



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**Period: Quarter 1 - 2017**

<b>Project Name</b>	Support to the Electoral Process in the Federal Republic of Somalia Project ID(1): 00093037 - Project ID(2): 00097672
<b>Gateway ID</b>	00096139
<b>Start date</b>	17 June 2015
<b>Planned end date (as per last approval)</b>	30 June 2017
<b>Focal Person</b>	Filip Warnants
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<b>PSG</b>	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics
<b>Priority</b>	Priority 3
<b>Milestone</b>	Prepare for and hold credible elections in 2016 Develop foundations for 'one person, one vote' elections
<b>Location</b>	National – Mogadishu
<b>Gender Marker</b>	2

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	USD 18,941,277
MPTF:	USD 17,809,903 (MPTF)
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: -
	Trac: USD 904,060
	Other: USD 227,313 (SIDA 2015)

	<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Report approved by:</b>	<b>Position/Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director (Programme)	Signed Original on File (available upon request)

	<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Total MPTF Funds Received</b>			<b>Total non-MPTF Funds Received</b>		
		<b>Q1 2017</b>	<b>CUMMULATIVE</b>	<b>ANNUAL 2017</b>	<b>Q1 2017</b>	<b>CUMMULATIVE</b>	<b>ANNUAL 2017</b>
<b>93037</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	-	2,612,522	-	-	623,333	-
<b>97672</b>		662,385	13,603,494	662,385		1,100,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>662,385</b>	<b>16,216,016</b>	<b>662,385</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,723,333</b>	<b>-</b>



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	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
	PUNO	Q 2017	CUMMULATIVE	ANNUAL 2017	Q1 2017	CUMMULATIVE	ANNUAL 2017
93037	UNDP	-	2,627,979	-	-	583,883	-
97672		2,229,427	13,447,905	2,229,427	-	677,702	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,229,427</b>	<b>16,075,884</b>	<b>2,229,427</b>	-	<b>1,261,585</b>	-

### QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. With the assistance of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the Federal and State Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (FIEIT and SIEITs) completed in January and early February the last elections for the members of the House of the People, including all rerun elections prior to the election of the new Federal President by the new joint Parliament on 8 February.
2. In March, preparing for the new electoral cycle, Somalia's National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) developed its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, which includes objectives, steps and challenges in preparation for universal 'one-person-one-vote' elections.
3. As part of its twin-track strategy, UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support continued its long-term electoral capacity development assistance of the NIEC, while exploring the concepts and processes for developing the foundations for universal 'one-person-one-vote' elections in 2020/2021. In this regard, a United Nations electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) was deployed to Somalia from 22 March to 4 April to assess the parameters of future UN support for electoral preparations for universal 'one person, one vote' elections in Somalia. The conclusions of the NAM will inform the development of a new electoral project document.

### SITUATION UPDATE

In February, the electoral process for a new bicameral Federal Parliament and President came to a conclusion with the election of Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed "Farmaajo" as the new President of the Federal Republic of Somalia. As a sign of success, both the outgoing Parliament and President handed over in a democratic and dignified manner the responsibility of the constitutional mandate to their successors.

The electoral processes for the 10th Federal Parliament and the new Federal President were major milestones in Somalia's aspirations to a functional federal state with more stable and stable political institutions. Despite imperfections including undisputed reports of corruption and many instances of harassment, intimidation and vote rigging, most electoral contests were conducted peacefully with intensive media coverage and the results accepted as legitimate.

The SRSG noted in his briefing to UN Security Council on 27 January 2017 that the indirect electoral process was "essentially a political one", "*used for inter and intra-clan negotiations and reconciliation,*



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*and should be in part evaluated as such*”; with the inclusion of “electoral features to set the stage for the move to universal suffrage in Somalia”. Although not yet ‘One Person, One Vote’ elections, the 2016 electoral process for a new Federal Parliament was more inclusive compared to the process in 2012 were 135 traditional elders had appointed the 275 MPs.

The tenth Parliament comprises a re-elected House of the People and a newly established Upper House. The House of the People maintains 275 ‘clan-based’ seats, while the 54-member Upper House consists of members elected by their respective regional assemblies. Nearly 25 per cent of the new Parliament are women, a significant increase compared to the 14 per cent in the previous Parliament. Overall, over 50 percent of the MPs are new. About 18 per cent of the elected MPs are under 35 years old.

The ‘2016 indirect electoral process’ was extensively supported by the United Nations Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG). The UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support provided advisory, logistical, and budgetary support to the ad hoc federal and state electoral management bodies.

In March, preparing for the new electoral cycle, Somalia’s National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) developed its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, which includes objectives, steps and challenges in preparation for universal ‘one-person-one-vote’ elections. In a positive acknowledgement of its electoral role, the NIEC was invited by the new Parliament to attend the presidential election on 8 February, as an observer.

As part of its twin-track strategy, UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support also assisted with the long-term electoral capacity development of the NIEC, as well as with the exploration of concepts and processes to develop the foundations for universal ‘one-person-one-vote’ elections in 2020. These include laws pertaining to political parties, electoral security, electoral legislative framework and a national identification (ID) programme which would include voter registration. In this regard, a United Nations electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) was deployed to Somalia from 22 March to 4 April to assess the parameters of future UN support for electoral preparations for universal ‘one person, one vote’ elections in Somalia. The conclusions of the NAM will inform the development of a new electoral project document.

**QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**

<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT</b>			
“Somalia is enabled to conduct an electoral process in 2016 and to prepare for and hold universal (one person one vote) elections in the longer term through the provision of support to the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC), the development of the legal framework for elections and support to promote better understanding of the electoral process.”			
<b>Output 1: The institutional capacity of the NIEC is developed to fulfil its mandate to prepare for and conduct electoral operations.</b>			
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR<sup>1</sup></b>	
		<b>THIS QUARTER</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE 2017</b>
The extent to which the NIEC’s institutional capacity is developed	The NIEC is operational and initial institutional capacity	YES	YES

<sup>1</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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	in place		
<p>Sources of evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NIEC Strategic Plan and Press Conference</li> <li>○ NIEC official quarterly report to the Federal Parliament</li> <li>○ NIEC advisor reports</li> <li>○ Social Media articles: NIEC Website (www.niec.so); NIEC Facebook page; UNSOM Facebook page, UNDP Somalia Facebook page</li> <li>○ Official signed documents between UNDP and the NIEC (Work Plan, Letter of Agreement)</li> <li>○ Official NIEC presentations to donor partners and international community (Board documents)</li> <li>○ Training and workshop reports/materials</li> <li>○ Joint IESG, WB, IOM draft report on concept for feasibility study on civil and voter registration</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2: MoIFA supported in its electoral related democratization role</b>			
The extent to which MOIFA's electoral-support capacity is developed	MOIFA takes the lead in coordinating the development of the electoral law	YES	YES
<p>Sources of evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Letter of Agreement between MOIFA and UNDP</li> <li>○ MOIFA advisor reports to UNDP</li> <li>○ Social Media articles: UNSOM, UNDP Facebook</li> <li>○ Workshop reports: Electoral Legal Framework</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed</b>			
Progress on development of the electoral laws	Review of the Political Party Law and on the formulation of the electoral lexicon	YES	YES
<p>Sources of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bill of Political Parties (Federal Parliament of Somalia)</li> <li>○ Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969) comprising 12 laws in English, including 6 translated from Italian into to English. Somali translation.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 4: Increased public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework through civic education.</b>			
Development of Somali-English-Arabic lexicon of electoral terminology	Lexicon is finalized	NA	NA
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Printed lexicon</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 5: Support to the 2016 electoral process</b>			
The extent of support to the 2016 electoral process as supported by the UN	An electoral process is concluded according to plan and integrity and representation measures as agreed and delivering an accepted result leading to	YES	YES



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	the establishment of a new Federal Parliament		
<p>Sources of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Official inauguration of new Parliament and President</li> <li>○ FIEIT 2016 elections website: <a href="http://doorashada2016.so/en/">http://doorashada2016.so/en/</a></li> <li>○ House of the People elections results certification forms</li> <li>○ Government Decisions, press releases and Official Communiqués of the National Leadership Forum on 2016 electoral process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ FIEIT and IEDRM official documents, press conferences and communiqués</li> <li>○ NLF Communiqués</li> <li>○ Presidential Decrees and PM official decisions on 2016 electoral process</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Minutes of the Programme Board meeting</li> <li>○ IESG notes informing UN HQ, UNSOM principles, and donor partners on implementation of the 2016 process</li> </ul>			

**NARRATIVE**

**Output 1: The institutional capacity of the NIEC is developed to fulfil its mandate to prepare for and conduct electoral operations.**

A major objective of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support is to develop long-term electoral and institutional capacity of Somalia’s National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC). The NIEC was established in July 2015 as the electoral management body to support future universal “one-person one-vote” elections. After it was decided in 2015 that Somalia would not have yet universal elections when the Federal Parliament and President’s term was coming to an end in 2016, it was further agreed that the focus of the NIEC would be on the next electoral cycle in preparation of universal “one-person one-vote” elections, rather than the clan-based political negotiated electoral process in 2016.

*NIEC Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*

In the first quarter of 2017, the NIEC developed its five-year Strategic Plan as the roadmap for universal elections in Somalia. On 7 March, in the presence of the Speaker of the ‘House of the People’ and the UNDP Country Director, the NIEC organized a press conference to announce the development of its five-year strategic plan with the goal of holding universal ‘one-person, one-vote’ elections in 2020. The NIEC’s Strategic Plan takes into account the four-year constitutional timeline of the current Federal Parliament. To accomplish this goal by planning for those aspects that are within control of the NIEC, the Chair underscored that the NIEC requires realistic and sustained financial commitment and technical support from the Government of Somalia and from the international donor community.

The NIEC Strategic Plan includes very crucial aspects that need to be initiated already in 2017 to ensure necessary progress by 2020. Key aspects of the Strategic Plan include: The NIEC’s strategic direction, the electoral cycle approach, and the following seven objectives to reach the goal of universal elections: legal framework, institutional capacity, informed electorate, voter register, a level playing field for candidates, parties, media and observers, the conduct of credible, free and fair elections, and a post-election evaluation before initiating the next cycle. The NIEC is finalizing a budget linked to the different phases of the Strategic Plan, after which also the wider group of stakeholders will be consulted.

The NIEC Strategic Plan was developed after extensive work by the Commission and Secretariat staff, assisted by other regional electoral experts, and supported by the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support and by USAID bilaterally.

*Institutional capacity development*

Strengthening the foundation of the preparations for the 2020 elections, the NIEC is developing with the help of the Joint Programme the capacity of its Secretariat. The Joint Programme facilitates the deployment of national advisors embedded in



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the NIEC to provide direct technical support to the Commissioners. Different electoral and operational trainings, workshops and study-tours are scheduled to strengthen the Commissioners and staff's capacity. Furthermore, the Joint Programme has been providing ongoing logistics and operational support to the NIEC, including planning for future NIEC permanent office.

### *Institutional recognition*

As a young institution only established in mid-2015, the NIEC was invited to the second General Assembly meeting of the Arab Electoral Management Bodies, in Tunis, where it presented as a new member its views during an event supported by UNDP.

Additionally, in a positive acknowledgement of its domestic electoral role, the NIEC was invited by the new Parliament to attend the presidential election on 8 February, as an observer.

### *Civil and Voter Registration feasibility study*

As part of its twin-track approach, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support explores concepts and strategies to support national institutions and processes to develop the foundations for universal 'one person one vote' elections, such as institutional capacity building, political parties' regulation, electoral legislative framework, and the issue of electoral security. Discussions with other international partners have been taken place for a joint feasibility study on the concept of a national ID program that includes voter registration.

In March, UNDP, the World Bank, IOM and Terra Incognita concluded the final draft report of the joint feasibility study on options for national identification systems. This assessment and feasibility study was conducted at the request of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in order to explore options for national identification system(s) to underpin 'One Person, One Identity' for transparent voter lists for the 2020 electoral voter cycle and for sustainable development applications. The final report is scheduled to be launched in April.

## **Output 2: MoIFA supported in its electoral related democratization role**

The Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) plays a central role in supporting Somalia's democratic transition, with a lead role in developing the legal framework for universal elections.

The Joint Programme therefore provided capacity development assistance to MOIFA's conceptual planning to take the lead in the development of the new Electoral Law for universal elections, a process that will gain even more momentum in the second part of 2017 as part of the roadmap for one person one vote elections. Through deployment of national advisors in the Ministry, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted MoIFA with reviewing the composition of an Electoral Working Group to revitalize the coordination in drafting electoral legislation for universal elections envisaged for 2020. The idea is to ensure that the planning process takes into account the various stages and processes crucial in law-making, including identifying key resource persons and mapping of institutions, groupings of civil society, youth, women to contribute to the process and broadening the scope of participation.

## **Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed**

Together with the NIEC, the Joint Programme is outlining comments for technical amendments to the Political Parties Law that was approved in 2016. The Political Parties Law foresees a registration role for the NIEC as part of the process towards "one person - one vote" elections by 2020. As part of the 2020 Roadmap regarding the preparation of universal elections, the Joint Programme has been discussing MOIFA how to initiate the first conceptual steps towards the development of the Electoral Law in an inclusive and consultative manner.

To facilitate research that will inform the development of a draft Electoral Law, the Joint Programme supported the compilation of a "Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969)" comprising 12 laws in English, including 6



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translated from Italian into English and Somali.

### **Output 4: Increased public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework through civic education**

As the last multi-party elections in Somalia were held in 1969, many Somalis have limited experience of universal multi-party elections, which makes it even more important to increase public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework. As many electoral terminologies are unknown in Somali language, the establishment of a consistent and harmonized electoral vocabulary is essential to achieve better public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes. In this respect, the Joint Programme has been supporting the NIEC and the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) with the development of a lexicon of electoral terminology in Somali language, building on the existing UNDP Arabic-English-French lexicon of electoral terms. After public consultations and input provided by experts in 2016, the lexicon has been finalized in the first quarter of 2017 and will be printed for wider distribution in the second quarter.

### **Output 5: Support to the '2016 electoral process'**

In the beginning of 2017, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support concluded its support to the '2016 indirect federal electoral process' as the ad hoc Federal and State Indirect Electoral Implementation Team's (FIEIT and SIEITs).

In January, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support had provided intense technical, logistical and financial support to FIEIT, SIEITs and the Independent Electoral Dispute Resolution Mechanism (IEDRM) to finalize all remaining electoral activities, in particular last electoral contests for Benadir and the Somalilanders, as well as the rerun elections for five seats in the days prior to the presidential election on 8 February. In so doing, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support continued to underscore norms for future electoral processes. All results are accessible on the FIEIT's website <http://doorashada2016.so/en/>

In February and March, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted the FIEIT with finalizing their report and closing the last financial aspects related to the past process, including the legitimate reimbursement of candidate fees to individuals who had intended to compete for a seat that eventually was not open to them due to the sub-clan specification and preservation of lists only for women.

Security-wise, the past electoral process is regarded as a big success concerning the ability and performance to plan and coordinate simultaneously the security across the nation-wide and at state-levels. The electoral process provided the need of synchronic security coordination by all security forces simultaneously in each the different Member States of Somalia. In the first quarter of 2017, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted different useful lesson-learned workshops between international, national and state-level security forces.

UNDP launched a Perception survey through its third party monitors for assessing response of the national public towards the electoral process, A total of 350 persons were contacted).

- 97% of the respondents were aware of the recent presidential elections
- 93% were better informed about the 2016/17 elections than in 2012
- 93% considered the 2016 election to be an improvement from the 2012 process.
- 74% felt that the result of the election would have a positive effect on their state
- 65% were very optimistic about the future of the country due to the elections

### **Other Key Achievements**

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:



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While the 2016 parliamentary electoral process can be said to have been more democratic when compared to that of 2012, it also drew the attention to the many challenges the country is facing: perceived manipulation of the electoral process, corruption and vote buying of delegates, limited inputs by most Somalis, and the ongoing struggle of women to be included in political and societal spheres. Many of the challenges faced in the electoral process were systemic and reflected the lack of institutional capacity in the country, levels of distrust among and between important stakeholder groups, and the absence of effective means to ensure financial transparency. These systemic problems are to be addressed in the long-term electoral capacity development support to Somalia in preparations of future ‘one person one vote’ elections. While donor partners were concerned about the cost of the electoral process particularly when there appeared to be a lack of progress at times with protracted delays, the gender milestone of a significant minimum representation of women in the new Parliament was an additional funding conditionality for a key donor partner. To keep donors informed of the latest updates and expenses as well as to formulate jointly the next steps forward for the international community, the Joint Programme organized weekly meetings with partners, in addition to scheduled board and PSG-1 meetings.

Funding for the electoral process came from three sources: the government of Somalia, candidate fees, and donor partners. Of the cost of the electoral process (\$14-15 million), approximately 60 per cent was covered by international donors, 10 per cent by the Federal Government and 30 per cent by candidate registration fees. From donor partners, over \$8 million was spent through UNDP in direct electoral costs such as support for the operations of the ad-hoc electoral bodies and delegate allowances. UNDP PPU contracted Third Party monitors conducted telephone calls to voting delegates to verify proper receipt of their allowance. The telephone verification reports from the Third Party monitoring entity provided extremely useful feedback on the actual payment process by SIEIT and delegates’ focal persons to each of the actual voting delegates. It allowed UNDP to follow-up with SIEIT to correct steps in the process before a new clan was being paid.

An additional challenge rose when the Somali leaders and the FIEIT explicitly requested the UN to take the lead role in managing the disbursement of the collected candidate fees to support the process. To avoid unclear funding channels for the electoral process and accountability issues, UNDP reached out to International Organization for Migration (IOM) to participate in the Joint Programme and take on the management aspect of the disbursement mechanism in support of the SIEITs, while UNDP played a role in procedures development and oversight. In this respect, UNDP’s Partnerships and Planning Unit contracted Third Party monitors to conduct spot-checks in each of the different voting cities to monitor and verify services of vendors supporting the delegates of the 2016 electoral process with accommodation and catering. The spot-checks reports provided feedback to UNDP, IOM and the FIEIT on the actual accommodation and catering services that were provided to delegates when gathering in the cities for the voting process. The spot-check reports were an essential part of the approval mechanism of payments made on behalf of the SIEIT to the vendors.

A fluid electoral timeline, multiple electoral bodies, and difficulties for decent planning in advance all characterized the challenges the Joint Programme for Electoral Support was facing, from a strategic perspective to electoral technical issues and budgetary constraints. From a programmatic perspective, a key lesson learnt is to constantly incorporate flexibility in work plans, in order to succeed in delivering support and respond to changing priorities, while keeping donor partners abreast of each development. All pending uncertainties to the overall framework affected significantly electoral planning and preparation for the implementation of the different key aspects of the process.

### **Peacebuilding impact**



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<b>Catalytic effects</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		
<p>Although the 30% goal of minimum number of women in the new Parliament was not attained when it was inaugurated early this year, and some clans did not respect the rule of reserving every third seat for contestation by women only, the process resulted in a representation of almost 25% in the new Federal Parliament. This is significantly higher than the 2012 outcome of 14% and marks a major victory for Somali women, which will hopefully also serve as a stepping stone to bring about positive changes in other areas to advance women’s political equality and empowerment. The 2016 electoral process established a new norm for women’s inclusion, increased representation and participation at all stages of the process, including in all implementing bodies (FIEIT, SIEITs, IEDRM, electoral colleges). As an agreed principle of the electoral model, and reiterated by the NLF, at least 30% of seats in both houses of Parliament were to be reserved for women. The establishment of a Committee of Goodwill Ambassadors was a good demonstration of the will of the federal government and the NLF to support women’s enhanced political representation. Hopefully a glass-ceiling has been broken and a new reality is being created for strengthening women’s role in decision-making and leadership, to inspire many more, particularly young women, to join politics and usher in a path to even greater representation and participation in the future ‘one person, one vote’ elections and beyond.</p>		
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>2</sup>	<b>Total no. of Outputs</b>	<b>Total no. of gender specific Outputs</b>
	5	<i>Each output includes a specific gender target</i>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>3</sup>	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
	15	2
<b>Human Rights</b>		
<p>In accordance with international electoral standards in line with article 21 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Project focuses on a twin-track approach, assisting a limited franchise electoral process while simultaneously supporting Somalia in its road towards ‘universal’ elections in the future and providing advice to Somali electoral-related institutions. During the first quarter of 2017, the NIEC developed its Strategic Plan for the new electoral cycle, including ‘one person, one vote elections’ in 2020. An important element in the electoral process is ensuring inclusiveness, shifting away from the current “4.5 power sharing formula” between the main clans. The new Parliament comprises a gender balance of 24% women, a significant increase compared to the 14 per cent in the previous Parliament. Overall, over 50 per cent of the MPs are new. About 18 per cent of the elected MPs are under 35 years old. Project activities are designed in a way that all human rights, gender considerations are taken into account. They also ensure that advocacy for women’s representation and partners are recommended to the government.</p>		
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>	
	YES	
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (No.)</b>	
	5	

<sup>2</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

<sup>3</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
<p><b>Communications &amp; Visibility</b></p> <p>In accordance with the new joint Guidelines on Electoral Assistance, signed between UNDP and the EU in April 2016, the Joint Programme provided each month its input to UNDP’s Global Project for Electoral Cycle Support (GPECS). These monthly global Updates are shared to the EU as part of the EU-UNDP communications and visibility framework for electoral projects.</p> <p>Banners with donor logos have been designed and used by the NIEC, in particular but not limited to when organizing workshops and posts on social media.</p> <p>Relevant support and aspects of the 2016 electoral process has been covered on social media of UNSOM Facebook and UNDP Somalia Facebook and/or NIEC Facebook and website.</p> <p>Due to political and security risks, communication and visibility measures portraying UN and donor support to the 2016 electoral process is very limited. It was essential that the 2016 electoral process is seen as a Somali-led process. It was important that the UN and donors’ support in the background is not mistaken for perceived interference in the process. However, despite minimal visibility of the joint programme itself, the extensive messaging, information campaign and awareness raising around each step of the electoral process and the structure of the electoral model were a significant contribution to the 2016 elections.</p>	3
<p><b>Looking ahead</b></p> <p>The Board approved in March 2017 the extension of the current Joint Programme for Electoral Support till end of June 2017 as an interim phase in anticipation of a revision of the programme envisaging a longer-term electoral capacity development scope developing the foundations and preparing for future universal elections since 1969.</p> <p>The UN Needs Assessment Mission that visited Somalia from 24 March until 2 April assessed the situation in Somalia and what electoral assistance the UN should offer. Its final report would provide in the second quarter of this year the parameters for the revised programme document in support of universal elections when the term of the new Government and Parliament will expire.</p> <p>Given that the last general elections in Somalia date from 1969, paramount work is needed to build the foundations for general elections, ranging from developing the legal electoral framework, to creating political parties, defining electoral boundaries, registering voters, and electoral institutional capacity development. In addition, after state formation was one of the key pillars of the new Somali nation in the past four years, including the creation of the different Federal Member States, the new government will have to work in the upcoming period on defining the kind of federalism the country envisages. In this respect, a key component of Somalia’s future will be the development of the new Constitution, the pinnacle of the country’s legal and governance framework that also has a big impact on the kind of electoral process for the future Legislative and Executive branches. Last but not least, security remains an overarching key priority for Somalia in order to develop a nationwide governance structure. Electoral security, including access to all areas, will be a prominent critical factor in the road path for universal ‘one person, one vote’ elections.</p> <p>In the meantime, in Q2 the Joint Programme is expected to continue its support to institutions and processes required to conduct future elections including: support of the NIEC Strategic Plan, supporting MOIFA with the concept of the new Electoral Law, assisting the NIEC with the concept how to regulate Political Parties, lessons learned exercises for electoral security and presenting a joint study with other international partners examining combination of a National ID program with Voter Registration.</p>	



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Type of Risk <sup>4</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political / Strategic	There is a risk that the past 2016 electoral process drew away attention and resources from the preparations and capacity development required for universal “one person one vote” elections.	The Joint Programme, with donor agreement, had adopted a twin-track approach to support the 2016 electoral process while simultaneously supporting capacity development and preparations for universal elections and referendum in due course that includes support for capacity development of the NIEC and development of the legal framework. Based on the recommendations of the NAM, a new Programme will be developed outlining the parameters of future UN support to universal elections; which will be discussed at length with government and donor partners. The different conceptual proposals for the new Programme will also provide different insights on plans of donor partners.
Security	Security conditions adversely impact the frequency with which UN advisers can work closely with government partners and other stakeholders.	UN to use alternative means such as videoconferencing. The Joint Programme is working with other actors, including agencies, programmes and projects that support the Somali Support to establishment of a security framework and an elections security task force.
Finance	Long-term sustainability of electoral processes in Somalia could become an issue if the national electoral management bodies (NIEC) does not receive sufficient funding through the government budget and is dependent on international funding. In case of a protracted and costly 2016 electoral process, donor funding for a profound electoral capacity development programme towards ‘one-person one-vote’ elections in 2020 might become an issue.	The Joint Programme works together with the NIEC, donor partners and other stakeholders to include an adequate budget for the NIEC in the Government’s annual budget. An electoral Needs Assessment Mission is conducted that discussed with national and international partners to define the needs for an electoral capacity development framework towards universal elections by 2020.
Social and Environmental Screening	Risk that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups	The Project provided input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016. The NAM will look into inclusiveness of future universal elections. Within the guidance of the Government and federal institutions, project supports consultative forums with the public, and works with media to ensure adequate information sharing and transparency on the process.
	Risk that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	as above
	Risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	Given the contextualized political and electoral debate, the Project has been building capacities of the national electoral entities and teams
	Risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	The Project provided input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process

<sup>4</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>in 2016 and ensure a results dispute mechanism. The new UN strategy on future universal elections looks into rights-holders and their capacity to claim their rights.</p>
	<p>Risk that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls</p>	<p>Project activities have gender components, gender plans and these are considered through all project activities. For example, trainings on “Gender Responsive Elections”. There is collaboration amongst UN gender experts and focal persons from the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the UNSOM/UNDP Rule of Law &amp; Security Institutions Group (ROLSIG), the UN Resident Coordination Office (RCO) and UNDP CO on gender concerns.</p>
	<p>Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?</p>	<p>UNDP’s internal Project Appraisal committee reviewed the project document and ensured mainstreaming of gender concerns. Once approved the project was assigned Gender Marker 2.</p> <p>The Project provides input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016. A committee of ‘Goodwill Ambassadors’ was established to champion for a quota of women’s representation in the Federal Parliament. The new Parliament comprises a network of strong Somali women.</p> <p>There is collaboration amongst UN gender experts and focal persons from the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the UNSOM/UNDP Rule of Law &amp; Security Institutions Group (ROLSIG), the UN Resident Coordination Office (RCO) and UNDP CO on gender concerns. To the extent possible gender concerns are included in policies and laws supported by projects, women’s representation is encouraged in workshops and trainings.</p>



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**ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meetings, PSG 1 meetings, Donor coordination meetings	PBM: March  Donor coordination meetings: (bi)weekly in January and February	1 PBM held approving the JP interim work plan for Q1-Q2 2017 supporting the NIEC and MOIFA, while closing its work with the FIEIT.  Separate donor coordination meetings were held by the JP in January and February to update on the completion of the 2016 electoral process. On important issues, donors were in addition kept abreast through official email exchanges, requesting approval when needed on key steps of the process that had a significant financial implication for the JP	March: donor partners approved cost extension of JP until 30 June 2017
Needs Assessment Mission (NAM)	March 2017	Electoral needs assessment mission to take stock on electoral progress and define the parameters of future electoral support to Somalia	NAM report will feed into the revision of the Joint Programme
Third Party monitoring	Q4 2016 / Q1 2017	UNDP PPU contracted Third Party monitors conducted telephone calls to voting delegates to verify proper receipt of their allowance. The telephone verification reports from the Third Party monitoring entity provided extremely useful feedback on the actual payment process by SIEIT and delegates' focal persons to each of the actual voting delegates. It allowed UNDP to follow-up with SIEIT to correct steps in the process before a new clan was being paid.	The telephone verification reports from the Third Party monitoring entity provided extremely useful feedback on the actual payment process by SIEIT and delegates' focal persons to each of the actual voting delegates. It allowed UNDP to follow-up with SIEIT to correct steps in the process before a new clan was being paid.
Third Party monitoring	Q4 2016 / Q1 2017	UNDP PPU contracted Third Party monitors conducted spot-checks in each of the different voting cities to monitor and verify services of vendors	The spot-checks reports provided feedback to UNDP, IOM and the FIEIT on the actual accommodation and catering services that were provided to delegates



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		<p>supporting the delegates of the 2016 electoral process with accommodation and catering. The spot-checks reports provided feedback to UNDP, IOM and the FIEIT on the actual accommodation and catering services that were provided to delegates when gathering in the cities for the voting process. The spot-check reports were an essential part of the approval mechanism of payments made on behalf of the SIEIT to the vendors.</p>	<p>when gathering in the cities for the voting process. The spot-check reports were an essential part of the approval mechanism of payments made on behalf of the SIEIT to the vendors.</p>
2016 CO Audit	Feb 2017	Regular audit of CO including the Joint Programme for Electoral Support	Audit report
NIEC and MOIFA site visits	2017	Follow-up on implementation of LOAs with MOIFA and NIEC as well as on use of delivered materials	Continuous capacity development support with site visits remains recommended
Third Party monitor – short perceptions survey	2017	UNDP launched a Perception survey through its third party monitors for assessing response of the national public towards the electoral process, A total of 350 persons were contacted).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 97% of the respondents were aware of the recent presidential elections</li> <li>- 93% were better informed about the 2016/17 elections than in 2012</li> <li>- 93% considered the 2016 election to be an improvement from the 2012 process.</li> <li>- 74% felt that the result of the election would have a positive effect on their state</li> <li>- 65% were very optimistic about the future of the country due to the elections</li> </ul>



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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA**

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	NIEC	Electoral experts Kenya	January	7	2	9	Strategic Workshop Planning	Nairobi	JP Electoral Support - USAID - NIEC
2.	NIEC		February / March	14	6	20	Strategic Workshop Planning	Mogadishu	USDAID - JP Electoral Support - NIEC
3.	NIEC		7-8 February	2	1	3	Second Assembly Arab EMBs	Tunis	UNDP/GPEC's Arab regional programme
4.	Mogadishu Joint Security Committee		15 March	25	2	27	Mogadishu JSC Election Security Lessons Learned Workshop	Mogadishu	UN-IESG
5.	SESTF		21 -22 March	30	1	31	SESTF Election Security Lessons Learned Workshop (National)	Mogadishu	UN-IESG
6.									
<b>Totals:</b>				78	12	90			