

2016 Quarter 2, Progress Report: Strengthening Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Somalia

Reporting Period	Quarter two 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	2,081,978
Available Funds for year	1,157,748
Expenditure to date	717,880

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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 and 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 President of Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) appointed 13-member (7W: 6M) Goodwill Ambassadors (GwA) to advocate for the realization of the 30% of women’s reserved seats in Somalia. The appointment of GwA was embraced as a good move to direct advocacy to the highest political levels. In addition, the National Leadership Forum (NLF) held on 22-25 June 2016 in Baidao, reiterated their political commitment to women’s representation, whilst the communique called for additional measures to ensure realization of the 30% reserved seats for women in the federal parliament. On May 31, 40 women activists from CSOs were briefed by the UN on the proposed electoral model in a meeting held at Villa Nabaad, Mogadishu. The meeting discussed how to support and help women to achieve their 30% of the parliament seats in the wave of the upcoming elections.

The second quarter has seen major strides with regard to improving the policy frameworks for gender equality and women’s empowerment in Somalia. On May 26, the FGS cabinet endorsed an advance draft of the National Gender Policy (NGP) which is an important milestone. The Policy provides an overarching framework for gender equality and women’s empowerment work in Somalia. With the support of UNDP in deploying an international expert, the content of the policy was augmented and an implementation framework developed.

In the same vein, on 6 June, Federal parliament of Somalia unanimously approved the Human Rights Commission Bill which was submitted by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development. This was hailed by citizens and the development community as a step in the right direction in promoting and protecting human rights.

In June, The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) launched the first draft of the first National Development Plan (NDP). To enhance inclusiveness of the NDP, the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (MOPIC), in collaboration with the Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development, with the support of UNDP, organized a workshop with the theme, “*Somalia towards Sustainable Development: The Role of Women in the National Development Plan*” on 5 June at the Jazeera Hotel in Mogadishu. The objective of the workshop was to raise awareness of Somali women on the National Development Plan and identify their priorities so that they are included in the plan and pave the way for improved women’s empowerment in NDP implementation. The workshop was funded by the UNDP New Deal Implementation Support Facility through UNDP Somalia Strengthening Institutional Performance (SIP) and Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) projects.

Spurred by the agreed electoral model with federal member states playing a critical role in the formation of both the Lower and the Upper houses of parliament, it’s imperative to make all efforts to ensure women’s equal representation in both the process and the outcome. GEWE project, in collaboration with other UN entities, is playing a tremendous role in keeping gender on the spotlight and at the center stage of most of the strategic national deliberations. Yet there is great need for a broad-based and coordinated advocacy to translate the political commitment of 30% of women’s reserved seats into practical realities. Whilst a lot of strategy development and detailed planning has been undertaken in the first two quarters of this year, quarter three will be focused on implementation.

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 second quarter has seen a huge momentum of political negotiations towards the 2016 elections and thereby, entry points for advocacy on women’s political participation. The project is supporting advocacy efforts in the regions and Mogadishu; the committee of Goodwill Ambassadors, CSOs and MoWHRD are the key actors in this regard. Their efforts are centered on discussions with clan elders, political leaders, women leaders, MPs and youth on the realization of 30% reserved seats for women in the parliament. Media campaigns mainly around awareness and mobilization including public service announcement, talk shows and social media campaign are also underway.

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. SL - The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law reserved 10% seats for women is 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. 2. This will be reported in quarter three as women aspirants or candidates announce their political aspirations. 3. The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law seeks to establish

			reserved seats for women. It is currently being consulted.
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 project target areas (Baidoa, Kismayo, Central region, Puntland and Mogadishu).</p>	<p>Action 1.1.1. SL - An LOA is being signed with NAGAAD Network to carry out to sustain the advocacy support towards the enactment of women’s quota in SL.</p> <p>Action 1.1.2. Refer quarter1.</p> <p>Action 1.1.8. Refer to quarter 1 report.</p>		

<p>Action 1.1.8. Conduct study on women’s political participation in PL</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Action: 1.2.2: risk Assessment of partner capacities through HACT systems</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Action 1.2.0. PL - Talowadaag women’s movement in Garowe, advocated and sensitized community and political actors on the role and importance of women’s political participation, particularly the representation of women in the upcoming elections by enforcing the agreed 30% of the served seats. Talowadaag also sought to enroll 300 women and build strong movement as vehicle for advocacy of women’s representation at federal level.</p> <p>SL – To ensure sustained engagement ahead of the planned presidential and parliamentary elections of Somaliland in April 2017, MOLSA launched sensitization campaigns on the importance of women’s political participation in elected bodies. 2135 stickers carrying messages – see samples below – on importance of women’s political participation were distributed to of the people in the key towns in Somaliland. “Giving women a leadership in your political party and providing them with equitable nomination opportunities will increase the chance of your political party to win in elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Just and equitable participation of both women and women in state leaders contributes to development ▪ Women are almost half of the society, they should have representation leadership and decision making “ <p>In Q3, MOLSA will engage political parties to support women’s nomination and provide campaigning, public speaking and leadership trainings for identified women political aspirants and candidates</p>
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the fact that this output has 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. 24 of the scholarship recipients have successfully completed their four year undergraduate programme (22 from PL and 2 from SL). During this reporting period, monitoring was conducted and revealed that the young women are continuing their studies effectively, without academic difficulties. However, they had concerns about their prospects for employment. They opined that since they will be newly graduated students without job experience, they will not be very strong competitors in the market. Therefore, they underscored that they will be in a dire for additional support for the following:

- Provision of internship support to gain work experience which is a widely required precondition for employment by almost all employers in Somaliland.
- Women with tertiary academic qualifications remain vastly outnumbered by men, therefore, the students recommended that provision of MA scholarship opportunities to women graduates would enhance their professional skills and will make them strong competitors in the employment market.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of positive media products on the role of women in business/private sector in Somalia. 2. Number of women enhanced their employability capacity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media does not profile women in business/private sector Non-gender friendly private sector policies. 2. 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"> 1. At least 7 media stories on women in the private sector 2. At least 30 women recipients of UNDP GEWE tertiary scholarships graduate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP and MOLSA will support the development of media stories on women in the private sector in quarter three and four. Women Entrepreneurs column in local newspapers (with special focus on non-traditional enterprises for women) will be run to publish stories. 2. 42 young women recipients of UNDP GEWE tertiary scholarship are in their final year while 24 students have graduated.

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

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 Office is supporting MOLSA to engage with journalists to develop features on women entrepreneurs. It is expected that approximately 5 stories will be generated within 2016.</p> <p>Action 2.3.3 PL - SAMOFAL produced a documentary film that captures the entrepreneurial roles of 30 women in the private sector. The film, which has been uploaded online, highlights the impact of the UNDP trainings on business and enterprise skills acquired by the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Action 2.4.2 47 young women continue to pursue tertiary education (PL: 22; SL: 25) in various universities, with UNDP support in form of tuition fees, transportation and textbooks. 24 students (PL: 22; SL: 2) have completed their scholarship programme.</p>
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the Private Sector-SDO-UNDP- short documentary film: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5LdE3LTqZhMjJbGROU0VmbWc/view • 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 two has seen remarkable achievements with regard to the advocacy for adoption of laws/policies on FGM and SGBV. Puntland is at an advanced stage of conducting the first review of sexual offences act, and they are planning to submit the revision for parliament approval before the end of the current session of the parliament. 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 bill 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 of community engagement on SGBV and FGM prevention has been broadened from 2015 through community conversations (CCE-CCs). CCE-CCs are instrumental in providing authentic community prevention and response mechanisms to harmful traditional practices. A total of 2,139 (1,593W & 546W) people participated in 41 community conversation sessions on FGM and SGBV prevention in Berbera, Galkayo, Eyl, Belet-Hawa, Doolow and Mogadishu.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy framework in place to prevent and address FGM Number of CCE-CC practicing communities declaring total abandonment of FGM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGM policies are in place in PL and FL, there is draft FGM policy in SL Currently no community have abandoned FGM 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for adoption of laws/policies on FGM and SGBV CCE-CCs conducted in 12 communities nationwide(At least 3 declare to abandon FGM) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Offences bill is still under review in PL parliament in this reporting period. SOB in SL is tabled to the parliament for discussion and approval. FL SOB is being consulted with the public. The CCE-CC is well underway in 12 communities but there is no community that has declared a total abandonment of FGM so far. However, there are promising results related to attitudinal changes emerging from the CCE-CC communities. There are also reports of individual parents who have made personal decisions of abandoning the practice.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	

Action 3.1.1 Support the community conversations (CCE-CC) on SSGBV and FGM being conducted by CSOs across the regions

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.

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

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

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

Action 3.1.6 Conduct onsite support visits and peer reviews to observe the CCE-CC on action

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

Action 3.2.2 Support CSOs to sustain advocacy for FGM policy adoption in SL

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)

Action 3.2.4 Gender machineries supported to lead sensitization on women's rights through commemorative events (including 16 Days of Activism, 8 March)

Action 3.1.1

SL - 996 (820W; 176M) people participated in 19 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.

Action 3.1.2

FL - HDC reached 498 participants (310W; 188M) in with 10 CCE-CC sessions each in Belet-Hawa and Dolow towns, Gedo region . AAWDO, with 10 sessions each in Hodan and H-weyne districts, reached 545 beneficiaries (406W; 139M) in Banadir region. Participants were women, religious leaders, teachers and youth. Sessions discussed FGM, rape and early marriage/force marriage in the respective villages and the communities. Communities voiced their concerns of the above issues and discussed on how to prevent these forms of GBV among the communities and families through experience sharing and narrating story telling.

Action 3.1.3

Refer quarter 1 report

Action 3.2.4

Refer quarter1 report.

Action 3.2.3

Refer quarter 1 report.

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

In this reporting period, a major milestone was reached when the Federal cabinet endorsed an advance draft of the National Gender Policy (NGP). The Policy provides an overarching framework for gender equality and women’s empowerment endeavors in Somalia. Another key milestone was the launch of the first draft of the National Development Plan (NDP). In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development, the project undertook commendable efforts of engendering the NDP; making women and girls’ views and priorities an integral dimension of development process. Multiple consultations and workshops were held to develop the content of the NDP. These include sectoral and regional consultations and women-specific consultations. In order to promote awareness of the NDP amongst the population and capture priorities and perspectives of wide layers of the Somali society (in particular those with access to internet and knowledge of social media) MOPIC –with support from UNDP- planned to launch an e-consultation to provide another opportunity to citizens to provide their inputs into the NDP. The use of innovative communication tools such as the e-consultation, has the potential of allowing more people’s voices to be heard.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender Polices adopted in PL and FL 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 umber of regions with inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SL has a Gender Policy with an implementation plan; there are draft policies in FL and PL; No framework for implementation of UNSCRs 1325 – 1820 nationwide 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender Policies adopted in Puntland and Federal 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance draft of the National Gender Policy for FGS endorsed by the cabinet. GEWE consultant supported the MOWHRD to augment the NGP and conduct nationwide consultations. In PL, the draft NGP has been improved and envisaged to advocate for its adoption in late 2016. 2. Review of the Provisional Federal Constitution has been suspended and slated to 2017 when new government is onboard. 3. Puntland is at an advanced stage of conducting the first review of sexual offences act, and they are planning to submit the revision for

		<p>parliament approval before the end of the current session of the parliament. SOB in SL is awaiting for a parliament discussion and approval. FL SOB was reviewed through the Gender Based Violence Working Group (GBV WG) in April and is now being consulted with the public.</p> <p>4. 17 ministries in SL and 10 in PL now have GFPs. Inter-agency gender coordination meetings are planned to convene in 3rd quarter in both regions.</p>
<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 expert</p> <p>Action 4.1.2 Support MoWDFAFA 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</p>		<p>Action 4.1.1 The National Gender policy (NGP) was endorsed by the federal cabinet in June and the implementation plan of the NGP is being finalized. The project has deployed an international gender expert to finalize the policy and develop an implementation plan.</p> <p>Action 4.1.2. this activity will be implemented in quarter 2 &3 as part of an LOA which is being signed with MoWDFAFA.</p> <p>Action 4.1.3 The Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (MOPIC), in collaboration with the MoWHRD, with the support of UNDP’Ss GEWE and SIP projects, organized a workshop with the theme, “<i>Somalia towards Sustainable Development: The Role of Women in the National Development Plan</i>” on 5 June at the Jazeera Hotel in Mogadishu. The workshop has brought together 62 (67% of women) participants representing women’s groups of the sub-federal states of Puntland, Galmudug, Hiiraan/Middle Shabelle, South-West Somalia and Jubbaland, as well as of the region of Banaadir, as well as government officers</p>

campaigns).

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.

Action 4.2.2 National Gender mainstreaming toolkit Developed and piloted in Puntland

Action 4.2.3 Technical capacity of inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanisms enhanced through workshops/trainings on gender mainstreaming

Action 4.2.4 Support the advocacy and public consultations on the adoption of 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.

from key ministries of the Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP. The objective of the workshop was to raise awareness of Somali women on the National Development Plan and identify their priorities so that they are included in the plan and pave the way for improved women's empowerment in NDP implementation.

Action 4.1.5

PL - Talowadaag women's movement launched an advocacy campaign aimed securing fulfillment of the NLF commitment of 30% reserved seats for Women in the parliament. Women and youth from all walks of life attended opening ceremony of the high level launch event for the campaign, tagged, *"Encouraging women and Youth in Political Participation"*. The ceremony was attended by the Honorable Minister Ms. Anisa Haji Mumin, the United Nations Somalia Mission- Ms. Ranjana Thapa Human rights specialist, The Executive Director of SIDRA Sahro Ahmed Koshin, Members of Parliament, Women and Youth groups associations. The main discussion was how to increase women's political participation and create competent, effective and committed women politicians and address the inequality that exists in the power sharing and decision making through institutionalization of affirmative actions.

Action 4.2.2

LOA has been signed with MOWDAFA to develop National Gender mainstreaming toolkit and pilot in Puntland. Draft tool kit already available and international expert is being hired to finalize the tool and lead its implementation in PL.

Action 4.2.4

On 25 June 2016, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MOWHRD) organized Inter-Ministerial Coordination Meeting and Consultation on Sexual Offences Bill. 70 people attended the consultation from the various Ministries of the Federal Government, Attorney-General's Office, CSOs, educational network and the media. MOWHRD provided brief overview on the Sexual Offences Bill and why it is needed as well as the linkages of each

Ministry's mandate and the Sexual Offences Bill. The main objective of the consultation is to gain the support from various stakeholders for the approval of the Bill and ensure ownership for implementation once approved.

Action 4.2.5

Refer quarter 1 report.

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.

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.

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.

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. Through the UN-GTG a UN gender strategy has been developed and soon will be endorsed by the UNCT.

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.

Capacity limitations of project partners and counterparts remain a challenge necessitating mainstreaming of capacity building support into all project initiatives.

Political will to ensure commitments to gender equality are translated into sustainable policies and programmes on the ground remains weak. Finally, alongside expertise, leadership commitment to GEWE, popular ownership and sustained commitment at all levels are central pillars in successful gender mainstreaming.

The social and cultural barriers remain a major obstacle to the advocacy efforts on women's rights and gender equality. The deeply rooted cultural norm remains a hindrance to the buy-in in promoting GEWE.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ²	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Deterioration in security situation may involve risks for the implementation of the project and delivery of results	Security situation of the Somalia, especially Mogadishu has deteriorated in this reporting period. 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.	National project team (with guidance from CO and security team) is instrumental in bridging the gap to interact and engage with the national partners on regular basis.
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. In this reporting period, in press conference, Somalia’s religious council has denounced the national gender policy by the MOWHD. The press conference by Somali scholars in the capital Mogadishu has harshly criticized the content of the policy and issued security warning to the actors involved in the development of policy.	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 Rapid consultations on the possible response and the likely implications of the press conference by the religious council has been discussed at the highest UN and development community levels. Potential political and security implications of the matter has been underlined and low-profile response by the government is been agreed as a way forward
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 has renewed its commitment to support the MoWHRD in its GEWE mandate and cultivated strong relations with the technical team. The new 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. DfID Has provided much needed resources for the GEWE project for 2016 and 2017. DFID has also committed to support a joint UNDP, UNSOM and UN Women project on women’s political participation for 4 years.

² 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 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’s attitudes are gradually changing and accepting to take responsibility for actions to end harmful practices. 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</p>
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			<p>complaints about the CCE service provider. Some 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>
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SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ³	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP	700,000	1,097,778	53%	690,652	407,126	33%	
PBF	59,970	59,970	3%	27,228	32,742	1%	
DFID	868,071	-	-	-	-	-	
UNFUNDED	453,937	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	2,081,978	1,157,748	56%	717,880	439,868	34%	

³ 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