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Annual Report 2023



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Executive Summary

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

To realize this, SPL has 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 2023. SPL has also consulted with civil society organizations, local and national authorities, and international organizations for advocacy and the realization of its objectives and goals.

In 2023, SPL ran four projects and one piece of research with two different organizations: SOMNORAD framework projects with Save the Children International (SCI) and funded by NORAD; Integrated emergency food and child protection assistance for newly displaced drought and conflict affected communities in Abudwaq district, Somalia in partnership with SCI, and funded by MFA Finland; Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Somalia (CHANGES 2) in partnership with SCI, and funded by GAC and RNE, and Building CSOs' Agency for advocacy, and social accountability - Dan-jire Project directly funded by the European Union. The coverage areas of the program are Abudwak, Adado, and Dusamareb in Galmudug, Baledweyn, and Jowhar in HirShabelle, Baidoa in Southwest, and Mogadishu.

In 2022, Through its projects, the SPL program reached 18,252 direct beneficiaries. Out of these beneficiaries 7,605 were children (2,966 boys and 4,639); 502 were youth (273 MY, 229 FY) and 7,605 were adults (2,966 and 4,639 women). Of these beneficiaries 1,241 were people with disabilities including 702 children (288 boys, and 414 girls) and 539 adults (284 men and 255 women), the program has also reached approximately 140,000 indirect beneficiaries through distributing IEC material, and airing radio programs, interviews, talk-shows,); This, SPL worked with 66 suppliers in all areas, and employed 28 people to reach these beneficiaries.

SPL staff had training and capacity building workshops Child rights and child participation programming, PSEA training, Case management trainings, MEAL Capacity Building, QuickBooks training, SHF systems training (Procurement and audit), and Capacity Building Training on the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP), These training courses and capacity building workshop will help the organization's staff to better implement activities related to these approaches in the field.

In 2023, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of 970,896.56 USD. The funding came from international donors, Like the EU, MFA Finland, GAC, RNE and NORAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, which channeled the funding through international NGOs co-implementing projects with Somali Peace Line namely, SCI, and LPI. Of the total program income, 913,795.30 USD was utilized, and 57,101.26 USD became the closing balance of the year.

Context update

The security situation remains uncertain this year, with ongoing AS attacks on government troops and Clan Militias, leading to heavy displacement and overcrowding of IDP centers. The Somali government continued its advance onto alShabab and launched "operation black lion" in August 2022 to dismantle Al-Shabaab's strongholds in southern and central Somalia. President Hassan Shiekh Mohamud relocated the counter-insurgency campaign command center from Mogadishu to Dhuusamareeb, Galmudug's regional capital. Local militias and clans collaborated to mobilize forces and share intelligence with the government. The campaign relied heavily on clan militias and local power brokers, which undermined Al-Shabaab's support and facilitated government progress. However, political unrest strained ties between the government and some sub-clans, making the campaign less successful. Since August 2022, the government has regained control of over 100 locations and strongholds, killing scores of AS militias.

In Beldwein, Political tensions among regional authorities and State Administration result from unifying taxation between Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions, increasing commodity prices and town security. In July, AS ordered school principals, teachers, and university administrators to meet in Baidoa to discuss payment-forced taxation issues. The SWS administration objected and detained several people linked to the extreme group, leading to AS imposing sanctions on Baidoa, blocking main roads, and banning essential goods and food from Mogadishu. This has delayed procurement of business items for established VSLA groups associations.

As an effect of **El Niño**, heavy rains have caused floods affecting 405,652 people, resulting in 14 deaths, and destroying fields, farmlands, and health facilities, mainly in Southwest, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Galmudug states Since the start of the 2023 Deyr season in October. The Southwest has the largest caseload, with an estimated 268,243 people affected, mainly in Baidoa. Most affected people live within their settlements, but 47,100 have relocated to higher grounds to avoid flooding risks. In Hirshabelle, 38,359 families have been displaced to five evacuation sites, including 2,858 from IDP sites and 3,856 from non-IDP locations (OCHA 2023). The flooding has also led to waterborne diseases and malaria outbreaks in the areas. IDPs in Baledwein, Nastex, Nasiib, and Kutimbo have been relocated to the El-Jale area near the airport, while Farma-Jibaaley and Balad-Nur are designated as evacuation areas. Floods have submerged these camps, and many residents evacuated due to the vulnerability of the Nor-hawad Bridge. Baledwein Airport is closed to civilian flights due to rain, with only military and UN-chartered helicopters used. Some SPL staff have also relocated to evacuation sites.

In Baidoa, flash floods caused significant damage to IDP camps, with 60 HHs from Kormari moving to nearby Nasiib and Guuri-Gaabey camps. The floods collapsed one semi-permanent shelter houses and eight toilets, and at least nine people have been killed in Baidoa. The Jame'adda Bridge collapsed, increasing local goods prices and halting food supplies from the capital to Baidoa since late October. Urgent needs for IDPS communities include temporary shelters, plastic sheets, NFI kits, livelihood support, cash assistance, and household tools to deal with the floods

1. Building CSOs' Agency for advocacy, and social accountability - Dan-jire Project



In 2023, Somali Peace Line (SPL) implemented a project that would enhance the knowledge and awareness of the CSOs, facilitate meaningful access, and promote their influence in policy dialogue at state levels in HirShabelle and Southwest. The Action would also introduce social accountability mechanisms to both communities and local government officials (state and district), would help them engage in an accountability audit of public services and develop action plans for the betterment of these services. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to participatory and inclusive policy dialogue and promote community-led accountable mechanisms for better service delivery in HirShabelle and Southwest states of Somalia.

The project has two outcomes which are: outcome: (1) strengthened the capacities of local CSOs to engage in policy dialogue, implementation, and monitoring of national development plans and programs, through a series of related capacity building, collaborative agenda-setting, policy influence, and constructive engagements with policy and decision makers at HirShabelle and Southwest State, and outcome (2) enhanced local governance through the empowerment and participation of CSOs (incl. community platforms, grassroots organizations, and non-state actors) in public decision-making processes and in social accountability at HirShabelle and Southwest State.

In 2023, the project reached 630 (90 male, 104 female, 226 male youth, 178 female youth, 24 male with disabilities, 8 female with Disabilities).

Project achievements

Baseline survey was conducted in project areas with the participation of 86 interviewees (22 KIIs and 64 FDGs) and 180 participants through KOBO collect tool. The local authorities, CSOs, elders and community at large unanimously endorsed the project. The project was officially launched in Jowhar, HirShabelle and Baidoa, Southwest state and aired through local radios. Participants in the launching event understood the purpose of the project and pledged their cooperation.

Sixty people from CSOs better understood advocacy and networking skills and concepts and developed their advocacy strategies, and two Advocacy Networks were established in Jowhar and Baidoa. The Advocacy and Networking training improved the collaboration, and information sharing among CSOs and that between CSOs and local administrations. The advocacy and networking training has improved the participants' knowledge and skills. During the training, participants in Jowhar (mostly the Youth

Organizations) have started to come up with an initiative of advocating for the construction of the football stadium. There have been discussions followed on that initiative through community and local authority engagements. So far, this group has had two meetings, and the project is supported with a venue for their meetings.

Sixty participants from CSOs, community platforms and representatives from education and health ministries of HirShabelle (Jowhar) and Southwest state (Baidoa) were trained in social accountability mechanisms and tools. The participants better understood the basic concepts of social accountability and discussed the gaps in social services in HirShabelle and Southwest states. Some of the social accountability trainees were invited and actively participated in an accountability forum organized by the HirShabelle State government. This was followed by social accountability assessment on basic service – education and health in conducted by members of trainees as facilitators, after which the result and observed gaps were shared with the service providers including the government line ministries. The project also facilitated CSOs consultation meetings for them to prepare for advocating solutions to the identified gaps.

Looking at the project overall, you can see that its operations have been completed successfully in the intended area. Nonetheless, there are issues with the Southwest and HirShabelle regional governments' work, which moves slowly because of their meager budgets and heavy reliance on support from non-governmental organizations. Taxes and revenues are very low because of the limited areas under their control and the tax collection systems that have not yet been fully implemented in those areas and also because of the disagreement regarding the unification of taxes in Hir Shabelle. However, because of a lack of funding, the ministries produce very little or no policies; instead, they rely on the federal ministries, whose sole responsibility is to distribute the federal policies. The community is left without a forum to express their views because the ministries are not developing any policies.

Nonetheless, the budget transparency workshop and interface meetings has been well received by the public and the government. The public did not think that the government had a budget to work with or that the budget is available and could be discussed. The Ministry of Finance also greeted it with open arms, viewing it as a chance to engage the public and foster ties between the public and the government. The participants expressed the belief that government officials use the taxes collected and that the community receives no benefit from them. All these misunderstandings were resolved by the parties in these meetings and cooperation and ideas for improvement were shared.

Luckily, several of the gaps found in the assessment were addressed by the government through federal level programs. The government has addressed gaps in the assessment, including inadequate compensation for medical staff, and the absence of an ICU unit at Jowhar Regional and Referral Hospital through Damal Caafimaad program. To address inadequate number of teachers and salaries, the federal government has recruited 3,000 teachers and linked public schools with 400 teachers from each state. The survey found that Baidoa's Abdalla Derow school had few scientific teachers, but twenty more teachers were added later. To address the remaining gaps, participants developed community action plans.

The project organized two workshops on budget transparency & responsiveness for sixty members from government officials & CSOs in Jowhar and Baidoa. Analyzing government expenditure for the first time in such a workshop created an exciting interaction between the two tiers. Beyond understanding the concepts of budget transparency and budget responsiveness, the participants discussed mistrust and

misconceptions related to government budgets. The project also facilitated sixty (60) members from youth focused CSOs and youth platform to understand and propose their strategic priority activities to National youth Policy, which will be cascaded down to state level as per State level youth ministries.

Conclusion

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Figure 1 Advocacy and Networking training in Baidoa.



Figure 2 social accountability training in Jowhar.

2. Integrated emergency food and child protection assistance for newly displaced drought and conflict affected communities in Abudwaq district, Somalia (MFA PROJECT)



In 2023, Somali Peace Line co-implemented Integrated emergency food and child protection assistance for newly displaced drought and conflict affected communities in Abudwaq district, Somalia. The project is funded by MFA Finland through Save the Children International. Somali Peace Line implemented the Child Protection component.

Result 2: Girls and boys including children with disabilities at risk of violence, neglect, exploitation and family separation, and their caregivers, have improved access to gender, disability and age-appropriate prevention and response CP services.

Activities and strategies

The project reached a total of 5558 people, of whom 3652 were children (2564 girls, including 231 girls living with disabilities, 1088 boys, including 201 boys living with disabilities), and 1906 adults (849 males, including 149 males living with disabilities, and 1057 females, including 191 females living with disabilities). Total disabilities reached were 772 beneficiaries.

Under this result, the project Provided training for 24 facilitators and mentors (13) male and (11) female. After the training, they facilitated structured and creative group sessions for children and positive parenting sessions for the caregivers. They Completed 10 parenting without violence program sessions for 150 caregivers (65 males and 85 females) that included fathers, mothers, and other informal or formal caregivers (19 of them had disabilities). They also facilitated nine (9) structured and creative group sessions for 150 children aged 10-14 (75 boys, 75 girls), and conducted 2 adult-child interaction sessions for target PwV children and parents. Parents found PwV sessions improved children's attitudes, behaviours, and community perceptions. They pledged to abandon physical punishment and strengthen communication. Children's participation in adult-child interaction sessions improved understanding and relationships.

The project provided direct case management support for children with protection concerns and assisted a total of 1002 children (593 Boys and 409 girls) across the district in the target areas, among them were 193 (79girls, and 114 boys) with disabilities. The children had a variety of protection concerns, such as child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. All cases are registered and provided psychosocial support, referral services and material support (food rations, clothes, shoes) to guarantee the safety and well-being of the children, and to address the protection problems identified.

The project Established and strengthened the capacity of 7 Community Action Committees (CACs) that are consisted of 70 (23 female and 47 male) 49 child welfare committees (CWC) and 21 village relief committees (VRC), in all project target locations, in provision, identification and referral of child protection cases. the project enhanced and promoted the community's child protection knowledge and skills in order

for them to identify cases with CP concerns and improve referral pathways. This facilitated information sharing on child protection issues, fostering a stronger relationship between SPL and community structures, leading to participants facilitating referrals and attending village-level cases.

The project conducted PSS support training for 150 mothers of children with disabilities on supporting children with disabilities access child-friendly spaces. The training empowered mothers by enhancing their knowledge, emotional support, and self-confidence in caring for their children by providing them with emotional support and new skills. It empowered them to become advocates, caregivers, and catalysts for their children's growth, enabling them to navigate the journey of raising disabled children and ensuring they achieve their full potential and lead fulfilling lives.

The project provided dignity kits to vulnerable adolescent girls and boys in the IDP camps in Abudwak district, a total 2000 children (200boys and 1800 girls) who were selected from that IDP camps received dignity kits such as Shirts and Trouser, for the boys. While the girls received, dresses (Dirac), sanitary pads, shampoo, underwear (gorgorad), hair oil, soap, mosquito net, hijab. Boys received shirts, trousers, shampoo, hair oil, soap and mosquito nets. Out of that number, 800 girls and 50 boys were children from families who received UCT support. There was a total of 191girls, and 30 boys were children living with disabilities. Girls and boys are now happy and were able to attend school and carry out their day-to-day activities as the materials provided were able to boost them more. These kits improved girls' confidence, enabling them to attend school and perform daily activities. The beneficiaries were selected according to pre-set criteria of vulnerability of the family, girls in adolescence age, and household with very low income.

The project Supported institutional and technical capacities for an OPD in Abudwak to mobilize and organize persons and children with disabilities to support disability inclusion and advocate for their basic rights. The project has reached, 20 people 10 male and 10 female from Daryl disability organization.

Through Conduct community sensitization campaigns, the project total of 1350 beneficiaries (521 female, 429 male, girls 220 and boys 180) have been reached. Out of that number, 182 persons (103 female and 79male) have benefited from the UCT (unconditional cash transfer) program Out of that number there were 206 (51 male, 66 female, 53 boys and 36 girls) people living with disabilities. The sessions focused on child labor, family separation, GBV, PHP, rights, and other children protection concerns.

The project supported two child friendly spaces (Tawakal and Landheer Child-friendly spaces (CFS's) by providing, biscuits, chairs, drinks, a whiteboard and whiteboard writer, pencils and books, footballs, and sanitation materials. The project has also repaired the swings, goalposts, seesaws, Arts and crafts materials, sporting materials and furniture by repairing the broken tables etc. Estimated number of 400 children (182girls and 218boys) from both schools. As a result, Child-friendly spaces are enhancing children's well-being by offering play, physical activity, and creative expression, promoting relaxation, happiness, and engagement. These spaces provide the necessary materials for indoor play, enabling small children who cannot go outside to play.

To ensure the safety and well-being of children by preventing and responding to issues of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), SPL conducted three-days psychological first aid (PFA), and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuses (PSEA) training for 32 (16 male, 16 female) members from organizations and line ministry representatives and CP working group in Galmudug. This training provided participants with knowledge, skills, and tools to effectively prevent and respond to SEA incidents within their work context The target participants were 32 people, from different organizations and line ministries of Galmudug state of Somalia.

3. CHANGES 2 Project

Somali Peace line continued to implementing CHANGES 2 Project in its third year. Funded by Global Affairs Canada and the Royal Norwegian Embassy, SPL covers 4 of 16 the target districts in Somalia/Somaliland, namely Adado, Dhusamareb, Balaedweyn, and Baidoa. The project aims to strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. The project will achieve four intermediate outcomes: decreased discriminatory social norms, increased voice and agency of VYA and OA girls, and economic empowerment of women in Somalia to make life decisions, including sexual reproductive health and rights. Additionally, the project will create an enabling environment that supports gender equality and women's rights and enhance social and economic empowerment of women to have greater household and community involvement in decision-making. The project reached 18,252 including 4963 adults (1952 men 3011 women) children 1743 (801boys, 942 girl), and 1,241 disabilities.

The project staff and trained community dialogue groups conducted action plan implementations to strengthen referral mechanisms and mobilization against GBV FGM/CEFM. The plans included workshops, awareness raising at IDP centers, and billboards with key messages at camps. These actions educated community members on the impact of GBV on young girls. A total of 1238 beneficiaries (499 females, 356 male), including 57 disabled individuals, participated in sessions to strengthen referral mechanisms and prevent SGBV in target communities, including trained community dialogue groups.

The project trained community influencers to deliver awareness messages on gender equality, positive social norms, and preventing harmful norms like FGM and CEFM to community leaders, religious leaders, youth representatives, GBV activists, mothers, caregivers, women groups, and teachers in target intervention locations **(4 in Adado, 4 Beledweyne, 3 in Dhusamareb and 3 in Baidoa) districts in southwest, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states.** A total of 512 participants (204 females, 306 male) with Disability of 7 members (5 female, 2 male) who are selected from the all-project target villages (four in Adado four in Beletweyn, 3 Biadoa and 3 In Dhusamareb) have participated implementation of this community mass awareness.

The project conducted a dialogue session between progressive and conservative religious leaders in Baidoa and Dhusamareb Districts to address harmful social norms against vulnerable groups like women, girls, and children. Participants included Islamic religious leaders who support FGM and those against it. The main causes identified were power imbalances, male attitudes, lack of respect for women's rights, misconceptions, and traditional beliefs. 60 male religious leaders from two districts discussed gender inequality, GBV, CEFM, and FGM, based on Islamic perspectives, to devise ways to eradicate harmful social norms.

The project staff and community influencers implemented action plans on gender equality, positive social norms, and CEFM/FGMC prevention in fourteen target villages (4 in Adado, 4 Beletweyn, 3 Dhusamareb, 3 Baidoa). These plans included awareness raising at IDP centers and mosques, aiming to inform the community about the negative effects of increasing rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) and early motherhood (FGM). The aim was to promote gender equality and prevent harmful cultural norms. A total of about 590 participants (444 female and 136 male) with disability members of 24 (10 male, 14 female) received messages on gender equality, positive social norms and GBV prevention mechanism at community level in all locations.

The project assisted 19 referrals in Adado, Beletweyn, and Baidoa districts, including women, young children, and victims of domestic violence, rape, defilements, and FGM, including four cases of physical injuries and four cases of FGM. All these cases were given psychosocial support and medical referral in Gargaar Hospital in Beletweyn and Akhuuna medical centre in Baidoa while follow up were made. Among these cases, three were referred by SCI in Adado District while two cases were referred by DRC in Beletweyn.

The staff project organized monthly GBV working group meetings in Beletwein and Adaado districts, involving child protection and GBV service organizations. The meetings discussed GBV issues, flooding, war, humanitarian responses, referral pathways, and other problems in the region, with group members providing updates on their responses. The meeting discussed various responses to GBV, including referrals for support, advocacy campaigns, humanitarian aid, and dignity kits distribution. Issues raised included inadequate funding, severe drought impact, political tensions, and insecurity in affected areas. GBV working groups report increased cases of domestic violence and rape due to flooding, drought, political instability, AS attacks, and high inflation. The floods have caused displacement in Beletwein and limited humanitarian response accessibility for two months from April to June. 67 participants (48f,19male) from various GBV working groups, Line ministries, and local authorities attended a meeting to discuss service availability, accessibility, and existing gaps.

The project team, supported by Girl Shine facilitators, held a graduation ceremony in Adado and Beletwein District for young and old adolescent girls, VYA (10-14) and OA (15-19), recognizing their effective participation and the program's impact on their daily lives. The project staff and 8 facilitators and mentors conducted a 5-day training on peer mentorship for selected Girl shine graduates in Adaado and Beletwein Districts. The team evaluated the best three OA and VYA for effective implementation of the model.

The project empowers boys in Beletwein and Adado districts through a Boys wise Curriculum program. The Boys wise Curriculum aims to build confidence, self-esteem, and contribute to gender equality. Boys undergo 22 weeks of sessions using various methodologies, including role play, storytelling, and activity games. A total of 160 all boys between the age of VYA (10-14) and OA (15-19) years in Adado, and Beledwein, District, consisting of both school and community-based child clubs have participated the boys' wise curriculum delivery.

The project team, with trained male facilitators, held a graduation ceremony in Adaado and Beletwein District to celebrate the accomplishments of young adolescent boys who completed 22 sessions of the boy wise model program, recognizing their resilience, growth, and empowerment.

A total of 200 pple 40(24Female, 16male) parents and 160 children 80 Boys (VYA 10-14) and 80 (OA 15-19) from Adado, and Beledweine, District, consisting of both school and community-based child clubs have participated the completion the Boys wise curriculum delivery.

The project facilitated activities involving VYA and OA girls and boys in community engagement activities. The activities include drama, poetry, songs, debates, and public presentations to raise awareness about harmful cultural practices, such as FGM, CEFM, equality, and children's rights. Total 568 consisting of 80 VYA and OA (40 girls and 40 boys) 488(332 female,156male) among these were 10 disability members (7female,3 male) selected from the eight target locations in Adado and Beletwen district, These were parents of the VYA and OA child right clubs, WRO members, Youth, Religious leader, community leaders and TBA.

The project staff and facilitators conducted a 5-day training for 14 VSLA Groups in four districts, focusing on CEFE (Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprises) to develop entrepreneurial competencies and business plans. The project supported VSLA women start own businesses by distributing essential resources, including food, clothing, and shelter materials, to help them establish and invest their business ideas. 26 self-selected small business cooperatives (each owned by 10 women) formed by the VSLA women were financed with project fund and members' savings. These resources empowered VSLAs to make business investment, leading to increased economic growth and self-sufficiency.

4. NORAD PROJECT 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 Hiran and Galgudud regions, namely in Abudwak, Balambale, Herale, Dhabad, and Mirjiicley of Galgadud region, and Baledweyn, Mataban, Jawiil, and Bergadiid. 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.

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.

In 2023, SPL implemented the fifth year of NORAD Project frameworks in partnership with Save Children International. This year the project worked on all three Issues. In total, the project reached 4892 beneficiaries of whom 2851 are children (1268 boys, 1464 girls without disability and 68 boys and 51 girls living with disabilities) and 2041 adult (1069 female, 905 men without disabilities and 45 female and 22 male living with disabilities).

Somali Peace Line implemented the fifth and the last year of NORAD Project, mainly activities under outcomes 1.5: SC intervention schools are free of physical and humiliating punishment (PHP), fighting,

bullying and Gender Based Violence (GBV); outcome 1.6: Boys and girls learn in a safe learning environment; 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; 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; and outcome 3.1: CSO's and child led groups are strengthened to hold the duty bearer accountable to fulfilling children's rights. Project was implemented in Hiran (Baledweyne, Mataban, Bergadid, and Jawil) and Galgudud (Abudwak, Balanbale, Herale, Mirjecley and Dhabad).

Activities and strategies

To achieve the desired outcomes, the project collaborated with schools (students and teachers), communities, and parents. It has employed specific strategies including working with community education committees and child welfare committees in schools and communities, such as training these structures on child rights and protection, as well as mentoring and community facilitators to facilitate common approaches, such as positive disciplining / Parenting without Violence (PwV), and community conversations (CC). The project also established and supported child right clubs, parent groups, groups, and CECs; raised awareness among community structures, CSOs, schoolteachers, religious leaders, traditional elders, school children and local authorities on CRG and CP; and engaged government officials in advocacy and lobbying for improvement of public services for the children including education, health and protection.

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

The school-based reporting mechanisms have been established and updated in 27 target schools in Hiran and Galgudud, resulting in fewer cases of bullying, FGM, and CEFM. Practical training for children's clubs and in-school and out-of-school children on using suggestion boxes was provided. Despite this, 30 cases of PHP, 2 early marriages, and 15 school-related incidents have been reported, mainly in the Galgudud region. The project aims to reduce these risks by educating children about reporting cases and reducing the risks associated with these issues. The children learned the importance of reporting procedures and how self-esteem influences their future hopes and dreams. Teachers also understood the negative consequences of PHP in schools. The community has taken a significant step towards zero tolerance of GBV in children's education, empowering them to express their views confidently and promoting awareness.

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

The target beneficiaries gained enhanced skills and knowledge on DRR and are in a better position for delivering DRR awareness to the residents and the IDPs. A DRR plan was developed and combined with the initial school improvement plan, The participant able to understand the concept and guiding principle of Disaster Risk Reduction and different participatory tools for the development age and gender appropriate action plans and exhibit increased level of awareness and understanding of their locations and possible risks and how to mitigate the risks and hazards in their surroundings. Community awareness has been raised in order to mitigate risks and all kinds of child abuse practices to enhance children's access and retention in education schools of both regions. This promoted the understanding of the community towards the risks and available resources in schools for the learners. The children, the CECs, the CWCs, and school administrators developed participatory contingency plans as an integral part of inclusive School

Improvement Plans to address emergencies and risks in schools and set aside funds for implementation. Under this outcome, the project managed to reach a total of 244 beneficiaries, of whom 21 (7 boys and 10 girls living without disability and 2 boys and 2 girls living with disabilities) were children, and another 223 (84 males and 134 females living without disabilities and 3 men and 2 females living with disabilities) were adults.

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.

The activities under this outcome improved social interactions between child rights actors and duty bearers, promoting children's rights protection and promotion. Posters on parenting skills and dialogue sessions with religious leaders and traditional elders led to a decrease in child labor, child neglect, and physical punishment. Community conversation trainings increased referral pathways, child rights, protection, and meaningful child participation. The project facilitated dialogue on equitable, gender-sensitive, positive parenting, involving parents, religious leaders, and community members. They agreed to conduct awareness about these issues, and local authority participants pledged to collaborate with the community during their awareness sessions. The community has identified child rights and protection concerns related to gender discrimination and harmful cultural practices. They agreed that these practices have no Islamic roots and discussed Islamic teachings on the consequences of FGM, 'do no harm' principles, and protecting girls and women from violence. The community has developed a joint action plan to address these issues. Under this outcome, the project has reached a total of 622 beneficiaries (10 boys, 10 girls, 194 men, and 395 women without disabilities, and 6 males and 7 females living with disabilities).

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.

The project has provided direct case management support to school-age children facing protection concerns such as lack of schooling and sleeping materials, physical injuries, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, FGM, neglect and normal sickness that prevented them going to school. Other children are vulnerable, living with extremely vulnerable caregivers were helped. Over 350 children have been supported, with 161 boys and 11 girls without disabilities, 147 girls without disabilities, and 21 boys and 2 girls with disabilities. The project provided for them counselling, medical support, and material support (including bedding, uniforms, mosquito nets and schooling items). Thus, the project improved the children's wellbeing and morale, solving their bedding issues and recovery from sickness, primarily due to school accidents and mosquito outbreaks. The project strengthened 27 Child Welfare Workers (CWCs) groups in 27 target locations, with 189 CWCs attending sessions. They discussed their roles, and responsibilities, held monthly meetings, kept records of referral mechanisms for children with protection concerns. CWCs identified, registered, referred, and attended 75 cases, demonstrating their familiarity with child protection concerns and community trust.

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

The project trained CSOs and children in social accountability concepts, principles, and methodologies, educating them about their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of transparent governance. They were trained to actively monitor, evaluate, and provide feedback on public services using tools like citizen report cards, social audits, community scorecards, and complaint mechanisms. The training empowers CSOs and children to engage with duty bearers, policymakers, and service providers, promoting transparency, accountability, and responsive governance. They learn to voice concerns, influence decision-making, and improve public services, gaining confidence and skills to address their well-being.

After the CCSA training for the community facilitators including Children's groups, CWC, and education officials, they conducted an assessment about the quality of public services (education, health) using the score card - one of the social accountability tools. With the support of the project team, community facilitators prepared a presentation on the findings of the assessment which was shared with government officials and service providers at the local level in the annual inter-face meetings on child rights issues and findings from the assessment included.

The community FGDs have identified several issues in target schools, including weak incident recording, inadequate school feeding programs, and inadequate first aid supplies. The project and the ministry of health have agreed to work together to provide these kits to every school. Two Baledweyn schools lack proper fences, allowing children to sneak from corners. There is also a shortage of new curriculum textbooks, drinking water, classrooms, latrine, and girl's rooms. Early and forced marriage remains a challenge, and there are inadequate playing fields for girls and learning materials for children with disabilities.

The program supports vulnerable children in the community by providing free healthcare. Hospitals often rely on community feedback and lack suggestion boxes. Capacity issues in laboratories lead to referrals to other hospitals. Hospital wards are inadequate, lacking neonatal and nutrition wards. Waste products and used pharmaceuticals are thrown into children's play areas, including roads, playgrounds, and school-to-home areas. These issues were discussed during interface meetings and community hearings. Government officials pledged to seek support for public hospitals, improve accountability and feedback mechanisms, and develop laws punishing litter-dumping. Community support is needed to report incidents. Social accountability training facilitated collaboration among CSOs, children, and stakeholders, promoting social accountability and sustainable development goals through a collaborative approach.



5. Project title: Quraca Nabadda: The Tree of Peace - Healing-Centered Peacebuilding in Somalia



In this project there were three major activities including activity 1: Cultural adaptation of the Cycle of violence with the Wellbeing and Resilience updated; Activity 2: Training of SPL, LPI and their partners in the WebR Framework and Activity 3: Community based art exhibit and youth-led dialogue about the need for social healing and their role in it. SPL was contract do implement Activity 3.

3: Community based art exhibit and youth-led dialogue about the need for social healing and their role in it.

SPL and LPI held community-based art exhibition events in Baidoa and Jowhar on 8-9 November and 21-22 November 2023 respectively. These events were attended by 160 people (32 male, 29 female, 47 youth male, 51 youth female, 1 male with disability). Eighty participants (80) from youth, elders, women, and government officials were reached in each town. The goal of the trauma healing workshop was to provide a safe environment where individuals could learn coping mechanisms, share personal experiences, and develop the skills necessary to manage and recover individually and collectively from the effects of trauma. Often included are therapeutic interventions, group discussions, and activities aimed at helping participants process their experiences, build resilience, and foster a sense of community support.

An interactive art exhibit for youth and community elders took place in Biadoa and Jowhar, Somalia, spanning two days and featuring approximately two hundred to three hundred paintings. The topic of collective social healing was discussed and documented in a number of focus groups. The discussions were videotaped and will be distributed to federal and state policy makers. The day before the workshop, the SPL and LPI team set up a sizable hall and uploaded the pictures. The attendees were split up into groups when the meeting began, and they all looked at the photos on the hallway wall. A team member accompanied each group to provide guidance and answers to any questions they might have had. When they returned to the meeting, the attendees were asked what they had seen, and each person spoke about their feelings about the pictures they had seen and the memories they had created.

The participants shared sad stories that they witnessed or were told. These stories included abuses and problems caused by civil wars and droughts in the country. The stories were recorded and in writing. When asked about customary techniques for healing from trauma, the participants replied that the community employs a variety of strategies to get over losses and tragedies. Reading the Quran, prayer, offering condolences, paying a visit to the sufferer, believing that his circumstances were predetermined and that he would never be saved, patience, receiving payment from the offender, and receiving both material and moral support from friends and family were some of the things they said.

Most of the participants had no experience with this form of art in treating trauma. At the beginning of the meeting, it was not of great value, but when they watched and shared their stories, they felt its importance and requested to increase these programs and reach more people.

6. Project title: Influence a leadership role in child protection coordination mechanisms.

The Somali Peace Line (SPL) implemented this project from October to December 2023, aimed to empower stakeholders to play a leading role in child protection by advocating for the development and enactment of comprehensive child rights legislation in Somalia. The project specifically targeted parliamentarians, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other key actors. Through a series of workshops, meetings, and multi-stakeholder consultations, the SPL project successfully raised



awareness about the importance of child rights bills and effective advocacy strategies. These sessions not only informed participants but also fostered collaboration and knowledge sharing between parliamentarians, CSO representatives, and other stakeholders. This collaborative approach resulted in the development of concrete action plans outlining future advocacy initiatives and reached 113 beneficiaries including 53 male and 60 female.

The project's overall achievements were significant. It measurably increased awareness and understanding of child rights legislation and advocacy strategies among stakeholders. More importantly, it strengthened collaboration and partnerships between diverse groups critical to child rights advocacy in Somalia. This collaborative effort, in turn, enhanced the capacity of participants to effectively advocate for the rights and well-being of Somali children. The project's success in raising awareness and fostering collaboration has led to a strengthened commitment from all stakeholders to promoting and protecting the rights of children in Somalia.

The project's three child rights advocacy activities – the Championing Child Rights meeting, Multi-stakeholder Consultations event, and Familiarization Workshop – have been instrumental in advancing the cause of child rights in Somalia. These events achieved significant milestones and paved the way for future progress in promoting and protecting children's rights. The Championing Child Rights meeting brought together diverse stakeholders who actively participated in discussions, provided valuable recommendations, and collaboratively developed action plans. This event significantly increased awareness of the Child Rights Bill and fostered stronger collaboration between civil society organizations and parliamentarians. With a clear roadmap in place, focused advocacy efforts will now push for the enactment and effective implementation of the bill, ultimately ensuring the rights and well-being of Somali children.

The Organize Multi-Stakeholder Consultations on Child Rights Bills/Acts and Advocacy event fostered in-depth discussions, sharing of best practices, and the identification of priorities and actionable strategies. By enhancing awareness and knowledge among participants, this event equipped advocates with the tools and insights needed to effectively advocate for child rights. The strengthened collaboration and partnerships among stakeholders will now enable a coordinated approach towards comprehensive implementation of child rights laws across Somalia. The Familiarization Workshop for Parliamentary Sub-committee of Social Affairs on UNCRC and Somali Child Right Act provided sub-committee members with a deeper understanding of international standards, such as the UNCRC, and their applicability to the Somali context. The workshop emphasized the importance of civil society engagement and inclusive approaches in the legislative process. As a result, sub-committee members are now better positioned to shape child rights legislation that aligns with international standards and effectively protects the rights of Somali children.

Collectively, these activities have generated increased awareness, collaboration, and strategic advocacy for child rights in Somalia. The achievements and outcomes of these events will serve as catalysts for continued efforts and future initiatives. By leveraging the knowledge, partnerships, and commitment established through these activities, stakeholders can continue to work towards a society where every child in Somalia enjoys their rights and experiences a safe and nurturing environment.

Staff capacity building

1. **Child rights and child participation programming:** SPL communications assistant, and MEAL officer participated in international training related to the child Rights and child participation programming that was held at Palm Hotel Airport area. The training was facilitated by Stephania Bradish Regional RCCE & Humanitarian Accountability Advisor. The Training was organized by Save The Children to improve and strengthen child Rights and child participation programming.
2. **MEAL Capacity Building:** SPL program and MEAL staff participated in a two-day basic capacity-building training program on Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL). The training was organized by Accolade Strategic Solution Limited (ASSL) in contracted by Save the Children international (SCI) and Somali Peace Line (SPL). The training took place at the main office of the Somali Peace Line. The primary objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of SPL staff in the areas of Monitoring and Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL). Participants were provided with some Monitoring Templates to aid in their work.
3. **QuickBooks training:** The finance and operations team consisting of SPL finance officer, accountant, finance assistants, procurement assistant and the operations manager attended six days training of Quick book cloud system facilitated by SITCO. This institute prepared the system for the organization, and as part of the contract, they trained the staff with the relevant technical and conceptual knowledge. The topics studied included recording transactions in cloud system i.e. Receipts, Expenditures, and developing GL that matches bank reconciliation. This training prepared the team to take control of the SPL QuickBooks cloud system. The team can now use the system effectively.
4. **SHF systems training (Procurement and audit):** SPL finance officer participated in two days training for procurement procedure facilitated SHF. The training covered SHF Procurement Policies and Procedures. He had the opportunity to attend day's audit training facilitated by OCHA. The training focused on Audit approach, Requirement and common findings of SHF projects.
5. **Capacity Building Training on the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP)**
The manager of SPL Peacebuilding Projects, Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hussein, took a course on the African Union Transitional Justice procedure. There were both in-person and virtual sessions for this course, which ran from July 2022 to May 2023. This training was carried out by the Life & Peace Institute, the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation and the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation. During the training topics covered include Introduction to Transitional Justice, Examining and understanding the AUTJP, A bottom-up approach to TJ Mechanisms: Emphasis on Local and traditional methods, Creating inclusive spaces for youth and women in TJ Processes and TJ in Practice: The Role of Key Actors in the Implementation of the AUTJP. Mr. Hassan became one of the people selected to do research on traditional justice and reconciliation processes in their respective countries. Hassan wrote about the limitations of the community-based reconciliation processes in the south-central regions of Somalia, making a case study in the town of Jowhar, Middle Shabelle region. The study is not yet complete and is expected to be published in the Horn of Africa Bulletin in the third week of May.
6. **PSEA training:** Somali Peace Line trained three cases workers and one project officer on PSEA to enable them to serve the communities with dignity and become accountable to them. The training was held in Dhusamareb and supported with from MFA project in partnership with SCI. Along with SPL staff, the project trained CP actors including CSOs, and Local authorities.
7. **Case management trainings:** SCI and SPL separately training three case workers and two project officers on Child protection case management and Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) Primero. The trainings were held in Mogadishu and Dhusamareb, with the aim of improving the SPL CP staff's ability to handle case management smoothly using the CPIMS+.

Success stories for the year

Women's economic empowerment: Batulo's story

Batulo Sheikh Hussein, a resilient businesswoman and mother from Hareeri-jiife village, Baidoa in Somalia, has overcome numerous challenges in her life. She started her business over fifteen years ago, initially selling goods in the local market to make a profit. However, her entrepreneurial journey faced obstacles such as insecurity, fluctuating prices, and sanctions imposed by Al-Shabaab.

A significant turning point in Batulo's business strategy occurred when she joined the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) group in the Kormari IDP camp in Baidoa. Through the VSLA program, Batulo received business training and participated in group savings activities. This engagement provided her with insights into the business world and helped her address financial challenges.

Teaming up with her friend Gumuro, another member of the VSLA group, proved to be a game-changer for Batulo. Together, they developed a new approach, becoming traders who transported goods between Baidoa and villages like Awdiinle and Goof-Gudud. They would sell their products in these villages, purchase local produce and livestock, and bring them back to Baidoa for further profit. This strategy significantly increased Batulo's income and savings.

Batulo's success with the VSLA program and her partnership with Gumuro brought positive changes to her life. She was able to overcome financial challenges, including providing for her children's graduation expenses and starting new businesses. Batulo's son, Mohamed Osman, acknowledges his mother's efforts, stating, "My mother has been a devoted mother and a vibrant member of our family. She has supported us financially and covered our education, clothing, and daily needs."

The VSLA program played a crucial role in Batulo's journey. Not only did it provide her with business training and financial support, but it also offered other initiatives such as gender-based violence (GBV) awareness and child protection programs. Furthermore, the program encouraged women to become independent and start their own businesses. Batulo's daughter, Nurto Osman, shares, "My mother's strong work ethic and resilience have inspired me to be independent and take care of my own life and children."

Despite the challenges Batulo faced, her determination and engagement with the VSLA program allowed her to overcome obstacles and achieve success in her business endeavors. The continuous monitoring and support provided by Somali Partnership for Life (SPL) and Save the Children International (SCI) were instrumental in Batulo's progress.

Batulo Sheikh Hussein's journey as a resilient businesswoman and mother showcases her ability to overcome challenges and find success through her VSLA engagement. Teaming up with Gumuro and implementing a new business strategy significantly improved her income and savings. The VSLA program not only provided financial support but also empowered Batulo with essential business skills, enabling her to navigate the business world with confidence. Through her perseverance and the support of the VSLA program, Batulo serves as an inspiration to other women in her community.

Triumph Over Trauma: Nimo's Resilient Journey to Empowerment

In the Abudwak district, a young girl named Nimo (name changed) endured unimaginable trials that tested her resilience. However, with the unwavering support of Save the Children and their local partner, Somali Peace Line (SPL), Nimo's life began to transform, providing her with the tools to heal and build a brighter future for herself and her family.

Nimo, a 15-year-old orphan, lived in the Abudwak district, where her father had been killed due to clan revenge. Her mother and siblings lived in rural areas, caring for their livestock. Nimo fell ill and was brought to Abudwak for medical treatment under the care of her maternal aunt. She decided to stay with her aunt and attended elementary school in Hurfada. Tragically, while on school holiday, Nimo experienced a rape attempt by her nephew, who was also her caregiver's child. Nimo resisted and managed to escape, but she suffered physical and psychological harm. When the incident came to light, Nimo's family gathered to discuss the matter. However, the perpetrator's mother, Nimo's aunt, supported her son and denied the accusations, leading to Nimo being expelled from the house.

Recognizing the urgent need for intervention, Somali Peace Line swiftly came to Nimo's aid, providing a lifeline of hope and healing. They embraced her with compassion and empathy, determined to help her reclaim her sense of self and restore her shattered confidence. SPL's first crucial step was to ensure Nimo's safety and well-being. The team provided her with immediate medical care and assistance, addressing the physical and emotional trauma she had endured. Nimo's healing journey was supported by a team of dedicated professionals who offered her continuous psychosocial support (PSS) counseling, creating a safe space for her to process her feelings and begin the long process of recovery.

Alongside the vital emotional support, Save the Children offered Nimo and her family financial and material assistance. Through the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) program, Nimo's grandmother, Maryan, received much-needed financial support, enabling them to improve their living conditions and secure essential resources. Dignity distribution further ensured that Nimo and her family had access to clothing, personal hygiene products, and other necessities, helping them regain a sense of dignity and stability.

SPL's unwavering commitment to education played a pivotal role in Nimo's journey of empowerment. Recognizing the transformative power of education, they ensured that Nimo had the necessary support to continue her studies. Despite the immense challenges she faced, Nimo's determination remained unyielding. With the assistance of Save the Children, she not only returned to school but excelled academically, demonstrating her unwavering spirit and determination to overcome adversity.

In addition to their direct support for Nimo, SPL implemented the Parenting without Violence (PwV) program, which aimed to transform harmful gender norms and prevent violence within households. Nimo's grandmother, Maryan, actively participated in the PwV sessions, gaining valuable knowledge on children's rights and effective parenting practices. Maryan's dedication to creating a safe and nurturing environment for Nimo and all children showcased the program's impact on breaking the cycle of violence.

Nimo's journey is a testament to the indomitable power of the human spirit and the transformative impact of support and resilience. With the unwavering dedication of SPL, Nimo and her family found hope, healing, and a renewed sense of purpose. Her determination to become a lawyer and advocate for the rights of girls stands as a beacon of hope and inspiration. Nimo's triumph over trauma reminds us of the importance of compassion, empowerment, and education in helping survivors reclaim their lives and build a brighter future.

Annual Program Income & Expenditures

Introduction

In 2023, Somali Peace Line managed a total fund of **970,896.56 USD**. The funding came from international donors, Like the EU, MFA Finland, GAC, RNE and NORAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, which channeled the funding through international NGOs co-implementing projects with Somali Peace Line namely, SCI, and LPI. Of the total program income, 913,795.30 USD was utilized, and 57,101.26 USD became the closing balance of the year.

SPL Programme Income & Expenditure Jan - Dec 2023				
Description				
A.	OPENING BALANCE ON 2023			32,817.15
B.	Income			
		Own Income		
		From membership and contributions	0	
		From products and services	0	
		Other own income	0	0
		Income from donors	Projects	
				From membership and contributions
		Save the children international projects	812,698.36	
			LPI Art project	-
			Eu	125,381.05
B. TOTAL INCOME				970,896.56
C. Expenditures				
	Administration / Overhead costs			
		Personnel costs	197,254	
		Investment in fixed assets or depreciation	0	
		Direct Program Cost	585,587.25	
		Indirect Program Support Cost	130,954.04	
		Other expenses (specify)		
C. TOTAL EXPENDITURES			913,795.30	
D. CLOSING BALANCE (A + B - C)			57,101.26	57,101.26

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 conduct 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 conduct 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