

# 2015 Annual Report: Strengthening Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Somalia

<b>Reporting Period</b>	Annual 2015
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	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)
<b>PSG</b>	1-5 & Cross-cutting
<b>PSG priority</b>	
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	Federal level, Somaliland, Puntland
<b>AWP Budget</b>	1,903,312
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	2,181,214
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	2,046,877

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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
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIA	Galmudug Interim Administration
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
HDC	Human Development Concern
ICRIC	Independent Constitution Review and implementation commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
IJA	Interim Jubland 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

## SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Somalia is at a historic and critical moment where the country is defining its political landscape and governance structures. 2015 was therefore, a fulfilling year with major political breakthroughs. Both at the Federal as well as regional levels key political state formation processes were set up; new states were formed, legislations were formulated, the constitutional review process kicked off, and special commissions and bodies to oversee key aspects of the political transition were established. Nonetheless, 2015 has not been without challenges. The country was fraught with political and security instability which hindered the realization of Vision 2016 set forth by the government. The decision on the model of federalism for the country proved a thorny issue and is still being debated and discussed. Somali women played critical role throughout this processes and there is seemingly increased consciousness and awareness of women's participation and representation in Somalia at this stage. The government, the UN in Somalia, development partners and civil society actors showed commitment to women's participation and are making endeavors to realize this outcome.

In 2015, the 'Strengthening Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment' (GEWE) Project witnessed some achievements in advancing gender equality in Somalia. These efforts were as recognized at the global level as the country Office (CO) was lauded for showing gender transformative results its standalone programme and for feasibly mainstreaming gender into its overall programming portfolio. The icing on the cake was an event on 10th June 2015, where a total of 25 COs were recognized for delivering transformational gender equality results in a very special Award Ceremony chaired by Jessica Faieta, Assistant Secretary General and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin American Countries (RBLAC) Director acting as OIC of the organization. At the event, Somalia CO was formally awarded a High Silver in the Gender Seal<sup>1</sup>. This put the CO amongst the six highest performing UNDP Country Offices in the certification process.

Furthermore, the GEWE project played a tremendous role in keeping gender on the spotlight and at the center stage of most of the strategic national deliberations. The Project provided both technical expertise and resources to both government and civil society organizations. Below are region based updates and selected achievements realized in this reporting period:

### **Federal level:**

The Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) launched the National Gender Policy formulation process on 15 September 2015 in Mogadishu. The launch was attended by representatives of Somali Authorities—Federal and Regional Interim Administrations, civil society leaders, legislators, representatives of AMISOM and UN in Somalia. Speaking at the launch, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to Somalia (SRSO) Nicholas Kay pledged the UN's continued support towards efforts to improve the status of Somali women, particularly for more representative political participation. In her remarks at the launch, H.E. Zahra Ali Samantar, Federal Minister of Women and Human Rights Development noted that progress has been made in empowering women in Somalia. The minister indicated that the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is on the right path in pursuing the enactment of policies that advance women's rights, security and gender equality as well as participation of women in political and economic fields. As a follow-up, UNDP GEWE Project in consultation with the MoWHRD, agreed on priority issues in relation to review, advocacy and an outreach strategy for the adoption of the National Gender Policy.

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<sup>1</sup> The UNDP Gender Equality Seal is a corporate certification process that recognizes good performance of UNDP Country Offices in delivering transformational gender equality results. It is a tool for empowering managers and accelerating changes needed to support countries' gender equality goals. The Gender Equality Seal establishes minimum acceptable quality standards. Country Offices are certified based on a review of their gender equality accomplishments.

The president of the FGS and the UNSRSG in Somalia co-chaired, the second Ministerial High-Level Partnership Forum held on 29th and 30th July 2015 in Mogadishu. The key commitments agreed include; - increasing women's participation in consultation processes, national civic education campaigns and inclusion of women in these bodies (national independent electoral commission, the Boundaries and Federalism Commission, the Independent Commission for the Review and Implementation of the Constitution and Parliamentary Oversight Committee).

UNDP GEWE Project sustained capacity development support for diverse institutions through a series of capacity building and advocacy initiatives in 2015. In collaboration with UNFPA Somalia, the project convened a Gender Training for Media Professionals in Kampala, Uganda. The training, which brought together 29 media professionals (including 11 women) selected from across Somalia, explored the role of Media in protecting human rights, preventing GBV and HIV as well as promoting women's full participation in politics and in key decision making in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. It also examined the unique relationship of information and empowerment. In the closing ceremony, Somalia's Ambassador to Uganda, Siid Ahmed, called attention to the continued importance of Gender mainstreaming and the role of the Media. He noted "If the Media functioned in a way that takes our social problems into account; deploying soft persuasion, targeted impact, and increased opportunities for inclusive dialogue, it can hugely transform the gender relations of the society". The training equipped Media Directors, journalists and media houses with a better understanding of gender equality issues in media reporting and strengthened their ability to investigate and develop stories that are responsive to gender and women's issues. Participants included media owners and editors, officials of state-owned media and senior journalists from private media houses. The director general of the Ministry of Information of Puntland, the director of Radio Mogadishu, and the manager of Radio Danan were among the training beneficiaries. <sup>2</sup>

Moreover, in collaboration with AMISOM gender office, the project contributed to the training Workshop on Enhancing 30 Somali women MPs' Capacity on laws and media held from 11th to 13th June 2015 in Mogadishu.

On 7<sup>th</sup> May 2015, the Federal Government of Somalia approved three key commissions each with 9 members: Independent National Electoral commission (two women with one woman elected as the chairperson) to technically manage the scheduled 2016 general elections; the boundary Commission (one woman) and Judicial Service Commission (no woman).

The project provided training on Gender Equality and women Empowerment to key officers of the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) under the Intra-governmental Aid Coordination and Cabinet Support Office. The main agenda was to improve understanding on gender concepts and the importance of mainstreaming in an effort to enable ACU to mainstream gender in the Somali Compact implementation process. The possibility of creating a specific gender working group within the PSG WG and SDRF was discussed. This is in effort to mainstreaming Gender into the compact which may open the way for specific programmes on women's empowerment to achieve significant effect.

Following the gender mainstreaming training, the project sustained engagement with the ACU to further the technical gender mainstreaming support and translate learning into practice. Subsequently, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) was included in the SDRF steering committee. The ACU gender coordinator worked closely with the MoWHRD and facilitated communication between the Ministry

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.776083265871908.1073741851.120046881475553&type=3>

and the various PSG working groups. The MoWHRD is an active participant in the New Deal Compact and will champion human rights and gender equality in the compact structures. Additionally, the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) facilitated bilateral talks between H.E. Zahra M Ali Samantar Minister of Women & Human Rights Development and the Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister on June 11th 2015 in Stockholm, Sweden. ACU further worked closely with Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, national and international bodies for the accomplishment of gender equality in the Somali Compact.

Discussions are ongoing with the ACU on identifying key entry points for gender mainstreaming into the Compact. Given the proposed Compact Review, which is planned to take place in Turkey in February 2016, strategic and leadership role of ACU in the process, it's momentous to advocate for gender specific priorities in the compact framework and ensure inclusive review process.

To learn from international best practices, UNDP sponsored five women from government and CSOs including the Minister of MoWHRD, H.E Zahra Ali Samantar to participate in the 59<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York in March 2015. As part of this event, the Minister of, presented a remarkable speech at a side event on "New partnerships for addressing and preventing GBV" organized by UNDP BPPS Gender Team and the Republic of Korea.

1,508 (868F; 640M) of people beneficated from CCE sessions on FGM and GBV prevention in Doolow, Blet-Hawa and Banadir.

UNDP and UNFPA supported a two-day consultative meeting of the inter-ministerial technical advisory team on CEDAW. Held in Djibouti on 8-9 December 2015, under the leadership of the MOWHRD, the meeting brought together 10 MPs and 22 senior officials (12W; 20M) from 18 government ministries, departments and agencies. Discussions centered analysis on CEDAW Articles and optional protocols with specific concerns around Articles 6 (on trafficking), 9 (on nationality) and 16 (on equality in marriage and family law). At the end of the meeting, a proposal was made to the cabinet to ratify CEDAW expeditiously and make it a key tool towards promoting gender equality in the country.

#### **Emerging states:**

In June, Somali women leaders advocated and negotiated with federal, regional and local authorities and opinion leaders for the participation of women in the Central regions state formation process. Women ultimately secured eight of 64 assembly seats in the newly formed Galmudug state.

The ISWA regional assembly selection was completed on 28 December 2015 with the swearing in of a total of 149members. Despite the prevailing traditional practices as well as security challenges, ISWA honored its commitment to meet a 21 quota for women members of the assembly, a requirement set in the ISWA Constitution. Women secured 31 seats, representing the largest share of seats held by women in a Somali federal or state legislative body.

As the United Nations Secretary-General's campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women calls for global action to increase worldwide awareness and create opportunities for discussion about challenges and solutions, the GEWE Project supported Gender machineries of ISWA, IJA and Galmudug to lead sensitization on GBV and FGM prevalence through commemorative event on the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.<sup>3</sup> These events has marked the first public campaigns that these nascent ministries have carried out.

#### **Somaliland:**

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<sup>3</sup> The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is an international campaign which takes place each year and runs from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10 December, Human Rights Day.

The planned election in Somaliland in 2015 has been postponed for two years. On 11 May 2015, the Guurti (House of Elders) announced a two-year extension of the current government's term, including a further postponement of the presidential and parliamentary elections. Opposition parties protested against the move of the Guurti extension and Somaliland's main donors have expressed concern over recent developments that beg the question whether its mixed political arrangements are robust enough. The case was finally taken to the Supreme Court which endorsed the constitutionality of the Gurti decision. Despite this hiccup, CSOs and women's groups continue to intensify their advocacy towards women's political participations.

In May, UNDP provided transformational leadership training focused on 'Leadership for Results' for 22 MPs (including 1 woman), and 9 other government officials (including 3 women). The participants examined the situation regarding gender in the country and explored their potential as leaders to make changes through legislation. The workshop encouraged participants to enhance their leadership skills and implement 'breakthrough initiatives' which will lead to more gender sensitive legal and policy reforms. At the end of the training, all participants committed themselves to supporting inclusive decision-making and development practices. They

In December, the GEWE project successfully conducted a 10-day training on the theme; 'Engaging Communities on Women's Political Participation through Community Conversations.' The training brought together 40 participants (19F; 21M) representing CSOs and communities from the federal level, Puntland, Somaliland and all emerging states.

A total of **1764** (women: 1354 & men: 410) people participated in 32 community conversation sessions on FGM and GBV prevention in Berbera. Communities' awareness and knowledge on these harmful traditional practices were enhanced with attitudinal and behavioral changes realized. In addition, 202,125 (50% women) which is 15% of persons above 15 years in urban areas benefited from civic education programmes on women's participation in politics aired at local media outlets in Somaliland.

Through UNDP GEWE Project gender mainstreaming arrangements in SL ministries is now more institutionalized. The inter-agency gender coordination mechanism comprising of Gender Focal Points (GFPs) and CSOs and other agencies is now part and parcel of the institutional framework required for gender mainstreaming in SL. 17 ministries out of 25 have appointed their GFPs and are actively participating in this arrangement. In this regard, the efficacy of the inter-agency gender coordination mechanism largely hinges on collaboration and coordination among members of the inter-agency gender mechanism.

Finally, the sexual offences Bill (SOB) supported by UNDP in collaboration with UNFPA was submitted to the parliament for approval after broad-based public consultations.

#### **Puntland:**

The election (selection) of new local councils was realized in several Puntland districts in 2015. In five districts that the elections are concluded so far, 13 out of 108 councilors are women, making 13%. Garowe district, the center of Puntland, saw the highest number of women councilors (5 women councilors out of 27) among the five districts. However, Suhuur Hashi Mohamed, the first woman to announce her historic candidacy as a Mayor of Garowe did not succeed. These elections represented a positive development in the decentralization process. The prevalent view is that democratic local administrations are effective foundations of good governance and a vehicle of local governance. A functional local government that provides basic services to the communities is essential to peace and prosperity. The national charter of Puntland that established the State in 1998 has defined decentralization as part of its governance structure.

A commendable achievement was made in Puntland when the sexual offences Bill (SOB) supported by UNDP in collaboration with UNFPA was approved by the cabinet. This was achieved following public consultations and advocacy campaigns. The draft law is progressive and has scope to deal with the multifaceted sexual and gender based violence unlike the Criminal Penal Code.

With the leadership of MOWDAFA, PL has also made progress in finalizing its National Gender Policy. The policy was widely consulted to create national buy-in and expected to be presented to the cabinet in 2016. It's also imperative to note that MOWDAFA has made great efforts to ensure that gender is integral in government planning and public policy making by creating inter-ministerial gender focal points. With 12 ministries so far appointed their gender points, successive coordination meetings were convened and discussed the gender priorities and challenges in PL.

## 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

Major strides are made in realizing this output in 2015. Two out of the three targets under this output were met: Targets two and three, below, have been fully achieved. The National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) law reserved seats for women. The project provided technical support and expertise towards gender sensitive review of the bill before it was adopted as law. Subsequently, Halima, the chairperson of the Somali Women Leadership Initiative (a women’s mobilization platform supported by UNDP and other Agencies), was appointed as the chairperson of the NIEC. The UN provided technical support for women activists and MoWHRD who campaigned for the appointment of two women commissioners, one of whom was subsequently selected as the Chair. Halima is leading a high profile commission mandated to manage the general elections scheduled for 2016 and this presents an opportunity for advancing gender issues in the electoral process.

A post-election study on women’s political participation conducted in Somaliland in 2014 established that there is direct proportional relationship between the number of women candidates for political positions and the number of women who manage to get elected. Accordingly the project has adopted a dual strategy of support to women aspirants and candidates complimented by advocacy for affirmative actions. Thus, there is great need to support women aspirants to increase the number of women with interest in politics. Spurred by the evolving process and anticipated election in Somaliland, the project has (in this reporting period) identified 306 women aspirants and supported them by providing leadership, advocacy and political campaigning trainings to enhance their leadership skills.

Women secured 32 seats in ISWA regional assembly out of 149 MPs, making women MPs 21%. This represents the largest share of seats held by women in a Somali federal or state legislative body. Some other gains made on women’s representation in the emerging regions include 8 of 89 regional assembly seats in the newly formed Galmudug state assembly.

The draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law 2005 which includes a women’s quota was discussed and publicly consulted but yet to be presented to parliament for approval. The percent proposed by the National Consultative Committee is 10% in the lower house of the parliament and 15% in the local councils. To stimulate popular support for the bill, NAGAAD, the umbrella women’s organization, intensified public enlightenment campaigns to sustain public awareness and support for the law. To effectively exploit the power of media in advocacy campaigns, NAGAAD strengthened engagement with media professionals, through establishment of a Media-CSOs consultative forum. At the same time NAGAAD continued nationwide consultative forums to review the draft bill with members of parliament, political parties, women leaders in political parties, youth groups and religious/traditional leaders.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Number of regions that adopt quota system for women	1. No quotas for women in all the three regions. .	1. At least one region adopts a Quota	1. The revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law reserved (10%) seats for women. The revised draft Law was publicly consulted and CSOs and
2. Number of women that contest in national elections supported by	2. Data on women candidates for electoral offices at national	2. 150 Women political aspirants and candidates identified and	



<p>UNDP.</p> <p>3. Number of electoral policies that mainstream gender equality</p>	<p>level not available</p> <p>3. No gender mainstreamed electoral policies</p>	<p>supported</p> <p>3. At least one Gender sensitive electoral policy</p>	<p>women groups have intensified advocacy to generate support for its passage. The revised bill was planned to be submitted to the parliament for discussion in December however this has been delayed because of other political issues that has not yet been agreed. For public enlightenment, IEC materials were developed, high level panel discussions organized and documentary films on women's quota was developed and released. A media-CSO consultative forum was also established to create a platform to discuss women's political participation in order to sustain the created momentum.</p> <p>At federal level, a joint UN approach on Gender and constitution review was initiated. The objective of the approach was to provide support to ensure gender equality and women's rights issues (including quota) are adequately addressed in the review exercise. Among the key issues the first meeting discussed was the ways the joint UN approach would work in reality. Based on the discussions strategic guidance notes and action plan was drafted.</p> <p>2. Against the target of 150, a total of 346 (186 SL and 160 PL) women political aspirants were identified and trained in</p>
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			<p>leadership, advocacy and political campaigning by MOLSA and FAWESOM. MoWDFAFA also identified 30 potential women candidates from 5 regions in Puntland.</p> <p>3. One gender sensitive electoral policy in place at federal level. The National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) law approved on 11 February 2015 reserved two seats for women in a nine member commission. Subsequently, a woman was appointed as the chairperson of the NIEC. In SL, the revised draft Somaliland House of Representatives Law proposes 10% of reserved seats for women.</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Action 1.1.1.</b> Support to women’s groups/networks to develop and implement quota advocacy strategies nationwide (engaging in particular, religious leaders, political parties, electoral institutions, clan and traditional elders, MPs, policy makers, youth and the media).</p> <p><b>Action 1.1.2.</b> Support national gender machineries and women’s groups to participate and contribute to peace and state building efforts focused on newly accessible areas and regional state administrations.</p> <p><b>Action 1.1.3.</b> Train 6 CSOs and conduct community engagement in gender-sensitive peacebuilding, democratization, state formation and civic education programmes on emerging electoral processes using the CCE-CC approach</p> <p><b>Action 1.1.4.</b> Train media houses and journalists on gender and women’s rights in the emerging political processes</p> <p><b>Action 1.1.5.</b> Conduct training on transformational leadership for 70 MPs,</p>		<p><b>Activity Result 1.1</b></p> <p><b>Action 1.1.1.</b> NAGAAD organized twelve consultation meetings for the Parliamentary Caucus, political parties, women leaders in political parties and youth groups to intensify advocacy efforts toward review of electoral laws to ensure inclusion of women’s quota. The meetings were attended by total of 360 participants from parliament committees, political parties, and women leaders in political parties, and youth associations. Accordingly, the participants provided recommendations to ensure a more democratic process for women’s quota seats which included: creating system for electoral quota, enabling women to compete directly for party positions, lobby parliament to adopt quota law, advocate for development of electoral laws, and strengthen capacity of women political aspirants.</p> <p>NAGAAD convened a three-day national dialogue forum to review/examine and</p>	

DGs, officials of electoral institutions and other relevant decision makers nationwide as champions for women's quota.

**Action 1.2.1.** Campaigning, public speaking and leadership trainings for 150 identified women political aspirants and candidates nationwide

**Action 1.3.1.** Trainings for electoral institutions and legislative bodies on gender equality and sensitisation to adopt gender-sensitive regulations and procedures for elections.

**Action 1.3.2** Continue engagement with media to raise awareness of gender issues in emerging policy and legislations and women's political rights

update the quota bill. The forum was attended by thirty 30 (19W; 11M) forum members from the ministry, women from political parties, president's Gender Advisor, MPs, the Task Force, community leaders and guests from across all regions. Key issues were the review of the pre-drafted women quota bill and determination of the type of Quota that fit for Somaliland to inform the bill.

NAGAAD conducted meeting with religious and traditional leaders in all 6 regions (two in Hargeisa) each two day attracting 280 participants (86W; 194M). The purpose was to seek support from religious and traditional leaders for women's right to participation in political governance, strengthen religious leaders' roles in defining and clarifying (Islam) directions and advice on women's right political participation to enhance the role of women in leadership. The leaders committed to support women's participation in the decision making.

The post-election study by MOLSA Women's participation in the 2012 municipal elections was validated and disseminated in May, 2015 in Hargeisa. Around 48 participants attended the validation and dissemination workshop (39 women and 11 men). 300 copies of the study were printed of which 180 copies were disseminated to diverse institutions that include government agencies and local and international development agencies. 120 copies are available at the resources center established by MOLSA at its main office premises in Hargeisa.

In order to strengthen networking and collaboration between women in the three political parties, MOLSA facilitated a meeting with the inter-party network<sup>4</sup> for 34 women from political parties) from 15-17 September to discuss women representation in the politics including the political parties' leadership. Mostly notably, the meeting underlined the power of the women in parties when

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<sup>4</sup> It is common knowledge that political parties are dominated by men and greatly influenced by discriminatory tribal tradition against women, Therefore, MoLSA facilitated the establishment of trans-party network for women in the three political parties in Somaliland. The reason d'être of such trans-party network was to create networking mechanism among women politicians so that they would jointly undertake concerted efforts towards the common issues affecting women's political participation within their respective parties as well as in the wider political life in Somaliland. To this end, MOLSA facilitated an inter-party network for women in the political parties (34 female participants) to discuss women representation in the politics including the political parties' leadership.

their voices are united. The women's quota was regarded as a tenable strategy for search of equal representation of women in the decision making platforms. The activity is part of an initiative designed to influence politicians, policy makers and law makers to play a positive and constructive role in the promotion of women's political participation and pressuring them to back up the affirmative action and proposed quota in elected bodies for women.

4 coordination meetings for women councilors from different regions of Somaliland were conducted in 2015. 9 Women local councilors and 21 women district staff members and CSOs participated these meetings. 10<sup>5</sup> women councilors were elected in 2012 municipal election out of 375 councils nationwide. However, they are dispersed across the regions and require networking and capacity building support.

For public enlightenment and advocacy towards Women's quota in the parliament, NAGAAD developed and disseminated IEC materials throughout the year. 500 IEC materials (Stickers) in Somali language on women's quota were produced while fifteen (15) billboards of (2mX3m) with advocacy message on women's election messages were also hoisted in 15 strategic locations in the six regions. The messages state. *"ma tasoobo qarankii talo wadaagaaye, taageera hablaha waa tacab wadaagtiine"* and *"Haweenku waa haybaddii nolosha ee ha la doorto"* – literally meaning, *"support women's candidacy as a nation that anchors inclusivity in its politics, never peril and "let's standby the women; they are backbone of the nations"*. NAGAAD also produced 100 veils with quota messages and 50 signboards with quota slogans. These material are intended to use during the commemorative day (the day the Bill is presented to Parliament) to attract the public attention and rally public support which in turn will put pressure on the parliament.

NAGAAD also developed an 8-minute documentary video. The documentary was

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<sup>5</sup> One women councilor from Lasanod District resigned which reduces the total number of women local councilors in SL to 9 members.

produced to educate public on women's political participation and intensify the quota advocacy campaign through the radio and local TV stations. The documentary conveys the opinions of high level personalities including the first lady, the leaders of the three political parties, members of the two houses of parliament and women activists. The documentary conveys just one clear message; all personalities interviewed, declared their commitment towards the women's quota.

**Action 1.1.2.**

The UN Peace Building Fund (PBF) project, 'Strengthening women's role and participation in peacebuilding - Towards just, fair and inclusive Somalia' commenced in 2015. The project launch was marked by its Inaugural Board meeting chaired by the Minister for MoWHRD on 19th November 2015. This was followed by a two day High-level event on Women's Political Participation convened in Mogadishu during the period from 10- 11th of December, 2015. The event was organized in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and the Somali women civil society organizations. At the end of the event, Somali women from all regions of the country, led by the Minister for MoWHRD agreed to a declaration "Mogadishu Declaration of women's political participation". The declaration was presented as an advocacy tool at the National Consultative Forum on the electoral model for 2016. As a result, the NCF unanimously agreed to reserve a fixed number of seats for women in both the Lower House and the Upper Houses of the federal parliament.

**Action 1.1.3.**

The project conducted a 10 day training on Engaging Communities on Women's Political Participation through community conversations training for 40 participants (19W; 21M) from nine (9) CSOs and communities from the federal level, Puntland, Somaliland and all emerging states. The training beneficiaries will in turn convene community conversations on gender-sensitive peacebuilding, democratization, state formation and civic education to help communities address barriers to GEWE in the political processes in 2016 and the build up to one-person, one-vote in 2020.

Following the training, monthly community conversation sessions on women's political participation were carried out in Galkaio. Seven CCE sessions on women's participation in politics, peacebuilding and reconciliation were held in Galkayo, PL, with 350 participants so far (62W; 28 M). As part of PBF initiative, the CCE was facilitated by FAWESOM. The third party monitoring (TPM) team approached FAWESOM to engage with beneficiaries. The TPM report confirmed that 100% of the beneficiaries believed that the CCE gave them a chance to express themselves and increased knowledge of women and girls rights in their area among other results.

5 media debates (4 in Garowe and 1 in Galkaio) and documentary focused on women's political participation were launched and broadcasted through media outlets including TVs and websites. These debates are primed to raise awareness on women's political rights gender issues in emerging policy, legislations.

#### **Action 1.1.4**

The project in collaboration with UNFPA Somalia convened a Gender Training for Media Professionals in Kampala, Uganda from 13th-18th September. Bringing together 29 media professionals (11W; 18M) from across Somalia, the training, explored the role of media in promoting human rights, preventing GBV and HIV as well as promoting women's full participation in politics and in key decision making in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The training equipped journalists and media houses with a better understanding of gender equality issues in media reporting and strengthened their ability to investigate and develop stories that are responsive to gender and women's issues. Participants included media owners and editors, officials of state-owned media and senior journalists from private media houses. The director general of the Ministry of Information of Puntland, the director of Radio Mogadishu, and the managers of Radio Danan and HCTV were among the training beneficiaries. The training also examined the unique relationship of information and empowerment.

At the training, Somalia's Ambassador to Uganda, Siid Ahmed, called attention to the continued importance of gender mainstreaming and the role of the media. "If

the media functioned in a way that takes our social problems into account; deploying soft persuasion, targeted impact, and increased opportunities for inclusive dialogue, it can hugely transform the gender relations of the society,” he said.

In his closing remarks, the ambassador noted that he was impressed by how the participants spoke about the training and what they have learnt. He urged them to sustain this enthusiasm and translate it into practical commitments.

**Action 1.1.5.**

In May, UNDP provided transformational leadership training focused on ‘Leadership for Results’ for 22 MPs (including 1 woman), and 9 other government officials (Deputy Ministers, Director Generals, and heads of independent national commissions; including 3 women). The participants examined the situation regarding gender in the country and explored their potential as leaders to make changes through legislation. A presentation was made at the training by representatives from MOLSA on women’s political participation in Somaliland in the coming elections and possible affirmative options. The presentation showed the strong correlation between the space given to women in the 2012 local elections (by political parties and national associations) and the percentage of successful women. The workshop encouraged participants to enhance their leadership skills and implement ‘breakthrough initiatives’ which will lead to more gender sensitive legal and policy reforms. At the end of the training, all participants committed themselves to supporting inclusive decision-making and development practices; including promoting gender sensitive policies and programmes through breakthrough initiatives, and to generate and sustain long-term interactive dialogue around gender equality and women’s empowerment.

At federal level, in collaboration with AMISOM gender office, the project contributed to the training Workshop on Enhancing 30 Somali women MPs’ Capacity on laws and media held from 11th to 13th June 2015 in Mogadishu

**Activity Result 1.2**

**Action 1.2.1.**

MoLSA organized 5 capacity building workshops for 186 women political aspirants and 14 men on leadership and political campaigning in Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao in an effort to enhance the capacity of women political aspirants with interest to participate in the upcoming parliamentary elections scheduled in Somaliland in 2017.

In Puntland, FAWESOM held four trainings on public speaking, leadership and advocacy in Galkayo and Garowe with 160 women participants. The workshops were intended to enhance the skills of young women in leadership and advocacy as well as improving their skills in communication, negotiation and effective advocates of their own and societal issues. The participants were also sensitized on issues like harmful traditional practices and gender stereotype.

In Total, 346 women aspirants (SL: 186 & PL: 160) were reached nationwide against the target of 150.

**Activity Result 1.3****Action 1.3.1.**

The project provided training on Gender Equality and women Empowerment to key officers of the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) under the Intra-governmental Aid Coordination and Cabinet Support Office in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter. The main agenda was to improve understanding on gender concepts and the importance of mainstreaming in an effort to enable ACU to mainstream gender in the Somali Compact implementation process. The possibility of creating a specific gender working group within the PSG WG and SDRF was discussed. This is in effort to mainstreaming Gender into the compact which may open the way for specific programmes on women's empowerment to achieve significant effect.

**Action 1.3.2**

202,125 (50% women) in urban areas have benefited from civic education



programmes on women’s participation in politics aired at local media outlets in Somaliland. According to the Somaliland Ministry of Information, programs aired through radio Hargeisa and Somaliland National Television reach at least 15% of adult populations in the six main regions of Somaliland. According to public sources<sup>1</sup>, Somaliland’s population is estimated at around 3.5 million and persons above 15 years of age constitute around 56.4% of the total population. It is very important to underscore that 38.5% of them is in urban settings.

In the third quarter, the project convened a three days consultation workshop for 52 participants (23W; 29M) from local media in Hargeisa on 29-31 July 2015, to endorse and validate the media component of the advocacy quota strategy. As the media plays a crucial role in the political or electoral process and public perceptions, a consultative forum was established to follow up the implementation of the advocacy action plan. Subsequently, 4 consultative meetings were held between August and September to review the progress of the quota advocacy. 40 participants from media and CSOs participated each of the 4 meetings.

#### Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- TOR for the media training consultant
- The Media training was broadcast by Radio Mogadishu. To listen to the recording, find the link: <http://www.radiomuqdisho.net/danjiraha-soomaaliya-ee-uganda-oo-suxufiyiin-tababar-ugu-soo-xiray-kambala/> or Prior to the event, the Director General of the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications met participants at the airport in Mogadishu as they were departing for Uganda and urged them to take advantage of the training opportunity. That event was broadcast on the Somali national TV news. See the link: <https://youtu.be/Xu8m63rGJ9A> and for Full story see the link: <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.776083265871908.1073741851.120046881475553&type=3>
- Training reports and modules
- Transformational leadership training for MPs <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/successstories/devt.html>
- SMSG meeting in Hargeisa Report
- MOLSA final progress report, 2015
- NAGAAD final progress report, 2015
- Third party monitoring

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

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Despite the funding challenges that this output suffered, the project recorded some progress in the outputs implemented. 60 Women business owners were equipped with necessary business and enterprise skills. 60 young women university graduates have also been empowered to improve their employment readiness, building entrepreneurial skills and linking them to employment opportunities. In addition, the young women Graduate internship programme provided employment opportunities and career building to 53 young women by facilitating the attachment of women interns (between 6 to 18 months with modest stipend) to most of UNDP partnership agreements. This initiative is meant to increase the employability of young women graduates and contribute to building a cadre of professional Somali women which in turn contributes to the reduction of gender disparity in employment in Somalia.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Ministries, NGOs and other agencies collecting sex-disaggregated data.</li> <li>2. Number of positive media products on the role of women in business/private sector in Somalia.</li> <li>3. Number of gender-sensitive private sector policy reforms</li> <li>4. Number of women newly recruited into the big private sector companies targeted for advocacy in 2015</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministries not collecting sex-disaggregated data at present.</li> <li>2. Media does not profile women in business/private sector Non-gender friendly private sector policies.</li> <li>3. Women employment in private sector is very scanty e.g. the dominant telecommunication and financial institutions is as low as 1%</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministries identified for capacity building on collecting sex disaggregated data</li> <li>2. At least 5 media stories on women in the private sector</li> <li>3. 10 private sector companies advocated adopting gender-sensitive policies and recruiting women.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Due to funding constraints, the AWP was revised and this target was removed</li> <li>2. Twenty Nine (29) media professionals (11W; 18M) from across Somalia were trained on gender sensitive reporting. The training equipped journalists and media houses with a better understanding of gender equality issues in media reporting and strengthened their ability to investigate and develop stories that are responsive to gender and women's issues. Selected individuals were tasked with researching women's issues in the private sector and developing stories. As a result, at least seven stories are on women's role in the private sector were published by the trained Journalists</li> <li>3. Employability of young women</li> </ol>

			<p>enhanced through provision of trainings and scholarships for tertiary education to produce cadre of women professionals that are competitive in the world of work. 58 young women provided tertiary scholarship are successfully studying different courses in Puntland and Somaliland.</p> <p>60 young women graduates also equipped with soft skills on application packaging in PL.</p>
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Progress Against Activities</b>	
<p><b>Action 2.1.4</b> Capacity building training for women business owners to document</p> <p><b>Action 2.3.1</b> Host workshops on gender-sensitive reporting for local journalists (Theme: “Changing attitudes and perceptions about women’s role in the private sector and women’s Somali contributions to the economy”) nationwide</p> <p><b>Action 2.3.2</b> Paid internships for young women journalists/writers to draft features on women entrepreneurs.</p> <p><b>Action 2.3.3</b> Run monthly Women Entrepreneurs column in local newspapers (with special focus on non-traditional occupations?).</p> <p><b>Action 2.3.4</b> Support at least 6 women entrepreneurs to participate in national, regional and international economic platforms and forums.</p> <p><b>Action 2.3.5</b> Consultations on women’s social and economic rights (targeting women khat sellers and other women in micro-capital businesses) in each region; develop recommendations for gender considerations and advocate for their inclusion in the review of the relevant bills e.g. on personal status law before parliament in SL.</p> <p><b>Action 2.4.1</b> Arrange and support job fairs for young men and women; including training sessions or seminars on ‘soft-skills’ (CV writing, interviewing).</p> <p><b>Action 2.4.2</b> Continued scholarships provided for 60 young women in PL and SL</p>		<p><b>Activity Result 2.1</b></p> <p><b>Action 2.1.4</b> In PL, 60 women entrepreneurs acquired knowledge and skills on business and enterprise management through training provided by SAMOFAL. The trainings are meant to improve the knowledge and understanding on how to manage a business and maintain proper records and the women business owners are now better placed to run and manage their own businesses.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2.3</b></p> <p><b>Action 2.3.1</b> The Gender sensitive media reporting training for media professional has touched the content of this activity. 29 media professionals (11W; 18M) were trained on gender sensitive reporting. The training equipped journalists and media houses with a better understanding of gender equality issues in media reporting and strengthened their ability to investigate and develop stories that are responsive to gender and women’s issues. As result, the project has documented seven stories developed by the trained journalists and broadcasted in the media outlets. See links of the stories in footnote 7.</p>	

with additional 30 (FL) to pursue tertiary education in science, math, energy, economics, political science, public administration and provide leadership training

**Action 2.3.2** To profile women's contribution of business and the private sector and showcase their entrepreneurial skills, young women journalist, Ms. Amina Ahmed Elmi, has been embedded in MoLSA to produce a column featuring women entrepreneurs in Somaliland.

**Action 2.3.3**

The young woman journalist mentioned under the above action 2.3.2 has produced periodic columns which appeared on Geeska Africa Newsletter and some Somali websites. Main issues covered in columns include: Gender and entrepreneurship; Analysis on women's entrepreneurship in comparison to that of men; Women dominate small-sized business while they are less involved in medium and large business; the major goal of women entrepreneurs engaged in small businesses is for subsistence reasons rather than making a profit; Challenges: Gender insensitiveness of market places, illiteracy of women entrepreneurs, and inaccessibility to financial services; type of business women run in 31, May district in Hargeisa, and Interviews with Some women about their business: how they started, why they started, challenges and their future plans. Follow the footnoted<sup>6</sup> links

**Activity Result 2.3.4** Four (4) Somali Women entrepreneurs were supported to participate in the Somali Investment Forum in Nairobi from the 8th to 10th March 2015. The event brought together Somali entrepreneurs, investors, sector experts, business development experts and other stakeholders – all of whom are focused on Somalia – to discuss Somali investing and seeks to catalyze business growth by bringing Diaspora investor and entrepreneurs and other stakeholders together to engage in a series of practical call to action events. There has been specific session on Women Entrepreneurs structured along the

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<sup>6</sup> <http://oodweynemedia.com/?p=51781>  
<http://somalilandtoday.com/waayaha-ganacsiga-haweenka/>  
<http://qorilugudnews.com/articles/15031/Waayaha-Ganacsiga-Haweenka>  
<http://www.hadhwanaagnews.ca/detail.aspx?id=169492>

study on the role of women in the private sector recommendations commissioned by UNDP in 2014. UNDP GEWE presented the findings of the women in the Somali private sector study at the event.

**Action 2.3.5**

In SL, capacity building for women khat sellers (43 women) continued during the year. The training was meant to enhance the leadership capacity of women khat sellers and strengthen their association to negotiate their rights. In addition, a panel discussion on the rights of women Khat sellers was conducted and released through SLNTV and Radio Hargeisa. Two panelists from women khat sellers, the director of social department of MoLSA and a woman from civil society organizations took part in the discussion. The messages from these discussions are meant to reach least 15%<sup>7</sup> of adult populations of about two million (which constitutes 56.4%<sup>8</sup> of the total population of 3.5 million).

In Puntland, Capacity building training on advocacy, leadership and organizational governance for 50 women khat sellers was held in October 2015. Media was engaged by MOWDAFA as a vehicle for raising the voices of women khat sellers in Garowe. Women khat sellers established an association and formed a leadership structure to advocate the rights of women khat sellers in PL.

**Activity Result 2.4**

**Action 2.4.1**

Despite existence of prevailing high unemployment rate among the youth (reaching 84%<sup>9</sup>) in Somaliland, young women face more difficulties in getting equal access to employment opportunities due to discriminatory tribal norms

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<sup>7</sup> Somaliland National TV has a nationwide coverage and beyond. According to the Ministry of Information, programs aired through radio Hargeisa and SNTV are estimated to be viewed by at least 15% of adult populations mainly in the six urban regions of Somaliland. According to public sources, adult population over 5 years of age constitutes around 56.4% of the total population of 3.5 million while those in major urban settings are around 38.5%. See MOLSA 2015 final progress report.

<sup>8</sup> Somaliland National Development Plan ( 2012-2016)

<sup>9</sup> Somalia Human Development Report: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development, 2012

favoring men and inadequate capacitating opportunities that could have helped young women university graduates compete for available job opportunities. To this end, MolSA organized training sessions for 40 young women graduates at its job center in Hargeisa. The training lasted for five full days and trainees' capacities were built on the following: resume writing, applications packaging, completing P11 forms and tips for job interviews.

30 young women graduates were equipped with soft skills including application packaging, interview and communication skills. The project will monitor the young women graduates to track the successful percent of actual employment.

The GEWE project conducted 3 meetings in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa with total of 30 women from CSOs to explore the best strategies of promoting gender parity in the Somalia CO. The meetings recommended that the interaction be done regularly to measure the progress of gender parity in the CO and how the insights of these meetings are being applied by UNDP in order to ensure 50/50 gender parity in its staff.

**Action 2.4.2**

In Puntland and Somaliland, the project continued to support 58 young women tertiary scholarship recipients (PL: 30; SL: 28). 11 young women tertiary scholarship (SL 3; PL: 8) recipients successfully completed bachelor studies. Tuition fees, transportation and text book allowances were provided to the students to pursue the final academic year. A counselling session was provided to PL scholarship beneficiaries to cope and overcome with challenges they face.

**Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements**

- CSO consultation meeting minutes
- Somali Investment forum : <http://shuraako.org/sites/shuraako.org/files/SIF%20Program.pdf>
- Third party monitoring
- 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

During the year, significant strides were made towards realization of this output as some of the regions have already put in place policy frameworks. Both the Federal level and Puntland governments adopted FGM policies. Dissemination of the approved policies is an essential approach for an effective implementation.

In Somaliland, the FGM policy is being finalized with the MOLSA embedded consultant by UNDP at the center stage of the review process. Under the auspices of the GEWE project, Network Against FGM in Somaliland (NAFIS) project is advocating for the criminalization of GBV and particularly FGM. NAFIS commissioned on mapping of FGM traditional circumcisers.

SOB was approved in PL by the cabinet. In Somaliland the SOB was finalized, widely consulted and already submitted to the parliament. It's worth noting that the parliament has considered this item as an agenda in for the upcoming sessions. Plans are underway to finalize the Sexual Offences bills at the Federal level.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Legal and/or policy framework in place to prevent and address FGM and GBV 2. Number of CCE-CC practicing communities declaring total abandonment of FGM	1. No FGM policy adopted in all the three regions; No GBV laws 2. Currently no community have abandoned FGM	1. Advocacy for adoption of laws/policies on FGM and GBV 2. CCE-CCs conducted in 12 communities nationwide( At least 2 declare to abandon FGM)	1. This target was met: - Both the FGS and Puntland adopted FGM policies. In SL, the FGM policy is being reviewed with consultation well underway with leadership of MOLSA and NAFIS. - In Puntland, the sexual offences Bill was approved by the cabinet. - In Somaliland, the GBV bill is finalized and publicly consulted. The bill was submitted to the parliament and the parliament endorsed to include it in its agenda to debate during the next session. At FL, the SOB is being finalized and public consultations are currently ongoing. The final stage to submit the bill for approval will take place in 2016.

		<p>2. The project has begun CCE<sup>10</sup> sessions across the regions. 12 communities are practicing community conversations nationwide with 12 CCE sessions conducted every month to discuss on GBV/FGM prevention and women's participation. Total of <b>3,652</b> people (2,458W; 1194M) participated in the CCE sessions focusing on GBV. Radical attitudinal changes towards FGM/GBV and women rights were recorded<sup>11</sup>. CCE has proved an effective tool and vehicle for positive attitudinal changes as recognized by the project Board and revealed in the third party monitoring report.<sup>12</sup></p>
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Progress Against Activities</b>
<p><b>Action 3.1.1</b> Select and build capacity of a team of national trainers to function as a national resource and facilitation team on CCE-CC for Gender.</p> <p><b>Action 3.1.2</b> Double the number of CCE-CC sessions being conducted by CSOs across</p> <p><b>Action 3.1.3</b> Support advocacy meeting between the CCE-CC hosting communities and the local authorities to foster collaboration</p> <p><b>Action 3.1.4</b> Support peer review exchange between CCE-CC practicing communities</p> <p><b>Action 3.1.5</b> Establish CCE-CC online platform and create linkages with the CCE-</p>		<p><b>Activity Result 3.1:</b></p> <p><b>Action 3.1.1</b></p> <p>In Somaliland, training on CCE-CC methodology was conducted for traditional leaders, community members and other newly selected participants from Darole and Burao-shiekh in Berbera with a total of 40 participants (25W; 15M). The team is meant to support local organizations and communities to encourage dialogue, create space for mutual learning, and foster new perspectives and help local communities mobilize around agreed actions.</p>

<sup>10</sup> CCE-CC methodology rests on skilfully facilitated community conversations on 'difficult/sensitive' issues and draws strength from innate community wisdom, history and resources to foster change. The tool is relevant to Somalia as cultural beliefs are strongly held and custodians of culture elders are revered as the first choice of reference in social matters.

<sup>11</sup> Refer Follow-up/Monitoring Visit Report for UNDP Cross Cutting Projects at Dolow and Belter-Hawo, Somalia 23 – 27 August, 2016

<sup>12</sup> Meeting minutes of the GEWE Project Board held on 24 Sep 2015, Hargeisa



CC practicing communities across the regions

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

**Action 3.1.5** Establish CCE-CC online platform and create linkages with the CCE-CC practicing communities across the regions

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

**Action 3.1.7** Organize exposure visits in liaison with CCE-CC experts to CCE-CC practicing countries

**Action 3.1.8** Engage the media and communication specialist in documenting and disseminating significant changes made through CCE-CC as well as best practices

**Action 3.2.1** Support public consultation on Sexual Offences and GBV bills at SL and FL.

**Action 3.2.2** Support CSOs to sustain advocacy for FGM policy adoption

**Action 3.2.3** Support CSOs to sustain sensitization on GBV 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 GBV and FGM in each region)

**Action 3.2.4** Gender machineries lead sensitization on GBV and FGM prevalence through commemorative events.

#### **Action 3.1.2 -3.1.4**

The project continued and scaled up the CCE-CC based community sensitization and social change initiatives on gender.

In Somaliland, CCE expanded to 4 new sites

- Sha'ab and Batalale community committee and community members identified harmful traditional practices performed in their village.
- Darole community conducted sanitation campaign in their village to clean the village and enhance their community cohesion.
- 18 May community committee and community members conducted awareness session to parents about gender inequalities.
- Berbera four community committees suggested to the Ministry of Health to implement the act of health provisions workers.
- Batalale community organizers attended GEWE CCE session for harmful traditional practitioners.

A total of **1764** (1354W; 410M) people participated in 32 sessions on FGM abandonment and BGV preventions in Berbera. Communities' awareness on these harmful traditional practices are enhanced. Some of the community have shown radical attitude changes and others have abandoned FGM, see Halima's case<sup>13</sup>. Interestingly, the communities have also mapped and listed the traditional circumcisers residing in the respective villages.

At Federal level, CCE has been conducted in two regions respectively: Gedo (Belet-Hawa and Dolow) and Bandir (in Hodan and H-weyn districts) with the leadership of HDC and AAWDO. In Gedo, Fourteen (14) CCE sessions were conducted in Belet-Hawa and Dolow with 688 participants (282W; 406 M). In Banadir region, the monthly CCE sessions were conducted with 820 beneficiaries (586W; 234M) in Hodan district and in H-weyne district. The total numbers of CCE beneficiaries are 1,508 (868W; 640M). Among the participants are: women, religious leaders, teachers, women leaders, youth, chiefs, business people-people from all walks of life. Prevention of FGM, rape cases and early marriage

<sup>13</sup> <http://berberacommunity.org/index.php/stories/gewe-project-case-studies/halima-case-study-about-consequence-of-fgm>

/force marriage in the respective villages were delved. Communities are now at the decision making stage and are envisioning the desired changes.

Throughout the CCE sessions, communities voiced their concerns of the above issues. The CCEs continued to provide a platform for discussion and safe space for sharing experiences and challenges facing women in their communities. The findings of third part monitoring reports of Gedo and Banadir are summarized below.

1. 100% of beneficiaries called confirmed attending Community Capacity Enhancement (CCEs) trainings at FL
2. 100% of beneficiaries confirmed that CCE has increased their knowledge on Gender and women's rights.
3. 73% and 63% of beneficiaries believe that the CCE gave them a chance to express themselves in Banadir and Dolor regions respectively
4. 91% and 88% of beneficiaries believe CCE has increased knowledge of women and girls rights in Banadir and Dolow regions respectively
5. 75% and 64% of beneficiaries believe FGM is practiced in Banadir and Dolow regions respectively
6. 0% of Beneficiaries think after CCE people will still practice FGM in Dolor while 18% believe so in Banadir
7. 100% and 91% beneficiaries in Dolow and Banadir respectively think after CCE village will take action on improving rights of girls and women.

In PL, monthly CCE sessions on gender were held in Eyl district with 590 (335W; 255M) participants. Participants were selected by the community through a consultative process initiated from the training of community leaders on CCE and included religious leaders, teachers, women leaders, youth, chiefs, and business people. In the sessions, the community facilitators promoted dialogue on women participation, GBV and FGM in the communities, and were able to

stimulate community action on GBV and FGM.

FAWESOM also facilitated similar CCE sessions in Galkacyo with the objective of transformation of social norms that perpetuate gender inequality. Monthly community conversation sessions on gender, peace building, women's political participation and GBV are held in Galkaio, Mudug Region with 350 participants (215 W & 135 M).

Community conversations compliment the advocacy efforts of legislative reforms and are at the center of endeavors for abandonment of harmful traditional practices in Somalia.

**Action 3.2.1**

In collaboration with UNFPA, UNDP has maintained support to the development of three Sexual Offense Bills (SOB) in FL, SL and PL. On 26 November 2015, PL cabinet approved the SOB representing the first region with comprehensive and progressive sexual offences law in Somalia. In Somaliland, the GBV bill was finalized, widely consulted and was subsequently submitted to the parliament for discussion. The Bill was meant to be discussed by the parliament in December 2015, but delayed because of other urgent issues on the table of parliament including the national budget, however, the bill will be discussed in the first quarter of 2016. At FL, the fourth draft of the SOB has been prepared and after broad-based regional consultations, the bill is planned to be finalized and endorsed in 2016.

**Action 3.2.2**

Following the report on FGM prevalence in Somaliland and the recommendations therein, the project signed agreements with Project implementing partners to support with the implementation of the recommendations. Network against FGM intensified FGM campaigns across Somaliland regions targeting traditional and religious leaders.

NAFIS concluded the mapping of FGM/C Circumcisers in Somaliland. The final

report is being finalized and will be presented in the international day of Zero Tolerance from FGM. The mapping seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge on FGM in Somaliland and provide new insights and entry points on the quest of FGM eradication.

YOVENCO also convened two advocacy meetings with line ministries, local councils and broader stakeholders to discuss on Harmful traditional practices and ways for addressing or preventing it. The meetings were attended by 40 participants each, (22W; 18M) in June and (27W; 13M) in October and while discussing issues emerging from the CCE sessions, underscored the consequences of harmful practices and agreed to sustain such dialogue to realize lasting solutions.

### **Action 3.2.3**

The project finalized and signed agreement with NAFIS network in Somaliland to lead the sensitization on GBV and FGM eradication by fostering the inter-generational dialogue between women custodians of the FGM practice and younger generation of women. NAFIS conducted 21 inter-generational dialogue meetings in five Hargeisa districts, with a total 1,127 participants (699W; 430M). Sensitization of sessions on GBV provided traditional and religious leaders with beneficiaries of 261 people (144W; 117M). The meetings discussed common issues about sexual and gender based violence, which includes: Rape cases in their villages, early Marriage, FGM/C practices, and domestic Violence. This has been community concern identification and follow up meeting will bill held on monthly basis to further digest these identified issues and eventually explore local solutions. The role of community leaders in ending GBV was hailed as cornerstone and encouraged

10 Consultation and dialogue meetings were conducted nationwide with 516 participants (256W; 260M) from different stakeholders like gynecologists, midwives, nurses, government, community leaders, religious leaders and created awareness on ending FGM/C and solicited involvement towards this endeavor.

**Action 3.2.4.**

The fact that incident rate of gender-based violence is believed to be on the increase in major centers in Somaliland such as Hargeisa, it's imperative to draw the attention of the decision makers towards the problem and as well as raising the awareness of the general public particularly youth groups about GBV. Since the use of multimedia channels is very crucial for reaching different segments of the society effectively, MoLSA has contracted a local music band to compose a 25 minute drama on GBV, produced and put bill boards with sensitization messages in strategic public places in Hargeisa. The drama has been released through Somaliland National TV (SLNTV) with target of about 15% of Somaliland Adult populations as outlined above. MoLSA has also produced 320 stickers and distributed to the general public as well as 16 bill boards with sensitization messages which were erected in strategic public places in Hargeisa.

**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](https://www.facebook.com/search/str/berbera%20community.org/keywords_top)
- FGM Study report: [www.nafisnetwork.net](http://www.nafisnetwork.net)
- Final copies of the sexual offences and GBV bills
- Approved MCGs
- FGM circumcisers Mapping tool
- 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**

Encouraging breakthroughs have been made towards this output. Interagency gender coordination mechanism was reformulated in Somaliland with gender focal points appointed by line ministries of higher level positions and relevant authority. In PL, the Interagency gender coordination mechanism was established for the first time; the members of the of the coordination mechanism represent 12 ministries. The inter-agency gender coordination mechanism comprising of Gender Focal Points (GFPs), CSOs and other agencies is part and parcel of institutional framework required for gender mainstreaming in Somaliland. In this regard, the

efficacy of the inter-agency gender coordination mechanism largely hinges on collaboration and coordination among members of the inter-agency gender mechanism.

Review process and advocacy for adoption the gender policy in Puntland is well underway with the leadership of MOWDAFA. Consultations on the draft policy have been concluded. MoWDAFA aims to finalize the policy during the fourth quarter and therefore is intensifying advocacy for adoption of the policy by the Puntland cabinet.

At federal level, with support from the UN-Gender Theme Group, the Ministry of Women and Human rights (MoWHRD) is expediting the process of consultation and adoption of the NGP. Meetings held in July and August reviewed the Roadmap. Subsequently, the NGP formulation process was launched on 15 September 2015. The launch was attended by representatives of Somali Authorities—Federal and Regional Interim Administrations, civil society leaders, legislators, representatives of AMISOM and UN in Somalia. In tandem with this, UNDP and UNWomen finalizing the hiring process of two consultants (international and international) to review the policy and lead the policy consultations.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender Policies adopted in PL and FL</li> <li>2. Revised Constitutions in Puntland and Federal level include specific provisions on women’s rights e.g. quotas</li> <li>3. Number of ministries with gender focal points (GFP) and number of regions with inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>2. Constitutional provisions on GEWE are weak or ambiguous</li> <li>3. Lack of inter-ministerial gender focal points (GFP) and coordination mechanism in SC and PL ;13 ministries have GFP in SL</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical support and advocacy for adoption of Gender policies in Puntland and Federal Government</li> <li>2. Review of Provisional Federal Constitution and PL Constitution ensures consultations with women’s groups.</li> <li>3. Gender coordination mechanisms established under the leadership of the Gender Machineries in South Central, Puntland and Somaliland inter-agency gender coordination mechanism reformulated to strengthen Gender mainstreaming</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review process and advocacy of the national gender policy in Puntland and federal level was kicked off with the leadership of respective Ministries: MOWDAFA and MoWHRD respectively. At FL, the NGP formulation process was launched the on 15 September 2015 at a high level meeting in Mogadishu. UNDP has finalized the recruitment of the gender policy experts and planning public consultations.</li> <li>2. The constitutional review process is ongoing in Mogadishu and the UN and the CSOs are actively engaging in the process. A UN wide approach was deemed necessary and agreed to ensure that (i) Advocacy and political pressure: high-level advocacy, use of “Good Offices”, second track diplomacy, and (ii) provision of technical resources: technical advice,</li> </ol>

		<p>guidance and actual text on gender issues vis-à-vis the provisions of constitutions—was agreed to be applied in order to ensure gender equality and women’s rights issues are adequately addressed in the review exercise and reflected in the new (revised) draft/version. A progress is made on this including identification of steps, stages and current status of the process. Experience from other similar settings: strategies and role of Civil Society Actors and Lobbyists (case studies from Libya, Tunisia, Afghanistan, etc.) were discussed.</p> <p>3. Following the signing of the LOA with MOWDAFA, an inter-agency gender coordination mechanism for PL was established with 12 ministers nominating their focal points. Having received gender mainstreaming training, the gender focal points began convening coordination meetings to discuss mainstreaming into public policy and programmes. In SL, following the reformulation of inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism, the gender focal points are regularly meeting to discuss and institutionalize gender mainstreaming in government policies and programmes.</p>
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Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<p><b>Action 4.1.1</b> Support mobilization of women groups and organizations to proactively participate in the FL and Puntland Constitutional review processes.</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.2</b> Support to MoWHRD to review existing roadmap and implement actions towards adoption of Gender Policy</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.3</b> Support MoWDAFA to review and or reformulate the Gender Policy Paper 2008 and to implement the Ministry’s Strategic Plan 2014 – 2018;</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.4</b> Technical and programmatic support to the new Ministry of Constitution, Federal Affairs and Democratization (MoCFAD) in Puntland to mainstream Gender into its programmes and operations.</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.5</b> In collaboration with other UN agencies and UNDP relevant projects, establish mechanism for systematic gender analysis of all emerging legislation and policies and support national machineries and civil society advocacy to engender them.</p> <p><b>Action 4.2.1</b> Gender Machineries in each region supported to establish and/or strengthen inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral gender coordination mechanism to enhance their effectiveness in gender mainstreaming in all government policies and programmes across all sectors and enhance implementation of the National Gender Policy.</p> <p><b>Action 4.2.2</b> Gender mainstreaming toolkit finalized and used for gender focal persons training</p> <p><b>Action 4.2.3</b> Technical capacity of inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanisms enhanced through workshops/trainings on gender mainstreaming</p> <p><b>Action 4.2.4</b> Support government authorities of Somalia and CSOs to participate in international and regional forums related to Gender and women’s rights e.g. CSWs, learning and exchange events in the Arab region.</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 4.1</b></p> <p><b>Action 4.1.1</b> The UN Gender and Constitution Task Team held a preparatory meeting for the Civil Society Consultation on 20th or 23rd August, 2015 to allow enough time to engage with CSOs and for other logistical preparations. The meeting adopted an agenda for the consultation, agreed on a date, division of labor, as well as the participants and facilitators for the Consultation.</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.2</b> MoWHRD has embarked on a new exercise to strengthen the national efforts the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming across the government. In close collaboration with its partners and allies, MoWHRD is spearheading the adoption of a National Gender Policy (NGP) for Somalia. Bringing together all stakeholders—national, regional, government, non-governmental, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), international community and UN agencies on 15 September 2015, the National Gender Policy formulation process was launched in Mogadishu. Speaking at the launch, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to Somalia (SRSG) Nicholas Kay pledged the UN’s continued support towards efforts to improve the status of Somali women, particularly for more representative political participation.</p> <p>There has been a several follow up meetings with UN Somalia and the MoWHRD to discuss the labor division and better the define UN support to the NGP. Consequently, UNDP is playing a tremendous role in the review process- the process of hiring an international gender expert is being finalized to lead the consultation and review and finalize the NGP in 2016.</p> <p><b>Action 4.1.3</b> The review of Puntland Gender Policy commenced in 2015. A technical consultant was hired for MoWDAFA and several policy consultation meetings were held in Garowe. The comments and inputs received from participations were incorporated into the draft policy. The policy was to be ready for approval</p>



by December 2015, however, there has been certain issues need to be revisited to keep pace with the dramatically changing literature and international priorities (e.g SDGs). Consultations will be sustained in 2016 to create a consensus among stakeholder and communities.

**Action 4.1.5**

As part of Joint PBF project, the recipient UN agencies (UNDP, UNSOM and UN Women) are strategizing to establish mechanism for systematic gender analysis of all emerging legislation and policies. Arrangement and mechanism will be established during the first quarter of 2016.

**Activity Result 4.2**

**Action 4.2.1**

In SL, the interagency gender coordination mechanism is fully functional. Seven inter-agency gender coordination meetings were held in Hargeisa in 2015. More than 30 members of gender focal points from government institutions and Civil society organizations regularly attend. For instance, in March and May 36 (24W; 12M) and 40 (27W; 13M) attended respectively. Today 17 ministries out of 25 ministries in total have gender focal points and regularly attend the interagency gender coordination meetings alongside with representatives from local civil society organizations.

In PL, the inter-ministerial gender focal team was established with 12 ministries appointing their GFPs. Accordingly, two coordination meetings were held with full participation during the year; providing a platform for government representatives and CSOs to discuss national priorities and obstacles towards GEWE.

**Action 4.2.2**

A Gender mainstreaming toolkit was drafted and was used to facilitate gender mainstreaming training in Somaliland. However, in collaboration with SIP project, the tool will be made comprehensive to have national relevance and piloted to Puntland in 2016.

**Action 4.2.3**

MOLSA organized a five day workshop on gender mainstreaming for Gender Focal Points (GFP). The workshop was held in Hargeisa on 13th-16th- May, 2015 to equip GFPs with necessary knowledge and skills in gender mainstreaming so that they can play an effective role in the implementation of Somaliland National Gender Policy and its implementation plan. Forty participants (26W; 14 M) from 17 ministries and local CSO benefited from the workshop to effectively continue the execution of implementation plan for the gender policy through gender-mainstreaming in public policies and programs.

In PL, the 22 participants (8W; 14M) from PL ministries including government staff and 12 inter-ministerial gender focal points were equipped with gender mainstreaming skills through provision of training held in Garowe on September.

**Action 4.2.4**

In collaboration with other UN agencies, UNDP sponsored five women from government and CSOs including the Minister of Women and Human rights of the government of Somalia to participate the Commission on the Status of Women 59th session held in New York. As part of this event, the Minister of Women and Human Rights of the Federal Government of Somalia, H.E Zahra Ali Samatar presented a remarkable speech at a side event on “New partnerships for addressing and preventing GBV” organized by UNDP BPPS Gender Team and Republic of Korea. The Minister participated, along with representatives from Guatemala, Royal Government of Cambodia, Argentina, and Papua New Guinea, in the panel chaired by Ms. Randi Davis, Director of the UNDP Gender Team.

The minister reiterated the government’s commitment towards zero tolerance of GBV and readiness to partner with willing institutions and organizations within the framework of a coherent approach to combating GBV.

**Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements**

- Draft Gender mainstreaming toolkit (furnished upon request)
- CSW59:<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/669527713194131>

- Third party monitoring reports
- Pictures of the Gender seal ceremony in New York <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uju3y33gt059foq/AAAfQWGqYXhEfaZ9xtsNzp4-a?dl=0>

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

On the other hand, the Gender Project continued to provide gender mainstreaming support across all UNDP programmes and operations. All 2015 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. Gender Focal Teams have been revived nationwide as a vehicle to ensure gender responsive project implementation in all regions. Gender makers have been assigned to all projects in ATLAS with most of the projects marked as Gen2. Gender screening of flagship programmes and emerging projects continued on a regular basis through the PAC throughout the year.

The Gender project continues to be represented on all CO executive committees where contracts, project 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 GBV WG, the Somalia Media Support Working Group (SMSG) and the UN-GTG.

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

The Gender Unit has developed a handbook on gender sensitive communication with a complimenting poster for all staff. The objective of the initiative is to help staff better understand the power of the words and images used in our communications and their potential to perpetuate inequality or communicate UNDP's beliefs and commitments to gender equality as a key ingredient of sustainable development. With this understanding, staff members will be able to deploy principles and methods that ensure that all publications (project/programme documents, research, policy documents, promotional materials, social media content, video/radio materials, photo-releases and press-releases) integrate the perspectives of women, men, girls and boys and communicate an empowering message.

The Procurement Unit is now raising awareness amongst the CO's vendors and other UN Agencies of the potential to mainstream gender into procurement process whilst also inserting specific gender requirements into new calls for expressions of interest. For example, following a blog done by a procurement staff on gender in procurement that was shared on the UNDP corporate learning network (teamworks), the International Legal Resource Center of the American Bar Association (ABA) approached the country office to carry out a research on "Best Practices in Promoting Gender Equality in Procurement". The ABA report analyzes best practices from nineteen different countries and three international organizations with recommendations on making the procurement process more gender sensitive. The research was adopted by the CO and relevant recommendations will be implemented in due course.

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 GBV/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 Gender Strategy Progress Report covering 2012 to 2014 has been finalized. The updated Gender Equality Strategy 2015-2017 was widely consulted and is pending adoption by Senior Management.

## 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.

Clashes between GIA and Puntland broke out on 22 November 2015 in Galkayo and have killed at least 40 people, injured hundreds and displaced thousands. The fighting raises fears that the Galkayo dispute could escalate into a national conflict, and shows how fragile Somalia remains during its incomplete transition to a new constitutional order and peace. This situation has created a total mayhem and displacement in Galkayo which has severely affected the project activities going on in Galkayo. Planned community conversations were halted and delayed until the situation eases which prompted the extension of the timeframe of the agreement.

The PBF funds were delayed by the PBSO due to multiple reviews by their M&E team.

The Project met funding challenges as some of the anticipated funds did not come through and this was only communicated two months after the AWP was signed off by the Minister and Senior Management. Consequently, the AWP was reviewed in order to match the more urgent priorities with the available resources.

Given the intricate relationship of gender inequality and HIV, compounded by the feminization of HIV in Somalia, the two projects are implementing several joint MCGs with CSO partners' e.g CCEs on gender and HIV. The projects have learnt that it is good practice to bring implementing partners of both projects on the same platform for cross-fertilization of ideas. And therefore the two projects have combined the project board review meetings held in Hargeisa and Mogadishu. This has created a fresh impetus and a new momentum for joint endeavors towards eradication of HIV and gender inequality. E.g. following up to the recommendations of the board meeting, the Ministry Of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and Somaliland National Aids Commission (SOLNAC) collaborated and convened a high level meeting on HIV & AIDs chaired by the president of Somaliland on 7th September. The meeting discussed HIV concerns and the need for resource mobilization (national and external).

## SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Type of Risk <sup>14</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Deterioration in security situation may involve risks for the implementation of the project and delivery of results	Programme activities were disrupted, implementation delayed and limited physical interaction with the partners. At FL, movement restrictions around Mogadishu impacted on the ability of the project to make implementation agreements with partners, and to monitor implementation.	Project team (with guidance from CO) adjusted project activities to changes in the security situation. For instance, While reviewing the proposal of the partners, virtual meetings were arranged to further discuss and sequence activities implemented by partners based in Mogadishu and south central
Lack of acceptance or resistance by communities to project interventions (e.g, on gender equality awareness, FGM)	Gender continues to be sensitive issue in Somalia. Stigma is formidable challenge particularly issues around GBV and FGM which hinders implementing partners and project team to receive accurate data and information.	Participatory planning and community mobilization; locally owned or culturally sensitive strategies are employed. CCE proves relevant methodology in engaging communities to seek authentic responses to GBV and FGM
Frequent change of governments or change of line ministers	The change of federal government in January and delayed appointment of the cabinet delayed the approval of the project and AWP. The new minister appointed for the Ministry of women and human rights required ample time to grasp the project.	Following to the protocol meeting between the Country Director and the new Minister of women and human rights, the project team had organized successive meetings with the new minister to discuss with the project and AWP. The minister signed the project document and the AWP on March.
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. As a result, some of the anticipated funds for 2015 did not come through. This was only communicated two months after the AWP had been discussed and signed off by the Minister..	While strengthening relationships with the existing project donors, the project also strives to engage with new donors. The project team had meetings with DFID and shared the project document and AWP in the first quarter and there were follow up communications during the second and third quarters with the potential to yield new support to the project

## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

<sup>14</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Third Party Monitoring	June – July- August 2015	As part of UNDP’s evidence based monitoring, a third party was engaged to conduct monitoring and an independent verification of the project implementation. The progress report for third party monitoring (TPM) goes beyond the implementing partners and captures beneficiary feedback. At FL, Human Development Concern (HDC) and Afgoye Alifow Women Development organization (AAWDO) organizations were monitored. following partners implement gender project in Somaliland: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), NAGAAD NETWORK and Youth Volunteers For Development and Environment Conservation (YOVENCO)	<p>The reports revealed positive findings in all the regions. At Somaliland and federal level, the report confirmed that the Gender project has benefited to 500 people (360W; 140M) in June and July. In Somaliland (251W; 102M); South Central (109W; 38M). The results highlighted are based on 12% of the total numero of beneficiaries submitted. Below are summarized some findings of the TPM at FL (Gedo and banadir regions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of beneficiaries called confirmed attending Community Capacity Enhancement (CCEs) trainings at FL.</li> <li>- 100% of beneficiaries confirmed that CCE has increased their knowledge on Gender and women’s rights.</li> <li>- 73% and 63% of beneficiaries believe that the CCE gave them a chance to express themselves in Banadir and Dolor regions respectively</li> <li>- 91% and 88% of beneficiaries believe CCE has increased knowledge of women and girls rights in Banadir and Dolow regions respectively</li> <li>- 75% and 64% of beneficiaries believe FGM is practiced in Banadir and Dolow regions respectively. Comparatively, 43% believe so in Berbera, Somaliland.</li> <li>- 0% of Beneficiaries think after CCE people will still practice FGM in Dolor while 18% believe so in Banadir</li> <li>- 100% and 91% beneficiaries in Dolow and Banadir respectively think after CCE village will take action on improving rights of girls and</li> </ul>



			<p><i>women in the .</i></p> <p>Similar positive outcome was reported in Somaliland and Puntland. Across the regions, TPM report revealed that CCE is an effective tool for community education and information on women’s rights. It presented that CCE is not only very good platform for community discussion, it’s empowers women to express their views. Rahma Abdulkadir Abdulle is CCE participant in Dolow and she reflected her experience on the CCE as documented by the TPM team: <i>“HDC held for us some workshops where they have trained us on Gender issues and in particular FGM and its negative impact on our society. After the series of trainings we have come to understand that FGM is not a good practice and majority of us have now denounced the practice...”</i></p> <p>On another note, the TPM report also captures the story Amina Haji Ibrahim, the director of the gender Unit at Ministry of Interior in Somaliland. <i>“She expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the Gender Project. However, she said FGM is still rampant especially outside the cities. Many are still not aware of the dangers of FGM and is still practiced. She said that the trainings should also include the local women of the community not only the city dwellers...”</i></p>
Monitoring Visit to Dolow and Belet-Hawa	23-27 August 2015	The Monitoring was jointly conducted by the GEWE project team and the partnership and Planning Unit (M&E officer) to witness the progress of the GEWE project implemented by the Human Development center(HDC), local NGO, based in Dolow. The	<p>The main findings of the mission are summarized here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The knowledge gained through CCE had influenced positive attitudinal changes of women’s rights. As result, the beneficiaries</li> </ul>

		<p>monitors attended CCEs on action and met the beneficiaries.</p>	<p>reported an increased girls' school enrolment. Despite common perceived increases of the girls' school enrolment, HDC staff and three school teachers interviewed during the mission in Dolow did not provide statistics to measure % increase of the girls' school enrolment since 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCE has created or contributed culture of shared responsibility of women and women in private and public domains. For instance, hygiene and sanitation of the houses in Dolow, hitherto regarded as women specialties, is continuously improving when boys, girls, women and men participating in the CCE agreed as this matter as collectively responsibility.</li> <li>- Before GEWE CCE Project, the rape cases of Dolow community have been sorted out through traditional way and traditional elders were dealing with it but, after GEWE Project had provided awareness of legal rights for women's cases this has begun to change as there are now increased SGBV cases resolved through formal courts. However, this is yet to be substantiated with figures.</li> <li>- The GEWE CCE Project had built the ownership and participation of the community to have a common agenda of development in their respective areas. Therefore the project team believes that CCE is fulfilling its intended theory of change in contributing to the democratization and</li> </ul>
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			<p>good governance in communities and local organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Project beneficiaries interviewed were satisfied with the GEWE Project – the project had trained the influential people including religious leaders, local authority and community facilitators as vehicle for change.</li></ul>
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**SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT**

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance <sup>15</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
Denmark	891,981	879,259	46%	883,450	(4,191)	46%	
BCPR	38,955	38,955	2%	39,878	(923)	2%	
UNDP (TRAC)	783,000	783,000	41%	703,519	79,481	37%	
PBF	189,376	480,000	25%	420,030	59,970	22%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,903,312</b>	<b>2,181,214</b>	<b>115%</b>	<b>2,046,877</b>	<b>134,337</b>	<b>108%</b>	

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<sup>15</sup> 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.		CSOs and communities from FL, PL, SL and all emerging states	06-16 Dec 2015	21	19	Engaging Communities on Women's Political Participation through community conversations	Hargeisa	UNDP
2.	Local Government		4th Quarter 2015	24	6	Gender responsive planning and budgeting training	Dolow	HDC
3.	Media professionals, Owners, editors and officials		13th-17th Sep 2015	18	11	Gender and Media Training	Kampala, Uganda	UNDP
4.		Scholarship beneficiaries	August 2015		30	Public speech/leadership and advocacy skills		
5.	MPs, Ministers, DGs, Heads of commissions		April 14 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 2015	27	4	UNDP-supported transformational leadership workshop focused on 'Leadership for Results'.	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	UNDP
6.		Religion and Traditional leaders	25 <sup>TH</sup> April to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015	194	86	Strengthening the role of religious and traditional leaders in defining and clarifying (Islam) directions and	Hargeisa	NAGAAD

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	W			
						advice on women's right political participation, and the role of religion in woman's leadership, and to enhance positive role on women in leadership.		
7.		Traditional Leaders, community Leaders	5th to 8th July, 2015	15	25	Training on CC-CCE methodology to support local organizations and communities to encourage dialogue, create space for mutual learning, and foster new perspectives and help local communities mobilize around agreed actions.	Berbera	YOVENCO
8.	ACU		04/05/2015	8	1	Gender training( e.g. gender orientation, gender mainstreaming in the program cycle)	Mogadishu	UNDP
9.		Traditional and religious leaders	July –Oct, 2015	117	144	6 Sensitization trainings on GBV	Lasand,Buroa, Borama, Erigavo, Haregisa & Berbera	NAFIS
				750 (424M,326W)				