Key issues and Highlighted Approaches at a Glance Somalia



KEY ISSUES

• Large gender gaps in school attendance.

Human Capital

- Challenges to girls' education (on demand and supply side):
 - cultural barriers
 - transportation
 - financial difficulties
 - lack of female teachers, among others
- Prevailing social patriarchal norms that restrict gender roles for adolescent girls.
- Lack of market-relevant skills, hindering girls transition to the labor market.
- Poor reproductive health outcomes for women and girls.



SUGGESTIONS FOR APPLICATION IN SOMALIA

• Linking conditional cash transfers, scholarships, or cash vouchers to families to incentivize the enrollment of girls such as in the <u>Sahel Women Empowerment</u> and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD) in Niger Project, conditional cash transfers program in <u>Malawi</u> and <u>Nigeria Partnership for Education Project (NIPEP)</u>

• Gender Sensitive School Case-Management systems to identify girls at risk of dropping out and enhance student wellbeing and safety such as in the Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Project (GEWEL)

• Making schools **safe and conducive** for learning through i) implementing **school-wide interventions** led by teachers, students, and school-affiliated community members such as Uganda good school toolkit or <u>GEWEL project's</u> school-wide interventions ii) putting in place **adolescent girls safe spaces** which were tested in <u>Uganda, Sierra</u> Leone and South Sudan iii) continuing to prioritize **WASH** interventions

• Developing **trainings** which also target the demand side barriers girls face, including financial constraints, social norm constraints, as childcare constraints that impede women from pursuing trainings, some examples are <u>Liberia Economic Empowerment</u> of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (EPAG) project and World <u>Bank's Benin Youth</u> **Employment Project**

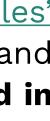
• Building on skills trainings, prioritizing girls' participation in STEM programs such as in <u>Tanzania</u>, <u>Nigeria</u> and <u>Rwanda</u>

• Engaging the broader community, including men and male youth, in targeted norm interventions as a powerful strategy to shift social norms <u>Liberia Women Empowerment Project's</u> such as community-based expanding <u>CHOICES program</u>, which was tested in Somalia model or

• Improving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) outcomes through couples- and community-based interventions such as <u>Bandebereho</u>, or "role model," couples' project in Rwanda, which provided small group sessions of critical reflection and dialogue or innovative interventions such sports pedagogy program as tested in **Tanzania**







Key issues and Highlighted Approaches at a Glance

Economic Opportunities

KEY ISSUES

- Women entrepreneurs face barriers due to norms and perceptions of women's roles in households and society that constrain their access to productive opportunities
- Somali women entrepreneurs often face barriers to accessing finance and capital.





Somalia



SUGGESTIONS FOR APPLICATION IN SOMALIA

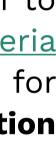
• Address women's weaker access to business networks and Connect women to finance and enabling services through a group based model such as the Nigeria for Women Project Women's Affinity Groups (WAGs) which serve as an avenue for socialization and a platform for equipping women with skills, access to information and finance.

 Combine livelihoods interventions with GBV prevention and response programming such as the <u>DRC GBV Prevention and Response Project</u> which includes livelihoods activities as a way of addressing potential drivers of GBV. It utilized a **market-led** approach to selection of profitable and sustainable livelihood activities, provided vocational, life skills, business skills, and literacy training, and formed Village **Savings and Loan Associations**

• Provide **Personal Initiative Training** to support women entrepreneurs as in <u>Togo</u>, where female microenterprise owners improved profits with Personal Initiative training











Key issues and Highlighted Approaches at a Glance Somalia

Voice and Agency

KEY ISSUES

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- Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive issue faced by women and girls in Somalia.
- Women's limited roles in public decisionmaking forums and lower rates of political participation than men in Somalia are indicative of social norms constraints they face.
- Women's roles and household responsibilities hinder women's participation in political and public decision-making forums.





SUGGESTIONS FOR APPLICATION IN SOMALIA

• Improving access to and quality of **multisectoral GBV response** services, using the health sector as an entry point as in Kenya the <u>Covid-19 Health Emergency</u> Response Project, The DRC GBV Prevention and Response Project (P166763) and increasing services for displaced population as in the <u>Health and Gender Support</u> Project for Cox's Bazar District

• Incorporating evidence-based models to address mental health and trauma, Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) that was tested as part of the Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Women's Health Project

• Integration of **GBV prevention** programming to challenge harmful attitudes and increase uptake of GBV response services

• Focusing on behaviour change and addressing social norms, involving women, men, and boys as in the Somalia Communities Care program, DRC GBV Prevention and <u>Response Project</u> with SASA! and Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) programming and <u>Bandebereho, or "role model," couples' project</u>

• Advancing legal protections that protect women and girls and enable them to live their lives free from violence through DPFs such as in <u>São Tomé and Príncipe</u> and Benin

• Address social norms and constraints for women in FCV contexts by applying Bank experience on **community-led rural infrastructure projects** that empower communities and address social norms constraints for women such as The Afghanistan National Solidarity Program (NSP)

• Consider addressing childcare through community-based models or other approaches to improve employment and financial outcomes, such as a <u>Burkina</u> Faso public works program



Key issues and Highlighted Approaches at a Glance Somalia



• Women and girls are disproportionately affected by climate shocks and stresses



SUGGESTIONS FOR APPLICATION IN SOMALIA

• Improve inclusion of women as important agents of **climate leadership, adaptation**, and mitigation, such as in <u>Kenya</u> and the <u>Philippines</u>

• Include traditionally marginalized groups in climate action, as they have some of the world's richest traditional knowledge and practices that they have been using to build the resilience of their communities to climate shocks, as in the DRC, Ghana, and <u>South Asia</u>

