

UNDP SOMALIA, UN WOMEN SOMALIA, UNSOM

End-Term Evaluation of the Women Peace & Protection Joint (WPP) Programme

Final Evaluation Report

Marina Gurbo
International evaluation consultant
August 1, 2024

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION		
Project/outcome title	Women Peace and Protection (WPP) Joint Programme Somali translation: Mashruuca Nabadda iyo u Hiilinta Haweenka	
Quantum ID	00122654	
Corporate outcome and output	The Joint Programme contributes to the UN Strategic Framework Priorities: i. SP2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the role of law and safety of Somalis; and ii. SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.	
Country	Somalia	
Region	Banadir, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland and Galmudug.	
Date project document signed	1st November 2021	
Project dates	Start	Planned end
	November 2021	18 July 2024
Project budget	USD 6,600,000	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	78% expenditure was reported to the Joint Programme Steering Committee on 6 February 2024.	
Funding source	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)	
Implementing party ¹	UNDP and UN Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-recipient: UNSOM/OHCR (Human Rights and Protection Group [HRPG] and Gender Advisor) Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead: Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR). 	

Acknowledgments

The evaluator wishes to thank all those who supported the implementation of this evaluation: the UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM staff for their overall support and the provision of documentation and data, in particular to Zaynab Elsayi, Joint Programme Manager at UNDP, Sahra Bile, the WPP Programme Specialist and Hamdi Abdirahman, WPP and M&E Specialist; as well, Dr. Sadiq Syed, UN Women, Country Manager and Abdirizak Shire Ahmed, WPP National Consultant; and Noel Kututwa, Senior Women Protection Advisor, HRP, UNSOM. Special thanks are going to 12 WPP JP Coordinators and M&E focal points at the FGS MoWHRD and 5 FMS for organization of meetings and discussions with beneficiaries. The evaluator is also grateful to the Evaluation Reference Group and those who provided comments on the evaluation draft report, which strengthened the final report and its findings. And, finally, this report would not be possible without active participation of stakeholders from the MoWHRD at FGS and FMS, CSOs in the Civil Society Reference Group, women from 17 women's networks and clan elders and religious leaders who openly shared their views of the Joint Programme and recommendations for its enhancement.

Contents

List of acronyms and abbreviations	5
Executive summary	6
1. Introduction	13
1.1. WPP Joint Programme's description.....	13
1.2. The context of the Joint Programme	15
1.3. Theory of Change	18
2. Evaluation objectives and scope	19
2.1. Evaluation objectives	19
2.2. Evaluation scope	21
2.3. Evaluation criteria and evaluation questions	21
2.4. Evaluation approach	23
2.5. Data collection and analysis.....	23
2.6. Stakeholders' participation.....	25
2.7. Ethical considerations	26
2.8. Limitations and mitigation strategies	27
2.9. Evaluation management and performance standards	27
3. Findings	29
3.1. Relevance	29
3.2. Coherence	32
3.3. Effectiveness	35
3.4. Efficiency.....	40
3.5. Sustainability.....	42
3.6. Conflict sensitivity	44
3.7. Inclusion	45
3.8. Development and digitalization.....	47
4. Lessons learned.....	48
5. Conclusions	49
6. Recommendations	52

7. Annexes.....	59
Annex 1 Terms of Reference.....	59
Annex 2 the WPP Theory of Change	69
Annex 3 Evaluation Matrix.....	70
Annex 4 Stakeholders' analysis.....	79
Annex 5 Evaluation Reference Group	82
Annex 6 Data collection instruments.....	83
Annex 7 Work plan.....	98
Annex 8 List of reviewed documents.....	99
Annex 9 List of interlocutors	100
Annex 10 SWOT analysis with women's networks	105
Annex 11 WPP JP Result Framework	108
Annex 12 Evaluation consultant's bio.....	115

List of Tables and Figures

Box 1	WWP JP Theory of Change	p.18
Figure 1	Participation of stakeholders and beneficiaries in evaluation	p.24
Table 1	Limitations and mitigation strategies	p.26
Table 2	Alignment of the WPP JP priorities	p.28
Figure 2	The WPP JP support to women's political participation	p.32
Figure 3	Key results under the WPP JP Outcome 1	p.35
Figure 4	Key results under WPP JP Outcome 2	p.36
Figure 5	Allocation of funds to implementation partners at the FGS and FMS MoWHRD	p.40
Figure 6	Implementation of the budget (actual versus planned, by year)	p.41
Figure 7	Composition of 17 women's networks	p.45
Figure 8	Representation of women in networks by age	p.46

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ADC	Alternative Dispute Centre
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation or cutting
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GTT	Gender Task Team
LAP	Local Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
LOA	Letters of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Member of Parliament
MoWHRD	Ministry for Women and Human Rights Development
NDP-9	National Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SNBS	Somali National Bureau of Statistics
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNCF	United Nations Cooperation Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
UNSOM	United Nations Mission to Somalia
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Executive summary

1. The WPP Joint Programme's Description

The “Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme (WPP JP)” has been implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM (United Nations Mission to Somalia) in 17 districts of the *Banadir region, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland and Galmudug* from 1 November 2021 to 18 July 2024 with the financial support from the Peace Building Fund and the Government of Germany and the Somalia through the MPTF (UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund) Somalia. The total budget for the Joint Programme is of USD 6,660,333.33.

The main implementing partners include UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM (non-recipient). The Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) at the FGS (Federal Government State) and five FMS (Federal Member State) acted as the key implementation partners responsible for coordination and implementation of the WPP JP interventions at the federal level and in the pilot states. Other partners included Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR), Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) at the FGS and FMS, clan elders, religious leaders, women-leaders, including young women and civil society groups, at both a national and grassroots level; and representatives of media through National Union of Somali Journalists. The Joint Programme has been implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and has been administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of United Nations. A Joint Programme Steering Committee (PSC) was established to provide oversight and strategic direction and for making operational policies and strategic management decisions, including approving annual work plans and budgets. It brought together senior Government officials, a PBF Coordinator, donors and participating UN organizations and was chaired jointly by the FGS Minister of MoWHRD and the UNDP/UN Women Programme Management. It also secured participation of five FMS Ministries of MoWHRD, MoIFAR, MoIS and two members from the Civil Society Reference Group.

The Joint Programme aimed to empower women as leaders and changemakers and promote the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, in particularly at the grassroots level. As such, Joint Programme intended to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in the context of Somalia through both top-down and bottom-up interventions, engaging state and non-state actors. The content of the Joint Programme was innovative in the sense of localization of the WPS agenda and piloting bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding and changing the perceptions in the society on the role of women in peacebuilding and reconciliation.

To promote women's meaningful participation, decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes, the Joint Programme's design incorporates two Outcomes that represent mid-term transformative changes such as **(1) enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes** and **(2) the enabling environment created for women's participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels**. Eight Outputs represent key changes promoted by implementation of the WPP JP interventions. They include capacitating religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, minority and youth groups to address negative social norms and protect human rights of women (Output 2.2); developing women-led conflict early warning systems (Output 2.3); establishment of inclusive and gender responsive infrastructures for peace to support women's participation and leadership in national and local level peace processes (Output 1.1.); revision of legal and

policy frameworks for implementation of inclusive and gender responsive peacebuilding processes at the national, state and local level (Output 1.2); operationalization of NAP UNSCR 1325 (Output 1.3); establishment of women's networks to engage women at the grassroots level in mediation, reconciliation and building social cohesion in communities (Output 1.4); and raising the role of media in reporting positive messages about women in peacebuilding(Output 2.4.)

The Joint Programme directly engaged into its interventions 915 traditional elders, religious leaders and women-leaders (F 438; M 477) and 225 women in 17 networks; representatives of six Parliaments and Parliamentary Women's Caucuses at the FGS and FMS, representatives of the FGS and FMS MoWHRD, MoIFAR and other ministries; 10 CSOs representing young women, 11 CSOs that constitute Civil Society Reference Group; 69 journalists, youth activists and women advocates; and broader public through discussions on the media content and consultative meetings organized by partners at the Joint Programme's locations.

2. Evaluation objectives

The mandatory, end-term external evaluation was undertaken during April and May 2024 by the international consultant who travelled to Somalia in May to meet with stakeholders and beneficiaries in Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, Jowhar, Baidoa and Garowe. The evaluation covered the period of the Joint Programme's implementation from November 2021 until the end of April 2024. The purpose of the end-term evaluation was to assess the Joint Programme's achievements against the results and targets defined in the Joint Programme's document and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of the next phase of the Joint Programme. Specific Objectives of the evaluation include:

- To assess the extent of the UN's contributions to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, particularly within decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community levels by engaging, empowering, and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding;
- To assess to what extent the Joint Programme has contributed to creating the enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding;
- To assess the Programme's contribution to gender equality and women's protection and empowerment in Somalia during the period of November 2022 to end March 2024, where the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) are at the halfway mark in their implementation;
- To identify relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability, bottlenecks and lessons that can be applied in the Joint Programme's outcomes to ensure that the remaining gaps are addressed until the end of the UNCF (December 2025).

3. Evaluation approaches and methodology

The evaluation was theory-based meaning that the theory of change was reconstructed and used as a reference to inform the evaluation design, analyses findings and draw conclusions. In line with feminist and social change theories, the evaluation sought evidence of impact of the Joint Programme on positive changes in gender roles and norms such as values associated with women's role in peacebuilding and

decision-making structures in their localities and communities. The evaluation methodology was mixed and included data collection methods such as desk review, individual interviews, focus group discussions, and structured interviews. Gender-responsive methods that facilitate participation and inclusion were used to ensure that participants actively participate in data collection and interpretation, i.e. appreciative inquiry to identify results and positive changes in capacity development and identification of success stories. The baseline information collected at the beginning of the Joint Programme has been used to assess to what extent the targets in the Result Framework have been achieved.

About 120 respondents (51 % women) from the FGS and FSM Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development, clan leaders, religious leaders, women in networks, CSOs, representatives of other ministries and local administration, and UN partners were interviewed by the evaluation consultant. Participation of 30 women - beneficiaries in 17 networks, 18 traditional elders (male), 11 religious leaders (male) and 15 representatives of CSOs (93% female) in the evaluation enriched the findings and informed development of recommendations to ensure sustainability and dissemination of bottom-up approaches piloted under the Joint Programme. Inclusion of representatives of duty bearers from line ministries and the Parliament (women-MPs) in the evaluation was informed by their position to influence decision making in relation to the WPS agenda localization in Somalia and to contribute to sustainability of interventions and results of the Joint Programme. Eighteen representatives of MoWHRD at FGS and FMS (50% female), 10 representatives of MoIFAR, MoJ and Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs (40% female) shared their views on the WPP JP and its relevance to achievement of the national priorities and frameworks that target peacebuilding and reconciliation.

Data analysis methods included content analysis and narrative analysis. Content analysis involved systematically analyzing documents and interview protocols to identify patterns and themes in relation to evaluation questions and indicators defined during the inception phase of the evaluation. Narrative analysis of interviews with women in the networks, traditional elders and religious leaders and CSOs allowed for identification of changes in women's self-perceptions and changes in attitudes to the role of women in peacebuilding of those in power positions such as clan elders. Multiple data sources (triangulation) such as quantitative data collected in the scope of the Joint Programme, qualitative data from reports, interviews and research were used to test validity of identified patterns and themes.

4. Key findings

The final report includes **18 findings**. The main of them include the following:

- The WPP Joint Programme's objectives and activities are relevant to the state- building and peacebuilding priorities in Somalia and well aligned with the national and state level frameworks that guide national reconciliation processes, prevention of violence extremism and peacebuilding and UN strategic and programmatic objectives in the country and SDGs; in this regard, the Joint Programme addressed key challenges for women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes such as lack of inclusive and gender's responsive infrastructures through which women are enabled to participate in decision making and undertake an active role in formal and informal peacebuilding processes at all levels; lack of gender responsive legislation and policy frameworks that address women's needs in the conflict situations and promotes women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution; insufficient access to justice for women, in particular for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and gender -based violence (GBV);

- Localization of the WPS agenda including its integration into the national state-building and reconciliation processes has been used as a leverage to raise attention to women's participation in peacebuilding and to push for changes in legislation, institutional practices and traditional mindset that excludes women from participation in formal peace processes; development of LAPs UNSCR 1325 responded to the needs of most vulnerable and marginalized women and integrated concerns and needs of women and men in achieving more sustainable peace and development;
- One of the strengths of the Joint Programme was inclusion of women from diverse groups; women's networks included women- IDPs, women-survivors of CRSV and GBV and women with disabilities; however, participation of most vulnerable groups of women, in particular from districts and communities that enjoy less security or have been recently liberated remains a challenge; the key impediments for inclusion include differences in literacy rates among women, distance to travel, lack of resources and physical infrastructure and stigma in case of women and girls with disabilities;
- While the Joint Programme ensured to some extent engagement of youth (51 % were young women in networks), making a better link between the WPS action plan (developed by the FSG MoWHRD) and YPS (in the process of development by the Ministry of Youth and Sport) by engaging young women and men in seeking together solutions to triggers of conflicts would have been desirable during the next phase;
- Synergies between the WPP Joint Programme with other implemented by UNDP and UN Women projects and programmes have been most evident in promotion of women's political participation, although there was observed a decline in the number of women in the FGS Parliament (20% in 2022); capacity building interventions of stakeholders from the Parliamentary Women's Caucuses, ministries of women and other ministries, CSOs and women' networks, as well as of traditional and religious leaders, had an ultimate target to advocate for 30 % quota for women's participation;
- The Joint Programme was most effective in fostering inclusive peacebuilding dialogue and participation of women at the grassroots level in peacebuilding processes and established effective collaboration between UN Women/UNSOM-PAMG/UNDP/PBF, women-MPs, FGS and FMS Ministries and line ministries, CSOs and women's groups at the local, state and federal level; the leadership role undertaken by the FGS MoWHRD in localization of the WPP agenda and coordination of stakeholders from line ministries, CSOs and clans elder and women at the grassroots level has resulted in its enhanced capacity and greater visibility;
- The Joint Programme enhanced collaboration between UN agencies (UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM) on WPS with every agency using their comparative advantages to integrate the agenda into national priorities and implementation mechanisms; however, the Joint Programme missed on opportunities to create stronger coherence with other programmes and projects implemented by UNDP and UN Women and other UN agencies, in particular on state-building and reconciliation, stabilization, local governance development and climate security; inclusion of women with disabilities has been targeted by promoting their participation in women's networks; however, it remained limited during the duration of the WPP JP;
- The Joint Programme has contributed to increased leadership of women at the grassroots level and inspired them to become more self-reliant in promotion of sustainable solutions for peace and security; however, reporting on the extent of the Joint Programme's contribution to gender transformative results such as positive shifts in gender roles and power dynamics has been challenged due to lack of targets and indicators in the Result Framework informing about the extent of women's engagement in decision making and formal peacebuilding processes ;

- Despite the positive shift in perceptions of women's participation in peacebuilding processes and some value given to women's contribution to these processes by formal structures as clan elders, their role in reconciliation remains limited;
- The Joint Programme experienced a delayed start and its efficiency has been largely affected by context-based issues of each pilot state i.e., security (related to elections, floods), limited capacities in the partner institutions, challenges related to state-building which affected political priorities; although the Joint Programme received a no-cost extension period and achievement of targets remained on track, some targets have not been fully achieved, in particular related to endorsement of legal acts to protect women from CRSV and GBV, which was beyond the control of implementing partners;
- Engagement of women's networks with traditional and religious elders, line ministries and local councils (where established) is likely to sustain but requires additional support and resources to enable women to practice their leadership role in shaping peacebuilding approaches and upscaling women's participation in peace and reconciliation processes; in addition, strengthening the role of NGOs and CSOs in implementation of bottom-up peacebuilding approaches could contribute to both sustainability and effectiveness of these infrastructures in future;
- The likelihood of the Joint Programme to contribute to the objective of increased women's participation in peacebuilding processes is rather strong provided that the amended Joint Programme would focus on operationalization of the NAP UNSCR 1325 and local action plans (LAPs) with respective advocacy and capacity building of the state, civil society and private sector actors to ensure their ownership and sustainable investment into peacebuilding processes.

5. Conclusions

- By creating the peace infrastructures for women's participation, such as 17 women's networks, 6 Parliamentary Women's Caucuses, the Somali Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network and Civil Society Reference, the Joint Programme laid the foundation for localization of the NAP UNSCR 1325 and implementation of local action plan (LAPs 1325) through top-down and bottom-up approaches. Endorsement of LAPs is a most commendable step in solidification of the WPS agenda in Somalia and further enhancement of multistakeholder cooperation on gender equality and women's empowerment at the federal, state and local level. This requires a more tailored approach to planning and implementation of bottom-up approaches at the state and districts level that is context-based and conflict-sensitive and is more relevant to specific needs of women and communities in targeted districts. Furthermore, to ensure better coherence between peace and development aspects of peacebuilding it requires integration of community-based approaches to peacebuilding and empowerment of women;
- Creation of peace infrastructures was welcomed by women at the national, state and districts level as having an opportunity to raise their voices and provide recommendations for development of legislation and local action plans (LAP UNSCR 1325) and to undertake more proactive role in peacebuilding processes; however, the limited scope of the Joint Programme due to lack of resources and short timeline did not allow producing profound changes in relation of transforming power dynamics and inclusion of women into formal peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. The Joint Programme has built leadership and decision-making skills of women at grassroots level but more capacity development interventions are needed, especially, to enable women to apply these skills and decision-making experience and take leadership in peacebuilding interventions at grassroots level. To

that end, fostering better synergies with projects on local governance, security and resilience of communities, economic empowerment of local communities is essential for the amended Joint Programme;

- Sustainability of the peace infrastructures and peacebuilding and protection related capacities depends on strengthening ownership of governmental institutions, CSOs, clan leaders, local administration and women at the grassroots level over the components of the Joint Programme, mainly, implementation of the LAPs UNSCR 1325. Effectiveness of the Joint Programme's implementation varied at the state and district level suggesting that there is a need to strengthen adaptive management. Commitment of women in networks to continue their activities is evident but requires a long-term vision including targets for formalization of networks and increasing cooperation with local CSOs and other actors involved in peacebuilding. Creating durable solutions for peace and reconciliation should have become an explicit approach to sustainability of the women's peace infrastructures. The Joint Programme made a good start by identifying synergies with complementing projects implemented by UNDP and UN Women and other UN agencies, but it failed to ensure follow up on that during the implementation phase.
- Piloting of grassroots approaches to peacebuilding identified both challenges and opportunities. For example, inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially women with disabilities into peacebuilding remains insufficient, as their access to SGBV services provided by the Joint Programme. The evident strength of the Joint Programme is documentation of human-interest stories and lessons learned. The final evaluation identified some best practices emerged at the state and district level, for example of women's engagement in the clans' reconciliation, interministerial cooperation on WPS, cooperation between local councils, traditional elders and women's networks. Utilization of these practices requires greater experience exchange and learning from the pilot. The Joint Programme has set specific targets for exchange of experience and learning through organization of study visits to Rwanda and other countries to learn about implementation of the WPS agenda and NAPs on UNSCR 1325; however, so far, participation in exchange programmes was limited to representatives of the Parliaments and Ministries of Women. Engagement of 11 CSOs through the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) in monitoring of interventions at the grassroots level is a commendable strategy to enhance learning in networks. Inclusion of CSOs into the Steering Committee is noteworthy and should further increase collaboration between the state institutions and civil society on peacebuilding and reconciliation.
- The Joint Programme was innovative in the sense of localization of the WPS agenda and piloting gender-sensitive bottom-up approaches in peacebuilding. While the Joint Programme has prioritized to some extent engagement of youth (young women), it could have been useful to ensure better link between the Women, Peace and Security and Youth, Peace and Security agendas by engaging young women and men in seeking together solutions to triggers of conflicts. In this regard, the Joint Programme should have benefitted from the conflict mapping tools piloted by other UNDP projects i.e., Conflict Navigator to increase knowledge and skills of beneficiaries at the grassroots level on conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive planning of peacebuilding activities. It is most anticipated by the Joint Programme's stakeholders from the Government, community leaders, women's networks and CSOs that challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the pilot will be fully considered in the amended Joint Programme and result in greater relevance, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of implementation of the WPS agenda in Somalia.

- Continuation of the donor's support to the Joint Programme is essential to consolidate achieved results and provide opportunities for their upscale including opportunities that may come from building stronger synergies between implementation of the WPS and work of UN agencies on reconciliation, prevention of violent extremism, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, climate security and inclusiveness and accountability of local governance institutions.

6. Key recommendations

The final evaluation report contains **four** major recommendations and **22 action points** that have a high and medium priority to be considered during the planning and implementation of the amended WPP Joint Programme. The key recommendations include:

- Revise the objectives and the Result Framework to ensure that the Joint Programme is more focused on operationalization of the WPS at the state and local level; refine the results and the set of indicators to reflect changes related to increased ownership of the NAP 1325 and LAPs by decision makers at the FGS and FMS and increased engagement of women in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes;
- Prioritize capacity building of governmental institutions that is linked to implementation of Somalia NAP 1325 and LAPs; define all relevant stakeholders to be involved into implementation of local action plans and design capacities building activities based on assessment of their needs;
- Conduct consultations at the national and state level on the place of the peacebuilding infrastructures in implementation of LAPs and clarify the objectives for these structures; enhance synergies with other projects implemented by UNDP, UN Women and other UN agencies to ensure sustainability of peacebuilding structures and women's participation in peacebuilding and reconciliation;
- Develop a social mobilization methodology at the grassroots level to promote bottom-up approaches and to provide guidance to building women's networks, informal and/or formal women and youth groups and engaging them into implementation of LAPs and promotion of sustainable peace in communities; expand social mobilization to other districts by building alliances with civil society and delegating responsibility for that to local CSOs where it is feasible;
- Promote further learning and experience exchange for representative of governmental institutions, traditional elders and women at the grassroots level on the WPS aspects and results from the pilot initiatives by organizing study visits, forums and learning events; consider development of a WPS database that consolidates data on WPS interventions of stakeholders in various sectors and participation of women in these interventions; engage young women and men into development of innovative, gender responsive solutions including digital ones to enhance security of women and achieve sustainable peace in communities;
- Define key strategies for systematic engagement of women's and youth's groups/CSOs with local administration on peace and development issues and provide them with relevant capacities including monitoring of results of implementation of LAPs UNSCR 1325 at the district and community levels; seek donors' and partners' support to design grant mechanisms for women's and youth groups to implement peace, reconciliation and confidence building measures in the pilot communities;
- Improve the Joint Programme's management by establishing a unified management structure, enhancing adaptive management and engaging stakeholders, in particular from CSOs, as implementing partners responsible for social mobilization of women and strengthening their capacities to engage in formal peacebuilding and reconciliation processes.

1. Introduction

1.1. WPP Joint Programme's description

The “Women Peace & Protection Joint Programme (WPP JP)” has been implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM (United Nations Mission to Somalia) in *Banadir, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland* and *Galmudug* from 1 November 2021 to 18 July 2024 with the financial support from the Peacebuilding Fund and the Government of Germany and the Somalia through the MPTF (UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund) Somalia. The total budget for the Joint Programme is of USD 6,660,333.33. The main implementing parties are UNDP and UN Women with the respective budget allocation of USD 3,622,175.22 and USD 3,038,158.11; and UNSOM as a non-recipient partner. By February 2024, 78% of expenditures had been utilized. Due to the six-month delay, the WPP JP was extended without additional funding by a joint decision of the Steering Committee and all interventions are expected to be finalized by July 18 2024.

The overarching goal of the WPP Joint Programme is to address systemic barriers and impediments to Somali women’s representation and meaningful participation in political and public spheres. The Joint Programme aims to empower women as leaders and changemakers and promote the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, particularly at the grassroots level. As such, the Joint Programme intends to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in the Somalia context through both top-down and bottom-up interventions, engaging state and non-state actors. The WPP JP is premised on the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes to promote, sustain and consolidate peace, and gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding, with women at the helm of the peacebuilding process;
- **Outcome 2:** An enabling environment for women’s participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels is created through strengthened protection and prevention mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and community levels ensuring the rights, physical and mental health, and security of women as well as through addressing social values and norms limiting participation.

The WPP JP has been working at three interdependent and mutually reinforcing levels:

- 1) Fostering **enabling environment** for women’s leadership and participation in peacebuilding by ensuring that legal and policy frameworks support inclusive and gender-responsive national, state and local level peacebuilding processes and the NAP UNSCR 1325 is operationalized; and religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, minority and youth groups and media are actively engaged to address negative social norms and advocate for inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes;
- 2) **At institutional level**, building inclusive and responsive infrastructures for peace to support women’s participation and leadership in national and local level peace processes; strengthening women’s agency and voice i.e., peace networks and forums to engage women in peace mediation, reconciliation and social cohesion at community levels, also through women-led conflict early-warning system and preparedness plans; and increasing capacity and gender-responsiveness of rule of law and security sector institutions to ensure that their services have been improved , particularly in handling cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV);

- 3) And, **at individual level**, developing capacities of women-leaders, representatives of duty bearers' institutions, women-MPs, women in networks, CSOs and others on GEWE, WPS and NAP UNSCR 1325 implementation.

The WPP Joint Programme aligns with the National Development Plan 2020-2024, in particular with its objective of consolidating peace and security, inclusive politics and rule of law. Further, there is alignment with the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024) which seeks to advance government efforts aimed at partnerships between all actors contributing to peace, rule of law, security and social protection through both a dedicated attention for WPS and human rights commitments and a cross-cutting focus across the key pillars. Alignment is also ensured with the Somalia National Reconciliation Framework (NRF, 2019) that focuses on restoring community relationships, building trust in government institutions. Furthermore, the Joint Programme aligns with other frameworks including the National Action Plan on Prevention of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, National Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, Somali Women's Charter and National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.

The main implementing partners include UNDP Somalia, UN Women and UNSOM (non-recipient). The Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) at FGS (Federal Government State) and FMS (Federal Member State) act as implementation partners with an allocated budget. With the FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development as a lead agency and five FSM Ministries of Women, the Joint Programme has leveraged partnerships with women CSOs, women at grassroots level, female youth leaders and the clan elders in order to address negative social norms and build an enabling environment for women's participation and leadership in peacebuilding and political participation. The role of the MoWHRD at the FGS was also to promote the WPS agenda and advocate for gender-sensitivity of legislation and national programmatic documents pertinent to WPS and women's protection from CRSV and SGBV. Other partners include Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR) at the FGS and FSM whose role was to ensure integration of the WPS agenda into activities of the line ministries. Clan elders, religious leaders, women-leaders, including young women and civil society groups, at both a national and grassroots level, representatives of media through National Union of Journalists of Somalia have been engaged to advocate for women's participation in peacebuilding and reconciliation.

The Joint Programme piloted the WPS integration into peacebuilding approaches in 17 districts. Selection of two districts in the Banadir region and 15 districts (three pilot districts in each FMS) in Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland and Galmudug was done in consultation with the MoWHRD based on the Fragility Index Survey.¹ The criteria also included the presence of district councils which are operational or existence of some form of the governance system and availability of structures essential for the WPS agenda implementation i.e., Peace Committees, ongoing work on legislation related to the WPS.

The Joint Programme directly engaged into its interventions 915 traditional elders, religious leaders and women-leaders (F 438; M 477) and 225 women in 17 networks; representatives of six Parliaments and Parliamentary Women's Caucuses at the FGS and FMS, representatives of the FGS and FMS MoWHRD, MoIFAR and other ministries; 10 CSOs representing young women, 11 CSOs that constitute Civil Society

¹ The districts included Bosaso, Galkaio, Eyl, Kismayo, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Dhusamareb, Adado, Galkacyo, Baidoa, Huddur, Barawe, Jowhar, Baladweyne, Warsheikh, Warta Nabada and Abdi Aziz

Reference Group; 69 journalists, youth activists and women- advocates; and broader public through discussions on the media content and consultative meetings organized by partners at the Joint Programme's locations.

1.2. The context of the Joint Programme

Somalia is one of the most fragile countries in the world and has remained among the top three most fragile states for the last 15 years and currently stands at number one in the 2023 Fragile State Index.² The main drivers of the fragility are interwoven and predominately related to recurrent natural disasters and environment shocks (drought, floods, and locust), multiple forms of armed conflict and insecurity at different levels.³ In early 2022, Somalia faced a political crisis and, during this period, Al-Shabaab intensified its operations against security forces, government facilities, and public places. Political violence also escalated, and political fighting displaced more than 200,000 people in Mogadishu in April 2021.⁴ The country has one of the highest numbers of IDPs in the world with total of 2.9 million internally displaced people as of 2022.⁵

Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world⁶, with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8.13 billion US dollars in 2022 and per capita income estimated at approximately \$462 billion in 2022.⁷ About 70 percent of the population live below the poverty line, existing on less than USD 1.90 per day.⁸ In December 2023, Somalia graduated from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), creating new opportunities for its people. According to the World Bank estimates, in 2023, Somalia's population was 18,143,378.⁹ Like many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, that population is predominantly young with 75 percent of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50 percent under the age of 15.¹⁰ Despite forming the majority of the society, Somalia's young people have been inhibited from reaching their potential as catalysts for long-term stability and development in their country due to the continuing conflict and socioeconomic and political exclusion.¹¹ The major structural drivers underlying youth engagement in violent conflict in Somalia are high youth unemployment and lack of livelihood opportunities.¹² Inclusion of women and youth into reconciliation and state-building faces challenges related to the clan and family hierarchy and deeply enrooted stereotypes.

Historically, in Somalia, women have historically played an important role in community mobilization, social cohesion and peacebuilding. However, advancing women's meaningful participation in political processes has been a challenge. Due to the strong advocacy efforts led the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development with support of UN agencies in Somalia, Somali political leaders set a target for a 30% representation of women through the Garowe I Principles (2011) and Garowe II Principles (2012).

² Fragile State Index. Country Dashboard-Trend from 2007 to 2023. Available at <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

³ These include terrorist attacks, counter-insurgency operations, inter-clan, local communal violence and organized individual violence

⁴ ACAPS, Key crisis to watch in 2023

⁵ Ibid

⁶ It has the sixth highest poverty rate in the region after the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Burundi and South Sudan.

⁷ World bank 2023, accessed on 11th June 2024 at <https://data.worldbank.org/country/SO>

⁸ UN, 2020. Progress Towards The 2030 Agenda in Somalia: A Companion to the United Nations Common Country Analysis 2020, available at <https://somalia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/Somalia%20CCA%20Companion%202020.pdf>

⁹ World Bank, 2023, accessed on August 1 2024 at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SO>

¹⁰ Somalia National Development Plan 2020-2024.

¹¹ UN Somalia Country Result Report 2018.

¹² IGAD, Somalia country profile paper, 2019-2024

Following this commitment and significant engagement by women leaders and support from the international community, women's representation in the Federal Parliament rose from 14 % in 2012 in the ninth parliament (single chamber) to 24 % in 2016/17 in the tenth parliament (double chamber). The Electoral Law (2020) determines a 30% quota for the nomination of candidates, but does not provide for 30% women but does not provide for 30% women. The eventual outcome of the 2020-2022 elections saw 20 % (54) women representation in the House of the People and 26 % (14) women in the Upper House for a combined total of 21 %. While it fell short of expectations to reach the minimum 30 % quota and represented a decline from the 24% representation achieved in 2016, for the first time in Somalia's history the first Deputy Speaker of the House of the People is a woman, Ms. Saadia Yasin Haji Samatar. Further, women Members of the 11th Federal Parliament have secured positions of leadership as Chairs of the Upper House and House of the People Caucuses, as well as Chairs and Deputy Chairs of Committees. There have been significant disparities within this phenomenon, particularly in the federal member states. Currently, women comprise 1.5% of legislators in Puntland, 15.8% in South West, 10.8% in Jubaland, 6.7% in Galmudug, and 6.1% in Hirshabelle.

Women- Members of the Parliament represent strategic partners to participate in the implementation of peacebuilding and stabilization processes. However, women MPs, particularly newly elected ones, are facing significant challenges once in office related to the clan-based hierarchy that emphasizes interests of clans rather than inclusivity, gender equality and cohesion. In addition, a major shift in views of the policy leaders, local authorities and leaders, traditional and religious elders, is required in order to promote and sustain women's rightful place and voice at the decision- making table, especially, in peace processes and development processes in Somalia. Besides, there is a need for Women's Parliamentary Caucuses and other bodies at FGS and five FMS that represent diverse groups of women and allow them influencing decision making.

An important development in Somalia which contributes to building the peace is the establishment of a nascent federal state structure, with the formation of Federal Member State (FMS) administrations. Other infrastructures for peace includes institutions as the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of the Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, National Peacebuilding Coordination Unit at the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Interior and National Security, Somali National Army (SNA), Somali Police Force (SPF) and at the local level includes the District Peace Committees, local councils, traditional clan structure and its associated justice mechanisms, local CSOs including women and youth-led grassroots organizations and movements. The country efforts to security stability including government building, organization of elections in 2016-2017 and other milestones led to the formulation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) elaborated in 2019. Development of the framework prompted consultations with a range of actors and stakeholders, including societal and marginalized groups, religious and traditional leaders, women leaders and organizations, minorities and young people in Somalia; however, it requires revision in its responsiveness to needs of women, girls and other marginalized groups. Other needs include establishment of Coordination and Monitoring Mechanism for the NAP UNSCR 1325, early warning mechanisms and relevant mechanisms for the promotion and inclusion of the WPS agenda in the mainstream of peace and reconciliation efforts.

Most of the individuals who bear the burden of conflicts and insecurity in Somalia are women. Conflicts also result in separate migration, as each member of the household seeks a livelihood or economic opportunities. Gender Based Violence (GBV) remains a highly prevalent and persistent phenomenon affecting women and girls in Somalia. The most common forms of GBV include harmful traditional practices related to female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C), child and forced marriage, and physical

and sexual violence.¹³ Somalia is still characterized by a weak state justice system, which makes it difficult to ensure that the common law becomes the main legal system to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases.¹⁴ Most incidents of violence against women go unreported; there is a culture of impunity surrounding sexual and domestic violence. IDPs are the most affected groups due to the nature of their vulnerability. GBV data indicates that 74% of survivors who accessed services in 2022 were IDPs; 99% of whom were females.¹⁵ About 70% to 80% of people living in these IDP sites and settlements are women and children whose husbands or male relatives have died or have been recruited by armed groups in the course of ongoing conflict.

Women's access to justice remains a challenge due to discriminatory laws, lack of gender-responsive programmes, and limited opportunities for women's participation in political and public spheres. Lack of confidence in the criminal justice system, demonstrated gender biases among police officers, and limited financial resources and services, and survivors/clients lack of knowledge of their rights impede their access to justice mechanisms. Other challenges that women face in accessing justice are linked to the Somali culture, which often restricts women to the home and family sphere, differing interpretations of judicial regimes, like sharia, secular and customary law; and the absence of women within the judicial system. Notably, promotion of gender responsive peacebuilding approaches and women's leadership in peacebuilding and reconciliation should be complemented by longer term policy reform measures; security and justice sector reforms and education and/or health reforms are a few key areas to be addressed for sustainable peacebuilding.

Traditionally, women in Somalia have been actively involved into mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation; however, women are not represented in formal peace infrastructures in leadership and decision-making capacities, thus, affecting gender sensitivity of current peacebuilding and recognition framework documents, relevant legislation and implementation mechanisms. There remains a strong and widespread cultural expectation that women should not be involved in solution of most complex or pressing conflict issues affecting communities, including clan conflicts or other cases involving violence and land disputes. As a result of these norms, women's roles in peacebuilding remains 'invisible' and less constructive, such as through providing administrative support to clan elders resolving a dispute, focusing on preventive awareness raising campaigns, or resolving domestic disputes within the household. Issues of security limit opportunities for women to travel and engage with communities, as women are especially vulnerable targets of sexual violence. There are also demographic constraints to a more inclusive peacebuilding approaches since young women (and young men) are not considered capable to act as equal partners in reconciliation processes. The concept of peacebuilding is very much shaped by traditional, clan based formal peace processes and requires a shift towards a more holistic and people-centered view of the peace than just an absence of war and inclusion of women and youth in decision making and taking lead in implementation of gender responsive peacebuilding approaches.

¹³ Demographic health survey, 2020

¹⁴ UNFPA, UNDP, ESCWA (2021). Somalia Gender Justice: assessment of laws affecting gender equality and protection against gender-based violence, 2021.

¹⁵ Somalia GBV Sub cluster Annual Report 2022.

1.3. Theory of Change

Box 1. WWP JP Theory of Change

IF: Political and peacebuilding processes are inclusively designed, implemented and women participating in them have capacities to engage effectively and take leadership roles; AND the environment promotes better protection and meaningful participation of women

THEN: Human rights of women are promoted and participation of women in political and peacebuilding processes are enhanced, thereby enabling the transformation towards a more peaceful life for women and girls

BECAUSE: Existing barriers are holistically addressed, institutions and stakeholder capacities are strengthened, paving the way for positive engagement and sustainable change.

The WPP Joint Programme promotes **women's meaningful participation, decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes** at national and community level by engaging, empowering, and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening gender-responsive infrastructures for peacebuilding. It simultaneously promotes women's protection from sexual and gender-based violence through enactment of relevant laws, enhancing the capacity of protection actors, strengthening service provision and coordination, and operationalizing women-led early warning systems with specific interventions on conflict-related sexual violence. It also focuses on community engagement and awareness raising, particularly with community leaders and influencers, to shift negative social norms which

impact women's participation and protection.

To promote women's meaningful participation, decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes, the Joint Programme design incorporates two Outcomes that represent mid-term transformative changes such as **(1) enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes** and **(2) the enabling environment created for women's participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels**. As it is evident from the ToC narrative in Box 1, creating environment that promotes better protection and meaningful participation of women is a **critical precondition** (Outcome 2) to ensure that women are empowered to undertake leadership roles, along with men- leaders of clans, in the peacebuilding processes (Outcome 1). Four Outputs under Outcome 2 focus on enhancing capacity and gender-responsiveness of the existing rule of law and security sector institutions in handling cases of CRSV and GBV (Output 2.1); capacitating religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, minority and youth groups to engage actively to address negative social norms and protect human rights of women (Output 2.2); developing women-led conflict early warning systems and preparedness plans (Output 2.3); and, raising the role of the media for reporting positive messages and advocating for inclusion of women in peace processes (Output 2.4.)

Under Outcome 1, the Joint Programme integrated key assumptions (enabling conditions) to ensure that women are given voice and agency to participate meaningfully in political and peacebuilding processes. These include availability and functionality of inclusive and gender-responsive infrastructures for peace to support women's participation and leadership at national and local level peace processes (Output 1.1.); existence of legal and policy frameworks for implementation of inclusive and gender-responsive peacebuilding processes at national, state and local level (Output 1.2); operationalization of NAP on UNSCR 1325 to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local level (Output 1.3); and establishment of women's networks to engage women at the grassroots level in peace mediation, reconciliation and social cohesion at community levels (Output 1.4).

Other important **assumptions** integrated into the Theory of Change include:

- there is ownership and capacity at the FGS and FMS levels to localize and implement NAP UNSCR 1325;
- there is meaningful collaboration between governmental institutions, civil society, women's networks, traditional and religious leaders to implement NAP UNSCR 1325 and promote empowerment of women;
- there is legislative capacity at the Parliaments and line ministries to formulate gender-sensitive laws and policies to promote women's participation in political and peace-building processes and increase their representation at all levels of governance and decision making.

While the causal relationships between Outcomes and Outputs are not explicitly explained in the Joint Programme document, there is evident interdependence between Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 since positive shifts in enabling environment are likewise affected by increased women's participation in political processes. The reconstructed Theory of Change included in Annex 2 presents cause-effect relationships between outputs and has been used to support findings and conclusions related to the validity of the Joint Programme's design and the Result Framework. In addition, it was used to enhance the inclusive and learning character of this evaluation and to promote empowerment of the Joint Programme's beneficiaries and stakeholders by involving them into active discussion of processes and results, validation of assumptions and risks and formulation of lessons learned and recommendations.

2. Evaluation objectives and scope

2.1. Evaluation objectives

It is a mandatory, final end-term external evaluation that was undertaken according to the UN Evaluation Policy and donors' requirements. It serves the purposes of **accountability and learning** by informing stakeholders on the extent to which resources have been used efficiently and effectively to achieve the results and targets defined in the Joint Programme's document and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of the amended Joint Programme. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation are attached in Annex 1. Specific Objectives of the Evaluation include the following:

- To assess the extent of the UN's contributions to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, particularly within decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community levels by engaging, empowering, and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding;
- To assess to what extent the Joint Programme has contributed to creating the enabling environment for women's participation in peace building;
- To assess the Programme's contribution to gender equality and women's protection and empowerment in Somalia during the period of November 2022 to end March 2024, where the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) are at the halfway mark in their implementation;

- To identify relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability, bottlenecks and lessons that can be applied in the Joint Programme outcomes to ensure that the remaining gaps are addressed in the period until the end of the United Nations Cooperation Framework (December 2025).

In addition to these broad objectives, the evaluation was expected:

- To assess the extent to which the implementation of various Joint Programme's components and outputs outlined in the Joint Programme's document and work plan has been achieved and which factors contributed to success and which to impediment of the achievement of the foreseen targets / results
- To review assumptions underpinning current Joint Programme's theory of change for amendment /revision;
- To propose any activities that may no longer be relevant to advance the project objectives and suggest new activities that will lead to better results along outlined objectives/ outcomes;
- To assess the oversight, reporting and monitoring structures designed to support the Joint Programme implementation, with the focus on mainstreaming of human rights and gender equality into these processes;
- To analyze the current and possible risks to the Joint Programme's outputs and suggest related mitigation strategies which may be undertaken in future;
- To assess the quality of partnerships, national ownership, and sustainability vis-à-vis the strategy in the Joint Programme's document and analyze the approach to forging partnerships with local, national, and international organizations dedicated to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment within the realms of peace and protection;
- To highlight lessons learned and best practice during the Joint Programme which could inform future interventions aimed at enhancing women's role in peacebuilding and sustaining peace;
- To identify to what extent the results has been gender-responsive and/or gender transformative as per UNDP Gender Results Effectiveness Scale ¹⁶;
- To provide concrete recommendations for strengthening the future interventions to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes.

Main evaluation users include UNDP Somalia, UN Women Somalia, UNSOM, donors and partners from the federal and state level Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development. The findings from the evaluation will be used to strengthen accountability of UN agencies and their partners at the FGS and FMS towards the beneficiaries at the grassroots level such as women in networks and CSOs, traditional elders and religious leaders. Also, the findings from the evaluation will inform revision of the design of the extended Joint Programme, implementation strategies and the partnership framework. Due to the innovative content of the Joint Programme, the partners expect the evaluation would contribute to the knowledge base on localization of the WPS agenda and on participation of women in peacebuilding in Somalia. In addition, it is expected that representatives of Women's Caucuses in Parliaments, CSOs, women's networks including members of African Women Leaders Network (AWLN), local administrations implementing local plans on UNSCR 1325 will benefit from the findings of this evaluation in order to seek

¹⁶ Available at http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/gender/GRES_English.pdf

more synergies and collaboration with a variety of actors to promote the WPS agenda and participation of women in decision making in the country.

2.2. Evaluation scope

The evaluation covered the period of the Joint Programme's implementation from November 2021 until the end of April 2024. In terms of geographical coverage, this evaluation has been conducted in all areas in which the WPP JP has been implemented. The consultant visited Mogadishu and traveled to four locations in *Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland* and *Galmudug*.¹⁷ Overall, the consultant visited five locations out of six and conducted online interviews and discussions with the WPP JP coordinators in Jubiland. Selection of sites to visits was due to logistics of travelling in Somalia such as availability of flights during the mission which took place from May 11 to May 22 2024. The evaluation engaged all stakeholders, beneficiary communities/institutions, Ministries, UN agencies and partnering CSOs, women- activists, women's networks, members of Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG), media, religious and traditional leaders, health service providers at three One- Stop Centers. The thematic scope of the evaluation included localization of the WPS agenda i.e., UNSCR 1325, women's political participation and prevention of conflict -related sexual violence (CRSV) and gender-based violence (GBV).

2.3. Evaluation criteria and evaluation questions

The evaluation was conducted according to the UNEG Norms and Standards for evaluation (2016), UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (2020) and UNEG Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations (2014). The consultant reviewed the extent of mainstreaming of rights of people with disabilities across the Joint Programme in line with the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (2020). The Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES) was used to guide a gender responsive analysis of results. To ensure alignment with the Social and Environmental Safeguards, the evaluation team integrated social dimensions such as human rights, gender equality, disability inclusion and LNOB into all stages of the evaluation.

Following the initial desk review and online consultations with Evaluation Management and Evaluation Reference Group, the consultant conducted the evaluation based on the standard criteria of **relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability**. Evaluation cross-cutting issues included **conflict sensitivity, inclusion** (of IDPs, CRSV survivors, women from different ethnic groups, women with disabilities), and **development and digitalization**. The Key Evaluation Questions are the following:

Relevance

- How relevant were the objectives and activities, implemented by the project, in addressing issues related to state building and peacebuilding such as National Reconciliation Framework?
- How well does the Joint Programme address the needs of women in Somalia in a peacebuilding context?
- Were the inputs and strategies identified appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they realistic? Was the project relevant in terms of addressing identified needs?

¹⁷ The locations included Baidoa, Jowhar, Dhusamareb and Garowe

- How effective is the Joint Programme's advocacy and communication strategy for women's peace and protection in Somalia?

Coherence

- How effective has the collaboration been between UNSOM-PAMG/UNDP/PBF, national/regional counterparts, local partners, CSOs and line ministries?
- How can partnerships be strengthened? Are there other partnerships that should be undertaken, including links with other Joint Programmes?

Efficiency

- How efficient was the overall staffing, planning and coordination mechanism within the Joint Programme and with the external partners?

Effectiveness

- How effective was the Joint Programme in achieving target outcomes?
- Mechanisms: specifically, considering the peacebuilding strategies adopted, and oversight, reporting and monitoring structures used?
- Activities and outputs: were all planned activities and outputs achieved? How did these contribute to target outcomes?
- Results: in terms of, achieving gender-responsive results, building gender equality capacity and accountability frameworks, contributing to an environment that promotes protection and meaningful participation of women, creating political and peacebuilding processes that are inclusively designed, with women participating in them have capacities to engage effectively and taking leadership roles?
- Enabling factors and barriers: What factors facilitated or hindered the achievement of target outputs and outcomes?
- Are there alternative activities or implementation modalities that could optimize the intended results? Are there any activities which were ineffective and should be discontinued?
- Is the results chain valid? How likely was it that the activities would contribute to the target outcomes? Are there any changes to the assumptions needed?

Sustainability

- What are the risks facing sustainability of program Outputs and Outcomes? How can these be mitigated?
- How likely are the results likely to continue?
- How effectively did the Joint Programme support national capacity and ownership over the process?

Persons with Disability

- Were persons with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in Joint Programme planning and implementation?

Guided by these key questions, the evaluation consultant developed additional sub-questions under each criterion. The refinement of questions was informed by preliminary interviews with the Evaluation

Reference Group and the Joint Programme management to clarify areas of interest and issues to study, in particular, related to revision of the design and implementation strategies for the Amended of the WPP Joint Programme. Additional questions were developed on cross-cutting issues such as conflict sensitivity, inclusion and development and digitalization. The full list of evaluation questions and specific indicators of success (standards) is included in Annex 3 (Evaluation Matrix). It was expected that answering these key questions would contribute to the knowledge base on localization of the WPS agenda in Somalia and effectiveness of peacebuilding approaches that enhance women's participation. The Joint Programme's management and implementing partners are going to benefit from findings, in particular related to the relevance of the Joint Programme's design, effectiveness of interventions and partnerships, in order to amend the Joint Programme's document including the Result Framework.

2.4. Evaluation approach

The evaluation was theory-based meaning that the theory of change was used as the hypothesis to guide assessment of the Joint Programme's design, interventions and results. Gender as a social institution ¹⁸ plays an important role in the social changes theories since gender relations are, like all social relations, constituted through rules, norms and practices by which resources are allocated, tasks are assigned, value is given and power is mobilized. In the context of Somali and in the relation to the WPP Joint Programme, social changes that are anticipated include enhanced participation of women in political and peacebuilding processes. As the WPP JP Theory of Change in Box 1 presents, participation of women in these processes requires changes in 'rules' (legislation and access to justice for women) that ensure that women are protected from CRSV and GBV and they are recognized as valuable contributors to conflict mediation and reconciliation processes; and social norms and practices allow and even promote women's participation in decision making.

To that end, the evaluation sought evidence for the following shifts and changes in capacities:

- improved access for women to transitional justice in Somalia due to advocacy for changes in legislation and responsiveness of protection institutions to the need of women, in particular access for women- victims of GBV or CBSV to gender-sensitive services;
- improved access of women to resources that allow them create their own space and build agency in order to advocate for their rights at local governance and government institutions;
- positive shifts in changes in gender roles and norms such as values associated with women's role in peacebuilding and decision-making structures in their localities and communities.

2.5. Data collection and analysis

The evaluation methodology was mixed, both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative methods included collection of administrative data (surveys) from the Joint Programme management and M&E focal points. Qualitative data collection methods include the following:

¹⁸ For the purpose of this report, the terminology was used according the UNFPA Somalia Glossary available at <https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Gender%20Report.pdf> , where Gender is defined as socially constructed roles between men and women which are dynamic and change with time

- **desk review** included revision and analysis of about 50 documents developed under the WPP JP, national legislative and policy framework related to peacebuilding and women's participation and protection and evaluation reference materials (see Annex 8);
- **individual interviews** have been conducted with 5 representatives of CSOs (4 female) directly involved into the Joint Programme implementation such as provision of training or conducting research; as well, individual interviews have been conducted with 12 Coordinators and M&E focal points at the FGS and FMS MoWHRD;
- **4 focus group discussions** have been conducted with 30 women in networks in Dhusamareb, Baidoa, Jowhar and Garowe;
- **3 focus groups discussions** have been conducted with 24 women in networks to validate the findings from the evaluation including results of SWOT conducted by the MoWHRD coordinators in February 2024 (see Annex 11);
- **an individual interview** was conducted with 2 specialists during the visit to the One-Stop Center in Baidoa.

To the extent possible, the evaluation consultant collected and analyzed disaggregated data and information (sex, age, socio-economic, status, location, etc.). Data collection instruments are found in Annex 6.

Gender-responsive methods that facilitate participation and inclusion were used to ensure that the participants actively participated in the data collection and interpretation, i.e. appreciative inquiry to identify results and positive changes in capacity development and identification of success stories (impact on people's lives). The baseline information collected at the beginning of the Joint Programme was used to assess to what the extent targets had been achieved and discuss reasons for their achievement or non-achievement (see Results Matrix in Annex 12). Data collection approaches that are culturally appropriate were introduced by the consultant to account for complexity of gender relations and to ensure participatory and inclusive processes. During the field visits, the consultant was provided with translation into the Somali language. The consultant also considered the gender relations and ensured that women and men could provide input in non-mixed and mixed groups i.e., participated in discussion of the Joint Programme's achievements and challenges together.

Data analysis methods included content analysis and narrative analysis. Content analysis involved systematically analyzing documents and interview protocols to identify patterns and themes in relation to evaluation questions and indicators (Annex 3). Narrative analysis of interviews of women in the networks, traditional elders and religious leaders and CSOs allowed for identification of changes in women's self-perceptions and changes in attitudes of those in power positions to the role of women in peacebuilding. Multiply data sources (triangulation) such as quantitative data collected in the scope of the Joint Programme, qualitative data from reports, interviews and research were used to test validity of identified patterns and themes. The use of human rights and gender equality responsive data analysis methods was prioritized including the following:

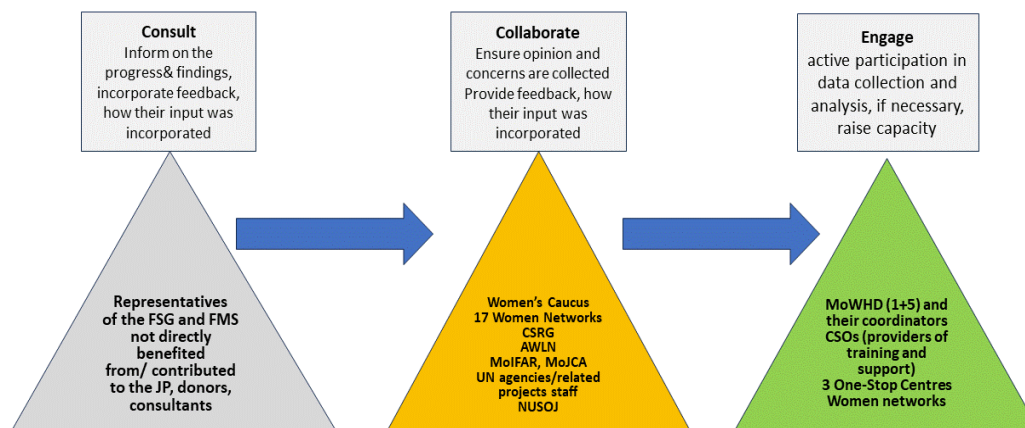
- comparing the data obtained during the interviews with existing information on the situation of HR & GE (i.e. monitoring and assessment reports, Gender Country Profile, etc.);
- identifying themes and responses which are common and different between groups of stakeholders including duty bearers and rights holders;
- interpreting the data in relation to the context, relationships and power;
- and comparing individual, human stories and case studies with general information found in the studies and reports prepared by the Joint Programme and other research and information

available in the country on gender equality and women's participation in politics and peacebuilding.

2.6. Stakeholders' participation

Evaluation followed closely the principles of inclusion and active participation of stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Joint Programme including from the most vulnerable groups. Selection of participants (sampling) in this evaluation was informed by the stakeholder analysis conducted during the inception phase (see Annex 4) and followed the criteria such as the position of stakeholders to the project Outputs and deliverables, priorities for their inclusions (High, Medium, Low) based on criticality of their engagement for sustainability of results, and their role in the evaluation. In selection of respondents for interviews and focus groups discussion, the evaluation team applied purposive, non- random sampling methods. Purposive sampling would mean collection of data from women participating in 17 networks (15 women in each network) and clan elders and religious leaders, as well as representatives of duty bearers' institutions and CSOs engaged by the Joint Programme.

Figure 2 Participation of stakeholders and beneficiaries in evaluation



As presented in Figure 1, the evaluation emphasized as much as possible meaningful participation of beneficiaries and stakeholders in collection and interpretation of data and information as opposed to more passive, consultative role. Mainly, inclusion of representatives of duty bearers was informed by their position of power and ability to influence decision making in relation to WPS and contribute to sustainability of interventions and deliverables of the Joint Programme. Participation of beneficiaries- women from 17 networks, traditional elders, religious leaders was ensured with support of the WPP coordinators at the Ministries of Women. Gender dimensions of the methodology were integrated as outlined in TORs; in particular, data on beneficiaries was disaggregated by sex and age and, to the extent possible, by geographical region, ethnicity, disability, and migratory status. In total, the evaluation reached to 122 respondents (51 % women) from the FGS and FSM Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development, clan leaders, religious leaders, women in networks, CSOs, representatives of other ministries and local administration, and UN partners. Participation of 30 women - beneficiaries in 17 networks, 18 traditional elders (male), 11 religious leaders (male) and 15 representatives of CSOs (93% female) in the evaluation enriched the findings and informed development of recommendations to ensure sustainability and dissemination of bottom-up approaches piloted under the Joint Programme and

promote transformative changes in women's participation in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Inclusion of representatives of duty bearers from line ministries and the Parliament (women-MPs) in the evaluation was informed by their position to influence decision making in relation to the WPS agenda localization in Somalia and contribute to sustainability of interventions and results of the Joint Programme. Out of the total number of 122 respondents, 18 representatives of Ministries of Women at FGS and FMS (50% female), 10 representatives of MoIFAR, MoJ and Ministry of Endowments and Religion Affairs (40% female) shared their views on the WPP JP and its relevance to achievement of the national priorities and frameworks that target peacebuilding and reconciliation. The list of interlocutors is attached in Annex 10.

2.7. Ethical considerations

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (2020). The following principles were persistently applied during the evaluation:

Respect: the evaluation process and communication of results will be conducted in the way that clearly respected the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth;

Empowerment: use of participatory and empowerment approaches methods is to be emphasized by the evaluators to ensure that all participants realize benefits from their participation in this evaluation and how it was related to realization of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment;

Informed consent: every participant will be informed on the objectives of this evaluation and their participation is on a voluntarily basis, meaning that, at any time, all participants are given the rights to choose whether or not to participate and/or withdraw from the evaluation;

Inclusion and Non-Discrimination: equitable participation and treatment of all participants are ensured through the evaluation methodology; differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction and gender roles, age and ethnicity are mindfully weighted and considered when planning, carrying out evaluation and reporting on the results;

Do no harm: the evaluation team ensures that no harm happened to the participants of the evaluation, in particular women in the communities; all meetings were held in safe places and no recording will be made; notes from interviews will not contain full names and will not be shared with anyone, as well data presentation and discussion in the report will not allow for their potential identification;

Fair representation: the selection of participants will be done in relation to the aims of the evaluation, not simply because of their availability; the power imbalances will be purposefully addressed by ensuring that data collection methods allow for participation of the most vulnerable women from difficult locations to reach.

2.8. Limitations and mitigation strategies

There were no major risks found for this evaluation. Nevertheless, some limitations included cultural challenges and sensitivity of some topics such as a definition of gender¹⁹, religious aspects of gender roles and participation of women, violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence, that may present reluctance for women in the communities, traditional elders, religious leaders to discuss these issues. Other limitation includes security issues when travelling to some regions that, in addition to lack of funding, affected also participation of women who had to travel to locations to meet with the consultant. Table 1 presents the limitations and mitigation strategies.

Table 1 Limitations and mitigation strategies

Limitations	Risks	Mitigation strategies
1. Cultural challenges	Participation of women, especially from vulnerable groups i.e., survivors of CRSV and GBV and discussion of these issues may be limited due to stigma, religious beliefs which may affect quality of collected data;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation team ensured that questions are adjusted to consider cultural aspects; • interviews with CSOs and UN partners helped to clarify sensitive issues; • data collection methods included both face to face and online methods including individual interviews
2. Insufficient participation of beneficiaries from difficult to travel to/from areas, also due to security issues	The sample numbers may be not reached and findings will not allow for generalization about shift in gender roles and practices for particular target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the data collected by the consultant, secondary data collected by local coordinators from the MoWHRD and CSOs was used as well i.e., minutes and reports of monitoring missions and quarterly meetings; • To ensure validity of conclusions and generalization of findings, the evaluation used triangulation of data by comparing data from a variety of sources; a structured interview tool was used to validate findings with representatives of women's network

2.9. Evaluation management and performance standards

The International Consultant worked under the direct supervision of the UNDP M&E Specialist in close collaboration with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) comprised of UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM staff

¹⁹ For the purpose of this report, the terminology was used according the UNFPA Somalia Glossary available at <https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Gender%20Report.pdf>

who supported the evaluation and gave comments and directions at key steps in the evaluation process. The list of members of an ERG is found in Annex 5. The ERG ensured transparency in the evaluation process and strengthened the credibility of the evaluation results. The ERG participated in the inception interviews, reviewed the draft evaluation inception report and provided substantive feedback to ensure its quality; they participated in the presentation of preliminary findings and collected feedback from the partners. The evaluation consultant developed a draft final and final reports according to the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (June 2021) and the UN Women GERAAS²⁰ system that uses the UNEG evaluation report standards while ensuring specific standards relevant to UN Women.

The UNDP Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist who functioned as the Evaluation Manager with oversight of the whole evaluation process provided technical guidance and ensured the independence of the evaluation process and that the evaluation policy had been followed. According to the work plan attached in Annex 7, the evaluation consultant reported with deliverables directly to the Evaluation Manager who ensured timely feedback collection from the ERG. The evaluation was supported by the UNDP Somalia Gender Specialist who oversaw mainstreaming of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment into the evaluation design and execution.

²⁰ The Global Evaluation Reports Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS) is an organization-wide system established to assess the quality of UN Women's evaluation reports.

3. Findings

3.1. Relevance

Finding 1: The WPP Joint Programme’s objectives and activities are relevant to the state- building and peacebuilding priorities in Somalia. Integration of gender equality and, in particular, active participation of women in decision making and peacebuilding at all levels of governance should contribute to sustainable peace and promote development of the country. The Joint Programme is well aligned with the UNCF 2021-2025, UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 and UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and National Development Plan (NDP-9).

The WPP Joint Programme has supported the state-building and federalized peacebuilding processes aimed at building the Somali state legitimacy and capacity to drive the national reconciliation process and constitutional review process. At the same time, it aimed at supporting bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding including civil society efforts to support local (grassroots) reconciliation processes. Being fully aligned with the UNCF Somalia 2021-2025, UN Women and UNDP Country Programmes and national development priorities, the Joint Programme emphasized the criticality of building inclusive, gender responsive effective governance, rule of law and security institutions to enhance trust and cohesion in the society. Strong advocacy for gender equality in peacebuilding processes aimed at recognition of the role of women in state-building and reconciliation processes at all levels, which has been seen as a leverage to promote more sustainable peace and development of the country.

Table 2 Alignment of the WPP JP priorities

WPP JP Objectives	Alignment with UN, UNDP and UN Women Strategic Priorities, NDP-9 and SDGs
<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes to promote, sustain and consolidate peace, and gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding, with women at the helm of the peace building process.</p> <p>SDGs - Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17</p>	<p>UNCF 2021-2025: Outcome 1.2. Somalis, particularly women and female youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions.</p> <p>UNDP CO CPD: Joint Programme Priority 1: Governance, Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation</p> <p>UN Women Somalia Strategic Note: Priority 1: Women, Peace and Security and Women’s Political Participation and Leadership</p> <p>NDP-9 Pillar 1: Inclusive politics – strategies and interventions that strengthen the effectiveness of political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violent conflict</p>
<p>Outcome 2: An enabling environment for women’s participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels is created through strengthened protection and prevention mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and</p>	<p>UNCF 2021-2025: Outcome 2.1. Respect, protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security and environmental governance would be sustained by strengthened Security and Rule of Law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks.</p> <p>UNDP CO CPD: Programme Priority 2: Security, Rule of Law and Access to Justice</p>

community levels and through addressing negative social norms. SDGs- Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17	UN Women Somalia Strategic Note Priority 2: Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and security are assured and their human rights respected NDP-9 Pillar 2: Security and the rule of law – strategies and interventions that reduce insecurity across Somalia and to strengthen citizens' access to an equitable and affordable systems of justice
---	--

Finding 2. The Joint Programme's design is based on the quality analysis of political, socio-cultural aspects and conflict assessment. The design integrates national, state and local level solutions to some roots causes that inhibit women's participation such as historical and cultural reasons for systematic exclusion of women from decision making processes and conflict-related violence against women. The Joint Programme's design may have been too ambitious considering risks and bottlenecks to address challenges related to security and participation of women across several thematic areas and at all levels. The likelihood of the Joint Programme to contribute to the objective of increased women's participation in peacebuilding processes depends on the success of follow up interventions to operationalize implementation of Local Action Plans (LAPs) UNSCR 1325.

The Joint Programme's design has been informed by a comprehensive assessment of needs and conflicts analyses through participatory consultations in 2021 organized with the support of MoWHRD that reached over 10,000 women. In addition, consultations undertaken by the UN Gender Theme Group, which were held as a part of the UN Cooperation Framework formulation process in 2020 brought together women CSOs and leaders from Federal Member States (FMS) and the Banadir region, also uncovered key challenges and priority areas for programming on WPS from a human rights perspective. The discussions and feedback from these consultations shaped the Joint Programme's priorities and design.

The Joint Programme's design addresses key challenges for women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes such as:

- 1) lack of inclusive and gender's responsive infrastructures through which women are enabled to participate in decision making and undertake an active role in formal and informal peacebuilding processes at all levels;
- 2) lack of coherent integration of the WPS in national frameworks to addresses women's needs in the conflict situations and promotes women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution;
- 3) insufficient access to justice and low capacity of duty bearers' institutions (rule of law, justice and security institutions) to protect women and girls from violence and, in particular, conflict- related sexual violence (CRSV) and gender -based violence (GBV).

To promote positive progress in these areas, the Joint Programme attempted to tackle some roots causes of gender inequalities such as patriarchal traditions and cultural stereotypes that exclude women from participation in decision making including in relation to conflict resolution and reconciliation and entrench systemic violence against women. The strategies have been relevant to address power structures and gender roles and promote shift towards more meaningful engagement of women in peacebuilding. The

Joint Programme's Theory of Change presents major blocks or result chain to ensure shift towards formal recognition of women's legitimacy to participate in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes (See Annex 2). Key assumptions as defined in Subsection in 1.3. are well reflected in the key activities and Outputs. The importance of a conducive legal environment has been emphasized under the output dedicated to review and formulation of legal and policy frameworks to ensure and promote women's participation in peacebuilding and civil life, as well as their protection from various forms of violence. To promote changes at institutional level, several Outputs were dedicated to building women's peace infrastructure to increase participation of women in legislation formulation and formal peace and reconciliation processes. Finally, at individual level, to raise capacities of women-leaders, women's CSOs, traditional and religious leaders, media, governmental institutions to integrate the WPS agenda into current peacebuilding processes, the design integrated awareness raising and learning interventions supported by the media component that aimed to change perceptions of women's participation in peacebuilding.

Yet, the Joint Programme may have been too ambitious by trying to address three out of four pillars of the WPS (**participation, protection, prevention**, relief and recovery) given numerous challenges under each pillar and risks related to overall fragility of peace formal structures i.e., relations between the FGS and FMS, weak government and local governance institutions and continuing military operations between the Government and Al- Shabaab. To give credit to the Joint Programme, it integrated activities that aimed to address fragility of peace formal structures by establishing stronger relations between the FGS and FMS through Women Caucuses and Ministries of Women in FGS and FMS and building a constructive dialogue between decision makers and women-leaders, CSOs and youth at the national, state and local, grassroots level on the WPS agenda and women's participation. However, as it was acknowledged by the conflict analysis done prior to the Joint Programme, these processes consume much time and resources, therefore, the design has more emphasis on participation of women and less on protection.

Focus on prevention of conflict related sexual violence against women and girls has been acknowledged as insufficient to promote substantial changes by women in networks and CSOs interviewed by the evaluator. Despite the attempt to forge collaboration between women involved in peacebuilding with local governance through women's networks and district peace committees, which is a critical assumption to sustainable peace and reconciliation processes, cooperation with local governance in peacebuilding was not selected as one of the strategies to achieve the Joint Programme's objectives. Nevertheless, the evaluation finds the likelihood of the Joint Programme to contribute **to the objective of increased women's participation in peacebuilding processes** to be strong provided that the amended WPP JP would focus on operationalization of Somali NAP UNSCR 1325 and LAPs with respective advocacy and capacity building of state, civil society and private sector actors to ensure sustainable investment into peacebuilding processes.

Finding 3: Most of the key results have been gender responsive and transformative and were formulated in terms that articulate transformative impact on gender roles and power dynamics. The Joint Programme prioritized development of relevant capacities of duty bearers from the FGS and FMS Parliaments and line ministries and right holders to promote women's participation in peacebuilding processes and integrate the WPS agenda into formal peacebuilding processes.

Support to integration of the WPS agenda into the national state-building and reconciliation processes has already been a transformative endeavour that raised attention to women's participation in peacebuilding in the society and pushed for changes in legislation, institutional practices and traditional

mindsets. Development of LAPs UNSCR 1325 responded to the needs of most vulnerable and marginalized women by inclusion them into the process of consultations on the content of LAPs, their engagement into women's networks at the grassroots level and, in particular, by establishment of One-Stop-Centers to address the needs of victims of CRSV and GBV.

Achievement of 30% quota for women's participation in political and peacebuilding process and shift in perceptions of their participation in formal peacebuilding and reconciliation processes are the key targets of the Joint Programme that represent transformative results in relation to current views of gender roles and power dynamics. In this connection, contribution of LAPs UNSCR 1325 to aspirations of the Somalis to achieve sustainable peace, security that promote development is seen as a leverage to advocate for women's participation in formal peace processes.

Capacity development interventions demonstrate strong relevance to reaching the above- mentioned results. Strengthening capacities of women- parliamentarians, Ministries of Women and other relevant ministries aimed at enabling them to contribute to gender responsiveness of legislation that protects women from systemic violence and promotes women's participation in peacebuilding. Creation of peace infrastructures at the level of Parliaments (Women's Caucuses) and at the grassroots level was most relevant for building women's leadership and decision-making skills and addressed the lack of women's spaces to share their needs and priorities. In addition, establishment of women's networks in 17 districts targeted increased cooperation between the FGS and FMS in implementation of the WPS and national peace frameworks. The capacity development interventions also emphasized the pivotal role of the Ministries of Women in strengthening cooperation between women's networks and formal peace structures and in coordination of multistakeholder interventions to increase representation of women at all levels of decision making, as most relevant to conflict transformation and peacebuilding.

Inclusion in the women's networks of diverse groups of women, including women with disabilities, displaced women, young women, representatives of existing peace groups, district administration, and women-led businesses sought to meet the needs of most vulnerable groups of women which were identified through intensive consultations during the process of the Joint Programme development. Another example, elaboration of LAPs UNSCR 1325 was done through inclusive and participation processes and their priorities had been largely shaped by input from groups of women at the grassroots level integrating the needs related to prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, violent extremism, addressing security threats related to ecological disasters and climate change and lack of a joint consolidated response by governmental structures and community leaders.

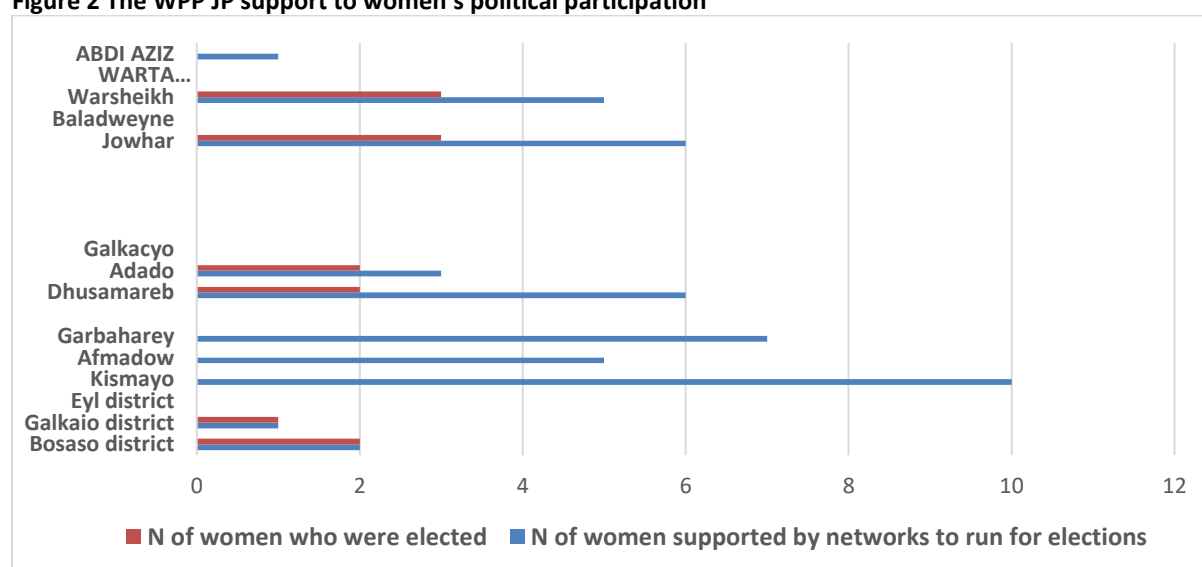
3.2. Coherence

Finding 4: The WPP JP promoted synergies between UN agencies to achieve results under the UNCF and UN Gender Equality Strategy. Coherence of efforts has been most evident in the joint programmes in the areas of state - building and reconciliation, rule of law, prevention and countering of violent extremism. The WPP was successful to some extent in building synergies to advocate for integration of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the National Reconciliation Framework and Stabilization Programme. At the same time, participants of the WPP could have benefitted from stronger synergies with other peacebuilding projects and innovative practices.

The WPP Joint Programme has been most complementary to the Supporting Reconciliation and State-Building Processes project implemented by UNDP and funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF) which aims to provide structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia including capacity building support to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and other national and local actors (both authorities and civil society), support to the National Reconciliation Framework and facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building agenda. The WPP JP has supported the NRF and the Stabilization Programme revision to ensure integration of the WPS agenda into these frameworks.

Several joint programmes have been identified by this evaluation as contributing to the WPS Agenda such as the Joint Programme on Human Rights (Phase 2), the Joint Justice and Corrections Programme, the Support Political Transition in Somalia Joint Programme, and the Joint Programme for Support to Universal Suffrage Elections in the Federal Republic of Somalia. Synergies between the WPP JP with other implemented by UN agencies programmes have been most evident in promotion of women's political participation. Under the WPP JP, capacity building interventions of stakeholders from the Parliamentary Women's Caucuses, ministries of women and other ministries, CSOs and women's networks, as well as of traditional and religious leaders had an ultimate target to advocate for 30 % quota for women's participation. As a relevant example, established 17 women's networks have supported participation of women in local elections ²¹ (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 The WPP JP support to women's political participation



Synergies with the Rule of Law programmes has been pursued by strengthening cooperation between line ministries, law enforcement institutions, women's networks and traditional elders to ensure access to justice for victims of CRSV and GBV. Activities of women's networks and women's CSOs trained in early warning systems included prevention of violence and countering of violent extremism. In this regard, building comprehensive databases at 3 One -Stop Centers established to provide services to victims of CRSV and GBV should further promote coherence between above mentioned stakeholders. At the time of this evaluation, while the value of having disaggregated data is appreciated by partners and

²¹ Note: in some districts, lack of data is explained by pending elections or formation of local councils

stakeholders, its demand for decision making, for example by security and rule of law institutions, has not been confirmed yet.

Given the strong focus of the Joint Programme on youth (51% of women in networks were aged from 18 to 30), it could have been expected that greater synergies would be established with other programmes that focus on youth participation in peacebuilding.²² As it was acknowledged by the UNCT reports, UN in Somalia has cooperated with the Federal Government on the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, and on bringing YPS considerations into the review of Somalia's National Reconciliation Framework, which makes direct relevance to the work on revision of the NRF done under the Joint Programme.

Finding 5: The Joint Programme established effective collaboration with between UN Women/UNSOM-PAMG/UNDP/PBF, women-MPs, FGS and FMS Ministries and line ministries, CSOs and women's groups at the local, national and regional level. The partners recognized the need to ensure linkages between existing and established by the Joint Programme peacebuilding infrastructures to yield most effective and sustainable outcomes, however, this work has not been completed yet.

The key milestone of the Joint Programme was localization of the WPS agenda. Implementation of the national and 5 local plans requires further support and building synergies with partners from the FSG, FMS Governments, traditional peacebuilding and reconciliation structures and across UN agencies and international actors and donors. The Joint Programme has been working closely with the FGS and five FMS Ministries of Women on implementation of the interventions and broader strategic engagement and advocacy. Collaboration with senior government leadership resulted in the endorsement the Somalia National Action Plan (SNAP) UNSCR 1325.

The partnership between UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM was built on comparative advantages of each of the agencies which were effectively utilized under the Joint Programme. UNDP has been the key partner of the Government in state- building and reconciliation processes, while UN Women has technical expertise in the WPS and access to regional and global knowledge base on localization of the agenda. The political advisory function of UNSOM supported the Joint Programme in navigating in the political context of Somalia and mitigating risks. In addition, chairing of the respective UNCF Results Groups by UNDP and co-chairing of UN Women and UNSOM of the Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion Results Group ensured that there was close coordination and interconnection between the WPS agenda and the UNCF and integration of justice, security and the WPS agenda with human rights development across the UNCF results reporting.

Collaboration with other key line Ministries, namely the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, has been established at the technical level through the capacity assessment process and coordination of the Joint Programme at FGS and FMS levels. The Joint Programme has also engaged the Office of the Speaker, and the Office of the 1st Deputy Speaker in line with the objectives to build the capacity of female parliamentarians and male champions for Gender Equality and establish the Women's Caucuses which is one of the Joint Programme' results. Establishment of the Somalia Chapters of the

²² The Peer Learning Joint Programme on Conflict Mapping, Conflict Analysis, and Planning for Peacebuilding (PLP) was initiated by UNDP as part of their State-Building and Reconciliation Support Programme. Supported by UNSSC and the Federal Government of Somalia, the initiative aimed at building an infrastructure for peace, more information is available at <https://www.unssc.org/news-and-insights/blog/peer-learning-tool-enable-youth-responsive-infrastructures-peace>

African Women Leaders Network ²³ should contribute to increased learning and experience exchanged through South-South cooperation and, in a longer run, to greater coherence of peacebuilding efforts across the country. The Joint Programme has also considered the need to ensure that linkages are made between these platforms (Women's Caucuses and AWNL) and existing platforms with a gender equality and women's empowerment mandate including the 3 parliamentary committees led by MoWHRD to ensure synergies; however, during the first phase of the Joint Programme, the leverage between the peacebuilding structures to yield the most effective and sustainable outcomes has not been achieved yet.

The UNCT 2022 Annual Report ²⁴ highlights the results of joint efforts in relation to the WPS agenda such as gender equality mainstreaming into the justice system and police forces by training women-prosecutors and police officers on SGBV and GBV. Nevertheless, participants of interviews and focus groups discussions with traditional leaders and women at the grassroots level emphasized the need to strengthen collaboration between peace infrastructures established by the Joint Programme and other formal and informal structures and interventions that target women's security, in particular with alternative dispute resolution centers (ADC), district peace committees and working groups under local councils and other. Due to the delayed start of the Joint Programme, the comprehensive *Mapping Report on Existing Women Peacemakers, Leaders, Networks, and Forums in Somalia* was completed only in September 2023, therefore, the partners have not been able yet to integrate findings into the Joint Programme's interventions. It may be assumed that collaboration of UN agencies under the WPS Strategy 2024-2026 that is being prepared by Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia (DSRSG/RC/HC) will strengthen coherence between the Programme's Outcomes and interventions and those of other UN programmes and projects.

3.3. Effectiveness

Finding 6: The Joint Programme was partially effective in terms of achievement of targets but remained on track despite challenges and bottlenecks related to the late start, shift in political priorities and conflict sensitivity. Most progress in achievement of Output level targets has been noted in relation to capacity development to enhance women's participation and raising awareness on the WPS and the role of women in peacebuilding. Achievement of targets related to development of the WPS related legislation has been slow, thus, affecting targets on enhanced protection of women from CRSV and GBV.

The Result Matrix for the WPP JP incorporates 28 targets at the Output level (Annex 12). Out of 15 targets under Outcome 1, 6 targets (49%) have been achieved. It was the same number for the Outcome 2 constituting 46% out of 13 planned targets. The WPP JP has been successful in rolling out its comprehensive capacity development interventions to enhance women's participation and in raising awareness on the WPS and the role of women in peacebuilding. For instance, 1,230 (F:532, M:698) traditional elders, religious leaders, and women-leaders have been engaged and sensitized on the WPS and 259 (F:90, M:169) members of parliament at the FGS and FMS levels trained on the WPS agenda, transformational leadership skills, legislative drafting and advocacy. All members of 17 women's networks (225 women) received training in leadership skills, early warning systems and gender-based violence

²³ Information on the African Women Leaders Network and member states is available at <https://www.awlnafrica.net/>

²⁴ United National Somalia (June 2023). UN Country Results Report, available at <https://somalia.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/UNCT%20Somalia%202022%20country%20Report-%20FINAL%20VERSION.pdf>

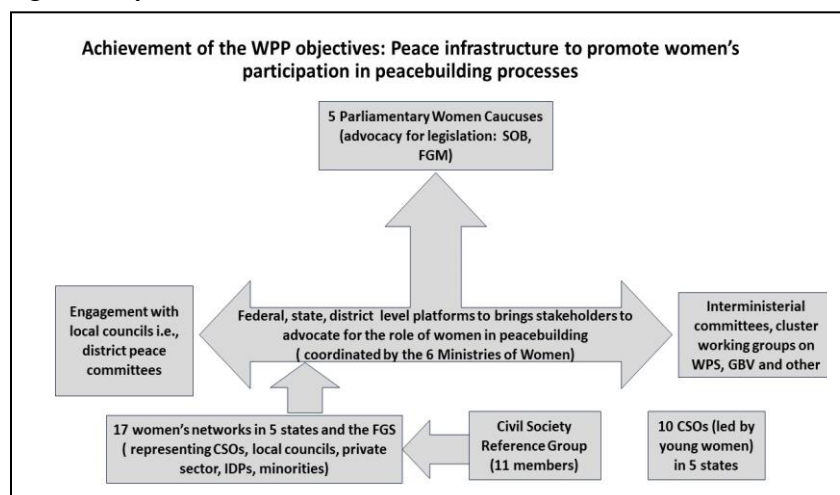
issues. Sixty-nine (F:40, M:29) journalists, youth activists and women- advocates have been provided with training by the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) on amplifying the WPS agenda through media.

Achievement of targets related to revision and development of legislation on women's protection from violence has been slow. For instance, a gender sensitive review of national policies and legal frameworks on the WPS with due emphasis on FMS level specificities has been initiated only recently. The target on gender-sensitivity of key frameworks accompanying peace and national-building efforts (Outcome indicator 1a) has been partially achieved through the WPP JP support to consultations with involvement of more than 900 representatives of different institutions, clan leaders and members of Women's Caucuses and the civil society. According to the interlocutors from UNDP and UN Women, the progress was inhibited by high sensitivity of topics of sexual violence which required the revision of strategies. The MoWHRD and key champions have had to take a more cautious and consensual approach, with more preparatory engagements with key stakeholders before the tabling of the legislation.

As for achievement of targets under Outcomes, the WPP JP made some contribution to integration of the WPS concerns into the National Reconciliation Framework and the Stabilization Programme. Political participation of women has seen some decline with 20% of the Federal Parliament (compared with 24% in 2022). The Joint Programme contributed to protection of women from SGBV by establishment of 3 One-Stop Centers and support to development of GBV legislation. The evaluation did not identify any unexpected results, whether positive or negative. Further, the achievement of results under Outcomes and Outputs is discussed in more detail.

Finding 7: The Joint Programme achieved its main results related to integration of the WPS agenda into the national formal peacebuilding processes. By creating the peace infrastructure, the Joint Programme laid the foundation for localization of the NAP UNSCR 1325 and implementation of LAPs through top-down and bottom-up approaches. The Joint Programme was most effective in fostering inclusive peacebuilding dialogue and participation of women at the grassroots level in peacebuilding processes.

Figure 3 Key results under Outcome 1



Under Outcome 1, the Joint Programme has achieved its targets (Outputs) related to participation of women in peace building processes. The key results include development of 6 LAPs UNSCF 1325 at the FGS and 5 FMS; 17 women's networks that include 255 women representing civil society, women in local councils, women-entrepreneurs, women-IDPs and minorities, and survivors of CRSV and GBV.

The Civil Society Reference Group was established with participation of 11 CSOs whose members provided monitoring and advisory services to women in networks. Ten CSOs led by young women in 5 states were provided with capacity development in early warning systems and started their activities in the

communities to raise awareness on prevention of conflict related and gender-based violence. Through several platforms and forums, the Joint Programme brought together stakeholders from the Government, line ministries, women-leaders, traditional and religious leaders, representatives of youth to raise their awareness on and commitment to the WPS agenda and advocate for a more proactive role of women in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. The Joint Programme had not sufficient time to ensure that implementation of the WPS and LAPs UNSCR 1325 benefitted from better coordination between formal peace infrastructures and the ones established under the WPP JP to promote women's participation. Engagement of some critical for the WPS agenda implementation partners such as local councils was occasional; with some success in establishment of interministerial committees and working groups on WPS, these groups have not secured engagement of all relevant ministries.

Finding 8: The Joint Programme's efforts to enhance enabling environment for strengthened protection of women and prevention mechanisms have been partially effective. Stronger support of traditional and religious leaders for prevention of CRSV and GBV is evident, although it has not yet resulted in a coherent approach at the national and state level. Despite the fact that there was a positive shift in perceptions of women's participation in peacebuilding processes and some value being given to women's contribution to these processes by clan elders, their role in reconciliation remained limited.

The key results under Outcome 2 presented in Figure 4 inform on the extent of contribution to raising awareness on legislation and mechanisms needed for prevention of CRSV and GBV and increased access for sexual and gender-based violence survivors to physical and mental health at the One-Stop Centers. Effectiveness may be measured in terms of increased awareness of women's rights related to protection from GBV and engagement of women's networks in support to GBV survivors and prevention of violence against women, i.e., early warning mechanisms, social networks to prevent violence. While the respondents shared stories of increased support by traditional elders to referring cases of sexual violence to the court, this has not become an established practice suggesting that mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and community levels ensuring security for women have not been effective.

Figure 4 Key results under Outcome 2

- Broad consultations on GBV legislation are organized;
- Capacity building on leadership skills, early warning systems and gender-based violence conducted for all 17 women's networks established under the project;
- 229 SGBV survivors (F:226, M:3) received psycho-social, legal and health services from 3 One-Stop- Centres SGBV Centres in Baidoa, Dhusamareb and Kismayo;
- One-Stop Centers in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dhusamareb have established databases tracking GBV cases and trends;
- Trainings conducted for 10 CSOs in FGS and each FMSs on early warning monitoring and reporting of violence against women

Focus group discussion with traditional and religious leaders conducted within the scope of the evaluation informed on shift in perceptions of women's role in peacebuilding. According to them, participation of men and women together in peacebuilding processes is likely to promote sustainable peace. In addition, women's influence is stronger due to their strong networking and the traditional role in social mobilization of communities. Moreover, women have access to every segment of the society and they demonstrate greater accountability to community members than men, therefore, participation of women in peacebuilding contributes to social cohesion of communities which is essential for sustainability of peace and reconciliation processes.

Positive shift in perceptions of the role of women in peacebuilding processes is also confirmed through the survey conducted by the Joint Programme. According to the survey, 71% of respondents in 2023 thought women should be in leadership positions for peace processes compared with 61%

of positive answers of respondents in 2022. Nevertheless, their role in reconciliation processes (among

clans) remains limited, women are not formally recognized as leaders, for example, by the Ministry of Interior, and not called upon during reconciliation negotiations. While several studies done under the Joint Programme suggest that women play often a crucial role in preparation of reconciliation processes, the credit does not go to women and evidence on official recognition of women's contribution to peace agreement i.e., signatures, is anecdotal.

The media component of the Programme, a 12-month project implemented through the partnership with by the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), aimed at improving media portrayal of women by raising awareness of the gaps in existing coverage and equipping local journalists with the skills to address them. One of the WPP JP outputs was a set of 30 advocacy messages that could be used by media houses and social media influencers to promote core themes such as the role of women in peacebuilding and women's participation in Somalia's political life. The main conclusions from this initiative suggest that provocative statements on women's issues can generate a high degree of polarized comments on social media platforms. Meanwhile, success stories are well received and help to inspire audiences and stories of individuals (human-interest stories) battling for justice or recognition also resonate with the general public.²⁵

Despite the variety of media formats like vox-pops, TV debates, social media messages, logos and other, the analysis of changes in perceptions of the women's role in peace and security suggest that the whole-society approach is needed is "to provide women with the necessary support and resources to overcome these obstacles (to participation), ensuring their voices are heard and their contributions are recognized" (Shabelle TV vox-pop). The evaluation also noted lack of targets in the result framework to raise visibility of impact of women's participation in peace building. Integration of robust tools and approaches to measure impact from women's participation i.e., Human Security Index, would provide a better measurement of effectiveness of peacebuilding processes initiated by the Joint Programme at grassroots level and raise visibility of benefits of women's participation.

Finding 9. The Joint Programme has contributed to capacities of women to formulate gender responsive approaches in the framework of the WPS agenda and localized LAPs. While the extent of leadership skills of women and capacities to engage with traditional elders, local and state level institutions on implementation of LAPs varies across the state and districts, there is good evidence of increased leadership of women in networks and their aspirations to become self-reliant in promotion of sustainable solutions for peace and security.

Revision of training reports, in particular on the comprehensive leadership training to empower women network members, and evidence focus group discussions with women in networks suggest that capacity building activities have been effective in enhancing their skills to lead, participate in, and influence community development and peace initiatives within their respective regions. Although women selected into the networks had prior experience in peacebuilding, they shared that knowledge of the WPS agenda had increase their understanding of what women could do in peacebuilding in future. In this regard, the data from structured interviews with women's networks confirm the findings from the SWOT analysis conducted previously with women's networks in February 2024 (Annex 11) that women in networks become more self-reliant and confident in their knowledge and skills to influence the direction of social change including mobilization of other women in communities to resist violence and promote peaceful

²⁵ NUSOJ (2023). Analysis of the impact of media advocacy messaging developed with support from the Joint Programme on Women, Peace and Protection (WPP), an internal report

conflict resolution. It is also evident that women are ready to take the next step towards more structured peacebuilding agenda in communities as they shared that there was a need to develop a vision and goals for women's networks to ensure they had clear targets (see Annex 11).

In addition, the evidence from participatory public consultations on LAPs UNSCR 1325, for example in Galmudug, inform on awareness of women of a variety of approaches and their effectiveness in certain areas such as violent extremism and religious radicalization, prevention of occurrences of sexual violence against women and girls, the use of climate adaptive techniques and other. Some interventions proposed for the LAPs include use of sermons and public lectures delivered in schools and community halls by religious and local leaders to counter religious radicalization, promote household water conservation techniques to reduce water collection times; create and build women cooperatives to promote acquisition of land and use of climate adaptive techniques in urban areas; promote women led agro-forestation initiatives and other. It is most positive that women recognize the complexity and interdependence of peacebuilding processes and the need to address multidimensional issues of security whether threatened by direct conflict, lack of educational and employment opportunities, access to livelihood and resources and climate change impact.

Finding 10: The monitoring system ensured tracking of targets and integrated a good variety of learning activities. Nevertheless, it lacked robustness and a unified approach to reporting on indicators by all partners. For a few exceptions, the Output level indicators measure implementation of activities rather than changes in capacities or practices and some of them are overlapping. While some analysis of factors and challenges having positive or negative impact on achievement of targets had been found in reports to donors, reporting remained to be done on the level of activities rather than discussing gender transformative impact of activities on Outputs and achievement of Outputs on Outcomes.

Monitoring and learning activities were of a variety and conducted by the MOWHRD M&E specialists, third parties i.e., CSOs and provided valuable information on the Joint Programme's effectiveness, challenges and lessons learned. Conducting the mid-term 'Internal Learning Exercise' in June 2003 is most commendable and the main findings and recommendations remain relevant in the light of the final evaluation. Unfortunately, the partners have not been able to integrate them, possibly due to separate management structures (UNDP and UN Women) and the pressure to put forward a large number of activities in 2023. The reports to donors (semi-annual and annual) contain rich information on achievement of targets and reasons for deviations, as well as risk analysis and mitigation measures. As well, the analysis of results is done from the perspective of the WPP contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment in Somalia. Nevertheless, the indicators are more activity than result-based such as informing on the numbers of beneficiaries attended training or workshops. As well, some targets for example organization of two study visits for the representatives of governmental institutions or creation of six platforms (1 in each state) to cooperate on SGBV are not linked to any other targets that may inform on changes in capacities due to visits or collaboration mechanisms. Other example may be organization of quarterly meetings of women's networks with representatives of Ministries of Women, parliamentarians and other stakeholders. In the absence of an indicator that measures benefits from these meetings, it is challenging to report on changes in the WPS related capacities.

In the beginning, the Joint Programme made commitment to ensure that monitoring is informed by collection of data disaggregated at least by sex and age. It is evident from the partners' reports that they were informed and mobilized to collect disaggregated data on their activities; however, this was not consistently pursued by the Joint Programme Management and M&E specialists to ensure that reporting on relevant targets in the

Result Matrix is supported by data collected according to HR and LNOB standards. Collecting evidence on the extent the Joint Programme contributed to positive shifts in gender roles and power dynamics is limited by lack of indicators in the Result Framework that measure the extent of women's empowerment and participation in formal peacebuilding processes.

3.4. Efficiency

Finding 11. Allocation of resources reflects the current modalities of cooperation with the Government meaning that a large proportion of funding has been provided to the Ministries of Women at FGS and GMS to implement activities and ensure coordination, monitoring and learning. Implementation of the Joint Programme in 6 states and 17 districts required much resources (human, financial, time) on coordination between FGS and FMS ministries resulting in less attention to the women-led grassroots peacebuilding approaches and relevant capacity development. The Joint Programme management structure reflected the partnership agreement, but required hiring staff for coordination and monitoring and evaluation for the Ministries of Women at FGS and 5 FMS.

Allocation of funding directly supported the goal to address a global backlash against women and girls by amplify their voices and supporting their meaningful participation in public life. Despite the fact that the objectives of the Joint Programme focused on enhancement of gender equality and women's empowerment and overall gender responsiveness of the budget allocation is high, disproportionate distribution of budget for activities that support top down and bottom-up peacebuilding approaches has been noted by the evaluator and by staff at the Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development. According to the WPP coordinators, implementation of the Joint Programme in 6 states and 17 districts required much investment for coordination and to maintain a dialogue on the WPS between the Governments and ministries, as well as building capacities of duty bearers from the Parliaments and ministries. Hiring of 13 staff for the Ministries of Women to ensure coordination and M&E for the WPP JP added to effectiveness and efficiency of the WPS localization in 6 states, however, lack of financial reporting capacities remains an issue to be resolved.

Also, establishment of diverse platforms for women's participation in peacebuilding required substantial investment while it would be desirable to invest more in capacity development of women at the grassroots level. As UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed stated in her address to the Panel Reviewing Progress in Implementing 2018 'Pathways for Peace' Report, the best way to prevent societies from descending into crisis is to ensure that they are resilient through investment in inclusive and sustainable development.²⁶ Allocation of funds for the amended Joint Programme should be more considerate of the fact that cost-effectiveness of peacebuilding depends on capacities of actors, among them peace builders at the grassroots level, to prevent conflicts from happening.

²⁶ Press Release, Deputy Secretary-General, DSG/SM/1844, 14 April 2023 , available at <https://press.un.org/en/2023/dsgsm1844.doc.htm>

Figure 5 Allocation of funds to implementation partners

Implementing partner	Total budget USD
009018-Min.WomenDev&FamilyAffairs	259575.8
009027-Min.Women&HumanRightsDev FGS	1035332.1
009553-Min.Women&Human Rights-HS	254145.5
009554-Min.Women&Human Rights Dev.-GL	357320.3
009555-Min.GenderFamily Aff.&HRights	357320.3
009556-Min.Women&HumanRightsDev - SWS	357320.3
009008-SOM - Federal Parliament	57154.2
Total	2678168.4

Other than that, allocation of funding for partners in member states has not considered sufficiently specific needs of women and communities in each state and districts (Figure 5). In this regard, the findings from this evaluation concur with conclusions of the mid-term learning exercise conducted in June 2023 which suggested that localization of the WPS and piloting of bottom- up approaches

should have been tailored to specific needs of each state and needs of women in the pilot districts. Issues such as distances to travel to meeting, security, funds dedicated for peacebuilding activities that women from networks may implement on their own could become some of key criteria in future.

In relation to bottom-up approaches, results of some activities could have been spelled out more in relation of women becoming change agents and contributing to peace and cohesion in the communities. The Joint Programme initiated development of early warning systems; however, their role has not been clear yet in terms of conflict prevention in communities and districts and whether it would allow women to go beyond their traditional role of informing decision makers of possibilities of conflict occurrence. In this case, lack of clarity does not allow for making sound conclusions about efficiency of the Joint Programme in achieving transformative gender results i.e., women making and executing own decisions on peace and protection issues.

Finally, the Joint Programme could have been more agile in reacting to changes in the context and manage the budget more efficiently. For instance, reallocation of resources from some pending activities such as assessment and revision of the legislation with the support of an international consultant could have used for building national capacities, for example a pool of experts, also from women' networks and CSOs, to conduct Gender Impact Assessment of legal acts and policy frameworks.

Finding 12. The Joint Programme' s efficiency has been largely affected by context-based issues of each state i.e., security (related to elections, floods etc.), limited capacities in the partner institutions, challenges related to state building which affected political priorities and some other. The representative Steering Committee has contributed to efficiency of the Joint Programme by providing overall strategic overview and decision making to ensure that the WPP JP has been on track. At the same time, lack of a unified project management structure and, in some cases, not clearly justified division between tasks of UN Women and UNDP affected efficiency in terms of coherence between activities and timely achievement of deliverables.

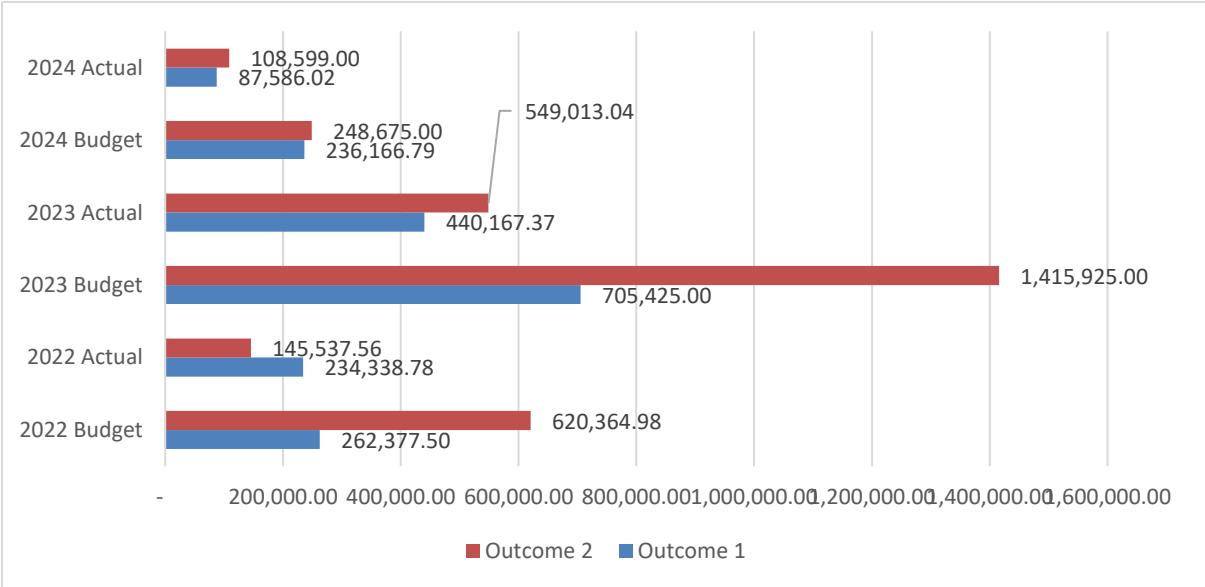
The Joint Programme was highly anticipated by partners but it took about a half year to elaborate the implementation plan and finalize the letters of agreement (LoA). The late start also put much pressure on coordinators and M&E specialists hired for the ministries of women in each state who had to ensure that all activities are implemented by the end of the Joint Programme. For instance, in 2023, there were about 17 major activities implemented requiring much planning, monitoring and reporting. Lack of financial capacities at the ministries and knowledge of UN financial reporting requirements resulted in delay of some tranches to partners and further delay in activities. Moreover, lack of a unified management structure affected the logic of sequencing of some activities. Activities under Outcome 2 have been affected the most (see Figure 6). As mentioned previously, division of tasks such as development of women's networks (UN Women) and organization of quarterly meetings with them (UNDP) was not clear.

Furthermore, it could have been more efficient to delegate social mobilization to CSOs under supervision of the Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development in each state.

The high-level Steering Committee that was chaired by the Director General of the FGS MoWHRD and co-chaired by UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and UN Women Country Director was instrumental in ensuring that the Joint Programme remains on track. Among decisions, there was a resolution to ensure a no-cost extension of the Joint Programme until 18 July 2024 to implement the interventions without jeopardizing the quality of deliverables. The Joint Programme had in-person engagements with all Ministers and Director Generals from FGS and FMS Ministries of Women for identification and implementation of state-specific situational developments and priorities. The Joint Programme engaged in monthly coordination sessions with all FGS and FMS WPP Coordinators and M&E officers.

Intensive engagement between the partners in the FGS state and 5 FMS and with stakeholders at different levels has been evident for the evaluation. It put additional pressure on coordinators and M&E staff in terms of consolidation of data and information and sharing between the implementing partners which may have been prevented if the WPP had had a unified management structure. In addition, the high expectations from both donors and senior management have placed a significant pressure on the Joint Programme’s staff which consisted of the UNDP WPP JP Manager and two specialists and a WPP specialist and a nation consultant at UN Women. Two management staff at UN Women and the Joint Programme manager at UNDP resigned in 2023 which additionally affected the timely implementation and institutional memory.

Figure 6 Implementation of the budget (actual versus planned, by year)



3.5. Sustainability

Finding 13. The Joint Programme’s strategies to ensure sustainability of achievements included strengthening ownership over LAPs UNSCR 1325 and creating multistakeholder mechanisms to build a dialogue and coordination between line ministries on the WPS with the leadership role of the Ministries

of Women and Human Rights Development. Supporting a dialogue on women's participation at the national, state and local level requires sufficient resources that the ministries do not have, which may threaten sustainability of these processes. The lack of funding for LAPs from the governmental budget may affect the scope and effectiveness of district and grassroots level interventions.

The Joint Programme has pursued achievement of interrelated objectives that have been broadly defined such as empowerment of women as leaders and changemakers, promotion of the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, particularly at the grassroots level and, at the same time, contextualizing and localizing the WPS agenda in Somalia context through development of LAPs in connection with the NAP 1325. The Joint Programme also piloted localization of the WPS agenda through both top-down and bottom-up interventions, engaging state and non-state actors. Elaboration of the ToC has not resulted in the clear strategy how to ensure linkages between all objectives and priorities, although, at the later stage, when LAPs UNSCR 1325 had been elaborated, they provided the framework to streamline interventions to ensure localization of the WPS at all levels. The Joint Programme ensured capacity building for partners from the governments and at the grassroots level i.e., women's networks, CSOs and traditional leaders and their participation in elaboration LAPs provided the evaluation with sufficient evidence to conclude that the process of their development was done with utmost attention given to sustainability of the WPS agenda. Involvement of women's CSOs, women-leaders, women in local councils and representatives of communities resulted in clear objectives what should be done to ensure sustainability of the WPS and the leading role of women in its implementation. Sustainability of LAPs could benefit from narrower objectives of the Joint Programme that more clearly link terms of references for women's networks and other women's peace infrastructures such as AWLN, CSRG and coordination mechanisms with implementation of the LAPs.

Finding 14. Due to high relevance of the WPS agenda in Somalia, engagement of women's networks with traditional and religious elders, line ministries and local councils (where established) is likely to sustain but requires additional support and resources to enable women to practice their leadership role in shaping peacebuilding approaches and upscaling women's participation in peace and reconciliation processes. Strengthening the role of NGOs and CSOs in implementation of bottom-up peacebuilding could contribute to both sustainability and effectiveness of these infrastructures in future. Sustainability of services provided by 3 One-Stop Centers requires a strategic level decision between partners and with other UN agencies how continuation of this component may be ensured.

While the Joint Programme did not have an explicit exit strategy due to intentions to extend it, it is most noteworthy that the WPP JP Steering Committee regularly discussed sustainability of women's networks, One-Stop Centers and other peace infrastructures such as AWLN and CSRG. The results of focus group discussions with women's networks and traditional leaders suggest that there is motivation and commitment from women to sustain women's networks. While some networks have development plans and seek opportunities for partnerships and access to resources beyond the Joint Programme, it remains essential to continue support to women's networks and their cooperation with clan leaders, local councils, line ministries and CSOs to build their self-reliance and capacity to localize the WPS agenda in their respective communities. These findings from the evaluation concur with recommendations from the Steering Committee members to support formalization of women's networks and building stronger alliances with CSOs. In this regard, bringing 2 CSO representatives into the Steering Committee was a relevant decision, although it did not come in the beginning of the Joint Programme.

To some extent, sustainability of 3 One-Stop Centers may be ensured through the new UNDP project “Capacity Development and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in Somalia” which has one of the targets to provide support to 150 survivors of SGBV and CRSV from most vulnerable people living with disabilities. While extension of services to women and girls with disabilities will add to implementation of UN Disability Strategy and increase gender-sensitivity of GBV services, achieving sustainability and inclusiveness of services is likely to require long-term investment into relevant capacities of state and non-state actors. Having a dedicated project on GBR and VAWG seems to be a more effective and efficient approach for building a coherent approach to violence against women and girls in the context of peacebuilding and conflict prevention and leaving no one behind.

3.6. Conflict sensitivity

Finding 15: One of the objectives of the Joint Programme was to build capacities necessary for implementation of the WPS agenda that recognizes that conflicts affect differently women and men, among them vulnerable groups. To that end, the Joint Programme made significant contribution to raising awareness of how women are affected by conflicts and how participation of women may contribute to sustainable peace. To some extent, the Joint Programme contributed to self-reliance of women’s groups to address conflicts that affect women in the communities. However, achieving a transformative effect on women, peace and security would require addressing diverse triggers of conflicts and ensure that women’s participation in peacebuilding is not limited to the humanitarian-peace nexus but also mainstreamed into development interventions.

One of the most commendable results of the Joint Programme that it raised awareness of issues of women, peace and security and created structures that allowed women to express their needs and solutions in relation to the peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda in Somalia. Furthermore, work on development of early warning systems to address conflict related sexual violence and gender-based violence and training CSOs and women’s network in mitigation measures is noteworthy, although it has been ongoing and the results cannot be assessed at the time of writing of this report. As shared by traditional elders, knowledge of gendered aspects of conflicts and their impact on men and women, among them most vulnerable populations, made them seek more cooperation with women to develop together solutions that may produce more cohesion and peace in communities.

In addition, promoting intersectoral engagement for reconciliation and peace such as building intergovernmental relations between and within FGS and FMS and increasing the role of CSOs through the CSO Reference Group have been promising initiatives, given that CSOs work at the forefront dealing with threats to women’s security and wellbeing whether related to military operations, poverty, civil unrest, climate change influence or natural disasters. It is acknowledged by members of women’s networks, CSOs and traditional and religious leaders that, despite the commitment of women, support from the leaders, line ministries and the Joint Programme’s partners, their capacities and resources do not allow to develop and replicate conflict sensitive interventions that would consider all potential triggers of conflicts.

In this connection, representatives of civil society, MoWHRD and traditional elders pointed out at the need of development of sustainable solutions for resolution and prevention of crises as opposed to reactive measures i.e., response to occurrent conflicts. While both approaches are needed, building sustainable solutions will require more resources and efforts by targeting empowerment of communities

and their self-reliance to address the scope of crises that stem from Al-Shabbab operations, political instability and conflicts arising from limited access to natural resources and livelihoods, lack of employment and displacement.

On the positive side, good practices have emerged such as collaboration of women's networks with an interministerial group in Baidoa on implementation of LAP UNSCR 1325 which is inclusive of stakeholders (eight ministries) that may provide solutions that can alleviate impact of conflicts on women, youth, children and other vulnerable population. Other than that, inclusion of representatives of local councils into women's networks and motivation of local administration in securing stabilization and development in their districts provide opportunities for a more in-depth dialogue with communities on what peace entails for men and women, among them most vulnerable, in their respective communities and how together they can build resilience towards different triggers of conflicts. Unfortunately, development of the broader vision of peace that is supported by gendered analysis of triggers of conflicts and unites women in networks and clan leaders in pursuing conflict resolution and security seems to be missing from the networks' agenda.

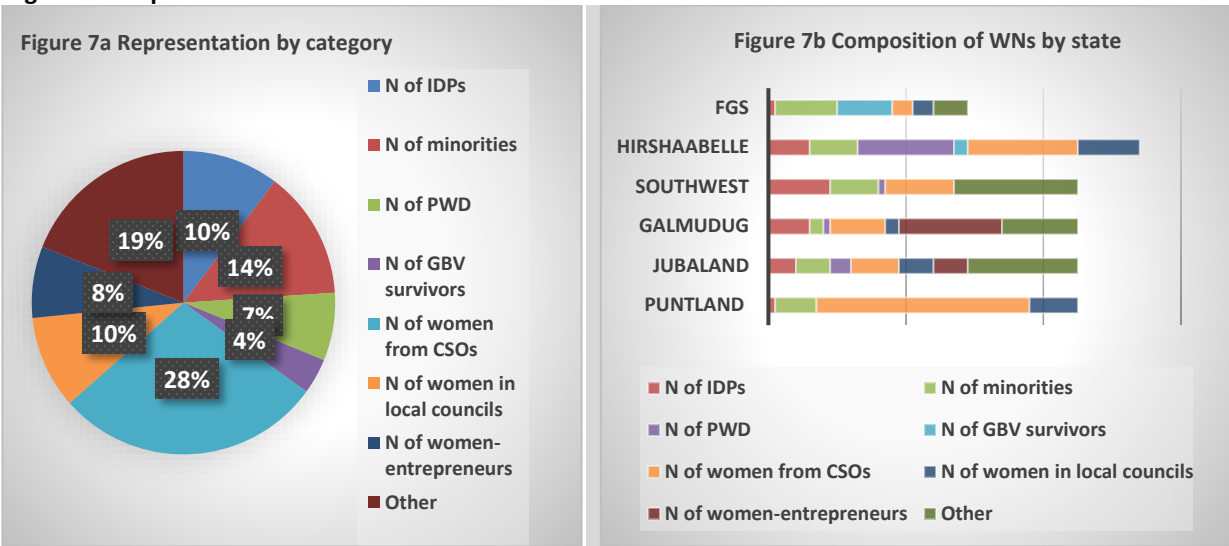
3.7. Inclusion

Finding 16: The strength of the Joint Programme was participation of beneficiaries from diverse groups of women at the grassroots level. The inclusion strategies were systematic but not everywhere effective; participation of most vulnerable groups of women from districts and communities that enjoy less security or have been recently liberated remains a challenge. Other impediments for inclusion are differences in literacy rates among women, distance to travel, lack of resources and physical infrastructure to mobilize women from most vulnerable communities.

The women's networks are intended to serve as a platform to convene the broad range of women- peace actors, therefore, women were nominated to represent a constituency, community or wide network. In addition to having some experience in peacebuilding and relevant interpersonal skills, the selection criteria set in the terms of reference for women's networks promoted inclusion and participation of women from diverse sectors and vulnerable groups such as women- IDPs, women-survivors of CRSV and GBV and women with disabilities. As Figure 7a presents, the majority of women (28%) come from CSOs, which may be explained by the fact that they have more experience with networking and engagement with peace and security issues. The second largest group include women coming from academia, graduate students and general public (19%); there is 8 % of women -entrepreneurs in the networks. There is a good representation of women elected in local councils and women from minority clans - 10% and 14% respectively. Women- GBV and CRSV survivors, women with disabilities and women-IDPs are less represented, although the situation varies by the state (see Figure 7b).

As shared by women during the interview, some groups of women are still difficult to reach for different reasons. In addition to widespread stigma, women with disabilities also face challenges related to lack of appropriate infrastructure and, often, have to drop due to inappropriate conditions and security reasons. Despite frequent visits of women's groups to IDP camps to raise awareness and mediate conflicts, mobilizing women from IDP camps and, in particular, women – CRSV and GBV, remains a challenge.

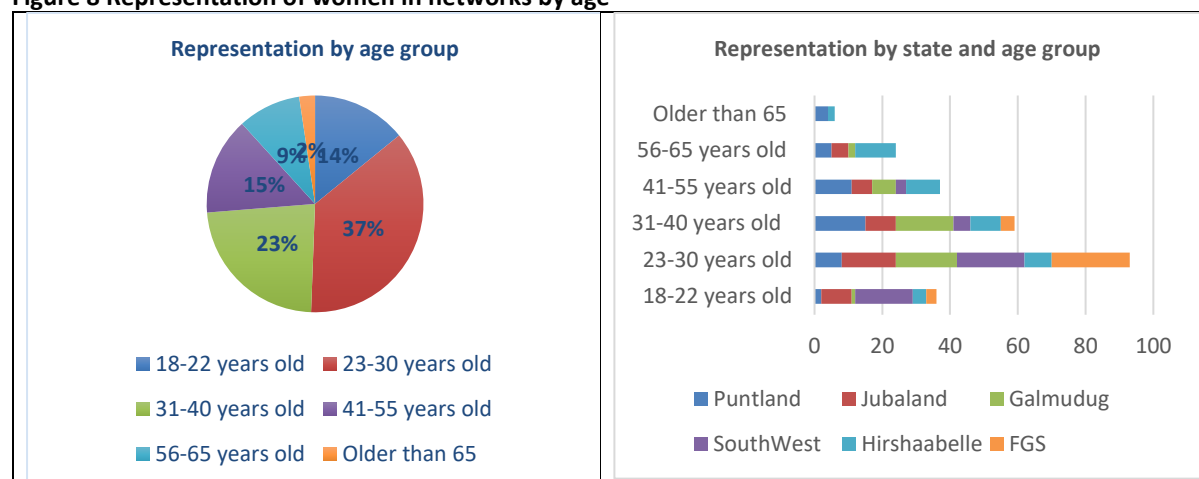
Figure 7 Composition of 17 women's networks



While the composition of women's networks i.e., women- leaders of CSOs, women in local councils, women-entrepreneurs, women- graduate students, reflects the objective of the Joint Programme to create women's agencies that would provide leadership and coordination of women's social mobilization, representatives of CSO interviewed in the scope of this evaluation believe that most vulnerable women have not been able to benefit as much from the Joint Programme's interventions during its first phase. Interlocutors from CSOs and women's networks urged the Joint Programme implementers to upscale social mobilization to other districts, especially recently liberated, where social mobilization of women and their collaboration with local leaders and administration could ensure more peace and stabilization. Furthermore, women and girls with disabilities face significant physical, financial, informational, and communications barriers to accessing health services, including sexual and reproductive health services and they have not been able to benefit much from the services provided by 3 One-Stop Centers supported by the Joint Programme.

In relation to the age, women's networks were quite 'young' including 51 % of women between 18 and 30 years old (see Figure 8). The second largest group was women of 31-40 years old – 23%. In total, groups seem to be mixed and representative of women of different age and experience; however, the situation varied across states with more balance sought in some states and the tendency in engage more young women such as in South West States and the Banadir region. Despite some traditional views that younger women have less power and confidence in collaboration with traditional elders on peacebuilding and reconciliation issues, there were some good examples of engagement of both parties in peace committees. Moreover, some traditional elders were positive in terms of promoting younger women in leadership positions in local councils or peace working groups due to their better education and specialized knowledge. Nevertheless, it would be important to keep intergenerational communication and cooperation within the groups to ensure cohesion in communities between older and younger generation.

Figure 8 Representation of women in networks by age



3.8. Development and digitalization

Finding 17. The content of the Joint Programme was innovative in the sense of localization of the WPS agenda, piloting bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding and changing the perceptions in the society on the role of women in peacebuilding and reconciliation. It also introduced new structures that should bring in women’s perspectives on how sustainable peace may be achieved.

While women in Somalia have always been involved into mediation, conflict resolution and building cohesion in communities, this was the first Joint Programme that tried to provide the framework and the structure to mainstream gender equality in peacebuilding at the national, state and grassroots level. According to the participants such as traditional elders and women-leaders, it was also the first development programme that moved the peacebuilding agenda beyond immediate relief interventions towards more sustainable and cohesive development of communities and the country at large. Therefore, the interest to the Joint Programme and its innovative content was very large which is proved by the large number of applications for different components that included selection process, for example training of journalists, formation of CSRG. Women in networks shared with the evaluator concerns of women from other districts that were not included into the first phase of the Programme. That creates certain challenges for the Joint Programme as well as opportunities to discuss with a broader number of stakeholders and donors how to use capacities and the level of activism and commitment achieved so far to expand women’s participation in various types of peacebuilding activities that are not only related with political disputes and threats of physical and sexual violence.

In this regard, the mapping report on women’s participation in peacebuilding committed under the Joint Programme in the pilot states has ultimate value in identifying different types of peacebuilding interventions led by women and their CSOs in Somalia. The findings of this report add to knowledge base on women’s and youth’s groups engagement in peacebuilding in Somalia, interventions of different actors including CSOs and international NGOs and, in addition, existing gaps and challenges. Due to delayed delivery of the report, findings from that are likely to inform implementation of women-led approaches to sustainable peace during the next stage of the Joint Programme provided that they will be broadly

disseminated and discussed with stakeholders at the Ministries of Women and women's networks, with clan leaders and representatives of CSOs.

Finding 18: The Joint Programme had no direct focus on digitalization, however, it raised several important issues related to peace, security and development in a digital age such as working with technologies in a new way for women's protection and using technology and data more strategically.

While the Joint Programme has not defined specific results for use of technology in peacebuilding for women's and girls' protection, there were some spontaneous initiatives introduced by women in networks such as creating Watch Groups on WhatsApp to prevent violence and using Facebook for collecting information on cases of violence and providing information for survivors, as well as for broader public on how to prevent it. According to interviewed members of networks and traditional elders, these practices proved in some cases effective since there was an immediate reaction of communities and leaders. Undoubtedly, these practices are noteworthy and worth studying. Also, working with influencers and bloggers was a good strategy to spread messages on importance of women's participation in peacebuilding.

The data from interviews and focus groups discussion suggests that women in networks and traditional leaders are aware of most common types of conflicts in their districts or communities and their potential outcome, but do not act on this knowledge in a more systematic manner. However, for effective conflict prevention and achievement of sustainable peace, there is a need to plan peacebuilding initiatives more strategically and it seems that women (and men) lack tools and skills on how to do conflict mapping to identify typical conflicts and their occurrence in communities and districts. In this regard, disaggregated data that collected by One-Stop Centers could have been used more strategically to raise awareness of who and where may be at high risk and plan interventions accordingly.

Finally, it is important to remember that 85% of women in the world witnessed online harassment and other types of violence against women affecting negatively their wellbeing and participation in the society.²⁷ Moreover, reconciliation, conflict prevention and social cohesion depend also on the ability of the society to deal with false or deliberately misleading or biased information, manipulated narrative or facts and propaganda which may fuel conflicts. Addressing that requires equipping young women from (and men), for example those from 10 CSOs trained in early warning systems, with skills to deal with digital violence and manipulation of facts and disinformation and raise awareness in their respective communities. Given the large proportion of young educated women involved into the Joint Programme, it seems realistic to explore new ways of working with technology in peacebuilding.

4. Lessons learned

Lesson learned 1. Differences between states and districts require adaptive approaches that address specific needs of women and communities in relation to the level of security and conflict patterns. Participatory conflict mapping, when applied by women's groups, traditional elders and local administration, proves valuable in defining appropriate solutions that benefit communities.

²⁷ <https://www.igwg.org/2023/09/exploring-the-links-between-technology-facilitated-gender-based-violence-and-sexual-and-reproductive-health/>

Lesson learned 2. It is important to apply a context-sensitive approach in order to identify the potential security threats for women's participation and seek solutions to reduce these risks to a minimum level.

Lesson learned 3. Strategizing and groundwork including through engagement with religious leaders and legislators and women's networks is necessary before embarking on legislative priorities. Development of a collective roadmap could increase ownership over legislative acts implementation.

Lesson learned 4. Sustainability of structures largely depends on creating linkages between women's networks, district councils and formal peace infrastructures. More flexibility and adaptability to the local context is likely to enhance greater commitment and ownership of peacebuilding infrastructures by the state level and districts level stakeholders including district level governance and communities themselves.

Lesson learned 5. Focus on development and utilization of standardized tools, processes and structures to capture results and progress from the district-FMS-FGS levels is essential to ensure quality result-orientated reporting and internal and external learning on effectiveness of piloted approaches.

5. Conclusions

Conclusion 1: By creating the peace infrastructure, the Joint Programme laid the foundation for localization of the NAP UNSCR 1325 and implementation of local action plan (LAPs 1325) through top-down and bottom-up approaches. Endorsement of LAPs is a most commendable step in solidification of the WPs agenda in Somalia and further enhancement of multistakeholder cooperation on gender equality and women's empowerment at the federal, state and local level. It deems important to remind of the innovative nature of the Joint Programme in its attempt to pilot bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding. This was also the first project that directly addressed needs of women and girls at the grassroots level. This raised high expectations from the Joint Programme among women and communities engaged into the pilot. Despite its overall relevance to the developmental context in Somalia, a more tailored approach is needed to planning and implementation of bottom-up approaches at the state and districts level that is context-based and conflict-sensitive and is more relevant to specific needs of women and communities in targeted districts. Other gap was little attention to development aspects of peacebuilding that requires integration of community-based approach to peacebuilding and empowerment of women and, with them other members of communities, through access to resources and capacities to address grievances and mobilize communities for solution of development challenges in order to prevent conflicts.

Conclusion 2: The Joint Programme was most effective in fostering inclusive peacebuilding dialogue and participation of women at the grassroots level in peacebuilding processes; however, its limited scope due to lack of resources and short timeline was not sufficient to produce profound changes in relation of transforming power dynamics and inclusion of women into formal peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Creation of peace infrastructures was welcomed by women at the national, state and districts level as having an opportunity to raise their voices and provide recommendations for development of legislation and local action plans on UNSCR on 1325 and engage into experience exchange and learning. Nevertheless, there are too many structures and their coordination and the role in implementation of the LAPs 1325 and gender equality agendas at the national and state level are not clearly defined, thus affecting their effectiveness and sustainability. To less extent the Joint Programme achieved targets

related to creating more enabling for women's participation environment. Endorsement of legislation on protection of women and gender-based violence was beyond the Joint Programme control. The Joint Programme has built leadership and decision-making skills of women at grassroots level but more capacity development interventions are needed, especially, to enable women to apply these skills and decision-making experience and take leadership in peacebuilding interventions at grassroots level that are linked to sustainable peace and development of communities and districts. To that end, fostering better synergies with projects on local governance, security and resilience of communities, economic empowerment of local communities is essential for the amended Joint Programme.

Conclusion 3: Sustainability of the peace infrastructure and peacebuilding and protection related capacities depends on strengthening ownership over the components of the Joint Programme and utilization of capacities (of women's networks, CSOs, etc.) in the amended Joint Programme. As the results of visits to 5 member states inform, effectiveness of the Joint Programme's implementation varied at the state and district level. In addition to factors related to security, social- economical aspects, the state of governance building, access to infrastructure and other, local ownership and commitment of the governments to the WPS seemed to be another contributing factor accountable for differences in achievement of targets, for example related to approval of the SGBV legislation, availabilities of gender equality policies and levels of participation of women from diverse groups at the grassroots level in LAPs formulation. Commitment of women in networks to continue their activities resulted in development of some sort of a strategic framework and a long-term vision for some of them including goals for formalization of some networks and increasing cooperation with local CSOs and other actors. The exit strategy of the Joint Programme does not include a dialogue on creating durable solutions for peace and reconciliation between implementing partners and beneficiaries as an explicit approach to sustainability of the women's peace infrastructures. The Joint Programme made a good start by identifying synergies with complementing projects implemented by UNDP and UN Women and other UN agencies, but it failed to ensure follow up on that during the implementation phase.

Conclusion 4: Piloting of grassroots approaches to peacebuilding identified both challenges and opportunities. The evident strength of the Joint Programme is documentation of human-interest stories, lessons learned, analysis of impact of some components, for example media and reflections at the Steering Committee meetings. The role of the Joint Programme's coordinators and M&E specialists at the federal and state level Ministries of Women has been pivotal in providing input to enhance learning from the Joint Programme. Lack of a joint management structure has affected knowledge management and tracking of decision making related to identified challenges and best practices. In the relation to the last, the final evaluation identified some best practices emerged at the state and district levels, for example of women's engagement in the clans' reconciliation, interministerial cooperation on WPS, cooperation between local councils, traditional elders and women's networks, requiring greater experience exchange and learning from the pilot. The Joint Programme has set specific targets for exchange of experience and learning, for instance a study visit to Rwanda, to learn about implementation of the WPS agenda and NAPs on UNSCR 1325; however, so far, participation in exchange programmes was limited to representatives of the Parliaments and Ministries of Women. Engagement of 10 CSOs through the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) in monitoring of interventions at the grassroots level is a commendable strategy to enhance learning in networks and accumulate knowledge of what worked and did not work in the pilot. Inclusion of CSOs into the Steering Committee was a commendable step to increase collaboration between the state institutions and civil society on peacebuilding and reconciliation.

Conclusion 5: The Joint Programme was innovative in the sense of localization of the WPS agenda and piloting gender- sensitive bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding which requires more attention from UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM and their implementing partners to sharing experience and effective practices at the grassroots level between the pilot states, as well as regionally and globally. The Accelerator Lab that has an extensive network and works in Somalia on seeking solutions to enhance sustainability of communities has not been engaged by the Joint Programme to promote learning and identification of durable solutions for WPS at the grassroots level including new ways of using technologies, for example for prevention of conflicts and SGBV. While the Joint Programme has prioritized to some extent engagement of youth (young women), it could have been useful to ensure better link between the WPS and YPS agendas by engaging young women and men in seeking together solutions to triggers of conflicts. In this regard, the Joint Programme should have benefitted from the conflict mapping tools piloted by other UNDP projects i.e., Conflict Navigator to increase knowledge and skills of beneficiaries at the grassroots level on conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive planning of peacebuilding activities. It is most anticipated by the Joint Programme's stakeholders from the government, community leaders, women's networks and CSOs that challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the pilot will be fully considered in the amended Joint Programme and result in greater relevance, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of implementation of the WPS agenda in Somalia. Continuation of the donor support to the Joint Programme is essential to consolidate achieved results provide opportunities for their upscale including opportunities that may come from building stronger synergies between implementation of the WPS and work of UN agencies on reconciliation, prevention of violent extremism, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, climate security and inclusiveness and accountability of governance institutions.

6. Recommendations

This section presents recommendations that have been developed by the evaluation consultant after the broad consultations with the UNDP staff and stakeholders from the MoWHRDs and line ministries and representatives of partners and beneficiaries from CSOs and associations, academia and media. There are **4 major recommendations** that are supported by more specific action points (22 in total) to operationalize each recommendation. The recommendations make references to the corresponding findings, conclusions and lessons learned. The majority of recommendations are addressed to the Joint Programme's partners as UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development in FGS and FMS; some recommendations are addressed to donors, women's networks and CSOs.

Reference	Recommendations	Responsibility	Priority
I. Clear Strategic Intent for Transformative Gender Results			
Recommendation 1: It is highly recommended to clarify the objectives and results of the Pprogramme, which are currently too broad and with too many results lying across different thematic areas; a revised Joint Programme should prioritize allocation of more resources on strengthening bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding and social cohesion			
Finding 2 Finding 6	1.1. Review the Joint Programme objectives and ToC and define the results (Outputs) for the next phase of the Joint Programme that should enhance ownership over and sustainability of peacebuilding structures and capacities developed under this phase; reduce the number of Outputs leaving only those that define what will change in legislative and policy environment, capacities of institutions and individual capacities i.e., skills, attitudes, extent of engagement in decision making and other; make sure that results reflect changes in ownership of stakeholders and beneficiaries over changes promoted by the Joint Programme i.e., more ownership by CSOs and women's networks over peace infrastructures and peacebuilding coordination processes and methodologies developed by the Joint Programme	Joint Programme Management UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, Members of Steering Committee Gender Advisors at UNDP and UN Women, UNSOM	High
Finding 7 Conclusion 3	1.2. Prioritize capacity building of the governmental institutions that is linked to implementation of NAP UNSCR 1325 and LAPs; define all necessary stakeholders to be involved into	Joint Programme Management UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM,	

	implementation of action plan and design capacities building activities based on assessment of their needs	MoWHRD and other relevant ministries	
Finding 2 Finding 17 Conclusion 2 Conclusion 5	1.3. Consider development of the WPS database that informs on stakeholders' interventions, allocation of resources and results	Joint Programme Management UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, MoWHRD and other relevant ministries	Medium
Finding 6 Finding 9	1.4. Pursue assessment and revision of the WPS related legislation and framework documents through participatory consultations involving stakeholders at the grassroots level; provide capacity development to women in networks in assessment of gender responsiveness of legal acts and policies	Joint Programme Management UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, MoWHRD and other relevant ministries	High
Finding 2 Conclusion 2	1.5. Consider linking WPS, LAPs 1325 with local governance development; conduct, nationally and locally, consultations on the place of the peacebuilding infrastructures in implementation of LAPs and clarify the ToRs for these structures; define key strategies for systematic engagement of women's and youth's groups/CSOs with local administration and peace-development nexus including monitoring of results of LAPs implementation at the district and community levels;	Joint Programme Management Members of Steering Committee Gender Advisors at UNDP and UN Women, UNSOM ERID Portfolio at UNDP	High
Finding 9 Conclusion 2	1.6. In relation to the previous, consider integrating in the Joint Programme a small-grant component to support women's and youth's CSOs and women and youth activists to develop and implement peacebuilding/confidence building interventions (in cooperation with local administration) that contribute to enhanced security, reconciliation and social cohesion	Joint Programme Management Members of Steering Committee Donors	High
Finding 14	1.7. If the situation and funding allow, consider development of a dedicated	UNDP UN Women	Medium

	Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence including legislative component and services provision to address the problem more holistically and attract more attention and resources	MoWHRD and other relevant ministries Donors	
Finding 5	1.8.To promote participation of women in reconciliation processes, partner with the UNDP State-building and Reconciliation Programme; if more effective and efficient, leave this component fully under the Inclusive Politics provided that the role of women is strongly advocated in all promoting peace and stabilization legal and policy frameworks; leave within the WPP JP all interventions that support implementation of LAPs and inclusivity and gender -responsive of peacebuilding approaches at the grassroots level	UNDP UN Women MoWHRD and other relevant ministries Inclusive Politics Portfolio	High
II. Strengthening bottom-up, gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding and social cohesion			
Recommendation 2: The focus of the new Joint Programme should be on utilization and enhancement of capacities of women and women and youth-led CSOs built under this phase and on sustainability of women’s peacebuilding infrastructures at all levels to enable women and youth to contribute meaningfully to implementation and monitoring of SNAP UN 1325 and Local Action Plan, as well as relevant plans on Youth, Peace and Security			
Findings 14	2.1.A social mobilization methodology at the grassroots level should be developed to provide guidance in building women’s networks, informal women and youth groups and engaging them into implementation of the Somalia NAP UNSCR 1325, local plans and stabilization; the social mobilization methodology should clearly define roles of the Joint Programme’s stakeholders at the MoWHRD, women’s networks, women’s and youth CSOs, UN agencies and other actors in dissemination of bottom-up approaches	UNDP UN Women MoWHRD and other relevant ministries (Steering Committee) Joint Programme Management CSRG (CSOs)	High
Finding 13	2.2. The Joint Programme should expand its social mobilization component to other districts; for that purpose, explore synergies with other programmes and	UNDP UN Women	Medium

	projects, in particular Stabilization Programme to establish women's peacebuilding infrastructures and women self-groups as early as possible; maximum synergies should be sought with local governance projects, programmes to integrate gender-responsive budgeting, as well as ones linking climate change aspects to WPS	MoWHRD and other relevant ministries Donors Stabilization Joint Programme	
Finding 8	2.3. Conduct with women's networks, women's and youth CSOs, and traditional elders/religious (in each state) an envisioning exercise to develop a joint vision of peace and the role of women's peace infrastructures in implementation of LAPs and the need in effective partnerships and alliances; revise the ToRs for women's peace infrastructures accordingly	Joint Programme management Coordinators at MoWHRD at FGS and FMS	High
Finding 8	2.4. Raise capacities of women's networks, traditional and religious leaders to localize the LAPs, define their roles, partnerships, and results; provide training and/or tools to monitoring results of peacebuilding activities and effectiveness of LAPs implementation	Joint Programme management MoWHRD at FGS and FMS Women's networks	High
Finding 17	2.5. Amplify the community-based peacebuilding and conflict approaches with the purpose to build community - based organizations including women's and youth -led groups and networks; seek donors' and partners' support to design grant mechanisms, especially for women's and youth groups (call for proposals) to implement peace, reconciliation and confidence building measures in the pilot communities;	Donors UNDP UN Women UNSOM MoWHRD at FGS and 5 FMS CSOs	High
III. Enhancing inclusivity, conflict sensitivity, coherence and efficiency of the Programme			
Recommendation 3: Integrate more proactively into the next Phase of the Joint Programme gender responsive conflict analysis, adaptative management and approaches that promote inclusion of women from marginalized groups and mobilization of all members of communities to support women-led initiatives contributing to peace and reconciliation			

Finding 15 Lesson learned 1 Lesson learned 2	3.1. Provide training to women in networks and women's CSOs in conflict mapping methodology and tools; if necessary, establish cooperation with governmental institutions in possession of Conflict Navigator developed by UNDP to allow access for women in networks/CSOs to use this tool to raise awareness of conflict dynamics and vulnerability factors	Joint Programme management; Inclusive Politics Portfolio Management	Medium
Finding 11 Conclusion 1 Lesson learned 4	3.2. Integrate more systematically adaptive programming including budget allocation at federal and each state level considering their specific needs and conflict dynamics;	Donors UNDP UN Women UNSOM MoWHRD at FGS and 5 FMS CSOs	High
Finding 14 Lesson learned 4	3.3. Ensure that CSOs and women's and youth's groups act as equal implementers of the Joint Programme and may adapt their approaches in addressing social norms, conflicts and crises, GBV etc.); for this purpose, and if feasible due to conflict situations, several local CSOs may be selected to take ownership over a social mobilization methodology i.e., development of women's groups and networks to participate in peacebuilding and ensure its dissemination in districts	UNDP UN Women UNSOM MoWHRD at FGS and 5 FMS CSOs	
Finding 17	3.4. To strengthen inclusivity and diversity through the Programme, ensure linkages and synergies with UN or other actors projects that integrate community-based approaches that engage all populations i.e., traditional elders (women and men), community-based organizations, formal and informal groups and networks of women, youth and marginalized groups to contribute to development of sustainable communities; explore opportunities for the Joint Programme to benefit from Area Based Approaches piloted through several UN Programmes	UNDP UN Women UNSOM MoWHRD at FGS and 5 FMS Area Coordinators	Medium
IV. Strengthening effectiveness of the Joint Programme through enhanced unified Management, Monitoring, Reporting and Learning			
Recommendation 4: Prioritize Result Based Joint Programme Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning that empowers partners and beneficiaries of the Joint Programme and enhances			

effectiveness of achievement of the WPP results through better coordination and more efficient management			
Finding 12	4.1. Consider establishing one Joint Programme management structure that ensures coordination of all interventions of partners and joint monitoring, learning and reporting	UN Women and UNDP Donors	High
Finding 10	4.2. Ensure that results (targets and indicators) of the Joint Programme are defined in a participatory manner and reflect changes that inform on empowerment of beneficiaries, in particular women at the grassroots level; ensure participatory consultations involving traditional elders, women's networks and local administration on a potential transformational effect in relation to improved gender equality and women's participation in peacebuilding processes; based on the results of consultations, refine the set of indicators	Joint Programme Management and M&E specialists at UN Women and UNDP Women's networks, WPP Coordinators in Ministries, CSOs (in CSRG)	High
Finding 10 Lesson learned 5	4.3. Ensure consistency of how gender – sensitive data on the Joint Programme interventions and results is collected, if needed, develop templates for specific indicators (especially, Output level) to ensure comparability of results reporting	Joint Programme Management M&E specialists at UN Women and UNDP WPP Coordinators in Ministries	High
Finding 8 Lesson learned 5	4.4. Promote use of participatory monitoring tools by women in networks and women's and youth groups' that measure impact of their activities on peace and security in communities i.e., Human Security Index, Everyday Peace Indicators or other frameworks that have been already introduced in Somalia by international NGOs and other actors; include measurement of impact from women's and youth's participation in peacebuilding into the experience exchange activities at the state, national and regional level (possibly, South-South cooperation)	Joint Programme Management M&E specialists at UN Women and UNDP WPP Coordinators in Ministries	High
Finding 18	4.5. With support of the Accelerator Lab, engage young women from the Programme, as well as young men from CSOs in defining durable solutions for peacebuilding and	UNDP UN Women Accelerator Lab	Medium

	<p>conflict prevention; explore with them protentional use of technologies to promote peacebuilding and security in communities i.e., designing Peace Labs, hackathons, social startups and other activities that may also increase participation of women in Tech</p>	<p>Youth Engagement Specialists CSOs Academic Institutions</p>	
--	--	---	--

7. Annexes

Annex 1 Terms of Reference

Annex I

Terms of Reference (TOR) Individual Contractor (International)

End-Term Evaluation of the Women Peace & Protection Joint Programme

- A. **Project Title:** Women Peace and Protection (WPP) Joint Programme
- B. **Background Information, Rationale and Project Description**

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION		
Project/outcome title	Women Peace and Protection (WPP) Joint Programme Somali translation: Mashruuca Nabadda iyo u Hiilinta Haweenka	
Quantum ID	00122654	
Corporate outcome and output	The Joint Programme contributes to the UN Strategic Framework Priorities: iii. SP2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the role of law and safety of Somalis; and iv. SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.	
Country	Somalia	
Region	Banadir, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland and Galmudug.	
Date project document signed	1st November 2021	
Project dates	Start	Planned end
	November 2021	18 July 2024
Project budget	USD 6,600,000	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	78% expenditure was reported to the Joint Programme Steering Committee on 6 February 2024.	
Funding source	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)	

Implementing party¹	UNDP and UN Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-recipient: UNSOM/OHCR (Human Rights and Protection Group [HRPG] and Gender Advisor) Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead: Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) • Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR).
---------------------------------------	--

¹ This is the entity that has overall responsibility for implementation of the project (award), effective use of resources and delivery of outputs in the signed project document and workplan

The Women, Peace, and Protection (WPP) Joint Programme (the Joint Programme) pursues two mutually reinforcing priorities of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda and women's participation and protection. The Joint Programme promotes women's meaningful participation, decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes at national and community level by engaging, empowering, and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening gender-responsive infrastructures for peacebuilding. It simultaneously promotes women's protection from sexual and gender-based violence through enactment of relevant laws, enhancing the capacity of protection actors, strengthening service provision and coordination, and operationalizing women-led early warning systems-with specific interventions on conflict-related sexual violence. It also focuses on community engagement and awareness raising-particularly with community leaders and influencers, to shift negative social norms which impact women's participation and protection. As such, the Joint Programme aims to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in Somalia context through both top-down and bottom-up interventions, engaging state, and non-state actors.

The Joint Programme was launched in November 2021, but the work plan was approved in February 2022, thereby initiating the steady implementation of the program, and the full onboarding of the project teams was done by July 2022. In July 2023 an internal review for the Joint Programme was conducted to determine mid-course corrections. Based on the internal review the project was extended up to 18 July 2024.

Within this context, UNDP under the auspices of the Joint Programme seeks to engage an Individual Contractor (IC) to conduct the end-term evaluation of the Joint Programme to draw lessons that can improve the sustainability benefits and enhancement of the next phase of the Programme.

C. Evaluation Purpose, Objectives and Scope

The purpose of the end-term evaluation is to assess the Programme's achievements against what is defined in the Joint Programme's Document and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of the next phase of the Programme.

1. Specific Objectives of the Evaluation

- To assess the extent of the UN's contributions to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, particularly within decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community levels by engaging, empowering, and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding.
- To assess the Programme's contribution to gender equality and women's protection and empowerment in Somalia during the period of November 2022 to March 2024 where the National Development Plan 9 and UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) are at the halfway mark in their implementation.
- To assess the extent to which gender protection and participation issues have been applied in the country context to help the UN to achieve the gender-intended results.
- To identify relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability, bottlenecks and lessons that can be applied in the Joint Programme's outcomes to ensure that the remaining gaps are addressed in the period until the end of the UNCF (December 2025).

2. Evaluation Scope

The scope of the end-term evaluation is aligned with the NDP-9 and UNCF 2025 whose objective among others is to advance gender equality, women's protection, and empowerment. The Joint Programme is premised on the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes to promote, sustain and consolidate peace, and gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding, with women at the helm of the peacebuilding process.

Outcome 2: An enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels is created through strengthened protection and prevention mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and community levels ensuring the rights, physical and mental health, and security of women as well as through addressing social values and norms limiting participation.

The evaluation will cover the following:

- **Geographical coverage:** this evaluation will cover the areas in which WPP is implementing the Programme, including the FGS, FMS and Banadir
- **Target groups and stakeholders:** The evaluation will engage all stakeholders, beneficiary communities/institutions, Ministries, funding partners, UN agencies and partnering CSOs, CBOs, NGOs, women activities, women's networks, women's reference groups, women's organizations, media, academia, religious and traditional leaders, health service providers at the one stop centers,
- **Target Audience:** the project beneficiaries and stakeholders including women, women's network, women's reference groups, women caucus, women in Parliament, other UN agencies, donors, women with disability, media, academia, and other relevant users of the report.

Progress and impact

- An in-depth review of the extent to which the implementation of various Joint Programme's components and outputs outlined in the Joint Programme's document and work plan has been achieved to identify the level of achievement as well as an analysis of factors in case the set benchmarks were not fulfilled.
- Assess how the Programme's design and implementation responded to these findings. Review assumptions underpinning current Joint Programme's theory of change for amendment /revision.
- Recommend alternative activities or implementation modalities for optimizing intended results.
- Propose any new pilot/experimental activities and/or phasing out of activities that may no longer be relevant or require amendments.

Management & Monitoring Arrangements

- Conduct an in-depth review of the oversight, reporting and monitoring structures designed to support the Joint Programme's implementation.
- Review if the data is disaggregated by sex and other relevant social categories to accurately assess and report on the diverse impacts of the Joint Programme across different groups. Highlight any gaps in data collection and analysis, particularly regarding the impact on different gender groups, and recommended improvements.
- Review the gender sensitivity of the Programme's M & E mechanisms and assess whether they effectively capture progress toward achieving gender equality within the broader goals of peace, protection, justice, and institutional accountability.

Risk Management

- Assess the current and possible risks to the Joint Programme's outputs and suggest related mitigation strategies which may be undertaken in future.
- Identify any good measurement that has been taken in the Programme.

Partnerships and localization

- Assess the quality of partnerships, national ownership, and sustainability vis-à-vis the strategy in the Joint Programme's document.
- Assess partnerships that can be further enhanced for an extended phase of the Joint Programme.
- Identify partnerships that need to be undertaken for comprehensive programming, coordination, and Joint Programme's implementation.
- Analyze the Programme's approach to forging partnerships with local, national, and international organizations dedicated to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment within the realms of peace and protection.

3. Evaluation Criteria² and Key Guiding Questions

Gender and human rights based and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) approaches will form the basis for the evaluation. The following questions will guide the end-term evaluation.

Relevance

How relevant were the objectives and activities, implemented by the project, in addressing issues related to state building and

² Standard and Norms for evaluation as set by the UN Evaluation Group:
<http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>

peacebuilding such as National Reconciliation Framework (NRF, National Development Plan (NDP) in Somalia and UNCF? This includes the Programme's role in supporting institutions and CSOs to improve peace and protection in Somalia

- How well does the Joint Programme address the needs of women in Somalia in a peacebuilding context?
- Were the inputs and strategies identified appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they realistic? Was the project relevant in terms of addressing identified needs?
- How effective is the Joint Programme's advocacy and communication strategy for women's peace and protection in Somalia. How well does the Joint Programme address the needs of women in Somalia in peacebuilding.

Coherence

- How effective has the collaboration been between UNSOM-PAMG/UNDP/PBF, national/regional counterparts, local partners, CSOs and line ministries?
- How can partnerships be strengthened? Are there other partnerships that should be undertaken, including links with other Joint Programmes?

Efficiency

- How efficient was the overall staffing, planning and coordination mechanism within the project and with the external partners?

Effectiveness

How effective was the Joint Programme in achieving target outcomes?

- **Mechanisms:** specifically, considering the peacebuilding strategies adopted, and oversight, reporting and monitoring structures used?
- **Activities and outputs:** were all planned activities and outputs achieved? How did these contribute to target outcomes?
- **Results:** in terms of, achieving gender-responsive results, building gender equality capacity and accountability frameworks, contributing to an environment that promotes protection and meaningful participation of women, creating political and peacebuilding processes that are inclusively designed, with women participating in them have capacities to engage effectively and taking leadership roles?
- **Enabling factors and barriers:** What factors facilitated or hindered the achievement of target outputs and outcomes?
- Are there alternative activities or implementation modalities that could optimize the intended results? Are there any activities which were ineffective and should be discontinued?
- Is the results chain valid? How likely was it that the activities would contribute to the target outcomes? Are there any changes to the assumptions needed?

Sustainability

- What are the risks facing sustainability of program Outputs and Outcomes? How can these be mitigated?
- How likely are the results likely to continue? How effectively did the Joint Programme support national capacity and ownership over the process?

Persons with Disability

- Were persons with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in Joint Programme planning and implementation?

Methodology

The IC will conduct a desk review of all existing relevant documentation, including Joint Programme's documents, periodic reports, terms of references of project structures, Joint Programme's budget revisions, national strategic and legal documents including NDP 9, progress in UN RES 1325 for Somalia and other relevant documents; conduct extensive one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions with national authorities, UN personnel, strategic partners, relevant national and international organizations, donors and individuals. The IC shall follow a participatory and consultative approach in engagement with stakeholders of the Programme. The evaluation design will be discussed and assessed with the UN team at each stage of the evaluation: briefing, inception and debriefing. If possible and where necessary, the IC shall conduct field missions to the relevant locations for interviews.

Gender responsive methodology

The evaluation will be gender-responsive i.e., both the process and analysis shall apply the key principles of a human rights-based approach. It will analyze the underlying structural barriers and socio-cultural norms that impede the realization of women's rights. The evaluation design will apply good practices in gender-responsive evaluations and a suitable approach to assess the type, effectiveness, and the quality of gender-transformative results achieved. Data collection methods should be gender responsive. Cultural aspects that could impact the collection of data should be analyzed and integrated into data collection methods and tools. The IC shall factor in adequate time for testing data collection tools. Data should be systematically disaggregated by sex and age and, to the extent possible, by geographical region, ethnicity, disability, and migratory status. Specific guidelines should be observed, namely, the UNEG guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations (2014) and the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy Evaluation Accountability (2019).

D. Expected Outputs and

Deliverables Outputs of the

Assignment

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable, and useful to enable the stakeholders to make informed decisions and improvements to future programming. The IC shall produce the following:

- **Evaluation design:** stakeholder mapping, methodology, refining of scope and evaluation questions, implementation plan with time frame.

- **Briefing:** the IC will brief the Joint Programme donors, Ministry of Women Human Rights Development (MOWHRD), UN partners, and other relevant stakeholders at Federal Member States (FMS) level on the evaluation design.
- **Inception report:** A 10-page concise report based on a desk review of the relevant documentation outlining proposed workplan, evaluation questions and clarifications on timing and methodology. It shall be based on preliminary discussions with the ERG prior to commencement of the evaluation, i.e., before any formal evaluation interviews, surveys, or field mission.
- **Debriefing and validation meeting:** Debriefing to selected stakeholders on the initial findings immediately after completion of the evaluation field mission. Focus shall be on the main results and recommendations.
- **Draft and final evaluation reports:** The length of these reports shall be between 40 and 50 pages inclusive of annexes and an executive summary that does not exceed two pages. They shall include disaggregated data, key evaluation criteria and will be analytical in nature (quantitative and qualitative), structured around issues and related findings/lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations. Also, they shall clearly define the specific result areas under the overall outcome and each of the two outcomes of the Programme; include at least one impact chain for each output and analyze those in depth in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; highlight lessons learned and best practice during the Joint Programme which could inform future interventions aimed at enhancing women's role in peacebuilding and sustaining peace; concrete recommendations for strengthening the future interventions to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, and suggest strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of the legislative, policy, and structural support for women's roles in peace and protection and rule of law programming in Somalia to improve women's participation and leadership in the justice and security sector; and provide key entry points for the amendment of the joint WPP Programme. Finally, to indicate in the report if substantive contribution toward accelerating the achievement of gender equality.
 - **Draft Evaluation Report:** The IC shall submit the report to donors, partners and selected stakeholders who will in turn provide consolidated written comments to the IC for incorporation in the final report.
 - **Final evaluation report:** The IC shall incorporate the consolidated written comments from stakeholders on the draft report and gender-disaggregated information. **The IC shall provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report.**

Deliverables

Deliverables/Outputs		Estimated Duration to Complete (working Days)	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals Required
1	Submission and acceptance of Inception Report.	5	20 April 2024	Evaluation Reference Group and UNDP Evaluation Manager
2	Debriefing on initial findings after field mission.	21	18 May 2024	
3	Draft Evaluation Report.	7	25 May 2024	
4	Final Evaluation Report.	7	10 June 2024	

E. Institutional Arrangements

The principal responsibility of managing the evaluation resides with UNDP. The UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist will act as the Evaluation Manager and will be responsible for the oversight of the whole evaluation process including provision of technical guidance, quality control, ensuring independence of the evaluation process and, that policy is followed.

1. Reporting

a) Reporting Lines

- (i) The IC shall work under the direct supervision of the UNDP M&E Specialist in close collaboration with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) comprising UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM and MoWHRD who will support the evaluation and give comments and direction at key stages in the evaluation process. An ERG ensures transparency in the evaluation process and strengthens the credibility of the evaluation results.
- (ii) The UNDP will be responsible for coordinating stakeholders' and implementing partner meetings and interviews, while the IC shall lead the sampling of interviews. Effort will be made for the interviews to be as comprehensive as possible.
- (iii) The UNDP shall be responsible for all contractual arrangements. Any change to the Contract or dispute between parties shall be brought to the attention of UNDP immediately. Changes to the Contract shall be formalized in writing through a Contract Amendment prior to implementation of the change. The UNDP shall not be liable for cost overruns arising from informal agreements.

b) Progress Reporting

- (i) The IC will maintain regular communication with UNDP throughout the assignment. Progress reporting shall include virtual/in-person meetings and written briefs on progress towards achieving expected deliverables. If there is a delay, the IC shall inform UNDP promptly to facilitate remedial action.
- (ii) All reports and presentations made shall be in the English language. There will be multiple rounds of additional review prior to submission of the final document which the Individual Contractor must respond to irrespective of the number of revisions requested.
- (iii) Evaluation brief and other knowledge products or participation in knowledge-sharing events, if required.

2. Logistical/Administrative Support

- a) When in Somalia, the IC will work under UNDP 'duty of care' and will comply with all UNDP security regulations. SSAFE pre-deployment certification is required for Somalia travel and if not already in possession of, it will be facilitated and paid for by UNDP. The number of days spent in SSAFE training shall not be considered as working days.
- b) When on duty travel to Somalia, UNDP shall provide full-board accommodation in Mogadishu and, a living allowance not to exceed the UN Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) applicable rate when on duty travel elsewhere in Somalia. The UNDP shall reimburse the IC the cost of a maximum of one round trip economy class air ticket (duty travel) on the most direct route travelled from the ICs home

country, visa, and terminal expenses. Should the IC choose to upgrade her/his travel to business or first class, the IC will do so at her/his own expense. The UNDP will arrange and bear cost of local travel in Somalia consistent with UNDPs travel policy for Individual Contractors and prevailing UN/UNDP security guidelines. Travel expenses will be reimbursed upon submission of a travel claim form (F-10) and required supporting documents.

- c) The IC shall submit to UNDP a completed and signed IC Statement of Health together with proof of medical, medical evacuation and travel insurance cover for Somalia prior to travel to Somalia.
- d) The IC shall have a personal laptop computer. The UNDP will provide office space and facilities such as internet connectivity and access to office printers in UNDP offices subject to availability.

F. Duration of the Work

A total of 40 working days spread over a three-month period from the date of Contract execution.

- The IC will submit an inception report to the ERG within five days of contract execution.
- The IC shall present initial findings immediately after the field mission (data collection).
- Draft Report: Seven working days within four weeks of debriefing on initial findings.
- Final report: Seven working days within 7 days of receipt of UNDPs written feedback on the Draft Report.
- After review and acceptance of Deliverable(s) by UNDP, the IC will submit an invoice (UNDP Certification of Payment) for certification by the ROLS Portfolio Manager that the Deliverable(s) have been satisfactorily achieved in line with the Contract. Payment shall be made within 30 days of receipt of invoice and certification of payment by the designated UNDP manager.

G. Duty Station

Home-based with travel to Somalia.

H. Qualifications of the Successful

Candidate Education

- Master's Degree or equivalent in law, gender and human rights, political science, social science or in a related field.

Experience

- At least 10 years' progressive experience in (results-based) monitoring and evaluation, with specific expertise in the evaluation of gender, rule of law, human rights programmes.
- Technical knowledge in human rights, gender, and rule of law
- Strong conceptual and programmatic grounding in gender, human rights, adaptive management, and an understanding of the linkages between gender justice, women's empowerment, human rights, and rule of law issues
- Familiarity with UN joint programming and experience with UN programmes funded by multi-donor trust funds especially in conflict/post-conflict contexts is an advantage.
- An understanding of the Somali context/political dynamics is an asset.

Language

- Fluent in spoken and written English.

Competencies**Corporate****Competencies**

- Demonstrates integrity and fairness, by modelling the UN/UNDP's values and ethical standards.
- Promotes the vision, mission and strategic goals of the UN and UNDP.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.
- Treats all people fairly.
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

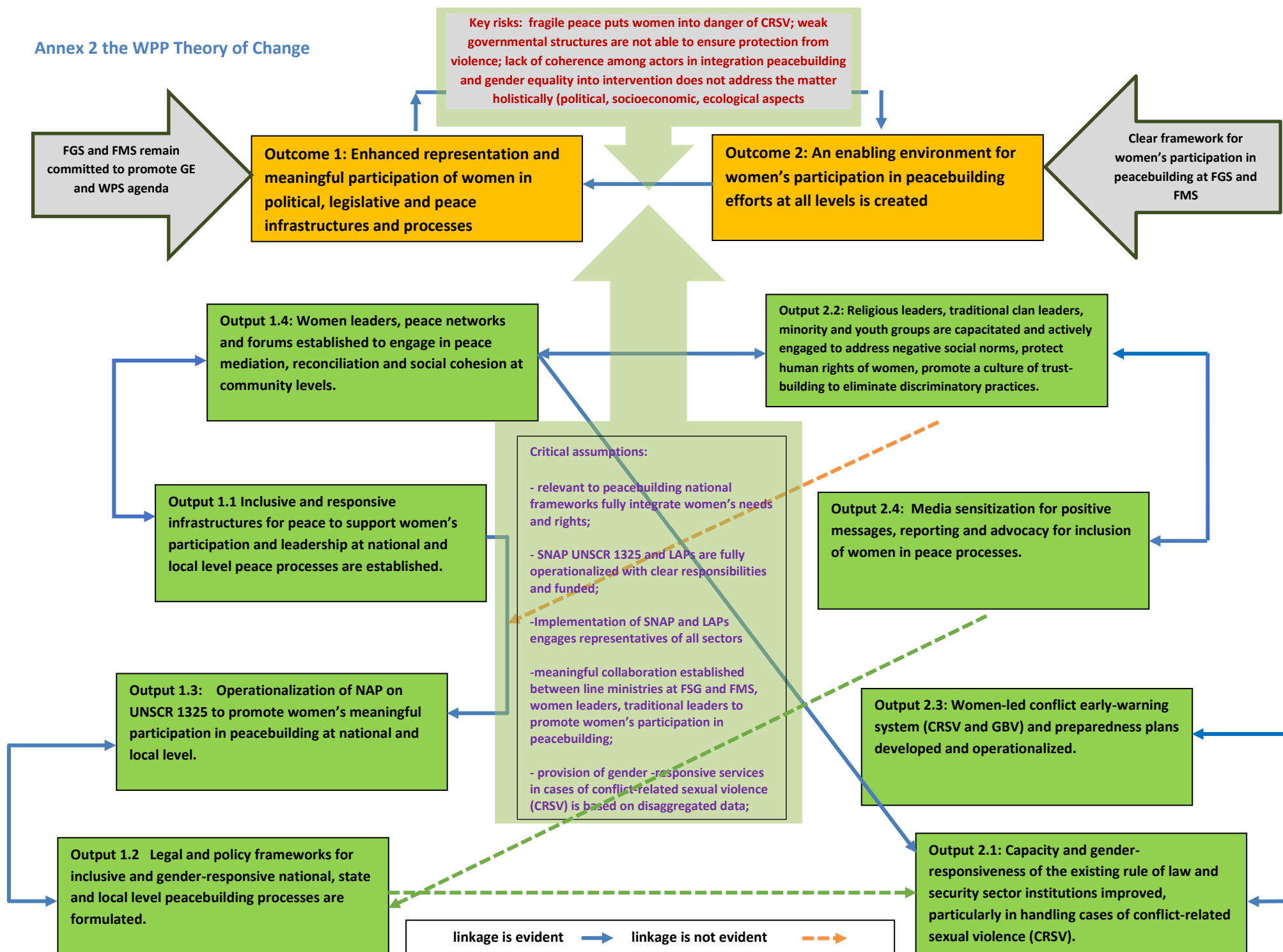
Functional Competencies

- Skilled in research methodologies including frameworks, tools, and best practices.
- Excellent analytical and organizational skills with ability to analyze and synthesize information from different sources and to draw key themes and issues from the information.
- Strong communication skills including ability to formulate concise reports/edit texts and to articulate ideas in a clear concise style to cross-cultural audiences.
- Strong interpersonal skills including ability to interact with national and international actors at all levels of organization with tact and diplomacy.
- Ability to manage complexities and to work collaboratively as part of a team.
- Possesses the ability to convey difficult issues and positions to senior officials and counterparts.
- Knowledge and effective use of computer software, especially MS Word and MS Excel.

I. Scope of Price and Schedule of Payments

- The professional fee will be converted into a fixed output-based contract payable in two instalments regardless of extension of the herein specified duration as follows:
 - First instalment: 82.5% for Deliverables 1, 2 and 3 to be paid after submission of Deliverable 3.
 - Second instalment: 17.5% for Deliverable 4 upon submission and acceptance of Final Evaluation Report.

Annex 2 the WPP Theory of Change



Annex 3 Evaluation Matrix

Relevant evaluation criteria	Key Questions	Specific Sub-Questions	Data Sources and Data collection Methods	Indicators / Standards	Methods for Data Analysis
Relevance: Extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies.	<p>A. How relevant were the objectives and activities, implemented by the project, in addressing issues related to state building and peacebuilding such as National Reconciliation Framework (NRF, National NDP) in Somalia and UNCF?</p> <p>B. Is the results chain (Theory of Change) valid?</p> <p>C. How well does the Joint Programme address the needs of diverse groups of women, including most vulnerable and marginalized, in Somalia in a</p>	<p>A.1. Is the project design based on quality analysis, including gender and human rights-based analysis, LNOB, risk assessments, socio-cultural and political analysis and conflict assessment?</p> <p>A.2. Were the key results formulated as transforming the gender roles and power dynamics?</p> <p>B.1. Were the inputs and strategies identified appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? B.2. How likely was it that the activities would contribute to the target outcomes? B.3. Are there any changes to the assumptions needed?</p> <p>C.1. To what extent have been women at the grassroot level- beneficiaries of the Joint Programme involved into planning and</p>	<p>A-D. Desk review: legal and policy and planning documents (NDP9, NAP 1325, National Reconciliation Framework, etc.); project documents and reports including amendments, learning exercises; Steering Committee Meetings' minutes</p> <p>A-D. Interviews: Project Management, Steering Committee Members; Women Caucus</p> <p>C-D. Focus groups discussions: CSOs, Ministries of Women and Human Rights, women's networks, traditional elders and religious leaders</p>	<p>A-A.1. Extent of alignment between the project objectives and national strategies, policies and plans as NDP-9, NRF, NAP UNSCR 1325 and the country's internationally undertaken obligations;</p> <p>B-B.1. Perceptions of partners and beneficiaries of adequacy of inputs and strategies to achieve outcomes</p> <p>C-D. Existence and effectiveness of consultation mechanisms established by the Joint Programme to ensure that the needs of beneficiaries and stakeholders are regularly assessed and taken into account</p>	<p>-Secondary data analysis (legal and policy planning documents)</p> <p>-Qualitative methods (comparison of interview data to factual information, identification of common issues/differences as per position of power)</p>

	<p>peacebuilding context?</p> <p>D. Was the Joint Programme relevant in terms of addressing identified needs of stakeholders from government institutions, CSOs and other duty bearers?</p>	<p>implementation of interventions?</p> <p>D.1. How did the Joint Programme ensure that the strategies remained appropriate to address the identified needs of partners and stakeholders from federal/ state governments, line ministries, CSOs and other? D.2. Which capacities have been prioritized?</p>			
<p>Coherence: The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution.</p>	<p>A. To what extent has the Joint Programme promoted synergies between UN agencies and with other actors to achieve relevant results under the UNSDCF and UN Gender Equality Strategy?</p> <p>B. How effective has the collaboration been between UN Women/UNSOM-PAMG/UNDP/PBF, national/regional counterparts, local</p>	<p>A.1. Was the Steering Committee representative and effective in ensuring synergies in the area of WPP?</p> <p>A.2. To what extent has the Joint Programme promoted internal coherence such as synergies with other UNDP projects?</p> <p>B.1. How can partnerships be strengthened? Are there</p>	<p>A.-A.2. Desk review: Steering Committee minutes, WPP JP reports;</p> <p>A-B. Interviews: members of the Steering Committee UN Women, UNDP, UNSOM, partners from MoWHRD, MoIFAR and other governmental institutions, CSOs; project managers of related to the WPP JP projects</p>	<p>A.-A.1. effectiveness of coordination structures to promote synergies</p> <p>A.2. Evidence of coordination/coherence with another UNDP projects</p> <p>B.-B2. Value assigned by stakeholders and beneficiaries to effectiveness/</p>	<p>Qualitative (identification of reoccurring themes i.e., perceptions of beneficiaries and stakeholders)</p>

	<p>partners, CSOs and line ministries?</p> <p>C. What is the value added of each of implementing parties (UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM) in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment results, in particular in the peacebuilding realm?</p>	<p>other partnerships that should be undertaken, including links with other Joint Programmes?</p> <p>B.2. To what extent was forging partnerships with local, national, and international organizations considerate of advancing gender equality and women's empowerment within the realms of peace and protection?</p> <p>C.1. To what extent were the implementing parties able to use their comparative advantages and complexity of national (federal, member states) structures, systems and decision-making processes to promote GEWE results in WPP?</p> <p>C.2. To what extent have the implementing parties used the local decision-making structures (formal and informal) to foster participation of women in peace building processes at the grassroots level?</p>		<p>complementarity of partnerships for achievement of results</p> <p>C. distribution of tasks/responsibilities reflects comparative advantages of each of implementing partners</p> <p>C.1-C.2. evidence of stakeholder analysis/engagement from the power position to promote women's participation in decision making and peacebuilding at national and grassroots level</p>	
Effectiveness: Extent to which the development	A. What has been the progress made towards achievement of the	A.1. To what extent have the expected changes in enabling environment for women's participation in	A.-A.2.Desk review of project progress & annual reports; review of (publications, video, success stories, knowledge	A.-A.2. extent of achievement of targets in the RRF	Qualitative (identification of reoccurring

<p>intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance. Effectiveness assesses the outcome level, intended as an uptake or result of an output.</p>	<p>expected outcomes and outputs results?</p> <p>B. What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement of the Joint Programme's results?</p> <p>C. To what extent have capacities of relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened?</p>	<p>peace building processes been achieved? Did they contribute to increased protection of women and their meaningful participation in political and peacebuilding processes?</p> <p>A.2. Did the suggested by the Joint Programme solutions address the underlying causes of inequality and discrimination and lead to transformative results?</p> <p>B.1.How adaptably and rapidly did the WPP Joint Programme act to the changing country context?</p> <p>C.1.Do women participating in WPP interventions have capacities to engage effectively in peacebuilding and undertake leadership roles?</p>	<p>products, manuals and training programmes produced under the WPP JP)</p> <p>Interviews: with UNDP, UN Women staff, partners from ministries; staff from 3 One-Stop Centers, providers of training and advocacy campaigns; traditional elders, women's networks</p> <p>A.1.-A.2. Focus groups discussions with CSOs and women networks, journalists; traditional elders, religious leaders</p> <p>B.-B.1. Desk review: AWP, lesson learned, minutes of Steering Committee minutes</p> <p>Interviews: project management, partners from the ministries</p> <p>C.-C.2. Desk review: reports of training/capacity building providers</p> <p>Interviews: representatives of duty bearers' institutions who participated in training and</p>	<p>B. Evidence of ongoing monitoring/analysis of reasons for achievement and non-achievement of results</p> <p>B.1.evidence of adaptive management approaches employed</p> <p>C1. evidence of increased capacity of women- leaders, women-led CSOs and women at grassroots level to participate in decision making and peacebuilding processes;</p>	<p>themes i.e., perceptions of beneficiaries and stakeholders)</p> <p>Quantitative (basic statistics – participation , access to services etc.)</p>
--	---	---	---	--	--

	<p>D. Did the Joint Programme have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards results?</p> <p>E. In what way did the Joint Programme contribute to knowledge base on WPS implementation in Somalia?</p>	<p>C.2. To what extent have been the capacities of duty bearers strengthened to ensure protection of women, in particular from GBV and CRSV?</p> <p>D.1. Was monitoring data collected and disaggregated according to relevant criteria (sex, age, ethnicity, location, income etc.)?</p> <p>D.2. Was the monitoring data regularly shared with partners and beneficiaries and informed decision making on the Joint Programme's interventions?</p> <p>E.1. How were the knowledge products disseminated and shared with relevant stakeholders and representatives of women's platforms and networks?</p>	<p>other capacity building activities; staff of 3 One-Stop Centers</p> <p>Focus group discussions: CSOs, women networks, traditional elders, religious leaders</p> <p>D.-D.2. Desk review: PMF, monitoring reports, databases</p> <p>Interviews: M&E specialists, POQA Monitoring Specialist, Joint Programme Management</p> <p>E.-E2 Desk review: knowledge products, publications etc.</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme's specialists, representatives of media</p>	<p>C.2. evidence of increased capacities of duty bearers to ensure protection of women, in particular from GBV and CRSV; C.2. increased sense of security among women-beneficiaries of the Programme</p> <p>D.1. Evidence of collection of disaggregated data according to the criteria</p> <p>D.2. Evidence of use of monitoring data for decision making</p> <p>E.1. Evidence of dissemination of knowledge products (N of publications, N of people reached)</p>	
<p>Efficiency: Measure of how economically resources/input s (funds, expertise, time,</p>	<p>A. Have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve</p>	<p>A.1. Were the resources adequate for achievement of the objectives? A.2. Were the resources used in an efficient way to ensure inclusion (e.g. participation</p>	<p>A.-A.2. Desk review of the Joint Programme's budget utilization, interim/annual reports to donors, etc.), reports in Quantum (GEN markers)</p>	<p>A.-A.1. Adequacy of staffing, infrastructure and other resources</p> <p>A.2. Ratio of resources allocation for capacity</p>	<p>Quantitative (cost-effectiveness ,efficiency)</p>

etc.) are converted to results. It is most commonly applied to the input-output link in the causal chain of an intervention.	<p>the Joint Programme's outcomes?</p> <p>B. Have the outputs been delivered in a timely manner?</p> <p>C. Have the management structure, managerial support and coordination mechanisms effectively supported the delivery of the Programme?</p>	<p>of beneficiaries from most vulnerable groups, collection of sex and age disaggregated data, etc.)?</p> <p>B.1. What measures have been taken during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are efficiently used?</p> <p>C.1. To what extent were the implement relevant national stakeholders and actors included in the WPP programming and implementation and policy advocacy processes?</p> <p>C.2. Were the Joint Programme's resources managed in a transparent and accountable manner?</p>	<p>Interviews: Joint Programme management, financial specialists, partners (with allocated budget)</p> <p>B.-B.1. Desk review: AWP, reports to donors, amendments, Steering Committee minutes etc.</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme management, partners</p> <p>C.-C.2. Desk review: minutes of Steering Committee meetings and decisions, LoA with partners</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme Management, Steering Committee members, partners</p>	<p>development of duty bearers and right holders</p> <p>B.-B.1. actual compared to planned expenditure by project output; actual compared to planned timeline of delivery of outputs;</p> <p>C.-C.1. Use of partners' resources (capacity, resources, coordination, etc.) for delivery of the Programme;</p> <p>C.2. Adequacy of resources for accountability to stakeholders and beneficiaries;</p>	<p>Qualitative (perceptions of interviewees of efficiency)</p>
Sustainability: Continuation of benefits from a development intervention	A. What is the likelihood that the benefits from the Joint Programme will be maintained for a reasonably long period?	A.1. How effectively did the Joint Programme support national capacity and local level capacity and ownership over the processes and outputs?	A.-A.2. Desk review of the Joint Programme's documentation; policy documents, learning exercises/lessons learned Individual interviews with national/local stakeholders;	A.-A.1. Likelihood of ownership of established inclusive peacebuilding structures by the Joint Programme partners (ministries, CSOs);	<p>Quantitative (allocation of budget, adequacy)</p> <p>Qualitative: perceptions</p>

after major development assistance has been completed. The probability of continued long-term benefits	<p>B. To what extent have exit strategies been well planned and successful?</p> <p>C. What is the likelihood that positive changes in relation to women's roles and status will sustain?</p>	<p>A.2. What are the risks facing sustainability of the Joint Programme's Outputs and Outcomes? How can these be mitigated?</p> <p>B.1. How effective is the Joint Programme's advocacy and communication strategy for women's peace and protection in Somalia?</p> <p>C.1. What kind of scale-up strategies were used?</p>	<p>Interviews: the Joint Programme management and specialists, partners from MoWHRD, MOJCA, MoIRFA Focus group discussions: Women Caucus, AWLN, CSOs, women network</p> <p>B.-B.1. Desk review: communication and advocacy materials, communication briefs (events), Joint Programme's reports Interviews: with the Joint Programme Management, partners from the line ministries, participants of advocacy and communication campaigns</p> <p>C.-C.1. Desk review: Joint Programme's reports and a new WP JP proposal, other related projects Interviews: Portfolio managers, the Joint Programme Management, implementing parties from line ministries</p>	<p>A.2. Evidence of capacities of Joint Programme's partners to continue interventions/ provision of services and their monitoring on their own (including own resources)</p> <p>B.-B.1. Number of women (and men) in decision making positions, also in peacebuilding and protection</p> <p>C. Evidence of partnerships/mechanisms established (including between duty-bearers and right-holders) to ensure dialogue between women and relevant decision-makers to address human rights of women and their leadership role in peacebuilding; C.1. Evidence of reflection of scale-up strategies in the new WPP Joint Programme's document and other related projects' documents</p>	of partners and beneficiaries ; evidence of sustainability in policy documents, organizational plans etc.
Gender Equality,	A. Did the implementing parties	A.1. To what extent disadvantages women, men,	A.-A.1. Desk review: the Joint Programme's design, theories	A. Extent of alignment with UN HR and	Qualitative: perceptions

Human Rights and Inclusion of People with Disabilities	<p>and their partners systematically integrate HR, GR and Inclusion of People with Disabilities in the Joint Programme's design and implementation?</p>	<p>PWD and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups have been consulted at the time of the programme development, and what is their involvement in the Joint Programme planning and implementation?</p> <p>A.2. What were the mechanisms to ensure that specific human rights of the Joint Programme's beneficiaries (women, PWD) had been protected and promoted by the JP?</p>	<p>of change; records/minutes of consultations with beneficiaries, protocols of monitoring trips to the Joint Programme's locations; project proposals (PWD)</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme management, members of Steering Committee, CSOs, line ministries</p> <p>A.2. Desk review: Joint Programme's reports, records/minutes of consultations with beneficiaries, protocols of monitoring trips to the Joint Programme's locations</p> <p>Focus group discussions: women networks, traditional elders, women-leaders</p>	<p>GEWE standards, Disability Strategy (GEM markers, other)</p> <p>A.1. Evidence of ongoing consultations, adaptation of the design to meet the needs of beneficiaries</p> <p>A.2. Evidence of institutionalization of legislative acts, protection mechanisms and capacities for protection of human rights of beneficiaries</p>	<p>of partners and beneficiaries</p>
Conflict sensitivity	<p>A. Did the implementing parties (UNDP, UN Women) and partners have an explicit approach to conflict-sensitivity, in particular in addressing gendered causes of conflicts, i.e. CRSV and other?</p> <p>B. Were internal and external capacities of implementing parties and partners adequate for ensuring an ongoing</p>	<p>A.1. Was there any unintended negative impact, also on conflicts, resulting from the Joint Programme's interventions?</p> <p>B.1. Were the early warning systems effective in scanning for possible conflicts and were the conflict</p>	<p>A.-A.1. Desk review: Joint Programme's documents</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme management, local coordinators (network)</p> <p>Focus group discussions: women networks, traditional elders, CSOs</p> <p>B.-B1. Desk review: Joint Programme's reports, monitoring visits, CSO reports</p> <p>Focus group discussions: CSOs, women networks</p>	<p>A. evidence of conflict/risk analysis from a gender perspective</p> <p>A.1. evidence of gender-sensitive risk and conflict mitigation strategies</p> <p>B.-B1. Perceptions of beneficiaries/stakeholders of increased security,</p>	<p>Secondary data analysis (legal and policy planning documents)</p> <p>Perceptions of beneficiaries of own security</p>

	conflict-sensitive approach?	management strategies appropriate?		effectiveness of early warning systems	
Digitalization and innovation	A. Did the Joint Programme promote any innovative solutions/ best practices for localization of the WPS agenda in Somalia?	<p>A.1. Did the Joint Programme propose or support development of digital tools or their use to enhance participation of women in decision making and their security?</p> <p>A.2. What was/is the role of the Accelerator Lab in designing and planning solutions/sharing with best practices for the current/next Programme?</p>	<p>A.-A.2. Desk review: Joint Programme's reports</p> <p>Interviews: Joint Programme management and specialists, Accelerator Lab, management of interrelated projects</p>	<p>A.-A.1 Evidence of learning/experience sharing/integration of innovative methods and tools including digital ones in relation to women's participation in decision making and peacebuilding</p> <p>A.2. Evidence of knowledge products/best practices sharing on WPS</p>	

Annex 4 Stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Category	Their role in intervention	Purpose of involvement in evaluation	Priority	Stage of the evaluation to engage them	Capacities in which stakeholders participate
Office of the Prime Minister	Duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Stakeholder (LoA with some ministries)	Consult (inform on the progress and findings, collect input and provide feedback, how their input was incorporated)	Medium to High (due influence on stabilization and GEWE)	Data collection and analysis	Informant
FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; Hirshabelle MoWHRD; Jubaland MoW; South-West MoWHRD; Galmudug MoWHRD; Puntland MoW	Duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Partner Beneficiary	Collaborate (incorporate advice and concerns to the greatest degree possible, provide feedback, how their input was incorporated)	High (due influence on sustainability of NAP 1325 and advancement of HR&GE)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Member of the Steering Committee Informant
Parliamentary Women's Caucus	Duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Partner Beneficiary	Consult (inform on the progress& findings, incorporate feedback, provide feedback, how their input was incorporated)	High (influence on sustainability of NAP 1325 and advancement of HR&GE)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Member of the Steering Committee Informant
African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) (15 members from FGS and FMS)	Right holders benefited from interventions	Beneficiary	Consult (inform on the progress& findings, incorporate feedback, provide feedback, how their input was incorporated)	Medium to High (influence on sustainability of NAP 1325 and advancement of HR&GE)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant
Civil Society Reference Group (11-13 members)	Secondary duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Beneficiary	Consult (inform on the progress& findings, incorporate feedback, provide feedback, how their input was incorporated)	High (influence on sustainability of some outputs (i.e. women networks, capacity development)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Beneficiary Partner	Consult (Inform on the progress& findings, incorporate feedback, provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	High (influence on sustainability of some outputs i.e., SOB and WPS related laws and policies, the CRSV system)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant
Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation	Duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Partner	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	High (influence on sustainability of some outputs i.e., collaboration between peacebuilding structures and local administration)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant
Ifrah Foundation and Awale Women Group (CSOs)	Secondary duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Partner	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	Medium to High (influence on decision making regarding the WPP, sustainability of outputs i.e., women networks)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Member of the Steering Committee Informant
HEAR Women Foundation	Secondary duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Third party	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	Medium to High (due direct involvement with beneficiaries such as advocacy and training for CSOs)	Data collection and analysis	Informant
Somalia Women Leadership Initiative (SWLI)	Secondary duty bearers with the authority to make decision related to the intervention	Third party	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	High (due direct involvement with beneficiaries - dialogues between CSOs and government to form implementation and monitoring mechanisms under the NAP on UNSCR 1325 at FGS and FMS)	Report preparation	Informant
3 Functional One Stop Centers (staff) in Baidoa, Dhusamareb and Kismayo	Secondary duty bearers who have direct	Beneficiary Partner	Consult (Inform on the progress& findings, incorporate feedback,	High (due direct involvement with beneficiaries, access	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant/subject specialist)

	responsibility for intervention		provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	to data, influence on sustainability of outputs)		
17 Women Networks (about 300 members)	Right holders benefited from interventions	Beneficiaries	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	High (accountability & empowerment; sustainability of women networks and WPP interventions)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant
National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)	Secondary duty bearers who have direct responsibility for intervention	Beneficiary Partner	Collaborate Ensure opinion and concerns are collected Provide feedback, how their input was incorporated	High (influence on public opinion regarding women's participation in WPS, sustainability of outputs i.e., awareness and change in attitudes, capacity development of media)	Data collection and analysis Report preparation	Informant

Annex 5 Evaluation Reference Group

1. Sadiq Syed, UN Women County Director
2. Noel Kututwa, UNSOM Gender Advisor
3. Robin Frost, UNDP, M&E Specialist, Rule of Law
4. Maha Abusamra, UNDP, Gender Specialist

Annex 6 Data collection instruments

5.1. Interview protocol with FGS and FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development /Family Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation

Relevance

1. In what way did the Joint Programme assist your institution in implementation of national plans on gender equality (women's leadership, participation of women in peacebuilding), also in connection with implementation of UNSCR 1325? How did the activities fit with the plans of your institution/department?
2. Were you able to provide your opinion, concerns, and recommendations about the Joint Programme's activities? In case, yes, to who, how? Were your concerns and recommendations considered?

Coherence

3. What do you think about collaboration between implementing partners (UN Women, UNDP, UNSOM, ministries) and other stakeholders? With which institutions did collaboration go very well? With which ones could it be better?
4. Was the Steering Committee representative and effective in ensuring synergies between participating institutions in the area of WPP? If No, with who collaboration should be established, who should be invited into the Steering Committee?

Effectiveness

5. Which activities were effective? Please elaborate, what contributed, in your opinion, to the success of these activities?
6. What did not go that well? Which factors, in your opinion affected that (political, social, economic, cultural or other)? What could have been done better, but was not and why?
7. What do you see as the main changes/results of this Joint Programme i.e., on the policy level, organizational, individual etc.? Which results are likely to have a transformative impact on gender equality and women's participation in peacebuilding in Somalia?
8. Were you timely informed about achievement of results of the Programme? To what extent did the monitoring of the Joint Programme provide essential information and data on different aspects of the Programme?

Efficiency

9. Were the resources (financial, human, infrastructure) provided by the Joint Programme sufficient to achieve the results? How would you evaluate the quality of expertise (trainings, consultancy, etc.)
10. Was the timing of activities adequate? Were there any delays that affected other activities and achievement of the results?
11. How were the Joint Programme's activities and results communicated and disseminated? Please, elaborate.
12. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of the management and coordination in this project?

Sustainability

13. Is your institution going to take over of any of Programme's activities? If yes, which activities and/or components/outputs?
14. Which factors may affect sustainability of the Programme's activities/and or components?

GE, HR and PWD

15. What is your opinion of impact of the Joint Programme's implementation on the overall situation with GE and HR?
16. To what extent were most vulnerable women and men, like PWD and other, able to benefit from the Joint Programme's activities?

Conflict sensitivity

17. To what extent did the Joint Programme's implementation consider existing conflicts and possible impact of these conflicts on beneficiaries, activities, results?

5.2. Focus group discussion protocol with representatives of women networks

Relevance

1. What were the reasons why you became involved in the Programme, peacebuilding activities?
2. Which activities of the project did you find the most relevant to your needs, most useful for you/your family/ your community? Possible activities to comment on include training, early warning systems, activities of One-Stop Centers, community dialogues, advocacy activities and other.
3. Were you able to provide your opinion, concerns, and recommendations about the activities? In case, **Yes**, to who, how? Were your concerns and recommendations considered?

Coherence

4. Who did you collaborate with on peacebuilding activities (GBV, CRSV, conflict resolution, etc.) such as other women networks, CSOs, local councils (administration) on peacebuilding, police and other? What do you think of this collaboration?
5. With which groups of people or organizations should the collaboration be improved?

Effectiveness

6. Which activities, in your opinion, have been most successful? Please elaborate, what contributed, in your opinion, to the success of these activities?
7. What did not go that well? Which factors, in your opinion affected that (political, social, economic, cultural or other)?
8. How would you define the main changes (or one significant change) that participation in this Joint Programme brought for you? women in your community? other community members?
9. Were there any unintended/ unexpected results? What happened?

Efficiency

10. Did you participate in training provided by the Programme? What do you think about it?
11. Do you think that you have enough knowledge and skills to be able to
12. What do you think about organization of meetings of women networks? What may be improved in future?

Sustainability

13. Which activities do you think should continue in future?
14. Which activities do you think you may continue doing independently? In which activities do you need support, from who?

Conflict sensitivity

15. Was there any situation when your participation in peacebuilding activities create a conflict? How was it addressed or resolved if it was?

GE&HR, PWD

16. Do you feel yourself stronger/ more protected/your needs and rights are more respected in the result of your participation in the Programme?
17. Are there currently any groups of women, also men, who are not protected enough, who remain very vulnerable in case there is a conflict (to violence, for example)?

5.3. Interview protocol with the Project Management and Joint Programme's Specialists, M&E

Relevance

1. Can you describe the significance of this flag-ship Joint Programme to advance GEWE in Somalia and its place in relation to formerly and currently implemented projects and programmes?
2. What was done to ensure that the project outputs and outcomes are/remain relevant to the needs to stakeholders and beneficiaries, national policy and international commitments?
3. What mechanisms were put in place to monitor the relevance of interventions and allocation of resources? Were they effective? Elaborate, what may have been done differently.

Coherence

4. What do you think about collaboration between implementing partners (UN Women, UNDP, UNSOM, ministries) and other stakeholders? With which institutions/portfolios/projects did collaboration go very well? With which ones could it be better?
5. Was the Steering Committee representative and effective in ensuring synergies between participating institutions in the area of WPP? If No, with who collaboration should be established, who should be invited into the Steering Committee?
6. To what extent did the Joint Programme benefit from interventions implemented by other UN agencies under the UNCF? Other international actors? Was the UN GTG instrumental in fostering synergies between UN agencies to promote GEWE and WPS?

Effectiveness

7. Were the results achieved as expected? *Please elaborate.* What were any unexpected achievements?
8. Which of these results may have transformative impact in future on women's participation in decision making and peacebuilding?
9. What factors contributed to achievement or non-achievement of the results? What would be your overall opinion of the external environment in which the project was implemented (political, economic, and cultural)? In what way was it favourable for the project and in what way not?
10. What do you think about effectiveness of top-down, bottom-up and other approaches employed by the Programme?
11. What monitoring systems/instruments were there to observe the project performance, achievement of the results, test the assumptions and diagnose the risks? Was the monitoring system effective, in your opinion, to produce quality information and disaggregated data?
12. How was the data from monitoring used? What do you think of visibility of the Joint Programme and its results for partners and beneficiaries?

Efficiency

13. What measures did you take during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are used most efficiently? Were resources (human, financial, technical) sufficient to achieve expected results?
14. Were the main milestones achieved on time? If not, what the reasons for delay and what effect had it on other milestones/components of the project?
15. What do you think of overall effectiveness and efficiency of coordination structures established under the Programme?

Sustainability

16. What has been done to ensure national and local ownership over activities and outputs of the Programme? Which components are likely to enjoy most ownership and, consequently, sustainability?
17. What are the main factors that may affect (positively, negatively) the sustainability of the benefits produced by the Programme?
18. To what extent have communication and advocacy campaigns effective to create more favorable environment for women's participation in WPS in future?
19. What scale-up strategies were employed to promote a wider impact on beneficiaries and HR& GE in future?

GE, HR and PWD

20. What was the extent of inclusion of beneficiaries from the target groups? Were there any groups that were excluded from participation like people/women with disabilities? Why?
21. What do you think of impact that the Joint Programme has made so far on HR and GEWE in Somalia?

Conflict sensitivity

22. To what extent did the Joint Programme's implementation consider existing conflicts and possible impact of these conflicts on beneficiaries, activities, results?

5.4. Focus group discussion with representatives of CSOs

Introductory questions: Please introduce yourself and explain how you and your organization (in what capacity) participated in the WPP Joint Programme

Relevance

1. What do you see as the key benefits for your organization resulting from participation in the WPP Programme?
2. Were you able to communicate your needs to the Joint Programme management, partners and provide recommendations for correction of the course of the Programme? Were your concerns and recommendations addressed?

Coherence

3. Was cooperation on the WPS issues improved among participating agencies from the government, civil society, women networks, traditional elder, religious leaders and other counterparts? With who was it mostly improved and with who it remains rather difficult and why?

Effectiveness

4. What do you see as the main results of the WPP Joint Programme (for women at the grassroots level, for representatives of line ministries, communities, participation of civil society and other)?
5. Do you see any positive shifts in how women and their participation in decision making and peacebuilding is perceived? Any changes in practices of involving women into conflict prevention and solutions? How can these positive changes be explained, why did they happen?
6. Which results were more difficult to achieve and why?
7. Do you think that monitoring of changes in relation to women's participation was adequate to bring to light changes in capacities of women and their empowerment including undertaking leadership role in peacebuilding processes? If not, how can monitoring and reporting of these results be improved?

Efficiency

8. Do you think that activities were timely implemented? Were there any delay and how did it affect your own activities?
9. Are you satisfied with quality of training, support, guidance provided for you? In case you provided training for beneficiaries, what do you think of their participation and engagement?

Sustainability

10. What do you think about sustainability of activities (like early warning systems, capacity development of women network and other) that you were part of?

11. Which activities do you think/ are going to take over after the Joint Programme phases out? What kind support would you need for that, if any?
12. How do you think the results of the Programme, for example building strong women networks, may be disseminated to other regions? How can women in networks participate in other activities such as building economic resilience of communities and protection from risks related to environment and ongoing conflicts i.e. PVE?

HR/GE and Inclusion of People with Disabilities

13. To what extent do you think the Joint Programme contributed to increase level of security and protection of women and addressed their human rights?
14. Which groups of women remain excluded from participation in networks, peacebuilding activities and other activities of the Programme? Why do they remain excluded?

Conflict sensitivity

15. Did the Joint Programme's interventions have any, even minor, impact on aggravation of conflict (between women and traditional elders, communities, families, etc.)? If Yes, what happened. What may be the reasons for that and what should UNDP, UN Women and their partners consider in future to ensure that interventions do not create conflict situations?

5.5. Focus group discussion protocol with Women's Caucuses, representatives of African Women Leaders Network (AWLN)

Introductory questions: *Please introduce yourself and explain your involvement into WPS and the Joint Programme's activities.*

Relevance

1. In what way did the Joint Programme answer the needs of women -leaders, such as related to your position and capacity development in order to fulfil your aspirations to promote participation of women and decision making and peacebuilding?
2. In what way was the Joint Programme relevant to support your work on the WPS and implementation of NAP UNSCR 1325?

Coherence

3. Was cooperation on the WPS issues improved among participating agencies from the government, civil society, women networks, traditional elder, religious leaders and other counterparts? With who was it mostly improved and with who it remains rather difficult and why?

Effectiveness

4. How would you define the main results/achievements of the Joint Programme (for yourself, for your area of work and responsibilities)?
5. Were there any unintended/ unexpected results? What happened?
6. Do you see any positive shifts in how women and their participation in decision making and peacebuilding is perceived? Any positive changes in practices of involving women into conflict prevention and solutions? How can these positive changes be explained, why did they happen?
7. Which results were more difficult to achieve and why?
8. Do you think that results of the Joint Programme and benefits of women's participation in peacebuilding are well communicated and made visible? If not, how can visibility of benefits of women's participation be improved?

Efficiency

9. Are you satisfied with the quality of experts (human resources), capacity development provided by the UNDP project/projects?
10. In case you participated in study tours, was it effective and efficient to enable you to apply what you learned into implementation of NAP UNSCR 1325?

Sustainability

11. In what way are going to apply the knowledge and experience you got from your participation in the Programme?
12. What is needed to ensure women networks remain sustainable and coordinate well their activities?

HR/GE and Inclusion of People with Disabilities

13. To what extent do you think the Joint Programme contributed to increased level of security and protection of women and addressed their human rights?
14. Which groups of women remain excluded from participation in networks, peacebuilding activities and other activities of the Programme? Why do they remain excluded, in your opinion?

Conflict sensitivity

15. Did the Joint Programme's interventions have any unintended impact on aggravation of conflict (between women, traditional elders, communities, families, etc.)? If Yes, what happened? What may be the reasons for that and what should UNDP, UN Women and their partners consider in future to ensure that interventions do not create conflict situations?

5.6. Focus group discussions with traditional elders, religious leaders

Introductory questions: Please, introduce yourself and explain in what activities of the Joint Programme you participated

Relevance

1. What was your interest and motivation to participate in the Joint Programme that promotes greater protection of women from violence and participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding?
2. Do you think that the Joint Programme was useful for your community, for all people in the community, including women? Are there any needs related to women, peace and protection that the Joint Programme was not able to address well? What are these needs?

Coherence

3. Before your participation in the Programme, who did you cooperate with when there was a need to address conflicts in your community? Please explain what kind of conflicts you had to deal with and who you worked with together to ensure security and peaceful resolution of conflicts?
4. Did anything change after your participation in the Programme? With who do you cooperate more now? *If time allows, participants may be invited to demonstrate what has changed in the cooperation dynamics- who takes initiative, who makes decision, who participates in mediation etc.*

Effectiveness

5. Did your opinion of participation of women and women networks in solution of conflicts change? In what way? Do you see any positive benefits of involving women into conflict prevention and solutions? What are these benefits?
6. Do you think that other people also see and understand these benefits? Is there a need to talk about these benefits more and show positive examples of women involved into solution of conflicts? How can it be done?
7. Do you see any negative effects from women participation in conflict solution? What are these?

Efficiency

8. Did you participate in any training or informational campaigns organized under the Programme? Did you find them useful? in what way?

Sustainability

9. Do you think it is necessary to continue support participation of women in solution of conflicts and decision making related to security of women and all people in communities? If yes, who and how may ensure that women continue to be involved and all other, traditionally involved parties and security institutions cooperate with them?

10. What do you think may affect, positively or negatively, participation of women in conflict solutions?

HR/GE and Inclusion of People of Disabilities

11. To what extent, do you think, participation of women increased the level of their security and protection and security in the communities?
12. Which groups of women and men remain excluded from participation in networks, peacebuilding activities and other activities to ensure peace and protection? Why do they remain excluded, in your opinion?

5.7.A structured interview with women's networks

Before the interview, please explain to the participants that this interview is conducted as a part of the evaluation of the current Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UN Mission Somalia (UNSOM). The findings from this evaluation will be used to develop the next phase of the Joint Programme after the current one ends on July 18th.

Introduction:

Before the interview, please complete the following information for the groups of women

- a) Does a network have a name or title? Please add
- b) How many years has this network been active in peacebuilding and conflict resolution activities?
- c) How many women participated in the interview? – add number
- d) Where are they from (geographical location)?(add)
- e) What is the age group of the participants? You do not have to ask this question individually, write your estimations (for example 3 or 6 other other) in the relevant box:

☐ 20-30 years old ☐ 30- 40 years old ☐ 40-50 years old ☐ older than 50

Category	Statements/Questions	Reactions and how many women support/agree with the same opinion (write the number on the top of the square)	Other opinions, comments, cases shared by women
Women's sense of self-worth			
1.	Women have knowledge of their rights and Women, Peace and Security issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
2.	The women themselves support the role of women in their communities to work in the political sphere, peace building and reconciliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	

3.	I have the strong abilities, which I can use in mediation during crises and conflicts and nonviolent communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
4.	Most women in our network are <u>really</u> actively involved into peacebuilding and mediation activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
women's right to have and to determine choices			
5.	It does not matter whether women married or not to participate in decision making; women are women!	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
6.	I have the full capacity from now to be a partner and supporter for the women issues and their political participation	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
7.	The women in our network effectively and powerfully participate in decision making on local level and national level	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
women's right to have access to opportunities and resources;			
8.	Some groups in the communities and society support the role of women in decision making and peacebuilding and reconciliation Please comments, which groups? who supports the most? Who the least?	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	

9.	Women have the tools and equipment (Women Resource Centers, for example) they need to enter the political sphere and to work on peace building and reconciliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
10.	We learn from other networks and share our experience work together with other women networks	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
women's ability to influence the direction of social change			
11.	Women are ready to support women to run in elections and take political positions where they can make decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
12.	The women in our network participate in most of the political activities, peace building and reconciliation in their communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
13.	People in our communities are really aware of what women are doing in peacebuilding and reconciliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
14.	The civil society organizations play an important role in our communities to support women participation in peacebuilding and decision making	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Totally disagree <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	

Annex 7 Work plan

Work plan							
						June 1-June 10th	Feedback, submission of Final report
					May 21th-May 31st	Data analysis, draft Final report	
				May 20th	Presentation of preliminary findings		
		IC participates in SSAFE training	May 11th – 19th	Focus group discussions with women networks, CSOs, AWLN, other; interviews with line ministries, service providers, media etc.			
		May 4th- May 10th	Field visits (3 locations)				
April 28th – May 3rd	Data collection plan; training for MoWHD and CSOs to conduct structured interviews; inception interviews (UN Women, UNDP)	Interviews with UN Women, UNDP, UNSOM, donors					
Inception report							

Annex 8 List of reviewed documents

National regulatory and policy documents, reports:

1. National Development Plan (NDP 9)
2. Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 (2021 – 2025)
3. Somalia Women's Charter
4. Women and Men in Somalia 2022
5. Somalia Voluntary National Report 2022 (VNR)

WPP Joint Programme documents:

6. ProDoc including amendment in 2023
7. Annex D, the Joint Programme Budget
8. Updates on the Women, Peace, and Protection Joint Programme for SRSG November, December 2023, and January 2024
9. PBF annual and semi-annual reports (2022, 2023), 3 reports
10. Annual Work Plans 2022, 2023, 2024
11. Reports of the WPP coordinators at the MoWHRD at FGS and FMS (5 reports)
12. LAPs UNSCR 1325 (5 states)
13. Reports on consultations on LAPs UNSCR 1325 in Galmudug
14. Reports on consultations on LAPs UNSCR 1325 in Puntland (2 reports)
15. CSOs training reports on leadership skills, early warning systems and the WPS
16. Monitoring mission reports committed by CSOs Reference Group (4 reports)
17. Steering Committee minutes (2022, 2023), five reports
18. UN Women (September 2023). Mapping Report on Existing Women Peacemakers, Leaders, Networks, and Forums in Somalia: Final Report
19. African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Capacity Building Workshop, 2024, a report
20. Women Parliamentary Caucus Senate of Somalia to Rwanda Senate, a study visit report

Evaluation reference materials:

21. UNDP Evaluation Guidelines, Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP, New York, June 2021
22. UNDP, 2019, Revised UNDP Evaluation Policy
23. UNDP, 2018, Disability Inclusive Development in UNDP. Guidance Note.
24. United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), 2020, Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation.
25. UNEG, 2016, Norms and Standards for Evaluation.
26. UNEG, 2014, Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equity in Evaluations.
27. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Development Evaluation, Better Criteria for Better Evaluation, 2019, Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use.

Annex 9 List of interlocutors

No	Names	Institution	Sex	Telephone /e-mail
UNDP				
1.	Doel Mukerjee	Portfolio Manager - ROL	F	doel.mukerjee@undp.org
2.	Sophie Kemkhadze	Deputy Resident Representative – Programme	F	sophie.kemkhadze@undp.org
3.	Zaynab Elsayi	Women Peace and Protection Project Manager, UNDP	F	zaynab.elsawi@undp.org
4.	Robin Frost	M&E Officer Rule of Law	M	robin.frost@undp.org
5.	Sahra Bile	Project Coordinator WPS, Rule of law	F	sahra.bile@undp.org
UN Women				
6.	Dr. Sadiq Sayed	UN Women, Country Director	M	sadiq.syed@unwomen.org
7.	Abdirizak Shire Ahmed	Women Peace and Protection Project Coordinator, UN Women	M	abdirizak.ahmed@unwomen.org
UNSOM				
8.	Noel Kututwa	Senior Women Protection Adviser, Human Rights and Protection Group, United Nations Assistance Mission for Somalia (UNSOM)	M	kututwa@un.org
Banadir Region				
9.		Traditional Elder	M	
10.		Religious Leader	M	
11.		Ministry of Justice	M	
12.		National Women Association (CSOs)	F	
13.	Yoonis Nuur Faarax (M)	Benadir Administration Representative	M	
14.	Ruwayda Osman hussein	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	F	
15.	Naima Ali Abdalla	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	F	
16.	Naima Hassan Aden	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	F	
17.	Sadia Nur	Gender Advisor, MoIFAR-FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	F	
18.	Aweis Awoowe	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, WPP Coordinator	M	

19.	Chairwomen from Kaaraan District	Women Network,	F	
20.	Representative	Women Network	F	
21.	Representative	Women Network	F	
22.	Representative	Women Network	F	
23.	Representative	Women Network	F	
Jowhar (Hirshabelle)				
24.	Deko Isak Hassan	Director General, Ministry of women and human rights development	M	
25.	Mohamed Abdi Mohamud	Programme Coordinator WPP, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
26.	Mohamed Osman Shire	Director of Child Protection, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
27.		Traditional Elder	M	
28.		Religious leader	M	
29.		Traditional Elder	M	
30.		Traditional Elder	M	
31.		Traditional Elder	M	
32.	Representative	Women network	F	
33.	Representative	Women network	F	
34.	Representative	Women network	F	
35.	Representative	Women network	F	
Baidoa (South West)				
36.	H.E. Nasra Aweis Sh Hussein	Minister, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	F	
37.	Madina Ahmed Nur	Director General, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	F	
38.	Asmo Mohamed Isaq	Programme Coordinator WPP, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	F	
39.	Nur Ahmed Nur	M&E WPP, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	M	
40.	Hafsa Mohamed Ali	Community liaison OSC, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	F	

41.	Fatima Ali Bare	Support staff for OSC, Women Family Affairs and Human Rights Development	F	
42.	Representative	Women network	F	
43.	Representative	Women network	F	
44.	Representative	Women network	F	
45.	Representative	Women network	F	
46.	Representative	Women network	F	
47.		Traditional Elder/ Peace Working Group	M	
48.		Traditional Elder/ Peace Working Group	M	
49.		Religious Leader / Peace Working Group	M	
50.	Representative of Youth	Peace Working Group	M	
51.	Representative	Women Network/Peace Working Group	F	
52.	Representative	Peace Working Group	F	
Garowe (Puntland)				
53.		Traditional elder	M	
54.		Traditional elder	M	
55.		Traditional elder	M	
56.		Religious leader	M	
57.		Religious leader	M	
58.		Traditional elder	M	
59.		Religious leader	M	
60.		Religious leader	M	
61.		Religious leader	M	
62.		Religious leader	M	
63.		Traditional elder	M	
64.		Traditional elder	M	
65.		Traditional elder	M	
66.		Traditional elder	M	
67.	Representative	Women Network	F	
68.	Representative	Women Network	F	
69.	Representative	Women Network	F	
70.	Representative	Women Network	F	
71.	Representative	Women Network	F	
72.	Representative	Women Network	F	

73.	Representative	CSO Habile initiative	F	
74.	Representative	CSO AYAN initiative	F	
75.	Representative	CSO PUWLA	F	
76.	President	AWLN Steering Committee	F	
77.	Representative	CSO PDRC	F	
78.	Representative	CSO, Dhaqan Dhowr	F	
79.	Representative	Hanbile	F	
80.	Representative	PUWLA	F	
81.	Representative	PUWLA	F	
82.	Representative	SHADO NGO	F	
83.	Representative	PUWLA	F	
84.	Representative	SHADO NGO	F	
Dhusamareb (Galmudug)				
85.	Abdikadur Jusef	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
86.	Buhar Ali Hassan	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
87.	Farhan Omar Ahmed	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
88.	Abdirahman Hussein	WPP M&E, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
89.	Mohamed Ali Farah	DG, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
90.	Ruwayda Abdirisaf Abdikarim	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	M	
91.	Representative	Ministry of Justice	M	
92.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	M	
93.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	M	
94.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	F	
95.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	F	
96.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	F	
97.	Representative	Ministry of Religion	M	
98.		Traditional Elder	M	
99.		Traditional Elder	M	
100.		Traditional Elder	M	
101.		Religious Leader	M	
102.		Religious Leader	M	
103.	Representative	Women Network	F	
104.	Representative	Women Network	F	
105.	Representative	Women Network	F	

106.	Representative	Women Network	F	
107.	Representative	Women Network	F	
108.	Representative	Women Network	F	
109.	Representative	Women Network	F	
110.	Representative	Women Network	F	
111.	Representative	Women Network	F	
CSOs and Associations				
112.	President	Hear Women	F	
113.	Representative	Hear Women	F	
114.	President	National Association of Somalia Journalists	M	

Annex 10 SWOT analysis with women's networks

Strengths of participation of women and women's groups in WPP	Weaknesses (capacities of women, extent of their mobilization)
<p>(1) women's sense of self-worth; 1.1.women have acquired knowledge of their rights and abilities; women have courage to actively contribute to ensuring security; 1.2.women became more vocal, able to speak up in public; 1.3.there are local leaders/champions from women; 1.4.women's level of education related to Women, Peace and Security has been raised and women become confident;</p> <p>(2) women's right to have and to determine choices; 2.1.awareness of gender equality issues; 2.2.acceptance of the role in WPS; 2.3. women feel more freedom for expression of ideas; 2.4.women are able to develop their own agenda and implementation plans; 2.5.capacity to make decisions (also jointly with other women);</p> <p>(3) women's right to have access to opportunities and resources; 3.1.work with the security teams or get security posts in neighborhood 3.2.run for positions in the local councils</p> <p>(4) women's right to have power to control their own lives 4.1.are able to resolve conflicts in the family; 4.2.women become motivated to advocate for their own rights and those of their community</p> <p>(5) women's ability to influence the direction of social change 5.1.establishment of strong women's networks; 5.2.better unity and social cohesion among different groups of women 5.3.women's participation brings diverse perspectives and approaches to conflict resolution and peacebuilding; 5.4.more trust in women and girls and their abilities to promote peace and security (by religious leaders, elders and other);</p>	<p>6. women's sense of self-worth 6.1.many women remain shy to express themselves;</p> <p>7. women's right to have and to determine choices 7.2.lack of leadership skills, management skills to be competitive and participate in politics or economic activities; 7.3.dependence of women's groups/ networks on external support and funding;</p> <p>8. women's right to have access to opportunities and resources; 8.4.lack of documentation skills (evidence building); 8.5.insufficient knowledge of English (for access to information and resources); 8.6. resources centres for women's groups are not sustainable;</p> <p>9. women's right to have power to control their own lives 9.1.insufficient capacities of women to raise own resources; 9.2.women's group need to have skills training including in home economics to access income-generating initiatives; 9.3.low skills and knowledge to do counselling (to GBV survivors' and families)</p> <p>10. women's ability to influence the direction of social change 10.1.there is lack of clarity about the goals (targets) of women's engagement 10.2. tradition of voluntarism in communities is negatively affected due to monetary incentives and people including women are discouraged from participation unless they are paid; 10.3.women have limited knowledge of mediation, negotiation and leadership skills;</p>

<p>5.5.women networks play a crucial role in engaging and collaborating with local governments and traditional leaders to enhance women’s participation in social activities;</p> <p>5.6.build alliances and networks with women from other districts;</p> <p>5.7.better understanding of community needs;</p> <p>5.8.increased capacity to speak for oppressed ones (girls);</p> <p>5.9.increased women’s participation and engagement in the community;</p> <p>5.10.can train more women in the communities</p>	
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>11.Arising from more gender -sensitive systems, institutions and programmes:</p> <p>11.1.implementation of local gender equality plans through cooperation with local councils;</p> <p>11.2.the project (UNDP) provides opportunities for women to share their knowledge, skills, and experiences with other women in the community</p> <p>11.3.educational opportunities for women have increased, thanks to organizations and government initiatives that offer free courses and skills training, to enable women to enhance their knowledge and skills.</p> <p>11.4.women have an opportunity to achieve a 30% quota for their political participation.</p> <p>11.5.women have good collaboration with traditional and religious leaders and female local councilors in the districts</p> <p>11.6.to contribute and advocate for women whenever invited by ministries, government agencies and CSO</p> <p>11.7.increased reporting of GBV cases to the police and media; access to one stop centres to refer cases</p> <p>12.Arising from social mobilization/empowerment of women</p> <p>12.1.knowledge and skill for participation in elections;</p> <p>12.2.establishment of women’s organizations;</p> <p>12.3.more regular and frequent meeting of women resulting in strengthening of women’s organizations;</p> <p>12.4.using the women to enhance community engagement through media;</p> <p>12.5.public discussion with women who want to be part of politics to raise awareness and women’s visibility in communities and the WPP agenda;</p> <p>12.6.in some areas, women have three resource centers where they can discuss together the issues that affect them and their security;</p> <p>12.7.women’s groups collect donations (have contributed money) so that they can support their daily activities.</p>	<p>Threats (barriers, challenges)</p> <p>14.Gender inequalities embedded in the systems:</p> <p>14.1.resistance / lack of support from family members; women face various violations;</p> <p>14.2.traditional elders’ dominance of public space and favouring males for jobs, positions;</p> <p>14.3.negative views of women working in the security sector (limited opportunities to start the family);</p> <p>14.4.gender-based discrimination and violence, lack of security;</p> <p>14.5. cultural barriers pose obstacles for women whose potential of women and rights to contribute to peace and security efforts are not recognized;</p> <p>14.6. society's trust in women has not yet reached the desired level.</p> <p>14.7. lack of access to resources (microfinancing, vocational training, value chains etc.);</p> <p>14.8. lack of time to engage on conflict resolution and protection which is time consuming and emotionally draining;</p> <p>14.9. clan based politics and power sharing methods are unfavourable to women (inter-clan marriages, IDP, marginalised communities).</p> <p>15.Gender- blind institutions and programmes:</p> <p>15.1.no space (physical or mental) for women to come and work together safely;</p> <p>15.2.participation in the security (teams) may be undermined by gender stereotypes (cleaning jobs not related to security);</p> <p>15.3.inadequate representation of women in formal peace processes;</p>

<p>13. Arising from overall improvement in the environment</p> <p>13.1.economic growth in the district (town) such as construction and hotel sector growth in the town, market structure for small businesses;</p> <p>13.2.more areas are getting recovered from Al-Shabaab;</p> <p>13.3.access and use of social media allows reaching wide audiences to raise awareness of gender equality and WPS</p>	<p>15.4.women are significantly underrepresented in both local governments and security institutes which limits the collaboration among women’s groups and local administration;</p> <p>15.5.there is no security contact person to report women’s rights’ violations and provide for them consultation services;</p> <p>15.6.in the police stations, there are no special rooms for women who have been detained</p> <p>15.7.low number of female teachers for girls/child protection</p> <p>15.8.women are frequently excluded from regional and international training opportunities;</p> <p>15.9.short terms interventions with the lack of follow up</p> <p>15.10.inadequate information on government and civil society programs;</p> <p>15.11.uncertainty on the electoral system for use in the forthcoming elections;</p> <p>15.12.poor enforcement of the penal code on GBV; high number of GBV cases being resolved through the traditional Xeer system promoting impunity;</p> <p>15.13.High divorce rates/ women with children are neglected by the system</p> <p>16.Inequal regional and local development:</p> <p>16.1.in many contexts, women face barriers in accessing quality education and resources, including financial resources, technology, and information;</p> <p>16.2.poor economic conditions; lack of infrastructure, Internet, roads, transportation; lack of jobs;</p> <p>16.3.they is no/small budget for women to work & implement their initiatives</p> <p>16.4.Unresolved clan conflicts</p> <p>16.5.High poverty among women, especially female-led households.</p>
---	---

Annex 11 WPP JP Result Framework

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results (as of April 2024)
<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Gender-sensitivity of key frameworks accompanying peace and national-building efforts (legislative elections, peace infrastructures, etc.)</p>	<p>National Reconciliation Framework references gender but is not comprehensively gender-sensitive; NDP9 provides some gender commitments</p>	<p>Integration of gender components in the Constitutional Review and National Reconciliation Framework and implementation of gender commitments in NDP9</p>	<p>Independent Constitutional Review Commission and Joint Parliamentary Constitutional Review Committee formed. Consultations have begun with various stakeholders, including civil society and the Women's Caucus to ensure the process is inclusive and the review is gender responsive. Constitutional Review Bill adopted and endorsed, with 4 chapters agreed and endorsed by president, 11 chapters pending.</p> <p>The NRF had been reviewed and integrated gender elements. The National Stabilization Strategy recommends that the joint programme interventions should aim to utilize 30% of available funds in support of gender and diversity-based initiatives.</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>% Women's representation in leadership and decision-making roles, including in legislatures, executive and judicial branches at FGS and FMS level.</p>	<p>Baseline: 24% in National Federal Parliament, 1.5% in Puntland, 15.8% in South West, 10.8% in Jubaland, 6.7% in Galmudug, 6.1% in Hirshabelle; 3 Women Ministers and 3 DPTs at FGS; 1 Women Judge in Somalia; 9 Prosecutors at FGS</p> <p>Insignificant and inconsistent data on women's participation in peacebuilding processes and sub-processes at FGS, FMS and community levels</p>	<p>Target: At least 10% increase in representation of women in the cabinet, legislative, executive and judicial branches and in peacebuilding processes and sub-processes at FGS, FMS and community levels.</p>	<p>20% female representation in National Parliament; awaiting updated FMS data</p>

Outcome Indicator 1c Perception of the role of women as peacebuilding actors/relevant to decision-making at community (disaggregated by sex and age, potentially also by stakeholder group);	61% thought women should be in leadership positions for peace processes	10% improvement among interviewed individuals on their perception of women as peacebuilders	71% surveyed in 2023 thought women should be in leadership positions for peace processes (10% improvement since 2022)
Output Indicator 1.1.1 % Women in formal processes for mediation, negotiation and reconciliation at community and institutional level at FGS and FMS level	Baseline: 1) Insignificant and inconsistent participation of women in formal processes; 2) One-woman signatory to the Galkayo Peace Agreement; 3) No targeted and systematic approach to women's inclusion in peacebuilding; 4) Draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; 5) Charter Champions established under the draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; 30% quota for women's leadership in political processes and governance structures	1) At least 10% increase in women's participation in formal processes for mediation, negotiation and reconciliation at community and institutional level;	Mapping Report on Existing Women Peacemakers, Leaders, Networks, and Forums in Somalia was completed in November, 2023
Output Indicator 1.1.2 # Traditional elders and religious leaders capacitated on the importance of women's meaningful representation.	Baseline: Ad hoc or lack of systematic engagement of religious leaders; limited documentation of past/current interventions	200 community leaders are capacitated (30 religious and traditional leader's minimum per state) across FMS	1,230 (F:532, M:698) traditional elders, religious leaders, and women leaders engaged and sensitized
Output Indicator 1.1.3 # Institutional infrastructures such as Women's Parliamentary Caucuses established/capacitated to advocate for adoption of progressive GEWE laws/legislation	Baseline: PWC under outgoing government, Parliamentary committee on women's rights No. of initiatives to build the capacity of PWC at FGS and FMS level	Target: 6 initiatives (1 at FGS and 5 at FMS Level) to build the capacity of the Women's Parliamentary Caucuses	Total 6 initiatives established. 2 Women's Parliamentary Caucuses (PWCs) established at the national level and 4 at FMS level in Puntland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Southwest States. Jubbaland PWC establishment is pending.

Output Indicator 1.1.4 # mechanisms that promote representation of women in Somalia at community, FMS and FGS level such as the Somalia Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) established.	2 mechanisms exist (LEAD Now, Puntland Women Leaders)	Target: 6 (1 African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) at FGS and 5 at FMS level) established for the promotion and protection of women's rights focusing on the WPS agenda	5 mechanisms established. Somalia Chapter of the AWLN established and launched at FGS level, with members elected. Capacity building of members completed and action plan developed. State chapters of AWLN established in Puntland, Hirshabelle, Gulmudug and Southwest states.
Output Indicator 1.1.5 # of initiatives for institutions with a WPS mandate to report and deliver on the WPS agenda	Ad Hoc approaches within FMS and FGS to deliver on WPS agenda; few trainings/capacity building efforts to deliver on WPS within the Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development, Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Justice at federal and FMS levels; Federal Parliament, State assemblies, Judiciary, Attorney General Office, Somali Police Force,	Target: 1 Annual report on NAP; 5 FMS reports on LAPs; establishment of inter-ministerial committee on WPS; 1 training for all FGS and FMS focal points/members of the steering committee on WPS	2023 annual report on NAP is pending. As LAPs were established in late 2023/early 2024, no 2023 report will be available.
Output Indicator 1.1.6 # of CSO mechanisms established to provide continuous technical support, monitoring, capacity building and feedback for quality implementation of the project.	None	Target: 1 CSO RG comprising 11-13 members	1 CSO Reference Group established
Output Indicator 1.2.1: Status of gender review/assessment of national policies and legal frameworks on WPS with due emphasis on FMS level specificities.	None	Target. Assessment is available and new advocacy programme launched to brief and familiarize and orient policy planners, legislatures, development practitioners and peacebuilders on the findings and outcomes of the review.	Draft TOR, scope, and approach developed for the gender assessment.
Output Indicator 1.2.2 Gender responsiveness and consistency of relevant policies, laws, SOPs, guidelines with the NAP on UNSCR 1325	Baseline: Gender and WPS issues are not an integral part of most policy and legal frameworks; limited gender analysis of legal and policy provisions exists; absence of systematic gender analysis and review of policies leading to lack of knowledge and	Target: Relevant legal and policy provisions are fully consistent with principles and commitments of gender equality and the WPS agenda; draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; National Reconciliation Framework.	A Roadmap/Advocacy strategy developed on the legislative component. The GBV policy is in place. Consultations on WPS-related legislation held at both FGS and FMS level with 983 (F:494, M:489) stakeholders.

	understanding of their inadequacies and inability for institutional response to address and overcome.		
Output Indicator 1.3.1 Status of operationalisation and adoption of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 in responding to emerging threats to peace and security.	Baseline: Draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; No mechanism for its operationalization; Charter Champions established under the draft NAP	Target: Formal endorsement of NAP; Implementation and coordination mechanisms, ensuring women's representation, at FGS and FMS levels agreed upon and activated.	The NAP UNSCR 1325 formally endorsed. FGS and FMSs supported in developing and translating LAPs. LAPs have been launched in Puntland, SWS, Hirshabelle and Jubaland. LAP pending in Galmudug.
Output Indicator 1.3.2 # South-South learning and knowledge sharing study visits among FGS, FMSs and regional institutions through physical or virtual platforms.	None	Target: At least 2 exchanges per year organized at the FMS and regional level on early warning system, experience on local peace-building and community engagement, particularly clan and religious leaders	1 study visit conducted by FGS/FMS Ministers of Women to Djibouti, 1 study visit of Women Parliamentary Caucus Senate of Somalia to Rwanda Senate
Output Indicator 1.3.3 # Capacity building and knowledge sharing visits by the WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group	None	Target: 6 visits per year	2 visits conducted to Puntland and Galmudug; further visits planned by July 18 2024
Output Indicator 1.3.4 Status of integration of NAP in national M&E frameworks	None	Target: NAP implementation integrated and reflected in the NDP, UNCF and other national M&E frameworks and reporting mechanisms	Implementation of NAP 1325 reflected in UNCF; integration into new NDP is ongoing
Output Indicator 1.4.1 # Networks of WPS women leaders, peace networks and forums strengthened and established at the FGS and FMS	Baseline: No existing mapping provides data on the women peacemakers, leaders, networks and forums. It will be established after the perception survey and mapping report.	Target: 17 women's networks established across target districts	17 women's networks established and made functional across the 17 target districts.
Output Indicator 1.4.2 # Women's networks (example may include Hayaanka Nabadda -Hope for Peace Networks) are capacitated	Baseline: Sporadic initiatives on capacitating women's networks	Target: 17 new women's networks (and TBC pre-existing women's networks) capacitated on transformative leadership, reconciliation and mediation skills	Capacity building trainings on leadership skills, early warning system and gender-based violence conducted for all 17 women's networks established under the JP

Outcome Indicator 2a Status of Sexual Offenses Bill finalized those addresses conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.	Baseline: SOB approved by Cabinet in 2018. SGBV Task Force AGO FGS established in 2019; Puntland Rape Act approved in 2016, Puntland FGM Bill approved by the Cabinet in 2021, and Jubaland Sexual Offences Bill	Target: Sexual Offenses Bill finalized those addresses conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.	SOB and FGM bills under review by religious scholars, before commencement of wider consultative process. The WPP supported the consultative process but not the SOB itself
Outcome Indicator 2b % Budget allocated to relevant FGS and FMS institutions, including MOWHRD, other justice-sector institutions to address conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence	None	Target: 5% budget allocation increase	It has not yet been possible to inform this indicator - limited/no budget is provided directly by government to address conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence. Funding is primarily provided from international sources.
Outcome Indicator 2c Perceptions concerning the enabling environment for women's participation in peace processes at national and local level (disaggregated by sex, age and target group)	Over half (61%) thought social norms and environment are barriers while 32% believed that it wasn't. In terms of gender and age, 68.9% of the female respondents and 53.5% of the male respondents, and 61.4% of the respondents >35 years and 60.8% of the respondents <35 years believed social status was a barrier to women participation in peace processes in Somalia.	Target: Increase by 10% in relation to the baseline.	63% surveyed in 2023 thought social norms and environment are barriers (2% increase since 2022)
Output indicator 2.1.1 # of protection actors have increased capacity to prevent and respond to CRSV	Baseline: Ad-hoc capacity building	Target: 150 protection actors have increased capacity to prevent and respond to CRSV	Trainings on CRSV with 30 participants (M:14, F:16) in SWS, 44 (F:28, M:16) in Galmudug ; additional data awaited from ministry coordinators/M&E focal points
Output Indicator 2.1.2 # CRSV, SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and sentenced	Baseline: CRSV cases perpetrated against 400 girls, 12 women and 7 boys reported in 2020, primarily attributed to clan militia and Al Shabab. 16 cases attributed to SPF and 25 to SNA.	Target: 25% increase in SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and sentenced	229 SGBV survivors (F:226, M:3) received services from SGBV Centres in Baidoa, Dhusamareb and Kismayo.

Output Indicator 2.1.3: # of women leaders with knowledge and capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV	Baseline: No dedicated mentorship in place. SGBV Unit in Puntland, SGBV unit at AGO FGS	Target: At least 100 women leaders' capacity strengthened.	SGBV training provided to 62 women leaders in Galmudug
Output indicator 2.1.4 Status of SGBV data collection and coordination mechanisms at FMS and FGS levels	Baseline: HRP/HRPG/OHCHR produces periodic monitoring reports on CRSV and SGBV in Somalia. MARA system through SGBV sub-cluster tracks SGBV in Somalia.	Target: SGBV data collection and coordination mechanisms established by MoWHRD at FMS and FGS levels	One-Stop Centres in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dhusamareb have established databases tracking GBV cases and trends.
Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized group members trained to initiate and actively advocate for increased participation of women in local and state-level affairs, peace processes, public offices.	Baseline: SDG 16 Survey on 16.3.1 & SGBV Religious leaders surveyed for this study reported higher perceived conservatism of their respective communities with regard to issues related to women's human rights and SGBV than their communities reported.	Target: Train 135 Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized group members to initiate and actively advocate for increased participation of women in local and state-level affairs, peace processes, public offices	1,230 (F:532, M:698) traditional elders, religious leaders, and women leaders engaged and sensitized across 5 FMS and Banadir Regional Administration.
Output Indicator 2.2.2 # Engagement meetings, community dialogues held on inclusive, gender-responsive mediation, peacebuilding for and with religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, young men, minority and marginalized groups and communities.	Baseline: community conversations introduced in justice sector work across pilot districts in Baidoa and Garowe with limited knowledge and recognition of women's potential and contribution particularly in local peacebuilding; Lack of data regarding number and scope of community-level engagement meetings of this kind.	Target: 2 Capacity Building Engagements for staff from MoWHRD at FMS level; 24 district level conversations held over a 2 year time frame	On track
Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of platforms established towards representation of women in the NRF driven process	Baseline: No peace and development committee as envisaged in the NRF formed.	Target: 1 national women led peace forum/platform established	National Women Leaders Platform (Chapters of African Women Leaders' Network) is established
Output Indicator 2.3.1 # Capacity development trainings for CSOs on early warning mechanisms conducted.	Baseline: Limited capacity development activities undertaken on the issue of early warning reporting on SGBV in conflict	Target: 18 CSOs and community-based organisations/networks/cluster capacitated to develop early warning system, mechanisms and preparedness strategy	Trainings conducted for 10 CSOs representing young women in FGS and each FMSs on early warning monitoring and reporting design relating to WPS violations; they started raising awareness activities in communities

Output Indicator 2.3.2 # Community-level early warning mechanisms in place	Baseline: OHCHR Monitoring reports on conflict-related sexual violence	Target: 18 CSOs and community-based organisations produce and disseminate quarterly Early Warning (EW) reports	Consultant onboarded and SOP for early warning mechanisms under development
Output Indicator 2.3.3 Quality and frequency of engagement with authorities for promoting peace and preventing conflict-related SV increased.	Baseline: Regular engagement with authorities undertaken by HRPG/OHCHR and MARA for the purpose of monitoring and prevention of conflict-related SV.	Target: 6 coordination platforms established for coordinated prevention and response to CRSV	Not relevant to the current JP
Output Indicator 2.4.1 # of media assessments undertaken on women in peace processes	Baseline: Media and civil society advocacy has track record of influencing legislation: Law on Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes ("LSIRC") pushed back because of advocacy	Target: 1 media analysis undertaken; 20 key messages developed and amplified	Media monitoring analysis completed and 20 key advocacy messages developed and tested.
Output Indicator 2.4.2 # of parliamentarians trained on WPS and development of policies and legislation that contributes to the achievement of the WPS agenda	Baseline: Track record of Parliamentary proceedings related to Women, Peace and Security	Target: 67 Female Parliamentarians trained on WPS policy and legislation	259 (F:90, M:169) members of parliament at the FGS and FMS levels trained on the WPS agenda, transformational leadership skills, legislative drafting and advocacy.
Output Indicator 2.4.3 # Media workers trained and promoting positive messages for sustaining peace and inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes.	Baseline: About 50 media workers were trained in gender responsive reporting and promoting women's participation in elections	Target: 30 journalists trained on positive messaging for inclusion of women in peace process;	69 (F:40, M:29) journalists, youth activists and women advocates provided with training by the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) on amplifying the WPS agenda through media.

Annex 12 Evaluation consultant's bio

International expert: With background in education (Master of Science) and policy analysis, **Marina Gurbo** has more than 12 years of international experience in capacity development, monitoring and evaluation. Having worked as a capacity building and evaluation expert since 2008 for UNDP, OSCE, UN Women), the consultant has substantive knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment frameworks (WPS, WEE) and their implementation in different contexts.

In 2013-2018, Marina Gurbo worked intensively with women's organizations in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan implementing projects in the areas of gender equality, peace and security, women's economic empowerment and prevention of domestic violence (i.e., EU-UNDP Georgia project COBERM, Kvinna till Kvinna) and assisted them in projects' development and strengthening of RBM, HRBA and Gender Equality approaches in M&E. Most relevant assignments include the final evaluation of the project "Women for Equality, Peace and Development" implemented by the UN Women CO Georgia and of the project "28 Gender Advisory Councils - increasing women's role in social changes of regions" funded by the multi-donor Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) and implemented by Culture-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi (NGO). Ms. Gurbo conducted the final evaluation of the Joint Action for Women's Economic Empowerment (JAWEE) project implemented by UN Women in Georgian in 2018-2020. In 2022, Ms. Gurbo supported development of a new strategic note for UN Women Kazakhstan. From December 2023 to March 2024, she conducted Thematic Evaluation of UNDP's Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment at Mid-Term Stage of Implementation of the Somalia Country Joint Programme 2021 to 2025.

She is included into several rosters for consultants such as UN Women Independent Evaluation Office Roster, UNDP ExPress Roster and other. Her special area of expertise includes theory-based evaluation and she delivered training on theories of change and reconstructed and developed ToCs for projects and UNSDCF. She was involved into evaluation of the Partnership Framework for Development Kazakhstan 2016-2020 and supported the UNCT in Ukraine (in 2016), Kazakhstan (in 2020), and in Moldova (2021-2022) in drafting new partnership frameworks. In addition to having a proven track of analytical and evaluation reports, the consultant has strong expertise in evaluation design and methodology, quantitative and qualitative data analysis skills and is proficient in use of participatory and gender-responsive methods and techniques. She speaks fluently four languages, among them English.

²⁸ The report was uploaded at <http://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?EvaluationId=4886> . Quality rating - Very Good