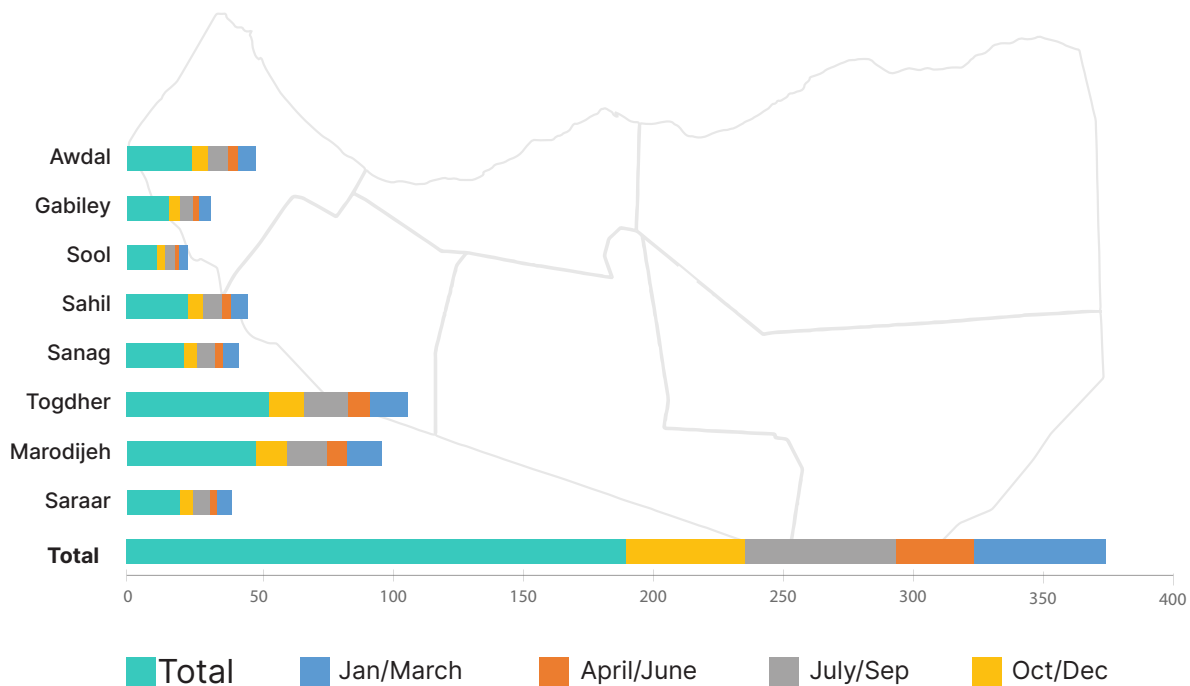


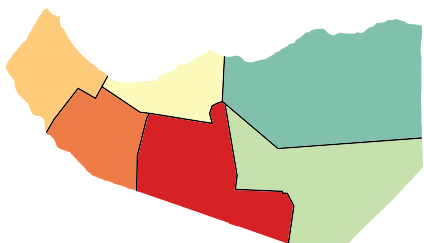
• **Gender Based Violence 2**

List of Gender Based Violence, the case of rape cases that happen in the regions, 2021



Source: Attorney General of the State

• **Gender Based Violence by Region 2022**



194	<b>28%</b>	Togdher	67	<b>9.7%</b>	Awdal
189	<b>27.3%</b>	Marodijeh	62	<b>9.0%</b>	Sool
138	<b>19.9%</b>	Sanag	42	<b>6.1%</b>	Sahil

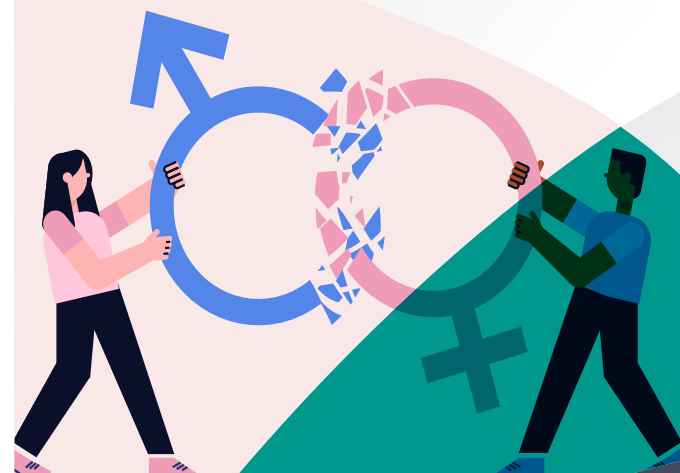
Source: Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs & Family



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



CENTRAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT



# WOMEN & MEN IN SOMALILAND

## Facts & Figures

©CSD2022

©CSD2022

## • Gender equality

Gender equality refers to a situation where women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential such that they are able to contribute equally to national political, economic, social and cultural development and benefit equally from the results. It pertains to equal distribution of resources and benefits and participation of women and men in all areas of society and also to the need to give equal weight to the knowledge, experience and values of both women and men in society.

Gender Equality entails that the underlying causes of discrimination are systematically identified and removed in order to give women and men equal opportunities. The absence of discrimination on the basis of one's sex in the allocation of resources or benefits or in access to services is the hallmark of any society which practices gender equality.

## • Gender equality in Somaliland

Since the reassertion of its sovereignty in 1991, the Republic of Somaliland has focused on peace-building and the reconstruction of its nation, which was adversely affected by the war. The process of peace-building and socio-economic reconstruction towards national development required a concerted effort of both men and women to ensure growth and good governance in all sectors. Women played an active role in this process but were soon marginalized by negative traditions and customs that perceived national development as a male domain.

This perception stemmed from the patriarchal lineage of the clan-based system, which recognizes male dominance and perpetrated gender inequality through customary laws. The norm of gender inequality, which was once a feature of nomadic society, is gradually proving untenable to meet the challenges of the new millennium as well as national and international development.

# • GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

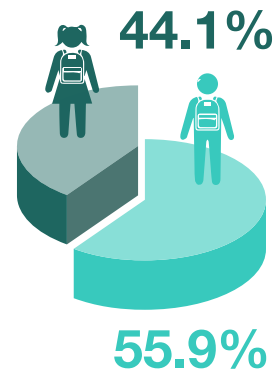
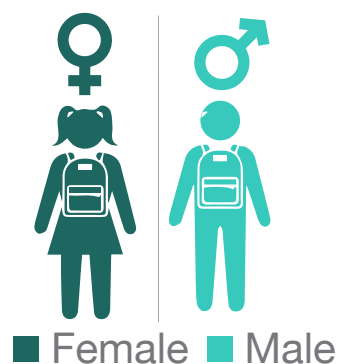
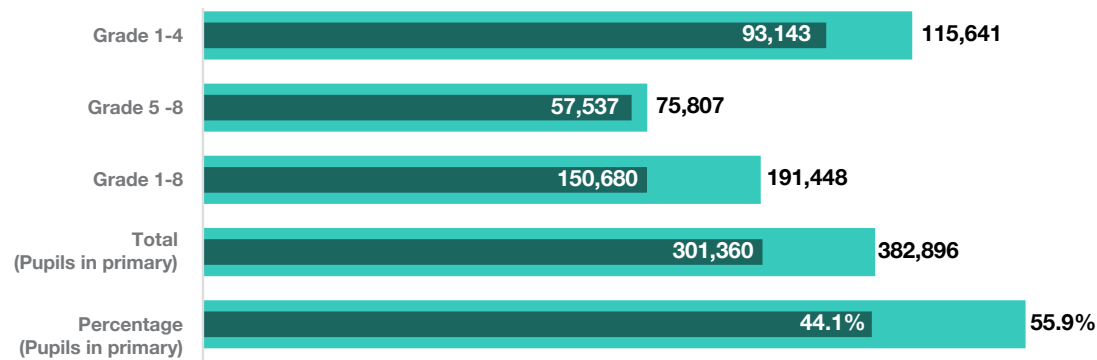
Table 8: List of Gender Based Violence, the case of rape cases that happen in the regions, 2021

Region	Jan-march	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Awdal	9	4	5	7	25
Gabiley	5	2	2	4	13
Sool	2	3	1	0	6
Sahil	6	3	6	3	18
Sanag	4	4	9	2	19
Togdher	15	8	16	13	52
Marodijeh	10	6	16	14	46
Saraar	1	1	4	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>188</b>

Source: Attorney General of the State

# • EDUCATION

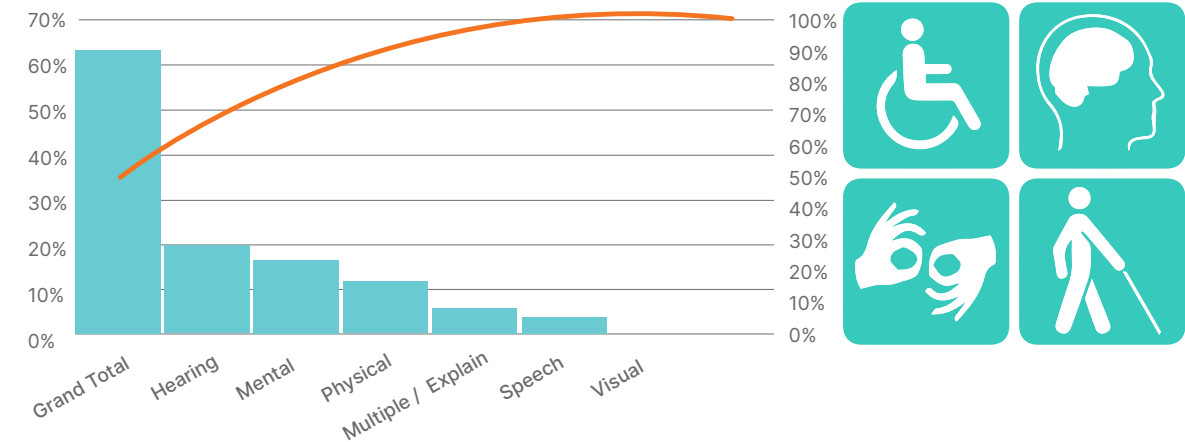
Table 1: Primary education Enrolment 2020/21



## • Children with Disability by Sex and types of impairments

Table shows that 32% and 24% of the children had a hearing and mental impairment respectively. Also, 24% had physical disabilities and 10% had multiple impairments. Visual impairment and speech recorded a prevalence of 6% and 5% respectively

Table 7: Children with Disability by Sex and types of impairments



Sources: Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs & Family

Table 5: Gender Parity Index

Gender	School age population (6-13)	Total enrolment in primary	Enrolment of age 6-13	NER
Male	512,736	191,448	140,623	27.43%
Female	492,642	150,680	113,550	23.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005,378</b>	<b>342,128</b>	<b>254,173</b>	<b>25.28%</b>

Source: Ministry of education and science

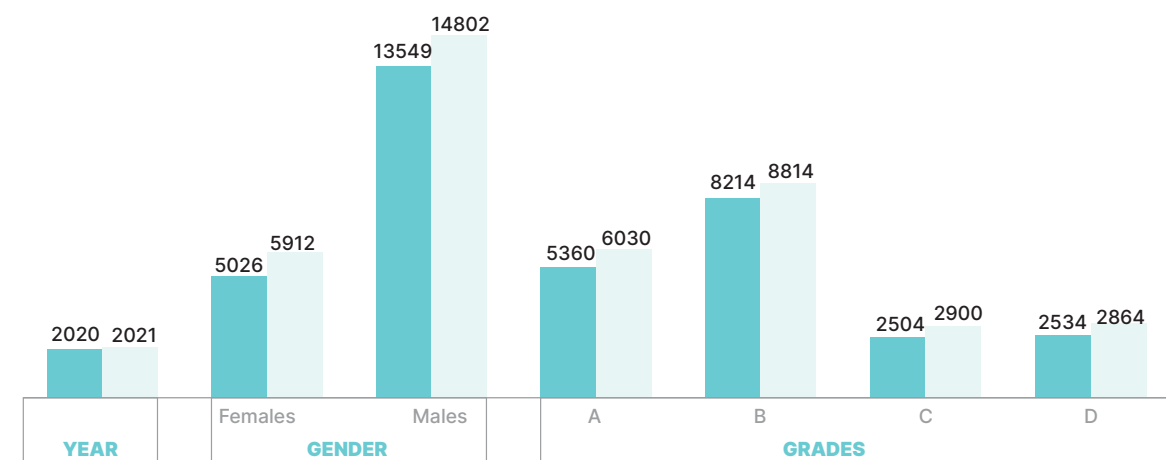
# EMPLOYMENT

Table 6: Civil servant employee by sex and grade 2020-2021

Year	Gender		Grades				Total
	Female	Male	A	B	C	D	
	5026	13549	5360	8214	2504	2534	<b>18,575</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>5912</b>	<b>14802</b>	<b>6030</b>	<b>8814</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>20,714</b>

Source: Civil service commission

Table 7: Civil servant employee by sex and grade 2020-2022



Source: Civil service commission

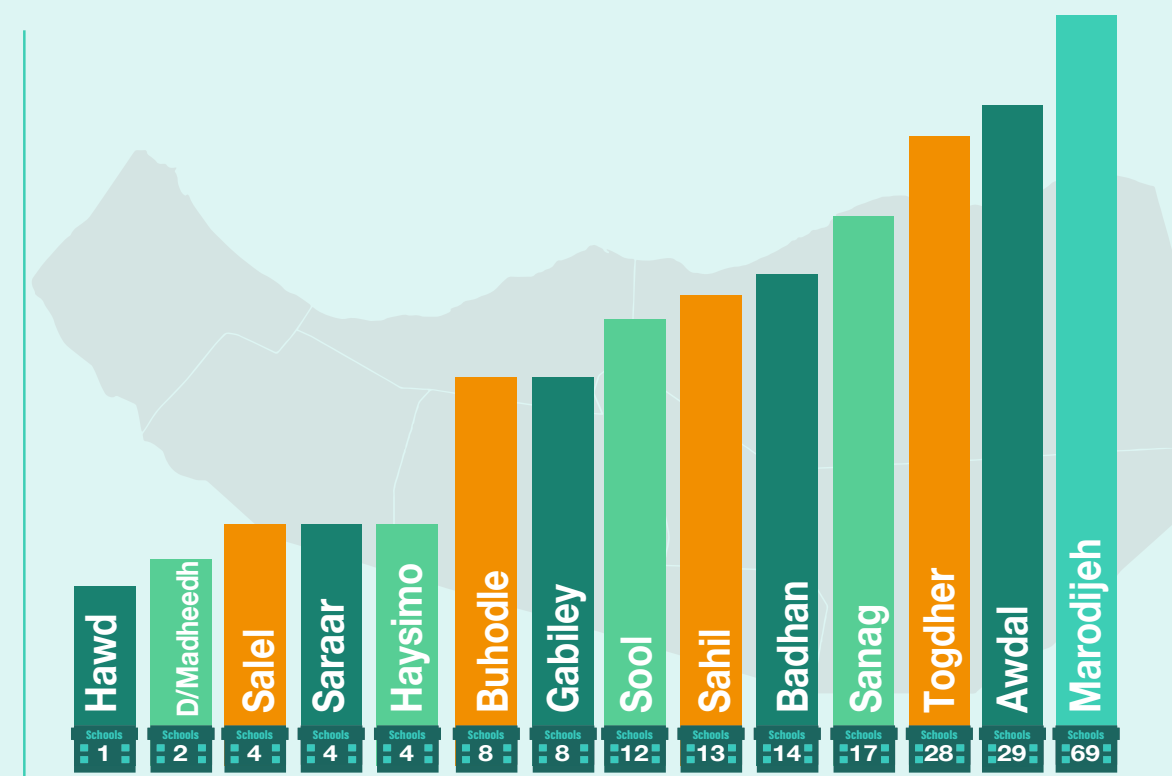
## Secondary Education

Secondary education in Somaliland has four grade form 1, Form 2, Form 3 and form 4. Entry to secondary education is determined by the centrally administered standardized examination at class 8 (at the end of primary education).

At the end of the form 4 students take the national examination (Somaliland general certificate examination), a standardized and centralized test used to certify the completion of general secondary education and to select students that qualify for the next level of education (University).

Secondary Schools Distribution As shows in table 5.1 and Chart 5.1 The number of secondary schools is 213 with a significant number occurring in Marodijeh (32.4%), Awdal (13.6%) and Togdher (13.2%). The number increased from 210 from the last 2020-2021 school year 1.5% and growth rate.

Figure 1: Number of Secondary Schools by Region



Source: Ministry of education and Science

## Female Teachers in Primary

Female Teachers in Primary Analyzing the importance of women as teachers can reveal a lot of facts and help determine their influence on education, especially girls' education. It's a known fact that when conducive environment exists for women teachers, they can contribute to the development of girl education and the community as a whole.

Hence, the numbers and proportions of female teachers indicates the quality of education system. The percentage of Female teachers remains 19% as in the previous school census (2020-2021).

Table 2: Teacher by Sex Distribution and Region

Regions	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Female
				Teachers
Awdal	1,036	245	1,281	19%
Badhan	293	67	360	19%
Buhodle	229	37	266	14%
Daadmadheedh	172	12	184	7%
Gabiley	585	82	667	12%
Hawd	98	7	105	7%
Marodijeh	2,634	860	3,494	25%
Sahil	405	101	506	20%
Salel	204	37	241	15%
Sanag	777	134	911	15%
Saraar	193	40	233	17%
Sool	597	77	674	11%
Togdher	1,055	305	1,360	22%
Haysimo	71	14	85	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>19%</b>

Source: Ministry of education and Science

Table 3:Trends in number of teachers from baseline for the year 2020/2021

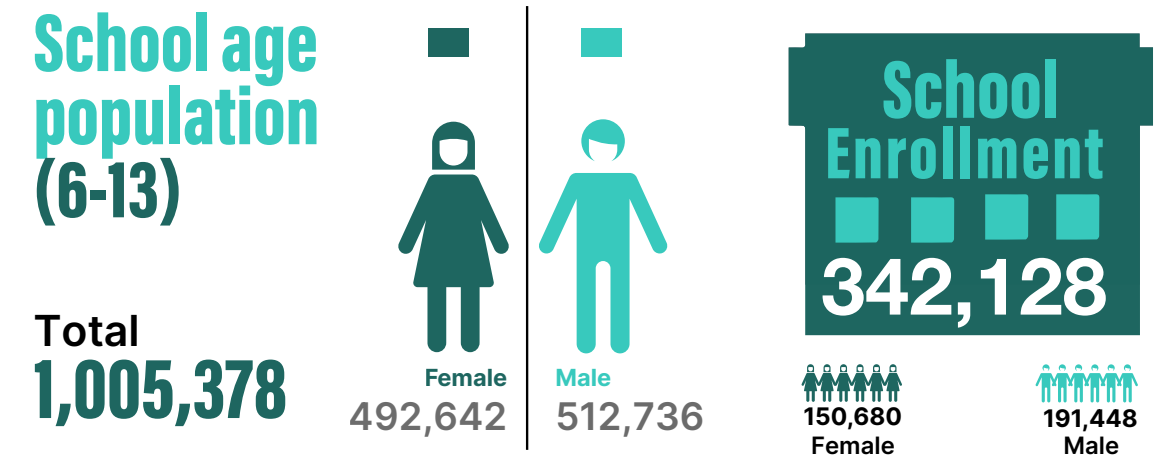
Region	Male	Female	Total
Awdal	314	15	329
Badhan	92	0	92
Buhodle	51	4	55
Daadmadheedh	13	0	13
Gabiley	139	2	141
Hawd	12	0	12
Marodijeh	863	39	902
Sahil	131	7	138
Salel	25	0	25
Sanag	170	4	174
Saraar	24	0	24
Sool	107	3	110
Togdher	346	20	366
Haysimo	11	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,392</b>

Source: Ministry of education and Science

• **Gender Parity in Primary Education**

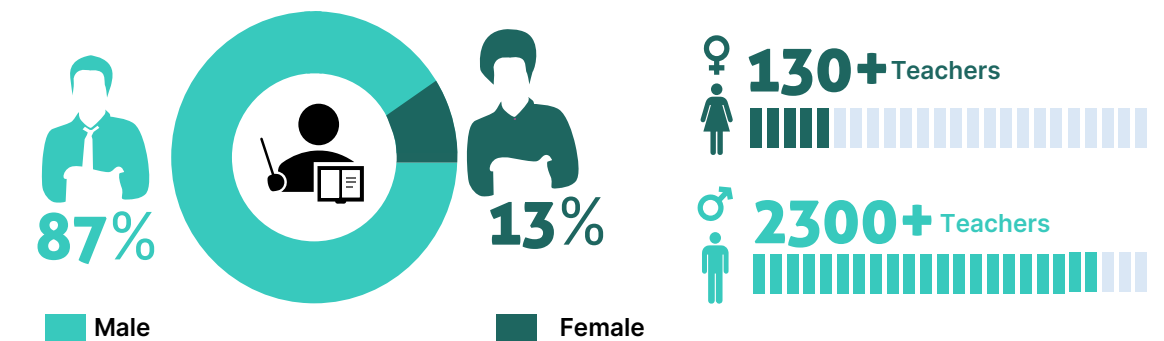
Gender Parity in Primary Education Gender parity Index (GPI) is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that of boys. As related to enrolment, gender parity index is defined as female Gross or net enrolment divided by male gross or net enrolment ratio for all levels. GPI is an important indicator of balanced programmes to boost enrolment and participation of girls in education. No nation has been able to achieve comprehensive basic education without programmes that assist girls. GPI is used to measure the level of equity between boys and girls. In a situation of equity between boys and girls the gender parity index is 1, whereas with the highest inequity it is close to 0. Table 3.12. Primary Gender Parity Index (GPI) for 2021/2022.

Table 4:Primary Gender Parity Index (GPI) for 2021/2022



Source: Ministry of education and Science

Trends in number of teachers from baseline for the year 2020/2021



Source: Ministry of education and science

Gender Parity in Primary Education Gender parity Index (GPI) is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that of boys. As related to enrolment, gender parity index is defined as female Gross or net enrolment divided by male gross or net enrolment ratio for all levels. GPI is an important indicator of balanced programmes to boost enrolment and participation of girls in education. No nation has been able to achieve comprehensive basic education without programmes that assist girls. GPI is used to measure the level of equity between boys and girls. In a situation of equity between boys and girls the gender parity index is 1, whereas with the highest inequity it is close to 0. Table 3.12. Primary Gender Parity Index (GPI) for 2021/2022.