

2016 Quarter 3, Progress Report: Strengthening Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Somalia

Reporting Period	Quarter Three 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	2,476,881.89
Available Funds for year	2,476,881.89
Expenditure to date	1,414,313

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United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office



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
NLF	National Leadership Forum
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

The outcome of the National Leadership Forum (NLF) meeting held in Mogadishu from 06-14 September 2016 was landmark achievement with regard to women’s political representation in Somalia. The country’s national leaders decided that a minimum 30% of seats in both houses of parliament will be reserved for women in order to give them a voice in Parliament and in Somalia's public and political life. The National Leadership Forum committed that, “if a clan has three (3) seats in the House of the People, one of the seats should be contested exclusively by the women of that clan.”¹ Additional measures to ensure realization of the 30% reserved seats for women in the federal parliament were reflected in the Communique. For example, the communique stressed that if the clans do not put forward women “runners”, then the seats will remain vacant until the SIEITs and regional authorities reach a decision on how to fill the seats.

UNDP provided support to the Goodwill Ambassadors (GWA) to advocate for the realization of the 30% of women’s reserved seats commitment. During this reporting period, the GWA conducted missions to the different states of the federation to meet with presidents of states, traditional elders (signatories) and women’s groups. For instance, GWAs, MoWHRD and MOWDAFA jointly undertook a regional trip to Puntland on 27-29 July. The regional tour, which covered Galkayo, Burtinle, Garowee and Qardho, received financial and logistical support from UNDP, provided the opportunity to enhance awareness and understanding among regional stakeholders on the key issues at stake regarding the 30% women quota as well as to present the model which had resulted from a retreat of the GWAs in Djibouti. According to the proposed model, minimum 81 seats in the lower house of the federal parliament shall be reserved for women through detailed clan by clan allocation.

All stakeholders met (clan leaders, political leaders) during these missions expressed a general solidarity and affirmed their support and commitment to the 30% agenda. However, there was a common consensus that the critical decisions lay in the hands of the political leaders. However, when indicating their support for the 30% reserved seats, the elders stressed the lack of political will from the leaders and argued that a decision should come from the NLF leaders.

In the same vein, MoWHRD launched an initiative to take stock of women aspirants and potential candidates nationwide. In collaboration with Civil Society, the Somali Women Leadership Initiative (SWLI), MoWHRD set up a database of women candidates that will be used as an advocacy tool to provide sufficient numbers of women to fill the 30% seats in the upper and lower houses of parliament. Moreover, grants were provided to CSOs to conduct compressive mapping on women aspirants whilst a standard form designed by the project team was offered for collation of this information which was shared with the Ministries and CSOs nationwide to capture the information.

Consequently, 301 Women political aspirants were identified nationwide: 225 (176 for Lower House and 49 for the Upper House) at federal level, while the remaining 76 are identified from Somaliland. 67% of the total identified candidate are equipped with leadership and campaigning skills whereas the remaining have received sensitization and awareness on electoral education, especially awareness on women’s quota. The data was analysed by diverse variables to generate information that will be used to advocate for the specific women’s seats as proposed by the NLF in the event of resistance from clans. Furthermore, a comprehensive approach for monitoring the progress for the implementation of the NLF decision is being designed.

Support in terms of guidance, information and access to various fora/meetings provided to CSO women leaders ensured (i) enhanced public enlightenment on women’s equal representation in electoral process (ii) enhanced participation of women in the consultations and deliberations and be part of the decision-making process; and (ii) improved their ability to lobby for a minimum of 30% reserved seats for women in the both

¹ NLF Communique, clause 5.2

houses of federal parliament. Women's presence, active engagement and lobby improved the quality of discussion making the outcomes of all consultation more balanced and inclusive. The successive NLFs seen rallies demanding the rightful share of women in decision making bodies which eventually led the landmark decision of 30% reserved seats.

In Somaliland, advocacy for women's quota at the parliament is now going on with full swing and women's political participation is getting much needed attention from the public. However, the recent presidential proposal separating the presidential and parliament elections will have political repercussions; likely causing another election delay. Presidential and parliamentary elections were due to take place in March 2017. The president decided that presidential elections be held in 2017 while the parliament elections postponed and given a year term extension.

Somaliland supreme court has endorsed the decision of the president to defer parliament polls from the presidential election. A proposal is set to be submitted, by the president, to the house of elders of Somaliland which stipulates a one-year term extension for the house of representatives. It is the third time that parliamentary elections of Somaliland have been delayed since end of term in 2010.

The International Community expressed serious concern over the President of Somaliland's decision to delay Somaliland's Parliamentary elections and pointed out that this is unnecessary delay that can harm public and international confidence in Somaliland's democratization process and will have implications for the international community engagement with Somaliland.

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

A landmark milestone has been achieved under this output. The National Leadership Forum communique of 14th September, strengthened the commitment to a 30% quota for women in the 2016 electoral process by deciding on reserved seats to be contested exclusively by women at the Upper and Lower Houses, with additional mechanisms to realise the decision. The activities carried out to achieve this commitment proved extremely useful in providing women's rights and gender equality advocates with greater access to authority and voice as well enhanced and improved their confidence and capability. The decisions of the National Leadership Forum were hugely influenced by the advocacy and lobby carried out by the women which reflected in the stipulations of the respective communiques. Women's demand for 30% representation in parliament was principally adopted and become a point of departure for the greater participation and representation in Somali politics. Their continued advocacy force contributed to a new reality whereby a mechanism has been created to ensure that the 30% reserved seats for women is secured. On the same note, 30% of women was represented in all the electoral bodies to ensure that the electoral process is gender responsive.

The engagement of participants in various processes, including the on-going advocacy campaigns, sensitization meetings and associated public consultations held for the determination of the 2016 electoral model and the campaign to secure 30% reserved seats for women in the forthcoming 2016 electoral process continue to influence the electoral process. Massive media awareness activities including stories, dramas, public service announcements, panel discussions and public debates were aired nationwide through the media outlets.

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. This target was fully met. The FGS decided an electoral model for 2016, which includes 30 per cent reserved seats for women in both Houses of Parliament. The Model also put in place additional measures to guarantee implementation of the 30 per cent reserved seats for women in both Houses of Parliament. <p>SL - The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law reserved 10% seats for women. The bill awaits to be</p>

			<p>tabled to the parliament for deliberation². However, high level advocacy efforts have been sustained through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, NAGAAD and the of Quota Task Force.</p> <p>2. 301 Women political aspirants are identified nationwide against 150 target. 225 (176 for Lower House and 49 for the Upper House) are identified at federal level while the remaining 76 are enrolled for Somaliland’s election. 60% of the total identified candidate are equipped with leadership and campaigning skills whereas the rest have received sensitization on the election education.</p> <p>3. The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law incorporates reserved seats for women (10%).</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-</p>		<p>Action 1.1.1.</p> <p>The newly appointed Minister of Labour and Social Affairs(MOLSA), H.E Omer, has been briefed about the status of women’s quota in SL and the leading role that his ministry has been playing over the years -which is expected to be sustained with leadership of the new minister. The meeting was organized by NAGAAD network and the Quota Task Force. The meeting stressed the need for comprehensive understanding on the concept of quota among target participants. H.E. Minister Omer, promised to take the quota bill to the cabinet and advocate and lobby within the cabinet. This entails that the quota provisions in the bill to be discussed</p>	

² The bill should have already been tabled for public hearing, however, devising agreed seats distribution formula by region, which the bill was supposed to resolve, proved politically hurdle. This will likely cause another election delay.

Galmudug and Banadir regions

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

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

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).

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

separately and sought the endorsement of the cabinet before parliament approval. Since use of mass media communication channels is very crucial for reaching different segments of the society, MoLSA sought to sensitize local communities to the importance of women's participation in politics through local radio and TVs. To this end, a panel discussion on women's political participation was produced and then aired through Somaliland National TV (SNTV) and Radio Hargeisa which have a nationwide coverage and even beyond.

Action 1.1.2. Refer quarter1.

Action 1.1.8. Refer to quarter 1 report.

Action 1.2.0.

301 Women political aspirants have been identified nationwide, as against the 150 target. 225 (176 for Lower House and 49 for the Upper House) were identified at federal level, while the remaining 76 are from Somaliland. 67% of the total identified candidate were equipped with leadership and campaigning skills whereas the remaining have received sensitization on electoral education, especially awareness on women's quota.

According to the electoral guidelines, there should be one seat in every three (3) seats of the clan assigned for women exclusively to contest which calls the need for more women candidates. This is why the project supported MoWHRD and the Goodwill Ambassadors to lead the nationwide media campaign calling for more women to come forward to declare their aspirations/candidature and approach various organizations in proximity to them to enroll on the database. Grants were provided to CSOs to conduct compressive mapping on women aspirants. A standard form was prepared for collation of this information which was shared with the Ministries and CSOs nationwide to capture the information. The project is now conducting analysis by diverse variables to be able to generate information that can be used to advocate for the specific women's seats as proposed by the NLF in the event of resistance from clans. Comprehensive approach for monitoring the progress and implementation of the NLF decision is being designed. Among these includes a joint initiative of UNDP and UNSOM on designing and establishing a

Women Situation Room (WSR).

In addition, on 22 September, 2016, the 30% campaign was officially kicked off by the President of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh, at National Forum on women political participation, convened by the Minister for Women and Human Rights Development and held at Al-Jazeera Hotel, Mogadishu. The high level forum was attended by 275 participants (259W:16M) from the federal and regional ministries for women and human rights development, members of Good will ambassadors, women MPs, women in civil society and women aspirants.

The UN and international community representatives in attendance called the forum/conference to stand up with Somali women and advocate for minimum 30% reserved seats for making the 2016 electoral process truly inclusive, representative and credible. A similar forum attended by 75 participants (59 W: 16M) was held in Garowe, Puntland.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- A press conference on 30% reserved seats in PL: <https://horseedmedia.net/2016/09/21/guddiga-doorashooyinka-dadban-ee-puntland-oo-warmurtiyeedka-ka-soo-saaray-qoondada-haweenka/>
- Religious leaders defending the 30% reserved seats commitment by NLF: <http://goobjooge.com/daawo-sheekh-yuusuf-ceynte-oo-difaacay-qoondada-haweenka-ee-doorashada-2016/>

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, the two targets under this output was fully achieved and exceeded. GEWE project offered scholarships for young women in Somaliland and Puntland to pursue tertiary education in science, math, energy, economics, political science, public administration. This programme not only merely seeks to provide an opportunity for young women students but aspires 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. So far, 49 scholarship recipients have successfully completed their four year undergraduate programme.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
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<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%³ 	<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. 11 - The project surpassed this target- 11 media stories and columns (against the target of 7) were published and featured on Geeska Africa Newsletter and a number of websites. 2. This target has also been fully met. 49 (27 from SL & 22 PL) young women recipients of UNDP GEWE tertiary scholarship have successfully completed their undergraduate programme.
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 A young woman journalist/writer was recruited to draft features on women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Action 2.3.3 Following to the documentary film that captured the entrepreneurial roles of 30 women in the private sector that was produced during second quarter in Puntland, 11 media stories and columns (against the target of 7) on the role of women in the private sector, delving the challenges and prospects of women entrepreneurs were published and featured on Geeska Africa Newsletter and a number of websites in Somaliland.</p> <p>The Somaliland Investment Forum Hargeisa (SIF Hargeisa) was held from 19th to 21st and brought together policymakers, donors, financial institutions, and the Somaliland business community to discuss ways to strengthen private sector investment. The content of the forum looked into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance: investment and lending products and diaspora investment and 	

³ UNDP Somalia, 'Role of Women in the Somali Private Sector sstudy', 2014

sustainable use of remittances

- Strategy: strengthening strategic economic sectors, promoting value chain and certification, women in the private sector and youth entrepreneurship Governance: private sector role in policy, regulation, certification, chamber of commerce and business association effectiveness.

The forum examined the unique contributions Somali women in small and medium enterprises make to business and the communities in which they operate, trends relating to women’s participation in the private sector, the obstacles they face and the suggestions for action that would create more economic opportunities for women in the Somaliland economy. Topics covered were:

- Trends of Somaliland women participation in the private sector looking at the past and today and the variances
- Unique contributions Somaliland women make to business success (profitability) and to the communities in which they operate
- Obstacles women face to participate in economic activities
- Suggestions to create economic opportunities for women in the Somaliland economy
- New ideas and partnerships that could (challenge traditional paradigms) encourage women to venture in to the private sector/business

Action 2.4.2

49 young women graduated (PL: 22; SL: 27) from various universities, with UNDP support in form of tuition fees, transportation and textbooks.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Third party monitoring
- Women in the Private Sector-SDO-UNDP- short documentary film
- Student records (transcripts)
- <http://shuraako.org/forums/sif/hargeisa/2016>

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 three has seen remarkable achievements with regard to the realization of milestones under output three (3). Puntland parliament passed the Sexual Offences Bill in 21 August 2016. The SOB is hailed as the *“The most comprehensive Bill on sexual crimes, seen anywhere”* by the President Judge Vagn Joensen of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Bill is a major milestone in Somalia to criminalise a wide range of sexual offences, set out clear duties for police, investigators and prosecutors, and impose penalties on people within or outside of the justice sector who do not adequately investigate, interfere or prosecute in the investigation or prosecution of a sexual crime. A similar bill is submitted to the parliament in Somaliland while the federal one is at the final stage.

UNDP and UNFPA provided both financial and technical support to the development, advocacy and consultations on the bills. This is critical move in the quest for an enabling environment for prevention and response to SGBV in Somalia.

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"> 0 - The Puntland Parliament on August 2016 passed a law criminalising all sexual offences in the Puntland State of Somalia. The president is yet to sign the bill into law. In SL, a similar SOB is tabled to the parliament for discussion and approval while the 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	
<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 SL – 1,446 (1202W; 244M) people participated in 28 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 Refer quarter 2 report</p> <p>Action 3.1.3 Refer quarter 1 report</p> <p>Action 3.1.4 CCE Manual aiming at providing guidance for the CCE implementing NGOs or the CCE hosting communities combating gender inequality in Somalia is developed. The manual drew inspirations from four years of implementing CCE methodology to address gender inequality in Somalia. The tool will be finalized at the end of the year and adoption will follow suit.</p> <p>Action 3.2.4 Refer quarter1 report.</p> <p>Action 3.2.3 Refer quarter 1 report.</p>	

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

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- <http://somalia.unfpa.org/news/puntland-passes-law-against-sexual-offences>
- 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
- Third party monitoring

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, launched 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 	<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 	<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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 - Approved National Gender Policy with implementation plan is in place at Federal level. In PL, the draft NGP has been improved and translation of the draft into Somali is planned in 4th quarter for wider consultations and adoption.

<p>4. Number of ministries with gender focal points (GFP) and number of regions with inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism</p>	<p>are weak or ambiguous</p> <p>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>	<p>appoint gender focal points and regularly participates inter-agency gender coordination mechanism to strengthen Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>2. Review of the Provisional Federal Constitution has been suspended and slated to 2017 when new government is onboard.</p> <p>3. 1 - The Puntland Parliament on August 2016 passed a SOB criminalizing various sexual offences. In SL, a similar SOB is tabled to the parliament for discussion and approval while the FL SOB is being consulted with the public.</p> <p>4. This milestone was surpassed: Seventy-four per cent (74%) of the ministries in SL, Fifty-six per cent (56%) in PL and Eighty per cent (80%) in FGS have GFPs with established inter-agency gender coordination mechanism. One coordination meeting was convened in all of the three locations.</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</p>	<p>Action 4.1.1 During the 3rd quarter, the implementation plan was developed for the National Gender policy (NGP) that was approved by the federal cabinet in June, 2016. The plan envisages to operationalize the policy for its goals/objectives to be realized. Its offers an overarching framework for the gender mainstreaming work.</p> <p>Action 4.1.2 LOA was signed with MoWDFAFA to lead public consultations and advocacy for</p>		

and PSG1 Working Group (WG) on constitution/policy review and development to ensure women's participation

Action 4.1.4 With support of the quota task force, review provisions in the Constitution from gender lens and propose alternative provisions.

Action 4.1.5 Support mobilization of women groups and organizations to proactively participate in the FL Constitutional review processes (Civic education 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.

the adoption of the PL Gender Policy. A consultant is being hired to translate the draft policy from English into Somali. The translation is expected to facilitate deeper understating of the essence of the policy by the public which in turn enrich the content and foster buy-in.

Action 4.1.3

Sequel to the intensive efforts of making the NDP gender responsive that have been supported during the second quarter, including the workshop on "Somalia towards Sustainable Development: The Role of Women in the National Development Plan", in this reporting period the project in collaboration with Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation launched an e-consultation through online media to capture the degree of awareness, perspectives and views of Somali people (with access to internet) in relation with the National Development Plan. 771 persons responded to the survey and responses are being analyzed by the beginning for the 4th quarter to inform the NDP process. With the adoption of technology, the e-consultation provides platform for citizens to contribute to development processes at their convenience. The e-consultation to Somali women is proposed as a civic engagement pilot experience in the country which could mature itself into a primary consultation process over time.

Citizens with no internet access including women from the rural or semi-urban areas were consulted separately.

Action 4.1.4

This activity was delayed as the review of the Constitution was stalled to next year.

Action 4.1.5

In this reporting period, a broad-based CSO-led campaign has been carried out across the country. Six (6) CSOs were provide grants to implement sensitization and mobilization of women's groups/networks and advocates to secure 30%

reserved seats for women in the forthcoming 2016 electoral process. 651 (510W: 141M) directly benefited from these sensitization and mobilization interventions with greater access to authority and voice as well enhanced and improved their confidence and capability.

Approximately 1,220 stickers which were distributed in the public centers such as hotels, restaurants, shops and schools and universities. 21 billboards carrying messages about the elections and the participation of Somali women in the electoral process are hoisted in the main centers of the cities, mainly Mogadishu and Baidoa.

Massive awareness campaigns are under way through the different media outlets including both mainstream and social media in the form of series of dramas, stories (haboon), public service announcements, panel discussions and public debates. Voices promoting the proposed 30% of women's reserved seats has become viral across the social media.

The successive NLF meetings have seen rallies on the 30% commitment led by women groups, which in its right was an important demonstration in refuting perception of the 30% agenda as mere top-down, international community-driven initiative rather than a national agenda. These rallies put pressure on the NLF which culminated the 30% decision and enforcement mechanism set out in the NLF communique in September.

Action 4.2.1

SL- MOLSA conducted 4 inter-agency gender coordination mechanism meetings participated by Gender Focal Points (GFPs) from the ministries, CSOs and other agencies to coordinate gender related efforts in SL and improve gender mainstreaming into the institutional framework of Somaliland.

FL- one coordination meeting is convened in Mogadishu with gender focal point from 20 ministries (17W: 8M). The interagency gender coordination mechanism is facilitating a coherent, systematic, coordinated and consistent gender

mainstreaming into the public policy and programming as well as enhance implementation of the National Gender Policy.

Action 4.2.2

Refer quarter 2 report

Action 4.2.3

MOLSA conducted two trainings on gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting for gender focal points from ministries and gender machineries

Action 4.2.4

Refer quarter 2 report

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.

The project offered tremendous support to the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation(MOPIC) in a bid to make sure gender is an integral dimension of the National Development Planning process, which is currently in its final stage. The support involved engaging in women and CSOs to capture their priorities and views and integrate in the formulation of the NDP. Among these is an e-survey on the NDP for Somali people (including women) with access to internet in July-August, using Survey Monkey software and disseminating it through online news websites and social media. Through this approach, the project received 771 responses which are being analysed and incorporated into the NDP.

As a continuous effort to enhance the effectiveness of the UN System to contribute to collective operational learning and awareness raising of the impact of gender-responsive programming in peacebuilding processes, and that the UNDP country office gender focal points continue to effectively sensitize partners on the importance role women play in peacebuilding, the CO gender focal points and new staff received training on gender supported by UN volunteers and gender unit. The overall aim is to strengthen the capacity of gender focal points and staff on gender responsive peacebuilding and to provide and equip all CO staff with fundamental principles of gender mainstreaming in the work place as well as concrete skills on integrating gender equality and gender issues into their day-to-day functions for more effective and efficient delivery in the UNDP core areas, and to strengthen the impact of UNDP's programmes and on gender equality in Somalia.

The CO initiated an internship programme for young women graduates (YWGI) whereby each agreement with partners have a woman intern supporting the implementation with budget allocation. This is a way of enhancing the capacities of young women and enabling them compete on the same level with men in both public and private sectors and seen as a way of promoting gender parity not only in the office but in Somalia institutions. During this quarter, the project met some of the internship beneficiaries where they expressed their appreciation for such initiative and that some of them have been able to secure jobs because of the experiences gained.

The gender unit continues to be represented on all country office 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

The continuous deterioration of the security situation negatively affected the project implementation. The prevalence of insecurity did not only impact on UN personnel's mobility, but also proved to be a cost driver.

Moreover, the project continued to sustain presence and performance in an extraordinary environment where multiple nationally significant processes are taking place simultaneously, such as the state formation, constitutional review, electoral process which offered tremendous opportunity to inject support and promote. The project was linked to all three processes and needed timely and targeted intervention and injection of support. Each one of these processes required high level of coordination and strong harmonization of the outputs with global normative standards of human rights and gender equality, the project implementation needed to be aligned to the processes which concurrently posed a hugely challenge, in particular with the limited capacity of the national counterpart and CSOs involved in the implementation and provided unique opportunity to make significant contribution. Ensuring timely support/services by the partners became challenge.

The e-consultation model that has been used for the NDP consultation proved successful. With the vast growing technology and the mushrooming of online platforms, e-consultations presented an opportunity for broadening civic engagement. It stimulated reflection and inputs into the NDP from diverse target groups that the traditional approaches may not have reached including the women in the academia, diaspora communities and youth groups, private sector. Globally, e-consultations have gained significant momentum due to the fact that by adoption of technology, citizens can contribute to development processes at their convenience. The E-consultation was a civic engagement pilot experience in Somalia, which could mature itself into a primary consultation process over time. A number of parameters was used to determine the level of usability of the e-consultation (engagement of authorities and targeted stakeholder groups, internet accessibility, literacy rates in targeted population, advertisement & dissemination, use of existing networks to improve reach out, etc.) It had captured women's perspectives and inputs to the National Development Plan in Somalia

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

Social and cultural barriers remain a major obstacle to the advocacy efforts on women's rights and gender equality as cultural norms are deeply rooted and therefore, remain a hindrance to the buy-in in promoting GEWE. However, the CCE-CC experience shows that gradual shifts in perceptions and adherence to harmful traditional practices for instance, are beginning to occur.

The 2016 electoral process has witnessed a one-month delay due to unpreparedness of the electoral institutions and funding challenges to kick off the process. This delay raised concerns regarding manipulation based on clan dispute on 30% reserved seats for women and that may affect women contenders in the parliament elections in October/November. In Somaliland, there will be one or two-year delay for parliament elections and this may also affect the efforts of women's participation in elections that has been debated for over two years.

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.

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	I = 3 P = 4	Moderate	The cultural sensitivity of gender issues and its perception as a radical approach to negotiate for women’s empowerment has been raised during project design. Communities were provided a platform by the project voice human right concerns regarding discrimination, exclusion and violations of women’s rights.	The project has managed to cultivate cordial relations with partners across the spectrum of institutions being supported through board meetings and involving them in project’s evaluation and initiations. This is important in resolving logistical hurdles and misunderstandings that might arise during project implementation.
Risk 2: Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	I=2; P=3	Low	The Somali traditions provides limited space for women to express their voices and limits their capacity to claim their rights. Hence, women and other marginalized segments do not enjoy equal rights whether it be political, social and economic rights. They lack sufficient capacity to put claims to the duty bearers due to structural and traditional barriers.	The project outputs focusing on provision of capacity building initiatives and awareness on women’s rights will enable women and the marginalized groups to organize themselves in order to stand for their rights.
Risk 3: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	I = 3 P = 2	low	The capacities of local partners and counterparts implementing the project is limited	The project will periodically carryout capacity assessment of local partners and provide capacity building as per the identified gaps to enable them deliver effectively on the activities of the project.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Third Party Monitoring	April – June 2016	<p>The mandate of TPM Partner (CCORD) is to monitor, review and assess the implementation of signed agreements between UNDP and its partners so as to provide an independent and dispassionate view on the program implementation processes</p> <p>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 assessment used various tools including in-depth interviews, focus group discussions as well unstructured observations and field verification visits. 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 TPM team targeted 2 partners under the gender project namely YOVENCO and NAFIS. The report from the TPM partner issued in April, May and June revealed positive findings in all the regions.</p> <p>Outcome: All participants agreed that community sensitization increased their knowledge on women’s and girls’ rights. Forty-four percent of the participants learnt how to help victims of rape and SGBV and how to protect the children from violence. About a third (29.5%) learnt how to protect the children and children’s rights while 13.1% could recall that they learnt how to stop the practice of FGM, rape and prevention of early marriage of young girls. More than three-quarters (77.1%) said that community sensitization gave them the opportunity to express themselves. The meeting enabled them to freely express themselves on SGBV. Those who were not able to express themselves (22.9%) complained about shortage of time and there being a lot of people participating during the meeting. All (100%) the participants were of the view that the community was sensitized and now have the knowledge about SGBV. They explained further that now women are able to claim their rights as they have the knowledge.</p> <p>FGM and SGBV practice: Community sensitization participants were asked if the community practices FGM. All confirmed that the practice is prevalent. Ninety percent stated that following the community sensitization the village will not practice FGM because the community is now aware of FGM being harmful to women. The six (6) who thought the community would still continue practicing FGM reiterated the practice as being part of their tradition and is difficult to stop. When interrogated on possibilities that the village will now take action to increase SGBV victims’ rights in the community, all affirmed that that would be the case.</p> <p>Satisfaction with Community conversation approach in tackling with</p>

			<p>gender inequalities and cultural harmful practices</p> <p>The beneficiaries were asked if they any complaints about the CCE providers. Nine in ten participants (90.2%) did not have any complaint or concerns about community sensitization meeting providers. However, 9.8% complained about long intervals between each meeting. They would prefer that the meetings be held closer to each scheduled time. All the 61 were satisfied with the implementation of the meeting. Although most of the participants (19.7%) did not mention areas of the meeting they would like to see covered, 14.7% want prevention of SGBV/FGM among women and girls to be included. An equal proportion (13.1%) of participants, want awareness creation on SGBV/FGM among urban and rural communities and in the whole region.</p> <p>Community dialogue meetings on FGM outcomes:</p> <p>The good attendance in the dialogue shows interest or commitment by local people that they would drive behavior change and all agreed that they experienced increased knowledge on SGBV/FGM.</p> <p>The 100% acceptance on increase in knowledge attained was higher than the 80% that was the target and nearly two-thirds (64.3%) concurred that the meeting provided an opportunity to express oneself. The community do benefit from the meeting by being aware of SGBV/FGM as evidenced by the overwhelming majority (97.6%) of the participants, well above the set target of 80% however, t as the practice of FGM is intricately woven to the fabric of the society sustained community engagement is likely to change the mindset of the target communities Overall, participants were satisfied with the SGBV/FGM project in the areas and reflected that Conversations can indeed provide social spaces for critical discussion</p>
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SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available Resources	Contribution as % of Work plan	Expenditure	Balance	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP(TRAC)	1,597,776.90	1,597,776.90	64%	1,352,468	245,308.9	55%	
PBF	59,970.00	59,970.00	2%	29,437	30,533	1%	
DFID	819,134.99	819,134.99	33%	32,408	786,726.99	1%	
TOTAL	2,476,881.89	2,476,881.89	99%	1,414,313	1,062,568.89	57%	

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	of	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	W				
1.	Women political aspirants / candidates		July – September		76	knowledge and skills in leadership and political campaigning	Hargeisa Borama	and	MOLSA
2.	Ministries staff and gender focal points		July – September	25	45	Gender mainstreaming and budgeting trainings	Hargeisa		MOLSA
3.	Women Political Aspirants/ Candidates		September		40	The training workshop in the Women in Leadership Series was focusing on public speaking and speech writing skills.	Garowe		TAG- Foundation
4.	Women Political Aspirants/ Candidates		September		20	The training workshop on Women in Leadership, public speaking and campaigning	Kismayo		HDC
5.	Women Political Aspirants/ Candidates		September		60	Workshop on women political participation and leadership	Mogadishu		SWDC
	Total			25	241				