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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
Period: 2016

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 March 2017
Focal Person	Filip Warnants
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PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics
Priority	Priority 3
Milestone	Prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016
Location	National – Mogadishu
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 16,679,814
MPTF:	USD 16,129,814
Non MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac: USD 1,400,000
	Other: USD 250,000 (SIDA 2015)

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Country Director (a.i)	

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016



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UNDP	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016
93037	NA	2,612,522	NA	NA	623,333	NA
97672	7,752,617	12,941,109	12,941,109	NA	1,100,000	1,100,000
TOTAL	7,752,617	15,553,631	12,941,109	0	1,723,333	1,100,000
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
UNDP	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016
93037	NA	2,627,979	NA	NA	583,883	NA
97672	6,126,516	11,218,478	11,218,478	677,702	677,702	677,702
TOTAL	6,126,516	13,846,457	11,218,478	677,702	1,261,585	677,702

SITUATION UPDATE

On 27 December 2016, Somalia saw the inauguration of its tenth national Parliament after the conduct of a unique process where approximately 13,000 appointed clan delegates elected in the State Capitals and Mogadishu their (sub-)clan representatives for the Federal House of the People. It is the first time in 47 years that a parliament in Somalia, which had completed its legal term, handed over in a democratic and dignified manner the responsibility of its constitutional mandate to the new assembly.

The 10th Parliament comprises a renewed House of the People as well as a new Upper House. The House of the People, the so-called Lower House, contains 275 ‘clan based’ seats, while the 54-member Upper House consists of Senators elected by Somalia’s different State Assemblies. In total, the new Federal Parliament includes almost 25% women, a significant increase compared to the 14% women in the previous House of the People. Overall, over 50% of the people elected in the House of the People are new MPs. About 16% of the elected MPs are under 35 years old. The new Parliament elects in 2017 the new Federal President of Somalia.

The 2016 indirect ‘electoral process’ was managed by different ad hoc bodies at Federal and State level: the Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Team (FIEIT), seven State Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (SIEITs), and the Independent Electoral Dispute Resolution Mechanism (IEDRM); which were all temporarily established in the second half of 2016 as part of an agreement between Somalia’s federal and state leaders -concluded during different subsequent meetings of the National Leadership Forum (NLF). All bodies were extensively supported by the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Support to the Electoral Process in Somalia through electoral advisory assistance as well as logistical and budgetary support.

As part of its twin-track strategy and in parallel with the support to the 2016 electoral process, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support also assisted in 2016 the long-term electoral capacity development of Somalia’s National Independent

¹ **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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Electoral Commission (NIEC) as well as the electoral division of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) to prepare for future universal elections in Somalia. On 6 September 2016, the President of Somalia signed the Political Parties Law, which is one of the legal requirements in preparation for future universal elections, and which foresees a key role to the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) in registering political parties. The Joint Programme has further been working with the NIEC and MOIFA on how to initiate the first conceptual steps towards the development of the Electoral Law in an inclusive and consultative manner.

Funding for the Joint Programme is channeled through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) with contributions received from the European Union, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, the Joint Programme also benefits from in-kind contributions and funding support from UNSOM through the UN Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG), as well as bilateral funding from Japan directly to the UNSOM Trust Fund. In 2016, international donor partners committed to an increase of the Joint Programme’s budget, including USD 8.2 million to fund specifically the 2016 electoral process (output 5). The remaining budget of the Joint Programme contributed to develop long-term support towards universal elections, including the NIEC. In late December, donor partners agreed to extend the Joint Programme until 31 March 2017 to ensure smooth completion of the electoral process which was still ongoing in January 2017 to elect the last Members for the House of the People, including reruns of five seats that were annulled by the IEDRM and the NLF.

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 ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
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 official quarterly reports to the Federal Parliament
- NIEC advisor reports; official land title for future NIEC office
- Social Media articles: NIEC Website (www.niec.so); NIEC Facebook page; UNSOM Facebook page, UNDP Somalia Facebook page
- NIEC permanent membership of the regional association of Arab EMBs (official letter)
- Official signed documents between UNDP and the NIEC (Letter of Agreement, vehicle hand-over documentation)

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Official NIEC presentations to donor partners and international community (Board documents, PSG1 presentations/ minutes) ○ Training and workshop reports/materials, NIEC study tour reports ○ Joint IESG, WB, IOM draft report on concept for feasibility study on civil and voter registration (November) 			
Output 2: MoIFA supported in its electoral related democratization role			
The extent to which MOIFA's electoral-support capacity is developed	MOIFA takes the lead in coordinating the development of the electoral law	YES	YES
Sources of evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Letter of Agreement between MOIFA and UNDP ○ MOIFA 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	Finalization of the Political Party Law and on the formulation of the electoral lexicon	YES	YES
Sources of evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bill of Political Parties (Federal Parliament of Somalia) ○ Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969) comprising 12 laws in English, including 6 translated from Italian into to English. Somali translation. 			
Output 4: Increased public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework through civic education.			
Number of inclusive stakeholder engagement and public outreach programmes planned and implemented, including gender mainstreaming	Public is informed and stakeholders are engaged in the 2016 process according to plan	2	3
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNSOM electoral messages (facebook, video clips) (www.unsom.org) ○ NIEC-MOIFA lexicon report ○ Minutes/attendance of IESG stakeholder engagement and information sharing sessions 			
Output 5: Support to the 2016 electoral process			
The extent of support to the 2016 electoral process as supported by the UN	An electoral process is held in 2016 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



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Sources of evidence

- FIEIT 2016 elections website: <http://doorashada2016.so/en/>
- House of the People elections results certification forms
- Government Decisions, press releases and Official Communiqués of the National Leadership Forum on 2016 electoral process
 - FIEIT and IEDRM official documents, press conferences and communiqués (July-December)
 - NLF Communiqués (January-December)
 - Presidential Decrees and PM official decisions on 2016 electoral process (January-December)
- Minutes of the Programme Board meeting and the PSG1 (sub) working group on elections on (May, June, September, November)
- IESG notes informing UN HQ, UNSOM principles, and donor partners on implementation of the 2016 process

NARRATIVE

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

A major objective of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support is to develop long-term electoral and institutional capacity of Somalia's National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC). The NIEC was established in July 2015 as the electoral management body to support future universal "one-person one-vote" elections.

After it was decided in 2015 that Somalia would not have yet universal elections when the Federal Parliament and President's term was coming to an end in 2016, it was further agreed that the focus of the NIEC would be on the next electoral cycle in preparation of universal "one-person one-vote" elections, rather than the clan-based political negotiated electoral process in 2016.

Political Party Registration

The Political Parties Law, signed by the Federal President 6 September 2016, foresees a prominent role to the NIEC in registration. Supported by the Joint Programme, the NIEC held consequently various discussions with stakeholders to establish transparent and professional relationships with political parties through various strategies. These discussions led the NIEC to tabling options to explore in order to effectively fulfil their responsibility of registering political parties including a framework of technical tools to operationalize the Political Parties Law.

Civil and Voter Registration feasibility study

The Joint Programme for Electoral Support initiated conceptual discussions with the NIEC as well as other partners on a feasibility study for civil and voter registration in Somalia. Some of the major questions and issues surrounding ID/voter registration systems in Somalia have been brought up, including the legal framework, conflicting registration concept with initiatives at the State Level, citizenship criteria, competing mandates, data and process ownership, security, sustainability and funding. The feasibility study will look into all registration options and attempt to clarify the current systems in place and examine options going forward.

Institutional capacity development

Strengthening the foundation of the preparations for the 2020 elections, the NIEC recruited in July together with the first phase of its Secretariat staff an 'acting' Secretary-General (Chief Electoral Officer). The Joint Programme further 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 were provided throughout the year to strengthen the Commissioners and staff's capacity. Furthermore, the Joint Programme has been providing



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ongoing logistics and operational support to the NIEC, including planning for future NIEC permanent office.

Outreach

The launch of the NIEC website (www.niec.so) in June 2016 symbolizes the development of the NIEC's institutional capacity one year after its establishment. The website explains the organization's mandate to prepare for future one-person one-vote elections in 2020, and features its main activities to inform both national and international audiences. In addition to information about the various activities undertaken, the website also includes the NIEC's Code of Conduct and individual bios of the Commissioners. In its path of becoming a fully functioning electoral management body in preparation for future 'one person one vote' elections in Somalia. At a ceremony attended by the Prime Minister and MOIFA, the NIEC launched its official website on 27 July at its office in Mogadishu.

Output 2: MoIFA supported in its electoral related democratization role

The Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) plays a central role in supporting Somalia's democratic transition, with a lead role in developing the legal framework for universal elections; and contributions to raising public awareness and civic education on the democratization process.

The Joint Programme therefore provided capacity development assistance to MOIFA's conceptual planning to take the lead in the development of the new Electoral Law for universal elections, a process that will gain even more momentum in 2017 as part of the roadmap for one person one vote elections. With the support of the national advisors in the Ministry, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted MoIFA in 2016 with an internal working group to initiate coordination in drafting electoral legislation for universal elections envisaged for 2020. The idea is to ensure that the planning process takes into account the various stages and processes crucial in law-making, including identifying key resource persons and mapping of institutions, groupings of civil society, youth, women to contribute to the process and broadening the scope of participation. The Joint Programme also facilitated specialized electoral joint trainings and workshops to MOIFA, the NIEC and the Boundary and Federation Commission (BFC) on prominent concepts and operations throughout the electoral cycle.

Furthermore, through specific trainings, advisory support and the deployment of several national technical advisors, the Joint Programme further enhanced the operational capacity of MOIFA to assist in logistical support to the organization of the National Leadership Forums, including arranging air transport for the national and state-level delegates to the conferences.

Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed

On 6 September 2016, the Federal President of Somalia had signed the Political Parties Law, which was earlier already approved by the Federal Parliament on 6 June. The Political Parties Law foresees a registration role for the NIEC as part of the process towards "one person - one vote" elections by 2020. The Joint Programme had earlier supported MOIFA in late 2015 to organize a consultative workshop with stakeholders and representatives from civil society across the country to receive feedback on the draft law. As part of the 2020 Roadmap regarding the preparation of universal elections, the Joint Programme has been discussing MOIFA and the NIEC and how to initiate the first conceptual steps towards the development of the Electoral Law in an inclusive and consultative manner.

To facilitate research that will inform the development of a draft Electoral Law, the Joint Programme supported in 2016 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.



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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 and many Somalis have limited experience of universal multi-party elections, it is important to increase public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework. In terms of direct stakeholder engagement, the Joint Programme participated in briefings for civil society organizations on the electoral model and women representation, including by the FIEIT with various Civil Society organizations (CSOs). Background and an overview of implementation modalities were provided, outlining key differences compared to the process in 2012, and noting the challenges in terms of implementing the reserved quota for women representatives in both Houses of Parliament.

Supported by UNSOM Public Information Office (PIO), public messages were developed on the different aspects of the 2016 electoral process, and distributed on traditional and social media in Somalia. UNSOM PIO also offered support to develop and maintain the FIEIT's website (<http://doorashada2016.so/>).

Output 5: Support to the 2016 electoral process

After a protracted political process in the first half of the year to define the modality of a franchised electoral process for a new Federal Parliament and President of Somalia, a clan model was eventually adopted that contained a combination of a politically negotiated process with electoral features respecting a 4.5 clan formula, with equal representation for the four major clans plus space for minorities. Around 13,000 voting delegates, selected on a sub-clan basis by Traditional Elders, would form 275 electoral colleges to vote for the new members of the Federal House of the People (Lower House).

After the establishment of the different ad hoc electoral management bodies, the Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (FIEIT), the seven State Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (SIEITs), and the Independent Electoral Dispute Resolution Mechanism (IEDRM), voting delegates gathered in the different State Capitals and Mogadishu to elect in November and December in a rolling manner their clan representatives for the Federal House of the People (Lower House). By the end of December, apart from Benadir and the Somaliland community, all States had completed their elections. After having reviewed all electoral adjudication cases submitted by the Independent Electoral Dispute Resolution Mechanism (IEDRM), the NLF decided that rerun elections were needed for five seats in January 2017.

At the same time, a new 54-member Upper House consists of Senators elected by Somalia's different State Assemblies. On 27 December, 283 newly elected Members of Parliament took their oaths of office. As the electoral process was not yet fully completed, a number of seats were still to be filled in early 2017. Both Houses are to elect in January their respective Speakers, followed by a parliamentary vote for the next Federal President of Somalia.

As part of the UN's facilitation role to the 2016 electoral process, the 'Joint Programme for Electoral Support' worked directly and very closely with the different ad hoc electoral management bodies by providing intense technical, logistical and financial support to FIEIT, SIEITs and IEDRM. In so doing, the UNSOM/UNDP Electoral Support Group (IESG) underscored norms for future electoral processes, including the concept of provisional results pending dispute resolution, and final results certification. Provisional and certified results have been uploaded by the FIEIT on its website supported by the Joint Programme: <http://doorashada2016.so/en/>



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FIET and all SIEITs were provided the required operational and logistical support for the polling process for the Lower House, including the delivery of all polling and counting material and the hiring and training polling staff. The Joint Programme, in close coordination and collaboration with the EU and the other donors, also engaged with the IEDRM to assist the members with their mandate.

Support for advocacy on women's participation and implementation of the women's quota was provided in collaboration with UNDP's Gender Unit, UN Women and UNSOM's Gender Team, for various Civil Society organizations (CSOs). Members of the UN and the FIEIT urged CSOs to play an important role in the 2016 electoral process.

The uniquely created electoral management structure with a two-tier level comprising nine temporary electoral bodies (one FIEIT, seven SIEITs and one IEDRM team) required significant financial management support. The Joint Programme managed a donor-funded budget and provided the FIEIT, as custodian of the overall 2016 elections budget, procedural and procurement/logistical assistance, budget planning support, and payment of vendors for the necessary goods and services to execute their mandate. Furthermore, the Joint Programme was intensively involved in coordinating and disbursing the payment process for delegates. As a significant portion of the electoral budget came from candidate fees, which was managed by the UN at the explicit request of the country's national leaders and the FIEIT, UNDP has reached out to International Organization for Migration (IOM) to manage the latter funds. UNDP and IOM assisted the FIEIT with the disbursement formulas and gave each SIEIT an authorized spending limit based on their respective number of delegates. Operational guidelines for a due diligent procurement and payment process were developed. Third-party UN monitors did operational spot-checks in the field and verified all substantial contracts with vendors to ensure services were delivered accordingly. Furthermore, the Joint Programme was intensively involved in coordinating and disbursing the payment process of a one-time allowance from donor funds for delegates once they have been voted. Third-party UN monitors followed-up per telephone with delegates on the proper receipt of their legitimate allowance.

In terms of security, the Joint Programme for Electoral Support advised in close coordination with AMISOM the government's Electoral Security Task Force and assisted Somali counterparts with the development and implementation of the national plan for electoral security.

Other Key Achievements *<bullet points on additional achievements arising out of your interventions; maximum 2 bullet points per PUNO>*

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt: *<if any, briefly describe the delays or changes in focus, approach or targets, and provide a short justification for the change (1-2 paragraphs)>*

While the 2016 parliamentary electoral process can be said to have been more democratic when compared to that of 2012, it also drew the attention of Somalis to the many challenges facing the country: perceived manipulation of the electoral process, corruption and vote buying of delegates, limited inputs by most Somalis, and the ongoing struggle of women to be taken seriously. Many of the challenges faced in the electoral process were systemic and reflected the lack of institutional capacity in the country, levels of distrust among and between important stakeholder groups, and the absence of effective means to ensure financial transparency. These systemic problems are to be addressed in the long-term electoral capacity develop support to Somalia in preparations of future 'one person one vote' elections

Furthermore, ensuring full completion of the 2016 electoral process within a reasonable timeline remained a main concern throughout, as slippage had started already to occur at the early beginning. This significantly affected proper planning, and changes had to be constantly made during preparation and implementation of the process. Key issues that affected the different projected timelines included the pending agreement on the electoral model, the establishment of



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the ad hoc electoral management bodies, intra-clan issues of appointing voting delegates, allocation of specific seats reserved for women candidates to ensure the committed 30% minimum quota in Parliament, security concerns, logistical challenges, and specific state-related issues: such as the formation of the new Hirshabelle State or the specific voting arrangements for the Somalilanders.

Funding for the electoral process came from three sources: the government of Somalia, candidate fees, and donor partners. From donor partners, over \$8 million was spent through UNDP in direct electoral costs such as support for the operations of the ad-hoc electoral bodies and delegate allowances. An additional challenge rose when the Somali leaders and the FIEIT explicitly requested the UN to take the lead role in managing the disbursement of the collected candidate fees to support the process. To avoid unclear funding channels for the electoral process and accountability issues, UNDP reached out to International Organization for Migration (IOM) to participate in the Joint Programme and take on the management aspect of the disbursement mechanism in support of the SIEITs.

One of the persistent challenges was estimating what framework would be needed to implement the electoral process, and how much this would cost; e.g. the two-tier electoral management structure of ad hoc entities from the federal and the States' level, as well as the time necessary for elders to identify the electoral colleges and for delegates to gather to debate and vote. From the outset, there were varying opinions about the cost of the electoral process with a much higher budget proposed by the Office of the Prime Minister, versus skepticism from some quarters that the FIEIT's proposed budget was too high for a limited franchise electoral process.

The roles of the FIEIT and SIEITs were key in deciding what services were needed, selecting vendors and preparing required documentation. Given the compressed timeline in which the electoral process was held, there was very little time for the ad hoc electoral management bodies to prepare for their financial responsibilities. UNDP and IOM developed together with the FIEIT operational guidelines and procurement procedures, while verification through spot checks by third-party monitors gave assurances that services were provided.

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

While donor partners were concerned about the cost of the electoral process particularly when there appeared to be a lack of progress at times with protracted delays, the gender milestone of a significant minimum representation of women in the new Parliament was an additional funding conditionality for a key donor partner. To keep donors informed of the latest updates and expenses as well as to formulate jointly the next steps forward for the international community, the Joint Programme organized weekly meetings with partners, in addition to scheduled board and PSG-1 meetings.

Peacebuilding impact *(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only – briefly describe impact – achieved and/or intended – of activities that have been undertaken on peacebuilding and stability, with supporting evidence if/when available and relevant; include in particular assessment of theory of change – and the extent to which it is being validated or challenged – and assessment of gender related impact) (1-2 paragraphs)*

Catalytic effects *(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only - Were there catalytic effects from the project during 2016, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes?) For additional information on reporting on catalytic effects, please refer to PBF Guidance note 5.2 'How to Programme Catalytic Effects'. [Link](#) (1-2 paragraphs)*



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Gender

(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period (2016) in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment. One paragraph per PUNO.

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. Although the 30% goal was not attained and some clans did not respect the rule of reserving every third seat for contestation by women only, the process resulted in a representation of almost 25% in the new Federal Parliament. This is significantly higher than the 2012 outcome of 14% and marks a major victory for Somali women, which will hopefully also serve as a stepping stone to bring about positive changes in other areas to advance women’s political equality and empowerment. The 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. A glass-ceiling has been broken and a new reality has been created for strengthening women’s role in decision-making and leadership. This will inspire many more women, in particular 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.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	5	<i>Each output includes a specific gender target</i>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2016) ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	20	2

Communications & Visibility – *Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility. (1-2 paragraphs)*

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). Electoral Assistance, these monthly global Updates are shared to 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 when organizing workshops and posts on social media. Relevant support and aspects of the 2016 electoral process has been covered on social media of UNSOM Facebook and UNDP Somalia Facebook. and/or NIEC Facebook and website.

Due to political and security risks, communication and visibility measures portraying UN and donor support to the 2016

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁴ 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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electoral process is very limited. It was essential that the 2016 electoral process is seen as a Somali-led process. It was important that the UN and donors' support in the background is not mistaken for perceived interference in the process.

Looking ahead *<maximum one paragraph for each PUNO highlighting major and significant events foreseen/planned for the next quarter and an additional paragraph for upcoming communication and visibility opportunities with indicated activities/products planned> (1-2 paragraphs)*

The first weeks of 2017 are expected to see the full completion of the electoral process: with the remaining outstanding seats being filled, the Speakers of both Houses elected, and the new Parliament voting for the next Federal President of Somalia. The Joint Programme will subsequently wrap up its support to the ad hoc electoral management bodies of the past process; while support will continue to develop the NIEC's capacity for universal 'one person, one vote' elections; as well as to MOIFA with its lead role in the drafting process of the new electoral legislation.

An electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) is expected to be dispatched to Somalia at the end of the first quarter in 2017. It will assess the situation in Somalia and what electoral assistance the UN should offer, providing the parameters for a revised programme document in support of universal elections when the term of the new Government and Parliament will expire.

The Joint Programme is expected to continue its support to institutions and processes required to conduct future elections including: regulation of Political Parties, advisory support to electoral legislative framework development, lessons learned exercises for electoral security and finalizing a joint study with other international partners examining combination of a National ID program with Voter Registration.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period (2016) and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political / Strategic	There is a risk that the 2016 electoral process draws away attention and resources from the preparations and capacity development required for universal “one person one vote” elections.	The Joint Programme, with donor agreement, has 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. The UN to deploy an electoral Needs Assessment Mission in Q1 2017 to outline the parameters of future UN support to universal elections.
Security	Security conditions adversely impact the frequency with which UN advisers can work closely with government partners and other stakeholders.	UN to use alternative means such as videoconferencing. The Joint Programme is working with other actors, including agencies, programmes and projects that support the Somali Support to establishment of a security framework and an elections security task force for the 2016 electoral process.
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 anticipated to discuss 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	A United Nations electoral needs assessment mission (NAM) was undertaken in late 2013. In July 2015, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs deployed a pre-assessment team to assess the political and electoral context for future universal elections. A new NAM is envisaged in 2017 after the conduct of the 2016 electoral process. The Project provided input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016. Within the guidance of the Government and federal institutions, project

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>supports consultative forums with the public, and works with media to ensure adequate information sharing and transparency on the process.</p> <p>National Consultative forums, media campaigns, workshops etc</p>
	Risk that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	as above
	Risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	Given the contextualized political and electoral debate, the Project has been building capacities of the national electoral entities and teams
	Risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	The Project provides input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016 and ensure a results dispute mechanism.
	Risk that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls	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.
	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>UNDP’s internal Project Appraisal committee reviewed the project document and ensured mainstreaming of gender concerns. Once approved the project was assigned Gender Marker 2.</p> <p>The Project provides input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016. A committee of ‘Goodwill Ambassadors’ was established to champion for a quota of women’s representation in the Federal Parliament.</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>



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period (2016). Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meetings, PSG 1 meetings, Donor coordination meetings	PBM: March (virtual), April and Aug 2016; PSG 1 meetings: April, August, Sept, Nov 2016; Donor coordination meetings: (bi)weekly	3 PBM held and 4 PSG1 meetings. Given overlap in composition, PSG1 meetings substituted often for board meeting presentations and decisions, in particular concerning the 2016 electoral process. Separate donor coordination meetings were held by the JP, including the FIEIT when important updates were provided and decisions requested. On important issues, donors were in addition kept abreast through official email exchanges, requesting approval when needed on key steps of the process that had a significant financial implication for the JP	March: donor partners approved no-cost extension of JP until 30 April April/May: donor partners / PSG 1 approved project extension until Dec 2016 with increased funding (5 million USD) for long-term electoral support. Aug/Sept: donor partners/PSG 1 approved budget increase of 8.2 million USD specifically for the 2016 electoral process. Dec: donor partners approved total annual 2016 budget of 14 million + project extension until 31 March 2017.
Visit of a delegation of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	19 May 2016	Discussion on the electoral process	Call for swift endorsement of the electoral model jointly agreed by Somali political leaders on 12 April.
Visit of UNDP Administrator Helen Clark to Somalia and the UNDP Somalia Country Team and Programmes	23 Aug 2016	Visit to UNDP Somalia, UN partners, SRSB and the Federal President of Somalia to discuss, amongst other topics the 2016 electoral process and support provided through the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme.	The Administrator strongly backs the 30 per cent quota for women's representation in both houses of the country's next Federal Parliament.
Third Party monitoring	Q4 2016	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



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			SIEIT to correct steps in the process before a new clan was being paid.
Third Party monitoring	Q4 2016	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.
2015 DIM Audit	May-June 2016	Regular audit of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support	Audit report
Programme oversight	May 2016	Monitoring of project undertaken by CO Programme oversight unit	Compliance review
NIEC and MOIFA site visits	2016	Follow-up on implementation of LOAs with MOIFA and NIEC as well as on use of delivered materials	Continuous capacity development support with site visits remains recommended



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period (2016); should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	N/A	Civil Society, intellectuals	15 January	47	5	52	workshop for civil society and intellectuals on the electoral process	Mogadishu	NIEC
2.	NIEC		7 February	7	2	9	Media and Communication Training	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
3.	NIEC		10 to 13 February	1	1	22	Strategic Workshop for Arab EMBS	Jordan	UNDP/GPEC's Arab regional programme
4.	NIEC		18 February	7	2	9	Gender Responsive Elections	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support, UNSOM, UNWOMEN
5.	NIEC, BFC, MOIFA	State ministers (2) from Kismayo and Gulmaduuq	22 to 25 February	18	4	22	Governance and Leadership Workshop	Nairobi	JP Electoral Support and UNDP State Formation Programme
6.	NIEC		2 to 7 March	2	1	3	Voter Registration Study Tour	South Africa	JP Electoral Support
7.	NIEC		13 to 15 March	1	1	2	Human Rights & Elections Workshop	Jordan	UNDP/GPEC's Arab regional programme
8.	NIEC		24 March	4	0	4	Financial management training	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			
9.	NIEC	-	4-5 April 2016	4	1	5	Stress Management Workshop	Mogadishu	UNDP-UNSOM Joint Programme (IESG)
10.	NIEC	-	19-21 April 2016	3	1	4	Gender and Elections	Jordan, Amman	Arab EMBs UNDP RBAS
11.	MOIFA	NIEC, MP	17-18 May 2016	25	7	32	Electoral Framework	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
12.	NIEC + MOIFA	Experts, MPs, academics, prominent Somali figures	24 May 2016	23	8	31	Electoral lexicon in Somali	Mogadishu	NIEC-MOIFA
13.	NIEC	MOIFA, MOCA, MWHRD, MP	14-15 June 2016	13	5	18	Systems of representation	Mogadishu	JP Electoral Support
14.	NIEC + BFC	/	15 Aug	8	4	12	Media Training	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support + UNSOM
15.	NIEC	/	27 Aug	5	4	9	Finance, procurement, assets management	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support
16.	NIEC	National Stakeholders	30 July + 23 Aug	11	5	16	Workshop on Civil and Voter Registration feasibility study	Mogadishu	NIEC + MOIFA + JP electoral support
17.	NIEC	/	6 Sept + 29 Sept	13	5	18	Round table on Political Party Registration	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support
18.	FIEIT +	/	14-18 Aug	40	10	50	FIEIT – SIEITs information sharing sessions	Mogadishu	FIEIT + JP



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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			
	SIEITs							electoral support	
19.	FIEIT	/	Sept	15	7	22	Delegates and Candidate registration training	Mogadishu	FIEIT + JP electoral support
20.	FIEIT + SIEITs	/	4-8 Sept	32	8	40	Financial Management and Logistics and Operations	Mogadishu	FIEIT
21.	NIEC		25 Oct	14	4	18	NIEC stakeholder engagement strategy	Mogadishu	JP electoral support
22.	NIEC, MOIFA	Electoral assistance partners	6-9 Dec	13	5	18	Workshop on electoral systems	Mogadishu	JP electoral support
23.									
24.									
25.									
26.									
27.									
28.									
29.									
30.									
Totals:				164	57	221			