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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): 2nd quarter 2017

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): Fadumo Dayib
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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	Fadumo Dayib	Head of UNWOMEN Somalia	
2.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UN Women	0	\$542,931	0	0
UNDP	0	\$663,582	0	0
Total	0	\$1,206,513	0	0

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UN Women	\$ 81,514	\$ 230,009	0	0
UNDP	\$75,382	\$153,640	0	0
Total	\$156,896	\$383,649	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/4SO00>)



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QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. High-level advocacy meeting conducted in Hargeisa, Somaliland on May 20th -22nd with the three political parties namely; UCID, WADDANI and KULMIYE to push for the approval of 30% women’s quota, which is currently in Parliament. All three political parties have agreed to push for the Parliament’s approval of the 30% women’s quota.
2. 25 women political aspirants trained on leadership skills and effective campaigning strategies in Somaliland this quarter. Eight of them have registered in the data base as candidates for parliamentary elections;
3. UN WOMEN signed an LoA with MoWHRD to support two technical advisors. Technical Advisers will support Gender and Human rights as well as M&E and reporting to support CEDAW processes and coordination accordingly.
4. JP WPE supported 3 women to participate in the London Conference, that took place on May 2017. Two major outcomes of the London Conference were that gender issues that address women, peace and security were incorporated into the agenda of the London Conference, and as a result into the newly adopted Security Pact and New Partnership Agreement that were two major outcomes of the London Conference.

SITUATION UPDATE

At the London Conference for Somalia on 11 May 2017, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) adopted the “Security Pact”. In the Security Pact, the FGS commits to improve security in Somalia, working closely with the Federal Member States (FMS), on securing recovered areas and main supply routes, and, more importantly, create a sustainable state of security for the 2021 elections. The FGS and the international community also adopted the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS). Securing key deliverables on gender and Women Peace Security (WPs) in the newly adopted Security Pact and the New Partnership for Somalia demonstrate the FGS renewed commitment and clear position for the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. This will help strengthen the environment for the Joint Programme on Women’s Political Empowerment (JP WPE) to deliver the agreed upon outcomes to advance women’s political participation and empowerment, by laying the foundation for women’s meaningful participation in political processes. Such foundations include the creation of a more conducive legal framework; increasing the capacity of women’s leadership skills and improving coordination capacity at both Federal and State levels.

Enhancing the institutional capacity to register and manage Somalia’s political parties through the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) was the focus of a three-day meeting, which was held in Kenya from 10th to 12th July. The workshop provided an opportunity for the Electoral Commissions from Iraq, Sudan and Palestine to share experiences in implementation of legislation and political party laws, to guide processes such as party registration in Somalia.

The Second Session of the Somali National Federal Parliament was officially opened on 8th July 2017 with the attendance of the President, Speaker of the House of the People, Prime Minister, Presidents of the Federal Member States and senior government officials including Cabinet members.

Finally, a significant development of the past months was the appointment of the new Minister and Director General of the Ministry of Women and Human Right Development (MoWHRD). This resulted in delays in signing an LOA between the Ministry and UN Women, and led to delays in the implementation of activities.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Outcome 1: ‘Key and enabling legislation and policies are reformed/adopted to promote Gender Equality and women's political participation’

Output 1.1: ‘Revised Federal Constitution of Somalia, political parties’ law; electoral law adopted; enabling increased women political participation.’



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INDICATOR		TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
			THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Reviewed Political parties' law and arrangements promote women's participation in decision-making bodies of political parties.	reviewed political parties' law 3 political parties 'statutes' are gender responsiveness	This activity has not taken place	This activity has not taken place	
Adopted constitution promote affirmative measures for women's participation in decision-making.	Provision on affirmative action for women included in Constitution	This activity has not taken place	This activity has not taken place	
Adopted electoral laws at federal and state levels promote 30% of women representation in Parliaments.	3 electoral laws (1 federal and 2 Puntland and Somaliland) are gender responsive	In progress	In progress	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)				
Output 1.2: 'Strengthened capacity of NIEC, ICRI, MOIFA, MOCA and Parliament to enhance women's political participation and leadership at federal and state level'				
Number of adopted gender equality reforms and actions by NIEC, ICRI, MOIFA, MOCA and Parliament.	7 actions each by institutions and state level (NIEC, ICRI, MOIFA, MOCA and Parliament, Puntland and Somaliland)	In Progress 1 Gender Advisor in process of being placed with NIEC.	.	
Number of institutions which received dedicated gender expertise	6 (MOLSA, MOIFA, MOWHRD, Parliament, MOWDAFA, MPF. NIEC)	1 Advisor (HR and Gender) in process recruitment this quarter for MoWHRD. Recruitment of 2 National Gender Mainstreaming and Law advisors' for NIEC ongoing	3 Gender Advisors have been recruited for MOLSA, MOWDAFA (1) and MOWHRD (1)	
Number of Platform of Parliamentarians and CSO set up	3 (Federal Parliament and Puntland and Somaliland Parliaments)	N/A	N/A	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): 1. Contracts of the 3 gender advisors supported by UNDP.				
Output 1.3: 'Political party policies and procedures reformed to include and increase women participation in their decision-making structures'				
Reformed Political party's policies and programs adopt rules to promote women's participation	At least 3 Programs and policies of three main political parties reformed	This activity has not taken place	This activity has not taken place	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)				

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



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Output 1.4: ‘Violence against women in political, state formation, peace building and elections are mitigated’			
Situation rooms set up	3 (Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland)	In progress	A “situation room” to coordinate and monitor the electoral process was set up. 24 hour Hotlines set up at Mogadishu HQ Situation room to record incidents from women, CSOs and other Ministries in regions to offer advice and support to women candidates
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
1. Reports from the situation room; 2. Project Monitoring Reports			
OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Outcome 2: ‘Increased voice and recognition of women as leaders and decision-makers’			
Output 2.1: ‘increased voice of women and their networks and coalition within formal and informal decision making structures at federal, state, district and communities level’			
Number of networks and platforms dialogue established at grassroots, district, state and federal levels with elders and scholars, state and federal levels with political parties and public institutions leaders	TBD after baselines studies	This activity has not taken place	This activity has not taken place
Number of communities engaging in debates on women’s political participation and leadership through Media	15	1 public outreach debate on women’s political participation conducted in Mogadishu. 1 National Women’s Conference for women in leadership is conducted in May in Mogadishu	8 TV Radio, conference and outreach debates for women in CSOs, aspirants, religious leaders, women in leadership and Good will ambassadors on improving women’s political participation took place in December 2016.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)1. Contracts with the outreach sources.			
Output 2.2: ‘leadership capacity and inducing skills of women in decision-making positions and women aspirants and candidates to elections are strengthened (MPs, women councilors, Ministers and Gender Advisors, political aspirants, candidates etc.)’			
Number of women aspirants and potential candidates for 2020 elections trained	200	25 women aspirants trained on leadership skills and effective campaigning strategies in this quarter in Hargeisa	25 women aspirants trained



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Establishment of regular platforms of women aspirants and leaders to enhance collective action	TBD after baselines studies	In process	In process
Percentage of 2016 elected women parliamentarians in leadership positions trained	At least 50% with newly elected officials after 2016 elections	Leadership training materials reviewed; Recruitment process for a trainer is ongoing	Leadership training materials reviewed and the trainers' recruitment in progress
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) 1. Workshop reports; 2. Attendance sheets; 3. Photographs			
OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Outcome 3: 'Enhanced capacity of MoWHRD and Ministries of Women in Somaliland and Puntland to coordinate and advocate for increasing women participation and gender equality in political and electoral processes'			
Output: 3.1: 'Strengthened capacities of Ministries of women (FGS, Puntland and Somaliland) to influence legal and policy environment promoting and increasing women political participation at federal and state levels and to coordinate with the key institutions and partners engaged in political and electoral processes'			
Number and Evidence of contribution of Ministries of women at federal and state levels within PSG1 (NDP pillar 1)	TBD after baselines studies	Gender and HR Pillar is integrated into NDP.	Gender and HR Pillar is integrated into NDP.
gender coordination groups set up at federal and state levels and effective	3 (Mogadishu, Putland and Somaliland)	2 gender and inter-ministerial coordination groups are operational in PL and SL.	2 gender and inter-ministerial coordination groups is operation in PL and SL.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) 1. National Development Plan. 2. Minutes of the coordination groups			
Output 3.2: 'Ministries of Women led advocacy to increase women's political participation in political and electoral processes'			
Number of lobby conducted at country for women's political participation.	TBD	Women's political engagement and quota task force is established and functioning in SL. 2 high level advocacy and lobby meetings	Approximately 15 high-level advocacy missions were undertaken by Goodwill Ambassadors, women CSOs, and UN's high-level political leadership, including the SRSG in the 1 st quarter of this project. Local Radios, TVs and websites were engaged to air debates and sensitize the public on the importance of women's political participation. Media events helped sustain the 30% agenda on the national consciousness and influenced all discussions and reporting on the elections to include the gender perspective. Advocacy and sensitization events (debates, symposiums and consultations) to convince religious leaders, elders,



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		conducted in SL	<p>clans and the electoral implementation bodies (FIEIT and SIEITs) to adhere to the NLF decision on quota were supported.</p> <p>More than 300 traditional elders were reached in Mogadishu, ISWA, IJA and Galmudug. As result, many clans and elders nominated women to participate in the elections in 2016.</p> <p>Women’s political engagement and quota task force is established and functioning in SL</p>	
Number of inter-ministerial dialogue mechanisms on increasing women political participation held	At least 3 (Mogadishu, Putland and Somaliland)	2 gender and inter-ministerial coordination groups are operational in PL and SL.	2 gender and inter-ministerial coordination groups are operation in PL and SL.	
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</p> <p>1. Minutes of the gender and inter-ministerial coordination groups; 2. Workshop reports; 3. Attendance lists and photographs</p>				

NARRATIVE

During the reporting period, two advocacy activities, including debates and public presentations on women’s political participation and representation in higher positions took place. Most activities focused on high level advocacy and engagements to lay the foundation for the smooth implementation of this programme. In addition, three technical gender advisors were placed in relevant institutions by UNDP and three Letter of Agreement (LoA) were signed between UNDP and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in Somaliland and the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs in Puntland.

In the margins of the efforts to secure a quota for women in the upcoming parliamentary and district elections in Somaliland, high level advocacy meetings were organized in Hargeisa for the cabinet, MPs, political parties, religious and traditional leaders to advocate for a women's quota. One of the major results of this meeting was that women political aspirants had an opportunity to speak and openly express their concerns to members of the parliament. The intervention provided an opportunity for the major stakeholders to explore several options to support a women’s quota. One of these options was working with political parties and empowering female candidates to overcome the legal, political and socio-cultural challenges that have hindered women’s participation in politics. In this regard, parliamentarians showed full commitment and voluntarily spoke about their positive reactions on the realization of the quota.

In May 2017, UNDP and NAGAAD conducted a high-level advocacy meeting in Somaliland with 3 political parties, namely UCID, WADDANI and KULMIYE. The aim of the meeting was to approve the parliamentarian electoral law (LAW #20) which focuses on mainstreaming the women’s quota. Political parties highlighted their support for the quota, and renewed their commitment to the 30% voluntary quota. The three political parties (UCID, WADDANI and KULMIYE) promised that their MPs would support the women’s quota. They also promised that they will implement the 30% voluntary quota that they previously signed. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the project, trained 25 female political aspirants on leadership skills and effective campaigning strategies in Somaliland. Eight (8) aspirants that attended the training on capacity building were registered as candidates for the parliamentary election.

The UN Country Team and UNSOM, in collaboration with other stakeholders and partners, facilitated active engagement and participation of women leaders and actors in the pre-event to the London Conference, which was held in Mogadishu on 2 May, attended by a wide range of stakeholders from civil society. In the form of panel discussion, the event brought together the co-hosts of the Conference—FGS, the UK and the UN and government planners, legislators, civil society actors, wider



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international community, youth and women leaders from across the country. It provided a forum for women to raise their concerns and make recommendations as to how women, peace and security, including women's representation in decision and policy-making bodies be addressed in the conference. Women leaders played vital role in the success of the event, including moderating two of the four panel discussions. The pre-event also facilitated women's voice and participation in the London conference process.

Other Key Achievements

Among other key achievements was the incorporation of gender equality and women, peace and security agenda in the newly adopted Security Pact and New Partnership for Somalia, adopted at the London Conference. Through active advocacy and lobbying, a solid milestone on gender and WPS agenda were incorporated in to the Security Pact and gender mainstreaming, responsive planning and fiscal exercises adopted as a requirement in the New Partnership for Somalia. This initial gain will have a far-reaching impact on women's enhanced voice, participation and representation in policy and public processes.

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

- Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development put on hold UN Women LOA which caused a delay in the implementation of some of the key activities such as coordination and CEDAW ratification processes consultations;
- A new Minister and Director General were appointed for the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD). As a result, it took several months for the new administration to adapt to their new positions which delayed the signing of LOA agreement. This affected the implementation of on-going work.

Lessons learnt:

- When the new administration arrived for MOWHRD, the JP team had a roundtable discussion to update and sort out the challenges affecting the implementation of the JP project. In this case, regular coordination meetings and the provision of updates were very helpful to support the smooth implementation of the project.
- Effective internal coordination mechanisms feed and help strengthen overall project performance and implementation processes.

Peacebuilding impact N/A

Catalytic effects N/A

Gender

This programme is dedicated to promoting gender equality. Its main objective is to increase representation and participation of women in political processes and support their enhanced role in decision making. All three outcomes are geared to addressing different aspects of promoting women's empowerment and political participation: (i) Revised Federal Constitution of Somalia, political parties' law; electoral law adopted; enabling increased women political participation, (ii) Increased voice and recognition of women as leaders and decision-makers, and (iii) Enhanced capacity of MoWHRD and Ministries of Women in Somaliland and Puntland to coordinate and advocate for increasing women participation and gender equality in political and electoral processes.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	8	8
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	9	9

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

⁴ 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.



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Human Rights

All actions of the joint programme on women’s political empowerment are contributing to environment-building support strengthening human rights. The project aims: (i) to create legislative, policies and programme frameworks, (ii) to strengthen voices of women and their organizations, and (iii) to build capacity of the MWHRD that are necessary to promote and increase women’s voice, participation and representation in the 2020 political and electoral processes. These actions address factors (revision of the constitution and political law, and adoption of the electoral law) that are outside of control of the joint programme but the joint programme can address them by supporting institutions and national counterparts responsible to achieve them.

No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	8

Communications & Visibility

Looking ahead

UN Women is working on an agreement with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to:

1. Support conducting inclusive dialogues and consultations with relevant stakeholders on the content of CEDAW, including Parliamentarian debates on CEDAW as stipulated in the Roadmap;
2. Support the constitutional process, the 2020 electoral preparation and the emergence of political system based on political parties with the aim of securing provisions for women’s rights and representation;
3. Support the National Independent Elections Commission to ensure that the Elections Law takes full account of electoral gender issues and provides unambiguous directives including with special measures on women’s representation and participation and in the political and electoral processes.

UNDP plans for the next quarter are as follows;

1. Advocacy meetings focusing on CEDAW;
2. Conduct lessons learned forum on the 30% quota and women’s participation in the 2016 electoral process and priorities for the future;
3. Continue advocacy for adoption of 25% quota for women in Somaliland;
4. Continue training for women political aspirants and leaders on public speaking, campaigning, negotiations, constituency engagement, manifesto development in PL and SL;
5. Support Institutional capacity and needs assessments of gender machineries at state level

UNSOM will continue its high-level political advocacy and use of Good Offices to help support and secure women’s rights and positions in policies and all legislation relevant to women’s political participation. In addition, efforts will be made to ensure women’s active engagement in local-level political processes, including reconciliation processes.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
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
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
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.

Annex 2: 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	25 political women aspirants trained		May, 2017		25	Leadership and campaigning skills	Hargeisa	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
	Total				25			

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.