

Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed iyo Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga (HNA)

The Somali Women's Charter and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda



Hordhac

In si wax ku ool leh looga miro dhaliyo Ajandaha Haweenka ee Nabadda iyo Amniga (Women, Peace and Security Agenda) waxa ay u baahan tahay in la helo rabitaan siyaasadeed oo xooggan, isbahaysiyo isu duuban iyo in mudnaanta la siiyo arrimo si toos ah u taabanaya duruufaha bulshada. Shirweynihii Haweenka Soomaaliyeed iyo Axdigii Haweenka Soomaaliyeed ee ka soo baxay waxa ay suurto galiyeen in la helo arrimahaas, taasina waxa ay inna siinaysaa fursad gaar ah oo lagu qaban karo hawlo saamayn leh oo daba socda hirgalinta Ajandaha Haweenka ee Nabadda iyo Amniga ee Soomaaliya.

Shirweynihii Haweenka Soomaaliyeed, oo ka dhacay magaalada Muqdisho taariikhdu markay ahayd 4 – 6 Maarso sannadkii 2019ka, waxa isugu yimid 350 qof oo isugu jira haween iyo dadka u ololeeya xuquuqda haweenka oo ka kala yimid dalka gudihiisa iyo dibeddaba. Gorfeyn socotay muddo saddex cisho ah, waxa ay ka qayb galayaashii ka socday dawladda, baarlamaanka, bulshada ra'yidka, dhallinyarada, ganacsatada, culimada iyo qaybo kale oo badan si wadajir ah isula garteen dalabkooda dhanka xuquuqda haweenka Soomaaliyeed. Dalabaadkaa la isla gartay ayaa markii la isu ururiyay waxaa ka soo baxay 'Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed'. Iyada oo ay hoggaaminayso Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha, si loo xaqiijiyo in loo dhan yahay waxaa ka dajinta ajandaha shirweynaha hormuud ka ahaa guddi ka kooban hoggaamiyeyaal ka tirsan dawladda, baarlamaanka, bulshada rayidka, ganacsatada iyo saxaafadda kuwaas oo kaalin mug leh ka soo geystay – welina kaga jira – kor u qaaddida xuquuqda haweenka iyo awood siintoodaba. Marwada Koowaad ee Qaranka iyo Ra'iisul Wasaaraha ayaa shirka furay soona xiray. Shirweynuhu waxaa uu baraha bulshada ka dhaliyay xiise iyo gorfeyn aad u sarraysa. Gebogabadii shirweynaha, Ra'iisul Wasaaraha ayaa caddeeyay sida ay uga go'an tahay in uu Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed noqdo mid miro dhala, waxa uu sidoo kale u xil saaray Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha in ay soo dajiyaan qorshe-hawleed lagu hirgalinayo Axdiga.

Dukumeentigani waxa uu muujinayaa sida dhaw ee qodobadii ay mudnaanta siiyeen haweenkii iyo hormuudkii xuquuqda haweenka ee ka qayb galay Shirweynihii Haweenka ay uga turjumayaan mudnaanta Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga (HNA). Sidaa awgeed, Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed waxa uu ka dhigan yahay mudnaantii Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga (HNA), oo si waafaqsan duruufaha, noqotay mid yeelatay lahaansho qaran, heshayna rabitaan siyaasadeed oo mug leh iyo waliba taageerada isbahaysiyo loo dhan yahay. Haddaba Axdiga Haweenka iyo qorshe-hawleedkiisuba waxa ay ina siinayaan fursad qiimo badan oo lagu gaari karo saamayn wax ku ool ah oo daba socota hirgalinta Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga ee Soomaaliya. Shaxda soo socota waxa ay muujinaysaa arrintaan, iyada oo taxaysa mudnaanta Axdiga iyo qodobbada qaraarrada Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga, iyada oo u kala qaybinaysa afarta tiir ee Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amniga kuwaas oo kala ah: Ka Qaybgalka, Dhawrista, Ka Hortagga iyo Gargaarka iyo Soo Kabashada.

Introduction

Effective implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda requires strong political will, inclusive coalitions and the selection of priorities that are relevant to the local context. The Somali Women's Convention and the resulting Women's Charter have provided these conditions and therefore offer a unique opportunity for the impactful follow-up on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Somalia.

The Somali Women's Convention brought together 350 women and gender champions from across Somalia and the diaspora in Mogadishu on 04-06 March 2019. During three days of discussion, participants from local and national government, parliament, civil society, the private sector, the religious sphere and beyond identified joint demands for women's rights in Somalia. These joint demands were compiled in the 'Somali Women's Charter'. The agenda for the Convention was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development with a Steering Group composed of leaders who have made – and are making – critical contributions to the promotion of women's rights and empowerment in government, parliament, civil society, the private sector and the media, ensuring full inclusivity. The First Lady of Somalia and Somalia's Prime Minister opened and closed the event. The Convention generated high levels of interest and discussion on social media. At the end of the Convention, Somalia's Prime Minister expressed his commitment to make the Somali Women's Charter a reality. He also tasked the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to draw up an action plan for the implementation of the Charter.

This document highlights that the priorities identified by women and gender champions during the Somali Women's Convention closely reflect priorities of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The Somali Women's Charter thus provide contextually relevant WPS priorities that are nationally owned, backed by significant political will and an inclusive coalition. The Charter and the corresponding action plan therefore provide a unique vehicle for the impactful and efficient follow-up on the WPS agenda in Somalia. The table below illustrates this by listing priorities of the Charter, and corresponding elements of the WPS resolutions, under four pillars of the WPS Agenda: Participation, Protection, Prevention and Relief and Recovery.



Participants of the Somali Women's Convention share their concerns for women's rights during group discussion.

1. Tiirka Ka-Qayb Galka ee HNA

Kor u qaadista ka qayb galka haweenka ee dhammaanba heerarka go'aan gaarista ee nabad dhisidda

Dalabaadka Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed:

"Ka qeyb gal buuxa waa aasaaska maamul wax ku ool ah, nabad waarta iyo horumar.

Annagoo ah Haweenka Soomaaliyeed, **waxaan u taagan nahay inaan ka qeyb galno siyaasad loo simman yahay, hannaan nabad dhisid** iyo xaqiijinta isla-xisaabtan dhab ah oo ku wajahan madaxda ugu sarreysa ee dawladda. Lama heli karo nabad iyo horumar waarta oo waddanka ka hirgala, illaa ay haweenku si dhab ah uga qayb qaataan siyaasadda dalka.

Haddaba si xal loogu helo qaab dhismeedkan iyo faquuqan taariikhiga ah, waxaa loo baahan yahay in la helo qoondo ka tarjumaysa 50/50 oo si is la eg loogu qaybiyo rag iyo dumar. Waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la hirgaliyo saami qeybsi aan ka yarayn boqolkiiba 50% oo jinsi kasta ah ee matalaadda dhammaan saddexda laamood ee dawladda, dhammaan guddiyada heer qaran ee madaxa-bannaan, dhammaan dawlad gobaleedyada xubnaha ka ah DFS, haddii ay ahaan lahayd kuwa la soo doorto iyo kuwa la soo magacaabo.

Waxaan **doonaynaa una fadhinnaa** in ay haweenku si la simman ragga u helaan qoondo matalaadeed oo 50/50 ah oo ku aadan geedisocodka dib-u-eegista dastuurka, sharciga doorashooyinka iyo kan xisbiyada siyaasadeed si hordhac ah, matalaadda haweenka ee ka qeyb-galka geedi socodka doorashooyinka iyo xisbiyada siyaasadeed iyo helitaanka qoondada 50/50 ee kuraasta siyaasadda, waxay horseedaysaa haweenka inay si buuxda oo loo dhan yahay uga qayb-qaataan horumarka dalka hoggaanka dalkana laga miro dhaliyo.

[...]Waxaa naga go'an inaan si dhammaystiran uga qeyb qaadanno dhammaan qeybaha kala duwan ee dawladda iyo hay'adaha gaarka loo leeyahay. Waxaan u taagannahay oo aan dadaal ugu jirnaa inaan xaqiijinno in la qaado ficillo kalsooni leh iyo tallaabooyin isla xisaabtan hufan si loo gaaro yoolka ku salaysan sinnaanta.."

Qeybaha u dhigma ee Qaraarka Golaha Ammaanka ee Qarammada Midoobay (QGAQM) ee 1325 (UNSCR 1325) iyo Qaraarradii ka dambeeyaba:

QGAQM 1325 (2000): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay xaqiijiyaan kordhinta matalaadda haweenka ee dhammaan heerarka go'aan qaadashada ee hay'adaha iyo ururrada qarameed, kuwa gobolka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee ka hortagga, maareynta iyo xallinta khilaafaadka." (Sadarka 1aad). [Wuxuu ku soo noqdaa Qaraarka UNSCR 2242 (2015), Sadarka 1aad].

QGAQM 1820 (2008): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa Xoghayaha Guud iyo Ergeydiisa Gaarka ah inay ku martiqaadaan haweenka inay ka qeyb galaan wadhadallada ku saabsan ka hortagga iyo xallinta khilaafaadka, dhowrista nabadda iyo amniga iyo nabad-dhiska khilaaf ka dib, waxayna ku dhiirigeliyaan dhammaan dhinacyada wada hadalka noocaas ah inay fududeeyaan in ay haweenka heerarku si simman oo buuxda uga qayb galaan heeraraka go'aan qaadashada" (Sadarka 12aad).

QGAQM 1889 (2009): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah, ururrada caalamiga iyo kuwa gobolka in ay qaadaan tillaabooyin dheeri ah oo lagu horumarinayo ka qeybgalka haweenka inta lagu jiro dhammaan heerarka nabadeynta, gaar ahaan xallinta khilaafaadka, qorsheynta xilliga colaadda ka dib iyo nabad dhiska, oo ay ku jirto xoojinta ka qeyb qaadashada haweenka ee go'aan qaadashada siyaasadeed iyo dhaqaale marxaladaha hore ee geeddi-socodka soo kabashada, iyada oo loo marayo dhiirrigelinta hoggaanka haweenka iyo awoodda si ay uga qaybgalaan maaraynta gargaarka iyo qorshaynta, taakuleynta ururrada haweenka, iyo ka hortagga fikradaha bulshada ee xun ee ku saabsan awoodda haweenka si ay si simman uga qaybgalaan." (Sadarka 3aad).

QGAQM 1889 (2009): Waxay ku dhiirigelisaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah ee ku jira marxaladaha ka soo kabasho colaad, iyagoo la tashanaya bulshada ra'yidka ah, oo ay ku jiraan ururrada haweenku, in ay si faahfaahsan u qeexaan baahiyaha haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo ahmiyadaha iyo dejinta istiraatiijiyadaha la taaban karo, iyadoo la raacayo nidaamyadooda sharciga, si wax looga qabto baahiyahaas iyo waxyaalaha mudnaanta leh, kuwaas oo ay ku jirto [...] kor u qaadista awooddooda si ay uga qayb galaan go'aan gaarista dadweynaha dhammaanba heerarkeeda." (Sadarka 10aad).

QGAQM 2122 (2010): "Waxay adkaynaysaa muhiimadda ay leedahay dawladdaha xubinta ka ah ee qalalaase ka dib ku hawlana geedi socod doorashooyin iyo dib u habeynta dastuurka in ay sii wadaan dadaalkooda, iyagoo taageero ka helaya hay'adaha Qarammada Midoobay, si loo hubiyo inay haweenku si buuxda oo simman uga qaybgalaan dhammaan heerarka doorashooyinka. [...]" (Sadarka 8aad).

1. WPS Pillar on Participation

Promoting women's participation in peace-building at all levels of decision-making

| Demands of the Somali Women's Charter | Corresponding elements of UNSCR 1325 and follow-up resolutions |
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| <p>"Full inclusion is the foundation of effective governance, sustainable peace and development.</p> <p>We, the Somali women, resolve to realize equal participation in all political and peacebuilding processes and accountability from the highest officials of the state. Without women's political participation there can be no sustained peace and development.</p> <p>In order to address structural and historical discrimination, a quota is required to reflect a 50/50 gender divide: not less than 50% of any sex to be represented across the three branches of government, all independent commissions, across all federal member states and all levels of governance, whether in elected or appointed positions. We demand that women are equally represented in the constitution review process, that the constitution, the electoral and political party law advance women's representation and participation in electoral and political party processes and enshrine the 50/50 quota, making women's full inclusion and leadership a reality.</p> <p>[...] We commit to full participation in every sphere of public and private life. We will strive for affirmative actions and accountability measures to attain the goals of equality."</p> | <p>UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict." (Para 1). [Reiterated in UNSCR 2242 (2015), Para 1].</p> <p>UNSCR 1820 (2008): "Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels" (Para 12).</p> <p>UNSCR 1889 (2009): "Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally." (Para 3).</p> <p>UNSCR 1889 (2009): [...] Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia [...] enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels." (Para 10).</p> <p>UNSCR 2122 (2010): "Stresses the importance of those Member States conducting post-conflict electoral processes and constitutional reform continuing their efforts, with support from United Nations entities, to ensure women's full and equal participation in all phases of electoral processes [...]" (Para 8).</p> |

2. Tiirka Ilaalinta ee HNA:

Ilaalinta xuquuqda haweenka xilliyada colaadda iyo colaadda ka dib

Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed

"Waxa aan ku baaqaynaa in Dastuurka Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya lagu asteeyo go'aano aan shuruudi ku xirnayn oo lagu caddaynayo sinnaanta jinsiga, xuquuqul-aadanaha iyo awood siinta haweenka."

"Lama Aqbal Karo Tacadiyada Ku Salaysan Jinsiga (GBV).

Haweenka Soomaaliyeed waxaa ka go'an dardargelinta iyo kor u qaadda dadaallada lagu ciribtirayo dhammaanba tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha [...] Waxaan doonaynaa una fadhinnaa in Dastuurka Dalka si bayaan ah loogu qeexo xuquuqaha badbaadada iyo amniga oo ay ka mid tahay xuquuqda ay haweenku u leeyihiin in laga difaaco tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah jinsiga ee marka ay joogaan guriga gudihiisa iyo dibaddiisaba. Isla markaasna, waxaan ku baaqaynaa in si dhaqso ah loo ansixiyo isla markaasna loo dhaqangeliyo hindise sharciyeedka dembiyada jinsiga iyo midka ciribtirka gudniinka gabdhaha."

"Caddaalad Bulshada wada Gaarta

Xuquuqda haweenka waxa loogu tacadiyey si isdaba-joog ah isla markaana waxaa si xun u saameeyay nabadgelyo la'aanta baahsan iyo inaanay jirin sharciyo ilaalinaya oo ku haboon. Haddaba, annagu hadaan nahay haweenka Soomaaliyeed, waxaan soo jeedinaynaa in la helo sharciyo dhammaystiran oo si wax ku ool ah wax uga qabta una ilaaliya sinnaanta jinsiga iyo xuquuqda haweenka, isla markaasna ciqaab ku soo roga ficillada takoorka ah. [...] Sharci dhaqameed walba oo ka hor imaanaya diinta islaamka iyo sharciyada caalamiga ah, kuwa gobolka, qaranka ama kuwa kale ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha iyo Xuquuqda Haweenka waa in dalka laga mamnuuca."

Qaraarrada Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka

QGAQM 1325 (2000): "Waxaa loogu baaqayaa dhammaan qeybaha ku lug leh, marka ay ku jiraan gorgortanka iyo hirgalinta heshiisyada nabadeed, in arrimaha laga eego dhanka jinsiga, oo ay ka mid tahay [...] tillaabooyin lagu xaqiijinayo dhowrista iyo ixtiraamka xuquuqda aadanaha ee haweenka iyo gabdhaha, gaar ahaan sida ay dastuurku dhigayaan, nidaamka doorashada, booliska iyo garsoorka." (Sadarka 8c) "Waxaa loogu baaqayaa dhammaan dhinacyada ku lugta leh iska horimaadyada hubaysan in ay qaadaan tallaabooyin gaar ah oo lagaga ilaalinayo haweenka iyo gabdhaha xadgudubyada ku saleysan jinsiga, gaar ahaan kufsiga iyo qaababka kale ee xadgudubka galmada [...]" (Sadarka 10aad).

QGAQM 1820 (2008): "Waxaa loogu baaqayaa dawladaha xubinta ka ah inay u hoggaansamaan waajibaadkooda ku aaddan dacwad soo oogista dadka mas'uulka ka ah [xad-gudubyada galmada], lana hubiyo in dhammaan dhibbanayaashu xadgudubka galmadu, gaar ahaan haweenka iyo gabdhuhu, ay helaan ilaalin loo simman yahay sharciga iyo helitaanka caddaalad loo simman yahay, waxayna adkeynaysaa muhiimadda soo afjaridda ciqaab la'aanta falalkaas taas oo qayb ka ah dariiqa loo maro raadinta nabad waarta, caddaalad, run, iyo dib-u-heshiisiin qaran." (Sadarka 4aad).

QGAQM 1888 (2009): "Waxaa lagu boorinayaa dowladaha in ay hirgaliyaan isbeddel ballaaran oo xagga sharciga iyo garsoorka ah, sida ugu habboon, iyadoo la waafajinayo sharciga caalamiga ah, iyada oo aan dib loo dhigin iyo iyadoo loo gol leeyahay in la hor keeno caddaaladda dembiilayaasha xadgudubka galmada ee xilliyada colaadaha iyo in la hubiyo in dadka ka badbaada ay helaan garsoor, loola dhaqmo si sharaf leh dhammaan geedi socodka caddaaladda, lana ilaaliyaa, ayna helaan cawd-celin dhibtii soo gaartay." (Sadarka 6aad, Eeg waliba Sadarka 8 a-c).

QGAQM 1889 (2009): "Waxay carrabka ku adkeynaysaa mas'uuliyadda dhammaan dawladaha ka saaran in ay joojiyaan xasaanadda isla markaana la maxkamadeeyo kuwa mas'uulka ka ah dhammaan noocyada xadgudubyada ee loo geysto haweenka iyo gabdhaha xilliyada isku dhacyada hubaysan, oo ay ku jiraan kufsiga iyo xadgudubyada kale ee galmada." (Sadarka 3aad). [...]

Waxay ku dhiirigelisaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah ee ku jira marxaladaha ka soo kabasho colaad, iyadoo la tashanaya bulshada ra'yidka ah, oo ay ku jiraan ururrada haweenka, in ay si faahfaahsan u qeexaan baahiyaha haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo ahmiyadaha iyo dejinta istiraatiijiyadaha la taaban karo, iyadoo la raacayo nidaamyadooda sharciga, si wax looga qabto baahiyahaas iyo waxyaalaha mudnaanta leh, kuwaas oo ay ku jirto taageero dhanka ammaanka, [...] dhaqan galinta shuruucda oo u dhibran baahiyaha jinsiga iyo kor u qaadista awooddooda si ay uga qayb galaan go'aan gaarista dadweynaha dhammaanba heerarkeeda." (Sadarka 10aad)

QGAQM 2106 (2013): "Wuxuu dhiirrigelinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay ku daraan dhammaanba noocyada xadgudubyada galmada sharciga qaran ee ciqaabta si loogu suurtageliyo dacwad ku soo oogidda falalkaas oo kale." (Sadarka 2aad). Wuxuu ka codsanayaa Xoghayaha Guud iyo Hay'adaha Qarammada Midoobay ee ay khasayso in ay ka caawiyaan dawladaha xubinta ka ah Qarammada Midoobay, iyada oo haweenka si wax ku ool ah looga qayb galinayo marka wax laga qabanayo arrimaha la xiriira tacaddiyada galmada [...] dadaallada dib u habeynta waaxda garsoorka, oo ay ku jiraan dib u habaynta sharci dejinta iyo siyaasadda ee wax ka qabta xadgudubka galmada [...]" (Sadarka 16 c).

2. WPS Pillar on Protection

Protecting women's rights during and after conflict

| Demands of the Somali Women's Charter | WPS Resolutions |
|---|--|
| <p>"We call for the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia to enshrine the unconditional commitment to gender equality, human rights and empowerment of women."</p> <p>"Zero tolerance for gender-based violence (GBV)</p> <p>The women of Somalia are committed to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls [...] We demand that the Constitution makes explicit that the right to safety and security includes women's right to be protected from gender-based violence, both in and outside of the home. We call for the immediate passing and enforcement of the Sexual Offences Bill and anti-FGM legislation."</p> <p>"Justice for all</p> <p>Women's rights are routinely violated and adversely affected by prevailing insecurity and the absence of appropriate legal protection. We, the women of Somalia, demand holistic and specific sets of laws that effectively sanction and secure gender equality and women's rights, and which make discriminatory acts punishable. [...] Any customary practices contrary to the Shari 'a and international, regional or national laws on human rights and women's rights must be outlawed."</p> | <p>UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Calls upon all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia [...] measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary." (Para 8c)</p> <p>"Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse [...]" (Para 10).</p> <p>UNSCR 1820 (2008): "calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for [sexual violence], to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation." (Para 4).</p> <p>UNSCR 1888 (2009): "Urges States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering." (Para 6, see also Para 8 a-c).</p> <p>UNSCR 1889 (2009): "emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence." (Para 3). [...] Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security [...] gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice." (Para 10).</p> <p>UNSCR 2106 (2013): "encourages Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecution for such acts." (Para 2) [...] Requests the Secretary General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in [...] justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence [...]" (Para 16 c).</p> |

QGAQM 2242 (2015): “Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay xoojiyaan helitaanka caddaaladda haweenka xaaladaha dagaallada iyo dagaallada ka dib, oo ay ku jirto baaritaan deg deg ah, maxkamadayn iyo ciqaabidda dambiilayaasha xadgudubka galmada iyo jinsiga ku saleysan.” (Sadarka 14aad).

QGAQM 2467 (2019): “Waxay ku dhiirigelineysaa maamullada qaran marxaladdan in ay xoojiyaan sharciga si loo kobciyo isla xisaabtanka xadgudubka galmada, waxa ay adkeynaysaa doorka muhiimka ah ee baaritaanka gudaha iyo nidaamyada garsoorka ee waddamada xubnaha ka ah si looga hortago loona baabi’iyo xadgudubyada galmada xilliyadda isku dhacyada iyo in la hubiyo la xisaabtanka kuwa mas’uulka ka ah. (Sadarka 3aad) [...] Wuxuu ugu baaqayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah xaaladda dib u habeynta waaxda garsoorka in la xoojiyo sharciga lana xoojiyo baaritaanka iyo dacwad ku soo oogidda xadgudubyada galmada xilliyada dagaallada iyo xaaladaha dagaallada ka dib [...]” (Sadarka 14aad) [...] Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubnaha ka ah in ay sii xoojiyaan helitaanka caddaaladda ee dhibanayaasha xadgudubyada galmada xilliyada dagaallada iyo xaaladaha dagaallada ka dib, kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan dumarka iyo gabdhuhu.” (Sadarka 15aad).

“Waxa kale oo aan si qoto-dheer u doonaynaa una fadhinnaa ka qeyb qaadasho dhammeystiran iyo matelaad 50% ah oo ku aadan horumarinta iyo dib u habeynta ku dhaqanka sharciga iyo waaxyaha cadaaladda si xal waara loogu helo faquuqa taariikhiga ah ee ka dhanka ah haweenka. [...]

Saraakiisha dawladda iyo hoggaamiyaasha dhaqanka ee gacanta ku haya howlaha xallinta khilaafaadyada waa in kor loo qaadaa aqoontooda ku aadan mabaa’diida iyo halbeegyada sinnaanta jinsiga iyo xuquuqda haweenka, sidoo kalana la fahansiiyaa inay jiraan xeer dhaqameedyo habboon, kuwo Goboleed iyo Caalamiba ah oo la isticmaali karo.”

QGAQM 1325 (2000): “Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay xaqiijiyaan kordhinta matalaadda haweenka ee dhammaan heerarka go’aan qaadashada ee hay’adaha iyo ururrada qarameed, kuwa gobolka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee ka hortagga, maareynta iyo xallinta khilaafaadka.” (Sadarka 1aad). [Wuxuu ku soo noqdaa Qaraarka UNSCR 2242 (2015), Sadarka 1aad]

QGAQM 1820 (2008): “Wuxuu ku boorinayaa Xoghayaha Guud iyo Ergeydiisa Gaarka ah inay ku martiqaadaan haweenka inay ka qeybgalaan wadahadallada ku saabsan ka hortagga iyo xallinta khilaafaadka, dhowrista nabadda iyo amniga iyo nabad dhiska khilaaf ka dib, waxayna ku dhiirigeliyaan dhammaan dhinacyada wada hadalka noocaas ah inay fududeeyaan in ay haweenka heerarku si simman oo buuxda uga qayb galaan heeraraka go’aan qaadashada” (Sadarka 12aad) .

QGAQM 1889 (2009): “Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah, ururrada caalamiga iyo kuwa gobolka in ay qaadaan tillaabooyin dheeri ah oo lagu horumarinayo ka qeybgalka haweenka inta lagu jiro dhammaan heerarka nabadeynta, gaar ahaan xallinta khilaafaadka, qorsheynta khilaafaadka iyo nabad dhiska ka dib iyo go’aan qaadashada marxaladaha hore ee geeddi socodka soo kabashada.” (Sadarka 1aad).

QGAQM 2106 (2013): Wuxuu ka codsanayaa Xoghayaha Guud iyo unogyada Qarammada Midoobay ee ay khusayso in ay ka caawiyaan dawladda wadamada, iyada oo haweenka si wax ku ool ah looga qayb galinayo marka wax laga qabanayo arrimaha la xiriira tacaddiyada galmada [...] dadaallada dib u habeynta waaxda garsoorka, oo ay ku jiraan dib u habaynta sharci dejinta iyo siyaasadda ee wax ka qabta xadgudubka galmada; in tababar lagu siiyo shaqaalaha waaxaha cadaaladda iyo amniga xagdubyada galmada ee ku salaysan jinsiga, iyo in haween xirfadleyaal ah lagu soo kordhiyo waaxahaas” (Sadarka 16 c).

QGAQM 2122 (2013): “Waxay adkeynaysaa baahida loo qabo sii wadidda dadaallada wax looga qabto caqabadaha haweenka ka haysta helitaanka caddaaladda ee xilliyada dagaallada iyo dagaallada ka dib, iyada oo loo marayo dib u habeynta sharciga, garsoorka iyo amniga iyo habab kale kuwaas oo ka jawaab celinaya baahiyaha jinsiga.” (Sadarka 10aad).

Demands of the Somali Women's Charter

WPS Resolutions

"We further demand **full participation**, a minimum of 50% representation, **in the development of the Rule of Law system reform and the justice sector** to address historical discrimination against women.[...]

Formal officials and traditional leaders entrusted with the administration of security and justice must be empowered to apply gender equality and women's rights principles and standards, provided for in domestic laws and regional and international instruments."

UNSCR 2242 (2015): "Urges Member States to strengthen access to justice for women in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence" (Para 14).

UNSCR 2467 (2019): "Encourages national authorities in this context to strengthen legislation to foster accountability for sexual violence, stresses the critical role of the domestic investigation and judicial systems of member states to prevent and eliminate sexual violence in conflict and to ensure accountability for those responsible." (Para 3) [...] Calls upon Member States in the context of justice sector reform efforts to strengthen legislation and enhance investigation and prosecution of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations [...] " (Para 14) [...] Urges Member States to strengthen access to justice for victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, including women and girls." (Para 15).

UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict." (Para 1). [Reiterated in UNSCR 2242 (2015), Para 1].

UNSCR 1820 (2008): "Urges the Secretary General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels." (Para 12).

UNSCR 1889 (2009): "Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and decision-making at early stages of recovery processes" (Para 1).

UNSCR 2106 (2013): "Requests the Secretary General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in [...] justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors" (Para 16 c).

UNSCR 2122 (2013): "Stresses the need for continued efforts to address obstacles in women's access to justice in conflict and post-conflict settings, including through gender-responsive legal, judicial and security sector reform and other mechanisms." (Para 10).

3. Tiirka Ka Hortagga ee HNA:

Ka hortagga xadgudubyada ku salaysan galmada iyo jinsiga iyo hubinta ka warqabidda jinsiga ka hortagga colaadda iyo nidaamka digniinta hordhaca ah

Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed

"Lama Aqbal Karo Tacadiyada Ku Salaysan Jinsiga (GBV)

Haweenka Soomaaliyeed waxaa ka go'an dardargelinta iyo kor u qaadda dadaallada lagu ciribtirayo dhammaanba tacadiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha. Haweenka iyo gabdhaha Soomaaliyeed waxa raad fog ku yeeshay gaboodfallada galmo ee la xiriira colaadaha iyo qaababka galmo ee ku salaysan rabshadaha jinsiga, oo ay ku jiraan gudniinka gabdhuhu. Gaboodfallada noocan ahi waxay burburiyeen isku xirnaantii bulshada iyo noloshii haweenka, waxay wiiqiyeen oo ay hoos u dhigeen awooddii haweenka ee ay si macno weyn leh uga qeyb qaadan lahaayeen isla markaana waxtar mug leh ugu biirin lahaayeen horumarka bulshada. Sida kaliya ee Soomaaliya ku noqon karto qaran barwaaqo ah waa in la ciribtiro tacadiyada ku salaysan jinsiga (GBV) iyo caado dhaqameedka dhibaataada u leh haweenka.

Waxaan doonaynaa una fadhinnaa in Dastuurka dalka si bayaan ah loogu qeexo xuquuqaha badbaadada iyo amniga oo ay ka mid tahay xuquuqda ay haweenku u leeyihiin in laga difaaco tacadiyada ka dhanka ah jinsiga ee marka ay joogaan guriga gudihisa iyo dibaddiisaba. Isla markaasna, waxaan ku baaqaynaa in si dhaqso ah loo ansixiyo isla markaasna loo dhaqangeliyo hindise sharciyeedya dembiyada jinsiga iyo kan ciribtirka gudniinka gabdhaha."

Qaraarrada HNA

QGAQM 1325 (2000): "Waxaa loogu baaqayaa dhammaan dhinacyada ku lugta leh iska hor imaadyada hubaysan in ay qaadaan tallaabooyin gaar ah oo lagaga ilaalinayo haweenka iyo gabdhaha xadgudubyada ku salaysan jinsiga, gaar ahaan kufsiga iyo qaababka kale ee xadgudubka galmada iyo nooc kasta oo kale oo xadgudub ah oo dhaca xilliyada iska horimaadyada hubaysan" (Sadarka 10aad).

QGAQM 1820 (2008): "Waxa uu carrabka ku adkeynayaa in xadgudubyada galmada, marka loo isticmaalo sidii xeelad dagaal oo si ula kac ahna loogu beegsado shacabka ama qayb ka mid ah weerar baahsan ama habaysan oo lagula kaco dadka ra'yidka ah, ay si weyn uga sii dari karto xaaladaha colaadaha hubaysan isla markaana carqalad ku noqon kara soo celinta nabadda iyo amniga caalamiga ah, waxay xaqiijineysaa arrintan in tallaabooyin wax ku ool ah oo loogaga hortagayo waxna lagaga qabanayo falalkaas xadgudubka galmada ah ay si weyn wax uga tari karaan ilaalinta nabadda iyo xasilloonida caalamiga [...]" (Sadarka 1aad). "Wuxuu ka dalbanayaa in dhammaan qaybaha ku lug leh iska horimaad hubaysan ay si degdeg ah u joojiyaan dhammaanba falalka xadgudubyada jinsiga ee ka dhanka ah bulshada ra'yidka ah" (Sadarka 2aad). "Waxaa loogu baaqayaa dawladaha xubinta ka ah inay u hoggaansamaan waajibbaadkooda ku aaddan dacwad soo oogista dadka mas'uulka ka ah [xadgudubyada galmada], lana hubiyo in dhammaan dhibbanayaashu xadgudubka galmadu, gaar ahaan haweenka iyo gabdhuhu, ay helaan ilaalin loo simman yahay sharciga iyo helitaanka caddaalad loo simman yahay, waxayna adkeynaysaa muhiimadda soo afjaridda ciqaab la'aanta falalkaas taas oo qayb ka ah dariiqa loo maro raadinta nabad waarta, caddaalad, run, iyo dib u heshiisiin qaran." (Sadarka 4aad). [Sadarka 1aad iyo 2aad waxaa dib loogu soo celiyay Qaraarka 1888 (2009), Qaraarka 1960 (2010), iyo Qaraarka 2106 (2013)]

QGAQM 2106 (2013): "Iyadoo la aqoonsan yahay in xukun joogto ah oo adag oo ku saabsan dambiyada xadgudubyada galmada iyo sidoo kale lahaanshaha qaranka ee mas'uuliyadda wax ka qabashada sababaha asalka u ah xadgudubyada galmada ee xilliyada iska horimaansha hubaysan ay udub dhexaad u yihiin xakamaynta iyo ka hortagga [...] ayaa ku dhiirigelinaysa dowladaha xubnaha ka ah in ay ku daraan dhammaanba noocyada xadgudubyada galmada dambiyada xeerarka ciqaabta ee waddanka si ay u suurtagasho dacwad ku qaadista ficilladaas oo kale." (Hordhaca, Sadarka 2aad)

QGAQM 2467 (2019): "Waxay ku dhiirigelineysaa maamullada qaran marxaladdan in ay xoojiyaan sharciga si loo kobciyo isla xisaabtanka xadgudubka galmada, waxa ay adkeynaysaa doorka muhiimka ah ee baaritaanka gudaha iyo nidaamyada garsoorka ee wadammada xubnaha ka ah si looga hortago loona baabi'yo xadgudubyada galmada xilliyada isku dhacyada iyo in la hubiyo la xisaabtanka kuwa mas'uulka ka ah." (Sadarka 3aad)

3. WPS Pillar on Prevention

Preventing sexual and gender-based violence and ensuring gender awareness in conflict prevention and early warning systems

Demands of the Somali Women's Charter

"Zero tolerance for gender-based violence (GBV)

The women of Somalia are committed to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. Somali women and girls are impacted by both conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation. This violence destroys societal cohesion and women's lives, undermining the capacity of women to meaningfully participate and contribute to societal development. Only with zero tolerance for GBV and harmful traditional practices will Somalia become a prosperous nation.

We demand that the Constitution makes explicit that the right to safety and security includes women's right to be protected from gender-based violence, both in and outside of the home. We call for the immediate passing and enforcement of the Sexual Offences Bill and anti-FGM legislation."

WPS Resolutions

UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict" (Para 10).

UNSCR 1820 (2008): "Stresses that sexual violence, when used or as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security[...]" (Para 1). "Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect." (Para 2) "calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation." (Para 4). [Para 1 and 2 Reaffirmed in UNSCR 1888 (2009), UNSCR 1960 (2010), and UNSCR 2106 (2013)]

UNSCR 2106 (2013): "Recognizing that consistent and rigorous prosecution of sexual violence crimes as well as national ownership and responsibility in addressing the root causes of sexual violence in armed conflict are central to deterrence and prevention [...] encourages Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecution for such acts." (Preamble, Para 2).

UNSCR 2467 (2019): "Encourages national authorities in this context to strengthen legislation to foster accountability for sexual violence, stresses the critical role of the domestic investigation and judicial systems of member state to prevent and eliminate sexual violence in conflict and to ensure accountability for those responsible" (Para 3).

4. Tiirka Gargaarka iyo ka soo kabashada ee HNA:

Xallinta baahiyaha gaarka ah ee haweenka iyo gabdhaha inta lagu jiro dib u soo celinta iyo dib u dejinta iyo dhaqan celinta, dib u soo kabashada iyo dib u dhiska khilaafaadka ka dib iyada oo si simman loogu qaybiyo deeqaha haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo in lagu daro ku xisaabtanka jinsiga hawlaha gargaarka iyo soo kabashada

Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed

“Awood siinta dhaqaale ee haweenka, ka qeybgal dhammaystiran iyo xuquuqda dhaqan dhaqaale ayaa saldhig u ah in la gaaro horumar iyo sinnaan waarta.

Haddaan nahay haweenka Soomaaliyeed, waxaan **doonaynaa una fadhinnaa** in dastuurka qaranka Soomaaliyeed noo dammaanad qaado in si simman loo helo, lahaanshaha iyo maamulka ku aadan hantida, kheyraadka dabiiciga ah, tiknoolojiyada, adeegga dhaqaalaha, iyo qandaraasyada dawladda; taasoo dhammaan maalgelinta dibadeed iyo caawinta horumarka dalka dhammaantood laga qiimaynay dhanka jinsiga; iyo in haweenka la siiyo fursado ay ugaga faa’iidaysan karaan maalgelinadaas. Tallaabooyinkaasi waxay fure lagama maarmaan ah u noqonayaan badqabka xuquuqdeena dhaqan dhaqaale. Guryaha Soomaalida intooda badan waxa horjooge u ah haween, sidaas oo ay tahay haddana haweenku ma haystaan kheyraad iyo dhaqaale ku filan oo ay leeyihiin si ay u maamushaan guryahooda. Haweenku waxay inta badan bannaanka ka joogaan awoodda shaqo ee caadiga ah ama goobaha shaqada waxanay ka shaqeeyaan guryaha. Waxaanu ka **doonaynaa una fadhinnaa** dawladda inay xoojiso isla markaasna hirgeliso xuquuqda aan u leenahay waxbarashada, caafimaadka, guryeynta, shaqaalaynta iyo kaydinta cuntada iyadoo arrimahan loo samaynayo hay’ado iyo ficillo lagu kalsoon yahay. Arrimaha noocan ah waxa kaloo habboon in lagu dabaqo dhammaan dadka nugul, oo ay ku jiraan dadka naafada ah, dadka waaweyn ee da’da ah, dadka laga tirada badan yahay ee muddada dheer la dhibaataysan faquuqa, iyo dadka gudaha ku barakacay. Waxa kale oo aan ugu baaqaynaa shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay inay kordhiyaan matalaadda haweenka ee jagooyinka hoggaaminta iyo maamulka sare isla markaasna ay siiyaan haweenka oo ay ku jiraan haweenka da’yarta ahi fursado iyo ficillo kalsooni leh.

Mar haddii dagaalladii ay burburiyeen, si weyna ay u dhaawaceen dhaqaalihii iyo kaabayaashii dhismaha bulshada, waxa mudnaanta la siiyaa sidii dib u dhis loogu samayn lahaa kaabayaashii muhiimka ahaa ee faa’iidada u lahaa waddanka. Haweenku waa inay joogaan miiska go’aan qaadashada si baahiyadooda gaarka ah iyo khibradoodaba hawlahaas loogu biirin karo xallintooda. Ugu yaraan matalaad 50% ah oo ku aaddan dhammaan wadatashiyada qaranku waxay xal hordhaca u noqonaysaa dib u dhis macno leh.”

Qaraarrada HNA

QGAQM 1325 (2000): “Waxaa loogu *baaqayaa* dhammaan qeybaha ku lug leh, marka ay ku jiraan gorgortanka iyo hirgalinta heshiisyada nabadeed, in arrimaha laga eego dhanka jinsiga, oo ay ka mid tahay a) baahiyaha gaarka ah ee haweenka iyo gabdhaha inta lagu jiro dib u soo celinta iyo dib u dejinta iyo dhaqan celinta, dib u soo kabashada iyo dib u dhiska khilaafaadka ka dib.” (Sadarka 8c)

QGAQM 1888 (2009): “Wuxuu ka codsanayaa Xoghayaha Guud inuu sii wado jiheeynta dhammaan hay’adaha Qarammada Midoobay ee ay khuseyso si ay u qaadaan tallaabooyin gaar ah si loo hubiyo in arrimaha jinsiga lagu soo daro arrimaha lagaga tashanayo hay’adahooda, kuwaas oo ay ku jirto hubinta qoondoynta muruq iyo maal ku filan dhammaan xafiisyada iyo waaxyada ay khuseyso ee toos uga shaqeeya arrimahan [...]” (Sadarka 22aad).

QGAQM 1889 (2009): “Wuxuu ku *boorinayaa* dowladaha xubinta ka ah, ururrada caalamiga iyo kuwa gobolka in ay qaadaan tallaabooyin dheeri ah oo lagu horumarinayo ka qeybgalka haweenka inta lagu jiro dhammaan heerarka nabadeynta, gaar ahaan xallinta khilaafaadka, qorsheynta khilaafaadka iyo nabad dhiska ka dib, oo ay ku jirto xoojinta ka qeyb qaadashada haweenka ee go’aan qaadashada siyaasadeed iyo dhaqaale marxaladaha hore ee geeddi socodka soo kabashada, iyada oo loo marayo dhiirrigelinta hoggaanka haweenka iyo awoodda si ay uga qayb galaan maaraynta gargaarka iyo qorshaynta” (Sadarka 3aad).

Wuxuu ku *boorinayaa* dowladaha xubnaha ka ah, Hay’adaha Qarammada Midoobay, deeq bixiyeyaasha iyo bulshada ra’yidka in la hubiyo in awood siinta haweenka la tixgeliyo inta lagu guda jiro qiimeynta iyo qorsheynta dagaallada ka dib, iyo in lagu xisaabtamo bixinta lacagaha iyo howlaha barnaamijiyada, oo ay ku jirto sameynta falanqaynta daah furnaanta iyo raadinta lacagaha loo qoondeeyay wax ka qabashada baahiyaha haweenka ee marxaladda khilaafka ka dib” (Sadarka 9aad).

Waxay ku *dhiirigelisaa* dowladaha xubinta ka ah ee ku jira marxaladaha ka soo kabasho colaad, iyagoo la tashanaya bulshada ra’yidka ah, oo ay ku jiraan ururrada haweenku, in ay si faahfaahsan u qeexaan baahiyaha haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo ahmiyadaha iyo dejinta istiraatiijiyadaha la taaban karo, iyadoo la raacayo nidaamyadooda sharciga, si wax looga qabto baahiyahaas iyo waxyaalaha mudnaanta leh, kuwaas oo ay ku jirto [...] duruufaha dhaqan dhaqaale ee ka wanaagsan, iyada oo loo marayo waxbarashada, mashaariic dakhli abuurista, helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah, gaar ahaan adeegyada caafimaadka.” (Sadarka 10aad)

QGAQM 2242 (2015): Waxay ku *dhiirigelisaa* dowladaha xubinta ka ah inay kordhiyaan dhaqaalahooda ku aadan haweenka, nabadda iyo amniga oo ay ku jirto caawimaad dheeri ah oo ku saabsan dagaallada iyo xaaladaha dagaallada ka dib barnaamijiyada sii xoojinaya sinnaanta jinsiga iyo xoojinta haweenka, iyo sidoo kale taakuleynta bulshada ra’yidka ah, iyo in lagu taageero wadamada ku jira xaalad dagaallo hubaysan iyo xaaladaha dagaallada ka dib, oo ay ku jirto kobcinta xirfadda iyo kartida dadka, dhaqan galinta qaraarrada la xiriira haweenka, nabadda iyo amniga, waxay ku *baaqayaan* in la kordhiyo iskaashiga horumarinta caalamiga ah ee la xiriira xoojinta haweenka iyo sinnaanta jinsiga waxayna ku *martiqaadaysaa* hay’adaha gargaarka si ay ula socdaan ee ka qeybgalka gargaarka ee jinsiga.” (Sadarka 3aad).

4. WPS Pillar on Relief and Recovery

Addressing women's specific needs during repatriation, resettlement, reintegration and reconstruction, including through equal distribution of aid to women and girls and integration of a gender perspective into relief and recovery

Demands of the Somali Women's Charter

"Women's economic empowerment, full participation and socio-economic rights are cornerstones for equality and sustainable development

We, the Somali women, demand for the Constitution to guarantee us equal access, ownership and control over property, natural resources, technology, financial services, and government tenders; that all foreign investment and development assistance is assessed through a gender lens; and for women to be given equal opportunities in and access to these investments. These steps are key to securing our socio-economic rights. Many Somali households are headed by women, yet women have inadequate or no ownership and control over their houses. Women are more often outside the formal labor force and working in the household. We demand for the State to further strengthen in practice our rights in education, health, housing, employment and food reserve by institutionalizing affirmative actions in these areas. These are also to be applied to all vulnerable people, including those living with disabilities, older people, minorities who have long suffered discrimination and internally displaced people. We also call on the private sector to increase the representation of women in their top management and leadership positions and provide opportunities and affirmative action for women, including younger women.

As the conflict has destroyed or seriously dilapidated the economic infrastructure, priority has been given to rebuild the essential and most profitable infrastructure in the country. Women have to be at the table of decision making so that their specific needs and experiences can be addressed. A minimum of 50% representation across all formal consultations is a prerequisite for meaningful reconstruction."

WPS Resolutions

UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia, (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction." (Para 8 a).

UNSCR 1888 (2009): "Requests the Secretary-General to continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institution, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments on the ground [...]" (Para 22).

UNSCR 1889 (2009): "Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning [...]" (Para 3).

"Urges Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women's needs in the post-conflict phase" (Para 9).

"Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for [...] better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services [...]" (Para 10).

UNSCR 2242 (2015): "Encourages Member States to increase their funding on women, peace and security including through more aid in conflict and post-conflict situations for programmes that further gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as through support to civil society, and to support countries in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including through capacity-building, in their implementation of women, peace and security resolutions, calls for increased international development cooperation related to women's empowerment and gender equality and invites aid providers to track the gender focus of aid contributions" (Para 3).

Axdiga Haweenka Soomaaliyeed

"Dib u heshiisiinta iyo nabadgalyada haweenka ee xudunta u ah xilliga kala guurka caddaaladeed.

Haweenku waxay door muhiim ah ka qaateen dib u heshiisiinta bulshada dalkeena.

Waxaan **doonaynaa una fadhinnaa** in guddiga cadaaladda iyo dib u heshiisiintu ku sii xusnaato dastuurka. Waxaa muhiim ah in xubnaha guddiga loogu qeybiyo ragga iyo dumarka si simman lagana dhigo 50/50. Ka qeyb qaadashada firfircoon ee haweenku waxay muhiim u tahay in la hubiyo in siyaabihii kala duwanaa ee colaaduhu u soo mareen bulshada wax looga qabto. Nidaamka cadaaladda ee xilligan kala guurka ahi waxa uu noqon doonaa mid guulaysta haddii uu ka turjumo dareenka iyo duruufaha haweenka. Annaguna ka haween ahaan waxa aan xuddun uga dhigaynaa xallinta khilaafaadka iyo nidaamka cadaaladda ee xilligan kala guurka ah nabadda iyo amniga haweenka.

"Haddaanu nahay haweenka Soomaaliyeed, waxa aan **doonaynaa una fadhinnaa** in kor loo qaado sidii ay haweenku u heli lahaayeen tacliinta dugsiga sare, waajibna looga dhigi lahaa, sidoo kalena ay u heli lahaayeen waxbarasho heer jaamacadeed iyo koorsooyinka tababarrada xirfadaha ee loogu talo galay haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo weliba in la siiyo fursado cawd celin ah oo ay ku baran karaan maaddooyinka sayniska, tiknoolojiyada, injineeriyadda iyo xisaabaadka (STEM)".

Qaraarrada HNA

QGAQM 1325 (2000): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay xaqiijiyaan kordhinta matalaadda haweenka ee dhammaan heerarka go'aan qaadashada ee hay'adaha iyo ururrada qarameed, kuwa gobolka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee ka hortagga, maareynta iyo xallinta khilaafaadka." (Sadarka 1aad). [Wuxuu ku soo noqdaa Qaraarka UNSCR 2242 (2015), Sadarka 1aad]

QGAQM 1820 (2008): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa Xoghayaha Guud iyo Ergeydiisa Gaarka ah inay ku martiqaadaan haweenka inay ka qeybgalaan wadahadallada ku saabsan ka hortagga iyo xallinta khilaafaadka, dhowrista nabadda iyo amniga iyo nabad dhiska khilaaf ka dib, waxayna ku dhiirigeliyaan dhammaan dhinacyada wada hadalka noocaas ah inay fududeeyaan in ay haweenka heerarka si simman oo buuxda uga qayb galaan heeraraka go'aan qaadashada" (Sadarka 12aad) waxayna adkeynaysaa muhiimadda soo afjaridda ciqaab la'aanta falalkaas taas oo qayb ka ah dariiqa loo maro raadinta nabad waarta, caddaalad, run, iyo dib u heshiisiin qaran." (Sadarka 4aad).

QGAQM 2467 (2019): "Waxay dhiirigelisaa dowladaha xubinta ka ah in ay hubiyaan in fursadda si buuxda oo macno leh looga qaybgaliyo ka badbaadayaasha xadgudubka galmada iyo jinsiga ku saleysan, dhammaan heerarka geeddi socodka caddaaladda ku meel gaarka ah, oo ay ku jirto doorarka go'aan gaarista, waxa ay aqoonsatay in hoggaaminta haweenka iyo ka qeybgalkoodu ay kordhin doonaan suuragalnimada in guulaha laga gaaro caddaaladda kala guurka ay ka mid noqon doonto cawd celin oo ku salaysan sida ay dhibbanayaashu, ayna ka falcelin doonto duruufaha gaarka ah" (Sadarka 16d)

QGAQM 1889 (2009): "Wuxuu ku boorinayaa dowladaha xubnaha ka ah, Hay'adaha Qarammada Midoobay iyo bulshada ra'yidka ah, oo ay ku jiraan ururrada aan dowliga ahayn, in ay qaadaan dhammaan tallaabooyinka suurtagalka ah si loo hubiyo in haweenka iyo gabdhuhu ay si simman u helaan waxbarashada xaaladaha qalalaasaha ka dib, iyada oo la garawsan yahay doorarka muhiimka ah ee waxbarashadu ka qaadato kor u qaadista ka qeybgalka haweenka ee go'aan gaarista marxaladaha khilaafka ka dib." (Sadarka 11aad).

Demands of the Somali Women's Charter

"Reconciliation and peace for women at the center of transitional justice

Women play a crucial role in reconciliation. We demand that the justice and reconciliation commission remain in the constitution. It is essential that the members of the commission reflect a 50/50 gender divide. Women's active participation is essential to ensure differential experiences of conflict are addressed. Transitional justice that reflects women's concerns will lead to sustainable peace. As women we will put women's security and peace at the center of conflict resolution and transitional justice."

"We Somali women demand to increase compulsory attainment of secondary education, access to tertiary education and skills training courses for women and girls and additional affirmative action in securing young girls' exposure to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)."

WPS Resolutions

UNSCR 1325 (2000): "Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict." (Para 1). [Reiterated in **UNSCR 2242 (2015)**, Para 1].

UNSCR 1820 (2008): "Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels" (Para 12). "stresses the importance of ending impunity for [sexual violence] as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation" (Para 4).

UNSCR 2467 (2019): "Encourages concerned Member states to ensure the opportunity for the full and meaningful participation of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence at all stages of transitional justice processes, including in decision-making roles, recognizes that women's leadership and participation will increase the likelihood that transitional justice outcomes will constitute effective redress as defined by victims and will respond to important contextual factors" (Para 16d)

UNSCR 1889 (2009): "Urges Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making." (Para 11).

