

Somalia's 30% Women's Quota in the Federal Parliament — Gains and a Persistent Shortfall

Gender Equality · Good practice · Somalia

Quality score: 63/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Somalia's 2016 clan-based electoral model reserved 30% of parliamentary seats for women, lifting representation from 14% (2012) to 24% (2016). The target was missed again in 2021–22: women won 24% of Senate seats (13/54) and about 20% of the House of the People (54/274).

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	0/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	0/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[Federal Parliament of Somalia \(National Leaders Forum electoral model\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[UN Security Council coverage](#) — 'a game changer' — accessed 2026-07-11

[VOA — Somalia's Promised 30% Quota for Women Lawmakers Unlikely](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[IPU Parline — Somalia, House of the People, Data on Women](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[EISA — Why gender quotas don't \(fully\) work in Somalia](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

Cite this — Evidoria. *Somalia's 30% Women's Quota in the Federal Parliament — Gains and a Persistent Shortfall*. Persistent ID: ad6f4a32-8c40-492b-83ab-bb1731b273d1.