



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TANZANIA

DEMOCRATIC EMPOWERMENT PROJECT (DEP)

Quarter 2 Report: 1st April to 30th June 2014

Project duration: January 2013 to June 2016



Community radio correspondents put their training into practice following a workshop on conflict-sensitive reporting in Masasi

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

UNDAF Outcome(s): 7. Key institutions effectively implement their election and political functions

UNDAF Output(s): 7.4 Election Management Bodies (EMBs) better manage the election cycle through the application of integrated management systems
7.6 Political Parties improve internal party democracy
7.7 Women assume leadership roles and positions in politics and in EMBs

National Partners: NEC, ZEC, RPP, TPF, Political Parties, Civil Society and the Media

A. *Expected outputs:*

The project seeks to contribute to four outputs, each related to a project component, which are informed by the UNDAF and the recommendations of recent reports and studies including the NAM, project evaluations and observer missions:

- 1) Capacity of the key democratic institutions (EMBs, Judiciary and RPP) enhanced to support and promote legal and institutional reform.
- 2) Capacity of the EMBs to conduct credible elections enhanced through strategic, technical and operational support and improved EMB engagement with stakeholders (i.e. political parties, CSOs, and the media) to improve the democratic environment.
- 3) Inclusive participation in elections and politics enhanced through the empowerment of women, youth and PWDs.
- 4) National peace infrastructure enhanced to mitigate election-related conflicts.

A fifth project output relates to provision of Project Management Services.

B. *Introduction:*

Following consultations conducted over Quarter 1 with the main implementing partners, the project moved to implement the agreed plans of support. The programme of BRIDGE training for both EMBs was initiated with the training of EMB staff as BRIDGE facilitators. EMB capacity needs assessments were initiated, and will provide the foundation for further support for strategic planning and identification of priority areas for support, including via BRIDGE. Training of middle-ranking Tanzania Police Force (TPF) officers in public order management was completed as planned and has been well received. Some unforeseen delays were experienced in launching the agreed programme of work with the RPP and in commencing updating of elections regulations with NEC. However, ICT upgrading work with the EMBs and the RPP is well advanced and should bring immediate benefits when completed. Significant technical support was provided on demand to both EMBs on their biometric voter registration systems.

UNESCO's programme of support for community media has run smoothly over this quarter and will provide a useful foundation for potential future project initiatives on voter education and maintaining a peaceful elections environment. Significant progress was also made with UN Women's programme on Inclusive

Participation; CSO partners completed stakeholder mapping and identification of women, youth and people with disabilities seeking nomination, and will now move to the next phase of capacity development.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Project Results for April to June 2014

This report gives an overview of the key project activities and main results achieved during the second quarter of 2014, particularly at the Component (project Output) level.

Summary of key project results:

- **Biometric Voter Registration (NEC):** DEP provided technical support to NEC to develop a logistics plan for roll out of Biometric Voter Registration (BVR), customization of the BVR software, acceptance testing of kits, and an overall risk assessment. The project also accompanied NEC officials on missions to UNDP-Procurement Support Office- in Denmark in April, and Lithotec in South Africa in June. Workshops were held to produce logistics and management plans.
- **Biometric Voter Registration (ZEC):** DEP assisted ZEC to produce an operational plan for the entire BVR process, design of the new BVR system including its requirements and technical specifications of the components, and specifications for the AFIS system, software customization and voter card production.
- **NEC and ZEC strategic and operational planning:** DEP supported both ZEC and NEC to prepare their capacity needs assessments, which will lead into development of institutional strategic plans. ZEC's assessment will conclude in mid-July.
- **ICT upgrading at NEC and ZEC:** DEP handed over a significant quantity of ICT equipment and software to NEC to improve the ICT capacities and connectivity for some 80 staff in NEC's HQ. Upgrading of wireless LAN and fibre optic connection commenced in June. 30 ZEC staff from HQ & district offices were provided with training in maintenance of ICT equipment, and managing data and files.
- **BRIDGE training:** As a first step to training a critical mass of EMB staff as trainers 15 NEC staff and 5 ZEC staff became semi-accredited facilitators through a Train-the-Facilitator course held in May. In a second phase, the African Union Commission supported two further BRIDGE courses on voter registration (for NEC) and Gender and Elections (for ZEC).
- **UNESCO's community radio programme:** 24 radio practitioners from 5 local radio stations were trained in Codes of Ethics, gender responsive reporting, and conflict sensitive reporting. A training manual on conflict sensitive journalism was produced. A youth radio project ("Manento Project") was piloted in Masasi to enable young correspondents to develop skills in radio programming. A strategic planning meeting was supported for the Community Media Network of Tanzania (COMNETA).
- **Inclusive participation:** UN Women completed mapping of 1058 stakeholders to support inclusive participation in 24 districts, and nearly 400 aspirants for nomination were identified from 21 regions (on the mainland: 298 women & young women, 22 PWDs, 56 young men. On Zanzibar: 75 women). A training manual for aspirants is drafted and training will start next quarter. UN Women began engaging with NEC, ZEC and the RPP to identify entry points for collaboration on gender and inclusive participation.
- **Recruitment of project staff:** A total of four project staff assumed duties over this reporting period. Recruitment was also completed for one other national and four international posts, and these staff are expected to join in the next quarter.

- **Recruitment of project consultants:** A short-term voter registration expert provided specific inputs to help identify the risks in the implementation of NEC's BVR programme, along with areas where UNDP/DEP can assist. The M&E Expert commenced work on formulating the project M&E system. Three BRIDGE trainers were engaged to deliver training to EMB officials, and recruitment was finalized for the Conflict Prevention Expert and the Assets & Logistics Expert, both of whom will start work in July.

Component 1: Capacity of the key democratic institutions enhanced to support and promote legal and institutional reform.

The Union constitutional review process progressed, however deliberations on the current draft have stalled in the Constituent Assembly (CA) following the walkout of the Ukawa opposition group. DEP's mandate is to work with the judiciary, the RPP and NEC & ZEC to support any necessary consequential legislative reform once a new constitution is adopted.

NEC & ZEC review of legal frameworks

DEP is currently supporting NEC to review and redraft election regulations and staff training manuals to align them with the newly-promulgated Referendum Act (2013). NEC facilitated meetings with both ZEC and the Attorney General's Office over June, and this process is still ongoing.

Registrar of Political Parties

An agreement was signed between RPP and UNDP in mid-April 2014, covering support from DEP to the RPP in four areas:

1. Support for monitoring of the constitutional review process
2. Institutional strengthening of the RPP's Office.
3. Development and revision of the electoral legal frameworks.
4. Development of a mechanism for resolving inter/intra political party disputes.

Transfer of funds from UNDP to the RPP was unfortunately held up due to the difficulties the RPP experienced in opening a dedicated bank account for this collaboration. The account was only opened in mid-June, with the first transfer of funds to the RPP being made immediately thereafter. RPP and DEP used this time to hold a series of consultations on the agreed work plan; the components within work plan were detailed out, and an accompanying detailed budget worked out. DEP and UN Women held joint meetings with RPP (see Component 3 below) to discuss entry points for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion, and a work plan for this work has also been drafted by UN Women. Despite the delays in getting the activities started, these repeated consultations have served quite well to build trust and understanding, and the prospects for ongoing collaboration remain positive.

In the meantime, DEP was able to procure ICT equipment, and engage a contractor to install WLAN & data cabling, as part of institutional strengthening of the RPP's Office. 15 laptops, 15 desktops, 2 printers, a digital sender and office software will arrive in late July, and the structured LAN connection should be completed around the first week of August. DEP ICT staff will also assist with the installation of a server, and training of staff on maintenance and operation of the software and hardware. Dedicated email accounts will also be created. The support package aims to improve the productivity of the RPP's Office by enabling file sharing and file storage (and backup) between the staff, and between the HQ and the 6 regional offices.

DEP has also prepared for a capacity needs assessment of the RPP, which is expected to start in mid-August. This assessment will provide the foundation for strategic planning and further skills development activities.

Component 2: Capacity of the EMBs to conduct credible elections enhanced.

Improvement of NEC & ZEC's strategic planning and policy-making

UNDP signed agreements with both EMBs in Quarter 1 to improve their institutional capacity in relation to strategic planning and policy making, especially in areas such as business processes (strategic communication and stakeholder engagement, gender and inclusive participation, monitoring and evaluation) and operational planning, i.e. the election calendar and development of logistics plans.

DEP worked closely with both EMBs in the development of the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the consultancy teams, made up of national and international experts in organisational development, and in the recruitment of the consultants. The ZEC assessment commenced on 17th June and the first draft report was presented in a validation workshop held at ZEC on 10th July, following which the final report will be produced. The NEC assessment will commence on 15th July. Based on the findings of the assessments, DEP will support both EMBs to continue with developing strategic plans, stakeholder engagement strategies, gender policies, elections calendars and logistics plans. UN Women held consultations with both EMBs to develop plans for strengthening capacities and procedures for mainstreaming gender and inclusive participation in EMBs; further details appear under Component 3, below.

Upgrading of EMBs' ICT capacities

Following similar ICT upgrading work with ZEC in Quarter 1, in May DEP handed over to NEC a significant quantity of office IT equipment, which was procured via UNDP's global supplier: 20 laptops, 40 desktops, 4 multifunction printers, 40 UPS, two LCD projectors and various office software packages. At the same time, UNDP engaged a contractor to install wireless LAN and data cabling in NEC HQ, and to establish a fibre optic connection in HQ, the data centre and the disaster recovery site.

Further to a request from ZEC, DEP planned a second programme of training of 30 ZEC personnel at district and HQ levels in Unguja and Pemba. The training will run from 4th to 18th July and covers preventive maintenance of IT equipment already provided, data and file management, use of office software applications, and troubleshooting common problems.

DEP re-launched recruitment for two software programmers to assist NEC and ZEC to develop a number of IT solutions as part of preparations for the 2014 referendum and the 2015 general elections; particularly the Results Management System, Candidate Management System, and Observer Management System. The first round of recruitment unfortunately did not yield sufficient qualified candidates and needed to be repeated.

Support to EMBs on Voter Registration

An international expert in biometric voter registration (BVR) systems continued to assist NEC and ZEC to develop detailed strategies and plans on voter registration processes. Management guidelines for implementing a VR update have been drafted, and specific template plans for each type of task related to updating the voter list.

DEP staff accompanied officials from NEC and NIDA to visit UNDP's Procurement Support Office (PSO) in Copenhagen between 12th to 16th April. PSO is a centre of excellence in large scale electoral procurement. The aim of the visit was to enable NEC to benefit from PSO's advice on delivering comprehensive BVR solutions in support of several African EMBs. Discussions centred on timelines, current technology options, how to manage inherent risks, management of contracts with suppliers, and the lessons from recent experiences in other African countries that have introduced BVR systems.

Following the Public Procurement Appeals Authority's announcement on 5th May that the BVR procurement process could proceed, DEP became more intensively involved with assisting NEC to prepare the technical

aspects of the BVR roll-out. The BVR consultant and DEP staff joined NEC to visit Lithotec, the appointed supplier, in South Africa between 3rd to 9th June. The aim was to support NEC for the initial discussions with Lithotec and its associated sub-contractors on the overall proposed logistical arrangements for the BVR roll-out, as well as to prepare the customization of the software that will be loaded onto each kit. On his return, the BVR consultant then drafted the Acceptance Test plan to be used by NEC, which describes the technical tests to be performed to check that the BVR system to be provided by Lithotec matches the functionalities and requirements specified in NEC's call for tender.

DEP facilitated two workshops on BVR with NEC: the first on 17th June on overall BVR planning (towards developing a Project Management Plan), and the second on the 20th June on development of a logistics plan covering arrangements for delivery and dispatch of the kits, training of personnel, and operational planning. An Advisory Note was also produced for NEC, identifying the main areas of risk with the roll out of the BVR programme, and where UNDP may provide technical assistance to help mitigate these risks.

Following ZEC's decision to replace the current BVR system and put in place an improved backup and disaster recovery system, DEP's BVR consultant worked with ZEC to develop the overall design requirements of the system, and then the detailed technical specifications of the components within it, for the AFIS (fingerprint recognition system), for VR software customization, and for voter card production. Finally, the consultant worked with ZEC to produce a plan for the overall BVR roll out, and the draft for a tender document containing all these requirements and specifications, with the result that ZEC is now ready to launch procurement of the BVR system.

EMBs' professional development: South-South learning event

DEP facilitated the participation of three EMB senior officials (two from NEC and one from ZEC) in a training workshop organized and jointly hosted by the UNDP-EU Joint Task Force on Electoral Assistance, and the Independent Electoral Commission of Jordan. The five-day thematic workshop took place between 7th to 11th April at the Dead Sea in Jordan, and brought together about 250 representatives of EMBs, political parties, parliamentarians, UNDP and EU field staff, and also civil society actors working on electoral support, to share experiences under the theme "Reinforcing Credibility and Acceptance of Electoral Processes: The Role of Electoral Stakeholders and Electoral Administrations".

Among the key findings and recommendations of the workshop was the fact that electoral credibility requires more than a technically sound election: it requires an electoral administration that is independent, professional and well-resourced to conduct elections in a transparent and peaceful manner, and also the involvement and positive engagement of a host of other actors who determine whether the outcome of the elections is acceptable and legitimate: political parties, civil society, media, the security sector, parliament and the judiciary. EMBs must therefore work to engage such stakeholders in the planning and implementation and evaluation of key electoral processes. Similarly, the international development partners must prioritize the funding of these electoral stakeholders by using the electoral cycle approach.

EMBs' professional development: BRIDGE training courses

Besides South-South learning and exchange on electoral administration, DEP supports EMB professional development through the BRIDGE programme. BRIDGE stands for Building Resources for Democracy, Governance and Elections.¹ It is a modular professional development programme with particular focus on electoral processes, mainly seeking to foster capacity building and professional development for election staff, media practitioners and others working in political party structures, civil society, judiciary, security, etc. BRIDGE seeks to promote internationally accepted principles of democracy and good electoral practice.

¹ BRIDGE partners are the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United National Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD).

A BRIDGE Train-the-Facilitator (TtF) event was organised for 20 EMB staff (15 from NEC and 5 from ZEC) between 28th April to 9th May in Bagamoyo. The aim of this course was to train a critical mass of trainers from both EMBs to undertake training of other staff in their offices. In a second phase of support, DEP collaborated with NEC, ZEC and the African Union Commission (AUC) are hosting two further BRIDGE modular training courses on Voter Registration (for NEC) between 23rd June and 11th July and Gender and Elections (for ZEC) from 14th to 25th July. These two courses have been fully funded by the AUC. DEP is now working on a longer term strategy and schedule for a programme of BRIDGE training for 2015.



Above: BRIDGE Train the Facilitators course in progress with NEC and ZEC staff

Strengthening community radio

This joint UNDP and UNESCO activity aims to promote community media as a means for empowerment and for civic engagement including promotion of peaceful dialogues and a peaceful election environment.

Highlights of progress over this reporting period:

- **Capacity development of community media practitioners:** 24 practitioners (9 women and 15 men) from 5 DEP participating local radios from the coast and Isles (Masasi, Pangani, Micheweni, Makunduchi, and Unguja urban) joined two workshops in Masasi, Mtwara (May 12-19) on Codes of Ethics, Gender Responsive Reporting, and Conflict Sensitive Reporting. The importance and tactics for promoting inclusive participation and challenges of minority groups, including PWDs, were highlighted. Participants gained practical experience interviewing community members and local government authorities to improve understanding and peaceful dialogue, reflecting on riots and protests that erupted in Mtwara in 2013.
- **Participatory Youth Radio Project:** “Maneno Project” was piloted in Masasi with 10 youth correspondents between 19th-20th June, with the aim of enabling local youth to develop skills and outlets for expression and dialogue on key issues using local radio programming, harnessing art and poetry as vehicles for civic engagement. Radio programmes were developed and broadcasted.
- **Development of training materials and manuals:** a *Training Manual for Conflict Sensitive Journalism* and a *Conflict Sensitive Reporting Checklist with Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts* were drafted for Tanzanian community media practitioners and other stakeholders in response to identified needs for common terminology and approaches to discuss and promote conflict sensitive journalism

in Kiswahili. The graphic design of UNESCO Media Management Manual in Kiswahili was produced to disseminate best practices in ethical professional journalism.



Left: Participant fieldwork on conflict-sensitive reporting as part of the recent workshop in Masasi with community radio practitioners

- **World Press Freedom Day:** 10 Community radio leaders (6 men 4 women) from DEP participating radio stations were supported to attend World Press Freedom Day commemorations in Arusha on 3rd May. Under this year's theme, *Media Freedom for a Better Future: Shaping the post-2015 development agenda*, the practitioners could voice their concerns and perspectives in national debates on how free media can contribute to good governance, empowerment and eradication of poverty, including through the inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable communities in democratic and peaceful discourse. According to the MISA Post-Event Report, "The participation of the community media network of Tanzania (COMNETA) was significant in the sense of including rural residents in pioneering accountability for good governance and democracy." Delegates welcomed and appreciated the support the UN for "the enhancement of community media and journalists."
- **Support for the Community Media Network of Tanzania (COMNETA):** COMNETA is being developed with support from UNESCO; its mission is "To strengthen the coordination, collaboration and networking of diverse Tanzanian community media organizations with other stakeholders, to influence policy and promote best practices and freedom of expression in and through Tanzania's media." A Strategic Planning Meeting was held on 22nd-24th May, which resulted in plans to enhance capacities and sustainability of momentum developed through DEP, including through commitment to partnerships promoting gender equality forged with the Director of Gender in the Tanzania Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children and the Deputy Commissioner of the Tanzania Police Force.
- **Launch of new community radio in Southern Pemba:** Preparations for the launch of the new community radio station are well underway, with full support from the Zanzibar Broadcasting Commission (MoICTS), the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA), and other key government and community stakeholders. TCRA has pledged to provide multimedia facilities for the centre to form a telecentre. Construction of a permanent shelter for the radio was approved and initiated. The official launch/handover is expected to take place the second week of August.



Above: community radio practitioners developing the COMNETA strategic plan with the engagement of the Director of Gender in the Tanzania Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children and the Deputy Commissioner of the Tanzania Police Force (pictured right).

Component 3: Inclusive participation in elections and politics enhanced through the empowerment of women, youth and PWDs.

Highlights of progress over Quarter 2:

- **Partnership agreements:** Agreements have now been signed with all six implementing partners working with UN Women², along with all necessary programme documents such as project descriptions, budgets, work plans, M&E plans in common formats.
- **Mapping of stakeholders:** Mapping and verification of key stakeholders (institutions and influential people) to support and promote inclusive participation were successfully conducted in 24 districts³. Through the mapping exercise, 1058 relevant stakeholders were identified, out of which 210 represent NGOs, CBOs and women's groups, 55 youth and youth groups, 75 religious leaders, 70 PWDs, 208 community leaders, 95 traditional leaders, 235 political leaders, 20 media outlets.

Preparations are underway towards stakeholder capacity development to help ensure a conducive environment for women, youth and PWDs aspirants and candidates. A training manual is already in place and a Training of Trainers has been conducted for 16 experts/trainers to roll out the trainings in the 24 districts. The training aims to enable the identified stakeholders to better engage in advocacy and public awareness on the importance of women, youth and PWDs in leadership and decision making.

- **Identification of women, youth and PWDs aspirants:** 395 women, youth and PWDs aspiring to stand in the 2015 elections were identified from 21 regions through the mapping coordinated by the Tanzania Women Cross Party Platform. Out of these, 320 are from the Mainland: 298 women including young women and 22 being PWDs as well as 56 young men. In Zanzibar, 75 female

² Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, Legal and Human Rights Centre, Tanzania Women's Cross-Party Platform, Tanzania Media Women's Association, Tanzania Gender Network Programme, Tanzania Centre for Democracy.

³ Kishapu, Kahama, Shinyanga Municipality; Morogoro Rural, Mvomero and Morogoro Town in Morogoro; Kisarawe, Bagamoyo, Kibaha in Coastal Region; Mbeya Rural, Mbarali, Mbozi in Mbeya region; Rorya, Serengeti and Tarime in Mara, Mbinga, Songea Rural and Nyasa Ruvuma Region, Masasi, Newala, Tandahimba Mtwara region, Bariadi, Maswa and Meatu in Simiyu region.

aspirants have been identified. Further data collection and analysis is underway to compile information from all the regions.

- **Development of Facilitators Manual and Handbook for Aspirants and Candidates:** Advanced drafts of the Facilitator's Manual and Handbook are in place. Training will start in the next quarter, covering topics on gender and elections, and international standards on democratic participation, i.e. rights of women, youth and PWDs to participation and leadership, electoral processes and laws that govern elections and political participation, campaign strategies, public speaking, fundraising and management, security for aspirants during elections.
- **Review of political parties' instruments and Baseline Survey of nominations of women, youth, and PWDs in the 2010 elections:** Tanzania Centre for Democracy will conduct a baseline survey to establish the number of women, youth and PWDs who sought party nominations in the 2010 elections. The data collected through the study will enable measuring progress towards achieving increased nominations of women, youth and PWDs by political parties to run for elections in 2015. Review of political parties' structures and systems to increase nominations of women, youth and PWDs and high level dialogue with political party leaders on issues related to inclusive participation in elections are key elements of the agreement.
- **Engagement with EMBs and the RPP:** UN Women held consultations with NEC, ZEC and RPP to identify areas of collaboration and synergies with a view to increasing participation of women, youth and people with disabilities in electoral processes. Possible entry points include:
 - Strengthening capacities and procedures for mainstreaming gender and inclusive participation in EMBs including collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data on voter registration, voter turnout and candidates;
 - Integrating gender and social inclusion issues in voter registration and voter education related initiatives and conducting a gender assessment of EMBs as part of an overall capacity needs' assessment of these institutions supported through DEP;
 - Follow up on Gender Review of legal frameworks such as the Electoral Expenses Act and Political Parties Act and the creation of a violence-free political environment.
- **Mapping of organizations working on youth and PWDs' leadership and political participation:** Consultations with organisations working on Youth issues and PWDs are currently ongoing to identify areas for possible collaboration. So far, 5 youth organizations and 4 organizations working with PWDs have been consulted and as a result of this consultative process, UN Women has linked TWCP with SHIVYAWATA to support the process of identification of aspirants among PWDs.

Component 4: National peace infrastructure enhanced to mitigate election-related conflicts.

Cooperation with Tanzania Police Force (TPF): Public Order Command Training

Based on a request from TPF, DEP engaged the UK College of Policing to deliver four identical training courses on public order management for 90 middle-ranking officers: two officers from every region (1 Field Force Unit + 1 Station Commander) plus 10 officers from the Zanzibar Special Forces, with additional spaces reserved for lower-ranking women officers. The courses started on 2nd June and run consecutively until 11th July, each course with between 22 to 24 trainees and two trainers from the UK College (which delivered similar training in 2010), usually serving police officers specialized in public order and training. The training aimed to assist Police commanders to command public events and apply an appropriate policing response. All trainees were officers with responsibility for conducting ongoing training programmes in their regions, so

the model and approach conveyed in the public order training will be passed on through these regular training sessions.



Above: 90 TPF officers were trained in public order management over an eight week period in Dar es Salaam by the UK College of Policing.

DEP is now working with TPF on the content and structure of the next phase of training, on **Human Rights, Gender and the Role of the Police in the Elections**. Our proposal is that through this course the same approach to public order management and minimal use of force is communicated to approximately 10,000 rank and file officers in all regions via a cascade training process.

DEP had quite intensive contact with the four courses and eight trainers, and a number of lessons have already emerged:

- Zanzibar police have quite limited training opportunities of this type, and these are almost never conducted in Zanzibar, despite the availability of a dedicated training academy on the island. It was genuinely appreciated that one of the four courses was delivered in Zanzibar.
- The decision to involve officers from the different Special Forces in Zanzibar in the training was also approved of by both trainers and trainees, since TPF calls on the support of the Special Forces during the elections period. However, it is apparent that these Forces otherwise receive very little training and are poorly equipped. They are also not part of the police command structure, despite the important role they play in maintaining public order. In these circumstances it is more likely they will resort to excessive use of force. There is a clear need for further training of these Forces, and for supporting their improved coordination with the TPF during the elections period.
- Awareness of national human rights legislation, and concern about being accused of breaching human rights laws, was higher than expected. In all four courses, trainees engaged in vigorous debates with each other on these issues. There was a relatively lower awareness of international human rights legislation and how it relates to an individual police officer's responsibilities.
- TPF has requested DEP to consider delivering public order management training to senior police commanders as well, since they are responsible for setting strategy and making tactical decisions on public order events.

Upgrading of Incident Reporting and Response System (IRRS)

UNDP has recruited an international expert on assets, logistics and radio systems to conduct a technical assessment of TPF's requirements to extend the IRRS to the newly created districts and regions to ensure total radio reporting and response coverage nationwide. The TPF also requested that a digital radio system is piloted in one region. TPF's ability to communicate reliably within all regions and districts, and between all regions and HQ is vital for effective coordination of police resources around the elections period, and indeed at all other times. In 2010-11 UNDP ensured that TPF could avail of total radio reporting and response coverage nationwide, and this enabled TPF to reduce police presence in polling stations in 2010 and thereafter.

The consultant, who will start his assignment on 1st August, will also provide support to ensure that real time data on election-related incidents can be shared through the IRRS system between NEC, ZEC and TPF. The TORs for this position include provision of advice and support to NEC and ZEC on the management and deployment of BVR equipment.

Mapping of infrastructure for peace (I4P)

Two experts (one national, one international) were engaged over May and June 2014 to conduct a mapping and assessment of existing elements of the national infrastructure for peace in Tanzania. This assessment aimed to make a contribution to understanding and mapping the risks to peace in the 2014 referendum and the 2015 general election environments, and also looking beyond 2015. The assessment was nationwide, with special focus on Zanzibar, Arusha, Mtwara and Dar es Salaam.

In the areas prone to violence, special attention was given to mapping the infrastructure for peace and identifying gaps, needs and opportunities for and making recommendations regarding community-based approaches to enhancing an infrastructure for peace. In addition, the consulting team also addressed the needs of marginalized populations, including women and youth. The assessment was conducted using a desk study, literature review, interviews of key stakeholders, and information gathering in the field (particularly in the above-mentioned locations).

Beyond mapping and analysis of the institutions and mechanisms that make up the country's infrastructure for peace, the study identified critical gaps and opportunities at both State and community levels. The biggest gap found is the fact that there are few examples of systematic and sustained /permanent structures of I4P. The consulting team noted that, in practice, I4P in Tanzania mainly translates into ad-hoc conflict prevention interventions and responses to violence/crises. Most of the responsive and preventive measures tend to be ad-hoc and limited in time and focus. Interventions tend to be in response to a crisis, rather than early warning or preventive initiatives. There is no evidence so far of sustained policy and legally institutionalized bodies and structures devoted to peace.

Development of strategic approach for Component 4

UNDP engaged an international consultant with extensive experience in election-related peace and security issues to develop the project's strategy for mitigation of political and election-related violence, beyond what has already been planned and agreed with TPF. The consultant commenced his assignment on 9th July with a desk review and will then conduct a broad consultation process to gather information and perspectives, with a view to producing a well-considered strategy and action plan for this project component. The information gathered, and conclusions reached, through the I4P mapping will feed into this assignment.

Component 5: Project management

Recruitment of Technical Advisors and project staff:

The following staff joined the project over this quarter (based in Dar es Salaam unless indicated otherwise):

- Finance Analyst, on 26th May 2014
- Election Management Specialist (Union), on 2nd June 2014
- Election Inclusion Analyst (Zanzibar), on 2nd June 2014
- Election ICT Analyst, on 16th June 2014

The recruitment of the following project staff was finalized over Quarter 2, and these staff are expected to assume their duties in the next quarter:

- Election Management Specialist – Zanzibar (international)
- Election ICT Specialist (international)
- Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist (international)
- Communications Analyst (national)
- Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist (international)

Technical & Steering Committee meetings:

Technical Committee meetings were held in Zanzibar on 30th April and in Dar es Salaam on 6th May, followed by a Steering Committee meeting on 13th May, to review project progress and provide strategic guidance to the Project Team. Progress updates were provided by DEP on activity implementation, and both EMBs provided overviews of their election preparations. The next round of Technical and Steering Committee meetings will take place in late July and early August 2014, respectively.

Resource mobilization:

Discussions continued over this reporting period with Sweden, Denmark and DFID on their funding commitments. The funding status of the project is shown in Section 5 below. In general, the project's cash flow is adequate for the coming quarter, but with the growth of the project team and the increasing pace of project implementation, committed funding should be released to the project in Quarter 3 to avoid delays.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

A. Challenges

- ***Staffing:*** At the close of Quarter 2 of 2014, some 55% of the project delivery structure was in place. The project is still short of the elections specialists that are required to develop and oversee technical activities. As noted earlier, a number of specialist positions have now been filled, so that by August/September it is expected that about 75% of project staffing will be in place, including nearly all the technical elections specialists. DEP has been able to reduce the impact on implementation by reallocating responsibilities among existing personnel, and by using consultants, for example in the areas of M&E, ICT aspects of voter registration, and elections peace & security. Unfortunately, the project was unable to obtain these consultants quickly. The net effect has been

to place existing project staff under some strain, and some areas of the 2014 work plan have not been able to progress to schedule.

- **Communication/lack of embedded staff in EMBs:** Routine communication and coordination with NEC has been intensified over this last quarter, particularly in the area of voter registration. However, coordination is complicated because DEP technical staff cannot be hosted in NEC HQ. This makes it more difficult for the project to plan its engagement with, and support to, NEC.
- **Project funding:** Cash flow constraints at the end of 2013 contributed to delays in the recruitment of international staff, which has impacted on the overall rate of project delivery and implementation of activities. The project funding situation improved during Quarter 1 of 2014, but it should be noted that the pace of implementation is increasing, and the project requires adequate funding reserves to avoid further delays. Another ongoing challenge is that funding routed through the one UN Fund is less predictable and clear than funding routed directly to UNDP, and this complicates budgeting and planning at project level. Finally, it should be noted that the overall project budget is not yet fully funded.

B. Risks

The major risks for the project identified in the 2013 Annual Report continue to hold true in mid-2014, namely:

- The uncertain environment for project implementation; particularly the outcome of the constitutional referendum and how this will determine the parameters for the 2015 elections.
- The introduction of BVR technology in a very challenging timeframe.
- The environment for a peaceful elections process remains difficult to read with much certainty.

In the following section please find an update against the project's approved Risk Matrix, indicating whether UNDP has perceived changes to the impact and probability of the identified risks for the project, what those changes have been (if any), and any response the project is making to address them.

Table 1: Update against Project Risk Matrix

RISKS	IMPACT LEVEL & PROBABILITY	change	UPDATE AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
A. Macro level constitutional and political process risks			
1. Delays in the Constitutional reform process: The on-going Constitution Review (RC) process does not adhere to the time lines, and a new draft Constitution is not completed in time for the referendum to be held before the general elections.	HIGH IMPACT HIGH PROBABILITY	, "	This risk is already a reality; current timeline from NEC is for the constitutional referendum to take place around early 2015 but even this plan depends on whether the new constitution will be ready by then. DEP has continued to meet with NEC weekly to discuss contingency planning scenarios and where it can assist.
2. Electoral reform stalls: Due to delays in the constitutional review process, there is not enough time to introduce much needed reform and improvement to the current legal framework for elections.	HIGH IMPACT HIGH PROBABILITY	, "	Opposition groups have stated unambiguously that they will boycott the 2015 general elections unless these reforms are introduced beforehand. If the Constituent Assembly does not complete debating on the draft within its remaining allocated 60 days then the process will very likely stall.
3. Massive reform: The CR process introduces sweeping change in the legal framework of Tanzania's political process, including elections and political parties.	HIGH IMPACT MODERATE PROBABILITY	, ,	DEP has agreed a detailed programme of work including letters of agreement (LoAs) with NEC, ZEC and RPP to support discussion around, development and operationalization of new election-related legal frameworks.
4. The referendum on a new Constitution fails.	HIGH IMPACT MODERATE PROBABILITY	, ,	Recent public statements by some political leaders seem to indicate that some may want to see the constitutional review process shelved until after the 2015 polls. DEP has continued to meet with NEC weekly to discuss contingency planning scenarios and where it can assist.

5. The draft Constitution is returned to the Constituent Assembly as prescribed by the CRA, to revise the draft for a second referendum, with ensuing disputes.	HIGH IMPACT HIGH PROBABILITY	, ,	This eventuality will be covered within the project's contingency planning with NEC.
6. A second referendum on a revised draft Constitution is rejected.	MODERATE IMPACT PROBABILITY	, ,	This eventuality will be covered within the project's contingency planning with NEC.
7. The referendum passes and Tanzania has a new Constitution.	MODERATE IMPACT MODERATE PROBABILITY	" "	This eventuality will be covered within the project's contingency planning with NEC.
8. Sweeping change: The new Constitution requires massive changes to the legal frameworks for elections, resulting in further post-referendum delays in the drafting of new laws, and Parliamentary debate on required new/revised legislations delayed.	HIGH IMPACT HIGH PROBABILITY	, ,	This eventuality will be covered within the project's contingency planning with NEC. As mentioned above, DEP has already introduced a programme of support to NEC, ZEC and RPP on the development of new electoral legislation. This notwithstanding, even when such changes are introduced in the new constitution, they are not expected to be introduced before the 2015 general elections.
9. Local government elections are delayed to 2015 pending the new constitution. Still possible under the new Constitution, NEC is given the mandate to manage local government elections before the 2015 general elections and this places a new burden on NEC thus undermining NEC's efforts to effectively plan for the 2015 polls.	HIGH IMPACT LOW PROBABILITY	, "	The current (second) draft Constitution does not give NEC this mandate, but we would instead expect this to be detailed in a new Election Act. So far it is too early for there to be any indications this is being seriously considered, although it has been mooted for some time. Given slippage of the Referendum timetable to Jan 2015 at the earliest, there is no question that NEC will be required to manage local government elections in October 2014.

RISKS	IMPACT LEVEL & PROBABILITY		RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
B. Political stakeholders and public reaction risks			
<p>Conflict: Violence related to the political process erupts.</p>	<p>HIGH IMPACT</p> <p>HIGH PROBABILITY</p>	<p>'</p> <p>'</p>	<p>There is a possibility of violent episodes around the 2015 elections. Similarly, depending on how the voter registration process is organized and the extent of voter information about the process, there could be public discontent leading to violence especially if voters are disenfranchised due to lack of public information on the need for all voters to re-register. What is difficult to predict is where this may occur, and whether violence will erupt around the referendum process as opposed to the general elections. UNDP's own experience with conducting mapping and analysis of election-related violence highlighted the paucity of reliable data and quality analytical work in the public domain. Previous experiences and analysis of political/election-related violence in Tanzania indicate this it is unlikely to be widespread, large scale and more than sporadic.</p> <p>DEP is working on a strategy to support NEC's efforts to undertake public awareness and stakeholder education on the 2014 voter registration specifically targeting first time voters and marginalized groups.</p> <p>DEP is formulating a strategy and work plan for its Component on Infrastructure for Peace with expert advice. The project is supporting TPF and the EMBs to improve early warning mechanisms and support the peace infrastructure through advocacy, training and voter education working mainly with civil society and community-based groups.</p> <p>Direct impact on project activities will arguably be limited and</p>

			short term. In any event, DEP liaises closely with UNDSS (responsible for safety and security of UN agencies) on project operations for advice and support.
C. Project management, operational and technical risks			
1. Failure to apply lessons learned: Project management lessons arising from DDTP and ESP experiences are not incorporated into DEP design and implementation strategies.	HIGH IMPACT MODERATE PROBABILITY	,	The design and implementation strategies of DEP have factored in lessons from ESP and previous projects. However, it has taken time for the pace of implementation to pick up, which is closely linked to the project's funding liquidity and staffing levels, especially technical elections staff, which have arrived more slowly than expected.
2. Implementation of BVR: Rushed implementation of this new system results in serious technical and operational problems with voter registration which call into question the credibility and quality of the new voter register.	HIGH IMPACT HIGH PROBABILITY	,	By any measure, complications with procurement of the BVR kits have seriously delayed voter registration in advance of the Referendum, and NEC is now faced with significant challenges to complete the process before 2015. The delays in finalizing the new constitution and the concomitant rescheduling of the referendum for early 2015, has given NEC more time to prepare for the voter registration which is now slated for late 2014. DEP is supporting NEC to produce detailed plans for roll out of VR in 2014. The project is on standby to provide technical assistance on many aspects of introducing the BVR system.
3. Low Voter Registration: Conflict, violence, or uncertainty due to the introduction of BVR disrupts planned public outreach regarding voter registration resulting in low voter turn-out.	HIGH IMPACT MODERATE PROBABILITY	,	It is still early days and therefore there is uncertainty whether voter registration may get off to a slow start or faced violent disruptions. More voter education and multi-stakeholder dialogue is important and the project is already engaged with the EMBs to support EMB public outreach strategies including voter education campaigns.

<p>BVR solution is inadequately funded or funding becomes available too late.</p>	<p>MODERATE IMPACT</p> <p>MODERATE PROBABILITY</p>	<p>,</p> <p>,</p>	<p>By mid-July 2014, the government had not yet issued the letter of credit to enable Lithotec to release the first batch of BVR kits needed for staff training.</p> <p>The project does not provide for big ticket procurements such as the BVR kits because this is a responsibility of the national government.</p> <p>There is however a need for project management structures to facilitate consistent messaging to remind the government about the need for timely funding of the voter registration process as critical step towards successful 2015 polls.</p>
<p>Lack of timely honouring of donor pledges to the project.</p>	<p>MODERATE IMPACT</p>	<p>,</p>	<p>So far only a few donors have released fresh funds to DEP.</p> <p>The project management structures should discuss ways to encourage donors who so far have not honoured their pledges to do so soon in order to ensure a healthy cash flow for the project.</p>

V. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION

A. Table 2: Commitments Overview: 1st April to 30th June 2014

AWARD No. 68932. PROJECT Nos. AWARD No. 68932. PROJECT Nos. 83810, 84841, 84843, 84844, 85888.

Figures below are approximate values in USD apart from disbursements, which are actual figures reflected in ATLAS, based on the Cost Sharing Apportionment report.

Development Partners	Commitments	Commitments (USD)	Actual disbursed	Balance of agreed commitments owing (USD)	Status of agreement
Canada	CAD 3,000,000	\$ 2,868,069	\$ 1,346,499	\$1,521,570	Signed
Denmark	USD 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	Not signed
European Union	EURO 3,700,000	\$ 5,096,419	\$ 1,133,908	\$3,962,511	Signed
Finland	USD 957,927	\$ 957,927	\$ 957,927	\$ 0	Signed
Ireland	<i>Via One UN Fund</i>			\$ 0	Signed
Norway	USD 1,328,000	\$ 1,328,000	\$ 990,000	\$ 338,000	Signed
Switzerland	USD 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,150,000	Signed
UK/DFID	USD 937,686	\$ 973,686	\$ 973,686	\$ 0	Signed
One UN Fund	USD 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 270,000	Signed
UNDP	USD 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 725,000	Signed
Total		\$16,124,101	\$7,157,020	\$8,967,081	

Note:

1. Canada disbursed CDN\$ 1,500,000 on 29th March 2014, and this was credited to the project in April 2014.
2. Contributions from DFID, Finland and Norway represent unutilised balances of their contributions to the 2010 electoral assistance project (ESP), which they have requested be transferred to the DEP.




B. Table 3: Financial Utilization Report for 1st April to 30th June 2014
AWARD No. 68932. PROJECT Nos. 83810, 84841, 84843, 84844, 85888.
In US Dollars









	Project Components	Revised Budget 2013-2014	Expenditure Jan – Dec 2013	Expenditure Jan – Mar 2014	Expenditure Apr – Jun 2014	Cumulative Expenditure 2013-14	Balance	Delivery (%)
		A	B	C	D	E (B+C+D)	F (A-E)	(E/A) x 100
1	Component 1 (Legal & Institutional Reform)	346,238	301,867	55,640	250,047	607,554	(261,316)	175%
2	Component 2 (EMB Integrity & Management)	2,764,720	567,338	537,870	598,071	1,061,441	1,061,441	62%
3	Component 3 (Inclusive Participation)	496,399	676,695	181,971	99,152	957,818	(416,419)	193%
4	Component 4 (National Peace Infrastructure)	615,841	0	19,975	209,503	229,298	386,543	37%
5	Component 5 (Project Management)	890,485	444,107	241,465	81,029	766,600	123,885	86%
6	Subtotal 1-5	5,113,683	1,990,007	1,036,740	1,237,802	4,264,549	849,134	83%
7	Unrealized exchange rate gain/loss							
8	Contingency	300,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	
9	Subtotal 1-8	5,413,683	1,990,007	1,036,740	1,237,802	4,264,549	1,149,134	79%
10	UNDP General Management Support costs (GMS)	378,958	139,300	72,572	86,646	298,518	80,439	79%
11	Total	5,792,641	2,129,307	1,109,312	1,324,448	4,563,067	1,229,573	

Notes on the Financial Utilization Report:

1. The data source for this report is the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) by Activity with Encumbrance.
2. The expenditure figures for January to March 2014 have been revised since the quarterly report submitted for that period, and the latest figures appear above.
3. GMS is charged on expenditure without encumbrance. It is not charged on expenditure of UNDP contributions.

ANNEX 1. Report for Quarter 2 against 2014 DEP Work Plan

Implementation is completed or on track = 
 Some delays experienced but no concerns on delivery = 
 Significant delays experienced = 

PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPL. AGENCY	APR	MAY	JUN	STATUS/COMMENTS	BUDGET	PROGRESS BY MARCH
COMPONENT 1: SUPPORT FOR LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM FOR CREDIBLE ELECTIONS							
Output 1: Legal & Institutional Reforms Introduced to Promote Democratic Elections							
1.1.1. Support NEC in updating the election regulations & guidelines	NEC				• NEC facilitated review of regulations with ZEC and AGO, some delays in start	\$70,000	
1.1.2. Support for referendum law drafting & validation (ZEC)	ZEC					\$32,000	
1.1.3. Support the RPP during constitutional review process - Institutional strengthening of RPP's Office	RPP				• ICT upgrading work well advanced but other activities held up by slow opening of bank account.	\$111,015	
1.1.4. Development of Political Party Dispute Resolution mechanism	DEP					\$70,000	
1.1.5. Development/revision of the Elections Expenses Act, Political Parties Act, etc.	RPP					\$48,500	
1.1.6. Multi-stakeholder meetings to sensitize on legal framework, VR, observation, etc.	RPP					\$70,394	
1.1.7. Support to judiciary on Electoral Dispute Resolution mechanisms	NEC/ZEC				• No further progress made; awaiting clarity on requirements for support from judiciary	\$64,545	
1.1.8. Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	JUD					\$107,502	
	DEP					\$191,612	
SUBTOTAL:						\$765,568	
COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT OF EMB INTEGRITY AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES							
Output 1: EMBs strategic planning and policy-making capacities improved.							
2.1.1. Strategic & operational planning for NEC & ZEC	NEC/ZEC				• ZEC engaged consultants & assessment completed. NEC to start in mid July	\$140,000	
2.1.2. Development & implementation of inclusive business policies & processes	NEC/ZEC					\$68,072	
2.1.3. Capacity mapping of NEC & ZEC	NEC/ZEC					\$61,572	
2.1.4. Decentralization Feasibility Study for NEC	NEC/ZEC					\$90,000	
2.1.5. Develop performance monitoring systems for NEC & ZEC	NEC/ZEC					\$43,378	
2.1.6. Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	DEP					\$97,893	
SUBTOTAL:						\$500,915	
Output 2: EMBs Capacity to Use ICT Enhanced							
2.2.1. Support EMBs to improve their ICT management capacity - Office hardware/software, training & LAN upgrades - Development/revision of RMS, CMS, OMS software - Assessment of technical solutions for results transmission	DEP				• Significant ICT equipment delivered to NEC; WLAN being installed. • Programmer consultancies needed to be re-advertised.	\$241,000	
2.2.2. Advisory services for introduction of bio-metric voter registration (BVR) - ZEC	DEP					\$80,000	
2.2.3. Support audit of the voter register [for 2015]	DEP				• Consultant developed VR management plans, significant technical support to both EMBs. ZEC now ready to launch procurement of BVR system. DEP supporting planning of BVR roll-out by NEC.	\$0	
2.2.4. Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	DEP					\$79,800	
						\$0	
						\$216,285	
SUBTOTAL:						\$617,085	
Output 3: EMBs capacity improved to conduct credible electoral processes							
2.3.1. Support voter registration and de-duplication of the voter register	NEC/ZEC				• Support from DEP to audit VR is not yet required by EMBs	\$70,000	
2.3.2. Facilitate conduct of 2014 referendum - (LTTA)	DEP					\$414,949	
SUBTOTAL:						\$484,949	
Output 4: EMBs staff professional development enhanced.							
2.4.1. Develop EMBs capacity for cascade training using BRIDGE - ZEC & NEC TOT on BRIDGE methodology	DEP				• BRIDGE TOT successful in April/May on track; 20 EMB staff trained as facilitators. 2 further courses planned to be delivered by the AUC. Longer terms BRIDGE programme being planned.	\$75,000	
2.4.2. Train a critical mass of EMBs officials on election administration - NEC module on operations and referendum management - ZEC module on operations and referendum management	DEP					\$110,000	
2.4.3. Support study missions and staff exchanges between the two EMBs and beyond	DEP					\$60,000	
2.4.4. Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	DEP				• 3 senior NEC & ZEC officials participated in EU-UNDP conference in Jordan	\$110,000	
						\$13,555	
SUBTOTAL:						\$368,555	

Output 5: Delivery of Civic and Voter education and information improved and extended to hard to reach citizens									
2.5.1.	Review, design and implementation of voter education EMBs, CSOs & media	DEP				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TORs developed and recruitment launched for a mapping of current VE provision in Tanzania • 24 radio practitioners trained in ethical, gender & conflict - sensitive reporting. Equipment procured for new community radio in South Pemba. 	\$135,000	●	
2.5.2.	Undertake surveys to assess public understanding of democratic values	DEP					\$300,000		
2.5.3.	Support NEC and ZEC in the establishment of small and medium grants scheme	DEP/NEC/ZEC					\$40,000		
2.5.4.	Support community media (UNESCO Grant)	UNESCO					\$200,497		
2.5.5.	Support creation of infrastructure for social media utilization in elections (LTTA)	DEP					\$81,972		
SUBTOTAL:							\$757,469		
Output 6: Mechanism for election observer access to electoral process improved									
2.6.1.	Support the EMBs to develop observer engagement strategies - Revision of Observer Guidelines, internal NEC/ZEC dialogue process	NEC/ZEC				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No activities planned over this quarter, but DEP consulted with EMBs on their requirements for support for observation. 	\$45,000		
2.6.2.	Support EMB planning & implementation of efficient procedures for observers - Observer Accreditation Card processing equipment and supplies	DEP					\$50,000		
2.6.3.	Facilitate a study on lessons learned in relation to election observer engagement	DEP					\$0		
2.6.4.	Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	DEP					\$0		
SUBTOTAL:							\$95,000		
COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL PROCESSES									
3.1.1.	Support skills and capacity development for women, youth and PWDs as candidates	UNW				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSO partnerships in place. Consultations on mainstreaming started with EMBs and RPP. Mapping of stakeholders completed, and identification of aspirants. Facilitators manual and handbook for aspirants drafted. • Election Inclusion Analyst (Zbr.) took up duties 	\$640,000	●	
3.1.2.	Promote public awareness on gender equality and women's empowerment	UNW					\$170,000		
3.1.3.	Assess the impact of the constitutional/legal framework for elections on participation	UNW					\$28,625		
3.1.4.	Long-Term Technical Assistance (LTTA)	UNW/DEP					\$371,497		
SUBTOTAL:							\$1,210,122		
COMPONENT 4: SUPPORT NATIONAL PEACE INFRASTRUCTURE TO MITIGATE AND RESOLVE ELECTION-RELATED CONFLICTS									
4.1.1.	Technical support for the TFP to procure equipment for Incident Reporting & Response	DEP				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intl. consultant in logistics and ICT/radio recruited, to start August 1st. • Public Order training of 90 officers in four 2-week courses completed in DSM and Zbr. • Intl. consultant in conflict prevention will start July 9th to develop strategy. 	\$235,220	●	
4.1.2.	Regional inter-stakeholder dialogue to improve the democratic environment	DEP					\$125,000		
4.1.3.	Human rights & gender awareness TOT training to the Police on mainland & Zanzibar - Public Order TOT training, mainland & Zanzibar	TPF					\$110,000		
4.1.4.	Confidence-building dialog between Police/EMB, Police/Political Parties/CSOs	DEP					\$142,000		
4.1.5.	Technical assistance for conflict prevention approaches and GBV in conflict (LTTA)	DEP					\$120,000		
SUBTOTAL:							\$425,719		
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES:							\$5,957,603		
COMPONENT 5: PROJECT MANAGEMENT SERVICES									
5.1.1.	Project Management set up and facilities	DEP				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office well equipped and largely complete. Some expansion to come. • Recruitment of project personnel slower than anticipated. 55% of staff in place. • Int'l consultant to develop M&E framework started mid-June. 	\$395,851	●	
5.1.2.	Staff Costs	DEP					\$485,910		
5.1.3.	Monitoring reporting and evaluation costs including EAD and other relevant missions - M&E consultancy to develop framework and baseline survey	DEP					\$50,000		
5.1.4.	Contingency	DEP					\$300,000		
SUBTOTAL:							\$1,231,761		
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES + PROJECT MANAGEMENT:							\$7,189,364		
TOTAL FOR GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE FEE:							\$7,189,364		
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE @7%							\$503,255		
PROJECT TOTALS:							\$7,692,620		