgudud only. After these session participants are able to implement the Key child participation and minimize barriers of participation at schools, and at families.

The project supported CSO network to conducted social dialogue forums on key children's concerns in every school communities. The dialogue forum established a platform and strong relationship between the government, INGOs and CSOs to protect the rights of Somali Children and initiated discussions on important issues including rights of Free and compulsory Education for the children. A total of 129 Participants (90 male and 39 female) from organizations working with children in Mogadishu, Balanbale and Herale. The participants agreed to focus on equity, which seeks to identify and address the root causes of inequality so that all children particularly those who face the worst deprivation in society can realize their right.

The project provided financial support to school Child Rights Clubs so that to implement children's initiatives based on the action plans they developed with the schools' administrations and SPL CRG officers. The children's initiatives included the purchase of school visual aids, poster and stickers with messages on child rights; protection and DRR; erecting billboards on warning signs against Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at conflict affected areas in Herale; Dabad and Balanbal; purchasing sanitary pads for girls; supporting peer to peer awareness campaigns and equipping five child clubs Offices. Children's groups (child right & DRR clubs) from 24 schools in Beaudir and Galgudud reached 3771 students (1,450 boys and 2,321 girls) through peer-to-peer awareness raising on child protection; child rights; disaster risk reduction and child participation, while another 1500 children (800 girls and 700 boys) have indirectly received DRR messages.

## **PROTECTION**

Under this thematic area the project reached 1968 beneficiaries of which 1,148 were adults (399 men, 749 women), and 820 were children (260 boys, 560 girls).

***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 facilitated quarterly community dialogue sessions on CP issues at community level for 288 people (131 female and 157 male) including for parents, teachers, CECs and CWCs, religious leaders and local authorities from 25 schools in Abudwak, Herale, Balanbal and Mogadishu. And then, the project provided technical & financial support to CWCs and CECs to identify & prioritize key child protection problems, and conducted awareness raising in ten districts in Mogadishu and five villages in Abudwak reaching out 635 beneficiaries (167 male, and 468 female). They also addressed the protection issues identified through referrals and advocacy.

The project conducted child rights and child protection training and facilitation for peer-to-peer awareness for 265 children (133 boys and 132 girls) from children's groups in target schools in Beaudir and Galgudud. The 30 members of trained children facilitated peer-to-peer awareness raising sessions on child rights and

child protection for other school children and reached 192 (75 boys, and 117 girls). The project also gave life skills trainings for 215 girls from 7 schools targeted by NORAD Project in Benadir and Galgadud regions. The community dialogue sessions strengthened collective ways to prevent and respond to CP issues in responsible and timely manner, while CP training strengthened the children's capacity to create peer-to-peer awareness on child rights and protection concerns in the schools.

***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***

Under this outcome, the Project mapped, and identifies 172 services informal and formal referral structures and services for child protection problems with the help of Child Welfare communities. Only 20 of them are formal and informal structures which are free functional and can be referred to children for the prevention and response of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children. During the mapping, we found out the MCHs help communities in the districts and offer nutrition programs, the care of pregnant mothers and children under two years of age. A list of service providers was developed and shared with the community in order to ease for them finding were to refer the children so after the discovery of child abuse.

Then, the project conducted school and community-based refresher training on child rights and protection, basic case management, identification, and referral of children with protection concerns for 98 members (43 female and 55 male) from CWCs/CECs in Galgudud and Benadir; and child rights and child protection training for 27 people (7female 20 male) from referral structures like CSOs, police, courts of justice, district authorities, traditional and religious leaders. The CWCs and CECs learned best practices for identification to the context where they work and best practices for referrals while both communities' structures are able to intervene in response to immediate concerns identified at registration, while the referral structures have committed themselves to give the best possible service to referred children as per guidelines of case management.

As a result of that, the project supported 28 vulnerable children (11 girls and 17 boys) in need of medical support. Problems suffered by the children included: nervous problems caused by physical injury and neglect from their immediate families, injuries from car accidents and disaster problems like burn for electricity and hot liquids and physical injuries caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW). SPL helped one abandoned child and supported with his caretaker for medical and material support for throughout the years. Among support children included 12 years old girl from Puntland who is suffering for congenital heart disease, and 10-year-old girl with 70% of her body burnt. These children were referred to SPL contracted Hospitals. i.e. Aden Adde Hospital and University of Somalia (Uniso) Hospital; Somali Sudanese and Ordogan hospitals in Mogadishu and in Abudwak with the help of CRG officers and CWCs.

To promote the children's understanding on child rights, the project organized and conducted quiz competition between Child to Child Support Groups (child right clubs (DRR clubs) in four schools. A total of 120 students consisting of (85 girls and 35 boys) participated competition - 30 children from each school. The quiz competition promoted children's participation, building children's self-confidence and empowered children's life skills including their understanding of children's rights.

**Outcome5: Vulnerability to risks and hazards faced by children in targeted schools and communities reduced**

The project carried out refresher awareness creation on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), resilience building and child led Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) processes for teachers, CEC and CWC members in schools and communities. The awareness was involved mapping risk and hazards and putting those risks and hazards identified in the school contingency action plan. Through this activity, the project reached 158 people in Mogadishu (65 men and 53 women; 32 girls and 8 boys') children people from Herale.

The Project carried out school-based awareness among school children on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) including awareness creation on common hazards and risks at school and in the community that affect children's well-being. Total number of 420 children (211 boys and 209 girls) in Benadir and Galgadudwere reached. Mitigation measures established, and the children did one DRR mapping around each school and in their community. Through this exercise they gained skills and abilities to identifying the DRR) problems and produce mitigation measures as well.

Plantation of trees was conducted by SPL in Balanbal and Herale districts of Galgadud region. A total number of 33 trees were plantings 5 schools in Balanbal, Marjii'ley and Herale also 33 wire fences to protect trees from animals ' harm were bought for the trees.



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

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### Introduction

Somali Peace Line (SPL) has started co-implementing CHANGES project in October 2017 – September 2018 in Partnership with Save the children International (SCI). The project which is supported by DfID and Norad, includes a package of interventions aimed at greater social and economic empowerment for women and girls in Somalia. The project is implemented in a consortium arrangement of three international NGOs, namely Save the Children (SCI), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and CARE International with their local Partners including Somali Peace Line. It is scheduled to run until 2020, with a direct reach of 188,600 people.

The core objectives of the project are *to challenge harmful social norms including FGM and CEFM*, and *to increase women's social and economic empowerment*

### Activities and strategies

To realize these objectives the project has employed interventions at the individual, household, community and societal levels. At macro level, the project has been working with and supporting women's advocacy and society groups to influence legal and policy frameworks. The project has worked with women groups, religious leaders, civil society organizations, community structures (taskforces, coalitions, CWCs), local government authorities (police and district administrations), service providers (hospitals and GBV centers), and state and federal level ministries.

At the community level, two of three specific set of intervention models has been rolled out under this project by Somali Peace Line. These two models are:

1. **Community mobilization for conducting community dialogues.** These community meetings are to be used to sensitize opinion leaders and encourage discussions of harmful social norms to change their perceptions, and thereby, change social norms itself. This intervention will target opinion leaders, and adult population of the communities (both male and female).
2. **Formation of village saving and lending associations (VS LA) and adopt the Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE) model** to use the economic strengthening platform to conduct gender discussions and training, and promote social changes. This intervention will mostly target the women for their economic empowerment, but also involve men during the discussions on social issues.

### Achievements

The project reached 1,097 total direct beneficiaries of which 857 were adults (332 men, 525 women), and 222 were children (81 boys, and 141 girls) under all outputs of the project.

### Output 1: Enhanced civic engagement that supports greater equality for women and girls

Under this output the project reached 273 direct beneficiaries of which 213 were adults (76 men, 137 women), and 60 were children – all girls, through series of interlinked activities. The project Mapped 13 women and child focus CSOs in Baletweyne and Adado districts and made assessment on their capacities on Gender Equality and Advocacy. Then, to respond to their capacity gaps, the project gave them training on gender equality and advocacy skills. Parrilla to this, the project established and strengthened two

district level taskforces of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) comprising 40 members in Adado and Baledweyne districts.

The project raised the awareness of taskforce 42 (19 men, 23 women) members include influential community leaders, children, CSOs, and Local Government Authorities including the Police on FGM, CEFM, and GBV. They were also trained on community-level FGM and CEFM messaging, given technical assistance to make coordination, develop action plan, and supported to implement their plans to address FGM, CEFM and GBV in general. In implementing their action plans, the taskforce conveyed messages denouncing violence against women and girls at community level, especially focusing the harmful social norms and practices like FGM, and CEFM. They also disseminated religious declarations against GBV at community level by conducting community meetings on FGM/CEFM & GBV in Adado and Baledweyn.

The project has also formed two civil society coalitions in Adado and Baledweyn districts. The CSO coalition in Adado developed their own actions on ending FGM and CEFM/GBV through advocacy; categorizing and responding to gaps in the implementation of relevant policies and laws in place to end violation against women and girls, such as, SOB and Anti-FGM bill in order to push for nationwide changes. To implement their action plan, the CSO coalition had advocacy meetings with government officials in Adado and discussed with them about the existence of any local legal instruments available to end FGM and CEFM, how and what can local authorities do to address the issue. The local government officials promised to take their role in policy formulation, and /or adoption towards GBV in general, and FGM and CEFM in particular.

*These combined efforts resulted communities to be more aware of the negative consequence of harmful social norms and practices, and the taskforce members started identifying and addressing GBV cases, mostly FGM & Rape through referring to service providers.*

The Project organized community dialogue meetings to assess and identify community needs focusing on GBV issues (especially for women and girls' priorities) after and during floods in Balatweyn. The identified risks included: **Possibility of rape cases** as girls and women spend hours in far places for collecting fire woods and clean water; **Sexual harassment** as the women and girls are sleeping open spaces during the nights; an increase of **intimate partner violence** among the couples due to the distress and frustration of family members because of loss of livelihood and properties.

After the identification of community needs, our partner, Save the Children International (SCI) provided the community with dignity and other hygiene materials and mosquito nets. Other humanitarian actors also support communities to mitigate identified risks. Their interventions included: provision of shelter, community messaging about GBV risks, and mitigation measures; provision of conditional cash transfer; facilitation of referrals for medical, legal, psychosocial support for identified urgent/emergency FGM, CEFM & GBV cases; advocacy to LGAs for the facilitation of equal, accessible, accountable and dignified humanitarian support.

The project collaborated with SCI, Ifrah Foundation and Global Media Campaign to host a high-level conference and media training on FGM. The event was more reflective and participatory. It created space for the prominent decision makers within Somali Religious community and media managers to share information and their common positions on FGM.

## **Output 2: Improving knowledge and attitudes**

Under this output the project reached 681 direct beneficiaries of which 519 were adults (256 men, 263 women), and 162 were children (81 boys and 81 girls) through establishment two groups of CWCs

consisting of religious leaders, youth, women, health practitioners and protection activists in Adado and Beletweyne. The child welfare committees were trained on the root causes and negative effects of gender inequality and harmful practices in the communities; protection concerns against the children especially the girls, child rights and risk mitigations. They were also trained on their role in the community, and referral mechanisms connecting all services available for women and girls in the districts, particularly survivors of FGM, CEFM and other forms of GBV.

*As a result of these trainings and networks, CWCs took active role in raising the awareness campaigns in their communities on the negative consequence of harmful traditional norms and practices, including FGM, and CEFM. Their level of incident reporting and referrals also increased, as they had established linkages with services providers, like hospitals, health posts, and police stations, thus number of GBV survivors receiving timely services increased.* The project supported with medical and material support for 10 identified emergency GBV cases - two rape cases; four FGM survivors and four FGM at risk girls in Adado and Baledweyn districts.

The project facilitated child-led initiative to bring boys and girls together to express their ideas to community in campaigns to end FGM, CEFM, and inequality in education for boys and girls. They disseminated their campaigns through poetry, drama and debates.

### **Engaging Men and Boys [EMB]**

In this year 2018, the project started rolling out Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) model in Adado and Baledweyn. EMB model, which promotes structured dialogues among women, girls, boys and men, consists of five elements for working with communities to transform gender norms: Conscientization; Intimate Dialogues; Building the Base; Stepping Out, Stepping Up; and Alliances for Advocacy. The project Facilitate Community Mobilization and identification of EMB participants engaging all genders. Then, the project started conducting 10-week EMB sessions for mixed and Female/Male only groups. The participants were mainly from VSLA groups and their husbands or male guardian of the household.

### **Output 3: Economic and social empowerment of women and girls**

Under this output, the project reached 125 beneficiaries – all women, through establishment five village saving and loan association (VSLA) groups in Adado and Baledweyn districts. Each group of 25 women had meeting to form a structure and norms for the group, then they started to save their money in group. The creation of the VSLA groups gave women safe spaces, and social support network in case of personal emergencies. The project facilitated session for the groups to operate independently, teach their communities the principles of VSLA, promote acceptability of VSLA partners, have consultations with religious leaders on VSLA



methodology; and develop pilot profit sharing projects within the boundaries of Islamic Sharia. The five VSLA groups in Adado and Baledweyn has saved a total amount of 17,270 USD (10,850 USD in Baledweyn and 6420 USD in Adado) Two VSLA groups in Beledweyne were established in May 2018 and for 7 months from May to December the groups saved 10850 USD. Tawakal group has saved 8,925 USD, while Wadajir group 1,925 USD. Three VSLA groups in Adado saved 6,420 USD. Barwaqo Group saved 2,120 USD, Towfiq groups saved 2,100 USD, while Anfacc group saved 2,200 USD. Groups in Baledweyne

allowed members to borrow money from the fund and return which was practices successfully, while groups in Adado agreed not to take loans from the saving. The fund includes two heads: saving fund, and social fund (which is very small portion). Groups used social fund to respond to social issues of the group members as they arise. The issues addressed with these funds include; hospital bills of group member relatives, contribution for group member relatives, and funeral contribution.

## Staff Capacity Building

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### **SD methodology and facilitation training**

In January 2018, four SPL programme staff attended SD methodology and facilitation training in Nairobi. The training was facilitated by LPI technical staff and also attracted other staff from LPI and its partners of Kenya Programme. The topics covered in the training included: Sustained Dialogue (SD) methodology, Facilitation skills, conflict analysis/problem analysis, and leadership. The trained staff cascaded down the trained to two more SPL staff and 86 SD moderators in Jowhar and Baidoa. Trained Moderators confidently started moderating SD session in these two towns.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

Somali Peace Line Program Manager received Protection mainstreaming training facilitated by UNHCR and global Protection Working Group. The training took place on 19-23 November in Nairobi, Kenya. The training content included: Importance of Protection Mainstreaming; GPC Definition of Protection Mainstreaming; Applicability of the concept; other cross-cutting issues and standards; Key Elements of Protection Mainstreaming (Prioritize safety and dignity and avoid causing harm; Ensure meaningful access to services; Accountability; Participation and Empowerment); Protection analysis tools; Protection Mainstreaming in Practice: Project Design, Monitoring and Evaluation; and Coordination for Protection Mainstreaming. There were also Adult learning lessons, and practice session where trained were asked to lead some sessions. The training was relevant to the work SPL has for the community, the knowledge gained from there will be able applied in future programming and implementation of the projects.

### **Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) training**

To implement Engaging Men and Boys (EMB) training at community level, SPL SNaP Project officers in Baledweyne and Adad 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 project 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.

### **CHOICES approach training;**

On 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> April, three SNaP project staff – two project officers from Baledweyne and Adado, and SPL protection coordinator received CHOICES approach training in Garowe. It was a refresher for the rest of the SNaP consortium members, but for SPL staff it was the first time to attend. The purpose of the training is to introduce the approach to staff of new implementing partners as well as consortium partners staff who have joined the project recently, as well as a refresher to those who were trained earlier, in preparation for a full rollout of the harmonized project approach. The training covered all the material of the ten-week cycle of the CHOICES manual. There were group discussions on modality of implementation, community sensitivity and lessons learned from Somaliland and Puntland which started implementing CHOICES approach.

Other trainings SPL staff took include: Gender equality and women empowerment, Case Management Training, Youth Resilience Training, Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration training, etc.

**Advocacy training on IGAD cross border policy framework.**

One SPL staff attended four days advocacy training on IGAD cross border policy facilitated by LPI between 10th – 14th December, 2018 at Addisabab Ethiopia. the training participants came from the civil Society organization from IGAD members state include (Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan) which is implementing projects on Cross border trade funded by LPI. The aim of this advocacy training was to seek leverage policy and regulatory shifts in informal cross-border trade (ICBT) as a viable means to transform the lives of millions of people living in the borderlands of the IGAD region, and also to promote peace and stability in the borderlands. It contributes to the long-standing quest pursued by IGAD for putting in place an instrument that can enhance the integration of the Horn of Africa and simultaneously reduce the incidence of cross-border instability and conflict.

**Organizational development on digital security training**

One SPL staff attended four days training on organizational development on digital security between 20th to 27th November in Uganda facilitated by Civil Rights Defenders (CRD) in cooperation with Defend Defenders). The training cover was general human rights situation in Somalia and the region and explores possible further cooperation between the organizing parties.

**Training on Humanitarian Response plan, Online project system**

Two SPL staff attended one day training on Humanitarian Program Cycle and response plan (HPC) facilitated by the protection cluster participated the members of protection clusters to ensure transparent and accountable humanitarian programming and is rolling out a new system known as Projects Module, designed to replace the Online Projects System (OPS). This new tool is more user-friendly and flexible, allowing partners to engage in context-specific planning, reflecting realistic multi-cluster projects that are not always necessarily submitted as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) developed by OCHA.

**Training on protection of children in conflict**

One SPL staff received two days training on protection of children in a conflict facilitated by ministry of defense with the partnership of save the children international at Hayat Hotel 24-25 December 2018. The aim of this training was to enhance the understanding of partners on legality and convention of protection children in a conflict and more understanding of the role of MoD on policies and procedures

**ToT Training on Case Management**

Four SPL staff attended ToT Training on case management facilitated by the Intersos funded by UNFPA on 13-15th November 2018. The aim of the training was to introduce to the case management process and understand how their local practice compares and also to equip the staff from the organization as ToT facilitator on case management to practice effectively and efficient prevention and responding to protection issues.

## Success stories for the year

### **Children's groups advocate in addressing Hazards Schools in Mogadishu**

In November, 2018, Ahmed Wayel and Mohamud Hilowle Schools' Joint DRR club for children identified and mapped risks and hazards around the schools' environment. They learned that two big ditches by the side of the road poses potential risk to the schools' children. During that month one student fell into the one of the ditches and sustained slight injuries. The children decided to advocate for the filling these ditches. They had meetings with schools Principals and Child Welfare Committee, which facilitated for them to meet Wadajir District Commissioner.

After presenting their case, the District Commissioner and the School community agreed to address the risk by filling the ditches. As the work of filling the ditches was in process, the DC one day visited the site and met with the children, to thank them and ask for their feedback. The children suggested for the DC and Schools administrations to meet with official in Turkish military training base near the school to help road repairs. The idea was welcomed by the DC and Schools administrations who then involved military officials from Turkish military training school.

Now, the ditches are filled, some holes along the road were repaired, one-kilometer long pavement was built with a wall of one meter high to prevent children from going off the road into the risk area side.

SOMNORAD project implemented by SCI, and SPL established Children's groups (Child rights club and DRR club), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Community Education Committees (CECs) and trained them with relevant tools.

The school community (children, teachers, parents, and community structures) thanked Somali Peace Line and save the children international for their tireless support and capacity building to mitigate the DRR hazards that existed in the district including guiding and directions to implement the advocacy made by the school children and other members of the school community.

Mohamud Hilowle and Ahmed Wayel School is located in Wadajir district – Benadir Region. Somali Peace Line established Children's groups like Child Right Clubs and DRR Clubs at the beginning of NORAD Project frame work in 2015.

The DRR Clubs were trained on several activities like Identification of risks, mapping of risks, Reporting and responding/mitigation of risks. Peace Line, School Administration and teachers joined hands to support the children in the proper facilitation of the meetings. The children elected a chairperson, secretary among themselves to facilitate the meetings. In the meetings, the children mostly talk about schools' risks and hazard issues and other children's concerns in the district that may have a negative impact on the children's wellbeing.

### **She took a stride to save her son from illegal migration after attending SD sessions**

Ms. Naima Ahmed Hassan is 33 years old. She lives in Horsed section in Jowhar district with her 10 children. Her first-born daughter Fatima aged 18 years who is married with two kids. The rest of the children are younger than her. Six of them go to school while the other three go to madrasa. Naima's husband is a farmer, and Naima is a housewife. Naima has been a participant of Women Sustained dialogue (SD) group in Jowhar discussing effects of illegal migration.

Ms. Naima was very happy with her 15 years old boy, Mohamed who was the high school freshman. But he and three of his friends secretly planned to travel Saudi Arabia. They would take the road go to Mogadishu and from there to Galkacyo, then From Galkacyo to Bosaso where they would take a boat to

Yemen and if they survive, they would pass to Saudi Arabia. On day, Naima the son sent her to school, he did not come back in the afternoon as usually. She got worry. He telephone was switched off. She thought of that he drowned on the river, or got killed, or that al Shabab had taken him. Next the evening, one of the young kids told her that he heard Mohamed talking to Fatima and the Father on the phone, and that Mohamed is in Mogadishu and going for Tahriib (illegal migration). She got very anger with her husband, and daughter. She confronted them. They father insisted supporting the boy to go for the journey. That turned into conflict and Naima left home in conflict. One day, Naima was participating a discussion of a SD group she was one of the participants. The moderators Naima participation was not as good as it used to be, so they asked about her situation and she told her story.

The groups consoled her, and gave her an advice to go back to her home, and children so they did not get neglected. At the end of the session, the moderators asked Naima alone. They discussed the case, and lastly decided that Naima engages with elders of her family to present the case to them. She would tell them they she did not want to risk her son's life.

In such case, when children scape from the family to go for Tahriib, they contact back to the family members (Father, mother, or siblings) and ask to finance their journey. As they can force their return, the families support them to the extent that they sometimes sell their properties i.e plot of land, house, or a plot of farm.

“My son couldn't afford any cost that can support his journey. He communicated with his father so as to get financial support. My husband consulted the eldest daughter secretly. He is helping the boy and also encouraging his idea of the migration. The young kids heard the story between the father and the daughter and told me what is going on. I asked my husband where is my son and why he was planning to send my son to this dangerous travel. We started shouting at each other. I gave my husband two option: to bring my son back or to divorce me. He refused my two options and I got to angry I left the house and the children. I took that difficult decision because I listen to the story of Hakima's daughter, who went for Tahriib and suffered a lot on the way. I did not want such things to happen to my son.

One day I came a SD session which I was a part. During the session, I was worried and sad. The team asked me what was wrong with me. I told all my situation, they gave me advice to have more patient and not to destroy my family. I took the advice of my colleagues, but I told them I would never let my son for that journey. They advised me to contact with elders of the family. I contacted with the clan elders the information has reached the two sides of our relative. They resolved the dispute between me and my husband, and was decided that Mohamed should be returned home. My husband accepted.

First, I thank to ALLAH second SPL team for their support, advice which kept my family together. Since I started SD group sessions, I gained confidence to stand for myself and family. I gained enough information related the risk of the illegal migration. Though all these, I feel I saved the life of my son. I am happy that my SD group are discussing on the issue of “illegal migration” which a problem to our community. I am committed to work on it.

Finally, my son has returned back to the family, and continued his education. He said he would not go to Tahriib. He says he is happy with his studies.

Naima is one of the 240 participants and moderators in Jowhar who were having sustained dialogue (SD) sessions from August 2018 – February 2019, with the help of Participatory Peace building and development: the role of women and youth project. The project is implemented in Jowhar and Baidoa by Somali Peace Line in Partnership with Life and Peace Institute with funding from European Union (EU) and Sida. The 20 SD groups of Women and youth comprising 12 people (10 participants and 2 moderators) each, have selected to discuss different pressing issues among the community.

## Annual Program Income & Expenditures

### Introduction

In 2018, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of 657,226.69 USD. The funding came from international donors, Like EU, SIDA, and NORAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, which channeled the funding through international NGOs co-implementing projects with Somali Peace Line namely, SCI, and LPI. Of the total program income, 534,108.87 USD were utilized, and 123,117.82 USD become the closing balance of the year.

| SPL Programme Income & Expenditure Jan - Dec 2018 |                                            |                                          |            |            |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Description                                       |                                            |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   |                                            |                                          |            |            |
| A.                                                | Opening balance on 2017                    |                                          |            | 65,339.87  |
| B.                                                | Income                                     |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   | <b>Own Income</b>                          |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   | From membership and contributions          |                                          | 0          |            |
|                                                   | From products and services                 |                                          | 0          |            |
|                                                   | Other own income                           |                                          | 0          | 2596.62    |
|                                                   | Income from donors                         | <b>Projects</b>                          |            |            |
|                                                   |                                            | From membership and contributions        |            | 0.00       |
|                                                   |                                            | Save the children international projects |            | 235,508.71 |
|                                                   |                                            | LPI Participatory peace building project |            | 328,434.49 |
|                                                   |                                            | Concern Project                          |            | 25,347.00  |
|                                                   | B. TOTAL INCOME                            |                                          |            | 657,226.69 |
| C.                                                | Expenditures                               |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   | <b>Administration / Overhead costs</b>     |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   | Personnel costs                            |                                          | 108,791    |            |
|                                                   | Investment in fixed assets or depreciation |                                          | 0          |            |
|                                                   | Direct Program Cost                        |                                          | 312,228.92 |            |
|                                                   | Indirect Program Support Cost              |                                          | 110,492.31 |            |
|                                                   | Other expenses (specify)                   |                                          | 2596.62    |            |
|                                                   |                                            |                                          |            |            |
|                                                   | C. TOTAL EXPENDITURES                      |                                          | 534,108.87 |            |
|                                                   | D. CLOSING BALANCE (A + B - C)             |                                          | 123,117.82 | 123,117.82 |

## Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendation

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### Achievements

1. 86 Moderators were trained on peace building, leadership, moderation skills and SD methodology in Jowhar and Baidoa
2. Trained moderators led 340 SD session for 400 youth and women in 40 groups in Jowhar and Baidoa
3. PPB&D project enhanced the relationship and trust among 486 SD participants and moderators, and as a result groups participated together in social events i.e weddings & funerals, fundraised for public issues i.e town cleaning-up, helping public schools with educational material, and lobbied for the stability of the town (Baidoa) after divisive Presidential election.
4. After series advocacy, and lobbying for child budgeting, the government budget allocation of social sector budget increased 75% as compared to 2018. Ministry of health and ministry of Education increase 419% and 46% respectively amounting 7,260,440 USD for Ministry of Health and 12,834,143 USD for Ministry of Education. These amounts are equivalent to 2.1% and 3.8% of the total budget.
5. Through NORAD project, the programme supported 28 vulnerable children (11 girls and 17 boys) in need of medical support. Problems suffered by the children included: nervous problems caused by physical injury and neglect from their immediate families, injuries from car accidents and disaster problems like burn for electricity and hot liquids and physical injuries caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW). SPL helped one abandoned child and supported with his caretaker for medical and material support for throughout the years.
6. Government officials, policy makers, and CSOs members were either sensitized, trained, or discussed with issues related supporting international instruments of Children's rights (ie UNCRC, ACRWC), domestication of UNCRC, safe schools, child budgeting, and child participation. They pledged to take positive steps at their different capacities.
7. Through use of media, the project enabled students from 20 December school to raise voice over privatization of the school and putting student out of schooling. This move which included students' sit-in, and media coverage of the case attracted the attention of the MPs to question the former ministry of education in Parliamentary enquiry.
8. As part of DRR results, the program planted 33 trees in 5 schools in Balanbal, Marjii'ley and Herale also 33 wire fences to protect trees from animals' harm were bought for the trees.
9. Communities are more aware of the negative consequence of harmful social norms and practices, and the taskforce members started identifying and addressing GBV cases, mostly FGM & Rape through referring to service providers.
10. CWCs took active role in raising the awareness campaigns in their communities on the negative consequence of harmful traditional norms and practices, including FGM, and CEFM. Their level of incident reporting and referrals also increased, as they had established linkages with services

providers, like hospitals, health posts, and police stations, thus number of GBV survivors receiving timely services increased.

11. Established task force members addressed and convey messages about violence against women and girls and open dialogue on harmful social norms and practices like FGM and CEFM at local level and religious groups in both Adado and Balatweyn.
12. VSLA programs established in both Adado and Balatweyn is already empowering women through financial and decision making which is now giving them social support networks in the communities. The five VSLA groups in Adado and Beldeweyn has saved a total amount of 17,270 USD (10,850 USD in Baledweyn and 6420 USD in Adado).
13. Civil society coalition have meet and discussed with Galmudug ministry of women and human right to produce and implement local anti-FGM, and sexual offensive bills so that to end practicing harmful norms and GBV problems.
14. The CSO pledged to advocate for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; help the survivors of gender basic violence; and advocate for reduction of daily risk of gender discrimination at community and district levels.
15. The ministries of women and justice agreed to have network on information sharing and joint advocacy of producing local anti-FGM and sexual offensive bills.
16. The data collection tools were developed, tested and used for the data collection for EIDACs project
17. Eleven enumerators were trained on assessment tools and data collection processes for EIDACs project

### **Challenges**

1. Insecurity on the road between Mogadishu and Jowhar delay the start of the project in that area.
2. Expectations of the state and district authorities prolonged the buy-in time in both areas.
3. Presidential election in SW state caused tightening security and tension among communities. As a result of that, the project has to stop SD sessions for the safety of the beneficiaries.
4. Heavy rains in Balatweyn postponed project planned activities and proposed flood activities in the area.
5. One of the projects IDP school beneficiaries were destroyed by the floods in Balatweyn
6. Sexual crimes behind closed doors or the hidden rape are still under-reported. Because our legal system and customary laws keeps victims of hidden rape silent
7. The victims of floods were expecting food, clean water and livelihood instead of community dialogues, and outreach awareness.
8. As VSLAs groups established in Balatweyn and Adado there is no cash money that women can save in cashbox's but instead the saving money will electronics money.
9. High demand from the participants of EMB as well as VSLA Groups as everyone attended the community mobilization of both these activities wanted to be member of EMB and VSLA groups

10. EMB participants' especially male participants attending the session late and disappearing early or even sometimes dodging
11. the some of the participants attending taskforce awareness were not willing to listen early marriages and Sunni type of FGM as they see it is religion obligation and forbidden to ignore it
12. Delay of project commencement due to normal challenges related to EIDAC project establishments
13. It was not possible to have the exercise conducted concurrently in Baidoa and Afgoye due to security situation mostly related to the campaigning period

### **Recommendation**

1. Girls should be educated both religion & other formal education
2. Creating constant awareness starting from the family level up to the communities
3. Supporting strong justice courts which can make suitable laws so that to punish perpetrators of GBV/FGM, CEFM & rapists.
4. Creating Advocacy team which is consisting of famous people in Adado district such as religious leaders, elders, women group, youth members, young girls and boys.
5. encouraging young men to marry uncircumcised girls by creating message which is killing the believes which are stating that uncircumcised females are thought to be unclean, unmarriageable, and bring disgrace upon their families.
6. Maintaining SD MODs in Jowhar and Baidoa in the following phases of the PPB&D project.

## WHO ARE WE?

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