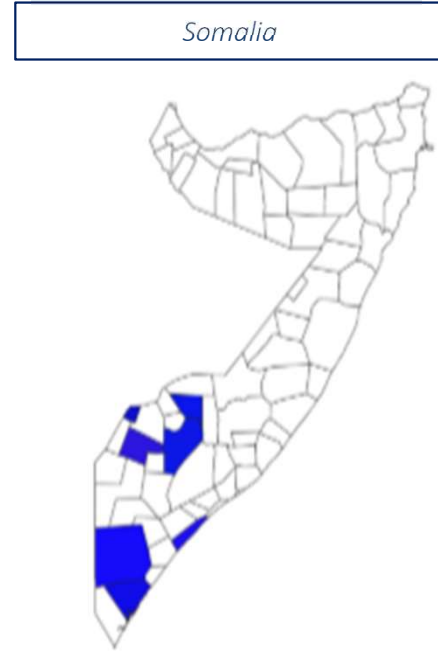


CONTEXT & METHODOLOGY

Background:

- The project “**Nabad: Promoting Women-Led Grassroots Peacebuilding Towards Social Reconciliation,**” in southwest and juba land Somalia, supported by the UNPBF, aims to strengthen women-led initiatives for peace. To achieve this, **Nabad** provided institutional management, financial support, and peacebuilding capacity to eight targeted women-led CSOs in **Southwest State (SWS)** and **Jubaland**, Somalia. The project reached 2,310 households through five key pillars: **(1) Capacity Building, (2) Peacebuilding Campaigns, (3) Communication Campaigns on the Role of Women in Social Cohesion, (4) Income-Generating Activities, and (5) Coordination and Synergies.** In addition, the project supported these CSOs in carrying out localized peacebuilding campaigns within their communities, while also implementing a regional awareness campaign to highlight the critical role of women in fostering social cohesion.
- As part of the project’s routine evaluation, an endline survey was conducted, which included Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with community leaders, KIIs with CSOs, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). These activities were carried out following the community-participant forums held in Baidoa, and Kismayo in November 2025.

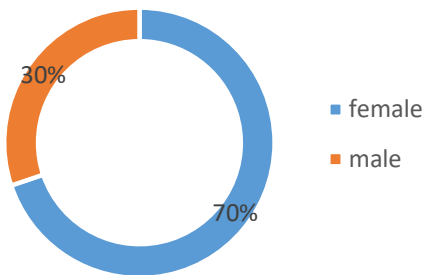


Methodology:

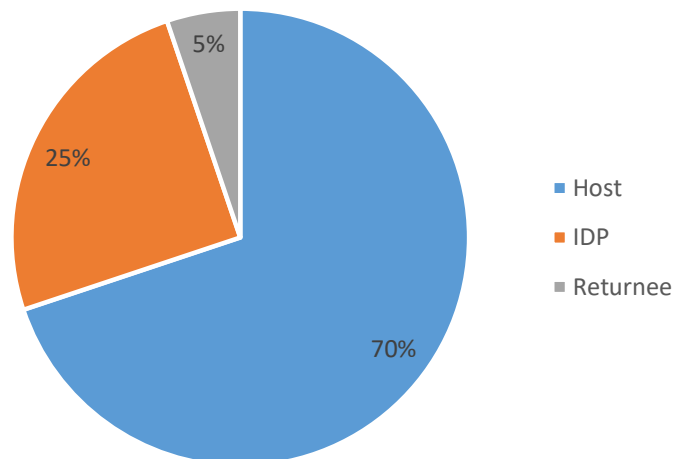
The assessment employed a quantitative **HHs** survey, **KIIs** and **FGDs** with a structured questionnaire covering Demographic, Capacity building, Community relations, Conflict and peacebuilding, and Accountability to affected population. The assessment employed a stratified random sampling approach, with each district serving as a primary stratum to ensure representativeness at the district level. Sample sizes were calculated separately for each district using a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, based on the estimated number of targeted households per district. The total targeted population for each district is, **Baidoa 278HHs, Bardale 588HHs, Hudur 237HHs, Baware 254HHs, Kismayo 140HHs, Dhobley 380HHs, Garbaharey 345HHs, and Dollow 145HHs resulting in a total 2310 community members participated the training.** In total, a sample of 384 households was surveyed across 8 districts in southwest and jubaland Somalia. Within each districts the respondent’s households were randomly selected from the list of respondents using a simple random method.

↓ ↓ DEMOGRAPHY

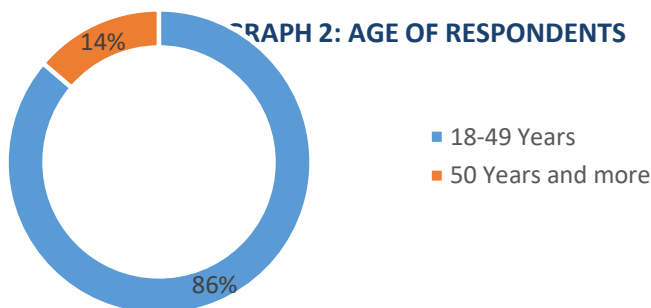
GRAPH 1: GENDER OF RESPONDENTS (HH)



GRAPH 3: RESIDENCE STATUS



GRAPH 2: AGE OF RESPONDENTS



↓ ↓
 **DEMOGRAPHY**

The assessment reached a diverse cross-section of people across Southwest State and Jubaland, ensuring the inclusion of marginalized voices and traditional leadership.

Household Survey (HH) Profile

Gender: 70% (n=269) of respondents were female and 30% (n=116) were male.

Age: The majority (86%, n=332) were aged 18–49, while 14% (n=53) were 50 or older.

Residency: 70% (n=269) belong to host communities, 25% (n=96) are IDPs, and 5% (n=20) are returnees.

Key Informant Interview (KII) Profile

Community Leaders: 75% (n=12) were male and 25% (n=4) were female.

This group comprised Community Leaders (75%), Women Leaders (13%), District Administrators (6%), and Elders (6%).

CSO Representatives: 69% (n=11) were female and 31% (n=5) were male.

Age: 81% were aged 18–49 and remaining 19%(n=3) were 50 years and more.

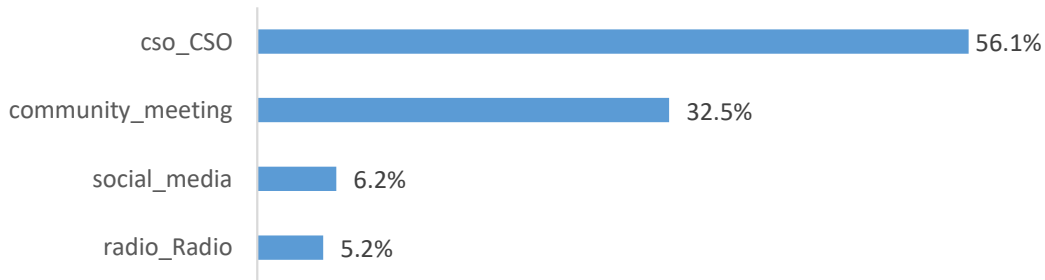
 **PROJECT AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT**

The "Nabad" project achieved high visibility and community buy-in through multi-channel engagement.

Awareness: 95% (n=367) of households were aware of local peacebuilding activities.

Information Channels: CSOs were the primary source of information (56.1%), followed by community meetings (32.5%), social media (6.2%), and radio (5.2%).

GRAPH 4: FIRST HEAR ABOUT THESE ACTIVITIES

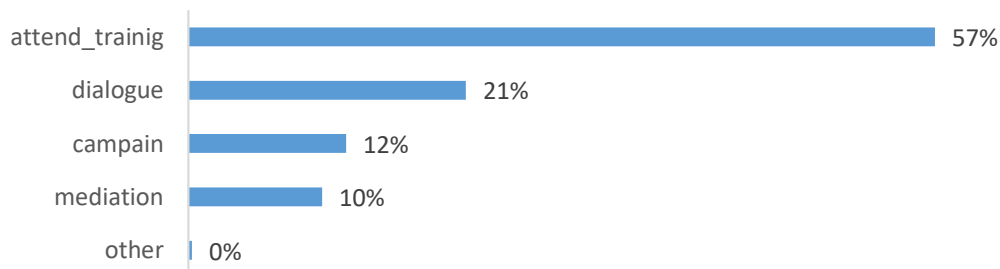


Participation Levels: Community members engaged through various pillars:

57% (n=218) attended training. 21% (n=81) participated in dialogues. 12% (n=46) engaged in campaigns.

10% (n=39) participated in mediation.

GRAPH 5: CHANNELS TO PARTICIPATED PEACEBUILDING ACTIVITIES



The project significantly enhanced the technical and operational strength of women-led CSOs.

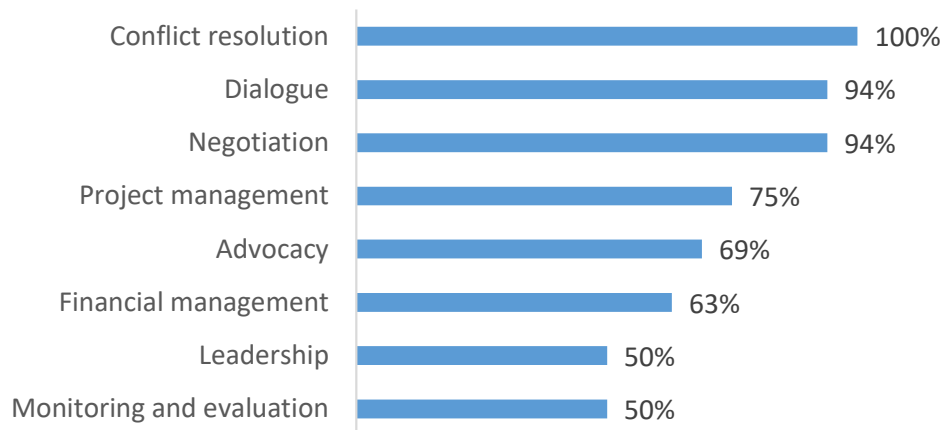
Skill Acquisition: CSOs reported the highest gains in Conflict Resolution (100%), Dialogue and Negotiation (94%), and Project Management (75%).

Organizational Systems: 69% of CSOs reported "significant improvement" in their management systems. Key focus areas included policies (31%), accountability mechanisms (44%), and financial transparency (6%).

Knowledge Application: 81% (n=313) of participants successfully applied training knowledge during community peace campaigns.

Forum Impact: 95% of forum participants improved their knowledge of women-led peacebuilding best practices, and 96% gained an increased capacity to collaborate with peer CSOs.

GRAPH 6: CSO REPORTED SKILL ACQUISITION




SOCIAL COHESION AND CONFLICT DYNAMICS

The intervention has successfully transitioned community conflict management from confrontation to dialogue.

Community Relations: 87% (n=336) of respondents rate current inter-clan relationships as "Good."

Mutual Support: 96% (n=370) confirmed that different groups help each other during crises (e.g., drought), indicating strong social fabric.

Tension Reduction: 60% (n=230) of respondents reported a decrease in conflict levels compared to the pre-project period. 90% (n=348) believe CSO-led activities were a direct catalyst for this reduction.

Pre-Project Drivers: Leaders noted that pre-intervention conflicts were primarily driven by clan disputes over land, drought-related resource scarcity, and political tensions.

GRAPH 7: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS/CLANS





THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

A transformative shift in gender norms has been observed, with women now recognized as leaders in the peace process.

Perception Shift: 97% (n=375) of respondents report that their perception of women's role in peacebuilding has improved.

Likewise, all community leader KII stated that women's roles in peace and social cohesion have increased since the project began.

Community leaders highlighted several reasons for this increased participation of women in peacebuilding, including:

- Increased confidence among women to speak publicly within the community;
- Creation of platforms that enable women to engage with elders and youth;
- Encouragement for women to lead community dialogues and meetings;
- Provision of additional training on mediation;
- Promotion of women's participation in local decision-making processes;
- Support for women-led awareness campaigns on peace and social cohesion.

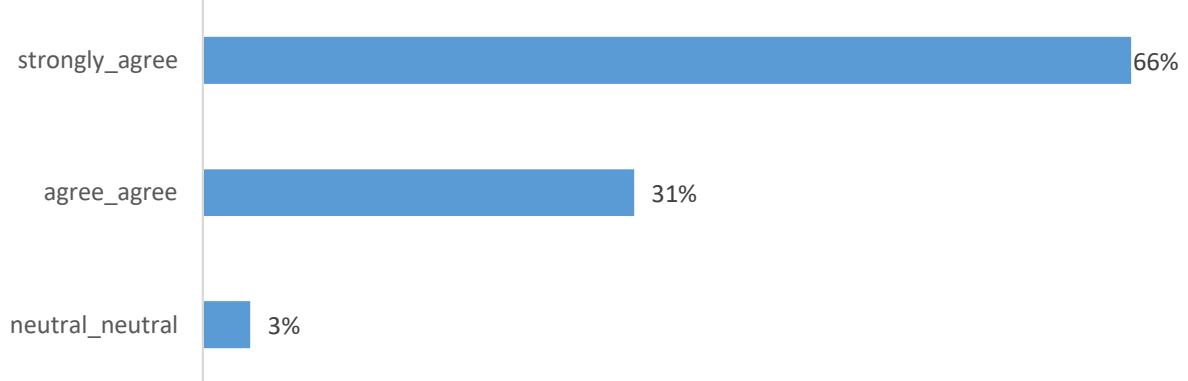
Visibility: 97% (n=372) observed women actively mediating or participating in peacebuilding.

Community leaders noted that women's effective engagement in peacebuilding has had a visible impact in reducing community tensions. They emphasized that women:

- actively engage community members,
- encourage cooperation between clans,
- involve both men and women in dialogue,
- provide awareness sessions on peace and harmony,
- support mediation efforts, and
- help facilitate reconciliation through training initiatives.

Additionally, community leaders identified several actors involved in mediation alongside CSOs, including elders, religious leaders, government representatives, women, and youth.

GRAPH 8: BELIEVE WOMEN PEACE ROLE PLAY WITHIN COMMUNITY





 **THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE**

Inclusion in Dialogue: 96% (n=358) of respondents and 100% of KII leaders agree that women are now able to share their views in community meetings.

Community leaders explained that women’s increased participation in peacebuilding is due to several project-driven changes, including:

- increased confidence among women to speak publicly;
- the creation of platforms that enable women to engage with elders and youth;
- encouragement for women to lead community dialogues and meetings;
- additional training on mediation;
- greater inclusion of women in local decision-making processes; and
- support for women-led awareness campaigns on peace and social cohesion.

Furthermore, 94% (n=15) of community leaders stated that women’s role in promoting peace is very important, while 6% (n=1) described it as important. Leaders also highlighted several ways in which women actively contribute to conflict resolution, including:

- participating in peace committees or local councils;
- supporting elders in identifying solutions to conflicts;
- advising families and youth during disputes; and
- leading dialogue sessions and awareness meetings.

Additionally, 100% (n=16) of community leaders noted that community tensions have decreased as a direct result of this intervention. Another 100% (n=16) also affirmed that IDPs and minority groups are now represented in community decision-making structures.

Resource Fairness: 94% (n=362) believe women’s involvement has directly resulted in fairer sharing of natural resources (land and water).

 **NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

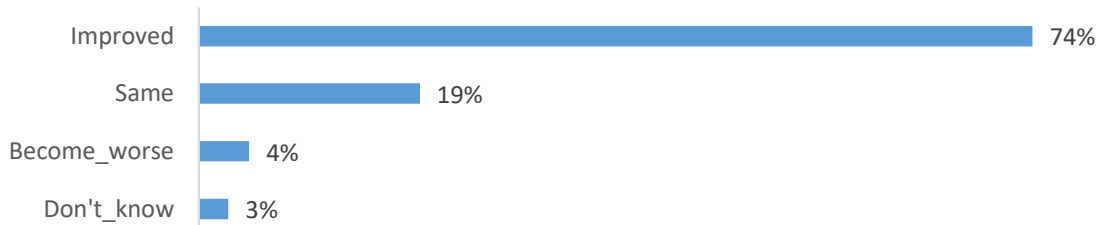
While resource availability has improved, management remains a critical pillar for maintaining peace.

Availability: 74% (n=283) reported improved availability of water and grazing land over the last 12 months.

Equity: 63% (n=244) believe everyone in the community now has fair access to these resources.

CSO Contribution: 85.7% (n=330) credit CSOs with reducing disputes specifically related to resource access.

GRAPH 9: IN THE PAST 12 MONTH HOW HAS THE AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL RESOURCE



SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

The project has laid the groundwork for long-term peace, though environmental risks persist.

Sustainability Strategies: CSOs are adopting self-funding models, including Savings and Credit Schemes (56%) and Reinvestment of Profits (56%). Respondents outlined several strategies to sustain activities after the project ends. These include:

- 63% reporting capacity building and training;
- 56% each citing savings and credit schemes and reinvestment of profits;
- 50% mentioning partnerships with the private sector or NGOs;
- 38% highlighting diversification of activities; and
- 13% each indicating either no strategy yet or other alternative approaches.

In addition, community leaders also highlighted several structures and mechanisms currently in place that support social cohesion, including:

- awareness and sensitization campaigns,
- community peace committees,
- dialogue forums and discussion platforms,
- elders and local leaders acting as mediators,
- reporting and early-warning systems for tensions, and
- youth peace networks.

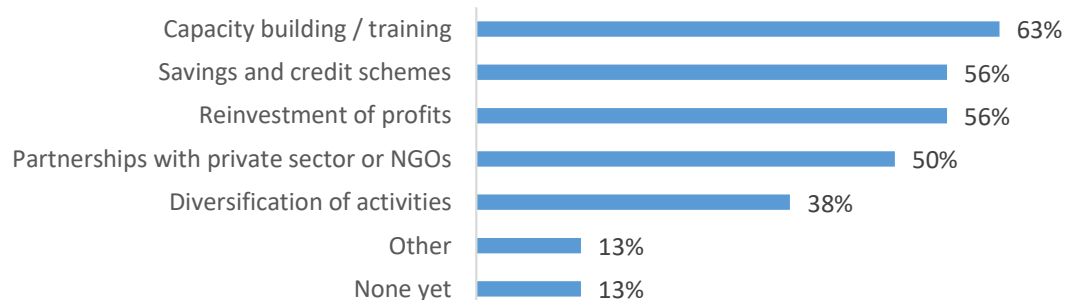
Ongoing Needs: CSOs highlighted the need for continued mentorship, financial support for remote areas, and youth engagement tools.

CSOs reported that the support required to sustain or scale up peacebuilding efforts includes:

- capacity building and project management skills;
- financial support to expand activities and reach remote locations;
- mentorship from experienced and well-established peacebuilding actors;
- support and encouragement for increased youth and women engagement; and tools for monitoring and evaluating peace initiatives.

Future Risks: Community leaders identified Drought-related resource shortages and Political disputes as the primary risks to stability in the coming months.

Graph 10: The strategies plans to male activities sustainable





ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

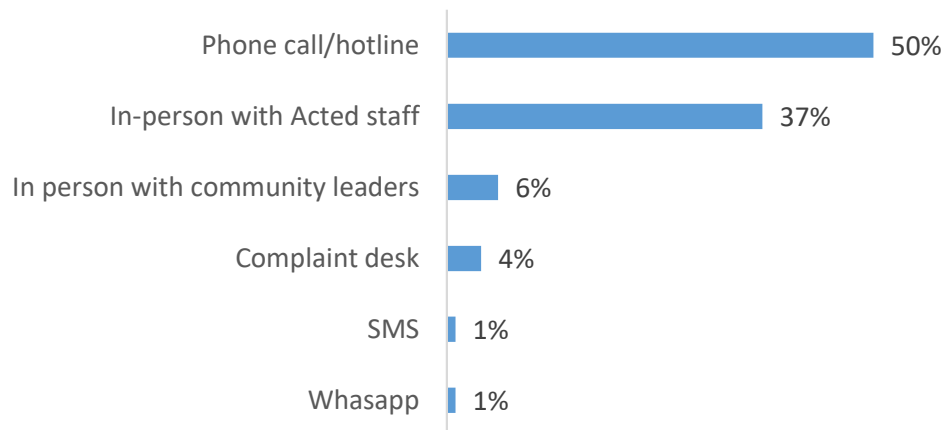
The project maintained high standards of transparency and feedback.

AFM Awareness: 72% (n=279) of households and 100% of community leaders are aware of the Acted Feedback Mechanism (AFM).

Usage and Access: 88% of those aware know how to use the AFM, primarily preferring the Phone Call/Hotline (50%) and In-person visits (37%).

Responsiveness: 84% of household complainants and 100% of leader complainants received a satisfactory response from Acted.

GRAPH 11: AFM USAGE



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The endline assessment of the “Nabad: Promoting Women-Led Grassroots Peacebuilding Towards Social Reconciliation” project demonstrates significant progress in strengthening women-led peacebuilding initiatives across South-Central Somalia. The findings reveal:

High awareness and participation: 95% of respondents were aware of peacebuilding activities, and 81% reported applying knowledge gained from training in campaigns.

Improved social cohesion: 87% of respondents rated inter-clan relationships as good, and 96% confirmed mutual support among different groups during difficult times.

Enhanced women’s role: 97% observed women’s participation in peacebuilding. Community leaders unanimously confirmed increased women’s involvement in dialogue and conflict resolution.

Resource access and fairness: 74% noted improved availability of natural resources, and 63% reported fair access. Women’s involvement was seen as a key factor in fair resource sharing (94%).

Strong accountability mechanisms: 72% were aware of the AFM, and 84% received satisfactory responses to complaints, indicating robust community engagement and transparency.

Overall, the project has successfully enhanced women’s leadership in peacebuilding, improved community relations, and reduced tensions, contributing to a safer and more cohesive environment.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Scale Up: Expand training and dialogue platforms to additional districts.

Climate-Peace Nexus: Integrate drought-mitigation strategies into peacebuilding campaigns to address the primary future conflict risk.

Youth Engagement: Formalize the Youth Peace Network to prevent involvement in violence and crime.

Institutional Support: Provide advanced financial management and M&E training to CSOs to ensure long-term sustainability.



INDICATORS – Endline survey results

Indicators	Target set	Level of achievement
% of women-led CSO members reporting to have applied knowledge acquired during capacity-building during peacebuilding campaign	75%	81%
% of leaders in communities involved in the targeted conflict that believe that tensions have decreased due to this intervention.	30%	100%
% of interviewed community members stating belief in the importance of women in peace and social cohesion.	70%	97%
% of forum women participants outlining that they have improved their knowledge about women-led peacebuilding best practices	70%	95%
% of forum women participants outlining that they have gained an increased capacity to collaborate with other targeted CSOs that attended the forum	70%	96%