




**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**Period: 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)	31 December 2017
Focal Person	Filip Warnants <a href="mailto:Filip.warnants@undp.org">Filip.warnants@undp.org</a> 00252 617885579
Participating UN entities	UNDP and UNSOM (Integrated Electoral Support Group)
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

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	<b>USD 19,441,277</b>
MPTF Sources:	USD 17,995,597 (MPTF)
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: -
	Trac: USD 1,676,072
	Other: USD 250,000 (SIDA 2015)
Unfunded	

	<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Report approved by:</b>	<b>Position/Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>
	<b>UNDP</b>	George Conway	Country Director	



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	Total MPTF Funds Received <sup>1</sup>				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	PUNO	Q4 2017	CUMMU-LATIVE	ANNUAL 2017	Q4 2017	CUMMU-LATIVE	ANNUAL 2017
<b>93037</b>	UNDP	0	2,612,522	0	0	623,333	0
<b>97672</b>	UNDP	395,378	15,383,075	2,441,966	523,638	1,433,106	755,403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>395,378</b>	<b>17,995,597</b>	<b>2,441,966</b>	<b>523,638</b>	<b>2,056,439</b>	<b>755,403</b>

	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
	PUNO	Q4 2017	CUMMU-LATIVE	ANNUAL 2017	Q4 2017	CUMMU-LATIVE	ANNUAL 2017
<b>93037</b>	UNDP	0	2,608,429	0	0	492,541	0
<b>97672</b>	UNDP	314,231	15,219,244	4,579,756	523,638	1,433,106	755,403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>314,231</b>	<b>17,827,673</b>	<b>4,579,756</b>	<b>523,638</b>	<b>1,925,647</b>	<b>755,403</b>

### ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Following an indirect limited franchise electoral process involving circa 13,000 clan-based voting delegates, a new Federal Parliament was elected in early 2017, comprising 25 per cent women, a significant increase compared to the 14 per cent in the previous Parliament.
2. The 10th Federal Parliament comprises more than 50 per cent new Members of Parliament (MPs), and about 18 per cent of the elected MPs are under 35 years old.
3. The new Federal Government of Somalia committed in May 2017 to national multi-party ‘one person, one vote election’ at the end of the Parliament’s current term in 4 years, the first universal suffrage elections in Somalia since 1969, and the development of the Electoral Law by end of 2018.
4. The National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) developed and presented in 2017 a comprehensive five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to plan and prepare for the country’s first universal elections since 1969.
5. The NIEC commenced in 2017 intense consultations with key stakeholders, including at the sub-national level, to inform partners and discuss challenges for universal elections, including on an appropriate voter registration methodology and planning, which need to be defined in 2018.

### SITUATION UPDATE

In February 2017, 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 their constitutional mandate. Despite

<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00> )



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imperfections including undisputed instances and reports of intimidation, harassment, corruption and vote rigging, most electoral contests were conducted peacefully with intensive media coverage and the results accepted as legitimate.

The tenth Parliament of Somalia comprises a re-elected House of the People of 275 ‘clan-based’ members, and a newly established Upper House with 54 Members elected from the respective State Assemblies (all Federal Member states participated including delegates from Benadiri and Somaliland clans), in contrast to the 2012 process where 135 traditional elders had appointed the 275 MPs<sup>2</sup>. The UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (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, 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”. The electoral process for a new Parliament was extensively supported by the United Nations Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG). The UNDP/UNSOM ‘Joint Programme for Electoral Support’, managed by IESG, provided advisory, technical, logistical, and budgetary support to the ad hoc federal and state electoral management bodies, including arrangements for bringing the different clan-based voting delegates and elders together.

After the past electoral process, Somalia has in the current inter-elections period a genuine opportunity to stabilize further the country and to advance on its peacebuilding and state-formation agenda which are part of the new government priorities including the commitment of holding universal elections at the end of the Parliament’s term in 2020, the first nationwide multi-party elections in Somalia since 1969. This was expressed publicly in May 2017 during the London Conference, where in addition the commitment was made to have the Electoral Law by the end of 2018. This commitment was renewed in the Mogadishu Agreement on 5 November 2017 by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS).

The commitment from the Federal Government to universal elections was welcomed in the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 2358) on 14 June 2017, where the Security Council underscored the importance of UNSOM to support the FGS with the preparation of “inclusive, credible and transparent elections by 2020”, and to take the lead in coordinating international electoral support to Somalia. To lay importance on progress made, on 24 August 2017, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, visited the Somali National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) as part of a high-level visit to the country. The Under-Secretary-General welcomed the development of the NIEC’s strategic plan for 2017-2021 as a roadmap in preparation of Somalia’s universal elections.

In line with the UN Electoral Needs Assessment Mission conducted in April 2017, and informed by the NIEC’s Strategic Plan (2017-2021), the focus of the renewed Joint Programme for Electoral Support is on establishing the electoral ‘building blocks’ for universal suffrage. These include in 2018: the development of the Electoral Law, including the system of representation; defining voter registration methodology; registration of political parties; establishing NIEC with the necessary capacity, also at sub-national level; NIEC engagement with stakeholders, including Federal Member States (FMS). While the challenges are enormous, preparations for the Somalia’s universal suffrage elections are gaining certain momentum,

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<sup>2</sup> Nearly 25 per cent of the new Parliament Members (MP) are women, a significant increase compared to the 14 per cent in the previous Parliament with over 50 percent of the MPs are new and about 18 per cent of the elected MPs are under 35 years old.



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which will need to be sustained in 2018. It is critical that the focus remains on the adoption of the electoral law, and related constitutional adjustments, to allow for a clear legal framework to be put in place in time, as elections cannot be prepared in a legal vacuum.

The choice of an electoral system will be a profound decision for Somalia, and that decision should be made in a consultative, transparent and accountable manner at all stages of the process, including the during the legislative process in parliament when the legislation will be concluded by late 2018. It is furthermore important that the NIEC arrives at a decision, consulted and accepted by stakeholders, on the appropriate voter registration methodology for Somalia at this time – manual or biometric –, so that preparations can begin for implementation of a voter registration exercise in early 2019. It is also important that political parties continue to register and organize themselves as effective groupings so that the transition from clan-based politics to policy-based politics can proceed. The UNDP/UNSOM Integrated Electoral Support Group continues to offer sustained technical institutional capacity-building of the NIEC at national level and at state-level in 2018 as well as continued coordination of international electoral support by the UN, and scaling up of support on technical advice and support for electoral security planning and coordination.

**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	
		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 5 year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) developed (including budget), published and shared with national and international partners
- Media coverage NIEC launch of temporary registration process of political parties
- NIEC official quarterly report to the Federal Parliament
- NIEC Operational Plans
- Official NIEC presentations to donor partners and international community; NIEC advisor reports
- Social Media articles: NIEC Website (www.niec.so); NIEC Facebook page; UNSOM Facebook page, UNDP Somalia Facebook page
- Official documents signed between UNDP and the NIEC (Work Plan, Letter of Agreement)
- Training and workshop reports/materials
- NIEC advisor reports to UNDP



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NIEC accreditation of Association of World Electoral Bodies</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2: MoIFAR supported in its electoral related democratization role</b>			
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
Sources of evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Media coverage coordination sessions amongst FGS ministries on electoral law development, led by MOIFAR (OOP, OPM, MOIFAR, MOJ, MOCA) and supported by NIEC</li> <li>○ Working Group reports</li> <li>○ Letter of Agreement between MOIFAR and UNDP</li> <li>○ MOIFAR advisor reports to UNDP</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. Compendium of Electoral Legislation	YES	YES
Sources of evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>○ Outline of Electoral Law</li> <li>○ Task Force coordination reports</li> <li>○ Roadmap to Electoral Law drafting</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 with electoral terminology in Somali is finalized	YES	YES
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Somali-English-Arabic lexicon of electoral terminology printed (1000 copies)</li> <li>○ UNSOM website coverage</li> <li>○ UNSOM article on Lexicon launch</li> <li>○ UNDP coverage of Lexicon launch</li> <li>○ Media coverage and social media</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	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"> <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> </ul>			



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- House of the People elections results certification forms
- FIEIT and IEDRM official documents, press conferences and communiqués
- NLF Communiqués
- IESG notes informing UN HQ, UNSOM principles, and donor partners on implementation of the 2016 electoral process

### NARRATIVE

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

IESG continues to support NIEC since its establishment in 2015 and more focused long term technical and advisory support towards fulfilment of its five year Strategic Plan in achieving the 2020 first universal “one-person one-vote” elections since 1969. The support centers mainly on technical electoral operation with the priority being institutional strengthening and operations management through tailored capacity building initiatives on elections management and management policies of the organization. The IESG also provides budgetary support to NIEC in implementation of its activities and operations. Under the umbrella of Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic and the 2015 NIEC Law, the NIEC with the support of the Joint Programme achieved significant milestones in 2017 including:

#### *Temporary registration process of political parties*

The accreditation of political parties is an important milestone for the preparations towards universal elections, as Somalia does not have seen any national political parties since decades of conflict resulting in a very fragmented country. Following much preparatory work, on 28 September 2017, the NIEC launched the temporary registration process for political parties, an announcement that got high-level attention and was broadcasted publicly. This resulted in the temporary certification on 3 December 2017 of the first seven political parties by the NIEC. Once voter registration is underway, parties will be able to proceed to the official stage of registration. This will require 10,000 registered voters indicating their support through a signature campaign that must be representative of 9 of the 18 regions.

#### *Voter registration feasibility study*

On 10 September 2017, the NIEC with the technical support from IESG, initiated a Voter Registration Feasibility Study to examine all aspects related to the introduction of a voter registration system for Somalia in preparation of universal elections. The study assessed the feasibility of different voter registration options and methodologies in the specific context of Somalia that has not had any nation-wide registration system of people in decades. The team comprising international experts on subject matter under the NIEC, IESG, and the US-funded BUILD project engaged key government partners of the FGS and FMS, as well as different stakeholders including civil society. The report currently provides direction to the FGS on the actual voter registration planned to commence in 2019 according to the NIEC strategic plan. Challenges on such undertaking are known in terms of accessibility, security, legal framework and political agreement on constitutional issues which NIEC has been addressing over the last few months. In addition, the definition of eligibility to vote as informed by the citizenship law will be an important piece of legislation to include IDP, nomadic population and population size.

#### *NIEC Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*

On 20 September 2017, supported by the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the NIEC convened a coordination meeting with donor partners and international electoral assistance providers to present the details and budget of its five-year strategic plan. This plan serves as the institution’s roadmap to prepare for



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universal elections in Somalia, with key focus on: institutional capacity development; electoral legislation and procedures; informing the electorate; voter registration; 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, assisted by other regional electoral experts, and supported by the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Electoral Support.

### *NIEC stakeholder engagements with sub-national actors*

Supported by the Joint Programme for Electoral Support, the NIEC conducted in 2017 its first field missions to different Federal Member States to strengthen its domestic stakeholder relations. After the visit to Garowe, Puntland in May, the NIEC sent a delegation to Kismayo, Jubaland (July), Baidoa, South-West (August) and Jowhar, Hirshabelle (September). The NIEC engaged with State leaders and civil society networks to clarify its mandate, presenting its five-year strategic plan for nation-wide universal elections and discussing specific preparations for ‘one person, one vote’ elections. The outcome of the missions were State Authorities confirming their expressed support for NIEC and cooperation in ensuring pre-elections activities are coordinated and successfully carried out.

As one of the conclusions of the Mogadishu Agreement on 5 November between the FGS, the FMS and the Benadir administration, the NIEC was tasked to conduct state-level consultations within 90 days discussing with a wide range of national and subnational stakeholders - from state-level leaders to local administration officials, traditional elders, religious leaders, civil society groups, women, youth - issues and challenges pertaining the preparation of universal elections. In this respect, after detailed planning and with technical and logistical support provided by IESG, the NIEC commenced these regional consultations on 17 December with visits to South-West and Jubaland, followed by multiple locations in the other FMS in January and February 2018. The consultations are intended to facilitate political agreements on electoral challenges.

The NIEC’s regional consultations have been welcomed by local stakeholders and received wide media coverage (Somali radio, TV, social media). The consultations in the different regions are being followed on the NIEC website <http://niec.so/en>, facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/NIECSomalia>, and the NIEC twitter account [@NIECsomalia](https://twitter.com/NIECsomalia).

### *South-South cooperation*

By participating in different South-South activities, the NIEC benefited from the knowledge of other electoral management bodies (EMBs) within Africa, Arab states and rest of the world. After already becoming a member of the Association of Arab EMBS in 2016, the NIEC also became on 31 August 2017 a formal member of the Association of the World Election Bodies (A-WEB). Membership of these associations provides the NIEC useful technical support and advisory and allows Commissioners to tap into the extensive knowledge and experience from peer members across the world.

In particular in preparation for the registration of political parties, those partnerships provided very useful support to NIEC. From 10 to 12 July 2017, in partnership with the association of Arab EMBs<sup>3</sup>, and supported by IESG and UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States, the NIEC hosted a three-day international workshop, in Nairobi, Kenya, on political party registration with representatives of different African and Arab EMBs. As a result of this international workshop which covered areas of policy, decision making and administrative issues, the NIEC was able to prepare successfully to commenced the temporary political party registration process, with seven political

<sup>3</sup> Arab EMBs comprises of Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Yemen, Palestine and Mauritania



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parties already registered by the end of 2017. In addition, on 4 August and 8 August 2017, respectively, members of the NIEC observed the elections in Rwanda and Kenya as part of accredited International Observers which was supported by the Joint Programme whereby the NIEC Commissioners and their Rwandese and Kenyan counterparts held dialogue on the challenges faced in conducting the on-going elections in the respective countries. At last, the former Chair of the Kenyan Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission (IEBC), provided strategic insights and support to the NIEC during the development of its 5-year Strategic Plan (early 2017) and later again during the management implementation workshops in September 2017.

### *Institutional capacity development*

The Joint Programme continued to provide the technical and administrative capacity building and support of the NIEC Secretariat. A series of institutional capacity development programs were implemented during the course of the year such as electoral capacity development, operational management support, and organizational development through direct technical engagement with NIEC, on-the-job trainings, and specifically designed workshops. The most significant capacity development trainings and workshops by IESG include:

- In January and February, intensive workshops were held with the entire Commission and Secretariat to develop the NIEC's Strategic Plan, assisted by expert advice from the Kenyan Electoral Commission, and jointly supported by IESG and by USAID bilaterally. It led to a very comprehensive Strategic Plan widely welcomed by national and international partners which serves as the NIEC's roadmap for universal elections in 2020.
- In July, the NIEC hosted a three-day workshop on political party registration with representatives of other African and Arab electoral management bodies sharing their expertise and experiences.
- In August, with technical support from IESG, the Registrar of Political Parties convened a working session for NIEC staff reviewing all draft forms to facilitate the submission of applications by political associations to register as political parties. The outcome of the session contributed to building the capacity of the Registrar's office and support staff assigned to this process to fulfill its functions of registering of political associations.
- In late September and early October, together with the (USAID-funded) BUILD project, IESG supported a ten-days internal NIEC management implementation workshop, aiming to streamline the NIEC's organizational structure in line with its strategic objectives. This would also facilitate the NIEC participating in the HACT assessment in 2018 of its internal functions, regulations and segregation of duties.
- In November, IESG supported the NIEC with the conduct of a polling and counting training session to prepare and train the secretariat staff and enhance their knowledge and understanding of polling and counting procedures, to be able to conduct by-elections and in preparation of general elections.

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

In 2017, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support continued to provide technical advisory support to the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) in formulating the conceptual framework and the drafting process for the development of Somalia's Electoral Law. The FGS underscored in 2017 the commitment to have the Electoral Law approved and passed by the end of 2018. Clearly, the process of drafting the law needs to be inclusive to ensure that the various stages and processes crucial in law-making, including key





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actors from the federal government, the federal member states, NIEC, Parliament, as well as other electoral stakeholders. MoIFAR is the leading entity from the Executive, tasked with the drafting process of the electoral law, before the Bill will be passed on to Parliament by mid-2018.

IESG's support included technical advisory on electoral systems and systems of representation to MOIFAR and other key partners, as well as the deployment of national advisors in MOIFAR to provide the Ministry a core team of experts working on this law and the process of engaging all relevant partners. With the formation of the new Government in April, part of MOIFAR's Electoral Law Working Group (ELWG) was revised. As also recommended by IESG, the ELWG managed to reach out to other key actors from the Federal Government and the NIEC, who jointly established an informal Electoral Task Force (ETF). The ETF met a first time in August in 2017 and includes MOIFAR, the NIEC, representatives from the Office of the President and of the Prime Minister, and of different relevant Ministries such as Constitution, Justice, and Woman Affairs and Human Rights. The ETF worked in the second half of 2017 together to come up with a plan comprising the different electoral systems, including the pros and cons of each system and recommendations for the best options for Somalia. To strengthen coordination amongst key partners in the government it was further agreed that the ETF would also look into other electoral topics that require political decision-making and buy-in from the government, such as the budget for the NIEC. The participants underscored that women's rights and roles must be clearly stated in the laws and their rights have to be protected.

From 20 to 22 November 2017, the ETF held a three-day retreat workshop in Kenya, facilitated by Interpeace with direct participation by IESG. The retreat enabled all key partners to have open discussions on the different models in the context of Somalia whereby a roadmap to draft and complete the Electoral Law in an inclusive and consultative manner was produced for 2018. In addition, on 27 November, IESG expert on international electoral systems and NIEC held a meeting with technical advisors of the Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), as well as other members from the federal-level Electoral Task Force (ETF) for further discussion on the electoral systems and constituencies. The outcome of the consultations allowed the ETF to make an informed decision regarding the different options of electoral systems, including pros and cons of some models, such as a majority system (first-past-the-post), proportional representation (PR), and mixed systems. At the same time, the contribution of IESG enhanced the technical understanding of government counterparts on specific electoral-legal issues and build capacity before formal recommendations. On 24 December, based on the conclusion taken by the ETF, MoIFAR briefed on 24 December the Cabinet's "subcommittee on inclusive politics" on the drafting process for the electoral law and the different options of electoral systems under discussion. The ETF has determined that the electoral system of 'Party List Proportional Representation – Closed List' should be recommended as the future system of representation for Somalia.

### **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: most notably the development of an Electoral Law (see above), yet also the possible review of electoral-related articles of the Constitution; the development of the Citizens Law which includes aspects that are significant for the conduct of the elections; amendments to the political party law; and other legal documents.

To facilitate research that will inform the development of the different electoral related legislations, IESG 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. The library of these historical



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documents is used as reference by the MoIFAR Electoral Working Group and Intergovernmental ETF and other stakeholders involved in drafting of the Electoral Law.

In addition, the NIEC, assisted by IESG, has been outlining comments for technical amendments to the Political Parties Law that was approved in 2016. The Political Parties Law foresees a registration of Political Parties role for the NIEC. The NIEC has also provided comments on Parliamentary draft regarding the organization of the by-elections for vacant seats from 2016 process.

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

The last multi-party elections in Somalia were held in 1969, a long time with many Somalis having limited experience of universal multi-party elections. Paramount to address this challenge, is to increase public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and the electoral legal framework.

#### *Electoral Lexicon*

The electoral process contains many electoral terminologies which are unknown in Somali language and if not translated or adopted well, may lead to confusion amongst stakeholders and the public. As Somalia begins its preparations for a “one-person, one-vote” election in the future, it is important that the Somali people understand what elections will mean for them. To this end, the NIEC with technical support by IESG has been working on a *Lexicon* booklet which provides a consistent and harmonized electoral vocabulary in Somali of 481 specific electoral terms. The publication of the *lexicon* booklet will acquaint eligible voters with language that clearly explains their rights and responsibilities. This is vital in a country that has not held an election under universal suffrage since 1969. A Lexicon also provides government officials, electoral bodies, members of parliament and other stakeholders with a glossary of terms to help them develop the legal framework that such an election will require. A total of 2,000 copies in Somali language were printed and distributed to Ministries, Parliament and CSOs representing Women and Youth groups as well as 1,000 copies of English version distributed to International Development partners (more copies to be printed once the Electoral Law in 2018 is finalized for wider circulation). The document is also available on NIEC website: <http://niec.so/en>.

The launch on 11 December 2017 the first electoral lexicon in Somali, English and Arabic, together with the official presentation of the NIEC’s five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2021), brought back to the attention of the Somali general public and the international community the challenge for universal elections to be conducted in 2020. The event was attended by representatives of the newly registered political parties, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, international partners, and government officials. The Deputy SRSG and the UNDP Country Director reiterated the UN’s commitment to ‘stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the people and leaders of Somalia as they seek to advance the country’s democratic transition through realizing universal suffrage elections’. The launch was covered by various national and local media agencies and on social media. The preparation of both documents was intensively supported by the UNSOM / UNDP IESG during 2017. Once the Electoral Law is finalized, IESG intends to engage NIEC on public outreach and awareness campaign towards enriching public understanding of the Electoral law and the importance of universal elections in 2020. A total of 1,000 copies in Somali language were printed and distributed to Ministries, Parliament and CSOs representing Women and Youth Groups as well as 400 copies of English version distributed to International Development partners. The document is available on NIEC website: <http://niec.so/en>.



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### *NIEC consultations with regional stakeholders*

On 5 November 2017, the FGS, the FMS and the Benadir administration issued a joint Communique addressing a series of issues that require nation-wide attention and action of all Somali state actors. The Communique also tasked the NIEC to conduct state-level consultations within 90 days. In this respect, the NIEC prepared in late 2017 a plan accordingly to hold inclusive consultations at sub-national level with a wide range of stakeholders, from state-level leaders to local administration officials, traditional elders, religious leaders, civil society groups, women, youth, with a view to the 2020 universal elections. This is intended to facilitate political agreements on electoral challenges, with technical and logistical support provided by IESG. The visits started on 17 December, and are supposed to end by early February. In December, the NIEC went to Baidoa and Hudur (South-West) as well as Kismayo, Garbaharey, and Dollow (Jubaland); while the following locations are planned for January: Barawe and Walaweyn (South-West); Beledweyne, Jowhar, Buloburde and Bal'ad (Hirshabelle), Adado, Guricel, Abudwaq and Galkayo (Galmudug); Bosaso, Qardo, Garowe and Galkayo (Puntland), and Doble (South-West). The NIEC will conclude in Mogadishu the consultations with representatives and stakeholders from Benadir as well as the Somaliland community. Meetings with the diaspora are under consideration.

The NIEC's regional consultations have been welcomed by local stakeholders and received wide media coverage (Somali radio, TV, social media). The consultations in the different regions can be followed on the NIEC website <http://niec.so/en>, facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/NIECSomalia>, and the NIEC twitter account <https://twitter.com/NIECSomalia>.

The IESG assisted the NIEC with the development of a facilitation guide and provides logistical and budgetary support to the field missions.

### **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 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/>. An important outcome of the 2016 process is that the new Parliament comprises a gender balance of 25% 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.

Security continued to be a challenge in the past electoral process and clearly coordination amongst security agencies across the nation-wide and at state-levels is paramount towards successful conduct of election in Somalia. A number of lessons learned workshops on security matters were held in 2017 with support and direct involvement of IESG bringing about useful lessons with international, national and state level security forces and actors. The key message from these sessions is that security must be given importance in ensuring peaceful and universal election take place in Somalia. The New Joint Programme for 2018 will have a number of activities towards this goal in building momentum from the lessons of 2016 process.

**Other Key Achievements: NA**



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

After the completion of last year's electoral process with the inauguration of the new Federal Parliament and President earlier in 2017, the scope of the UN electoral support programme has been revised, focusing 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.

Besides core electoral challenges, also a wider range of problems are affecting the conduct of elections in Somalia, such as security concerns, limited capacity and funding, logistical and operational difficulties, the question of the type of federalism the country is moving towards to, and an incomplete legal framework which needs inclusive political decision-making on crucial electoral elements. These factors are not fully part of the scope of the Electoral Support Joint Programme nor within the direct control of electoral counterparts such as NIEC and MoIFAR. An inclusive politics strategy for the next four years has been formalized to coordinate the higher-level policy issues such as constitutional review process, electoral systems, state building, and rule of law. The establishment of PW1 co-chaired by EU and Switzerland was achieved in 2017 with its first meeting taking place in September 2017.

Electoral security, including access to all areas, will also be a prominent critical factor in the road path for universal 'one person, one vote' elections. Informed by the NAM, and in consultation with national counterparts, the new UN Electoral Support Joint Programme for 2018 is aligned with the NIEC's Strategic Plan. The revised programme document envisages a multiple-year horizon eyeing towards universal elections, yet, with a first set of building blocks and milestones built-in for 2018 as to measure progress, and revised for a period beyond 2018.

### **Peacebuilding impact**

### **Catalytic effects**

### **Gender**

The 2016 electoral process which was concluded in February 2017 established a new norm for women's inclusion, increased representation and participation at all stages of the process. The establishment of a Committee of Goodwill Ambassadors was a good demonstration of the will of the federal government to support enhanced political representation for women. Although the new Parliament that was inaugurated late 2016 / early 2017 did not meet the envisaged target quota of 30%, the result of 25% female MPs is significantly higher than the 2012 outcome of 14% superseding the global and regional average of women in Parliament. A new norm for women's inclusion increased representation and participation at all stages of the process, including as members in the implementing bodies, as candidates, and as voting delegates, it marks a major victory for Somali women, and will hopefully serve as a stepping stone for further positive changes advancing women's political equality and empowerment. It is further envisaged that a glass-ceiling has been broken and a new reality has been created for strengthening women's role in decision-making and political positions, to inspire many more, particularly young women, to join politics and usher in a path to even greater representation and participation in the universal elections in Somalia in 2020 and beyond.

IESG continued to support NIEC in furthering gender and women empowerment through engagement with UNDP's Gender and Women Empowerment Project (GEWE) and the strengthening of the NIEC Gender unit. The IESG convened a workshop on political party registration with participation of the UN partners with the objective to cascade the information to Women's groups in mobilizing the interest for women participation in the



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democratic process and in establishment of the political parties. In collaboration with GEWE, in September 2017 IESG also convened a lessons learned workshop with participation from development partners, donors, the UN Gender Theme Group and regional/ international CSOs. The aim was to share findings from a 2017 assessment on women’s participation in the 2016 electoral process in Somalia, strengthen the knowledge-base on the experience of women in the 2016 Somali elections and the region more broadly, analyse lessons learned and best practices for future election programming and share the same with partners and provide concrete conclusions and recommendations to guide UNDP’s (and other partners’) support to strengthen Somali women’s full participation in democratic governance. The outcome of the workshop highlighted the importance of coordination and harnessing efforts towards the goal of promoting women participation in the context of resilient society towards women playing any crucial role in governance and leadership.

In addition, during the consultations in December 2017, the NIEC engaged women groups in e.g. in Kismayo, Jubaland on preparations for 2020 elections. More information can be found at this website: <http://niec.so/en/meeting-with-the-women-of-jubaland-about-2020-elections/>. The New 2018 Joint Programme includes a Gender Specialist post for the NIEC to pick up on the progress made and provide useful technical input to the commission in mainstreaming gender and provide guidance towards promoting women engagement and participation.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>4</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 (UNSOB+UNDP+LOA NIEC/MOIFAR) with responsibility for gender issues <sup>5</sup>	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
	30	4

**Human Rights**

In 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 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 almost 25% women.

Overall, over 50 per cent of the MPs are new and 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?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	YES
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection	<b>Result (No.)</b>

<sup>4</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>5</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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concerns.	5
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (No.)</b> 3
<b>Other</b>	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if ‘Yes’, describe below).	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b> <i>No</i>
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b> <i>Yes</i>
<b>Support to Drought Response</b>	
<p>The Joint Programme for Electoral Support handed-over supporting materiel and equipment from last year’s electoral process to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADMD) in order to strengthen the capacity of the ministry.</p>	
<b>Communications &amp; Visibility</b>	
<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. The project also produced monthly newsletters which are disseminated to all donors, FGS and development partners.</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>	
<b>Looking ahead</b>	
<p>While the challenges are enormous, preparations for the Somalia’s universal suffrage elections are gaining certain momentum, which will need to be sustained in 2018. It is critical that the focus remains on the adoption of the electoral law, and related constitutional adjustments, to allow for a clear legal framework to be put in place in time, as elections cannot be prepared in a legal vacuum. The choice of an electoral system will of course be a profound decision for Somalia, and that decision should be made in a consultative, transparent and accountable manner at all stages of the process, including the during the legislative process in parliament when the legislation will be concluded by late 2018.</p> <p>Further it is important that the NIEC arrives at a decision, consulted and accepted by stakeholders, on the appropriate voter registration methodology for Somalia at this time – manual or biometric –, so that preparations can begin for implementation of a voter registration exercise in early 2019. It is also important that political parties continue to register and organize themselves as effective groupings so that the transition from clan-based politics to policy-based politics can proceed. The UNDP/UNSOM Integrated Electoral Support Group will continue offering sustained technical institutional capacity-building of the NIEC at national level, and at state-level as the NIEC begins to establish a sub-national presence in 2018, and will continue its coordination of international electoral support.</p> <p>A new Joint Programme for Electoral Support has been formulated and was approved by the Project Board in December 2017, with re-affirmed donor support to the UN electoral support strategy for 2018. In line with the UN</p>	



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Electoral Needs Assessment Mission and informed by the NIEC's Strategic Plan, the focus is on establishing the electoral 'building blocks' required to meet the envisaged electoral timeframe. These include in 2018: the development of the Electoral Law, including the system of representation; defining voter registration methodology; registration of political parties; establishing NIEC with the necessary capacity, also at sub-national level; NIEC engagement with stakeholders, including Federal Member States (FMS).

For the Electoral Law drafting, the MoIFAR ETF with support from IESG has prepared a 'roadmap' for drafting the Electoral Law to ensure the Executive prepares the legislation in a consultative manner, including with the FMS. Further discussion is envisaged on the constituency options, which at present is focused on the option of one national constituency; while consideration has also been given to state-level constituencies (6 currently recognized FMS plus Benadir) and regional-level constituencies (18 historic regions). The 'Roadmap' envisages as a next step in early 2018 initial consultative engagements with state-level authorities, graduating to briefings by the ETF to the Somali FGS and FMS leadership by Spring 2018. Once consensus on the system of representation is reached, this will facilitate conclusion of the drafting of the electoral legislation by the Executive, and should safeguard passage of the law by Parliament in the second-half of 2018.

It is essential that technical and financial support continues to be provided, to allow for critical activities such as voter registration to be delivered. In particular, it is essential for the NIEC to secure donors funding for its electoral operations, including in the form of the "UN Joint Programme for Electoral Support" for 2018. As universal suffrage elections will need to take place in a conducive security environment, technical advice and support for electoral security planning and coordination will also have to scale up in 2018.



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Type of Risk <sup>6</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political / Strategic	There is a risk that the past 2016 electoral process, the political uncertainties in 2017 and 2018, including on federalism, constitution and political inclusiveness, draws away attention and resources from the preparations and capacity development required for universal “one person one vote” elections.	The renewed mandate of UNSOM in UNSCR 2358 underscores the UN’s support to FGS. Based on the recommendations of the NAM, a new Programme has been finalized and approved by the Project Board to support universal elections by 2020, with initial focus on 2018. Preparation for universal elections has been incorporated in the Government’s political strategy on inclusive politics, together with support to the parliaments, the constitutional review and federalism.
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 and direct engagement with counterparts to carry out the work. 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. As a testament, the FGS has allocated USD 2.5 million for 2018 which is almost 2/3 higher than 2017 allocation <sup>7</sup> .
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	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. NIEC has been supported throughout the year to engage with stakeholders such as CSOs, Women groups, Elders, minority and youth groups.
	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 new UN strategy on future universal elections looks into rights-holders and their capacity to claim their rights.

<sup>6</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

<sup>7</sup> 2017 NIEC budget plan was USD 1.767 million while allocated budget by FGS amounted to around USD 900,000





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	<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. To the extent possible gender concerns are included in policies and laws supported by projects, women’s representation is encouraged in workshops and trainings. In cooperation with UNDP’s gender equality and women’s empowerment Project (GEWE), IESG is supporting the NIEC with the recruitment of a gender advisor, a post included in the 2018 JP.</p> <p>Resulting from the 2016 process, A committee of ‘Goodwill Ambassadors’ was established to champion for a quota of women’s representation in the Federal Parliament while the new Parliament comprises a network of strong Somali women.</p>

**ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
<p>Project Board Meetings, PWG 1 meetings, Donor coordination meetings</p>	<p><u>PWG 1 coordination meeting</u>: 27 September; 18 December <u>Donor coordination meetings</u>: 10 June, 20 September; <u>Project Board meetings</u>: 22 March, 20 June; 4 Oct; 13 Dec</p>	<p>PWG-1 on Inclusive Politics</p> <p>Coordination meetings with donor partners and international electoral implementation actors conducted by the NIEC, presenting its Strategic Plan and budget.</p> <p>Quarterly meetings to review progress, approve important initiatives including project extension and budget / funding approvals</p>	<p>PWG-1: Discussion on TOR of the Committee and SWG on elections; Tabling of 2018 Project Document</p> <p>Donor coordination meeting: enhanced coordination amongst international partners working with NIEC</p> <p>Enhanced policy and high-level contributions towards program</p>
<p>NIEC and MOIFAR site visits</p>	<p>Throughout 2017</p>	<p>Follow-up on implementation of LOAs with MOIFAR and NIEC as well as on use of delivered materials</p>	<p>Continuous capacity development support with site visits remains recommended</p>



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Needs Assessment Mission (NAM)	March-April 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
2016 Project Audit	May 2017	Regular audit, including the Joint Programme for Electoral Support	Audit report
2016 CO Audit	Feb 2017	Regular audit of CO including the Joint Programme for Electoral Support	Audit report
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 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.	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.
Third Party monitor – short perceptions survey	Q1 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	<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> </ul>



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		contacted).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.	NIEC	MoIFAR and MoF	14-18 May	24	6	30	Operational Management Strengthening and support workshop	Mogadishu	JP Electoral support



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
7.	NIEC		19 June	11	1	12	Registration, Polling and counting simulation exercise	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
8.	NIEC	African and Arab EMBs	10-12 July	21	8	29	International workshop on political party registration	Nairobi	NIEC; Association of Arab EMBs; IESG / UNDP regional office Arab States
9.	NIEC		23-26 July	8	2	10	Registration, Polling and counting simulation exercise	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
10.	NIEC		9 August	10	3	13	Political party registration simulation and review of forms and processes	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
11.	NIEC		8-12 September	3	2	5	Review of procedures and practices as part of the preparation of the NIEC's micro-capacity assessment in 2018	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
12.	Electoral Task Force (NIEC MoIFAR, Presidents office, Prime Minister Office, MOJ, MOC, etc)		20-25 September	14	4	18	Presentation and discussion on electoral systems and systems of representations in Somali context	Mogadishu	USAID BUILD (Creative Assoc.) (attended by IESG)
13.	NIEC		1-10 October	17	8	25	Management Implementation workshop	Mogadishu	USAID BUILD (Creative Assoc.) + JP Electoral Support
14.	NIEC		14 – 15 November	10	4	14	Polling and counting for by-election	Mogadishu	JP Electoral support
15.	Electoral Task Force (MoIFAR, NIEC, Presidents office, Prime Minister Office, MOJ, MOC, BFC)		20-22 November	14	4	18	Presentation and discussion on electoral systems and systems of representations in Somali context	Kenya	Interpeace (attended by IESG)
<b>Totals:</b>				210	54	264			246



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**ANNEX 4. Photos and illustrations**

*Figure 1: NIEC banner with donor logos and a woman voting*





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*Figure 2: NIEC Operations Management Strengthening and Support workshop organized by IESG in May 2017*





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Figure 3: NIEC consultation sessions with political and religious leaders, youth and traditional leaders in Beledwene, Hudur and Hirshabele between 23 December and 1 January 2018





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*Figure 4: NIEC 5 year Strategic Plan and Lexicon launch on 11 December 2017 (supported by IESG Electoral Support).*



*Figure 5: NIEC accredited associate membership of A-WEB (31 Aug 2017, Bucharest), Photo credit UNSOM.*



*Figure 6: MolFAR Working Group session (ETF)*







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*Figure 7. Under-Secretary-General (USG) Feltman and SRSG Keating meeting NIEC Commissioners, underscoring international support to universal elections (27 August 2017, Mog) – Photo credit UNDP.*



*Figure 8: NIEC temporary political party registration with Speaker of Parliament, Deputy Prime Minister, both Houses of Parliament, civil society, youth, and political organization. (3 December 2017)*





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*Figure 9: NIEC polling and counting training. Mogadishu, 15 November 2017 Photo credit: UNDP*



*Figure 10: NIEC workshop on political party registration with representatives of African and Arab EMBs. Nairobi, 10-12 July 2017. Photo Credit: UNSOM*

