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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Third Quarter 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	31 December 2016 (as per last approval)
Focal Person	(Name): 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 8,179,813
MPTF:	USD 7,879,813
Non MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac: USD 300,000
	Other: USD 250,000 (SIDA 2015)

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
	Q3 2016	From prog. start date: 17 June 2015	Q3 2016	From prog. start date: 17 June 2015
Total MPTF Funds Received	3,844,942.55	7,420,195.84	NA	1,723,000

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
	Q3 2016	From prog. start date: 17 June 2015	Q3 2016	From prog. start date: 17 June 2015
Total	1,435,661	7,108,717.3	NA	1,1010,438.28

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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SITUATION UPDATE

In the third quarter of 2016, implementation of the electoral process for a new Federal Parliament of Somalia took shape². In July, the Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Team (FIEIT) was established as an ad hoc body established at national level to oversee the 2016 electoral process; in close coordination with the different State-Level Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (SIEITs) that were established in August. FIEIT and all SIEITs are 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.

During the Board Meeting on 16 August, donor partners approved an increase in the budget of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support with USD 8.2 million to fund the 2016 electoral process (output 5). The FIEIT had tabled an Electoral Budget of USD 14 million. Besides the USD 8.2 million from donor contribution, the remaining funds would come from candidate registration fees and contribution from the Federal Government of Somalia. The National Leadership Forum and the FIEIT requested the UN to manage the disbursement of the candidate fees to support delegates during the polling process. In this respect, UNDP has asked IOM to take part in the Joint Programme for Electoral Support to establish and manage a speedy and transparent disbursement mechanism to support voting delegates from the candidates' fee fund.

The electoral timeline, presented by the FIEIT in August, envisaged indirect Upper House elections (through the State Parliaments) and indirect Lower House elections (through 14,025 clan-based delegates) which was planned to start in late September. The election of the Speakers of both the Upper and Lower House and the election of the Federal President by the newly established Federal Parliament was to follow in late October. In September, the FIEIT revised the electoral timeline with a one-month extension to finalize outstanding political issues – particularly linked to the state formation of Hiraan and Middle Shabelle, the 30% quota for women seats, and the establishment of the electoral dispute resolution mechanism; while enhancing technical preparations and boosting security efforts. The revised electoral timeline issued late September put forward the following key dates:

- 8 October 2016 - dispute resolution committee established
- 23 October to 10 - November 2016 - Lower house elections
- 23 November – election of the Speakers for both Lower and Upper Houses
- 30 November – newly established Federal Parliament elects the President

On 4 September, the President of Somalia signed the Political Parties Law, which is one of the legal requirements in preparation for universal elections by 2020. The Political Party Law foresees a key role for the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) in registering political parties. Underscoring the importance of supporting Somalia's electoral-twin track approach to also support preparations for future one-person one-vote elections in Somalia, the Joint Programme has 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

² The adopted model to elect in 2016 the next Federal Parliament of Somalia contains a combination of a political negotiated process with electoral features involving over 14,000 voting delegates to elect the members of the Lower House based on a 4.5 clan formula, with equal representation for the four major clans plus space for minorities. In addition, an Upper House will be established based on a fixed number of seats given to the Federal Member States and appointed by the State Parliaments. The new Parliament will vote for the next President of Somalia. The entire process consists of a two-level electoral management structure, comprising a Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Team (FIEIT) at national level and State-Level Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams (SIEIT) in each of the existing and emerging Federal Member States to implement the process.



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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.

QUARTERLY 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 ³	
		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 (as per current QPR)

- o NIEC quarterly report to the Federal Parliament (August 2016)
- o Political Parties Law (signed by President on 6 September) - clear role for the NIEC for registration of parties
- o Workshop reports: NIEC outreach visit to regional partners (South-West) (August), NIEC voter registration workshop (August); capacity development workshops (September); and roundtable discussion on Political Party Registration (September)
- o Official presentations to donor partners and international community (Board documents (16 Aug), PSG1 presentations/ minutes 10 Aug – 21 Sept))
- o Official land title for future NIEC office
- o Social Media articles: NIEC Website (www.niec.so); NIEC Facebook page; UNSOM Facebook page, UNDP Somalia Facebook page

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
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Sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

- o MOIFA LTAs with travel companies
- o MOIFA advisor reports to UNDP

Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed

Progress on development of the	Finalization of the Political	YES	YES
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³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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electoral laws	Party Law and on the formulation of the electoral lexicon		
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bill of Political Parties (signed by Federal President of Somalia) o Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969) comprising 12 laws in English, including 6 translated from Italian into to English. 			
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"> o UNSOM electoral messages (facebook, video clips) o NIEC outreach report at Baidoa (South-West) 			
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	In progress	In progress
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o FIEIT website (http://doorashada2016.so), UNSOM website/facebook page, UNDP facebook page o Minutes of the Programme Board meeting of 16 August 2016 and the PSG1 (sub) working group on elections on (21 September) o IESG and PAMG draft concept notes informing UN HQ, UNSOM principles, and donor partners on implementation steps of the 2016 process o Relevant Government Decisions and Official Communiqués of the National Leadership Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 June: Presidential Decree establishing FIEIT 1, 7 Aug: FIEIT press conference announcing electoral timeline 10 Aug: National Leadership Forum Communique 7 Aug: Prime Minister Communique establishing SIEITs 20 Aug: FIEIT press conference regarding FIEIT-SIEIT information sharing sessions and upcoming meetings with elders 9 Sept: National Leadership Forum Communique 25 Sept: FIEIT Communique with revised electoral timeline 			



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NARRATIVE

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

One of the key objectives of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support is to develop long-term electoral and institutional capacity of the NIEC. The NIEC was established in July 2015 as the electoral management body to support universal “one-person one-vote” elections, envisaged for 2020, and is not involved in the limited franchise electoral process in 2016.

- *Electoral workshops*

Round Table on Political Party Registration

After the Federal President had signed on 6 September the Political Parties Law, the NIEC held on 29 September a roundtable discussion on Political Party Registration. Resulting from the discussions, the NIEC plans to establish transparent and professional relationships with political parties through various strategies and how to maintain those relations. Legislation for the registration of political parties was discussed, including a number of issues. 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.

Workshop on 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. In a meeting on 30 July, led by the NIEC and MOIFA, the concept of a feasibility study was introduced to a wide group of participants from different Ministries, Parliamentary Committees, the Benadir Local Government and the Director of Somali Immigration. Some of the major questions and issues surrounding ID/voter registration systems in Somalia were 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, expected to be concluded before the end of the year, will look into all registration options and attempt to clarify the current systems in place and examine options going forward. A follow-up discussion was organized by the NIEC on 23 August presenting possible options for consideration based on an informed basis of the various types of voter registration systems, principles of inclusiveness, and context-based to the Somali reality.

- *One year NIEC - Institutional development*

Establishment of NIEC Secretariat

Strengthening the foundation of the preparations for the 2020 elections, the NIEC recruited in July an ‘acting’ Secretary-General (Chief Electoral Officer), together with the first phase of its Secretariat staff, including national advisors supported by the Joint Programme. In this respect, the Joint Programme provided in August a finance training for the newly recruited NIEC Operations staff, to strengthen their understanding of procurement processes, finance and assets management. The Joint Programme also conducted a session focusing on a capacity development plan for the Secretariat. On 15 August, the Joint Programme facilitated a media training for the NIEC Commissioners, in conjunction with UNDP’s State Formation Project and the Commissioners of Somalia’s Federal Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC).



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Official launch of the NIEC website (www.niec.so)

The launch of the NIEC website symbolizes, together with the NIEC's recruitment process of an 'acting' Secretary-General and Secretariat Staff, the development of NIEC's institutional capacity one year after its inauguration in July 2015 in 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. The NIEC's 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. The NIEC is moving forward in terms of developing their capacities to manage universal polls in Somalia in time for the 2020 elections.

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 provides capacity development assistance to MOIFA's electoral tasks, partly manifested through a letter of agreement between UNDP and MOIFA, and the deployment of different national advisors embedded at the Ministry. This has 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.

With the support of the national advisors in the Ministry, MOIFA's working group that studies the process to develop the Electoral Law for universal elections in Somalia has been working since August on an internal draft policy document with input from key persons including experts. The working group agreed that only once a draft policy is developed will the formal consultative process be launched by convening stakeholders in an advisory forum where the draft policy will be presented and refined. The Joint Programme has also assisted MOIFA to enhance its travel management service by providing procurement advice to developing contracts with private travel and airline companies, when inter-state travel is required.

Output 3: Legal framework for elections and referendum developed

On 6 September, 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 with the NIEC and MOIFA how to initiate the first conceptual steps towards the development of the Electoral Law in an inclusive and consultative manner. To facilitate research that will inform the development of a draft Electoral Law, the Joint Programme supported the compilation of a "Compendium of Electoral Legislation of Somalia (1953-1969)" comprising 12 laws in English, including 6 translated from Italian into English, which has been shared with MOIFA. Translation of the Compendium into Somali has commenced to be completed in the next quarter.

Output 4: Increased public and stakeholder understanding of electoral processes and electoral legal framework



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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. 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 a minimum 30 % quota for women representatives in both Houses of Parliament.

On 20 August, the FIEIT held a meeting today with various Civil Society organizations (CSOs) in Mogadishu. Members of FIEIT urged CSOs to play an important role in the 2016 electoral process which will take place in the capital cities of regional states existing both emerging as well as Mogadishu. The Joint Programme has also supported the FIEIT with different press conference in August and September, informing the public at large of its mandate, the progress, the electoral timeline, and electoral progress.

Supported by UNSOM Public Information Office (PIO), electoral messages have been developed and shared on UNSOM facebook and website. UNSOM PIO has also offered support to develop and maintain the FIEIT's website (<http://doorashada2016.so/>). The Joint Programme has initiated a market call both for media organizations able to develop and broadcast radio and/or TV public service announcements, as well as for private suppliers to submit an expression of interest in providing printing and promotional material products.

Output 5: Support to the 2016 electoral process

In the past reporting period, the Joint Programme provided extensive technical advice directly to the FIEIT as well as electoral strategic input to the UN leadership to support the electoral process and its implementation. Key support included developing guiding principles and possible measures to ensure and enhance transparency, minimum quota for female representation in both houses, support to draft codes of conduct, as well as projections with regard to logistical and budgetary requirements. The Electoral Support Joint Programme further assisted the FIEIT with the planning of the electoral budget and funding discussions with donor partners. Together with senior representatives of UNSOM and UNDP, discussions were held at the highest level of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) on the budget, the Government's contribution, and the financial mechanism to collect and manage the candidates' registration fees. Support for advocacy on women's participation and implementation of the women's quota has been provided in collaboration with, UNSOM's Gender Team, UN Women and UNDP's Gender Unit. The Electoral Security Task Force was established in August with technical support from the Joint Programme. The Joint Programme has been assisting Somali counterparts with the drafting of national plan for electoral security.

As part of the UN's facilitation role to the 2016 process, the UNDP/UNSOM 'Joint Programme for Support to the Electoral Process' works directly together with the FIEIT and indirectly with the different SIEITs. Key areas of advisory support in the past period included multiple workshops sessions a week with the different subcommittees of the FIEIT (22 members, out of whom 7 are women) ('Training, Protocol and Registration'; 'Security'; 'Services and Finance'; 'Gender'; 'Public Outreach and Media'; and 'Planning and Operations') focusing on explaining the different elements of an electoral process, identifying steps for an implementation and operational plan, and providing input for a timeline and an overall elections budget.

UNDP has signed a Letter of Agreement with the FIEIT to provide through the Joint Programme extensive logistical and



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budgetary support to the FIEIT and SIEITs. The Joint Programme has further provided comprehensive advisory support to the FIEIT for the development of procurement and electoral procedures, regulations, and guidelines, while it supported training and information sharing workshops on different steps of the process.

- 14-18 August: FIEIT's information-sharing workshop with the SIEITs in Mogadishu between 14 and 18 August; procedural and procurement/logistical assistance to the FIEIT and SIEITs when meeting in the regions the Elders from 21 August onwards; and procedural and regulatory input for the registration process for delegates and candidates.
- 20 August, the FIEIT held a meeting today with various Civil Society organizations (CSOs) in Mogadishu. Members of FIEIT urged CSOs to play an important role in the 2016 electoral process which will take place in the capital cities of regional states existing both emerging as well as Mogadishu.
- 4-8 September: FIEIT/SIEITs information sharing workshop on logistical and budgetary issues as well as registration of delegates and candidates.

When the FIEIT announced in late September a revision of the electoral timeline, the Joint Programme provided electoral-technical advice to the UN leadership, the FIEIT, and other key partners on adjusted preparations on the continued implementation of the process.

Other Key Achievements

NA

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

Donor partners approved in August an increase in the budget of the Joint Programme for Electoral Support to fund the 2016 electoral process. Given the previous uncertainties on the modality of the process, the timeline and establishment of the different indirect electoral implementation bodies, a key lessons learnt in the past months has been to 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. This key lesson is still valid in the current period. The current ongoing main challenges remained the political uncertainties surrounding key issues such as the state formation of Hiraaan and Middle Shabelle, meeting the 30% women's quota, and the formation of an independent electoral dispute resolution mechanism (IEDRM). All these outstanding questions added uncertainty to the overall framework and have significantly affected proper electoral planning and preparation for the implementation of the different key aspects of the process. The one-month extension of the process due to these outstanding issues while delegates and candidates' lists were still not finalized, characterized the challenges the Joint Programme for Electoral Support is facing, from a strategic perspective to electoral technical issues and budgetary constraints.

Given the uncertain context and the political challenges surrounding the 2016 electoral process, the Joint Programme has been successful in maintaining flexibility in work plans while keeping key partners and stakeholders abreast of the challenges. Simultaneously, the Joint Programme has managed to respond to the adjusted dynamics of the electoral process, in particular to those aspects inherently linked to the political negotiated aspects of the process, e.g. regarding to the nomination of the clan-based electoral colleges and the selection of the respective delegates.

Besides holding a Board Meeting (August) and informing partners at the PSG-1 meetings in August and September, the Joint Programme held on a bi-weekly to weekly basis joint UN - Donor coordination meetings to provide the latest updates and formulate jointly the next steps forward for the international community.

An additional challenge rose when the Federal President of Somalia, in the presence of the leaders of the National Leadership Forum, explicitly requested the UN to take the lead role in managing the disbursement of the collected candidate fees to support the delegates with travel and accommodation during the Lower House polling processes in the different State Capitals and Mogadishu. To ensure there is a clear distinction between donor funds to the process and the



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funds from the candidate fees, UNDP has reached out to IOM to participate in the Joint Programme and take on the management aspect of the disbursement mechanism in support of the SIEITs.

Peacebuilding impact

NA

Catalytic effects

NA

Gender

A critical point of discussion with members of the international community as well as national counterparts (the FIEIT and the Somalia Federal and State leaders) has been the preservation of the minimum 30% quota for women being elected in the new Upper and Lower Houses. The Joint Programme has been provided technical input on proposals for electoral mechanisms to achieve the minimum quota for elected women in the Lower House election.

One of the fundamental conditions posed by UK/DFID to their financial contribution to the 2016 electoral process is the satisfactory election of women in the Upper and Lower Houses.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	5	<i>5 - In each of the Outputs, gender specific targets are incorporated</i>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁵	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	15	2

Communications & Visibility

The Joint Programme provided in July, August and September input to UNDP’s Global Project for Electoral Cycle Support (GPECS), which develops a monthly Electoral Assistance Project Update. In coordination with the UNDP-EU Joint Task Force on 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 presenting its updates to the PSG1 meetings.

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

⁴ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁵ 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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Looking ahead

As the electoral timeline was revised late September, Lower House elections are envisaged to start now on 23 October. The Joint Programme continues to support the FIEIT and the seven different SIEITs, as well as the newly established Independent Electoral Dispute Resolution Team (IEDRT).

The last quarter of 2016 is expected to be the key period of the electoral process, with the Joint Programme extensively supporting the FIEIT and SIEITs with all electoral and operational aspects of the process for delegates to elect within each of the 275 electoral colleges their clan-based representatives to the Federal Lower House. Key issues remain political questions regarding implementation challenges; satisfactory women's representation in the electoral colleges, as candidates and ultimately as elected MPs; security; and possibly funding if the entire process becomes overly protracted.

To facilitate the disbursement of candidate fees to support the delegates, IOM is anticipated to formally take part in the Joint Programme. An amendment to the Programme Document will be presented to the Board.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁶	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.
Political / Strategic	Delay or obstacles in the 2016 electoral process could result in an outcome that undermines integrity safeguards and measures the ensure women’s participation.	UN leadership to continue ongoing high-level engagement with the FGS and regional leaders to ensure the electoral process and implementation plan for 2016 stays on track while minimum safeguards and women’s participation as delegates, candidates and representatives are respected.
Security	Security conditions adversely impact the frequency with which UN advisers can work closely with FIEIT, SIEITs, NIEC, MoIFA, Parliament 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) do not receive sufficient funding through the government budget and is dependent on international funding. In case of a protracted and costly 2016 electoral process with an outcome that does not fully satisfy national and international expectations, 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 provides input to the UN Leadership to implement an inclusive electoral process in 2016. Within the guidance of the Government and federal institutions, project

⁶ 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

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Programme Board Meeting	16 August 2016	Presentation of revised project document and budget for the 2016 electoral process	Donor partners approved an increase of the budget of the JP with 8.2 million USD to fund the electoral process
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, SRSG 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.
PSG 1 (sub) working group	10 Aug and 21 Sept 2016	Update on the electoral process	Support to the process



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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 + BFC	/	15 Aug	8	4	12	Media Training	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support + UNSOM
2.	NIEC	/	27 Aug	5	4	9	Finance, procurement, assets management	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support
3.	NIEC	National Stakeholders	30 July + 23 Aug	11	5	16	Workshop on Civil and Voter Registration feasibility study	Mogadishu	NIEC + MOIFA + JP electoral support
4.	NIEC	/	6 Sept + 29 Sept	13	5	18	Round table on Political Party Registration	Mogadishu	NIEC + JP electoral support
5.	FIEIT + SIEITs	/	14-18 Aug	40	10	50	FIEIT – SIEITs information sharing sessions	Mogadishu	FIEIT + JP electoral support
6.	FIEIT	/	Sept	15	7	22	Delegates and Candidate registration training	Mogadishu	FIEIT + JP electoral support
7.	FIEIT + SIEITs	/	4-8 Sept	32	8	40	Financial Management and Logistics and Operations	Mogadishu	FIEIT
	Totals:			124	43	167			



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Annex 4: Photographs

Support to the 2016 electoral process



Picture 1: FIEIT members meeting Michael Keating, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNSOM, with Gerald Mitchell, Director of the UN Integrated Electoral Support Group, Mogadishu, 16 July 2016. Photo credit: UNSOM

Support to preparations for universal one-person one-vote elections



Picture 2: NIEC, MOIFA, and other government stakeholders discussing the concept of a Civil / Voter Registration feasibility study. Mogadishu, 30 July 2016. Photo credit: UNDP

Official launch of the NIEC website (www.niec.so) at its first anniversary



Pictures 3-5: NIEC's first anniversary ceremony and official launch of its website

Mogadishu, 27 July 2016, Photo credit: NIEC