

United Nations Development Programme
Country: Georgia
Project Document



Project Title Regional Resource Centres of Election Administration for Enhanced Capacity of Electoral Actors

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 3: Balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability.

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 3: Balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability

Expected Output(s): Increased capacity and awareness among electoral actors and citizens on fair and credible national electoral processes

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Responsible Parties: N/A

Brief Description			
Please refer to the next page.			
Programme Period:	2011-2015	2011 AWP budget:	385,820
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	2.3 Electoral systems and processes	Total resources required	385,820
Atlas Award ID:	TBI	Total allocated resources:	340,909
Start date:	January 2011	• UNDP Regular	0
End Date	December 2011	• Government/CEC	340,909
PAC Meeting Date	30 December 2010	Unfunded budget:	44,911
Management Arrangements	DIM		

Agreed by: CEC – Zurab Kharatishvili, Chair

Agreed by: UNDP – Jamie McGoldrick, Resident Representative

Regional Resource Centres of Election Administration for Enhanced Capacity of Electoral Actors

Brief Description

Georgia has gone through a series of elections since independence in 1991 and it continues to build a foundation for meaningful democratic elections through ongoing electoral reform and capacity building initiatives. Despite evident progress, the issue of credibility remains within certain parts of population.. UNDP has been actively supporting the efforts of the Electoral Administration (EA) since 2003, through an integrated, large-scale assistance programme. During the 2008 presidential, parliamentary and Ajara Supreme Council elections, UNDP provided training assistance to the EA at all levels and supported its pre-electoral voter information and communication campaign. In 2009, UNDP implemented the BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) training programme, as an effective capacity development curriculum for representatives of EA and some observer organizations. For 2010 local elections UNDP supported enhancement of operational capacity of EA members, observer groups, media representatives and judges. UNDP also promoted voter information/education activities throughout Georgia. Together with other international stakeholders, UNDP supported discussions on election legislation reform to ensure wider public involvement. While the 2010 Local Elections were considered an improvement, it is widely recognized - including by international and domestic observers - that certain problems still persist. Addressing these problems will be crucial to ensure a stable electoral environment, long-term sustainability for efficient operation of EA, and effective engagement of electoral actors. The next cycle of elections comes on the heels of fundamental constitutional amendments, diminishing the powers of President and increasing those of Parliament and Prime Minister. Thus, the conduct of upcoming elections will be instrumental in consolidating the new political order. To facilitate Georgia's commitment to democratic elections, UNDP will expand its electoral assistance to address the following outstanding needs:

- **Limited confidence in national electoral processes among different political players.** Electoral reform and relevant electoral processes should be widely participatory in order to ensure their recognition by the broader political spectrum, particular electoral actors, and the general public. Experience has shown that uniform levels of understanding and increased knowledge of election issues support the credibility of electoral processes and prevent unjustified disagreement among electoral players.
- **Limited capacity and the absence of a coherent approach towards democratic electoral processes from specific electoral actors.** Non-election periods would best suit the conducting of a long-term capacity development programme for particular electoral actors.
- **Limited understanding of electoral legislation by stakeholders, including the EA, courts, media, observers, political parties and the general public.** Increased awareness of the regulatory framework will promote both an efficient organization of elections by the EA and encourage support of the election process from others. The thorough preparation and organization of the 2012 parliamentary and 2013 presidential elections is an essential need.

The objective of the project will be the promoting sustainable electoral processes through participatory approach and strengthening institutional capacity of the EA and other electoral actors. This will include:

- **Capacity development of electoral actors:** supporting the long-term capacity development of the various electoral actors, including the EA, media, observer organizations and political parties. UNDP will support the development of EA Regional Resource Centres (RRCs), with the aim of increasing the institutional and organizational capacity of the EA and the Centre for Election Systems Development, Reform and Training (the Centre). EA RRCs will also contribute to capacity development of different electoral actors; In addition, immediate operational/procedural needs of EA for 2012 parliamentary and 2013 presidential elections will be addressed through the RRCs.;
- **Voter/civic education for youth:** mainly students of universities and schools who will be eligible to vote in the 2012 parliamentary and 2013 presidential elections. To raise electoral awareness among the young, UNDP will support the delivery of different educational programmes in EA RRCs;
- **Public information outreach on key electoral issues/developments:** organizing wide public information activities on electoral developments and procedures aimed in particular at voters living in rural areas and ethnic minority regions. Keeping the public informed about basic electoral principles will ensure greater respect for electoral rules and thus encourage a responsive civic engagement.

UNDP will take overall responsibility for project implementation, while the implementation of some parts of the project will be largely supported by contributions from the Central Election Commission of Georgia (CEC).

1. Situation Analysis

Elections enable citizens to participate in making decisions that affect their lives and hold their representatives accountable. The political legitimacy ensured as a result of credible elections is essential for providing a crucial mandate for governments to tackle the challenges inherent in working for sustainable development. Elections have a pivotal role in developing democratic institutions. Indeed, the impact of democratic elections on overall governance is immense, since they ensure the wider public support necessary for the implementation of reforms that need to be undertaken by the incoming government. The governments that have come to power through transparent and fair elections enjoy public confidence and are better positioned to carry out reforms. Elections therefore provide a critical intersection between citizens and the interlinked goals of poverty alleviation, human development, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Since its independence, Georgia has seen several Presidential, Parliamentary and local Elections. While the earlier, post-independence elections were largely considered free and fair, international observers and other electoral stakeholders yet pointed out various irregularities. Massive electoral abuse have been commonly reported in the pre-Revolution (Nov 2003) period, but violation reports are declining ever since. Georgia's commitment towards further democratisation took a step forward in 2010 with country-wide municipal elections assessed by OSCE-ODIHR as complying with international standards. However, number of problems still persist including abuse of administrative resources, insufficient capacity of the electoral actors, procedural shortcomings and contradictions and ambiguities in the electoral code.

Some of the shortcomings of the 2010 elections, like problems with counting/tabulation and with appeals/complaints were associated with the limited capacity among low-level (precinct) Election Administration (EA) members and EA members appointed by political parties; Ambiguities in the Electoral Code and in its procedural descriptions was yet another reason for difficulties during electoral process. Therefore, capacities of the EA members will need to be addressed, especially after adoption of the new Electoral Code in the run-up to the parliamentary and presidential elections.

Limited capacities of other electoral stakeholders remain an obstacle for structured political discussions and increase the vulnerability of the system. Unfamiliarity of observers' groups with appeals and complaints procedures, pointed out by the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission and the Central Election Commission (CEC), as well as inability of political party representatives to react adequately on electoral violations are just two examples. Therefore, other electoral actors - the courts, media, domestic observers and general public - will also require support to increase their awareness of the new provisions of the electoral code as a minimum. In this regard, the full advantage shall be taken of the non-election period in 2011, as an optimal time for launching durable capacity development programs for electoral actors such as the EA, observers and representatives of the media and political parties.

The level of voters' education, especially in rural areas and regions populated with ethnic minorities remains low. While, the immediate pre-electoral voter education activities shall remain an important vehicle to educate the constituency in electoral norms and principles, a more persistent efforts have to be concentrated to achieve a sustained enhancement of an "electoral culture" during non-electoral periods. Minority population, young people and first-time voters deserve a special attention in this regard.

2. Previous assistance from UNDP

UNDP is one of the key partners of EA. Since 2003 it has provided valuable large-scale professional and technical assistance to EA, including substantive aid to the presidential elections of January 2004, the parliamentary elections of March 2004 and the June 2004 supreme council elections in Ajara. ~~The European Union Delegation in Georgia was instrumental in securing the~~ timely funding of almost 2 million Euros for the ad-hoc elections in 2008. UNDP was, therefore, able

to provide direct assistance to the EA in setting up the election results framework, training the electoral administration, rationalizing the logistics and communication systems and providing voter education and domestic monitoring through local partners.

In 2003, UNDP initiated the setting up of two working groups, at ambassadorial and technical levels. The Ambassadorial Working Group (AWG), composed of Ambassadors and led by UNDP, was created with the aim to advocate and assist in coordinating higher-level support to the electoral processes. The Technical Working Group (TWG), consisting of organizations with expertise in the relevant field, was tasked with providing professional advice on electoral matters, coordinating activities at a technical level and providing recommendations to the AWG. Communication from AWG to TWG was also facilitated by UNDP. During the preparations for the 2006 self-governance elections, this two-level coordination of interested international and local organizations was restored, on the basis of the earlier 2003 arrangement.

During the Local Self-government Elections of October 2006, UNDP provided limited, but crucial, assistance in training through a local expert placed within the CEC.

Under the project Developing Capacities of Democratic Institutions for Fair Electoral Processes and Active Civil Participation, UNDP provided large-scale pre- and post-election training assistance to the EA for the 2008 presidential, parliamentary and Ajara supreme council elections. The project supported EA in improving the pre-election voter information and communication campaign. The civic and voter education component contributed to better knowledge of electoral matters among the general public. In addition, the project supported the ongoing election legislation reform by providing local and international expertise, as well as by raising public awareness and ensuring broader civic engagement in the reform process. In 2009 a BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) programme was launched and implemented for EA and local observers. The localized BRIDGE proved a product of the highest quality, as acknowledged unanimously by the involved stakeholders. EA members acquired new skills in relations with the media and observers, in dispute prevention and resolution, in election budgeting and in planning and reporting. They also broadened their knowledge of global electoral processes while, on the domestic front, they were able to engage in team building with other EA members and networking with neighbouring District Election Commissions (DECs). BRIDGE created closer ties and understanding between observer NGO representatives and the local level EA. An extra civic education training programme developed for 10-12th grade school students resulted in newly acquired civic knowledge, improved electoral culture and the proficient conduct of students' self-governance elections in ten pilot schools of Georgia.

Within the frame of the most recent project - Promoting Dialogue and Capacity for Effective National Electoral Processes - UNDP supported an operational training programme for EA members, observer groups and media representatives. With an aim to improve the process of adjudication of election disputes, and to promote uniform interpretation of the new provisions of the electoral code, UNDP supported the organization of a workshop for judges. And, as an innovation for Georgia, UNDP promoted the signing of a Joint Code of Ethics/Conduct. Some of the major electoral players - media and domestic observers - agreed and signed the joint Code of Ethics/Conduct for the 2010 Local Self-governance elections. The project also supported electoral legislation reform, the wider involvement of the public in the reform process, and a public awareness campaign throughout Georgia. The legislation reform was coordinated with domestic and international stakeholders through TWG and AWG meetings. The TWG meetings increased the transparency of the election administration's activities as well as information sharing among the key election stakeholders. At the same time, TWG facilitated issue-based discussions. The AWG meetings increased information sharing among the international community and served as a forum for discussion of the preparation process for the upcoming elections. Under a more recent project, three different BRIDGE programmes targeting the EA, the Centre for Election Systems Development Reform and Training (the Centre) and regional observers are in the process of implementation.

3. Strategy

The proposed project responds to the 2011-2015 United Nations Development Assistance

Framework (UNDAF) outcome three, balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability. The expected output of the project is increased capacity and awareness among electoral actors and citizens on fair and credible national electoral processes.

The proposed project is in line with the CEC priorities and responds to the needs identified by various national and international stakeholders. It expands UNDP's ongoing assistance in the areas of:

- Capacity development of various electoral actors;
- Voter/civic education activities;
- Participation of general public in electoral processes.

Along with the CEC, the direct beneficiaries of the project are thought to become the District Electoral Commissions (DECs). DECs are permanent electoral management bodies with a responsibility to organize and conduct elections at district level and ensure permanent update and accuracy of voters lists. In addition the regular communication with voters and targeted civic/voter educational activities should be one of the main tasks of EA. The DEC's however, lack physical and human capacities to properly perform the educational tasks. Specifically, there is the lack of skills, space and relevant equipment, for conducting meetings, trainings as well as various voter/civic educational activities. While it is an extensive financial burden to provide all 75 DECs with respective equipment and skills to stimulate their educational activities, the CEC proposed to establish the limited number of special Regional Resource Centres (RRC), which will serve as a regional hub and combine the civic/voter education activities of several electoral districts.

UNDP will support CEC in establishment of sustainable RRCs covering all regions of the country. The RRCs will represent regional structures of the EA responsible to address low civic awareness and participation problems. RRCs will establish and keep close contact with all stakeholders, inform electoral actors and local population about the electoral issues and educate the stakeholders in respective rules and procedures. As a result, the RRCs will facilitate citizen's involvement in decision-making processes, primarily through elections.

Each RRC will cover several electoral districts and work in cooperation with the respective DECs. The full involvement of various electoral actors, including media, observers and political parties will be warranted at the RRC actions. Particular efforts will be made to encouraging ethnic minorities, and citizens in rural and remote areas to participate.

The RRCs will perform the following tasks:

- Organize regional meetings and seminars;
- Provide educational programmes for targeted voter groups and electoral actors;
- Maintain the relationship with voters through dialogue and discussion;
- Maintain electronic as well as traditional libraries for interested parties;
- Provide access to Internet centres and relevant services for interested electoral actors;
- Carry out research in election-related problems in light of local context.

The CEC will lead and guide the RRC actions. The CEC will be responsible for ensuring a high quality public awareness and capacity development activities for various electoral actors and the general public as well as for covering the running costs.

The current project envisages establishment of up to 16 RRCs throughout Georgia and the piloting of election related outreach in at least 5 RRCs, (including ethnic minority RRCs). The RRCs will be established in accordance with the below listed priority with ethnic minority centres heading the list:

1. Akhaltsikhe RRC, to cover Akhaltsikhe, Borjomi and Adigeni electoral districts;
2. Akhalkalaki RRC, to cover Akhalkalaki, Aspindza and Ninotsminda electoral districts;
3. Marneuli RRC, to cover Rustavi, Gardabani and Marneuli electoral districts;

4. Bolnisi RRC, to cover Bolnisi, Dmanisi, Tetrtskaro and Tsalka electoral districts;
5. Batumi RRC, to cover Batumi, Kobuleti and Khelvachauri electoral districts;
6. Shuakhevi RRC, to cover Shuakhevi, Keda and Khulo electoral districts;
7. Ambrolauri RRC, to cover Ambrolauri, Oni, Lentekhi and Tsageri electoral districts;
8. Gori RRC, to cover Gori, Kaspi, Kareli and Khashuri electoral districts;
9. Dusheti RRC, to cover Mtskheta, Dusheti, Tianeti and Kazbegi electoral districts;
10. Zugdidi RRC to cover Zugdidi, Mestia, Chkhorotsku and Tsalenjikha electoral districts;
11. Senaki RRC, to cover Senaki, Khobi, Poti, Abasha and Martvili electoral districts.
12. Telavi RRC, to cover Telavi, Akhmeta and Kvareli electoral districts;
13. Signagi RRC, to cover Signagi, Gurjaani, Dedoplistskaro, Sagarejo and Lagodekhi electoral districts;
14. Ozurgeti RRC, to cover Ozurgeti, Lanchkhuti and Chokhatauri electoral districts;
15. Kutaisi RRC, to cover Kutaisi, Vani, Samtredia, Tkibuli, Tskaltubo and Khoni electoral districts;
16. Zestafoni RRC, to cover Zestafoni, Bagdati, Terjola, Sachkhere, Chiatura and Kharagauli electoral districts;

Considering the prioritized list, the RRCs will be refurbished in phases based on availability of premises and funds in the respective locations.

The Government of Georgia (GoG) expressed its willingness and commitment to support CEC and the project by offering best possible premises for new RRCs. The premises will be made available to CEC based on usufruct contract. However, if a proper premise can not be located in the above district/city, the original location of RRCs might change without a substantive change in the territorial coverage and effectiveness, (for example Bolnisi location might be changed with Dmanisi, etc).

This proposal is in line with the CEC long-term development goals and its short-term priorities. As a demonstration, CEC commits to provide its own resources to cover part of the project costs. The CEC will also support the project by the existing human resources of EA, including DECs in the respective regions. Moreover, Material Technical Department of CEC will serve as a quality assurance of technical works, together with UNDP. UNDP will have regular consultations with the CEC Chair for information sharing and coordination.

In parallel, close attention will be paid to inter-agency cooperation. UNDP closely cooperates with all stakeholders involved in electoral assistance, including EU, CoE, OSCE, USAID, IFES and NDI. Regular consultations have been taking place and will continue to ensure that election assistance is carried out in a coordinated and complimentary manner.

4. Output and Activities/Actions

The Output of the project is *increased capacity and awareness among electoral actors and citizens on fair and credible national electoral processes.*

To achieve this output, the project will support institutional and structural development of the EA, specifically to stimulate education activities and awareness raising of various electoral actors. The activity will concentrate on establishing and instituting RRCs in 16 regions/locations through the following actions:

- . Action 1.1 Supporting the CEC in selecting appropriate locations and premises for 16 RRCs
- . Action 1.2 Refurbishment of the premises for RRCs
- . Action 1.3 Equipping RRCs
- . Action 1.4 Supporting public outreach

Action 1.1 Supporting the CEC in selecting appropriate locations and premises for 16 RRCs

At the initial stage, the project will support CEC in selection of the relevant premises for establishing 16 RRCs throughout Georgia. The GoG has made a commitment to propose CEC various options for setting up the RRCs, hence, the CEC and the project will need to examine closely the proposed premises and identify the most appropriate ones. Once the building is selected, the GoG (either Central or Local unit) and the CEC will sign the respective usufruct contract, allowing the CEC to use the premises free of charge.

While selecting RRC premises, a special priority would be given to buildings located closely to DECAs as those will provide organizational support to RRCs.

Action 1.2 Refurbishment of the premises for RRCs

The project, together with the CEC, will examine the identified premises and prepare the refurbishment specifications. The construction company will be selected based on the open tender, as per UNDP procurement rules and regulations;

The project shall take all the efforts to assure the quality of each renovation through a civil engineer and will closely monitor the renovation process of each RRC. The CEC will also participate in the quality assurance efforts through the representative of its Material Technical Department.

In addition, the project will support CEC in establishing uniform standards for RRCs. Establishment of the standards will ensure compliance of all RRCs with CEC's corporate branding.

Action 1.3 Equipping RRCs

The project will ensure purchase of the relevant equipment for each RRC. This includes, respective office and IT equipment; The CEC will provide computers and printers as in-kind contribution, and the project will purchase the projectors.

In addition, the project will provide internet connection to each RRC.

Action 1.4 Supporting Public Outreach

The project together with CEC and the Centre will ensure public outreach for the RRCs. The official launch/presentation will be organized for the representatives of the relevant DECAs, local self-governance, local NGOs, the media and political parties and other stakeholders. The event will inform the participants about the main objectives and functions of the RRCs.

The project, together with the CEC/Center will organize election related events in at least 5

RRCs, including one in ethnic minority region. The project will select a pertinent topic and target group for each event according to its timing in relation to future elections. Events might cover election code reform and relevant changes to the legislation, election procedures, the importance of elections and participation in elections and the decision making process, to name just a few.

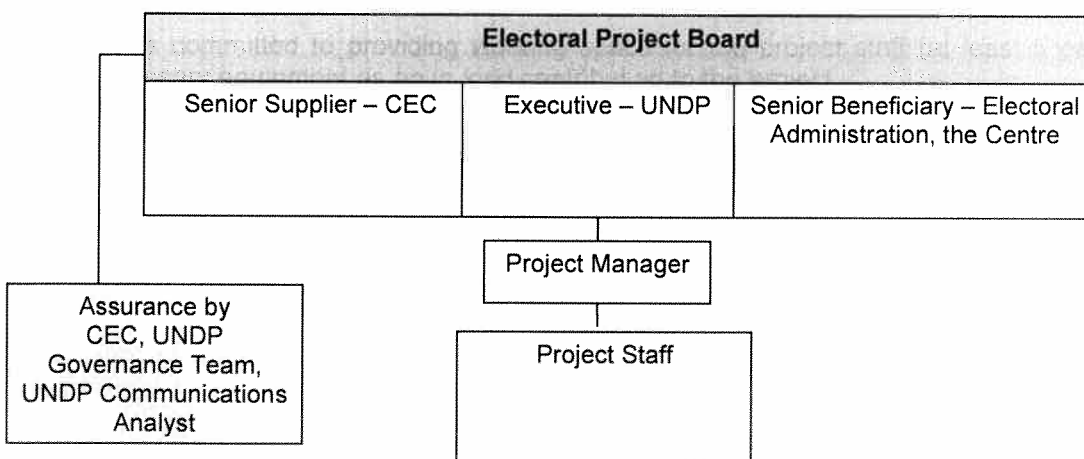
4. Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. UNDP will be Implementer of this project and will be responsible for producing outputs and for the use of resources. As such, it will assume overall accountability for delivering the project in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

UNDP will convene a Project Board (PB) that will be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project plans and revisions. The PB will be consulted by the Project Manager in order to receive necessary decisions when project management tolerances are (likely to be) exceeded.

The PB will be composed of representatives of UNDP and the CEC, who will take on the roles of Executive (to ensure that the funds are managed properly and in a cost-efficient manner), Senior Supplier (to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project), and Senior Beneficiary (to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries). The Executive role will rest with UNDP while the Supplier role will be ensured by the CEC. The Electoral Administration and the Centre will be the principle beneficiary of the project. The PB meetings, which will take place on a quarterly basis, will provide PB consent to strategic project approaches and principles which will ensure the objectivity and impartiality of all project activities. At a technical level, the project will be agreed among key stakeholders.

Project assurance will be provided both by UNDP and the CEC. While UNDP will ensure general compliance with the planned activities, the CEC will provide assurances regarding local support by respective DECs.



The Project Manager, engaged by UNDP, will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project as well as serving as a liaison between UNDP and the CEC. Technical and administrative support to the project will be provided by one administrative staff also dealing with finance/logistics and human resources. In view of piloting election related discussions at RRC level, the assistance of a Legal expert is essential. In addition, the project shall take all the efforts to assure the quality of each renovation through a civil engineer to closely monitor the renovation process of each RRC

The CEC is committed to providing working space for the project staff (at least 5 persons), and some necessary equipment as an in-kind contribution to the project

5. Monitoring

- Produced quarterly, an activity quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key deliverables.
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas¹ upon the programme commencement with subsequent updates by the UNDP programme staff, based on inputs from the Project Manager, to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A Risk log will be activated in Atlas upon the programme commencement and will be regularly updated by the UNDP programme staff based on the inputs from Project Manager and reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on information thus recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Report will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance.
- A project Lessons-learned log will be activated and regularly updated by the UNDP programme staff based on inputs from the Project Manager. This will facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Project Manager with assistance from relevant experts and shared with the Project Board. Based on this report, an annual project review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. Annual reviews will involve all key project stakeholders and the local partner, and focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and on whether these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- The Project Manager, with assistance from the Expert, will pass on quarterly information to the Head of the CEC regarding completed activities and thus ensure that project implementation stays in line with CEC priorities.
- The project staff will ensure regular monitoring of relevant processes including 16 RRCs refurbishing process, arrainging internet connection, etc. The transportation to regions will be ensured by project car/driver.
- In addition, CEC will take active part in the monitoring process by allocating means of transportation available in CEC for the project. Material Technical Maintenance Office of CEC as well as respective DEC's will support monitoring process for ensuring the quality of project activities.

6. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the CEC and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

7. Budget

Budget Description	Budget Item	Unit #	Unit	Cost in USD	Cost in GEL	CEC funded Period	Undefined funds period	Undefined funds total in USD	CEC BUDGET total 2011 in USD	CEC BUDGET total 2011 in GEL	2011 BUDGET total in USD
71400 Contractual Services - In/Invid											
	Project Management/Administrative Staff Salary	3	person	1,915	3,370	5	4	7,660	28,725	50,556	36,385
	Project Programme Staff Salary	1	person	1,791	3,152	5	4	7,163	8,954	15,758	16,116
	Civil Engineer	1	person	1,500	2,640		9	13,500			13,500
71600 Travel											
	Project Staff DSA costs	4	person	140	246	9			5,040	8,870	5,040
72100 Contractual Services Comp (Catering)											
	Service for Repairing Regional Centres	16	service	12,500	22,000	1			200,000	352,000	200,000
	Service for Regional Centres (Internet arrangement)	16	service	450	792	1			7,200	12,672	7,200
	Catering Service for Regional Centre's events	16	service	1,200	2,112		5	6,000			6,000
72200 Equipment and Furniture											
	Furniture for Regional Centres	16	per centre	3,050	5,368	1			48,800	85,888	48,800
72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip											
	Staff Communication Cost	4	person	18	32	9			600	1,056	600
	Office communication cost	1	per office	50	88		9	450			450
72500 Supplies											
	Office supplies for project activities	1	per office	50	88	9			450	792	450
	Supplies for Regional Centres	16	per centre	100	176	1			1,600	2,816	1,600
72800 Information Technology/Equipment											
	Regional Centres Equipment (LCD Projectors)	16	per centre	750	1,320	1			12,000	21,120	12,000
73400 Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment											
	Fuel for project vehicle for field visits into regions	1	month	560	986	9			5,040	8,870	5,040
	Rent of vehicle for project activities	1	months	800	1,408		9	7,200			7,200
74500 Miscellaneous Expenses											
		1		198	348	1			198	348	198
NET Total activity 1								41,973	318,507	560,747	360,579
General/ Administration Fees - 7%								2,938	22,302	39,252	25,241
Grand Total								44,911	340,809	600,000	385,820

8. PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (RRF)

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:		Outcome 3: Balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability	
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets		Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets	
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): 2.3 Electoral systems and processes		Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): 2.3 Electoral systems and processes	
Partnership Strategy: The Central Electoral Commission will be the key partner during the project implementation period. UNDP will work closely with the Centre as well as with other organizations including local NGOs for effective regional development of RRCs. UNDP will also support effective coordination and information sharing among different electoral actors. Inter-agency cooperation (EU, USAID, IFES, OSCE, CoE, NDI, etc.) will be ensured including AWG and TWG mechanisms as UNDP's in-kind contribution. UNDP expects a high level of electoral cooperation with the EU.		Partnership Strategy: The Central Electoral Commission will be the key partner during the project implementation period. UNDP will work closely with the Centre as well as with other organizations including local NGOs for effective regional development of RRCs. UNDP will also support effective coordination and information sharing among different electoral actors. Inter-agency cooperation (EU, USAID, IFES, OSCE, CoE, NDI, etc.) will be ensured including AWG and TWG mechanisms as UNDP's in-kind contribution. UNDP expects a high level of electoral cooperation with the EU.	
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Regional Resource Centres of Election Administration for Enhanced Capacity of Electoral Actors		Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Regional Resource Centres of Election Administration for Enhanced Capacity of Electoral Actors	
INTENDED OUTPUTS		OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES
Output 1 Increased capacity and awareness of electoral actors and citizens for fair and credible national electoral processes		Output 1 Increased capacity and awareness of electoral actors and citizens for fair and credible national electoral processes	
Activity 1 Baseline:	Targets 2011	Activity 1	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of regional capacity to provide effective assistance to the electoral actors; - Lack of information among the voters; - Lack of information on election related processes among different electoral actors such as EA, political parties, observers, media and public in general. - Limited possibility for issue-based electoral discussions. - Low confidence that citizens' participation could affect changes. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of RRCs established; - Number of RRCs refurbished, equipped and arranged for work; - Number of presentations on RRCs held; - Number of different electoral actors interested to organize election related actions in RRCs ; - Number of piloting events organized at RRCs; - Number of active participants in the piloted RRC discussions. 	<p>Targets 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 RRC locations and appropriate premises selected; - 16 RRCs refurbished and equipped; - 16 established RRCs presented to the different electoral actors; - At least 5 pilot events/discussions held in RRCs, including one in ethnic minority region 	<p>Activity 1 Institutional and structural development of the EA, specifically to stimulate education activities and awareness raising of various electoral actors. The activity will concentrate on establishing and instituting RRCs in 16 regions/locations.</p> <p>Action 1.1 Supporting CEC in selecting appropriate locations and premises for 16 RRCs;</p> <p>Action 1.2 Refurbishment of the premises for RRCs;</p> <p>Action 1.3 Equipping RRCs;</p> <p>Action 1.4 Supporting public outreach</p>	<p>UNDP/CEC</p>
			<p>Project Staff Project Facilities Supplies Communications</p>

2

