

SOMALIA



Empowered lives
Resilient nations



© UNDP

Gender Justice & The Law

DOES THE LAW ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY AND PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE?

The colour-coded representation below provides a comparison of the laws identified in the country profile with international human rights standards, the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women and country recommendations under the country's respective Universal Periodic Reviews.

YES

The law provides for gender equality and/or protection from gender-based violence and is substantially compliant with international standards. A green category does not indicate that the law is perfect or that gender justice in the relevant topic area has been fully achieved.

NO

The law does not provide for gender equality and/or there is no or minimal protection from gender-based violence.

Partly

Some gender justice aspects of the law have been addressed, but important gender inequalities remain.

No available data or inadequate information.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Somalia has not acceded to CEDAW. Consultations on accession to CEDAW are ongoing and assessment of existing laws against CEDAW is in progress.

Constitution

Article 11 of the Provisional Constitution provides that all citizens have equal rights regardless of sex, and that the State must not discriminate against any person on the basis of gender.

NATIONALITY LAW

NATIONALITY

Somali women do not have the same legal rights as men to pass citizenship to a child or a foreign spouse under the Law on Somali Citizenship of 1962. A draft Child Rights Bill will address this issue by providing that women can pass their nationality to their children.

