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Somali Peace Line (SPL)

Annual report 2020



SPL PROGRAMME MANAGER: MOHAMED ABDI

Message from SPL Executive Director

I am extremely happy that Somali Peace Line (SPL) shares its achievements for this year 2020 with all relevant audiences. Somali Peace Line is a non-profit organization that works in almost six regions in Somalia with organized stakeholders in civil society that included traditional elders, Mosque Imams, youth organizations, & women organizations in south and central regions in Somalia.

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

We take responsibility for our communities by seeking targeted solutions to the unique challenges, this way will be the building capacity of the society to adopt non-violence means to cease conflict in south & central Somalia. In 2020 we have reached more than 116,160 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 from 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 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 2020. They include LPI (Life & Peace Institute); Governance and Justice Group; and Save the Children International (SCI).

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 peacebuilding & 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 a 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 2020. 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 2020, SPL ran five projects and one piece of research with four different organizations: SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI); Participatory peacebuilding and development: The role of women and youth project in Life and Peace Institute in partnership with (LPI); Connecting Across Divides: Youth building peace in Somalia in partnership with (LPI), Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Somalia (CHANGES) in partnership with SCI; and Justice Snapshot in partnership with Governance and Justice Group (GJG).

In 2020, Through its projects, the SPL program reached 38,078 direct beneficiaries. About 47%out of these beneficiaries were children (8,486 boys and 9,552 girls); and 51% were adults (9,302 men and 10,167 women), while 2% of them were youth (290 male youth, and 281 female youth). The program has also reached approximately 640,000 indirect beneficiaries through 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 on the programmatic themes and COVID 19 precautions. On top of that, there are more than 696,600 indirect beneficiaries whom the project may reach through family members and friends engaged in the program.

In 2020, COVID 19 pandemic was the most notable challenge to the implementation of the program activities as they were stopped for two months. The program team negotiated with the partner organizations, reviewed the project budgets, and reprogrammed some activities, to respond to the context. This enabled the SPL to reach out to communities with COVID 19 prevention messages, support them with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and conduct the planned activities considering the prevention measures after the lockdown. SPL program has utilized a total budget of 889,636.44 USD

Some of the SPL staff had six trainings in 2020. the training and capacity building workshops include: Caring for Child survivors; Disability inclusive protection Programming, Protection monitoring, GBV, and CP; Sustainable Dialogue methodology; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Training; staff performance appraisal and research methodology

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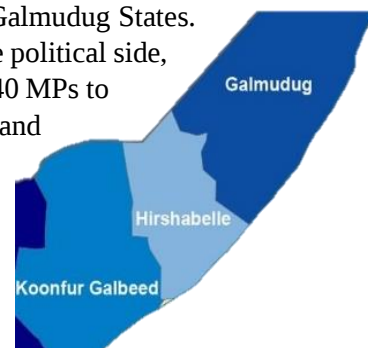
Context overview

At the Horn of Africa regional level, the relationship between Kenya and Somalia deteriorated rapidly as Somalia's 2020 -2021 elections got closer. The two countries cut diplomatic ties with each other call back the ambassadors. the dispute heightened as Somali National Army was deployed in Balad Hawo town of Gedo region as militias loyal to Jubaland made a base near Mander inside the Kenyan border. This new face of the conflict is fuel by the dispute between Jubaland and the Somali Federal Government over the administration of the Gedo region and the process of the elections. The relationship between Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea was good this year. On the other side, the relation between Djibouti and Somalia was a little shaky.

At the national level, Somalia announced the first confirmed case COVID-19 on 16 March 2020, and the Federal Health Minister Fawziya Abikar issues a series of urgent measures to be taken to protect the population, including restriction of flights, and public gathering. Prime Minister Hassan Ali Kheire was removed in an unexpected vote of no-confidence in Somalia's parliament. One hundred and seventy lawmakers favored the motion against the prime minister, and only 8 lawmakers opposed it. Somali Federal Government (FSG) and Federal Member States (FMS) negotiated the type of national elections in Dusamareb 1, 2, and 3 meetings, after disputes between the two stemming from the framework for conducting national legislative and presidential elections in 2020–21. On September 17, the sides agreed to hold the elections timely, each member of Parliaments to be elected by 101 delegates, and election to hold in two towns of each Federal Member State, while the Parliamentarians representing Somaliland will be elected in Mogadishu, and Senators will be elected by FMS Parliament members. They agreed on the nomination of electoral committees and dispute resolution committees at the Federal and State levels. The political contestation created polarization in the communities, as the implementation of this agreement caused new conflicts between FGS and FMS mainly (Jubaland and Puntland), and Presidential candidates raised concerns on how the FGS was handling the process, and the election deadline gets nearer.

Somali Peace Line (SPL) program operates in Southwest, HirShabelle, and Galmudug States.

The context of these areas had political and security dynamics in 2020. On the political side, Southwest State elected members of Parliament, reducing the number from 140 MPs to 95 MPs. HirShabelle and Galmudug States elected new Parliament and leadership. H.E Ahamed Abdi Kariye (Qorqor) was elected as Galmudug President, while H.E Ali Abdullahi Hussein (Gudlawe) was elected the President of HirShabelle State. There were post-election conflicts in both states as the politicians from these states accused of federal institutions have manipulated the process. ASWJ and some of the Presidential candidates of Galmudug rejected the result of the Galmudug election.



FGS used force to oust ASW leadership from Dusamareb which was their base since 2008. But President Ahamed succeeded to negotiate with opposition politicians, and his predecessor President Ahmed Duale Gelleh to seek acceptance on the ground. Two influential opposition politicians appeared in his cabinet of ministers. On the other hand, politicians hailing from one of the communities east of Hiran rejected the results of HirShabelle elections, reject the inauguration ceremony of the elected State President to be held in Beladweyne (the capital city of Hiran region), and mobilized clan armed militias opposing the new administration.

On the security side, al-Shabaab continued to hold significant territory in southern Somalia. They conducted direct attacks, mortar attacks, and vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attacks and follow-up small-arms assaults in Mogadishu and the regions. Among the deadliest attacks by al Shabaab include a suicide

bomber attack a stadium in Galkayo killing 15 people including senior military officials; the direct attack at the Elite Hotel in Mogadishu killing at least 15 people; the direct attack in Bacadweyne locality in Mudug which claimed the lives of 14 people (4 SNA soldiers, and 10 AS fighters); and a car bomb attack at gates of the 12th April Army Brigade base near Mogadishu stadium, killing at least eight soldiers and wounding 14 others. There were also individual target assassinations, military convoy ambushes, and suicide attacks in hotels, restaurants, and cafeterias. Al Shabab also continued to engage in the extortion of businesses and investment projects in the capital, and regions and typically assassinating business persons and damaging property as a means of enforcement.

On the other hand, Somali National Army, Amisom, and US's Africom continue to their fight against the militants. SNA and Amisom engaged in direct fights against AS in Lower Shabelle, while the US conducted airstrikes targeting al Shabab leaders.

Close to Program intervention sites, a land mine in a restaurant on the outskirts of Baidoa killed four people, while a state MP traveling from Jowhar to Mogadishu on the road was captured and killed by al Shabab.

In this year, floods displaced more than 100,000 people according to the United Nations as rains in the highlands of neighboring Ethiopia led to flash floods from the banks of Shabelle river in Jowhar, Baledweyne, and Afgoye.

On the economic side, business people and citizens suffered severe losses in savings and investments after falling victim to foreign exchange fraud companies that promised unrealistic returns on investments. In only one of such companies registered in Kenya, Somalis lost 59 million US dollars. It is believed that 200 to 400 million USD were robbed of the country in this process. As this was not enough, the COVID 19 restrictions severely disrupted economic activities and increased the suffering of small businesses. COVID 19 restrictions also hindered Humanitarian operations in the country.

At a community level, there were clan conflicts in the program intervention states and towns. There were at least 8 active clan conflicts, mainly in HirShabelle and Galmudug. All of these conflicts claimed the lives of innocent people, hindered the development, and interrupted the implementation of program activities, most notably the conflict between communities in Abudwak, and that between communities in Beldeweine and Mataban where SPL was implementing projects.

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 the action, the 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 a youth and women inter-city summit, women and youth engagement with elders and local authorities, and Meeting with parliamentarians and government line ministries. The project also made COVID 19 response activities including awareness-raising, advocacy meetings, and distribution of personal protection equipment (PPE). In this year the project worked on results 3 and 4.

R 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 the below activities reaching total direct project participants of 30 (9 males, 21 females) of which 15 women, 9 male youth, and 6 female youth. As a result, women and youth members participating inter-city summit shared their experiences, knowledge, what went well, what didn't go well. They also shared the youth and women problems in the two towns including illegal migration, gender inequality, clan discrimination, GBV, injustice recruitment process, lack of political participation, and misinterpretation of peacebuilding and political participation. They agreed to have a meeting with members of parliament, ministers, or local authorities and discuss with them the following issues: Youth and women's participation in political and peacebuilding processes; injustice recruitment process; and gender-based violence.

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

Under this expected result, the project team implemented the below activities reaching total direct project participants of 50 (29 males, 21 females) of which 10 are men 17 women, 11 male youth, and 4 female youth. The project facilitated women and youth engagement with elders and local authorities, and meetings with parliamentarians and government line ministries. Women and youth platforms met these officials in Baidoa and Jowhar due to COVID 19 restrictions. They discussed with them improving the relationship between youth/women groups and traditional elders so that they can have a role in peacebuilding and political processes and securing formal spaces for youth and women to influence the work of clan elders and local authorities in mediation, reconciliation, and peacebuilding. The parties agreed that traditional elders will give space for youth and women during conflict resolution to understand the customary laws. Youth and women platforms will help elders in taking notes and documentation of conflict resolution process for future reference.

The platforms also discussed with politicians on issues affecting them including unemployment, youth & women participation in peacebuilding and decision making, gender-based violence (GBV). As a result, MPs learned SPL/LPI peace efforts in Baidoa and Jowhar as well as youth and women platforms struggle of seeking space for youth in peace and decision making. It was noted that women and youth are already involved in politics, for example; General Zakia, Somalia's Deputy Police Commander, and Gn. Odawa, chief of SNA, also in the current government and in the states most of the workers are young people. The political actors advised those who now want to join politics and peacebuilding to establish a friendship with traditional elders. They agreed that they will collaborate to support youth political space and advocate to approve and implementation of the policies to alleviate some of the challenges facing youth in these regions including unemployment, and gender-based violence.

COVID19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

The COVID-19 pandemic has imposed severe limitations on the project implementation, making the accomplishments of some project activities necessary to achieve the project result-area 4 and outcome impossible. SPL has reprogrammed to COVID-19 response to stay relevant to the changed realities of the implementation context. Hence, the channeled the budget for activities affected by the restrictions to COVID-19 prevention and mitigation in both project locations. The activities done to respond to COVID 19 crisis included:

- Procurement and distribution of protective equipment (PPE) to hospitals in Jowhar and Baidoa. A total of 19660 facemasks, 4000 gloves, and 4031 sanitizers were supplied to hospitals in Baidoa and Jowhar.
- Hiring two public health experts who trained religious leaders – who were at the forefront in COVID-19 awareness creation.
- Facilitation of six talk shows and awareness messages on Radio broadcast for wide reach awareness creation on COVID- 19.

The Covid19 awareness-raising activities helped people to dispel misinformation about the coronavirus while promoting precautionary measures like frequent hand washing and wearing face masks. However, there is a need for more public awareness on Covid 19.

Connecting across divides: youth building peace in Somalia

Introduction

Somali Peace Line (SPL), and its partner Life and Peace Institute (LPI) started implementing *connecting across divides: youth and building peace in Somalia project* funded by UN Peacebuilding Fund. This project builds on the previous work of these organizations, at the meantime, the project brings innovation methods by seeking to affect both relational and socio-cultural change (social cohesion), to contribute to the sustainable transformation of local conflicts in target areas (Jowhar, Baidoa, and Abudwak), and inclusion of youth in local peace and conflict decision-making processes (socio-political change)

The project seeks to produce four outcomes which are:

Outcome 1: Inter-group trust-building and social cohesion

Outcome 2: Young women and men have strengthened their agency as peacebuilding actors

Outcome 3: Young women and men develop a shared agenda and strategy to increase youth influence in peacebuilding in their area.

Outcome 4: Inclusion of youth in peace and conflict decision-making

Activities and strategies

In 2020, the project worked on outcomes one, two, and four, and conducted community-wide sensitization and buy-in, selection of Sustained Dialogue participants, Trained Sustained Dialogue moderators, conducted induction of project participants and kick-off event; facilitated SD sessions and monthly moderator reflection meetings, held motivational sessions and radio shows, conducted Cross-SD-group discussions, and Organized of Youth-led peace initiatives. The project worked with youth, elders, Local authorities, and women groups.

Outcome 1: Inter-group trust-building and social cohesion

The project reached 722 direct beneficiaries of which 137 were adult male, 45 adult female, 270 youth male, 270 youth females. In total 385 sessions (8 sessions per group in Baidoa, and 9 sessions per group in Jowhar and Abudwak) were conducted in 2020. The project created for the youth a space to interact, this promoted their relationship, trust, and social cohesion.

Output 1.1: 540 young people (F270, M270) have engaged in Sustained Dialogue (SD) on various peacebuilding-related issues, for seven months

Community-wide sensitization & Buy-in:

Small meetings with the local authority and big gatherings for community sensitization and buy-in of the UNPBF project were held in Baidoa, Jowhar, and Abudwak on 6 – 8 February, 17 – 18 February, and 10-12 March 2020 respectively. The meetings were attended by 134 people (95 men, 39 women) from the local authority and community leaders (clan elders, women groups, youth groups, and religious). The project was highly appreciated by local authorities and community stakeholders. Jowhar district commissioner said, " I highly appreciate that my request for the program extension was accepted and thanks to SPL/LPI for the support of our community".



Participant selection:

The project team met with local authorities and other stakeholders in the three locations for the selection of project participants and SD moderators. In these meetings, the team shared the criterion to guide the selection of participants from diverse groups as possible (based on age, gender, socio-economic status, level of education -university clan identities, including marginalized or minority clans and other factors). The candidates for the SD moderator role were interviewed with their knowledge and experience on similar projects and roles. Finally, 450 participants (225FY, 225MY) and 90 moderators (45FY, 45MY) were selected.

Training on SD methodology, peacebuilding, facilitation skills, and conflict sensitivity.

In Abudwak, the training took place at Ugbaad Restaurant, fast food, and cafeteria on 10 – 15 August 2020 with the participation of 20 SD moderators (10 females, 10 males). In Baidoa, the workshop was held at Haldoor hotel and restaurant from 22-26 August 2020 and was attended by 40 SD moderators (20 females, 20 males). In Jowhar, the training was conducted at Barwaaqo hall from 20-24 July and attended by 30 moderators (15YM, 15YF). During the five-day training, the topics covered include Module 1: Peace, conflict, violence, and conflicts analysis, Module2: introduction to dialogue, sustained dialogue and role of the moderator Module3: Leadership and Module4: conflict sensitivity. It was successful a five-day of knowledge impartation, skills acquisition, and sharing experience in peacebuilding, SD process, leadership, and conflict sensitivity. According to participants, the training provided the space for critical reflection on concepts of peacebuilding, and insights into the conflict dynamics, causes, actors, and various tools to analyze conflict and knowledge on practical tools to contribute to the process of moderating sustained dialogue. in this way, their capacity to operate more efficiently in their SD moderation and peace-building endeavors was enhanced.



"Leading my fellow youth was a big challenge to me before the training, but according to the leadership skills and knowledge that I gain from the training, I can effectively lead my team and the rest of the youth with no more difficult thus, I am feeling easier than before" Said by Hiis Ahmed Jama SD Moderator and kowdaluliyo village in Abudwak youth leader

Kick-off: Induction of project participants and kick-off event.

The induction of project participants on the SD process and kick-off event of the Connecting Across Divides: Youth building Peace in Somalia project was conducted in Abudwak on 17th August, in Baidoa on 31st August, and Jowhar on 26 July 2020. The purpose of this activity was to induct project participants with the SD process, assure their commitments, and announce the start of the project. The events were participated by 540 project participants and moderators and 13 people (11 men and 2 women) from local authorities and other



stakeholders (elders, women, religious leaders, security). "As a woman and a member of marginalized groups, we have been given a fair share in the selection of project participants, now it is our turn to benefit from it when two male youth speak, two female youth should share their opinions" said by Ms. Deka, the second deputy commissioner of Abudwak.

SD sessions and Monthly moderator reflection meetings

Forty-five (45) SD groups (Baidoa 20 groups, Jowhar 15 groups, and Abudwak 10 groups) have held SD sessions 2 times per month. In total 385 sessions (8 sessions per group in Baidoa, and 9 sessions per group in Jowhar and Abudwak) were conducted in 2020.

Using the 5 stages SD methodology, the groups were divided into groups of 12 members (6F, 6M) in the WHO stage, build their relationship (WHAT stage), discussed the problems in their community in the WHY stage, and identified actionable priority issues including unemployment, security, discrimination based on clan, youth agenda, youth participation in peace and political processes, gender equality and inter-clan reconciliation. *"I never thought that I can have friends from other clan and trust them, this program helps me to interact with them, get friends from those clans that we used to fight and trust them, I can now see the youth who were engaged in conflicts in form of wars and revenges are now engaging in this SD session."* Ahmed Abdi Warsame SD Participant. Almost 12 monthly moderator reflection meetings were conducted during the reporting period. In the reflection meeting, moderators share experiences on the SD sessions in that months by reflecting challenges, mitigations, and significant changes.

Districts	Sessions/ group	groups	Total session
Baidoa	8	20	160
Jowhar	9	15	135
Abudwak	9	10	90
Total			385

Outcome 2: Young women and men have strengthened their agency as peacebuilding actors

In this outcome, the project facilitated for the participants to be part of cross-SD sessions, motivational sessions, and radio shows, and increased the self-confidence of the project participants and strengthened their agency. The participants delivered Tedx-like talks, articulated issues that affected their communities in radio shows and advocacy meetings with local decision-making actors.

Output 2.1: Young women and men develop a can-do attitude, self-confidence and feel empowered

Motivational sessions and radio shows

The motivational sessions were conducted in the three locations. In the year 2020, 5 motivational sessions were organized (2 in Jowhar and Baidoa and 1 Abudwak) with the participation of 540 project participants and 22 guests (20 men, 2 women) from the local authority and community leader. In These events, guest speakers who are role models were hired to spark activism and can-do-attitude in young women and men. The topics of motivational sessions included unleashing the power of youth, youth role in peace-building, patriotism, youth can lead change, and building a sense of community and unity of the community.



"This project has immensely contributed to building the capacity of the youth in peacebuilding, social interaction, political and cultural engagement."

I congratulate Somali Peace Line and the youth who participated in this project for a job well done.” Muse Mohamed Ahmed, head of social affairs, Abudwaak district.

The event was covered and 5 radio shows were aired through local radios and TVs by interviewing SD moderators & participants of what they achieved the sustained dialogue session. Some radio shows, small clips shared on different social media platforms to encourage various youth demanding space in the community in terms of peace and development and the need for social change

Output 2.2: Young women and men have widened their perspective on potential outlets/roles/contributions in peace and security

Cross-SD-group discussions:



In all three target locations (Abudwak, Jowhar, and Baidoa) discussions were conducted for cross-groups with the participation of all 540 project participants. The conversations enhanced interactions across the diversity of groups engaged and contribute to agency/empowerment through stepping out of the safety of the small SD groups, mutual learning about roles in peace-building, and the realization of being a broader collective with shared aspirations. "Youth are the resources of the community since they have the energy to do what they are capable of doing. Let us use that energy more productively and extinguish the fire (violent conflict) in our town. We need to change those who want to destroy our peace," said Mohamed Bashir Elmi SD participant.

Outcome 4: Inclusion of youth in peace and conflict decision-making

In this outcome, the project facilitated visibility for the youth to carry-out youth-led peace initiatives for example the commemoration of the World Peace Day where they presented speeches, dramas, songs, and poems to put across their peace messages. The target youth also responded to eminent conflict in their community, as in the case of Abudwak, where youth lobbied among different peace and security actors and organized a one-day peace walk in the town in the response to the killing of two men.

Output 4.1 Participating youth have enhanced interface with clan elders and authorities in their area

Organize Youth-led peace initiatives:

The World Peace Day – 21st September was simultaneously commemorated in Abudwak, Baido, and Jowhar towns with the participation of 300 people (100/town) from project participants, SPL/LPI project staff, and including 16 government officials (5f, 11m). Of these three hundred participants, 145 were female and 155 were male. The events were commemorated with speeches, drama, songs, and poems touching on

the significance of peace and the consequences of war. The youth who participated in the event demonstrated maturity in the way they interacted with each other during the event. The event was aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of peace and social cohesion. Galmudug MP Hon. Abdirahman Hussein said *“I thank SPL/LPI and UNPBF for holding Sustainable Dialogue for 120 youth in Abudwak. the SDs have already yielded fruits as a youth began to open up to each other from village to village. I encourage youth to uphold the peace and work together to achieve a durable solution to the problems facing the district”*

5. Baseline survey

In May 2020, the baseline survey for Connecting Across divides: Youth building peace in Somalia project was conducted. The tool for the survey was developed with a sample of 200 respondents of the whole 540 participants in the project locations of Jowhar, Baidoa, and Abudwak.

Organize Youth-led peace initiatives: Using during internationally recognized events, such as youth and peace day that are officially celebrated in the target areas, youth will create visibility of young people's engagement in peacebuilding and carry key messages to a broader audience.

THE JUSTICE SNAPSHOT

Somali Peace Line entered a contract with Governance and Justice Group (GJG) to conduct Justice Snapshot data collection in Banadir targeting justice institutions. The Justice Snapshot South Central Somalia captures data on the criminal justice system as it functioned in South West State, Jubaland, and Banadir region (Mogadishu) in the year ending 31 December 2019.

This is a collaborative product of governments, justice actors/practitioners, court users, implementing and development partners. It applies and adapts the Justice Audit methodology used in Malaysia and Bangladesh previously.

This Justice Snapshot is intended as the start of a process that sees government and justice institutions investing more in their data. The data belong to the governments and institutions concerned. The Justice Snapshot team first obtained permission from each institution to collect and publish these data. All data presented here were formally validated by the JSSCs. The website is updateable and the intention is that an information management unit(s) will be established to capture data going forward. The visuals will automatically reconfigure to reflect the new data. The Key Measures will monitor progress and generate trend data against government policy documents, such as the NDP-9 and the current Roadmap to Security and Justice produced by the Ministry of Justice and Judicial Affairs, as well as data relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Planning meeting

On 14th March 2020, SPL and GJG teams met at DFS place in Halane Compound, Mogadishu-Somalia, to have a discussion and planning meeting on BR data collection work. The main objective of the discussion meeting was to share information, discuss moving forward the outstanding issues, including training the data collectors and engaging the justice snapshot steering committee (a body comprising senior representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Custodial Corps, OAG and the Bar.) and finally developing the work plan of the data collection assignment.

During the meeting both parties agreed; commencing the training of the data collectors, defining the institutions, those their data will have collected, and the distribution of the team (data collectors). It was stated that all district courts of Banadir Region, custodial corps and office of the attorney general, legal aid providers, and Bar associations will be targeted by the program. It was also agreed that police will not be part of the program, since the leaders of police didn't give the green light for Somali Peace Line to collect data from police stations in Banadir Region. Both SPL and GJG decided that the training will be organized as soon as possible to accelerate finalizing other remaining activities of the program.

Training Data Collection teams/Researchers

On 16-19th March 2020, one of the key issues discussed and agreed upon on the SPL and GJG teams on their planning meeting was implemented, data collection teams/researchers were given a practical training session on data collection methodologies, ethics on data collection, and engaging with the interviewing individuals including courts, OAG, prisons, NGOs and Bar associations. The researchers were 16 including 7 females, who were recruited under the procedures of SPL and Banadir Regional



Authority. The data collection focuses on three dimensions including, institutional, practitioner, and court users' data collection survey.

The researchers had an opportunity to practice the data collection tool and conduct group exercises, working on the section of the tool in each survey. After the 4th days of training, the researchers with the help of SPL and GJG teams developed a tentative plan aimed at moving forward the data collection work and having an inclusive and participatory work plan in which all of the stakeholders participated, the plan indicated the actual target institutions, date and the teams going to conduct the data collection. SPL team underlined that the plan will be final when the JSSC approves.

JSSC Discussion Meeting

On 22 March 2020, SPL and GJG Teams organized a one-day consultative meeting with the Justice Snapshot Steering Committee. The meeting took place at DFS place at Airport, Mogadishu- Somalia. The consultative meeting attending by SPL, GJG, JSSC including a representative from the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Custodial corps, OAG, and Bar associations.

During the meeting, SPL presented the presentation slides stating, the overview of the program, the outcomes of the training of the Data collectors, and finally the developed tentative work plan. The representative of the Supreme Court stated that the 14 districts have courts while other remaining districts have no courts including Kahda, Shibbis, and Bondhere. The communities in these districts go for judgment to the nearby districts where their cases are resolved. The JSSC also noted that the courts and other institution which the program will target are not working for the sake of fear of Coronavirus spread but they underlined that they will put a lot of efforts to move forward the work and prepare the institutions those researchers will collect their data. After the consultative meeting, the JSSC approved the developed plan with minor amendments and the start of the data collection work where the teams will only have an opportunity to conduct institutional and practitioner surveys.

Data Collection Work

On 20-24th March 2020, the Snapshot project coordinator and the supervisors of the researchers engaged with the JSSC teams again and other key government officials including the secretary of the Appeal Court, where all district courts come under its control. The main objective of the engagement was to pave the way for the conduction and contributing to the smooth running of the survey. On 25-28th March, all researchers went to the district courts, Appeal and supreme court, and the custodial corps to collect data, particularly to conduct intuitional and practitioner surveys. All teams conducted the survey successfully, although accessing the data and collaboration from some district court officials was a challenge.

The research focused on **Target Justice Institution** including Police, OAG, Legal Services, Court, Prisons, and Cross-Institutional. In Banadir, the police were not surveyed as police leadership rejected to collaborate with the program. In each of these institutions, the survey looked into (1) **Type of Investment** including, Human Resource, Built Infrastructure, Material Resource, Case Processing, Training Programs, Governance & Oversight; (2) **Case Process Stage** including, Complaint, Investigation, Arrest, First Appearance, Charge, Pre-Trial, Trial, Post-Trial, and Cross-Cutting; and (3) **Justice Value Added** including, Capacity to Deliver Justice, Access to Justice, System Legitimacy and Human Rights (Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups) <https://southcentralsomalia.justicesnapshot.org/>

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 on 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 the Somali Peace line, TASS, and ministries of education at the Federal level and Puntland levels.

In the year 2020, 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 for fulfilling children's rights

During this reporting period, the project reached 24239 beneficiaries of which 14443 were children (7991 girls and 6452 boys) and 9795 were adults (5038 female and 4757 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 community education committees, and child welfare committees in the schools, and 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 training for the children's groups; parent realization of the project outcomes including establishment and support of child right clubs, parent groups, groups and CECs; promoting the awareness of the community structures and policymakers (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; 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

The project contributed to the promotion of disability inclusion through awareness-raising workshops for relevant stakeholders and advocated children's rights by raising the awareness of the community and primary actors. The messages were related to investment in children, prevention of FGM and other harmful practices, and safe and equal access to free public education. For example, the community structures in Abudwak made door-to-door campaigns to raise awareness of the parents on the available free education in the area. They emphasized that parents send to school both boys and girls, and also children with disability. The project used media engagement (in the form of a talk show and public service announcement (PSA) to reach a larger population and amplify the messages. Under this outcome, the project reached a total of 302 beneficiaries where 107 were children (40 girls and 67 boys) and 195 adults (78 women and 117 men), 5,687 indirect beneficiaries.

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

In this output, the project reached a total of 355 direct beneficiaries (135 adult male, 88 adult female, 67 boys, and 65 girls) through awareness-raising workshops; and media outreach (talk shows, and public service announcements) on disability programming; and advocacy towards investment in children, FGM, child neglect, equal access to free public education for boys and girls, and peaceful environment and safe schools in commemoration of international, and regional days related to children on 16th June, and 20th November. As a result of these, project staff, teachers, and community members, representatives for women's groups, youth groups, Religious leaders, Disability Organizations, and Local Authority gained increased awareness about the discrimination that people with disability face daily, and knowledge and skills necessary to advocate for the rights of the people with disability. They promised to raised awareness with the community. For example, the teachers promised to fight this discrimination at the classroom level, take the needs of the children with disability into consideration when giving the lessons, and mutual understanding for lobbying and advocacy campaigns on disability programming developed among the actors.

Covid-19 mitigation strategies used:

In all activities, Covid-19 safety precautions have been put in place, including instructing the participants to avoid any close personal contact such as a handshake or touching their face under any circumstance. Also pre-screening of the participant's body temperatures. Masks and hand sanitizers were provided to the participants to clean their hands and to wear before they proceed to the meeting hall. Social distancing was also encouraged where the participants were instructed to sit 1.5 meters from each other.

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

The project contributed to reducing physical and humiliating punishment, and gender-based violence against children in SC intervention schools. The project trained children on skills to protect themselves, and capacitated community-based structures to protect children from violence in school and out of school. Children's confidence and self-esteem increased. They shared their views, and feelings with duty bearers including parents and local authorities. The duty-bearers become responsive to the children's demands and realized that positive disciplining is an alternative to physical punishment. For example, is the story of a

teacher-parent in Abudwak. He used to beat his son, and as a result, the boy became more stubborn. After attending PHP training, he applied positive disciplining, showed the boy love and respect, and started to have discussions with him. He says that they now understand each other well. Under this outcome, the project reached 8,128 direct beneficiaries of which 3,207 were children (1,488 girls and 1,719 boys), and 4,921 were adults (2,529 women and 2,392 men). The project reached an estimated 167,097 indirect beneficiaries.

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



In this output, the project reached 851 (196 boys, 359 girls, 178 men, 118 women) direct beneficiaries, and 167,097 (37,129 boys, 44,523 girls, 51,100 men, 34,345 women) indirect beneficiaries. The project strengthened school-level capacities, and promoted community awareness on PHP, GBV, bullying, and fighting against and among the children in project target schools and communities. The project gave the CWC, teachers, school communities awareness-raising workshops. It provided technical and financial support to the children to respond to these issues, and promote child participation and increase their understanding. And it made media outreach (a drama) on PHP, bullying, and GBV (especially FGM, early-marriage) using local radios in Mogadishu and Abudwak. The project also sensitized children and adults in the target communities on parenting without violence; provided young adolescence (10 – 14 years) structured ten-week training on the CHOICES model, and strengthened girls support groups in target schools. As a result of these activities, parents and children understood the negative consequences of PHP, GBV, bullying, and fights in schools. Parents recognized child beating causes more harm to the children psychologically and hinders children's school performance. The children have appreciated the reporting mechanisms and started to use them at the school level. The children learned to express their views and feelings in the home and to seek help when they feel unsafe through these interactions, training, and engagement. Their self-esteem increased and reported having the confidence to become agents of change in gender equality in their communities.

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

In this output, the project reached 200 (137 men, 63 women) direct beneficiaries. The project carried out awareness-raising workshops on child rights and child protection for teachers, and community mobilization and awareness-raising on the effect of GBV in children's education in target schools' communities. Foster school environment which is free from all type of violence, and discrimination against children including GBV. They promised to liaison other duty bearers, and service providers including local authorities to respond to child protection and GBV cases.

Outcome 1.6: Boys and girls learn in a safe learning environment

In this outcome, the project contributed to preparing a safe learning environment for the children. It has empowered children to identify recurring hazards and risks in the school environment, map the available resources to use, and plan for responsive actions to mitigate these risks and hazards. After the establishment and training of child-led DRR clubs, children conducted DRR workshops for in and out-of-school children with the technical and financial support of the project. Schools become better prepared for natural hazards, and children learned how to protect themselves and help the community in such times. In Abudwak, school headteachers repaired the problem of open electricity wires in the classroom which was identified by the DRR club. In Baledweyne and Abudwak, the children made an awareness campaign against the use of Tabuu (smokeless tobacco) in ten schools (5 schools in each area) targeting in-school and out-of-school children. The project reached 141 (70 girls and 71 boys) direct beneficiaries.

Output 1.6.2: Schools can mitigate man-made and natural risks

In this output, the project reached 141 (71 boys and 70 girls) direct beneficiaries through the establishment of a child-led DRR club, facilitation of child-led Disaster risk reduction workshops for school and out-of-school children, and an assessment on recurring Hazards and risks in the school environment, and resource mapping. As a result of these activities, the project capacitated the children to identify risks and hazards in and around the school environment, and develop plans to be integrated into schools' management plans. The children identified the following risks in (1) dilapidated walls of classrooms, and windows and school fences, school gates in both areas; open electricity wires in classrooms in Abudwak; (2) floods affecting school buildings (Cagabaruur and Xawa Tako schools) in Baledweyne in every flooding period, (3) children getting addicted to Tabuu (smokeless tobacco) as it is being sold cheap in school vicinity in Baledweyne.

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

In this outcome, the project contributed capacitated duty-bearers to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect. The project capacitated 640 parents and children on parenting without violence and improved the relationship between parents and children. The children gained the confidence to stand for their rights and speak about violence and abuses against them. The project also capacitated community structures on PHP, gender-discriminatory norms, gender equality, and child protection. The community structures stood for upholding children's rights and respond to cases of child protection concerns. For example, as a result of Community Conversation, neighborhood networking bodies among the community, the police, local authority, and religious leaders were established in Abudwak and Beledweyne. This facilitated child protection concerns to be responded timely. The project reached 2215 direct beneficiaries of which 320 were children (160 boys, 160 girls) and 1895 (697 men and 1189 women) were adults. The project also reached an estimated 27,852 indirect beneficiaries.

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

In this output, the project reached 815 (160 boys, 160 girls, 151 men, 344 women) direct beneficiaries, and 7850 (1634 boys, 1270 girls, 2400 men, 2546 women) indirect beneficiaries. The project recruited and trained mentors and community volunteers to facilitate parenting without violence common approach; conducted structured and creative group sessions for girls and boys aged 10-14 years; conducted sessions

on positive discipline for fathers, mothers, and other informal or formal caregivers; conducted adult-child interaction sessions; and conduct home visits to parents/families of children. As a result of these, the communication and relationships between parents/caregivers and their children have improved; parents learned non-violent ways of solving conflicts; children learned about their rights, and gained the confidence to speak out of abuses and violence against them. Along with that, the project trained community-based structures on PHP, gender-discriminatory norms, gender equality, and child protection and organized community celebrations (cohorts) after the completion of the positive parenting activities. As a result of these, the community structures and parents pledged to foster child rights, protect children from violence and discrimination, and promote gender equality.

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

in this output, the project reached 1400 (546 men and 854 women) direct beneficiaries and 20,002 (3456 boys, 4567 girls, 5432 men, 6547 women) indirect beneficiaries. The project recruited and trained community conversation facilitators; organized awareness-raising for religious leaders, and conducted community conversation sessions with communities on child rights and child protection focusing on gender discriminatory, social norms, and harmful practices; trained community structures and service providers on case management and referral pathways; and conducted dialogue and campaigns on child rights using local media houses. As a result of these, the communities identified child protection and gender discriminatory and harmful practices in their respective areas; developed, agreed, and implemented action plans. Neighborhood networking bodies among the community, the police, local authority, and religious leaders were established in Abudwak and Beledweyne. This facilitated child protection concerns to be responded timely. These actions included: awareness-raising initiatives on negative impacts of early and forced marriage, exploitation of children, child neglect. They used posters, public talks on streets, and liaised with mosque imams who raised awareness on Friday sermons on the Islamic perspective of harmful cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriages. The project Strengthened Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for case management, referral pathways for Child-Focused Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), community structures, service providers, and local authorities in Abudwak.

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

In this outcome, the project contributed to increasing access to quality child protection services for children, especially those at risk of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The project established and strengthened mechanisms to protect children at the community level comprising 54 community structures (CWCs, CEC) in 27 school communities with 378 members (162 women, 216 men), and 20 CP focal points (8 women and 12 men) from ten schools. After capacitating them, children with protection concerns received case management and referral services. All relevant stakeholders including, local authorities, discussed child protection concerns in their areas and agreed on action points, including coordination among the stakeholder, raising public awareness on child protection concerns, and strengthening referral pathways. The communities identified and processed 50 cases, 8 of which received direct support from the Norad Project, and 42 cases were referred to service providers.

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

In this output, the project reached 925 (33 boys, 29 girls, 488 men, 375 women) direct beneficiaries. It established and strengthened mechanisms to protect children from violence, abuse, and exploitation at the

community level, provided financial and material support to CWCs to mobilize communities trained them to manage simple cases. The project also trained school-level child protection focal points to work with CWCs in case management. Children with protection concerns received direct and referral services provided by the project and the child protection mechanisms. The project trained service providers, and community structures on identification, reporting, referral, FTR, and coordination to deliver timely support for children in need; and conducted service mapping to establish referral pathways at the community level. It facilitated annual meetings for the CWC representatives and quarterly meetings for CP focal points to share experiences and discuss and organized peer to peer CRC awareness sessions on child protection and child rights among children's clubs and out-of-school children. As a result of these, the project capacitated 54 community structures (CWCs, & CEC) in 27 school communities comprising 378 (162 women, 216 men) and 20 CP focal points (8 women and 12 men) from ten schools.

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 for fulfilling children's rights

In this outcome, the project team redesigned the activities to respond COVID 19 pandemic. The project raised the awareness of the larger population with radio messages on COVID 19 preventive measures and talk shows educating communities about the symptoms of the virus, how it spreads, and preventive measures. In the talk shows, religious leaders talked about the myths among the community that COVID 19 is not a disease for Muslims.

Output 3.1.2: Child-Centred Social Accountability mechanisms established and functional at the community level

In this output, the project implemented one activity as per the project design, and four were converted to COVID 19 response activities. The project procured and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) 1,281 pcs of Facemask, 1876 pcs of hand sanitizers, printed and distributed 1300 pcs of stickers with COVID 19 prevention messages, and erected 4 billboards at strategic locations in the project target area. The project reached 4,523 direct beneficiaries 2,964 of which were children (1,531 girls and 1,433 boys), and 1,559 (962 women and 597 men) were adults, and an estimate of 36,2675 indirect beneficiaries in project target areas through airing radio messages (PSA) and debates, and erecting billboards with COVID 19 messages. The project has also implemented activity 3.1.2.1 as project design and training CSOs and children's groups on social accountability mechanisms and tools. In this activity, the project reached 97 direct beneficiaries 47 of which were children (22 boys and 25 girls), and 50 (22 women and 28 Men) were adults.



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

In this output, the project reached 1600 direct beneficiaries (761 boys, 813 girls, 18 men, and 8 women). To produce this output, the project established and strengthened child rights clubs within the 27 target schools. It established regional level child rights forums, trained child rights clubs on leaders and club

management, and provided technical and financial support for children's initiatives. And it facilitated an interface meeting between children and local government officials and identified and trained disability champions to coach and mentor children with disabilities to demand their rights. As a result of these, the project established and trained 27 children right club of 405 (189 girls, 216 boys) children. Then, the children made CP awareness for other school and out-of-school children, developed, and implemented children's initiatives. They organized club meetings and expressed their views on matters affecting them meeting with duty bearers, including district authorities. The project also created awareness on the society, workers, government bodies, and all stakeholders on child rights and equal access to services with a special focus on gender and disability.

Outcome 3.2: Conducive policy and legal framework for the implementation of children's rights created.

In this outcome, the project worked to contribute to advocacy for conducive policy and legal framework for the implementation of children's rights. It raised CSOs and government official's awareness on child budgeting, and budget transparency capacitated CSOs on government budget processes and advocated for investment in children. Under this outcome, the project reached 124 (64 men and 60 women) from CSOs and government officials.

Output 3.2.1: Children's issues are prioritized in government budget and policies

In this output, the project reached 124 direct beneficiaries (64 men and 60 women). It organized government budget process training for CSOs, awareness-raising on child budgeting, and budget transparency for government officials and CSOs representatives. As a result of these activities, CSOs gained a better understanding of the budget process, budget transparency, the relationship among critical budget process actors, and necessary steps to advocate for investment in children. The CSOs promised to advocate for child budgeting and create community awareness on investment in children.

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 the CHANGES project in January 2020 – September 2020 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 the 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 the 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 sets of intervention models have 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 themselves. This intervention will target opinion leaders and the 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 total direct beneficiaries of 13008 (6382 male, 6626 female) which 4,765 were adults (2,653 men, 2,112 women), and 8,243 were children (3,729 boys, and 4,514 girls) under all outputs of the project.

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

In this output, the project reached a total beneficiary of 2299 (958 male 1341 female) which 1,365 were adults (563 men, 802 women) and 803 children (345 boys, 489 girls). In output one, the project trained taskforce members on FGM and CEFM messaging and advocacy, and facilitated for the taskforce to conduct awareness session about the FGM / CEFM for Badbado, Kulmiye, Daryel IDPs, and Dayah primary school. The project conducted advocacy training for CSOs, and government officials in the project areas in Beledweyne, Adado, and Benadir, and supported CSOs on implementation of the advocacy action plan, and facilitated monthly coordination meetings for the district level's GBV working group.

The implementation of the project activities experienced changes in modalities due to COVID 19 pandemic. More media engagement (debates, PSAs, and drama) was made to reach the targets and mainstreamed COVID 19 awareness messages. The project facilitated a Radio debate on FGM, CEFM, and all harmful social norms which were aired on Hiranweyn Radio Studio. the panelists included three different guests (religious leader, local authority, and CSOs representatives); the project facilitated sub-cluster GBV working group meeting in Beledweyn to consolidate, coordinate, improve and support stakeholders' activities.

Output 2: Improving knowledge and attitudes

In this output, the project reached total beneficiary of 10,444 (5,299 male, 5,145 female) which 3,325 were adults (2,055men, 1,270 women) and 7,119 children (3,244 boys, 3,875girls). In output two the project procured the IEC materials for CHOICE workshops; procured recreational materials for girls and boys, e.g. Football, skip ropes, considering action, and empowered Boys and Girls to Transform Gender Norms through a ten-week circle of CHOICES model. The project conducted the choices mentoring meetings to follow up choices for two children groups of the choices project participants at Beledweyne and Adado districts. The project team has also established school-based girls clubs and trained them in life skills, sport, and recreational activities, and Then, the project supported girls' initiatives from two schools and IDPs camp, these initiatives included drama, debate, and poetry about FGM and CEFM. As a result of these, the target children formulate their own opinions, participate and influence decisions that affect their lives, and the relationship between boys and girls got strengthened with boys reporting improved gender-related attitudes and practice towards VAWG.

The project team has organized a meeting to support the religious leaders, and then facilitated for them to organize community dialogue Sessions on FGM / CEFM. The religious leaders talked with the community about the negative consequences of harmful traditional practices such as FGM, CEFM, and GBV as well and the religious teachings about it, and the community appreciated the useful information and awareness. They reflected who these harmful practices affected them and their community members. Most of them promised to abandon them.

The project also supported community action plans developed on gender discriminatory social norms. The project facilitated the commemoration of Feb. 6th International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM, March 8 International Women's Day with girls' in Mogadishu, Adado, and Beledweyne. As a result of these activities, CSOs and government officials got enhanced awareness for effective child rights and child protection approaches and pledged the enforcement standards to create an enabling environment for children's rights. The project supported 31 referral cases of GBV survivors for medical, legal, psychosocial support for identified urgent/emergency FGM, CEFM& GBV cases. As the implementation modalities of some of the activities were changed, the project produced and aired one COVID 19 song; and one poem about CEFM and FGM on Hiiranweyn and the voice of the central region's radio. The lyrics were written by a professional songwriter and poetry but were performed by children.

Output 3: Economic and social empowerment of women and girls

The project reached total direct beneficiaries of 265 (125 male, 140female) which 75 were adults (35 men, 40 women), and 190 were children (90 boys, and 100 girls). In output three, the project conducted a VSLA supervision meeting with two VSLA groups in this reporting period to assess the challenges, success, meetings held, , group updating, and any other aroused issue including suggestions. The project also conducted recommendations gender discussion group series meetings in Adaado District. The target beneficiaries discussed the household economy and management skills. VSLA members reached last year and their husbands were engaged together.

Staff Capacity Building

SD methodology and facilitation training

In August 2020, two SPL programme staff in Abudwak attended SD methodology and facilitation training facilitated by SPL program and project managers. The topics covered in the training included: Sustained Dialogue (SD) methodology, Facilitation skills, conflict analysis/problem analysis, and leadership. The trained was also given 90 SD moderators in Abduwak, Jowhar and Baidoa. Trained Moderators confidently started moderating SD session in these three towns.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Training.

From 7 - 9 December, SPL MEAL officer received a training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. DRC organized the training for National CSOs that work in Protection in Mogadishu. The training covered following topics: impact of Emergencies on Mental Health; Distress and Disorder After Emergencies; Social Conditions Leading to Distress Overtime; Common Signs & Symptoms of Stress; Common Reactions to Stressful Events; and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS--Multi-Sectoral, Multi-Layered). Training was relevant to SPL work. At different level, the program deals with community that need psychosocial support.

Qualitative research training

From 12 to 17, December, SPL MEAL officer received a training on qualitative research organized in Mogadishu by Somali Public Agenda (SPA) for young female researchers in humanitarian field. The topics covered in the training included: what is research, why research, why do we engage research, types of research, what is qualitative research, qualitative vs quantitative, methodological choice (deductive and inductive), motivation for research, research design, focusing the field work, ethics, and planning research on conflict violence.

Disability inclusion protection programing (CP &GBV), and protection monitoring training

August – 2th September 2020, SPL project officer in Baladweyne, and SPL MEAL officer received a virtual training on Disability inclusion protection programing, (CP & GBV) protection monitoring. The two-day training was organized by SCI. Very useful topics covered for course of 3 days included: what is disability – person with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. According to the UN conventional on Children with disability have

the right to participation, nondiscrimination, survival development and protection. The rights of children of disability need to be fulfilled and achieved as stated in the UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, Education and protection inclusion, humanitarian approach of Disability, barriers of Disability, Data collection of disabilities, Data analysis

Staff performance appraisal training

On 9th July 2020 SPL project officer hold one day workshop on Staff performance appraisal there were number of staff attended both program and operation staff that has being focused Staff performance appraisal which is systematic evaluation of performance an employee by his/her Superior also to identify tool for discovering, analysis and classifying the differences among workers in related to job standards. The training was covered following topics:

- What is an employee performance appraisal?
- Types of staff performance appraisal
- Steps to following employee performance
- Importance of staff performance appraisal
- Role of staff, Management, Role of Supervisor
- Impact of poor performance to organization

Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual

On 28th Nov to 2nd December 2020, SPL protection coordinator received training on Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual in Borama organized and facilitated by SCI, the training was intended to train CP/CRG staff those who directly deal with the issue of children. the following topics were Covered During the 5 days of the training: The importance for Caring Children; how to assist GBV Survivors; emotional Abuse; Definition of GBV; Types of GBV; consequences of GBV; consents/informed consents of victims and survivors of GBV; GBV case management; steps of GBV case managements; offering direct service to survivors; and clinical management rape victims.

Monitoring Evaluation, accountability and learning

Introduction

Monitoring is an essential part of the SPL Accountability Framework, and its main purpose to measure progress made to achieve targets and to verify the accuracy of results reported by the project Managers. Somali Peace Line was running four different projects.

During the year 2020, the SPL monitoring evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) officer sent a three-quarter report to the SPL management and donors, who praised the SPL's success in the community and thanked them for their dedication. This year, the SPL MEAL officer visited Biadoa and Beledweyn Districts to observe how things were progressing. They met project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

According to the M&E Plan, SPL Monitoring and Evaluation Officers visited Baidoa district Bay area in SWSS from February 4-6, 2020, and met with the chair of Bay district women association, 30 women from the SD party, general director of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, general director of the Constitution and Affairs, and the spokesperson of the traditional elders in SW state. Miss Muraya Ali, the chair of the Bay women, stated that the SPL is among the organizations that deal with women and that the SD sessions, and following actions produced good relationships between youth, elders, and women.

Following the trainings, the SD women groups formed a committee to work with and advocate for vulnerable women, as well as a link to the elders to support women's political participation. The spokesperson of traditional elders Mr. Mohamed Yaqub Sheikh Derow mentioned that SPL improved the relationship between women and elders, and traditional elders are ready to support women groups. Although SWS is the only state that has completed the women quota in parliamentary, the elders are still advocating until women fill in the ministerial positions. The spokesperson recommended expanding the project to other districts to benefit all SWS youth and women. Mr. Derow mentioned that the trained youth are also working peacebuilding process with the elders. SPL has working relations with the Ministry of youth and Sports of SWS and they jointly conduct activity for the youth. The most contribution to the youth policy come from SD groups. Mr. Aden Omar, General Director of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, promised to continue working with the SPL team. He urged the youth to read the constitution in order to understand their rights and responsibilities.

Although the NORAD project was new to Beledweyn, the SPL Monitoring and Evaluation Officer visited the district on September 21, 2020, and participated in data collection training and a baseline survey for parenting without violence, both of which were conducted by Save the Children International. She also met with school principals, children's groups, and the child welfare committee. As the result of the discussions, following achievements were noted:

Achievements

- Children learned their rights and were able to advocate for marginalized children in their community as a result of improved cooperation between school principals and the SPL team.
- The PWV sessions taught the children the value of friendship and strengthened the bond between parents, teachers, and children.
- The child welfare committee learned about children's rights and how to advocate for children.

Challenge

1. The budget for the department of monitoring and assessment is insufficient.
2. Access to the sector was restricted since all of the programs were introduced in the regions.
3. The majority of cases reported in the beneficiary feedback mechanism ask for a source of income, which is not our mandate.
4. The global outbreak of the Corona Virus has prompted the Federal Government of Somalia to take measures to control the virus's spread by requiring the closing of public spaces such as schools, Madrasas, and colleges, as well as the prohibition of public gatherings of more than five individuals.

Success stories for the year

Decentralization dialogue Forum

On 23rd November 2020, the SPL office in Abudwak conducted a dialogue forum on decentralization at the request of officials from the Interior Ministry of the Federal government of Somalia. The dialogue was held in Salama hotel and participated by 25 members (12f and 13m) SD Moderators and Participants. The ministry officials who participated in the dialogue were Abdifatah Ali Hassan, Federalism consultant, and Yahye Omar Hersi, local government director. The dialogue aimed at understanding the best ways that decentralization and devolution can work in Galmudug state and the challenges to the process. Among other issues discussed included why the delays formation of the Abudwak local council, and the challenges facing it.

The dialogue gave the youth a platform to air their views, the role they could play in the transition towards a decentralized system of governance, and their role to support decentralization and devolution system. The officials put special consideration and saw that the SD team could play this role more efficiently since they were the most organized group that can communicate to the public and can also represent their community in such forums.

The youth who participated in the dialogue emphasized the need for peace to ensure that decentralization happens. They mentioned the role of youth in governance has often been ignored in the past and urged ministry officials to consider their decentralization and governance efforts. They also informed the officials of some of the reasons the community rejected the formation of the Abudwak local council. The reasons included a lack of effective communication and proper understanding of what the local council entails.

"I was once told by one of my friends that the local council is more like a food voucher and he needs to get his share or no one will get it and nothing will work. The government must educate the public about the local council and its functions so that it gets public acceptance before it goes to implementing stage". Said Omar Ali, an SD Moderator.

Some other members emphasize that Abudwak needs peace now rather than the decentralization of the government system.

"We need immediate peace as you can see in Galmudug, there are frequent inter-clan clashes usually based on revenge. We are experiencing heavy insecurity since you are from the right ministry concerning such issues why can't you prioritize peace and enforcement of laws and rules that protect the resident of Galmudug? We are requesting from the Federal Ministry of Interior to do something on such matter that requires immediate action," said Halimo Ahmed Abdi, an SD moderator.

The ministry officials thanked the youth for their active participation and requested them to be part of the process.

Somali Peace Line, in Partnership with Life and Peace Institute, is implementing a youth-focused project named "connecting across divides: youth building peace in Somalia." The project receives funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. It employs Sustained Dialogue Methodology and targets 540 youth (270m, 270f) in Abudwak, Jowhar, and Baidoa.

Youth taking a role in peace – Abudwak peace march

Context

On 28th October 2020, two men were gunned down due to revenge in the town of Abudwak, and the perpetrators escaped. The town has a history of violent intra-clan conflicts, divisions, and in town green-lines; and it's one of the three towns where, "connecting across divides: youth building peace in Somalia project" is being implemented by Somali Peace Line in partnership with Life and Peace Institute (LPI) - funded by UN Peace Building Fund. The Sustained Dialogue (SD) youth moderators targeted in the project felt threatened by the tension that has been rekindled among the Marehan subclans.

The SD sessions and other youth meetings were halted, university, and school attendance stopped and the tension built up among the communities due to fear of a chain of sub-clan revenge. The 20 SD moderators from across the conflicting sub-clans came together to discuss what they can do to prevent escalation of violent conflict as previously experienced. The following were the outcomes of the meeting:

1. To organize members of SD group participants (120 members of both genders and from all the sub-clans in the area) to make contributions among themselves, visit the families of the deceased, give their condolences, and handover the contribution as a sign of solidarity during "the *tacsi*" (mourning) session.
2. Organize a peace march in the town.

With the guidance of the SPL project officer in Abudwak, they analyzed the risks and the capacities related to the peace walk. They decided to involve other peace actors in the town to mitigate the risks and have a great impact on the community. The peace actors included influential figures of the community (authorities, elders, women, business, and the *Ugaas*), the schools, Somali National University – Galmudug branch, and the police. The mobilization team met with all actors, discussed the importance of the peace walk, the messages to deliver, and the roles of different actors.

All actors agreed to have a peace walk in the town on 5th October 2020. Thousands of people from the communities (men, women, youth, and children) in the town, organized and mobilized by the SD youth group members, walked through the main streets of the town carrying placards with peace slogans: "PEACE IS LIFE", "WITHOUT PEACE WITHOUT LIFE"; "DO NOT KILL YOUTH FELLOW BROTHER" "DO NOT SUPPORT KILLING" "MURDERERS SHOULD BE TRIED", "WE DO NOT WANT HOSTILITY" "PEACE WORKS FOR US" etc. The walk ended at "Roob Da'ay Park" in the town, where the *Ugaas*, the District Commissioner, the chair lady of Abudwak women, the chairman of the district youth union, influential elders, SPL project officer, and other CSO members addressed the people. They denounced the killing, called for patience, strengthening peace and unity among the communities. They requested the neighboring communities and administrations to help in the search for the fugitives.

The *Ugaas* of the community in Abudwak, Ugaas Mohamed addressed the people and urged communities to stay calm and patient. He requested the families of the victims not to follow the path of vengeance, and he prayed that Allah gives them strength. He called for the administration – Galmudug, Puntland, Somali State in Ethiopia, and neighboring communities – to work with them in capturing and returning the murderers so that they face justice. He proposed to communities in Abudwak to reject the return of the murderers to the town if Diya (blood-money) is paid by their sub-clan. "We should never accept them to return to the town and live with us a year after their aggression after Diya is paid.". Said the Ugaas. He called for the larger communities in Abudwak to preserve peace and stability and prayed for peace in the

larger communities of Galmudug and Somalia as a whole. Those who participated in the peace march included youth, women, students, teachers, elders, district administration, security personnel, business owners. The initiative was applauded and it ended peacefully.

Quotes:

“It is the responsibility of every one of us to protect and safeguard peace. I urge you all not to harbor murderers and those who may cause conflict within our society. I pray for the dead to rest in peace and we pray to God to bring us peace.” said Abudwak District Commissioner.

“We urge our neighboring states Puntland and Ethiopian regional state to arrest the murderers who killed people in Abudwak and that is the only way we can work together on peace for our region. We urge the relatives of those murderers to work with us in capturing the killers and we tell them never to aid the murderers” said a member of the council of elders of Abudwak.

“Abudwak youth need peace. Those killed were youth and the killers were youth. It’s us who are dying. We need peace. The murderers are not for us. They are not our brothers anymore. They want us to be killed for their crimes. We say no” said Chairman Abudwak Youth Union.

“We want peace in our town, and peace to prevail we have to work for it. That is why the youth in our program organized this peace walk. We will continue to work with the community. Peace is a collective responsibility, and everybody should take part in it. We (as an organization) will also stand by the community,” said SPL Project officer – Connecting across divides project.

“Greetings to the Ugaas, the elders, the district administration, and all who came together here. I acknowledge the organizers of this event. I denounce the murderers. I send a condolence to families. I call for the family of the perpetrators to hand over the murderers,” the chair lady of Abudwak Women organization.

Somali Peace Line (SPL), in partnership with Life and Peace Institute (LPI), is implementing the "connecting across divided: youth building peace in Somalia" project in Abudwak, Jowhar, and Baidoa. The project is focused on diverse youth from all communities in these areas and facilitating for them to engage dialogue to action process applying sustained dialogue methodology. In this process, members of the youth groups will develop trust and friendship, experience self-change, and design actions to bridge communal divides and contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding. The project targets 540 youth (270 female, 270 male) from the three locations.

Annual Program Income & Expenditures

Introduction

In 2021, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of 889,636.44 USD. The funding came from international donors, Like the EU, SIDA, UN Peacebuilding Fund, and NORAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, which channeled the funding through international NGOs co-implementing projects with Somali Peace Line namely, SCI, Governance and Justice Group (GJG) and LPI. Of the total program income, 841,804.15 USD was utilized, and 47,832.29 USD become the closing balance of the year.

SPL Programme Income & Expenditure Jan - Dec 2020			
Description			
A.	OPENING BALANCE ON 2020		53,663.28
B.	Income		
	Own Income		
	From membership and contributions	0	
	From products and services	0	
	Other own income	0	0
	Total		
	Income from donors	Projects	
		From membership and contributions	0.00
		Save the children international projects	358,585.26
		LPI Participatory peacebuilding project	418,076.90
		Justice Snapshot project	59,311.00
	<i>SUB-TOTAL Actual Income</i>		
B. TOTAL INCOME			889,636.44
C. Expenditures			
	Administration / Overhead costs		
	Personnel costs	186,734	
	Investment in fixed assets or depreciation	0	
	Direct Program Cost	492,171.99	
	Indirect Program Support Cost	162,898.16	
	Other expenses (specify)	0	
C. TOTAL EXPENDITURES			841,804.15
D. CLOSING BALANCE (A + B - C)			47,832.29

Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendation

Achievements

1. Youth SD participants gained interpersonal skills including public speaking and problems solving
2. Young men and women in SD groups developed identified and discussed issues around affecting their communities.
3. Youth SD groups, especially in Abudwak, took conflict prevention measures to deescalate the tension between two major clans in the town after revenging the killing of two men in the town.
4. There is an increased level of engagement of the CWC in mediating family disputes related to child protection particularly around issues of engaging children in harmful work and on child/early forced marriage. There is also a high level of participation of the CWCs in community resolutions of problems identified.
5. Community champions trained on sexual and gender-based violence, FGM, and CEFM took a leading role in the elimination of Gender-based Violence and harmful cultural norms. These champions created community awareness on GBV, FGM, and CEFM and their impact and consequences to generate gender equality and elimination of social norms and practices.
6. Teachers are practically using positive discipline and rolling-out positive discipline messages to other teachers. It is anticipated that positive discipline will counteract the endemic use of physical humiliating punishment in the targeted schools and communities.
7. Community Conversation meetings established links between government officers and community leaders. This has benefited children as community members enjoy increased access to government authorities including law enforcement officers to address child protection problems.
8. The program strengthened the protective family environment after engaging with parents, offering them training and awareness-raising in protection, and knowledge on how to communicate with their children.
9. Strengthened community-based child protection mechanisms in preventing and responding to all forms of abuses and violations against children.
10. The program enhanced the protection status of vulnerable children through community-driven mobilization (traditional leaders, Imams, women groups, youth) and advocacy initiatives;
11. The project contributed that the children have played a strong role in minimizing the rate of school dropouts after creating more awareness activities and now the voice of the children is heard through conducting the awareness activities and they are well respected according to the previous situation.
12. Community Structures are very voluntarily engage referring the children to service providers and established roles and responsibilities to respond to occurrences of abuse in cooperation with child protection service providers and law enforcement authorities.
13. Community conversation sessions improved community relationships and they mapped out the existing issue affecting children.

Lesson Learnt

1. SD sessions create a safe space for young men and women to share their ideas freely and expand their interaction with decision-making actors.
2. Parents and teachers have affirmed through multiple focus group discussions that positive discipline is the best approach to deal with the children both in the schools and at home.
3. Coordination between child welfare communities, government administrative levels, and gender-based violence service providers helped to address child protection concerns more quickly and efficiently
4. Have a close relationship with the government and policymakers contributed to the domestication and development of policies and laws protecting the rights of children
5. Engaging religious leaders on gender will play a major role in prevention and responding to all kinds of violations and other gender discrimination.
6. The parents realized that punishment is not the best way to deal with the children when they do bad things.
7. Children's awareness of rights highlights the importance of ensuring children are aware of and can claim their rights and give changes to spread the message through a peer-to-peer approach in a child-friendly way
8. Empowered child right clubs in schools will have an important role in preventing and protecting their rights in schools and out-of-school
9. Coordination between child welfare committees, Local Government administration, and GBV service providers helped to address child protection concerns more quickly and efficiently
10. It was noted that the DRR training increased involvement and active participation among the community including children as they were more able to reveal the most common hazard in schools and its preventive measures
11. Forming partnership with the religious society in the fight against FGM and CEFM helps the risk mitigations as well as the awareness-raising activities since the religious society command the community's respect.

Challenges

- Delay in signing SGA, hence delayed in activity implementations
- Limited budget allocation for project monitoring sites
- New common approaches such as PWV, CC, CHOICES needed more support. To adjust the target Beneficiaries and Budget allocation
- Lack of sustainability of CSO coalition members since it is voluntary bases
- The high expectation among the community member attending community conversation sessions.
- COVID 19 impeded the program activities

WHO ARE WE?

SPL is a non-profit and non-governmental local organization, established to contribute towards bringing lasting and sustainable peace, advocate for human rights of disadvantaged groups, capacity building, social harmony, and good governance. 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. This is a five-year strategic plan for Somalia Peace Line (SPL) for the period 2020-2024. The plan is informed both by SPL's vision, mission, and values and its strategic intent to continue serving the communities.

SPL Vision

A stable Somalia in which all its citizens exercise their rights and resolve their conflicts peacefully

SPL Mandate

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

SPL Mission

Committed to promoting mechanisms for sustainable peace and enjoyment of rights by all

SPL has defined its strategic focus by clarifying its mandate and making a thorough analysis of its external and internal environments. To maximize the impact of its work on the Somali society, SPL will, over the coming five years, focus on delivering the following strategic objectives (SO):

SO1: To develop conducive and mutual collaborations with the Government at central and state levels as well as other non-governmental organizations in the sector of peacebuilding and conflict transformation.

SO2: To diversify and grow SPL financial and other resources

SO3: To maximize community impact and outreach.

SO4: To improve the vision-based Research in SPL

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SO 1

To achieve this Strategic objective of ***“To develop conducive and mutual collaborations with Government at central and state levels*** as well as other non-governmental organizations in the sector of peacebuilding and conflict transformation” SPL will pursue the following strategies-

1. Create a culture of mutual trust and respect
2. Improve the capacity of the government to implement law and order
3. Cooperate with the government to influence policy development and implementation
4. Cooperate, network, and partner with non-governmental organizations focused on peacebuilding, conflict transformation, and social harmony

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SO 2

To achieve this strategic objective of “ ***To diversify and grow SPL financial and other resources*** ” SPL will carry out the following strategies-

1. Develop resource mobilization capabilities
2. Maximize SPL’s visibility in the funding and resource-sourcing space
3. Diversify Funding and sourcing of resources
4. Safeguard the resources raised

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SO 3

To achieve this strategic objective of “ ***To maximize community impact and outreach*** ” SPL will carry out the following strategies-

1. Communicate the impact of SPL on the community
2. Promote community capacity on conflict resilience and conflict transformation skills
3. Collaborate with communities
4. Equip, empower youth, women, and children in peacebuilding and enable them to develop local mechanisms of conflict resolution, social reconciliation, and mutual understanding

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SO 4

To achieve this Strategic Objective of “ ***To improve and focus on Research and knowledge exchange in SPL*** ”, SPL will pursue the following strategies:

1. Develop and equip a fully ledged Research function in SPL
2. Transform SPL documents and achievements into Publications
3. Attract renowned guest speakers to give SPL mission-centered talks