

2016 Quarter 1, Progress Report: Strengthening Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Somalia

Reporting Period	Quarter 1 progress report 2016
Government Counterpart	FL: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD), SL: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), PL: Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MoWDAFA)
PSG	1-5 & Cross-cutting
PSG priority	
Focus Locations:	Federal level, Somaliland, Puntland
AWP Budget	2,076,456
Available Funds for year	764,800
Expenditure to date	308,114

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAWDO	Afgoye Alifow women development organization
ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	Community Conversations
CCE-CC	Community Capacity Enhancement through Community Conversations
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all Discriminations against Women
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
SGBV	Gender Based Violence
GIA	Galmudug Interim Administration
GFPs	Gender Focal Points
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
HDC	Human Development Concern
HLPF	High Level Partnership Forum
ICRIC	Independent Constitution Review and implementation commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
IJA	Interim Jubbland Administration
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MCG	Micro-Capital Grant
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoWDAFA	Ministry of Women Development ad Family Affairs
MoWHRD	Ministry of Women and Human rights development
NAFIS	Network Against FGM in Somaliland
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and State building Goals
SMSG	Somalia Media Support Group
SIP	Somali Institutional Performance
SOB	Sexual Offense Bill
SOLNAC	Somaliland National Aids Commission
SOLJA	Somaliland Journalist Association
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIG	United Nations Information Group
UNSOM	UN Special Political Mission for Somalia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSP	Women in Peace and Security

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

2016 is a year of political construction in Somalia. The electoral process for the renewal of the federal institutions' mandate is progressing with full steam. Somali women's political participation has received much needed attention in political negotiations, creating new momentum for action ahead of the 2016 electoral process. The Federal Government decided on 28 January on an electoral model which includes 30 per cent reserved seats for women in both Houses of Parliament. In principle, this obligates all relevant actors to engage and nominate women or else those seats will remain vacant.

The decision was reinforced at the HLPF in Istanbul in February. A side event on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) at the HLPF in Istanbul brought the Federal Government and its partners together and highlighted the urgency of strategic intervention and further investment in the WPS agenda; including women's political participation. During plenary deliberations at the HLPF, the Federal Government highlighted its plans to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as reserve 30 per cent of parliamentary seats for women in the 2016 electoral process.

Women's participation in the 2016 electoral process was the main focus of this year's International Women's Day celebration. Women leaders—ministers, MPs, CSOs from across the country expressed their outstanding concerns at the SRSG Open Day, EU-UN jointly organised panel discussion, and during activities organised by CSOs and women ministries across the country. Somali leaders, with the support of international partners, worked intensively to agree on the format of the electoral process due to take place by August 2016. After several weeks of consultations with regional stakeholders failed to reach consensus, the Federal Government of Somalia on 28 January announced an executive decision whereby a 275-member Lower House will be selected by broad-based electoral colleges (and not by clan elders as was the case in 2012), with seats allocated on the basis of the 4.5 clan power-sharing formula. Meanwhile, an Upper House will be created with 48 seats divided equally among six federal states, plus three additional seats each for Somaliland and Puntland. 30 per cent of the seats in both Houses of Parliament will be reserved for women.

At this historic moment, GEWE project is playing a tremendous role in keeping gender on the spotlight and at the center stage of most of the strategic national deliberations. The Project is placing resources and technical expertise at the disposal both government and civil society organizations.

SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

OUTPUT 1 – INCREASED PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The first quarter was devoted to planning and engaging in consultations to strategize for enhancing women’s political participation. As a result of several rounds of high level consultations on the electoral model, a commendable step was taken by the Federal Government (FGS) in deciding on an electoral model which included 30 per cent reserved seats for women in both Houses of Parliament. Women’s groups and advocates were mobilized and supported to ensure that this decision is translated into actual commitments and concrete actions. At regional level, the advocacy efforts have been intensified. For instance, in January, the project supported consultative meetings with women political activists, MOWDAFA, Ministry of constitution and some of the CSO partners to share some perspective on how Puntland women are positioning themselves within the women’s movement at the national level as well as the broader political processes in Somalia. The call for continued dialogue with the government both at federal and state levels; and advocacy for constitutional review to include a quota and affirmative action provisions for women was paramount in these consultations. UNDP is currently finalizing a Joint programme (UNDP, UNSOM and UN-Women) on Women’s Political Empowerment and Leadership to strengthen the support towards these objectives.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of regions that adopt quota system for women 2. Number of women that contest in national elections supported by UNDP. 3. Number of electoral policies that mainstream gender equality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No quotas for women in all the three regions. . 2. Data on women candidates for electoral offices at national level not available 3. No gender mainstreamed electoral policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one region adopts a Quota 2. 150 Women political aspirants and candidates identified and supported 3. At least one Gender sensitive electoral policy/law 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FGS decided on an electoral model for 2016, which includes 30 per cent reserved seats for women in both Houses of Parliament. The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law reserved 10% seats for women. It’s yet to be tabled to the parliament for discussion. However, advocacy is being carried out by CSOs. MOLSA is playing a tremendous role in pushing the quota and agrees to take the quota provisions to the cabinet to get their buy-in before the parliamentary discussion. As the constitutional review is evolving fast, MWHRD and women groups are advocating for the inclusion of 30 percent of the reserved seats for women in the constitution. 2. This is planned to be implemented

			<p>in quarter three as women aspirants or candidates announce their political aspirations.</p> <p>3. The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law seeks to establish reserved seats for women. It was revised and being consulted.</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p>Action 1.1.1. Sustain the advocacy support towards the enactment of women’s quota in SL (engaging in particular, religious leaders, political parties, electoral institutions, clan and traditional elders, MPs, policy makers, youth and the media)</p> <p>Action 1.1.2. Support community engagement in gender-sensitive peacebuilding, democratization, state formation and civic education programmes on emerging electoral processes using the CCE-CC approach- Galmudug and Banadir regions</p> <p>Action 1.1.4. Conduct training on transformational leadership for 30 ISWA Women MPs, including caucuses, and other relevant decision makers as champions for gender responsive legislations</p> <p>Action 1.1.5. Support to conduct two trainings on evidence-based advocacy/lobbying, negotiation, mediation, representation and facilitation skills for CSOs women groups and women leaders from Interim Juba Administration (IJA), Interim South West Administration (ISWA), Galmudug, Puntland and Mogadishu</p> <p>Action 1.1.7. Conduct mapping and provide MOWHRD to a record on NGOs/CSOs working on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) issues in the</p>		<p>Action 1.1.2. Following the CCE-CC training on engaging community on women’s political participation, the project has begun developing agreements with CSO partners to implement peacebuilding, democratization, state formation and civic education programmes.</p> <p>Action 1.1.8.</p> <p>UNDP in collaboration with Somali Institute for Development and Research Analysis (SIDRA), commissioned a study on women political participation on 12th January 2016 in Puntland. The study aimed at assessing and documenting women’s political participation in Puntland, focusing on the recent political process while drawing lessons from historical trends and broader societal issues surrounding women’s participation to provide policy recommendations and influence future interventions. On 28th February, the study report was presented to and validated by government ministries and institutions, UN agencies and INGOs, local civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, members from Talowadaag women’s political movement, Puntland Electoral Commission, women’s groups and youth associations.</p>	

project target areas (Baidoa, Kismayo, Central region, Puntland and Mogadishu).

Action 1.1.8. Conduct study on women’s political participation in PL

Action 1.2.0. Engage political parties to support women’s nomination and provide campaigning, public speaking and leadership trainings for 150 identified women political aspirants and candidates nationwide (including provision of technical expertise to gender machineries to coordinate this activity)

Action: 1.2.2: risk Assessment of partner capacities through HACT systems

Action 1.2.3. Establish quarterly forum co-chaired by MoWHRD and SWLI to brief on key processes of state formation and women’s participation and report on progress

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- http://www.sidrainstitute.org/images/Documents/SIDRA_Policy_Brief_No2_Web.pdf for more information

OUTPUT 2 – ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR INCREASED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Despite that this output had sustained funding challenges, GEWE project continued supporting scholarships in Somaliland and Puntland for young women to pursue tertiary education in science, math, energy, economics, political science, public administration and provided leadership trainings. This programme is envisaged to build foundations for women’s empowerment and develop a cadre of young women professionals which in turn contributes to the reduction of gender disparity in employment in Somalia. It also seeks to build future careers for young women by providing curricular and extra-curricular support including mentorship, networking and leadership courses. 16 young women students have successfully completed their four year undergraduate programme (14 from PL and 2 from SL). Following up on the 60 Women business owners who were equipped with necessary business and enterprise skills in 2015, the project has developed documentaries to assess the impact of provided capacity building provided on their business. The documentaries are being finalized and will be published during

the second quarter.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of positive media products on the role of women in business/private sector in Somalia. Number of women enhanced their employability capacity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Media does not profile women in business/private sector Non-gender friendly private sector policies. Women employment in private sector is very scanty e.g. the dominant telecommunication and financial institutions is as low as 1%¹ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 7 media stories on women in the private sector At least 30 women of UNDP tertiary scholarship recipients graduate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A letter is being finalized with MOLSA to support the development of media stories on women in the private sector. 42 young women of UNDP tertiary scholarship recipients are in their final year while 16 students have already graduated.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p>Action 2.3.2 Paid internships for young women journalists/writers to draft features on women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Action 2.3.3 Run monthly Women Entrepreneurs column in local newspapers (with special focus on non-traditional occupations?)</p> <p>Action 2.4.2 Continued scholarships provided for 60 young women in PL and SL to pursue tertiary education in science, math, energy, economics, political science, public administration and provide leadership training</p>		<p>Action 2.3.2 LOA is being finalized with MOLSA to engage journalists to develop features on women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Action 2.3.3 A documentary film is being finalized that captures the entrepreneurial roles of 30 women in the private sector. This also seeks to understand the impact of the UNDP trainings on business and enterprise skills left for the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Action 2.4.2 The project provided support for 42 young women to pursue tertiary education in PL and SL (SL: 17 & SL: 25). UNDP continue to pay tuition fees, transportation and textbooks for the students in various universities. It is worth noting that 16 students (14 from PL and 2 from SL) have completed their scholarship programme. In collaboration with FAWESOM, GEWE provided two days training on networking for 30 of the young women scholarship recipients from 27th to 28th January, 2016. The aim of the training was to empower the scholarship recipients with leadership skills and competences to enhance their leadership</p>	

¹ UNDP Somalia, 'Role of Women in the Somali Private Sector sstudy', 2014

capacities.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Third party monitoring
- Women in the Private Sector-SDO-UNDP- short documentary film
- Student records (transcripts)

OUTPUT 3 – MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT SGBV AND REDUCE THE PREVALENCE OF HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS; ESPECIALLY FGM

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Quarter one has seen remarkable achievements with regard to the advocacy for adoption of laws/policies on FGM and SGBV. In January, the Puntland parliament passed the Sexual Offence bill (SOB) and awaiting the presidential assent to become a law. Pending for the endorsement of the president, Puntland will be the first region to put in place comprehensive legal regime on SGBV in Somalia. UNDP and UNFPA provided both financial and technical support to the development, advocacy and consultations on the bill. This is critical move in the quest for an enabling environment for prevention and response to SGBV in Somalia. In SL, a similar bills is with the parliament awaiting discussion. At Federal level, the draft SOB is finalized and being consulted with the public.

Complementary to the legislative response, the scope and reach community engagement on SGBV prevention has been broadened from 2015. Community conversations are instrumental in providing authentic community prevention mechanisms to harmful traditional practices. A total of 1,703 (1,258W & 445W) people participated in 16 community conversation sessions on FGM and SGBV prevention in Berbera, Galkayo, Eyl, Belet-Hawa, Doolow and Mogadishu. Having conducted 12 community conversations in EYL last year in Puntland, as result, project partner in Eyl SAMOFAL reported that 3 FGM practitioners have stopped the practice. This is yet to be independently verified by the project or a third party.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Policy framework in place to prevent and address FGM 2. Number of CCE-CC practicing communities declaring total abandonment of FGM	- FGM policies are in place in PL and FL, there is draft FGM policy in SL - Currently no community have abandoned FGM	1. Advocacy for adoption of laws/policies on FGM and SGBV 2. CCE-CCs conducted in 12 communities nationwide(At least 3 declare to abandon FGM)	1. Sexual Offences bill was adopted in PL in this reporting period. SOB in SL is tabled to the parliament for discussion and approval. FL SOB is being public consulted 2. The CCE-CC is well underway in 12 communities but there is no community that has declared a total abandonment of FGM so far. Yet

		<p>there are promising results related to attitudinal changes emerging from the CCE communities. There are also reports of individual parents who have made personal decisions of abandoning the practice.</p>
<p>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</p>		<p>Progress Against Activities</p>
<p>Action 3.1.1 Support the community conversations (CCE-CC) on SSGBV and FGM being conducted by CSOs across the regions</p> <p>Action 3.1.2 Support the community conversations (CCE-CC) on SSGBV and FGM being conducted by HDC and AAWDO through payment of existing MCGs instalments in Q1.</p> <p>Action 3.1.3 Support advocacy meeting between the CCE-CC hosting communities and the local authorities to advocate for gender sensitive local government budgeting</p> <p>Action 3.1.4 Adopt the CCE Manual to gender and the Somalia Context to provide guidance for the CCE implementing NGOs or the CCE hosting communities</p> <p>Action 3.1.5 Expand the CCE-CC online platform and create linkages with the CCE-CC practicing communities across Somalia and make an interactive online platform</p> <p>Action 3.1.6 Conduct onsite support visits and peer reviews to observe the CCE-CC on action</p> <p>Action 3.1.7 Engage the professional and independent (international) media and communication specialist in documenting and disseminating significant changes made through CCE-CC as well as best practices</p> <p>Action 3.2.2 Support CSOs to sustain advocacy for FGM policy adoption in SL</p> <p>Action 3.2.3 Support CSOs to sustain sensitization on SGBV and FGM eradication through (inter-generational dialogue between women custodians of the FGM practice and younger generation of women; training and support traditional elders and religious leaders to advocate for FGM eradication; dialogues between men and women youth on prevention of SGBV and FGM in each region)</p> <p>Action 3.2.4 Gender machineries supported to lead sensitization on women's</p>		<p>Action 3.1.1</p> <p>In PL, FAWESOM conducted Community Capacity Enhancement-Community Conversation (CCE-CC) in Galkaio-Mudug region In January with 100 (57W; 43M) participants. Community Conversations have enhanced community knowledge and awareness son SGBV; the methodology has been reported as effective in delving and exploring community challenges and facilitating local solutions.</p> <p>In SL, 853 (709W; 144M) people participated in 16 community conversation sessions on FGM and SGBV prevention in Berbera. Positive reports are emerging from Berbera CCE communities indicating that people are now realizing the deep rooted cultural practices and entrenched beliefs subordinating women in the society. Third Party Monitoring (TPM) missions carried out during the first quarter revealed that 73% of the women respondents and 65% of the male respondents said their respective villages would stop FGM. This shows that GEWE project targets can be met within the horizon of the project.</p> <p>Action 3.1.2</p> <p>As part of HDC and AAWDO MCGs, community conversations on SGBV and FGM has been sustained in Gedo and Banadir regions. In Gedo region, a total of 6 CCE sessions were conducted in both Belet-Hawa and Dolow towns with 298 participants (187W; 111M). And in Banadir region, a total of 6 CCE sessions have been carried out with 345 beneficiaries (273W; 72M) in both Hodan and H-weyne districts. Participants were among women, religious leaders, teachers, women leaders, youth, and other community members. The issues discussed were revolving around the prevention of FGM, rape and early marriage /force marriage in the respective villages and the communities. Communities voiced</p>

rights through commemorative events (including 16 Days of Activism, 8 March etc)

their concerns of the above issues and discussed on how to prevent the SSGBVs among the communities and families through experience sharing and narrating story telling.

The findings of the third party monitoring in Banadir region are summarized below:

- 100% of beneficiaries called confirmed attending Community Capacity Enhancement (CCEs) trainings at FL
- 100% of beneficiaries confirmed that CCE has increased their knowledge on Gender and women's rights.
- 100% of the beneficiaries believe that the CCE community will take actions on improving rights of girls and women.

Action 3.1.3

A total of 207 (89W; 118M) attended advocacy meetings and gender responsive planning trainings for local government and CSOs in Berbera. The training equipped participants with the necessary knowledge and tools for gender responsive budgeting and planning. Community conversations and advocacy meetings have provided Berbera communities the opportunities to participate in the district Annual Work Planning sessions to contribute to district development plan for 2016.

Action 3.2.4

International Women's Day was successfully celebrated in 2016 across Somalia. Women leaders—ministers, MPs, CSOs from across the country expressed their outstanding concerns at the SRSG Open Day, EU-UN jointly organised panel discussion, and during activities organised by CSOs and women ministries across the country.

In collaboration with other UN agencies, the project supported Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) to lead the commemoration event in PL. This year's event was characterized by diverse representation as attended by representatives of civil society, youth and women's groups and associations, artists and university students, who delivered

statements and jointly called the need to eliminate FGM and discrimination against women from politics. They delivered messages signifying that *“empowering women and respect for women’s rights are key to peace and stability”*

PL Vice President, Speaker of Parliament, Ministers, community leaders and PL Prominent women leaders delivered speeches highlighting the importance of women roles in all aspects of life. The UNDP Head of area office underlined women greater roles throughout the history and in our time. He named some of world women leaders and encourage PL women to continue their efforts for greater participation in the decision makings of state affairs. He encouraged women to excel in acquiring higher education as a tool to secure their rights. He also congratulated PL Government for progresses made towards women rights, highlighting the greater role of the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs in mainstreaming women empowerments in PL.

Action 3.2.3

A total of 145 persons (89W; 56M) attended three Intergenerational dialogue meetings. The major objective of these intergenerational dialogue meetings were to focus on the problems associated with SGBV and FGM/C issues affecting the community and to discuss ways of overcoming these local challenges and bringing local solutions.

In addition, six (6) consultation and sensitization meeting on FGM were conducted in the regions of Awdal, Maroodi-jeeh, Sahil, Tog-dheer, Sool and Sanaag. The objectives of these meetings were to sensitize these important segments of the society on the necessity of their active involvement in the fight against FGM/C. A total of 257 persons (132W; 125M) participated these meetings. The targeted groups were the influential leaders from the different institutions including religious leaders, traditional elders, and government officials in decision making positions, law makers, doctors, midwives, nurse’s media and lawyers. As result of these advocacy meetings, there is some sort of

consensus among the invited stakeholders towards zero tolerance of FGM.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- For the CCE website visit: <http://berberacommunity.org/> or https://www.facebook.com/search/str/berbera%20community.org/keywords_top
- Approved MCGs/amendments.
- Partner reports
- FGM circumcisers Mapping tool
- Third party monitoring
- <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/02/10/international-day-of-zero-tolerance-for-fgm.html>

OUTPUT 4 –WOMEN SUPPORTED BY APPROPRIATELY DESIGNED, IMPLEMENTED AND ENFORCED LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Along with sister UN agencies, the project provided support to the Somali Delegation to participate in the 60th UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Led by Hon. Zahra Samantar, Minister of Women and Human Rights Development, the delegation met with the Chair of the CEDAW Committee, Ms. Yoko Hayashi and UN Women, Legal Officer Arancha Hinojal in New York on 15 March 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the steps required for the signing and ratification of CEDAW. As result, A CEDAW ratification and accession Road Map was developed and the process was agreed among UN agencies and the government. CEDAW was aimed to be ratified in 2016.

Women have a crucial role to play in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in fragile and conflict affected contexts. On the eve of the launch of the SDGs, Somalia began transitioning from its post-conflict status and has now rapidly embarked on its first National Development Plan in almost three decades, seeking to align with the SDGs. Looking at the cases of Somalia, who is member of the G7+ implementing the New Deal, an side-event co-hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development of the Federal Government of Somalia was also organized in New York as part of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW60). The event provided insights from the ground on how women can engage with the 2030 Agenda. The panelists discussed how women leaders can play a meaningful role in these planning processes and in the implementation of the SDGs, looking at the support they will need to make their voices heard.

CSW60 has provided a fresh impetus and high momentum for MOWHRD and stakeholders to expedite the process of NGP development, SOB passage and CEDAW accession. The MOWHRD has set its 2016 targets to adopt the NGP, SOB and ratify or accede the CEDAW in 2016.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Gender Policies adopted in PL and	1. SL has a Gender Policy with an	1. Gender Policies adopted in	1. National Gender Policy for FGS

<p>FL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Legal framework in place to prevent and address FGM and SGBV 3. Revised Federal Constitution include specific provisions on women’s rights e.g. quotas 4. Number of ministries with gender focal points (GFP) and number of regions with inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism 	<p>implementation plan; there are draft policies in FL and PL; No framework for implementation of UNSCRs 1325 – 1820 nationwide</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SGBV/Sexual offense Bills (SOB) are in place in FL, PL and SL. 3. Constitutional provisions on GEWE are weak or ambiguous 4. Lack of inter-ministerial gender focal points (GFP) and coordination mechanism in FL; 13 and 10 ministries have GFP in SL and PL respectively 	<p>Puntland and Federal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Review of Provisional Federal Constitution includes gender perspectives. 3. SGBV/Sexual offense laws are adopted at least two regions. 4. At least 50% of PL and SL ministries appoint gender focal points and regularly participates inter-agency gender coordination mechanism to strengthen Gender mainstreaming 	<p>is being drafted. GEWE has hired an international gender expert to support MOWHRD in developing the NGP and conduct nationwide consultations. In PL, the draft NGP has been improved and envisaged to advocate for its adoption in 2016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Review of the Provisional Federal Constitution has been slowed by the political disagreements on the 2016 electoral model. However, the FGS decided to include the 30% of reserved seats for women in both houses in the planned electoral law. Advocacy towards the enforcement of this decision is ongoing and planned to intensify before the election happens. 3. Sexual Offence law was adopted in PL in this reporting period. SOB in SL is tabled to the parliament for discussion and approval. FL SOB is being public consulted 4. 17 and 10 ministries have now GFPs in SL and PL respectively. No inter-agency gender coordination mechanism is convened in this year.
<p>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</p>			
<p>Action 4.1.1 Support to MoWHRD to review existing roadmap and implement actions towards adoption of Gender Policy- through deployment of gender</p>	<p>Action 4.1.1 The process of NGP and action plan was kick-started. International Gender</p>		

<p>expert</p> <p>Action 4.1.2 Support MoWDAFA to lead public consultations and advocate for the adoption of the PL Gender Policy</p> <p>Action 4.1.3 Sensitization and consultation workshop with women advocates and PSG1 Working Group (WG) on constitution/policy review and development to ensure women’s participation</p> <p>Action 4.1.4 With support of the quota task force, review provisions in the Constitution from gender lens and propose alternative provisions.</p> <p>Action 4.1.5 Support mobilization of women groups and organizations to proactively participate in the FL Constitutional review processes (Civic education campaigns).</p> <p>Action 4.2.1 Gender Machineries in PL and SL supported to strengthen inter-ministerial and multi-sectorial gender coordination mechanism to enhance their effectiveness in gender mainstreaming in all government policies and programmes across all sectors and enhance implementation of the National Gender Policy.</p> <p>Action 4.2.2 National Gender mainstreaming toolkit Developed and piloted in Puntland</p> <p>Action 4.2.3 Technical capacity of inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanisms enhanced through workshops/trainings on gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Action 4.2.4 Support the advocacy and public consultations on the adoption of</p>	<p>Policy expert was deployed in this quarter.</p> <p>Action 4.2.2 LOA is being negotiated with MOWDAFA to develop National Gender mainstreaming toolkit and pilot in Puntland. Draft tool kit already available and international expert is big hired to finalize the tool and lead its implementation in PL.</p> <p>Action 4.2.4 Public advocacy and consultations on the adoption of Sexual Offences and SGBV bills at SL, PL and FL have been carried in this quarter. In collaboration with UNFPA, UNDP has maintained support to the development of Sexual Offensive Bills (SOB). The bill is approved in Puntland in January by the parliament while bill is awaiting parliamentary debate in SL. At FL, the bill is being consulted with the public and stakeholders.</p> <p>Action 4.2.5 The delegation headed by her Excellency the Honorable Minister of Women and Human Development have made a remarkable participation at CSW60 In March 2016. 14 members form government and CSOs including Puntland State Minister of the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, Ministry of justice, Religious Affairs and rehabilitation, SGBV Sub Cluster Co-Chair and director of NAGAAD, Somaliland women’s umbrella and chair of FAWESOM etc.</p> <p>On the eve of the launch of the SDGs, side-event on “Women’s Leadership in SDG Implementation in Situations of Conflict and Fragility: Lessons from Somalia and Liberia” was co-hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development of the Federal Government of Somalia. The vent was well attended and productive in recognizing women strategic and crucial role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in fragile and conflict affected contexts. Somalia has shared its experience of implementing new deal and its plans of transitioning from its post-conflict status to development oriented planning.</p>
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Sexual Offences and SGBV bills at SL, PL and FL.

Action 4.2.5 Support government authorities of Somalia and CSOs to participate in international and regional forums related to Gender and women's rights e.g. UN-CSW, learning and exchange events in the Arab region.

Looking at the cases of Somali and Liberia, who are both members of the g7+ implementing the New Deal, this event provided insights from the ground on how women can engage with the 2030 agenda. The panelists discussed how women leaders can play a meaningful role in these planning processes and in the implementation of the SDGs, looking at the support they will need to make their voices heard.

The Somali delegation, UN representatives and the chair of the CEDAW committee had also held important meeting on 15 March in New York to discuss the progress of the CEDAW ratification by Somali the challenges encountered or foreseen. The Minister of Women and Human Rights Development emphasized her government's commitment toward the ratification of the CEDAW. Chair of CEDAW emphasized that she was impressed of the status and progress so far in Somalia. The key principles of the CEDAW process was delineated by the CEDAW chair: (i) national ownership of the CEDAW process, and the importance of Somalis to write their own CEDAW reports to enhance ownership to its context, (ii) that countries are not compared with one another but only with itself and that progress against addressing the different CEDAW articles will be addressed every 4 year, except for the first year report. In some circumstances, CEDAW can ask for a report after two years based on the concluding comments and recommendations of previous periodic report shared, and (iii) the importance of understanding the process towards ratifying CEDAW as a step-by-step process with signing of the convention as step one and ratification as the second step. Both in the process towards ratification and in the follow up on CEDAW, dialogue between the CEDAW committee and the Somali partners is critical, where obstacles and short-comings are discussed to agree on ways forward.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Draft Gender mainstreaming toolkit (furnished upon request)
- CSW60: Minutes of C summary from the meeting between the Somali delegation, un representatives and the chair of the CEDAW committee and un women legal advisor on CEDAW; See also summary Report of the Side-Event on Women's Leadership in SDG Implementation in Situations of Conflict and Fragility: Lessons from Somalia and Liberia

SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, HIV/AIDS, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are central to the mandate of UNDP and intrinsic to its development approach. The Gender Unit which manages the GEWE Project, is the vehicle for realization of this commitment through implementing gender specific interventions as well as mainstreaming gender into all UNDP programmes and processes. The GEWE Project ensures equal participation of women and men through the project cycle, the primary project target groups are women and girls. The project targeted both women in the politics and political aspirants and provided capacity building trainings. The Project also enhanced the networking of women in politics through creation of networking mechanisms (including the Somaliland women's councilors network) to share information and experience as well as build synergies on towards women rights advocacy. The project also works with male gender champions and fosters gender balanced intergenerational dialogues to address FGM and SGBV prevention.

On the other hand, the Gender Project continued to provide gender mainstreaming support across all UNDP programmes and operations. All 2016 work plans were thoroughly reviewed, feedback provided to project teams and appropriate gender markers assigned. The project/programme documents, letters of agreements with partners are continuously reviewed and gender lens applied to ensure gender is effectively integrated.

The Gender unit continues to be represented on all CO executive committees where contracts, project /programme documents, procurement and recruitment processes are thoroughly reviewed through a gender lens. The gender team actively participates in UN gender related activities with representation in the SGBV WG, FGM task force, the Somalia Media Support Working Group (SMSG) and the UN-GTG.

A lot of staffs are developing interest in gender with willingness to write articles on how gender relates to their life and work at UNDP Somalia.² These articles are edited by the Gender Unit and a peer review group before publication in global learning networks.

As a cross-cutting unit, GEWE and HIV projects continue to strengthen synergy and collaboration between the two projects. CCE continued to provide a platform for implementing communities to integrate HIV into gender sessions. The correlation between SGBV/FGM and HIV and AIDS is thoroughly and deeply discussed in the CCE sessions. Currently, the two projects are implementing three joint MCGs to upscale the CCE on Gender and HIV. HIV mainstreaming in programmes and operations guidelines are currently being developed to ensure that HIV aspects are effectively integrated in the CO programmes and operations.

To strengthen the internal capacity on gender in ensuring effective and efficient gender responsive delivery on UNDP core areas as well as strengthen the impact of UNDP's programmes and on gender equality in Somalia, the unit facilitated the establishment of gender focal points (GFPs) in each project. The GFPs provide coordinated technical guidance and support on integration of gender in the programming and operational processes of the CO. The Gender Focal Points also address issues of gender as identified in the UNDP key programming areas and promote gender transformative principles in all programmes and activities carried out by the government and NGOs in their work in Somalia. In this quarter, the GFPs across the offices were supported in reviewing their action plans for the year.

² <https://www.yammer.com/undp.org/#/users/1555686815/files>

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

Continuing security threats against the UN, particularly at federal level, made programme implementation in quarter one extremely difficult while the security environment overall remained high risk throughout the year. At FL, movement restrictions around Mogadishu impacted on the ability of the project to make implementation agreements with partners, and to monitor implementation.

Since its establishment, MOWHRD has experienced frequent leadership changes. In this reporting period, the Director General (DG) has been replaced a new DG. The incumbent DG has shown incredible leadership, demonstrated commitment and proactivity in engaging partners and stakeholder.

Because of the cross-cutting nature of gender in the Somali Compact, funding for gender priorities has been constrained. For GEWE Annual Work Plan (AWP), output two- enhancing women’s role in the private sector - has not received the required support resulting from the limited funds available for the priorities related to women’s economic empowerment. However, GEWE project has sustained small interventions from UNDP core funds.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ³	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Deterioration in security situation may involve risks for the implementation of the project and delivery of results	Programme activities were disrupted, implementation delayed and limited physical interaction with the partners. At FL, movement restrictions around Mogadishu impacted on the ability of the project to make implementation agreements with partners, and to monitor implementation.	Project team (with guidance from CO) adjusted project activities to changes in the security situation. For instance, While reviewing the proposal of the partners, virtual meetings were arranged to further discuss and sequence activities implemented by partners based in Mogadishu and south central
Lack of acceptance or resistance by communities to project interventions (e.g, on gender equality awareness, FGM)	Gender continues to be sensitive issue in Somalia. Stigma is formidable challenge particularly issues around SGBV and FGM which hinders implementing partners and project team to receive accurate data and information.	Participatory planning and community mobilization; locally owned or culturally sensitive strategies are employed. CCE proves relevant methodology in engaging communities to seek authentic responses to SGBV and FGM
Frequent change of governments or change of line ministers	The change of DG of the MOWHRD in March had impacted on the approval of the AWP. The new DG appointed for the Ministry of women and human rights, albeit proactive, required ample time to grasp the project. Frequent changes of key government officials has become the defining feature of the FGS	The project team cultivated strong relations with MOHRD technical team. The DG is plying a critical role in delivering the MOWHRD mandate.
Significant shortfall in resource mobilization from bilateral partners	Spurred by the fact that gender is cross-cutting in the Somali Compact, resource mobilization from bilateral partners is increasingly becoming a challenge.	While strengthening relationships with the existing project donors, the project also strives to engage with new donors. Has provided much needed resources for the GEWE project for 2016 and 2016. DFID has also committed to support a joint UNDP, UNSOM and UN Women project on women’s political participation for 4 years.

³ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Third Party Monitoring	Jan – Feb 2016	<p>As part of UNDP’s evidence based monitoring, a third party group’s report recently concluded monitoring and verification of UNDP partners by CCORD in South Central, Puntland and Somaliland. The report provides the progress that UNDP partners made against expected targets, outputs and outcome in addition to the impact the project has made on communities targeted.</p> <p>The monitoring activities were facilitated by a team of CCORD’s field team through phone interviews, Individual In-depth Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and verifications of existing structures.</p>	<p>The reports revealed positive findings in all the regions.</p> <p>It was desired that the impact of Community conversation on Gender equality and women’s empowerment on the participants and the community in general be determined through this survey. The interviewees who had attended the CCE sessions were asked whether or not the CCE had increased their knowledge on women’s and girls’ rights. They all reported that the CCE sessions had increased their knowledge on women’s and girls’ rights.</p> <p>94% of the women respondents and 98% of the men respondents said that the CCE had given them the opportunity to express themselves; while 6% of the women respondents and 2% of the men respondents said that the CCE had not given them the opportunity to express themselves.</p> <p>The respondents were asked if they thought that after the CCE people in their area were better aware of women and girl's rights. All the respondents said that after the CCE people in their area were better aware of women and girl's rights.</p> <p>The respondents were further asked to state if FGM</p>

			<p>was practiced in their villages. 69% of the female respondents and 63% of the male respondents said that FGM was still practiced in their villages; while 31% of the female respondents and 37% of the male respondents said that FGM was not practiced in their villages. 73% of the female respondents and 65% of the male respondents said their respective villages would stop FGM</p> <p>The report also captured that people attitudes is gradually changing into accepting to take responsibility of taking actions. 77% of the female respondents and 75% of the male respondents said their villages were planning to take action to increase women and girls rights in their area; while 23% of the female respondents and 25% of the male respondents said their villages were not planning to take action to increase women and girls rights in their area</p> <p>Satisfaction with Community conversation approach in tackling with gender inequalities and cultural harmful practices</p> <p>It was desired through this survey to determine the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries in the CCE conducted. The beneficiaries were asked if they any complaints about the CCE providers. The results showed that none of the respondents had any complaints about the CCE service provider. Some</p>
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			<p>however felt that the program should be expanded to have a higher geographical coverage and to target the youth.</p> <p>They all expressed satisfaction in the ways that the project was implemented. Some said that even though they did not understand the point of this project in the first instance, they later came to appreciate its usefulness in the course of its implementation. Specifically, they were impressed with the way the project increased their knowledge about Gender and the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, positively impacting on the community.</p> <p>a similar experience is also reported from the other communities practicing the community conversations</p>
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SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance ⁴	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP TRAC	700,000	700,000	34%	278,565	421,435	13%	
PBF	64,800	64,800	3%	29,549	35,251	1%	
DFID	868,071	-	-	-	-	-	
Unfunded	443,585	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	2,076,456	764,800	37%	308,114	456,686	15%	

⁴ Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	W			
1.	District councils, local government staff, Traditional Leaders, community Leaders		Jan-March 2016	118	89	Training on gender responsive planning and advocacy	Berbera	YOVENCO