



SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: Quarter 2 - 2017

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

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

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director – Programme	

	Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	PUNO	Q2 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q2 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
93037	UNDP	-	\$2,612,522	-	-	\$623,333	-
97672	UNDP	\$1,384,203	\$14,987,697	\$2,046,588	\$143,337	\$821,040	\$143,337
TOTAL		\$1,384,203	\$17,600,219	\$2,046,588	\$143,337	\$1,444,373	\$143,337

	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
	PUNO	Q2 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q2 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
93037	UNDP	-	\$2,627,979	-	-	\$583,883	-
97672	UNDP	\$252,399	\$13,700,304	\$2,481,826	\$143,337	\$821,039	\$143,337
TOTAL		\$252,399	\$16,328,283	\$2,481,826	\$143,337	\$1,404,922	\$143,337



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QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. After the conclusion of the '2016 electoral process' and the indirect election of a new President for Somalia in February 2017, the United Nations deployed in March-April an electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to renew and redefine the parameters of the UN electoral support to Somalia in preparation for the universal 'one person, one vote' elections in 2021. The recommendations by the NAM will inform the scope of the revised UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme of Electoral Support to the country.
2. With the assistance of the UN Electoral Support Joint Programme, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) refined and presented in May-June its five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to national and international partners. The NIEC Strategic Plan is in line with the commitments to universal 'one person, one vote' elections in 2021 made by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) during the high-level London Conference in May 2017.
3. Also in line with the commitments made by the FGS during the London Conference to develop an Electoral Law by the end of 2018, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) convened, with the support of the Joint Programme, in May a public information session on the drafting process of the Electoral Law followed by a round-table with national key stakeholders in June.
4. On 23 May 2017, the NIEC inaugurated the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties. In line with the 2016 political parties' law, the mandate of the Office is to conduct the process of registration of political parties in due course. The Joint Programme provides advisory supports to the NIEC in that regard.

SITUATION UPDATE

After the closure of the indirect clan-based electoral process early 2017, the high-level London Conference on Somalia in May represents an important transition of Somalia's electoral context. At the Conference the Federal Government reaffirmed their commitment towards universal 'one person, one vote' elections in 2021 and the development of an Electoral Law by the end of 2018.

The FGS commitment was welcomed in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2358 (14 June 2017). The Resolution also underscored the importance of UNSOM's support to the preparation of "inclusive, credible and transparent elections by 2021", and requested UNSOM to take the lead in coordinating international electoral support to Somalia.

For this quarter, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support continued supporting the capacity development of the NIEC and advising MOIFAR on the drafting of an inclusive and consulted Electoral Law in accordance with international standards and the national context.

In light of the recommendations by the UN Electoral Needs Assessment Mission, a revised Project Document is being formulated. The UN Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) provided donor partners a draft outline of the revised scope of the Joint Programme during the Board meeting held on 20 June 2017. The outline presented the NIEC and MOIFAR key focus to support the country's preparation for universal elections by 2021.

In the third quarter, IESG and UNDP will work with partners and stakeholders on revising the scope of the Joint Programme. In the meantime, the Board approved the no-cost extension of the current Joint Programme until 30 September 2017.



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QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

“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.”

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

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ¹	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
The extent to which the NIEC's institutional capacity is developed	The NIEC is operational and initial institutional capacity in place	YES	YES

Sources of evidence:

- NIEC Strategic Plan presented and shared with national and international partners
- Media coverage of the NIEC public launch of its Office of the Registrar for Political Parties
- NIEC official quarterly report to the Federal Parliament
- Official NIEC presentations to donor partners and international community (Board documents); NIEC advisor reports
- Social Media articles: NIEC Website (www.niec.so); NIEC Facebook page; UNSOM Facebook page, UNDP Somalia Facebook page
- Official signed documents between UNDP and the NIEC (Work Plan, Letter of Agreement)
- Training and workshop reports/materials
- Joint IESG, WB, IOM draft report on concept for feasibility study on civil and voter registration

Output 2: MoIFAR supported in its electoral related democratization role

The extent to which MOIFAR's electoral-support capacity is developed	MOIFAR takes the lead in coordinating the development of the electoral law	YES	YES
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Sources of evidence:

- Media coverage
- Letter of Agreement between MOIFAR and UNDP
- MOIFAR advisor reports to UNDP
- Social Media articles: UNSOM, UNDP Facebook
- Workshop reports: Electoral Legal Framework

Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed

Progress on development of the electoral laws	Review of the Political Party Law and on the formulation of the electoral lexicon	YES	YES
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Sources of evidence

- NIEC draft comments for amendment to the Bill of Political Parties
- Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969) comprising 12 laws in English, including 6 translated from Italian into English. Somali translation.

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



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Output 4: Increased public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework through civic education.			
Development of Somali-English-Arabic lexicon of electoral terminology	Lexicon is finalized	NA	NA
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Somali-English-Arabic lexicon of electoral terminology printed 			
Output 5: Support to the 2016 electoral process			
The extent of support to the 2016 electoral process as supported by the UN	The 2016 electoral process was concluded according to plan and integrity and representation measures as agreed and delivering an accepted result leading to the establishment of a new Federal Parliament	YES	YES
Sources of evidence			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NA: no more activities under this output since the closure of the 2016 electoral process in Q1 2017 			

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 prepare the country’s first universal “one-person one-vote” elections since 1969. Its mandate is articulated in the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic and the 2015 NIEC Law. The NIEC’s role to prepare for universal elections was recognized in the Communique of Somalia’s National Leadership Forum in April 2017: “The NLF recognizes the need to hold universal elections in 2020/1 as one of the pillars of the establishment of democracy in the country. The NLF calls for the International Community to support the National Independent Electoral Commission.”

NIEC Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

During the second quarter of 2017, the NIEC refined its five-year Strategic Plan that will serve as the institution’s roadmap to prepare for universal elections in Somalia. The Strategic Plan outlines a series of priorities including: electoral legislation and procedures, 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 Strategic Plan has been developed after extensive work by the Commission and Secretariat staff, assisted by other regional electoral experts, supported by the Joint Programme for Electoral Support and by USAID bilaterally.

On 20 May, supported by the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the NIEC convened a consultative meeting with political associations to share the draft Strategic Plan. The NIEC is planning a series of consultations with national and subnational partners as well as other stakeholders including international partners. On 8 and 9 June, the NIEC shared its Strategic Plan for feedback with international donor partners, electoral implementation actors and international NGOs.

Launch of the Office of the Political Party Registrar

On 23 May, the NIEC launched its office of the Political Party Registrar in Mogadishu. The NIEC has the mandate to oversee the process of registration of Political Parties in the country. In line with the 2016 political parties’ law, the mandate of the



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Office is to conduct the process of registration of political parties in due course. A significant group of political associations attended the launch and were presented the manual and guidance note for political parties to register. The political party registration process is done in two phases: temporary registration and official registration.

NIEC stakeholder engagements with sub-national actors

Supported by the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the NIEC sent a delegation to Puntland from 20 April to 1 May to strengthen its domestic stakeholder relations. During their mission, the NIEC delegation engaged with the State President of Puntland, the Vice-President, prominent leaders and civil society networks to clarify its mandate. The NIEC delegation took the opportunity to also engage with the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) to discuss coordination and support between NIEC and TPEC, in particular related to the preparations needed for the 'one person, one vote' elections and discuss the issues related to the sub-national elections.

Institutional capacity development

The Joint Programme continues to strengthen NIEC's institutional capacity and support the streamlining of its internal operational procedures. Besides daily assistance, a training session on procurement and agreements management was provided in May for NIEC (and MOIFAR) support staff. Furthermore, the Joint Programme facilitated the deployment of national advisors embedded in 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.

Civil and Voter Registration feasibility study

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. Which includes among other things a joint feasibility study on the concept of a national ID program that includes voter registration.

In the second quarter of the year, UNDP, the World Bank, IOM and Terra Incognita elaborated on the 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 FGS to explore options for national identification system(s) to underpin 'One Person, One Identity' for transparent voter lists for the new electoral voter cycle and for sustainable development applications. The launch of the final report has been moved to the next quarter.

Output 2: MoIFAR supported in its electoral related democratization role

The Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) plays a central role in supporting Somalia's democratic transition, with a lead role in developing the legal framework for universal elections. The Federal Government committed in May at the London Conference that it is dedicated to develop an Electoral Law by the end of 2018. Different models of representation are being considered and will be presented at the next High-Level Partnership Forum later this year. The Joint Programme has provided assistance to MOIFAR's conceptual planning for the new Electoral Law for universal elections. Through the deployment of national advisors in the Ministry, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted MOIFAR with the development of an Electoral Working Group to revitalize the coordination in drafting electoral legislation for universal elections. This is to ensure the planning process takes into account the various stages and processes that are crucial in law-making, including identifying key stakeholders and mapping of institutions, including civil society groups, youth and women to contribute to the process and broaden their scope of participation.

In this respect, supported by Joint Programme, MOIFAR convened on 7 May an information sharing and outreach workshop on the drafting process of the Electoral Law with national key stakeholders from the Federal Government, State actors and the NIEC. The session was also streamed live by TV channels to the wider public. On 12 June, MOIFAR organized a consultative



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round-table with high-level national and sub-national actors on the drafting process. More than 50 participants joined the round-table representing the FGS, Federal Member States (FMSs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and political association.

Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed

The legal framework for elections comprises a wide range of legislative initiatives and reviews that have to be undertaken and completed in the upcoming years. This includes most notably the development of an Electoral Law (see above), the review of the Constitution as well as the development of the Citizens Law including aspects that are significant for the conduct of the elections. In addition, the NIEC, assisted by the Joint Programme, has been 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. The NIEC has also provided comments on the drafted By-Elections Law, which currently has been passed by the House of The People.

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 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. This increase the need to improve public and stakeholder understanding of the electoral process 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 regard, the Joint Programme has been supporting the NIEC and MOIFAR 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 and is being printed for wider distribution. A public launch of the electoral lexicon is foreseen for next 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’. In the second quarter of the year, the Joint Programme assisted a handful of key members of the FIEIT with the logistical and financial wrap-up of the process. Retrieval of assets used during the clan-based elections for the House of the People was successful. Custodian of electoral assets has been handed over to the UN, while some of the locally procured non-electoral assets, such as plastic chairs and tables have been handed over to local administrative bodies where the elections took place.

Other Key Achievements

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

With the conclusion of the election of a new Federal Parliament in late 2016 and early 2017, the scope of the UN electoral support programme is currently under revision. The Joint Programme will focus on the new electoral cycle and assisting Somalia with the preparation of its first universal elections since 1969. The transition from a clan-based system (as in 2016) to ‘one person, one vote’ elections poses big challenges for the country with many uncertainties at this stage.

Those challenges are broad starting with security to a wide range electoral-related questions that still need to be addressed such as the constitutional review. None of those within control of the Electoral Support Joint Programme, nor the direct counterparts such as NIEC and MOFIAR. An inclusive political strategy for the next four year is needed to resolve issues linked



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to the constitutional review, electoral systems, state building, and rule of law. Electoral security, including access to all areas, will also be a prominent critical factor in the path for universal ‘one person, one vote’ elections.

Informed by the NAM, the UN Electoral Support Joint Programme is working on a revised project document which will be in line with the new NIEC Strategic Plan. In addition, by assisting MOIFAR’s Electoral Law Working Group, the UN Electoral Support Programme supports the Federal Government of Somalia with the development a crucial Electoral Law.

From the perspective of the UN Electoral Support Joint Programme, the revised programme document will envisage a multiple-year horizon eyeing towards universal elections. Yet, it is intended to take stock by the end of 2018 to measure progress and revise activities if required. In the third quarter of 2017, indepth feedback and support will be solicited from counter partners and donors on the revised Programme Document.

Peacebuilding impact

Catalytic effects

Gender

The revision of the Programme Document that is currently being discussed, takes into account measures and strategies and measures to increase women’s participation in electoral processes in Somalia. Additionally, the latest Letter of Agreement with the NIEC envisages the recruitment of a gender advisor in cooperation with UNDP’s gender equality and women’s empowerment Project (GEWE).

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. This will hopefully also serve as a stepping stone to bring about positive changes in other areas and 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.

	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ²	5	5
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of Q1 2017) ³	15	2

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

³ 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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Human Rights

During the second quarter of 2017, the NIEC developed its Strategic Plan for the new electoral cycle and ‘one person, one vote elections’, with electoral principles derived from Somalia’s international and national obligations, including international electoral standards that are derived from article 21 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

An important element in the path towards universal elections is ensuring inclusiveness and shifting away from the existing “4.5 power sharing formula” between the main clans. The tenth Parliament, inaugurated on 27 December 2016, 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.

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?	Result (Yes/No)
	YES
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	5
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	3

Support to Drought Response

Communications & Visibility

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 with the EU as part of the EU-UNDP communications and visibility framework for electoral projects.

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.

Looking ahead

The Board approved in June 2017 the extension of the current Joint Programme for Electoral Support till end of September 2017 as an interim phase in anticipation of a revision of the programme. The new Programme Document will envision longer-term electoral capacity development and developing the foundations and preparing for the first universal elections since 1969.

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 third 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.

Given that the last universal elections in Somalia date from 1969, paramount work is needed to build the foundations for future ‘one person, one vote’ elections, ranging from developing the legal electoral framework, to creating political parties, defining electoral boundaries, registering voters, and electoral institutional capacity development. While state-formation was



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one of the key pillars of the new Somali nation in the past four years, including the creation of the different Federal Member States between 2012 and 2016, an inclusive politics strategy for the next four years will need to resolve issues linked to the constitutional review, electoral systems, state building, rule of law and security reform. Electoral security, including access to all areas, will be a prominent critical factor in the road path for universal 'one person, one vote' elections.

In the meantime, in the third quarter of 2017, the Joint Programme will 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 on how to regulate Political Parties, a voter registration feasibility study and the launch of a joint study with other international partners on the concept of national ID registration.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁴	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 to support the 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	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 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

⁴ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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<p>Risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights</p>		<p>The Project provided input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process 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 & 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>There is collaboration amongst UN gender experts and focal persons from the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the UNSOM/UNDP Rule of Law & 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> <p>The revised Project Document will be shared with relevant partners for feedback. In 2016, 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>



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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: 20 June Donor coordination meetings: 8-9 June	1 PBM held, approving the no-cost extension of the JP until end of Q3 2017, supporting the NIEC and MOIFAR. Coordination meetings with donor partners and international electoral implementation actors conducted on 8-9 June by the NIEC, presenting its Strategic Plan for 2021.	June: donor partners approved cost extension of JP until 30 September 2017
Needs Assessment Mission (NAM)	March-April 2017	Electoral needs assessment mission took stock on electoral progress and defined the parameters of future electoral support to Somalia	NAM report will feed into the revision of the Joint Programme
2016 Project Audit	May 2017	Regular audit, including the Joint Programme for Electoral Support	Audit report
NIEC and MOIFAR site visits	2017	Follow-up on implementation of LOAs with MOIFAR and NIEC as well as on use of delivered materials	Continuous capacity development support with site visits remains recommended

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		14-15 May	8	2	10	Procurement and Management Training	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
2.	MOIFAR		16-17 May	5	3	8	Procurement and Management Training	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
3.	NIEC		19 June	11	1	12	Registration, Polling and counting simulation exercise	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
Totals:				24	6	30			



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ANNEX 4. Photos and illustrations



Figure 1: NIEC banner with donor logos; Figure 2: NIEC Procurement and Management Training (15 June); Figure 3: NIEC Polling and Counting simulation exercise (19 June)



Figure 4: NIEC brochure (supported by JP); Figure 5: Cover page feasibility study National ID systems (UNDP, WB, IOM, Terra Incognita)