



SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2016

Project Name	Joint Programme on Women Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment
Gateway ID	00103100
Start date	October 2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	October 2020
Focal Person	(Name): Jean Claude Muenda
	(Email): jean.muenda@unwomen.org
	(Tel): +252612870571
PSG	PSG 1 Inclusive Politics
Priority	PSG1 and Compact wide
Milestone	Revise strategic results of the project document
Location	Somalia
Gender Marker	2.2 Democratic Governance

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$US6,818,784.00
MPTF:	\$US6,818,784.00
Non MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac:
	Other:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UN Women	Izeduwa Derex-Briggs	Regional Director	
2.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Country Director (ai)	

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
UN Women	542,931	542,931	542,931	0	0	0
UNDP	663,582	663,582	663,582	0	0	0
Total	1,206,513	1,206,513	1,206,513	0	0	0

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
UN Women	36,971.06	36,971.06	36,971.06	0	0	0
UNDP	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	0	0

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4S000>)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Total	96,971.06	96,971.06	96,971.06	0	0	0
--------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	----------	----------	----------

SITUATION UPDATE

The last quarter of the year 2016 is characterized by the electoral process that resulted in the formation of the two houses of Parliament. As of 31 January 2017, elections of the Upper House and the House of the People of Federal Parliament were completed, with women representing 25 per cent of the elected MPs: 13 in the upper house and 67 in the House of the People. The House of the People and the Upper house also elected their respective Speaker and Deputy Speakers. The presidential election is scheduled on 8 February 2017.

During the electoral process, some clan elders, religious leaders and male candidates mounted challenges against women’s representation considering women’s reserved seats as threat to their political interests; they called for actions aimed to discourage and prevent women from exercising their political rights to be federal MPs. Their actions took various forms, including humiliation, intimidation, death threats, instigation of fear and sometime corruption. These actions were detrimental to women aspirants’ security and safety and in some cases resulted in their withdrawal from the electoral process.

For example, in Jubbaland it was alleged that some clan elders and political elites asked women to give written statements that they have no objection to compete against men for the seats reserved for women. In response to this, on 18 October, an advocacy and lobby mission composed of Goodwill Ambassadors (GwA) and Civil Society Organizations travelled to Kismayo to address the matters and secure reserved seats meant to be exclusively contested by women only.

In the context of post-electoral process, and considering the lessons learned from actions to support women's political representation and their achievements, the joint program strategic objectives will be reviewed and sharpened to inform the work towards the 2020 elections. Clear, achievable and measureable milestones will be established for the project period. Following the meetings of stakeholders on 6 December 2016, it was agreed to hold a working session to discuss and identify the axes along which the revisions should be done at the latest by mid-February.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT			
Outcome 1: < Federal and State level policy, legal, planning and programming frameworks and arrangements are inclusive and gender responsive >			
Output 1.1: < The rights of Somali women promoted through improved legal and policy environment at federal and state level.>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
Level of progress in CEDAW ratification	CEDAW ratified	Preliminary discussions on signing process	Preliminary discussions on signing process

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	(with/without reservations)		
Availability of affirmative action in Constitution	Provision on affirmative action for women included in Constitution	Not available	Not available
Number of electoral laws adopted with 30% NLF commitment	4 (1 federal and at least 3 states)	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Strengthened capacity for key policy and oversight institutions to implement gender commitments at the federal level and state level.			
Number of new draft guidance documents/ministerial decrees submitted for ministerial approval supported by gender advisors	5	0	0
Number of institutions which received dedicated gender expertise	6 (MOLSA, MOIFA, MWHRD, Parliament, MOWDAFA, MPF. NIEC)	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Outcome 2: Enhanced representation and participation by women in political and public policy making processes to sustain and consolidate peace			
Output 2.1 Women are promoted as political leaders			
Availability of database on women political aspirants and leaders	Yes	Not available	Not available
Establishment of regular platforms of women aspirants and leaders to enhance collective action	Platform meetings 2x a year (3 x in year prior to election)	Not established	Not established



SOMALIA UN MPTF

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Outcome 3: Effective leadership and coordination on gender issues by Federal and state level women ministries			
Output 3.1: Increased and effective engagement of Women Ministries in planning and programming			
Number of gender machineries with strategic plan/planning documents aligned with NDP	3	0	0
Output 3.2: Federal and state level coordination mechanism strengthened			
Number and regularity of coordination meetings of gender machineries and women CSOs	4	0 (regularity n/a)	0 (regularity n/a)

NARRATIVE

2016 marked a year of political achievement for Somali women, in particular through the achievement of 25% female representation in the newly elected Federal Parliament. The UN entities, namely UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM, provided concerted efforts to enhanced women’s representation in the process as well as for the realization of the 30 per cent reserved seats which was politically agreed upon by the National Leadership Forum. To secure the 30 percent reserved seats for women, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MWHRD), the Committee of Goodwill Ambassadors³ and representatives of women’s rights advocates and civil society organizations, worked in concert and established a united front.

UNDP and UNSOM support focused on the following interventions:

- advocacy and awareness raising events (debates, symposiums and consultations) to convince religious leaders, elders, clans and the electoral implementation bodies (FIEIT and SIEITs) to adhere to the NLF decision on the quota. More than 300 traditional elders were reached in Mogadishu, ISWA, IJA and Galmudug. The efforts contributed to the nomination of women by clan elders facilitating their wider representation and participation in the 2016 electoral process.
- debates aired by local Radios, TVs and websites content sensitizing the public on the importance of women’s political representation. MoWHRD Minister, Women Leaders and GWAs participated in these panel discussions in November and December 2016. The media events helped sustain the 30% agenda on the national consciousness and influenced all discussions on the elections to include the gender perspective.
- establishment of a “situation room” to coordinate and monitor the electoral process. Hotlines were available at HQ of the situation room for 24hrs to record incidents from women, CSOs and other Ministries

³ The Committee of the Goodwill Ambassadors (GwAs) was established by a Presidential Decree to realize the 30 per cent reserved seats for women. The GwAs was composed of eminent women leaders, politicians, representatives of youth and civil society.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

in the regions and offer advice and support to women candidates. To bolster these efforts, the Ministry conducted regional state visits with regional ministries and women aspirants advocating for the women's quota.

- launch of a national campaign for the realization of women's 30 per cent reserved seats that was convened under the leadership of MoWHRD, attended by GwAs and women activists and aspirants; the federal President graced the event by officiating the launch.

UN Women support largely focused on the processes during the pre-election period when electoral process was to be defined by the National Leadership Forum (NLF). It included supporting a dedicated retreat held in June 2016 to define specific methods of implementing the 30 per cent reserved seats for women in the elections, advocacy to keep the decision on the 30 percent in the NLF Communique defining the electoral process, including a large rally in support of the quota held in Mogadishu during the August NLF.

To capture learning from the electoral process, including instances of misuse of women's quota to further existing political power by men, UN Women has commissioned a paper that takes a critical look at how the quota was applied in the elections. The paper is expected to inform the work the effective ways to support women's political representation in the lead up to the 2020 elections and is due to be released in the first quarter of 2017.

The reviewed JP WPE project document will build on these achievements to scale up the use of these good practices that worked well.

Throughout the electoral process, UNSOM continued to provide "Good Offices" and maintained high-level of advocacy to ensure (i) political leaders, in particular the NLF members remain committed to the realization of the 30 per cent reserved seats and help create conditions for various actors and proponents, particularly women leaders—MoWHRD, GwAs, CSOs of the quota are able to operate and can access to the power-brokers, including the NLF and clan elders; (ii) GwAs, MoWHRD, women activists and CSOs receive support of the international community, in particular the C6+ community and strategic guidance and resources—technical, logistical and financial to pursue the agenda; (iii) provide visibility and reach through strategic communication, including radio PSAs, social media campaign, profiling of GwAs, women leaders and the engagement of youth, minority and people with disability. UNSOM also provided overall coordination to the UN's support to women's representation and participation in the electoral process.

The overall advocacy and strategic communication support contributed to women's enhanced representation in the 10th parliament of Somalia as well as in all bodies, structure and mechanisms created to deliver the electoral process. While women secured 25% seats in both Houses of the parliament, their representation in the electoral college delegates, which was 30%, and in the FIEIT, SIEITs, IEDRM created precedent for women's representation in high-powered decision-making bodies. This is likely to influence and reflect in the selections/composition of the Joint Ad-hoc Committee which will be formed to facilitate the presidential elections. Likewise, the reduction of the candidates' fees for women candidates to 50 per cent of the male candidates was an affirmative action in favour of women political aspirant was also an outcome of the sustained advocacy.

Other Key Achievements

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:



SOMALIA UN MPTF

The implementation of the program during the last quarter of 2016 has faced two major challenges: (i) funds were disbursed in October, corresponding to the end of the fiscal year of PUNOs, and (ii) the programme started in late 2016 rendering many of the interventions originally planned to happen during 2016 irrelevant.

Therefore, the program stakeholders have agreed to start the program with the activities that were still relevant and undertake a review of results and resources framework in the first quarter of 2017 to take into account new political developments that come up with the completion of the 2016 electoral process and to align interventions with the ‘roadmap 2020’ for inclusive politics.

Peacebuilding impact

Catalytic effects

Gender

This program is entirely dedicated to promote gender equality. Its main objective is to increase representation and participation of women in political processes and their enhanced role in decision making. All three outcomes are geared to addressing different aspects of promoting women empowerment and political participation: (i) Federal and state level policy, legal, planning and programming frameworks and arrangements are inclusive and gender responsive, (ii) Enhanced representation and participation by women in political and public policy making processes to sustain and consolidate peace, and (iii) Effective leadership and coordination on gender issues by Federal and state level women ministries.

	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	8	8
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2016) ⁵	9	9

Communications & Visibility

Looking ahead

During the first quarter of 2017, which will be the second quarter of the implementation of the programme, the implementing entities will focus on the following actions and interventions.

As the lead entity, the main focus of UN Women’s intervention in the next quarter will be on (i) the review of the results and resources framework in line with the changed reality on the ground and finalize the programme implementation plan, (ii) launch of the Joint Programme; (iii) setting in place contractual arrangements for programme delivery, and (iv) supporting and making operational Joint Programme Governance mechanisms. The

⁴ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁵ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

kick-off ceremony will be an opportunity to invite medias and develop the communication and visibility tools of the program and the donors.

UNDP will support: (i) events to showcase women's role in leadership and politics (8th March), (ii) media campaign and develop key messages to sensitize women's role in leadership (8th March), (iii) conduct lessons learned forum on the 30% quota and women's participation in the 2016 electoral process and priorities for the future, and (iv) advocacy for adoption of 25% quota for women in Somaliland.

UNSOM will maintain sustained high-level advocacy for higher representation of women in the newly formed government and its cabinet. Besides, support will be extended to enhance visibility of the profile of the elected MPs; a booklet will be released around International Women's Day and support initiate the process for the development of the roadmap for women's agenda.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁶	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Elections	Late conclusion of agreement with MPTF and disbursement of fund in October 2016 impacted the Joint Programme implementation activities and achievement of results for 2016 elections. Depending on the election outcome, the Joint Programme may have to realign its priorities with the ones of the newly elected state actors.	The JP WPE has planned to re-prioritize activities in the first quarter of 2017. This is the first activity to be completed by the programme.
Deterioration of security environment	A continuous decline of the security environment may have adverse effects on the programme and the ability to promote women political leadership and empowerment.	Change of geographic focus, more focus on analysis and legal framework if field access remains difficult
Difficulty in securing international expertise to come to Somalia	Delayed recruitment processes may impact on the implementation pace of the Programme	UN Women Recruited the program manager using the fast track recruitment process. UN Women furthermore proceeded to the recruitment of the National Program Officer. UNDP also has extended contracts of two of its program officers in Puntland and Somaliland.
Limited engagement by key institutions	Limited engagement and buy in by key institutions will severely affect the ability of the programme to promote its objectives	Advocacy and engagement of key institutions with access to gate keepers
Limited engagement or huge resistance by elders, clan's chiefs and religious leaders to support implementation of 30% principle of women representation and	Lack of support from elders, clan's chiefs and religious leaders may affect 30 % representation of women in upper and lower houses of Parliament during 2016 elections	Support dialogue and negotiation between goodwill ambassadors appointed by the Head of State with elders, clan's chiefs and religious leaders.

⁶ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

participation in decision making (MP houses)		
Corruption in the public sector	Programme activities undermined by corrupt practices	Institutionalize and strengthen accountability measures. Conduct direct implementation depending on HACT ranking
Risk of funds not being used as intended	Programme activities may be undermined and delayed by funds not being used as prescribed and agreed	Institutionalize and strengthen accountability measures. Conduct direct implementation depending on HACT ranking. Third party monitoring.
Risk of poor coordination between partners	Synergies and interlinkages will not be fully exploited, leading to less than optimal programme implementation	Institutionalized coordination through TWG, oversight by CTAC and the PSC.