



Tubta Nabadda Soomaaliyeed
Somali Peace Line (SPL)

Annual report 2019



SPL PROGRAMME MANAGER: MOHAMED ABDI

Message from SPL Executive Director

I am extremely happy that Somali Peace Line (SPL) shares its achievements for year 2019 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 2019 we have reached more than 20,826 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 2019. They include: LPI (Life & Peace Institute); CONCERN World Wide; Y-PEER; 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 Executive Director

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, 2019. 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 2019, 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. SPL also implemented Intergenerational Dialogue service contract as a part of Youth Political Empowerment Project (YPEP) implemented by UN Habitat, UNFPA, YPEER in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) of Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Jubbaland and South West State (SWS).

In 2019, Through its projects, SPL program reached 20,826 direct beneficiaries. About 44% out of these beneficiaries were children (4153 boys and 4965 girls); and 48% were adults (4460 men and 5614 women), while 8% of them were youth

Project	Adults		Children		Youth		Total
	Men	women	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
EIDAC	317	199	0	0	0	0	516
PPD W&Y	570	1080	1057	757	754	700	4918
CHANGES	1988	2409	923	1578	0	0	6898
NORAD	1495	1926	2173	2630	0	0	8224
Intergenerational Dialogue	90	0	0	0	113	67	270
Total	4460	5614	4153	4965	867	767	20,826

(867male youth, and 767 female youth). The programme has also reached approximately 695,560 indirect beneficiaries in distributing IEC material, and airing radio programs, 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, 39% of these beneficiaries was reached SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); 33% were reached in CHANGES project with SCI. PPB&D: the role of Women and youth with LPI subsequent researched 24% of the beneficiaries, 2% of the beneficiaries were reached in EIDAC project, while 1% was reached through Intergenerational Dialogue service contract. In this year 2019, SPL has utilized a total budget of USD 848,899.78.

Some of the SPL staff had trainings in 2019, the trainings and capacity building workshops included: CHOICES approach training; Parenting without violence (PwV), Fraud management training. All of these trainings were facilitated by SPL partners as part of staff capacity development. Only one training, conflict prevention and mediation, was given by IGAD.

In 2019, the Program department has drafted, succeeded and implemented one service contract as part of a projects co-implemented by UN Habitat, UNFPA, & YPEER; and one peace building project as co-applicant with LPI submitted to UN Peace Building Fund in which the organizations succeeded.

Table of Contents

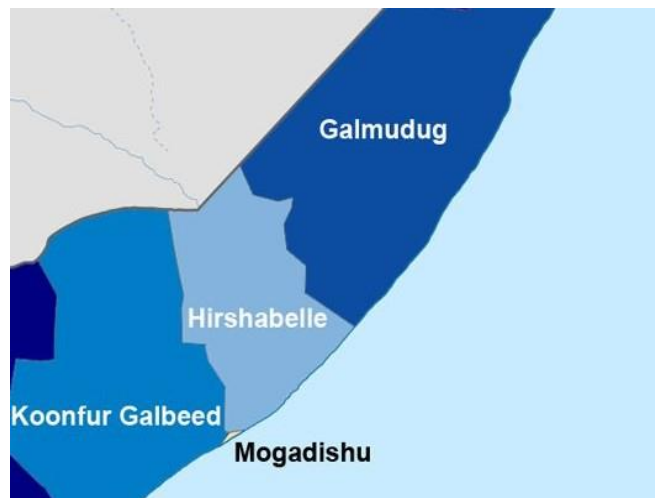
Message from SPL Executive Director	II
Executive Summary	2
Context overview	4
Participatory Peace Building and Development: The role of Women and Youth Project	6
Activities and strategies	6
Inter-generational Dialogue	13
Activities and strategies	13
Enhancing integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia – EIDACS project	17
Activities and strategies	17
SOM- NORAD project framework 2019 - 2023	21
Activities and strategies	21
Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Somalia (CHANGES) September 2017 – August 2020	26
Activities and strategies	26
Staff Capacity Building	32
Success stories for the year	33
Annual Program Income & Expenditures	35
Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendation	36
WHO ARE WE?	39

Context overview

At the Horn of Africa regional level, the newly developed warm relationship between Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea emerged in 2019. Top leaders of these three countries exchanged visits and spoke increasingly about regional integration. Conversely, relations between Kenya and Somalia deteriorated rapidly in the last six months. This has negatively affected the diplomatic relationship between the two countries. Kenya restricted cross-border movements and closed its border with Somalia in some areas. Kenya argues that its actions are justified because it believes Somalia has auctioned disputed sea border blocks to oil and gas exploration companies. However, Somalia denies this and states that the disputed blocks were not part of the auctioned sea blocks. The case is currently in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Hague

Throughout 2019, the political situation in Somalia was characterised by major upheavals and a deepening rift between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS). In this reporting period, the political and security situation of the country remained sour between these actors. With this continuous political turmoil and leadership vacuum could make alShabaab the net beneficiary of the squabbling. Four out of the five states held (or are still holding) elections which the FGS saw as an opportunity to influence, and, if possible, replace the often-hostile state leaders with loyalists who would implement its vision across the country.

Jubbaland State experienced political challenges as controversy shadowed the state election in August 2019. Two parallel elections were held, and two people claimed to have won, leading the federal government to say that it did not recognise either of the results. This is yet



to be resolved, with the international community pursuing dialogue between the FGS and political actors in Jubbaland. Galmudug State has also been experiencing political mayhem as disputes among and between actors at federal and state levels over the state elections coupled with mistrust between actors and clans, led to the resignation of the President of Galmudug. Following the resignation of President Haaf, FGS Prime Minister Khaire travelled to the state capital Dhusamareb where he stayed for more than 40 days trying to iron out a detailed agreement with Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a (ASWJ), one of the key political actors in the state, and fashioned an electoral roadmap. The prime minister was successful in nationalising the militia of ASWJ and effectively taking control of the city from the group. The situation remains tense.

The security situation of the country remains the most challenging as al-Shabaab continues to target government bases, civil servants, international partners like UN and AMISOM. During this reporting period, there have been incidents of targeted assassinations, direct attacks, suicide vehicle-bombings, individual suicide bombers, and remote-controlled improvised explosive devices (IEDs). On 20 March 2019, Somali government troops vacated six bases in Middle Shabelle region of Hirshabelle in protest over unpaid salaries and other incentives for the last four months. This withdrawal of the Somali National Army (SNA) from various sites in the Middle Shabelle serves as an incentive for al-Shabaab to intensify their attacks in the region.¹ This has led to cancellation of some project activities in Jowhar where the planned

¹ <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/ea/Somalia-Troop-drawdown-risks-reversal-of-Amisom-gains-/4552908-50391008wminv/index.html>

travel to Jowhar by LPI and Somali Peace Line (SPL) team in March was postponed. For example, the SD round off event in Jowhar that was planned to be held on 21 March was postponed to 28 March. There was a female suicide bomber who attacked the mayor's office in Mogadishu which claimed the life of the mayor after sustaining life-threatening injuries. Six other government officials were also killed in the attack while five others sustained injuries. In addition, al-Shabaab carried out suicide vehicle-bombings in Mogadishu on several occasions and once in Kismayo in July targeting a popular hotel. The attack in Kismayo hotel. The attack in Kismayu was unexpected since the city enjoyed relative peace in recent years. There have been increased attacks in the UN and AMISOM heavily-guarded compound in Mogadishu. In another incident – a female aid worker, peace activist and former diplomat, Almaas Elman, was killed in unclear circumstances within the green zone.

Close to the programme intervention areas, insecurity posed by al-Shabaab, clan conflict, and floods have put the communities at risk in this reporting period. Al-Shabaab seems to be escalating its attacks against the government and civilian targets in Hirshabelle and Southwest FMS, particularly around Jowhar, Beledweyn and Baidoa. On 27 July, al-Shabaab ambushed AMISOM troops stationed near Qalimow and Gololey in Balcad district. The attack claimed the lives of four Burundian peacekeepers and caused unknown casualties. On the 14 August, Al-Shabab militias, attacked the government military base at Deynune, near Baidoa. According to a government official, the militias were pushed back by government forces. On 9 August, eight individuals were killed in Baidoa after two clans fought over land ownership which led to restriction of movement in Baidoa. Ali Margus, a veteran politician and businessman, was killed in his farm at Deynune village near Baidoa. The South West State president addressed the issue and pledged to arrest those who killed Ali Margus and requested the two clans to calm down and solve their conflicts in a peaceful dialogue.

In October, after heavy rains of the Deyr season affected Beledwayn, Jowhar, and Baidoa. The rain started in the Bay region, rain-water floods destroyed 82 business stores and killed more than two hundred goats while the city population fled to the upper dry land of the Berdale town. The floods also affected sections of Baidoa town and IDP camps, destroying several houses near the town's valley that drained heavy floods from the surrounding villages. An eighteen-year-old girl drowned from the heavy floods while her mother and sister were saved. Communities living in IDPs camps were extremely affected by the floods, surrounded by muddy water that made them additionally susceptible to waterborne disease and cutting off access for humanitarian support. In Jowhar, the floods of the Shabelle River swept 9500 hectares of farmland in Raqayle village in the Balcad District. When the Shabelle river burst its banks, it destroyed the major road in Jowhar and its surroundings. This additionally led to a lack of movement between Jowhar and Mogadishu, affecting the livelihood of the communities. A new threat from desert locusts spreading in the Horn of Africa also reached Galmudug, HirShabelle, and Southwest states threatening farmers produce & pasture for livestock leading to a general food security deterioration.



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

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 dialogue sessions; 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

This year 2019, the project reached 4,918 direct beneficiaries (2,381 male, 2,537 female) of which 1,650 were adults (570 men & 1080 women); 1,454 were youth (754 male youth & 700 female youth), 1814 were children (1,057 boys & 757 girls).

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”.

Under this result, the project reached 486 beneficiaries (129 male and 357 female) including 240 women, 129 male youth, 117 female youth who become part of 40 SD group of women and youth. This year the

groups had 240 sessions out of 240 planned. They also had monthly reflection meeting, and motivational events and regular monitoring visits for learning and mentoring.

SD sessions in Baidoa and Jowhar

The project formed 20 SD groups in Baidoa: 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)}. It also formed 20 SD groups in Jowhar: 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)}. Sessions.

In Baidoa, the SD sessions were all successfully implemented in the months of January, February, March, and April. In May, the SD Round Off session took place, attended by the SD moderators, participants and other community members, government officials and project staff from both LPI and SPL. In Jowhar, the SD sessions took place as planned in the months of January and February and the SD Round Off session took place in March. In Baidoa, the SD sessions were pushed to March and April 2019 as the sessions from November and December 2018 had been suspended because of the presidential election and subsequent violence in the Southwest FMS. The table indicates the SD sessions in the two towns in this reporting period.

Site	Month						Total (six months)
	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Baidoa	40	40	40	40	0	0	160
Jowhar	40	40	0	0	0	0	80
Total	80	80	40	40	0	0	240

Jowhar: In January, the 40 SD sessions were conducted by the 20 groups (10 women groups and 10 youth groups). The groups were still on stage four discussing “the **how**”. The groups used different techniques to prioritize their actions. They discussed the order of importance – lead activities and sub-activities. On top of that, 4 women groups, and 5 youth groups tested their action plans in small scale. In February, the 40 planned SD sessions also took place with the participation of SD participants, moderators and SPL project staff. As in January, the group discussions focused on stage four “the **how**” and what the participants can do to address those already identified problems. With the help of project staff, group discussions went through pre-determined questions based on the available resources, impact of the action, and experience in the group. Each group agreed on specific actionable tasks with the help of the project staff which are now ready to be implemented.

Baidoa: In Baidoa, all the planned 40 SD sessions for the first four months of the year 2019 were held successfully. The sessions were resumed in January after the break of two months. The groups with the help of moderators started identifying and analysing the problems they identified in stage two. Finally,

each group narrowed down issues they have chosen to one topic they thought was important for their community. Also, each group analysed the root cause(s) of the issue they selected and dug into it by using the root-cause analysing tool, “but why”. In stage four, the groups began discussing measures they can take to improve the situation, unpacking whether they can tackle the issue as a group or whether there is a need to involve other community members. The groups focused on stage four “How,” which is about developing strategies to improve the situation. With the help of the project team, groups have chosen topics focusing on public awareness campaigns, policy recommendations and advocacy for the youth and women participation in peacebuilding and decision-making processes. The groups with similar topics have merged and developed joint action plans.



Finally, these were incorporated into nine themes: *discrimination based on clan; unemployment; divorce; environmental sanitation; empowerment of girls through education; the role of the youth in peacebuilding; the role of youth in processes of community decision-making; the role of women in peacebuilding; and the role of women in the process of community decision-making.* The number of groups tackling each theme varies – with some themes having more implementing groups than others depending on the number of groups who initially selected the theme.

Monthly moderator’s reflection meetings:

During this period, 4 moderator reflection meetings were held both areas (3 Baidoa and 1 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. They also taken advantage of the meetings to discuss about the group action plans so that different groups implementing different actions learn from each other.

Building the self-image of youth including radio-show

Motivational events.

Four different motivational events where a total of 1,186 people (69% 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 State level ministers, State level MPs, Governors, Mayors, deputy Mayors, District Commissioners from South West State, HirShabelle States, Baidoa and Jowhar towns. The guest speakers appreciated the event and the project as whole and advised participants to benefit from it and convey the message to the wider society.

Participants of motivational events	Baidoa	Jowhar	Total
Adult Female (Total)	240	242	482
Adult Male (Total)	8	4	12
Female Youth	114	220	334
Male youth	138	220	358
Total	500	686	1186

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.



Regular programme monitoring visits

Under this result, LPI and SPL project staff and leadership (LPI's Somalia Country Manager and Programme Manager; SPL executive director) made regular monitoring visits in Jowhar and Baidoa to oversee the implementation of the project activities, mentor the SD Moderators, and facilitate learning process among them. The project staff participated SD sessions; the self-image building event; the SD round-off event and met SD moderators and discussed action plans together. Each team of moderators gave details of the issues they discussed, how they came up with these actions, and how they plan to implement them. The project team shared with the moderators their suggestions on how the groups can combine their efforts and develop Joint action plans. After the end of each meeting, the LPI and SPL team asked SD participants and moderators some questions to better understand the changes, successes and challenges of the implementation of project activities.

ER 2: 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

Under this expected result, the project team implemented activities that reached a total of 4,312 (2,185 male, 2,124 female) people directly, of which 1,410 were adults (570 men, 840 women), 1,088 were youth (558 male youth, 530 female youth) and 1814 were children (1057 boys, 757 girls). Among the implemented activities were end-of-SD Peace Actions – which entailed 52 actions (33 in Baidoa and 23 in Jowhar); 20 media advocacy actions (16 talk shows / debates, 3 dramas 1 short story); and entrepreneurship and career development training.

2.1 Implementation of end-of-SD Peace Actions

Sustained Dialogue (SD) participants continued the implementation of action plans in Jowhar and Baidoa from July. The action plans undertaken by the SD groups during this reporting period reached 4,023 (2,061 male, 1,962 female) people directly, of which 1,287 were adults (518 men, 769 women), 922 were youth (486 male youth, 436 female youth) and 1,814 were children (1057 boys, 757 girls). The actions were implemented by 40 SD groups of women and mixed youth established in Jowhar and Baidoa (20 groups in each area) comprising 486 participants – 240 in Jowhar and 246 in Baidoa.

In both Baidoa and Jowhar, peace actions included a series of actions around certain themes, for example, women and youth's role in peacebuilding, clan discrimination practices, decision-making and leadership, girls' education including school enrolment and issues around drop-out, domestic violence and its link to divorce. All the actions were organised by the various SD groups of women and youth and held between July and November 2019. The various actions were inclusive, bringing together government officials

(Members of Parliament, senior South West State officials including Director Generals and representatives of the Ministry of Women & Human Rights, Ministry of Sports) and diverse community groups (elders, women, young women and men, business community, school teachers, IDPs).

The actions included public awareness campaigns, issue-based discussion meetings with actors, advocacy and lobbying meetings, media advocacy (debates, drama, and talk shows). Other actors like elders and government officials recognised their role and gave space for the actions to take place. Examples include:

- Women SD groups in Baidoa, organised discussion meetings with some of the prominent women politicians. After hearing accountability discussions on radio, the chair of the Bay Women Organisation representing women from Bay region called for larger meetings inviting 100 women and bringing the Minister of Women and Human Rights Development at the South West State level.
- The youth SD groups in Baidoa also organised a successful social accountability forum in which South West State ministers and the President were asked questions by the public.
- Women SD groups in Jowhar have become advocates of women's political participation. They formed "a committee for the realisation of the women's quota". The committee consists of seven members, five of them are from SD groups and two are from prominent women civil society. They organised meetings with state-level politicians to discuss women's political rights. In addition, there are seven women SD participants who decided to run for positions in the Jowhar District Council. They said that the SD process gave them confidence and ambition to run for the representative of the council position.
- Members from youth and women SD groups in Jowhar have participated in a fundraising campaign for the survivors of floods in Beledweyn town. The fundraising group who named themselves "Brothers and sisters of Jowhar" made door-to-door visits to houses in the town and businesses in main markets, asking for people to help their brothers and sisters in Beledweyn whom floods had evicted from their homes in October 2019. During the fundraising campaign, they collected 18,000 USD, food and clothes, which were sent to Beledweyn to help flood-affected families.

During the implementation of end-of-SD actions, the participants gained skills to design, plan and implement actions relevant to the topics they had been discussing during SD meetings. Most of the themes selected relate to community challenges that the groups have identified. The implementation of these activities has boosted their confidence, self-belonging, and self-esteem by engaging with the broader community including IDPs, school and university students, and peace and state-building actors like elders, civil society organisations (CSOs), media, government officials.

2.2 Capacity-building training on entrepreneurship and career development

As a result of the following activities, 80 project target communities (56 female, 24 male) received entrepreneurship and career development training. The training had inspired some of the target community members where 7 (5 female and 2 male youth) out of 40 trained started a small business in Jowhar. The training objective was to emphasize the foundational knowledge of entrepreneurship and to successfully start, build and grow their business, whilst empowering them to independently secure a future for themselves, their families and **their** communities through business growth. During the training, participants learned topics including how to create and run their own business, generating ideas, developing a business plan, marketing, costing and pricing, operational management, saving, record keeping, and SWOT analysis. At the end of the training, the participants noted that the training has improved their ability to launch and grow a business. The post-training test indicated that the knowledge and skills of the participants improved.

ER 3. Targeted women and youth have collaboratively articulated and strategically promoted their agendas in government and clan-based peacebuilding processes at the local level

Under this expected result, the project team implemented below activities reaching total direct project participants of 289 (124 males, 165 females) of which 52 were men, 71 women, 72 male youth, and 94 female youth. As a result, 60 participants (21 female, 18 male) received civic engagement, advocacy and peacebuilding training. The women and youth who were trained on civic engagement, advocacy and peacebuilding formed platforms, started to have bi-monthly meetings and organised buy-in meetings with the traditional elders to seek support and recognition. The elders welcomed the move.

3.1. Training on civic engagement, advocacy, and peacebuilding

The project organised training which aimed to equip the participants in Jowhar and Baidoa with various concepts, tools, and methodologies they can use for their advocacy and peacebuilding work and influencing the decision makers. The training reached 60 participants (30 women, 12 female youth, 18 male youth) from SD groups. During the training, facilitators used different training methods including slide presentations, plenary discussions, group discussions, and storytelling. The three days training covered topics which included: Module 1: Peace, conflict, violence, and conflicts analysis, Module2: definition of advocacy, advocacy elements, cycle and approaches and how to develop and deliver advocacy messages. In the training, the UN Resolution 1325 and 1820 and the African Youth Charter were also discussed.

At the end of the training, the participants expressed that through the training they gained much needed insights and knowledge on peacebuilding and advocacy. They also pointed out that they felt equipped with relevant materials to develop a clear peace advocacy plan through a critical assessment of the problems and stakeholders.

3.2 Launching of youth and women platforms

After civic engagement, advocacy, and peacebuilding, the project formed women and youth platforms in Baidoa and Jowhar consisting of 60 members (30 youth and 30 women). The platform members were selected from SD participants who were given civic engagement and advocacy training. Government officials, civil society members, and elders were invited in the establishment meeting to create linkages between the platforms and other stakeholders. the main task of the platforms is to advocate for women and youth issues in peacebuilding and development actors.

3.3 Bi-monthly meetings platforms

In the establishment meetings, the youth and women platform members had 8 bi-monthly meetings (two for each platform) in which they discussed the challenges and problems surrounding women and youth to take part in the peacebuilding and development process. The women emphasised some local problems including lack of participation in peacebuilding and politics, unemployment, divorce, sexual harassment and low levels of literacy for the poor families, while youth discussed on advocating for local youth to be given employment opportunities, establish the youth council that will reinforce youth collaboration and coordination and last advocate and lobby to have space in the decision making

3.4 Expanding spaces for women's and youth engagement with clan elders

The youth and women platforms in Baidoa and Jowhar had separate meetings with clan elders, reaching 100 participants {(42 female, 58 male) 30 women, 12 female youth, 18 male youth, & 40 men} The aim of the meetings was to get buy-in from elders with regards to women participating in peacebuilding and politics while strengthening their relations with other social stakeholders. women discussed how

women can participate in peace and politics, finding solutions for some of the challenges coming from elders and other social stakeholders. They differently pointed out the challenges against women in peace and decision making while the main points highlighted include lack of unity and leadership among women, Somali cultural practices and poor relations between women and elders. The key recommendations included having strong relations with the traditional elders, focusing on increased confidence and knowledge, women to focus on developing a strong network that links between grass-root and top-level, and for women to demonstrate their candidacy publicly and seek support from the local community.

Youth discussed the role of the youth in peace and politics and how their roles could be visible with the help of other community stakeholders. they also highlighted some challenges facing youth to be active in the community such as lack of communication between youth, poor leadership, financial scarcity, discrimination, injustice, drug use, and cultural practice. they need elders support and collaboration in terms of cultural practices in peace by sharing their experiences and giving chance during the selection and nomination of government positions. Key recommendations included that youth Platform included that youth should communicate and have leadership, increasing confidence and knowledge related to peace and politics, developing strong relations with elders and community stakeholders and demonstrating their candidacy in public and seek support from the community. The elders thanked youth efforts in peace and political participation and pledged that they will collaborate with them on the establishment of the peace committee alongside the elders to solve disputes between clans in order to provide sharing experience with the youth.

3.5 Radio and TV Programmes

During this year, 20 media advocacy actions (16 talk shows / debates, 3 dramas 1 short story) were conducted through by the project Warsan Radio in Baidoa, radio Radio Jowhar and Radio Asal in Jowhar. Themes of the debates, talk shows, and dramas included improving girls' education, clan discrimination, youth unemployment, irregular migration, the environmental sanitation, women's role in peace and decision-making and youth role in peace, decision making, The panelists were 55 people (40 female and 46 male) selected to share their experience on discussion topics and the leading questions were prepared by the SD groups in order to dig deep on the subject. Despite the viewpoints of panelists, the discussion was open to the public and listeners participated through phone calls. Some of the listeners gave their ideas while others asked questions to the panelists. In conclusion, the radio talks shows' coverage reaches 90kms that also increased our audience into near village in Baidoa. The debate is also available on the radio website.

ER 4. Targeted women and youth have directly contributed to policy issues that affect them the most at the national level.

4.1 Validation of South West State Youth Policy in Baidoa

As part of the End-of-Action SD Peace Action by youth groups in Baidoa, 120 youth (53 female and 67 male) from different backgrounds gathered at Horyal hotel in Baidoa to participate for three consecutive days from 19 to 21 October for South West State Youth Policy validation sessions that were facilitated by SPL and LPI together with the South West State Ministry of Youth and Sport. Each day 40 young people attended the sessions and interacted among themselves.

Inter-generational Dialogue



Introduction

Somali Peace Line (SPL) was contracted as a consultancy agency by Somali Y-Peer to undertake intergenerational dialogue for communities in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Dollow as a part of Youth Political Empowerment Project (YPEP) implemented by UN Habitat, UNFPA, YPEER in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) of Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Jubbaland and South West State (SWS). The Youth Political Empowerment Programme (YPEP) seeks to enable Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts. Specifically, it aims to enhance youth's participation in decision making processes in Baidoa, Dollow, and Kismayo and to make district authorities more responsive to the needs and priorities on youth.

The objective of the inter-generational dialogues

The objective of intergenerational forums is: to explore mechanism to advocate for the inclusion of young man and women in peace and state building efforts as well as other processes such as the constitutional review by utilizing the existing reconciliation committees in the target locations (Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo).

Activities and strategies

Somali Peace Line employed participatory approach using guiding questions developed by SPL in form of FGD. The groups engaged experience sharing, debate and question and answer session; exploring the role of youth in peace and state building, collaboration between different

generations; then developing action points. While some of the questions were asked in plenary, some others were addressed in small group-works

Based on pre-set criteria, with the support of NGOs based in the three locations, Somali Peace Line identified 270 people (90 in each town) balanced across generations (the youth -female and male, women Groups, Religious Leaders, Clan Elders eg. (Sultans, Ugaases, Nabadoones), civil society and State officials including representatives from Ministry of youth, Justice, Local Government Administrations (LGA) at regional and district levels).

Achievements

The assignment reached 270 beneficiaries (203 male, 67 female) of which 90 are adult male, 113 male youth and 67 female youth. The data from the intergenerational dialogue forums were analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques; and interpreted. Then, recommendations and action points were developed.

The role of youth in peacebuilding

The participants were in agreement that youth have a role in peace building, although some participants debated that violence in Somalia is youth-led, and youth more conflict creators than peace builders. Among the identified peace building roles for youth include: participating community awareness; promoting peace educations as they dominate teaching jobs, taking part of ceasefires by working along with clan elders and marrying across conflicting clans, drafting peace agreements between clans (when clan elders request), participating fund-raising for clan elders meetings, creating job opportunities as they dominate small business sector and production i.e farming, fishing and trading; promoting peace and social integration through sports, volunteering community works and helping local authorities, joining and/or collaborating with law enforcers; taking-part in keeping the security, and discouraging youth radicalization. Youth debated that they have historical background to the country independence and now they have relevant skills and knowledge to endorse peace with help of elders but because of elders and local authorities' exclusive approaches in decision making they remain inept.

Most of participants said that male and female youth have different roles because of the culture. Participants in Kismayo said that female youth are more active in family affairs than male youth and thus they help women to arrange *“the gogol”*, and become part of female ceasefire brokers. They also provide security information to security agencies. Both female and male youth take inter-clan marriage aka *“Godob Reeb”* which is arranged to end conflict, strengthen ceasefire and establish across clan ties.

The role of youth to state formation and state building

Many participants believed that youth have role in state formation state building, and they can do many things to assume their role in state building, i.e join with law enforcers, join political parties, campaign against nepotism and tribalism, volunteering community programmes, support government development programmes, conduct forums for good governance, and advocate for transparency and accountability. On the other hand, male and female youth members do not participate state building in the same role due to the culture as clan elders, religious leaders and government officials agreed in the three locations. Some of the women and girls in Kismayo, and Baidoa reasoned that youth female are kinder, and trustworthy. One respondent said *“Government offices always Trust female youth to positions like cashiers, finance officials or others where secret*

needs to be kept.” They sacrifice a lot for peace, encourage men to make peace, and teach children respect and community values. They are good at volunteerism and mobilization.

Challenges, opportunities and recommendations

Participants were divided into small groups to brainstorm challenges, opportunities and recommendation towards youth participation in peace building and state building. Most of their response were very similar in all three locations.

Challenges

According to the forum participants, the pro-longed civil strife, insecurity and poverty caused lack of solidarity, and/or coordination among youth; current youth politicians advocate for the clan’s interest rather than youth interests. Cultural barriers, Politics based on clan system (4.5) coupled with clan leaders who safeguard their power in politics, and politicians who continuously say the youth are the future leader (not current) discourage youth to seek political offices. Youth don’t have fund to campaign and to buy-in their vision from the elders or the community. Youth’s inadequate experience in both Somali customary law (*Xeer*) and politics puts them in difficult position – they cannot challenge, talk or debate with elders in any matter. There is no youth quota to advocate for as a target for youth political participation. Victimization of youth because of the prevalence of armed groups was also said is a big challenge to youth participation in the peace and state building.

Opportunities

According to the forum participants, youth is the majority of the Somali population (75%), and nowadays there are youth leaders emerging. Youth are more energetic and educated. They have relevant techno-how skills for their benefit. They are good at community organizing, and have more relations with the grass-root communities and elders. They can benefit from a good coordination and team work among themselves and with the clan Leaders. Sports is platform that youth can utilize for integration and assimilation. Youth are against tribal violence, and can make demonstrations in one-man, one-vote election. Youth are risk takers and quick learners, so they are more useful and help for other stakeholders. Thus, they can make advocacy for youth participation in decision making (both at locally and federal levels). The social media, emerging political parties, national youth policies and women quota was identified as opportunity for youth to participate in decision making.

Recommendations

Youth groups were recommended to unite among themselves, establish coordination mechanisms, refrain from clannism/tribalism, promote national youth agenda, and foster good relation and trust with other stakeholders (elders, CSOs, business, and LGAs). They should get active leader who stand for youth right in all decision-making process. They were suggested to learn more about culture, respect and recognize elders’ role in the society, prepare themselves to take part in peace building and conflict resolution tasks along with elders and LGAs, and support elders in technical issues. Youth were recommended to support the government with their education through researches.

Civil society organizations were recommended to facilitate formation of youth platforms to address real issues of youth, support more inter-generational dialogues between youth and traditional to promote understanding and respect between them, financial support youth to conduct social integration and community cohesion programs, i.e dialogues, sports tournaments, art

festivals, consultation meetings. They were suggested to raise awareness of youth and build their capacities. As the dialogue is a key tool to prevent violence and youth recruitment by illegal groups, the civil society were recommended to continue organizing community dialogues to promote social integration and youth participation in decision making.

Traditional elders were recommended to recognize the role of youth in peace building and political participation, introduce youth how to make conflict resolutions traditionally and allow youth to participate conflict resolution and negotiation process. They were suggested to establish close relationship with youth, transfer their know-how, have regular consultation and information sharing meetings, and creating clan bi-laws in terms of social and political affairs.

Local Government authorities (LGAs) were recommended to establish district youth councils, capacitate them through internship programs, volunteerism arrangements, listen their concerns, support their agenda, invest youth programs, foster relationship and collaboration between government sectors and youth groups. They were suggested to support youth in social integration activities like holding sports tournaments and cultural events, and come-up with programs that link the youth and security sector. Job opportunities should be given to youth to enhance their moral and enable them to contribute actively.

ACTION POINTS

As a result of the inter-generational dialogues in the three locations, the following action points were agreed to address the challenges against youth participation in decision making.

1. The youth and elders to organize bi-monthly inter-generational dialogues in order to enhance youth – elder relationship in peace and state building; and orient youth with the good cultural practices
2. The elders to include youth groups in the existing conflict resolution committees and councils of elders to gain knowledge and experience of the elders; create awareness and promote common social values within Somali community
3. The youth groups to join political parties so that their views are included in state and national peace building and political processes
4. The youth groups to bring back the culture of accountability and transparency in the public office by holding the political leaders accountable through face to face meetings, demonstrations and activism
5. Elders and youth to listen each other and create common diagnostic and common solutions related to the community problems
6. The youth groups to spare time to attend conflict resolution meetings to understand and digest the customary law
7. youth to hold meetings and invite elders and local authority to discuss their specific issues,
8. Youth organizations to establish their own goals and objectives to collaborate with key stakeholders in peace building, decision making and social development.
9. Youth groups to Conduct radio programs to address challenges of youth in decision making with politicians and elders.

Enhancing integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia – EIDACS project

Somali Peace Line (SPL) entered 18 months contract on facilitation of peace building and co-existence initiatives in Baidoa and Afgoye districts with Concern Worldwide on 1st September 2018. The contract is part of Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia project which is led by Concern in partnership with three other NGOs; Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Gargaar Relief and Development Organization (GREDO).

CONTEXT UPDATE

The political and security landscape within Somalia experienced some changes in the contract period. The level of election-driven disputes between Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal member state (FMS) leadership continued to rise. Mr. Abdiaziz Laftagareen- who was seen as pro-federal government – was inaugurated as the president of Southwest State of Somalia in January 2019. This was after a highly disputed election in the state in December 2018, which triggered violence in Baidoa.

Insecurity posed by al-Shabaab, clan conflict, and floods have put the communities at risk. Al-Shabaab seems to be escalating its attacks against the government and civilian targets in Southwest FMS, particularly around Afgoye and Baidoa. On the 14 August, Al-Shabab militias, attacked the government military base at Deynune, near Baidoa. According to a government official, the militias were pushed back by government forces. Three soldiers were killed, and five others were wounded in the attack. On 9 August, eight individuals were killed in Baidoa after two clans fought over land ownership which led to restriction of movement in Baidoa. Ali Margus, a veteran politician and businessman, was killed in his farm at Deynune village near Baidoa. On 6th November 2019, the deputy governor of lower Shabelle region Mr. Omar Mahmud Elmi “Omar Arrabey” was killed with a grenade attack targeted at his home in Afgoye town. He was taken to Mogadishu and died in Digfeer hospital. On 20th October, 2019, Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim, member of the community dialogue and a well-known and prominent elder in Afgoye was shot to death in Afgoye. Al Shabab claimed the killing. The killing of this respected elders created fear and concern to other elders and especially members of the community dialogue.

In October 2019, after heavy rains of the Deyr season started in the Southwest state, rain-water floods destroyed 82 business stores and killed more than two hundred goats while the population fled to the upper dry lands. The floods affected sections of Baidoa town and IDP camps, destroying several houses near the town's valley that drained heavy floods from the surrounding villages. An eighteen-year-old girl drowned from the heavy floods while her mother and sister were saved. Communities living in IDPs camps were extremely affected by the floods, surrounded by muddy water that made them additionally susceptible to waterborne disease and cutting off access for humanitarian support.

Project Objectives

The Overall Objective of EIDACS project is to create a conducive environment for displacement (or mixed migration) affected communities in Somalia to reach a durable solution.
solutions for DACs.

Activities and strategies

To realize project objective, the project employed intra and inter group dialogues among and between host and displacement affected communities, capacity building for IDPs, host communities, and local authorities on peace building, conflict resolution, protection, and advocacy.

Outcome 1: Peaceful co-existence of Host, IDPs and Returnee communities in the targeted incubator locations of Baidoa and Afgoye

The project reached 516 beneficiaries (317 male, and 199 female) in meetings, inter-community dialogues; Capacity building for Local Government officials at District level and Displacement affected communities; training on IDP rights and protection; and develop community action plans (CAPs) with community conversation groups.

Output 1: Intra and inter-community dialogues organized with the aim to building trust, strengthening relationships, and develop solutions to conflicts

1) Displacement Affected Communities forum meetings

SPL organized 3 FGDs for DAC committees in the three target locations (Hanano and ADC in Baidoa and Doolaawe in Afgoye) with 29 participants (19 male and 10 female) to validate and consult with the DAC forum on the findings from individual interviews in their respective locations. During these discussions the forums members confirmed the information collected in individual interviews.



Figure 1 DAC forum photo group in Baidoa

2) Intra-community dialogue

Based on the results of a rapid assessment in EIDACS target locations in Afgoye and Baidoa on actual and potential conflicts, in which participants noted various conflicts between host and IDPs as well as conflicts within IDPs. To enhance the peaceful relationship between the displacement affected communities to help them understand each other and live together in peace, SPL employed sustained community dialogue (CD) and strengthening conflict resolution structures in DACs. EIDACS field staff selected ninety community dialogue participants (54 males, 36 female) the three target locations (Hanano and ADC zones in Baidoa and Doolaawe in Afgoye). They were then divided into six groups (2 groups/zone) each consisting of 15 people from different categories of the DACs including elders, women, youth, and religious leaders. Each of these groups will meet twice every month in a period of 7.5 months.

First, the project team completed the development of community dialogue tool to help the SPL staff in conducting the community dialogue sessions and awareness.

The project continued working with these 90 people in a period of seven and half months. During that period, the participants conducted 22 meetings in which they exchanged information, shared personal stories and experiences, honestly expressed perspectives, clarified viewpoints, and developed solutions to community concerns. During the intra community dialogues, the community cohesion noticeably improved and people started to discuss the common good while they previously talked about clan issues. For example, the community raised money, bought a land and resettled a camp that was evicted by a landlord. Previously relations



Figure 2 Community dialogue in Baidoa

were based on clan or location but now people from different clans or from different locations have relations based on interests and common good. Talking about how host community and IDPs relationship improved, they told that they helped poor people such as orphans and disabilities by giving first priority during the aid distributions, visited sick people, solved community conflicts, buried the dead people together and held marriage ceremonies amongst IDPs and between IDPs and host community.

The trust among the community members enhanced. The IDPs started to make savings through ayuuto (rotating savings) in order to buy land of their own. Through that money they rehabilitated schools, latrines and MCHs in Baidoa.

The participants improved personally in terms of expressing the viewpoints and raising problems that need to be addressed together. Women got confidence to challenge men in not commonly talked issues including GBV.



Figure 3 Community conversation groups in Baidoa

3) Inter-community dialogues

The trained ninety participants from the conflict resolution committees in the three target locations who were trained on peace building and advocacy have conducted inter-community dialogue sessions to resolve conflicts and issues within their respective locations. During the project period, the conflict resolution committee organized 21 inter-group dialogues in which they resolved different conflicts between members of the community; camp leaders, family disputes, dispute over farm boundaries, closed roads, between host community and IDPs, rape, and domestic conflicts through customary law.

Resolving these conflicts and regular community conversations visibly improved community cohesion and understanding and respect of various groups in the locations. “conflicts existed and happened but it was not intervened as such by the elders. After this project, the conflict resolution committee were trained conflict resolution skills and they become a place where justice is sought” said by Ali, prominent elder in ADC zone.

Output 2: Local and religious leaders are better able to participate in dispute resolution processes

1. Capacity building for Local Government officials at District level and Displacement affected communities

During the project period, 127 people (M=82, F=45) from Displacement affected communities in Afgoye and Baidoa and representatives from local administrations were trained on peace building and advocacy and good governance. The trainings aimed to equip the participants with various concepts, tools and methodologies they can use for their advocacy and peace building work and influencing the decision makers. During the training facilitators used different training methods including slide presentations, plenary discussions, group discussions, and storytelling.

During the training the topics covered include: Module 1: Peace, conflict, violence and conflicts analysis, Module2: definition of advocacy, advocacy elements, cycle and approaches and how to develop and deliver advocacy messages. The participants were also trained on the role of administrations in the peace building, types of local governments, functions, leadership and good governance and peace and institution building.



Figure 4 Group photo for training participants with SPL chairman and Afgoye district commissioner in Afgoye

At the end of training, the participants expressed that through the training they gained much needed insights and knowledge on peace building and advocacy. They also pointed out that they felt equipped with relevant materials to develop a clear peace advocacy plan through critical assessment of the problems and stakeholders. They appreciated the good governance lessons which they said were very important for both the administration and communities and can lead better collaboration between the parties.

Training on IDP rights and protection

In February 2020, almost 90 people from DAC, and local authorities were trained (2 days/location) on the rights and protection of the IDPs in Afgoye and Baidoa (30 Afgoye, 60 Baidoa). The training aimed the participants to understand the differences between IDPs and refugees and who is responsible for their protection.

During the topics covered included: The definition of IDPs, the IDPs and Refugees, guiding principle 3, who is responsible the rights of IDPs are respected and the durable solution for internally displaced population.

At the end of the training, participants stated that now they can define an IDP and know who is responsible that their rights are respected. They told that they will advocate the IDPs participation in the peace building processes.

2. Develop community action plans (CAPs) with community conversation groups

SPL facilitated meetings for community conversation groups to develop community action plans that will foster durable solutions for the communities in the target locations. A two-day meeting was conducted for every location in which 30 people attended in every location. First, the participants reviewed the previously identified conflicts at the beginning of the contract– whether they are still active and if there are new conflicts. After an in-depth discussion, the participants identified the following conflicts.

SOM- NORAD project framework 2019 - 2023

SOM- NORAD project framework (2019-2023), 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, Balambale, Herale, Dhabad and Mirjiicley 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.

In the year of 2019, Somali Peace Line strove to contribute following overall project objectives and outcomes:

Overall Objective: Deprived children especially girls and CWDs develop and learn

Issue 1: Children Learn and Develop

- Outcome 1.1: Access, inclusion and equity in education is enhanced especially for most marginalized groups
- Outcome 1.5: SC intervention schools are free of physical and humiliating punishment (PHP), fighting, bullying and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Overall Objective: Children are protected from abuse and exploitation

Issue 2: Children are safe in schools

- Outcome 2.1: Improved capacity of duty bearers (parents, communities and government) to protect boys and girls from all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in their homes and target communities.

Conducive policy and legal framework for children created in Somalia

Issue 3: Children's rights

- Outcome 3.1: CSO's and child led groups are strengthened to hold the duty bearer accountable to fulfilling children's rights

During this reporting period, the project reached 8224 beneficiaries of which 4803 were children (2630 girls and 2173 boys) and 3421 were adults (1926 female and 1495 male).

Activities and strategies

The project has worked with schools (students and teachers), communities, CSOs, local authorities, and parents 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, training mentors and community facilitators to facilitate common approaches, such as: positive disciplining / Parenting without Violence (PwV), and community conversations (CC); 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 government officials (federal and Galmudug State levels); and the advocacy to adopt CRC committee recommendations and concluding observations.

Education:

Issue 1 Children learn and develop

Outcome 1.1: Access, inclusion and equity in education is enhanced especially for most marginalized groups

Under this outcome, the project reached a total of 509 beneficiaries 130 children (116 girls and 14 boys) and 379 adults (131 female and 248 male), thus, working on the following output:

Output 1.1.1: Increased enrollment and retention in SC supported schools for school-age boys and girls

The project worked with local disabled people's organizations, INGOs, CSOs, and other institutions to create awareness on disability programming to organizational staff, partner staff, teachers and community members. Five sessions were conducted, and 315 persons (202 male and 113 female) including head teachers, CWCs, religious leaders, child right coalition members, youth and women group in Benadir and Galgudud were given awareness on the importance of disability programming and how to do it. To advocate access and inclusion and equity in education, the project held commemoration of African Child day, Universal day for Children's Rights and international disability Day in which 160 people including 134 children attended.



Outcome 1.5: SC intervention schools are free of physical and humiliating punishment (PHP), fighting, bullying and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Under this outcome, the project reached a total of 2604 beneficiaries 2379 children (1403 girls and 976 boys) and 225 adults (93 female and 132 male), thus, working on the following outputs:

Output 1.5.1. Children in SC supported schools have the skills to protect themselves from PHP, fighting, bullying and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The project organized awareness raising workshops for child club members on the negative impacts of PHP, GBV, bullying and fighting on children's lives reaching out a total of 750 children (359 boys and 391 Girls) in Banadir & Galgudud regions; provided technical and financial support for children to organize competitions (quiz), drama, poems against PHP, bullying and fighting in school in which 400 (172 boys and 228) benefited from; establish school-based reporting mechanisms to reduce physical and humiliating punishment (PHP), gender based violation (GBV), bullying and fighting in schools by forming committees 300 individuals (students, teachers, head teachers, CECs, CWCs) in 8 schools comprising 225 children (102 boys, 123 girls) and 75 adults (38 male and 37 female), and distributed 25 suggestion boxes to school communities in Abudwak and Benadir. The project also sensitized 600 children (247 boys, 353 girls) on parenting without violence model in Benadir and Galgudud regions; and established /strengthened girls support group in school through building their confidence and enhancing their life skills and training – a total of 135 girls from nine schools were established and trained with life skills.

Output 1.5.2: Capacity of teachers and CEC members in SC intervention schools to prevent PHP, fighting, bullying and Gender Based Violence (GBV) in schools is increased

Under this output, the project conducted community mobilization and awareness raising about the effect of GBV on children's education to understand the issue and minimize school dropouts among the students in relation to this problem. A total of 200 participants (28 boys, 22 girls, 56 Female and 94 male) benefited the awareness raising sessions.

Child protection: Issue 2 Children are safe in schools

Outcome 2.1: Improved capacity of duty bearers (parents, communities and government) to protect boys and girls from all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in their homes and target communities.

Under this outcome, the project reached a total of 2917 beneficiaries 496 children (235 girls and 261 boys) and 2421 adults (1524 female and 897 male), thus, working on the following outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Parents (both mothers and fathers) apply positive disciplinary measures in their interaction with children

Under this output the project conducted training mentors and community volunteers on Parenting without Violence (PwV) in Benadir and Galgudud regions as ToTs, reaching 32 people (8 female and 24 male). Then, the project facilitated for the mentors and community volunteers to cascade the PwV training for 160 parents (136 female and 24 male) from both regions. The parents received 10 sessions on positive disciplining focusing Parenting without Violence to promote their understanding in children's behavior. The project also targeted trained parents' children who were between the age groups of 10 – 13 years, and provided structured creative group sessions for 160 children (86 boys and 74 girls). To improve understanding between children and parents, the project facilitated adult child interaction sessions for 160 parents and 160 children in which they were brought together in groups, and discussed issues around positive discipline at home and in school. Furthermore, the project conducted home visits to parents and with children under 5 years. to contribute to this output, the project trained 70 people from community-based structures and other groups operating in the community on prevention of physical and humiliating punishments. The project organized community celebrations, following the completion of 3 cohorts of positive parenting group sessions that brought together parents' 160 parents (136 female and 24 male) in groups to showcase learning and to enable public pledges and commitments to cultivate positive behavior change and norm change.



Output 2.1.2. Targeted communities have increased capacity to prevent and respond to child protection issues

In this output, the project conducted awareness sessions through religious leaders on child rights and child protection, with a particular focus on gender discriminatory social norms and harmful practices in Galgudud and Banadir region reaching 160 beneficiaries (all male). The project also recruited and trained 32 (12

female and 20 male) community conversation (CC) facilitators to conduct community conversation sessions in Abudwak and Benadir, then, the project organized community conversation sessions with communities on child rights and child protection, with a particular focus on gender discriminatory social norms and harmful practices reaching 790 beneficiaries (463 female and 327 male).

Outcome 2.2: Increased access to quality child protection services for boys and girls affected by or at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Output 2.2.1: Mechanisms to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation in place at national and community level strengthened

In this output, the project established 175 CWCs (108 females, and 67 male) in Benadir and Galgudud and were trained in identification and referral of child protection cases. The project supported 25 CWCs in Benadir and Galgudud with stationeries and loud speakers to mobilize communities, conduct community awareness, identify child protection cases and do simple case management. The project also established, and trained 25 (6 females, and 19 male) school level child protection focal points to assume the responsibility of case management documentation; provided case management support for children with protection concerns through direct and referral services; and strengthening referral mechanisms to increase access to child protection services and family support. As result to that, the project supported 11 cases (6 girls, and 5 boys) by giving financial and PSS support to both parents and child survivors, while the CWCs referred 424 children (142 girls – 8 of them were disabled girls – and 282 boys) to other service providers such as health centers, schools and nutrition centers.

Child right Governance. Issue 3: Children's rights

Outcome 3.1: CSO's and child led groups are strengthened to hold the duty bearer accountable to fulfilling children's rights

Under this outcome, the project reached a total of 2604 beneficiaries 2379 children (1403girls and 976 boys) and 225 adults (93 female and 132 male), thus, working on the following outputs:

Output 3.1.1: Child informed supplementary report to UNCRC, UPR and ACRWC produced and submitted

Under this output, the project supported CSOs to advocate for the government to adopt and implement specific recommendations of the CRC Committee (concluding observations). This activity brought together 60 participants (23 females, 37 male) from CSOs in Somali Child Right Coalition (SCRC); and they discussed advocacy avenues to take in order to push government to adopt and implement specific recommendation and concluding observations of the CRC committee.

Output 3.1.2: Child Centered Social Accountability mechanisms established and functional at community level

Under this output, the project conducted training for CSO coalition & children's groups on child budgeting, advocacy, budget transparency, social accountability mechanisms and tools. The project also organized for the community and CSOs annual consultations to identify and advocate for key accountability issues; supported children's groups, CWC and education officials to assess quality of public services (education, health and child protection) using social accountability tools; and then facilitated for the CSOs to conduct advocacy sessions for relevant local government to put in place social accountability mechanisms and tool.

Output 3.1.4: Children have the space and to voice to demand their rights and influence decisions that affect them

Under this output, the project re-established Child Right Clubs (CRC) with 375 children (215 girls and 160 boys) in Benadir and Galgudud; establish national and regional child rights forums (CRFs); organized training for child club members on leadership and club management; Linked & facilitate national child rights forums and champions to global and regional child rights forums; provided technical and financial support for children to develop and implement initiatives/priorities to claim their rights; facilitated annual inter-face meetings among children & government officials at local level on child rights issues identified by children. The project also facilitated meeting for 14 disability organizations to identify champions (especially women) with disabilities to coach and mentor children with disabilities to demand their rights. Then, the project organize training for 30 CSOs on government budget processes.

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

Introduction

Somali Peace Line (SPL) has started co-implementing CHANGES project in October 2018 – September 2019 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.

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 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 6,898 total direct beneficiaries of which 4,397 were adults (1,988men, 2,409 women), and 2,501 were children (9,23 boys, and 1,578girls) 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 776 direct beneficiaries of which 515 were adults (129 men, 386 women), and 261 were children (16 boys and 245 girls) – all girls, through series of interlinked activities.

The project has also strengthened the capacity of the GBV sub-cluster working group on FGM and CEFM in Hiran through training; established and trained FGM & CEFM champions who advocated for communities to the government authorities and disseminated appropriate FGM/CEFM messaging within their respective communities.

The project mapped 21 women and child focused CSOs in Baletweyn and Adado district and made assessment to identify their capacity gaps and trained them on Gender equality, advocacy for policy development and provision of services.

CSO participants at both the advocacy skills training and gender training appreciated how capacity building is systemically integrated into the project through trainings and capacity assessments. During these trainings, participants engaged in group discussions and did thorough presentations on negative social-traditional beliefs, attitudes and prejudices that impede gender equality and women's empowerment. The participants subsequently developed action plans for how they would share their new knowledge with other staff in their respective organizations, as well the target community members involved in gender equality and advocacy.

The project has also established and trained 2 FGM task forces to conduct awareness campaigns to influence religious leaders, women groups, youth groups and key policy makers on GBV. They also developed joint collective actions plans on ending FGM and CEFM/GBV. The project then sensitized communities on FGM and CEFM through the dissemination of IEC materials (posters, stickers and banners)

The collaboration between community actors - women, youth, religious leaders, GBV WG, community champions, community structures, local authorities and line ministries - has contributed to successful community initiatives and implementation of project activities.

Output 2: Improving knowledge and attitudes

Under this output the project reached 5,622 direct beneficiaries of which 3,382 were adults (1,648men, 1,734women), and 2,240 were children (907 boys and 1,333girls) through establishment and training of community based structures including CWCs consisting religious leaders, youth, women health practitioners, protection activists and children in Adado and Beletweyn. The community-based structures 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. The project engaged with religious and community leader to conduct community awareness on Gender and social discriminatory norms, especially FGM, CEFM. The project also trained of community-based structures on key messages and referral mechanisms; and made national Campaigns and commemoration of international events such as 8th March and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign.



Engaging religious and community leaders

The project conducted activities with religious and community leaders after they were engaged to take party empowering women and girls and denouncing social harmful practices. The project identified 8 religious and community leaders in Adado and Balatweyn to better understand the religious and cultural

factors hampering women's social and economic empowerment and the elimination of harmful social norms; and engage with leaders at the community level to support community mobilization activities.

The religious and community leaders had conducted community awareness sessions and Friday sermons at three IDP camps and two mosques in Adado and Beletweyn. The main topics of the awareness at the IDPs were FGM, CEFM and girl's education and FGM for the Friday sermons at the mosques. Those practices had a major negative impact to the community.

The religious and community leaders committed themselves to end all forms of violence against women and girls. They influenced their communities in preventing harmful traditional practices and violence against women and girls. They explained that the pharaonic type of circumcision is totally prohibited in the Islamic religion and encouraged the Parents to follow the footsteps of the prophet (p.b.u.h). *Among the result of this activity are: community understanding about the factors hampering women's social and economic empowerment and the elimination of harmful social norms which the religious leaders never support; Religious messages shared with community that played role in tackling the FGM, CEFM, GBV and gender inequality in their communities; commitment from the community to address negative social norms against girls especially FGM; according to child marriage; the participants agreed that they should accept and respect girls' choices, ideas, opinions and as well their participation*

Child-led initiatives

The project conducted Child lead initiative activity where Boys and girls participate in culturally appropriate, mixed gender activities such as drama, poetry and debate competitions. Boys and girls from different schools and IDPs located both Balatweny and Adado attended the sessions.

The number of 150 children (80 girls and 70 boys) have taken part of two phases of initiatives as phase one was where children presented poems, dramas and debate for the community and phase two was where children presented it for other schooling children and this time, children from nine schools including IDP camp compete drama, debate and poetry about FGM and CEFM

The children gained confidence to debate FGM and CEFM and share their follow students by discussing the negative consequences associated with the FGM; to support their argument against FGM. During the debate as the boys and girls presented poems urging people to stop FGM through education plus togetherness. It's also talking about FGM as its adhering and following the footsteps of Pharaoh (the one who disobeyed Allah). The drama roles included: a female circumciser, a qualified nurse, a religious person, a girl and her mother and a group of other family whom their daughter had died because of the circumcision and giving a fight to the circumciser.

The children opened topics which such young aged children never discussed before with parents or any other adult. *As a result of these initiatives, the community had a strong sense of appreciation articulated by the children about being invited to attend such activity of bringing boys and girls together; Boys and girls showed desire for participation in such activities in the future to counter against harmful practices and social norms of the community; the children especially expressed willingness to fight against the FGM and CEFM practices inside their communities; they all appreciated SNAP project for organizing the activity and requested to continue facilitating such helpful competition*

More than that, the project successfully implemented structured trainings and workshops; such as: CHOICES, and EMB using standard modules.

CHOICES

The project identified children aged between 10 – 14 years whose parents were targeted in EMB and VSLA activities to participate choices (10 weak cycles) trainings. The CHOICES component was aimed at changing attitudes and behaviors in the home for very young adolescents around shared household responsibilities and more gender equitable behaviors. This empowers girls and boys to become agents of change in their own communities and be part of the long-term development process. A total of 60 children (16 boys and 14 girls in Beletweyne and 16 girls and 14 boys in Adado) identified. The following criteria was used for the identification of the children:

- Must be from the EMB and VSLA Parents children
- Must be aged between 10-14
- Each group must be 15 members
- Must reflect both genders (girls and boys)
- Must commit his/her participation of the planned 10 workshops.

The project procured stationery material for the children’s workshops following the guideline for the stationary requirement for each of the 10 session of the entire program implementation. CHOICES 10 weak cycle workshops were given to the children in Adado and Beletweyne districts. *The workshops enhanced children’s participation, and help them make some reflection on their daily lives; they were interested the series training and reported it supported them improve their understanding on harmful practices at home, and school environments. The girls felt more empowered on pursue their dreams while the boys felt to better able to live and work alongside girls as equals.*

Conscientization and Community Dialogues: Engaging Men and Boys [EMB]

The project has conducted the 4 EMB training session for 30 participants (15 men including boys and 15 women) in Adado. The four sessions focused on: community believes towards early and forced marriage and its relationship with girls’ education; the practice FGM/C; Domestic Violence; and action plan.

During the session, the socio-cultural norm around early marriage and its relation with girls’ education was discussed. Most of the women in the groups agreed they were married before at the age of 18 without their approval, and attested that girls drop-out the school when they are married off.

Thus; the participants agreed that many girls aren’t in education because schools are inaccessible or because parents don’t see the value of education and not seen as relevant to their lives. With few alternatives, parents often see marriage as the best option for their daughters. While some of the attendees stated that security and economic reasons is another factor which parents marry their girls off.

The EMB groups also discussed the FGM and its health consequence. Historically Female Genital Mutilation of Cutting is a practice based on cultural beliefs and it is hard to eliminate this practice inside community in short time activities. The participants believe that FGM is not a good thing especially the Phor’onic type but the rest which is Sunnah type can be performed.

The EMB group also discussed on Violence and its different type. They discussed deeply about the Gender Based Violence and Domestic Violence which they strongly denounced. The participants all agreed that any form of GBV is violation to human rights, and anti-Islamic. EMB groups reached action points about mobilizing the community into action against harmful social norms that affect them.

Action points

- To encourage parents to send their girls to schools as education is the most powerful tool to avoid child early and forced marriage.
- to address the root causes of child marriage: gender inequality, poverty, insecurity, and the lack of economic and social opportunities for girls through advocacy and awareness raising
- To raise community awareness of FGM/C as it has negative health and psychological effects to the girls and women.
- To fight against Gender Based violence through community awareness raising using religious and community leaders.

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 Balatweyn districts.

Engaging Men and Boys [EMB]

In this year 2019, 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 Beldeweyn has saved a total amount of \$ 28,230 (27,000 yearly total savings and 1, 230 yearly social fund). The project strengthened and trained 5 VSLA groups (125 female) on business skills and financial management; created platforms for 125 spouses to manage their financial

wellbeing, budgeting, communication and negotiating skills at household level to achieve alternatives to violence as means of asserting power and decision making in the home. Then, the project provided equipment and tools for the VSLA groups based on their business ideas to increase their financial wellbeing and decision making in the household. *Thus, this enhanced income generation of VSLA groups through support of start- up small businesses in the project target regions.*

Staff Capacity Building

CHOICES approach training;

On 23rd – 29 July, two SOMNORAD project staff – two project officers from Benadir and Abudwak, and received CHOICES approach training in Garowe. 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.

Parenting without Violence (PwV) training.

Three SPL staff attended five days training on Parenting without Violence (PwV) in Baidao from 28th April to 2nd May, 2019. The training was facilitated by technical team from Save the Children International. The participants included SCI partners from Benadir, Baidoa, Baledweyne, Abudwak, Garowe, and Hargeisa. The training covered positive parenting goals, right to be safe, caring children with emotional warmth, understanding children, their views, and feelings, respectful communication & problem solving, and supporting children each other and seeking support.

Conflict Prevention and mediation training Facilitated by IGAD.

One SPL staff attended four days Conflict Prevention and mediation training on IGAD, between 18th – 20th June, 2019 at Jubba South Sudan. The training participants came from the civil Society organization which is implementing Peace Building Projects and government officials from Somalia. The aim of this training was to empower CSOs and government officials in Somali to better address conflicts. The topics covered in the training include: conflict prevention, mediation, reconciliation, and conflict analysis. The methods used included: case studies, panel discussions, role plays, and group discussion. The SPL staff who participated the training said that it was very beneficial training.

Financial accounting training (Quick books version 2018)

Two SPL finance staff and one intern took Financial accounting training and how to work with Quick books version 2018. The training was facilitated by an independent consultant from SITCO hired by Somali Peace Line. Topic covered included: how to install the system, record entry of project budgets, how to generate Budget versus Actual report, and to generated reports (project cash book, payroll, bank reconciliation, etc). The training was held in SPL headquarters in December 2019 for one week.

Training programme

In 2019, Somali Peace Line gave internship program 6 months to three graduate students. One of the was attached with the operations department, especially finance and logistics units, the other two were attached to the programmes department especially Child protection and child rights governance project. All interns worked along with the SPL staff at the headquarters – Mogadishu.

Success stories for the year

A VSLA group member was able to send her daughter back to school.

Habibo was a secretary of wadajir VSLA group in Beledweyn district and she is a mother of nine children (4girls and 5boys). She shares her story with SPL project officer in Beledwayn.

“I used to do casual work, but could not make ends meet. My husband does not work. I could not pay the school fees of the children, so two of my girls dropped school. The girls were in class 8 and class nine at that time. I was not happy with that decision, but it was the option. One day a business man in the neighborhood asked us to marry my daughter, Hibo who was 17 at the time. The father took money from the businessman, and we started to arrange the wedding. I usually consult with my daughters, so she approached my one day and told me that she was not happy to marry. She said that she wanted to finish her studies. She told me about a training (life skills training given by CHANGES project) she took while she was in school, and that early marriage is not good girls. I realized that marrying her off in at this age is not the right decision. The issue created conflict in the family, but at last we convinced my husband to change is decision. We had to pay back the money from the businessman. In that way I saved my daughter from early and forced marriage, but thanks to her outspokenness.

Soon after that, I got information from an elder in my neighborhood, that Somali Peace Line was forming VSLA groups. I joined them and was elect to be the secretary of Wadajir VSLA group as I had schooling background. The group saved 10 USD a month. It was not easy for me to get that money, but I managed it well. Six months after the starting of the saving, I requested 300 USD loan from the group to finance a small kiosk. My proposal was approved, and I opened the kiosk near my house. I started selling food stuff, sweets, cold drinks, ice etc. One month after, I started repaying the loan and sent my two daughters back to school. My business is growing slowly and I add new items every month. Now, I pay school fees of 4 School going children (2 Primary and 2 secondary) included Hibo.

The project increased income generation capacity of many women like me, if I did not get the VSLA opportunity I would not be able to re-enroll my daughter in school. I firstly thanks to Allha, and then for everyone who made this project possible to work in Beledwayn” Said Habibo.

Saving a family from breakdown and risk of informal migration

Sadia Mohamud Gedi, 36 years old, was born in Jowhar but grew up in the rural area. Sadia has no formal education, but she attended madrasa to learn the Holy Quran. Her family were farmers before moving to Jowhar town. When she was still a teenager, her family forced her to marry an old man. After that she became pregnant and gave birth to her first-born daughter. She then refused to live with the old man and told her family that she is going to use a poison if he rejected her request for divorce. The family intervened in her situation and told the old man to divorce her and he did. Then she moved to the town. After two years she married the love of her life and they are still together and have seven children (two girls and five boys) including her first-born daughter.

Narrating her story, Sadia said: it was eight o’clock in the morning and I visited my farm in the village of Dhaygawan. When I reached the village, I saw close family members who were shouting at each other. The family was married with four children (two boys and two girls). I asked them why are you fighting? The lady immediately answered, “we are in hunger and I said to him let us sell these two cows that we have now. I want to travel to Saudi Arabia to get a better life instead of living this hard life and he refused. Now I demand him to divorce me. I cannot tolerate this hard life. The only things we have are

these two cows. There are no other resources.” Then I looked at the husband and asked him what was going on in his family and he replied, “this lady wants to sell the only two cows we have and if she does that, we do not have any other source of income. If she does not abandon that idea, I will divorce her and keep my kids by myself.”

I kept silent for a moment and started thinking about how I could solve this problem. I remembered that my farm is too big. I decided to lend them two hectares of my farm so they can farm and generate their livelihood and hence avoid divorce and family breakdown.

I told both the wife and the husband that instead of them having a broken relationship and divorce due to lack of income, I would give them part of my farm. I reminded them that family separation is not good for them and for their children. I further gave them a lot of advice. Fortunately, they accepted my advice and suggestions and the wife abandoned travelling to Saudi. It was the season of farming and they started cultivating the land and they planted maize and beans. After three months, the family got sacks of maize and beans. The family is now together happily and prosperously.

After being a member of the SD group, especially the group that has chosen informal migration as a topic and listening to the stories and experiences of that journey, I understood the risk in this decision. I then became so concerned about those who want to go through hard way in life. It is very risky as some of my friends who have been through this journey narrated for me the horrors of the journey. I also lost some of my friends who died in the sea between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, some others died the sea between Libya and Italy. I will continue advising people to prevent this kind of migration and giving ideas on other ways they can sustain their livelihoods.

Annual Program Income & Expenditures

Introduction

In 2019, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of 848,899.78 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, Concern Worldwide, Y-Peer and LPI. Of the total program income, 795,236.50 USD were utilized, and 53,663.28USD become the closing balance of the year.

SPL Programme Income & Expenditure Jan - Dec 2019				
Description				
A.	OPENING BALANCE ON 2019			123,117.82
B.	Income			
		Own Income		
		From membership and contributions	0	
		From products and services	0	
		Other own income	0	0
		Income from donors	Projects	
			From membership and contributions	0.00
				0
		Save the children international projects (SOMNORAD & CHANGE	374,687.76	
		Participatory peace building project	270,400.20	
	<i>SUB-TOTAL Actual Income</i>	EIDAC Project –Concern Worldwide	50,694.00	
		Inter-generational dialogue project – Y-PEER	30,000.00	
B. TOTAL INCOME				848,899.78
C. Expenditures				
	Administration / Overhead costs			
		Personnel costs	120,620.00	
		Investment in fixed assets or depreciation	0	
		Direct Program Cost	536,920.27	
		Indirect Program Support Cost	137,696.31	
		Other expenses (specify)	0	
C. TOTAL EXPENDITURES			795,236.50	
D. CLOSING BALANCE (A + B - C)			53,663.28	53,663.28

Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendation

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,
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 a total amount of \$ 28,230 (27,000 yearly total savings and 1, 230 yearly social fund)
7. Some of the Trained VSLA members started small business after taking their share of fund, and receiving entrepreneurship skills training given by Change project.
8. 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.
9. Community conversation session improved community relationship and they mapped out the existing issue effecting children.
10. Capacitated Somali Child Right Coalition in advocacy of domestication of polices and laws related to CRC in Somalia.
11. Empowered child right clubs in schools will have an important role on preventing and protecting their rights in schools and out school
12. Budget allocation for children improved with the compared to the previous year due to will and continuous advocacy and capacity building.
13. Women SD groups in Baidoa, organised discussion meetings with some of the prominent women politicians. After hearing accountability discussions on radio, the chair of the Bay Women

Organisation representing women from Bay region called for larger meetings inviting 100 women and bringing the Minister of Women and Human Rights Development at the South West State level.

14. The youth SD groups in Baidoa also organised a successful social accountability forum in which South West State ministers and the President were asked questions by the public.
15. Women SD groups in Jowhar have become advocates of women's political participation. They formed "a committee for the realisation of the women's quota". They organised meetings with state-level politicians to discuss women's political rights. In addition, there are seven women SD participants who decided to run for positions in the Jowhar District Council. They said that the SD process gave them confidence and ambition to run for the representative of the council position.
16. Members from youth and women SD groups in Jowhar made a fundraising campaign for the survivors whom had their homes evicted by the floods in Beledweyn in October 2019. During the fundraising campaign, they collected 18,000 USD, food and clothes, which were sent to Beledweyn to help flood-affected families.

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. Heavy rains in Balatweyn postponed project planned activities and proposed flood activities in the area.
4. The victims of floods were expecting food, clean water and livelihood instead of community dialogues, and outreach awareness.
5. 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
6. Road blocks in Mogadishu is limited accessibilities of schools and activity implementation.
7. Delay in signing SGA, hence delayed in activity implementations (started may)
8. A blast happened near Yasin Osman School in Mogadishu on 22nd May 2019, affected the schools and caused distress in children and teachers
9. There is limited prioritization of laws and policies of children by the government
10. Limited budget allocation for project monitoring sites (Glagadud)
11. New common approaches such as PWV, CC, CHOICES which needed more support.
12. Lack of sustainability of CSO coalition members since it is voluntary bases
13. High expectation among the community member attending community conversation session.

Recommendation

1. Strengthen inclusive participation of clan elders to address cultural norms that negatively impact women and girls.

2. Continue implementing EMB, EASE and Choices discussions to increase gender equality and women empowerment
3. Engaging and supporting religious leaders to changing community attitude and abandonment of CEFM and FGM/C.
4. Civil society groups to advocate for the strengthening of government structures to prevent and respond to FGM, CEFM and GBV.
5. Strengthen capacity and coordination with ministry of women and human right development and legal institutions such as the police to ensure equal access to justice for GBV survivors and law enforcement.
6. Increasing income generation for women and girls to reduce their vulnerability to domestic violence and CEFM
7. Engage girls peer to peer awareness to prevent FGM and early marriage
8. Engage women and girls to promote gender equality and women's rights through radio and Television
9. Enhance documentation of good practices and success stories.
10. Allocate travel budget for the partner to use for monitoring field activities.
11. Build strong coordination system among line government ministries to reach project outcomes.
12. Create constant awareness starting from the family level up to the communities on realization on child rights
13. Use Radios, TV and other media is important for the domestication and developments of polices / laws.
14. Support strong justice courts which can make suitable laws so that to punish perpetrators of GBV/FGM, CEFM & rapists.
15. Avoidance of SGA Delays for the project period.
- 16.

WHO ARE WE?

Somali Peace Line was founded in 1995, following the second International Congress of Somali Studies in Paris, France that looked at the “Culture of Peace in Somalia”. SPL fulfills a distinct mandate as deliberated in its strategic plan of 2015 – 2019 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