

Baseline survey Report

The Role of Women in Peacebuilding Processes in Puntland

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1 Background:

Before collapse of Somali Central Government, currently known Puntland State was one of the devastated and underdeveloped regions of the Country, subsequent to the collapse every one went to his/her stronghold ethnic habitats or regions of constituency while others fled to outside world. In this regard, Puntland elites, Elders and Politicians explored any possibility of restoring stability among community and Puntland neighbors. From this prospective, on August 1998 an autonomous administration, Puntland State of Somalia was established. Puntland state of Somalia was the outcome of long-going Conference chaired by the traditional leaders (isimo) ,who were and still are the decision makers in a cultural manner. It was an important and great defecation; otherwise Puntland communities would remain displaced and lawless as the southern of Somalia.

At that time there was a few women, include the current minister of Puntland administration, *Mrs. Asha Gelle Diriye* who had a significant role in the process of Puntland establishment.

¹ Puntland State of Somalia geographically locate in the northeastern portion of Somalia, it border the northwest regions to the west, Golf of Aden to the north, Indian Ocean to the southeast, central regions to the south and Ethiopia to southwest. The state has 7 regions² with 36 districts in turn and its capital city is Garowe. The last estimation of Puntland population in 2006 was 3.9 million. The total area of Puntland is 212,510 km² (roughly one-third of Somali's Geographical area).

In economic, the major income sources of Puntland are Livestock, fishery, trading, cultivation and remittance. The majority of the Puntland and in general Somali Community is pastoralist, therefore their basic resource mainly is livestock which most of the times create clan clashed and conflicts among Somali community, because of scare resource of water, grassing and new settlements of urbanization or farming.

2 Introduction

Despite the Somali prolong conflicts; Puntland State of Somalia is stable and secure. Since the establishment of Puntland autonomous, three peacefully elected administrations was passed and handed over the government with will. The structure of Puntland politics is clan based; the parliament is elect by the traditional clan elders, the president and vice president are then elect by the parliament and the council ministries nominated by the president. The short willing of Puntland government and people is to expedite democratic system straightforward which all the categories of the community willing to have their representation, while for the time being there is some indication of that there is yet marginalized groups including women, Youth and minorities whose don't have their rights in the government frame.

Women are the dominant part of the Puntland community in terms of figure, but as a result of clan system politics and culture heritage, they have every limited opportunity in the political arena., ***there is false stereotype of women can't have leadership role and can not represent any clan, because the is disputes and skeptics of which clan she is to represent either clan of birth or clan of marriage.*** Although there is still that constraint, women feel that there is little improvement in all levels of life including political, Economic and Social services.

For instance, in the early beginning Puntland establishment women were excluded the Judiciary and executive, but found few in the legislative, a ration of 1:10 or 6 out of 66 of Puntland parliament members, while in current that have one minister, two vice ministries, one director general, number of departmental heads and good number in local councillors which is a sign showing acceptance of women role in the Puntland politics. . Also one of the notable aspects that women acknowledge is the formation of ministry of **women development and Family affairs (MOWDAFA)** in year 2005, which became the root development of women and children in Puntland.

In June 2022, SSI with the help of Coalition for peace in Africa (COPA), conducted a survey aimed to access the women's role of Peace-building and conflict resolutions, as well as research of conflict types that happens repeatedly in Puntland. This survey covered the regional capital cities of Garowe, Galkacyo, Bosaso, Gardo, Las'anood, Baran and Burtinle district for special concern, which is susceptible of confrontations.

During the survey **55** women from all categories of the community including Women NGOs representatives, Government members, Media-groups, Professional and civil society were met and interviewed. all the respondents expressed their views that Puntland women are working toward constructing new visions of peace and security, which their primary concern is to cultivate women unity in all their various roles; as community leaders, social organizers, farmers, teachers, welfare workers, housemother etc. and despite overwhelming challenges against them play a significant role in Peace-building and reconciliation processes within their communities, although the women raised an issue of that they are totally excluded in the decision-making levels because of culture and misinterpretation of Region but have access to the process before the decision.

There are a lot of peace activist women in Puntland whose stand for working of Peace-building, proximity of conflicted parties and community development.

As the resulted from the survey there no more clash conflict in Puntland but at once may happen. The major conflicts happen include resource conflict, clan conflict, border conflict and revenge.

Finally, this survey found out what is the conflicts happen in Puntland, what is the role of women in Peace-building as well as the names of well contributed women in Peace-building and reconciliation.. It further aims at harnessing and strengthening their potential.

3 Objectives

- ✓ To access what kind of conflicts exist in Puntland
- ✓ To discuss the role, contribution and challenges encounter women in Peacebuilding and conflict resolution process
- ✓ To know how the community perceive women participation in Peacebuilding

4 Methodology

To find out sufficient information in short period of time, the data collectors used different methods. These methods will direct the participants to discuss more the issues, to give individuals space to talk and to have chance to the far-away people. These methods include; Individual interviews, Group interviews, Telephone interviews and Email.

5 Research limitations

It was very important to visit and to have a lot of information the role of women in Peacebuilding, but according the existing constrain of time and finance survey was to cover only some areas of Puntland. The majority of the area was missed just a capital cities and one other district are visited.

The other missing thing was to records the discussion, the data collectors have no equipment to use and also budget to finance in order to have video records but fortunately they took pictures.

6 Findings

During Puntland baseline survey which collectively implemented by SSI under the support of the Coalition for peace in Africa (COPA). The following are the key information collected according to the objectives of the survey.

6.1 Types of Conflict Happen in Puntland

- ✓ Resources; land, Grassing, Watering and urbanization are of the most Conflicts occurs in Puntland regions. The Somali community is pastoralist more then 60% whose depends on livestock and forming. In the area there is shortage of water specially, in the winter season so

always conflict between the nomads happen. This conflict automatically changes a clan base from there a clan conflicts start.

- ✓ Revenge killings is another problem exist which sometimes create conflict among the clans, revenge is when a man killed, his clan feel it their duty to avenge for his. His family has three choices; blood composition, avenge for the killed or let if go free. It would happen after years to be revenged. *In the case of women killed, blood composition is the only choice.*
- ✓ Historically, only one time a political conflict happen in Puntland which was 2001-2002, this conflict called Puntland Constitutional crisis which was power transformation of the dispute of charter. The main mediator of this conflict was Elders though other parties of the community include women activists, elites, Diaspora, etc.
- ✓ The other conflict which sometime happens is borderline conflict which in a way has political concern. E.g Galkacyo is conflict zone because of south-central border same conflict Sool, Sanaag and Ayn regions because of Somaliland Border.

6.2 The major Peace mediators

- ✓ Elders (Isimo, Nabadoono and Samadono); this three parts are heritage of Somali Elders
- ✓ Government
- ✓ Religious leaders
- ✓ Women groups

6.3 Mechanisms use to reconciliation, mediation and negotiation

- ✓ Government intervention (separation forces put in place)
- ✓ Awareness raising and Peace mobilization
- ✓ Peace information deliver from one party to the other
- ✓ Carry out peace massages(Poetry and traditional peace songs)
- ✓ Symbols (White clothes)
- ✓ Peace meetings
- ✓ Preach of the religious
- ✓ Peace presses though to the media
- ✓ Blood Composition
- ✓ Godobtir; is a practice of the hand a girl accompanying the camels given as a blood composition creates peace among disputed families
- ✓ Intermarriage

6.4 The role of women Peacebuilding and conflict resolution

- ✓ Mobilization and Awareness

- ✓ Lobbying and advocacy
- ✓ Ceasefire
- ✓ Shuttle between conflicted parties by carry peace messages
- ✓ Closeness of conflicted parties by using traditional songs
- ✓ Mediation meeting
- ✓ Surviving actors
- ✓ Facilitation of cooking, clearing and preparation of meeting/conference venue

Although the women have all the above important roles in the process of Peacebuilding and the conflict resolution they excluded in the decision-making. They contribute a lot of efforts and financial in order to get peace and security but unfortunately, they are out of the decision.

Currently there is a recognized network called “Puntland women peace network” which cover whole state. The main office of this network locates the capital city of Puntland Garowe. The members of the network were from all the regions of Puntland.

7 Case of Adadda Conflict:

This case is good Example on how the women have role in the peace reconciliation process but missing in decision making.

Adadda Conflict was historic and prolong violence conflict between two pastoral communities. The conflict based on grazing where one community wants to develop permanent water mechanisms (Barkado) and the other opposing to urbanize the area.

Adadda, has bother to the regions; Nugaal, Mudug and Sool as well Zone 5 Ethiopia and also exit ownership argument between Somaliland and Puntland.

This conflict, several mediators enter to the negotiation, women was one of the mediator put time and effort. A group of 40 women peace activist from all the regions of Puntland under the support of ministry of women development and family affairs go into the mediation. Over two moths this women shuttled from one part to other to open communication channels

However, women’s efforts were not recognized by seat at negations table and decision-making and their role shifted cooking, cleaning and venue preparation.

This case became women remarkable although they identified in the conference that they are not fighting to have peace talks but they are seeking peace.

7.1 Challenges faced women through the Peacebuilding

- ✓ Finance / Economic Barrier
- ✓ Less capacity and skills of women peace activists and whole the women in terms of Leadership, Governance and peacebuilding
- ✓ Culture practices; The Somalia Culture is Male dominate so it's difficult that women have chance in all levels of life.
- ✓ Exclusion of negotiation table and decision-making
- ✓ Women do not receive their deserve reorganization of peace process
- ✓ Time limitation because of dual responsibilities

7.2 Government support to the women

Through the Ministry of women development and family affairs the government gives motivation, moral development and financial support for the women development. Since the establishment of the ministry of women in the year 2005, it makes a lot of encouragement, lobbying and advocacy for the rights of women and children.

The ministry has gender policy to monitor what is going on, although all the ministries has their own gender policy, but based on all others plus a long research made by the ministry of women they developed a gender policy.

Although there are different challenges, the initiative of the ministry of women is not summarizing here but, is actually something visible and most of the community recognize.

For the peacebuilding and reconciliation the ministry organizes and supports technically and financially the women peace activists. E.g. the conflict of Adadda the 40 women peace activists organized by the ministry and also august 1st 2009 the ministry of women award certificate and financial to groups of women who participated with different reconciliations and peace initiatives. The number of women was award around **100**.

7.3 Government institutions support peace and security

- ✓ Law enforcement institutions (Police, Jail and Courts)
- ✓ Ministry of Security
- ✓ Ministry of interior
- ✓ Ministry of women development and family affairs; through engagement of women peace activists
- ✓ Puntland Women peace Network

7.4 Women and affect of conflict

In the conflict situation women, children and older people are the most vulnerable groups. Women carryout different responsibilities during and after the conflicts and war:

- ✓ Women as a victim, immediately after the conflict increasingly target the civilians, whereby women often suffer from systematic rape, robbery, harassment and displacement :” *men are given the stereotypical roles of planning for warfare, being in the frontline and defend the community, while the women are described as innocent passive victims who need to be protected*
- ✓ Women as survival actors showing a capacity to survive an extremely difficult circumstance by developing ways to coping new life her neither place nor displaced to elsewhere.
- ✓ Women as household head, the conflict forced women to become household head and breadwinners. Taking over many responsibilities that traditionally men have, because may be the father death, injury, fled, jobless, irresponsible or he is frontline of fighting while mother if she is alive she is remaining to survive the children.
- ✓ Economically, in the economy side the conflict affects women into two; she carryout the responsibility of the family as well she contribute a lot in the reconciliations process. In case of *conflict happen a group of women stand for taking part the reconciliation they make self financial contribution although sometimes ministry of women and Peacebuilding institutions support them but most of the times they are self prepared.*

8 Recommendation:

- ✓ Community awareness to raise up the role of women in the community
- ✓ To create System of co working between peace builders includes women, Elders Religious... as well as women in law enforcement institutions and NGOs involve human rights
- ✓ To provide a capacity building to the women peace activists
- ✓ To grant financial support to the ministry of women and women peace builder to contribute the peace process
- ✓ To establish a group of young girls who take part peacebuilding and also encourage them to be part of peacebuilding in order to future peace builders

9 Conclusion

The baseline survey was successfully ended. During the baseline survey the participant’s discussion was amassing how they involve this issue.

As the data collectors analyzed every one of the participants motivated to have role and present her view in the research, they are willing to share their views to local and international community in order to get feedback and support on their issues.

The women peace activists is interesting to get support from COPA in order to develop strategy based on their needs such as capacity building , training, awareness rising and any other necessities enhance the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

Finally we hope this data will be usefully to all interesting and concerning of strengthening the role of women in peace building and conflict resolutions.

10 Annex:

10.11. List of well contributed women peacebuilding and development of regions

These women are some of the most well known women in Puntland for development, women empowerment and environmental safeguarding.

Hawo Adan Mohamed is chair of Galkacyo Education Center for peace and development (GECPD). She does lot girl's education and women empowerment. She established several education centers in Puntland. She succeeded to teach thousands of girls in Puntland and steal she is continuo.

Fatima Jama Jibril is the chair of Hon-relief. She does a lot in Puntland but the main she works the environment. She is not only work on the environment but she did more then others in the environment although she works women issues and development

Asha Gelle Diriye is the minister of ministry of women development and family affairs; before she became minister she was a parliamentarian. From the establishment of Puntland she involves the political. She works a lot in women development event, before she became a minister. She is more experienced and engages the reconciliations and peacebuilding.

Hawo Ali Jama is chair of We Are Women Activist "WAWA" network. WAWA is the major women network in Puntland which contain more then 37 NGOs. As network they involve engagement of women all development process in "Political, Social and Economical" as an individual she put effort to strengthen the role of women in the community.

Other women include; Halimo Ali Warsame, Halimo Puntland, Salaado Ismail Morood, Indhadeeq Koore and Fadumo Yusuf Geesdheer are included the group of women stands for peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives in Puntland.

Its mean these is the only women contributed well but, are those who most of respondents identified, However bellow is a log list the participants identified.

No	Name	Region
1.	Fadhumo Yusuf Geesdheer	Mudug
2.	Khadijo Nur Hassan	Mudug
3.	Dhudi Yusuf Adan	Mudug
4.	Maryan Adan Gaas	Mudug
5.	Asha Ali Bagaag	Mudug
6.	Hawo Adan Mohamed	Mudug
7.	Indha-deeq Koore	Sool
8.	Carfi Jama Dhurwaa	Sool
9.	Saaqa Soofe	Sool
10.	Anab Sanqoole	Sool
11.	Asha Gelle Diriye	Nugaal; Minter of Women
12.	Haliimo Puntland	Nugaal
13.	Haliimo Ali Warsame	Nugaal
14.	Luul Jama Samter	Nugaal
15.	Jookha Geele	Sanaag; Member of Parliament
16.	Fadumo Jama Jibril	Sanaag
17.	Hawo Abdulahi Warsame	Sanaag
18.	Maryan Mohamed Esse	Sanaag
19.	Hodan Ismail Timbiye	Sanaag
20.	Fadumo Ahmed Salah	Sanaag
21.	Hufan Artan Muse	Bari
22.	Hawo Ali Jama	Bari
23.	Salado Abtidoon Mohamed	Bari
24.	Fadumo Nur Mohamed	Bari
25.	Maryan Cali Jama	Bari
26.	Sareedo Jama Ali	Bari

27.	Ardo Ga'aynte Hussien	Bari
28.	Maryan Gaduudo	Bari
29.	Asho Da'laan	Bari
30.	Salado Ismail Mirood	Bari
31.	Anab Siad Hirsi	Bari
32.	Sahro Siad Mohamed	Karkaar
33.	Safiyo Ahmed Khayre	Karkaar
34.	Khadiijo Dhilood	Karkaar

10.2 List of Participants took part the baseline survey.

N0	Name	Gender	Organization	Location	Education	Occupation
1.	Saido Hussien Ali	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	Garowe, Nugaal Region	University	Director General
2.	Luul Jama Nur	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	Garowe, Nugaal Region	University	HIV/IDs and Social Services Focal Point
3.	Hamdi Abdi Elmi	Female	PDRC	Garowe, Nugaal Region	University	Assistant Researcher
4.	Amino Ahmed Abdi	Female	SWEDO Local NGO	Garowe, Nugaal Region	University	Chairlady
5.	Halimo Abdulkadir Barre	Female	Local Councillor	Garowe, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Social Service
6.	Asho Ali Shire	Female	Gahayr women Centre NGO	Garowe, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Chairlady
7.	Hawo Muse Jama	Female	Nesteex Local NGO	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Chairlady
8.	Asili Mohamed Khalif	Female	Nesteex Local NGO	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	College	Teacher

9.	Siado Abdulle Farah	Female	Nesteex Local NGO	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Teacher
10.	Nasro Osman Jama	Female	Nesteex Local NGO	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	Colleague	Teacher
11.	Ubah Abdi Ali	Female	Business	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Owner of business
12.	Fadumo Abdulle Sareed	Female	Housewife	Burtinle, Nugaal Region	Secondary	Housewife
13.	Dhudi Yusuf Adan	Female	Mother's organization	Galkacyo, Mudug region	Intermediate	Chair Person
14.	Faduma Yusuf Geesdheer	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	Galkacyo, Mudug region	Secondary	Regional Coordinator
15.	Ruqiya Adan Dheere	Female	Mother's organization	Galkacyo, Mudug region	Secondary	Logistics
16.	Sahro Ahmed Shire	Female	Legal Aid	Galkacyo, Mudug region	University	Program Coordinator
17.	Samiro Mohamed Hirsi	Female	SWEDO Local NGO	Galkacyo, Mudug region	College	Program Manager
18.	Boosteyo Shiekh Osman	Female	Women Teacher org.	Galkacyo, Mudug region	College	Chairlady
19.	Safiya Hussien Ali	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	La,anood, Sool Region	Secondary	Accountant
20.	Ladan Abdi Farah	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	La,anood, Sool Region	Secondary	Regional Coordinator
21.	Hamdi Ahmed Hassan	Female	Ministry of women development and Family Affairs	La,anood, Sool Region	University	Program Offer
22.	Amal Mohamed Shire	Female	Student	La,anood, Sool Region	University	Student
23.	Nawal Abdirahman Farah	Female	Peace Women Umbrella	La,anood, Sool Region	College	Member
24.	Sahro Osman Mohaemd	Female	Mother's Organization	La,anood, Sool Region	Secondary	Member

25.	Fardowsa Yusuf Ali	Female	Iskuxir Local NGO.	La,anood, Sool Region	Secondary	Vice Chairlady
26.	Faduma Ali Du'ale	Female	Hanti-Wadaag Local NGO	La,anood, Sool Region	Intermediate	Chairlady
27.	Hawo Nur Jama	Female	Karkaar Women Teachers Org.	Gardo, Karkaar Region	College	Chairlady
28.	Haliimo Mohamed Ja'far	Female	Gardo Women Network	Gardo, Karkaar Region	University	Chairlady
29.	Shukri Yusuf Hirsi	Female	KWDON	Gardo, Karkaar Region	Secondary	Secretary
30.	Safiyo Salah Ali s	Female	Karkaar women Teachers Org	Gardo, Karkaar Region	College	Program Coordinator
31.	Sahro Siad Mohamed	Female	Ministry of women Development and family affairs	Gardo, Karkaar Region	University	Regional coordinator
32.	Safiyo Ahmed Khayr	Female	Housewife	Gardo, Karkaar Region	Literacy	Housewife
33.	Halimo Muse Mohamed	Female	Puntland loyer NGO	Gardo, Karkaar Region	University	Member
34.	Salado Abtidoon Mohamed	Female	WAWA	Bosaso, Bari Region	University	Member
35.	Ayan Nur Muse	Female	Ministry of women development and family affairs	Bosaso, Bari Region	University	Regional Coordinator
36.	Shamis Mohamed Bul-han	Female	Ministry of women development and family affairs	Bosaso, Bari Region	Intermediate	Community Mobilization
37.	Halimo Yusuf Mohamed	Female	Mother's Organization	Bosaso, Bari Region	Intermediate	Member
38.	Maryan Ali Hassan	Female	Bardar Qasin Network	Bosaso, Bari Region	Intermediate	Chairlady
39.	Isnimo Mohamed Ahmed	Female	Housewife	Bosaso, Bari Region	Secondary	Housewife

40.	Sahro Mohamed Bul-han	Female	Mother's Organization	Bosaso, Bari Region	College	Secretary
41.	Fiaso Ahmed Abdi	Female	Housewife	Bosaso, Bari Region	Intermediate	Housewife
42.	Anab Siad Hirsi	Female	Daryeel LNGO	Bosaso, Bari Region	College	Chairlady
43.	Fadumo Nur Mohamed	Female	Amin Women Organization	Bosaso, Bari Region	Secondary	Chairlady
44.	Salado Ismail Mirood	Female	-	Bosaso, Bari Region	Secondary	Peace activist
45.	Maryan Gaduudo	Female	Mother's Organization	Bosaso, Bari Region	College	Coordinator
46.	Khardo Mohamed Ali	Female	Mother's Organization	Bosaso, Bari Region	College	Chairlady
47.	Hawo Hassan Mohamed	Female	Hospital	Baran, Sanaag region	University	Nurse
48.	Hawo Abdulahi Warsame	Female	Al-nasar LNGO	Baran, Sanaag region	Secondary	Board member
49.	Fatima Ahmed Salah	Female	Business	Baran, Sanaag region	Secondary	Meat seller
50.	Fatima Ali Mohamed	Female	Sanaag Organizations Network	Baran, Sanaag region	College	Program coordinator
51.	Fatima Salaad Shire	Female	Sanaag Organizations Network	Baran, Sanaag region	University	Chairlady
52.	Asho Mohamed Abdi	Female	SYSA LNGO	Baran, Sanaag region	Secondary	Chairlady
53.	Marayan Mohamed Gulled	Female	Daljir LNGO	Baran, Sanaag region	Secondary	Chairlady
54.	Jawahir Hassan Adan	Female	Tawakal LGNO	Baran, Sanaag region	Collage	Chairlady
55.	Muno Jama Nur	Female	Ministry of women development and family affairs	Baran, Sanaag region	Secondary	Child protection regional focal point

IV. Puntland Map; the Map is Somali entire but let border part is Puntland.



11 Questionnaire

1: Details of the respondent

Name:

Gender: a) M..... b) F.....(tick the appropriate box)

Organization:

Location: District..... Region.....

Level of Education: primary (), intermediate (), Secondary (),

Collage () University ()

Occupation (Optional)

2. What is the nature of conflict that is in existence in your Country? *(Tick all the applicable ones)*

✓ Religious Conflict: Yes () No ()

✓ Resource Conflict: Yes () No ()

- ✓ Inter-Clan Conflict: Yes () No ()
- ✓ Intra-Clan Conflict: Yes () No ()
- ✓ e) Political Conflict: Yes () No ()
- ✓ f) Others (Specify) _____

3. Please rank the conflict types above in order of seriousness in your area, starting with the most ser

4. What are the mitigation and conflict resolution mechanisms employed in your area?

5. Who are the mediators in peace building and conflict resolution in your area?

6. Do you encourage women to participate in conflict resolution and peace building?

7. Do you support women to take part in peace building?

8. How have women participated in peace building and conflict resolution forums?

9. Are there women who contributed to peace building in your area or outside your area?

Please name any woman you know?

10. Do women get regional Government support in your area?

11. What are the challenges/obstacles women encounter in peace building and conflict resolution?

12. Does regional government have any institution (s) supporting peace building and conflict resolution?

13. Who are the most Vulnerable groups in the Conflict Situation?

14. How Does the Conflict affect the Women

12 Selective photos in the survey



Group interview held in Galkacyo



individual interview held in Gardo