



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
IMMEDIATE RESPONSE FACILITY
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Recipient UN Organization: UNDP Burundi	National Ministry or other National Entity N/A
Project Contact: Mr. Gustavo Gonzalez, Address: UNDP, Bujumbura, Burundi Telephone: +257 22 30 1100 E-mail: Gustavo.gonzalez@undp.org	Project Title: Emergency Support to the Burundi Electoral Process.
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Burundi
Project Description: The project aims at solving critical aspects of the 2010 electoral process in Burundi, which faces funding gaps that need to be urgently addressed to contribute to peaceful elections. .	Total Project Cost: \$3,370,000 Peacebuilding Fund: \$3,000,000 Government Input: Other: Swiss Cooperation :\$300,000; GTTF: \$70,000
	Total: \$3,370,000
Project Duration: 6 months	
<p>Gender Marker Score:2 <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i></p>	
<p>Main Goal: 2010 is in Burundi a crucial moment for the strengthening of the new democratic culture as it will be marked, within less than four months between May 21 and September 7 by five elections. This electoral competition taking place every five years presents the country with a good opportunity to consolidate the peace process and deepen its democratic progression. However, with a tight electoral calendar, all the pressure from political actors in a post conflict setting, limited financial resources , and different election related activities calling for immediate attention, 2010 holds also big challenges for the country. The project aims at solving critical aspects of the upcoming electoral process, with critical and unmet funding needs which need to be addressed ; they are recognized as capable of having catalytic impact on the ongoing electoral process and peace consolidation. The project ambitions to prevent electoral conflict by catalytic preparatory activities focused on facilitating peaceful electoral registration, enhanced women participation, and unbiased media coverage.</p>	

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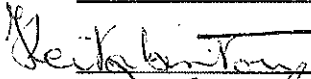
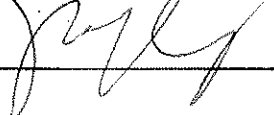
The project ambitions to prevent electoral conflict by catalytic preparatory activities focused on facilitating peaceful electoral registration, enhanced women participation, and unbiased media coverage.

Key Immediate Objectives:

1. Support to delivery of identity card to all citizens who need this document before launching of voters registration to avoid exclusion and give equal opportunity to citizens especially women and vulnerable groups;
2. Enhancing women participation in the decision making institutions through their mobilization in the 2010 electoral process from the launching of the process to the post election period to position women in decision making position in newly elected institutions;
3. Supporting the media for an unbiased coverage of different phases of the electoral process and an ethical management of information;
4. Production of legislative ballot paper and envelopes, which will contribute to reducing the election funding gap;

Outputs and Key Activities:

- Institutions in charge of the electoral administration are strengthened to organize and manage the electoral process, which responds to internationally recognized quality standards,
- Citizens of Burundi, notably women, are able to exercise their rights to accomplish their civic duty of choosing their representatives, and to be elected.

On behalf of:	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
Recipient UN Organization		_____	Mr Gustavo Gonzalez, UNDP/CD
UN Representative		<u>21-06-10</u>	Ms Bintou Keita, DERSG/BINUB
Head of PBSO		_____	Ms Judy Cheng-Hopkins, ASG for Peacebuilding Support

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis and Project Rationale

Since the signing of the 28 August 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, the various political actors and the Burundian population progressively affirmed their commitment to working for democratization in Burundi, a commitment materialized through the effective organization of the 2005 electoral process in a satisfactory manner.

In accordance with new instruments that the country equipped itself with through a referendum, the pacification process continued in Burundi with the new democratic institutions established after the 2005 elections. The most recent milestone event showing this progress is the implementation of the ceasefire agreement, through the transformation of PALIPEHUTU/FNL into a political party named FNL.

The new context thus established, as well as the progress recorded since 2005 at sociopolitical, security and development levels in general, predisposes Burundi to the capacity of achieving a further step towards democratic governance and reinforcement of these assets.

The different programs undertaken in the country in various areas, and the efforts made in areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, in the area of economic resurgence and community-based development, security and legal sector reform, economic recovery and capacity building, contribute to the effort of peace-building in Burundi. Along the same line, within the framework of reinforcing the democratic culture, Burundi has made efforts in various areas such as the promotion of the democratic culture through dialogue between different institutions, state and non-state actors, the institutional promotion of the Parliament, the decentralization process, with support from partners. It is also important to note that through the latest change in the election legal framework a minimum of 30% women representation was introduced for communal elections, thereby extending for the first time to the local level the quota system that has applied to Parliament elections and to the Government since 2005.

To reinforce these assets and to crown the effort made by Burundians with support from Burundi development partners, 2010 will be a crucial moment for the strengthening of the new democratic culture. In 2010, Burundi will organize within less than four months, between May 21 and September 7, five polls (possibly six if there is a second round of the presidential election) to democratically elect representatives to policy-making bodies. It is important to note that the presidential election will be organized for the first time by direct universal suffrage in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Within the scope of creating institutional conditions conducive to the conduct of the 2010 elections, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has been officially established in agreement with the main political parties. Its members have been appointed and took an oath before the President of the Republic and both Houses of the Parliament on 8 April 2009. The establishment of a permanent Independent National Electoral Commission allows henceforth for envisaging a perennial support thanks to the reinforcement of capacities of the structures involved in the organization and management of the Burundian electoral process.

Although the issue of restrictions imposed by authorities to political parties and civil society organizations in the area of political and civic rights has been raised by a number of groups, on the other hand several meetings were organized between the Ministry of Home Affairs, political parties, civil society organizations and the media to discuss various issues regarding the elections, which demonstrates an effort to ensure dialogue between parties.

As a sign of openness by the Government regarding the creation of a space for dialogue, the Ministry in charge of Good Governance and Privatization agreed with political parties to put in place a permanent dialogue forum.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

The intervention strategy of the Support Project for Burundi Electoral Process is within the framework of the overall objective of Burundi development partners in the area of Democratic Governance and is a response to the request for electoral support made by the Government of Burundi to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Further to the request, the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs carried out a needs assessment mission (NAM) between 6 – 14 July 2009 in Burundi.

At the completion of the NAM, final recommendations considered that the present environment was conducive to the conduct of credible elections, insisting on providing necessary support for INEC in order to make it operational as soon as possible. NAM conclusions on the main pillars in the establishment of the support project for the electoral process served as guide to the development of the present strategy.

This strategy specifically aims at supporting the institutions in charge of the electoral administration to get capacities of organization and management of electoral processes which respond to internationally recognized quality standards, and at helping the citizens of Burundi, notably women and returnees, to exercise their rights and to accomplish their civic duty of choosing their representatives in the decision-making bodies. It aims, more particularly, at supporting INEC to organize elections in better conditions, by mobilizing and using the most effectively mobilized resources, technical expertise and any other support made available by the Government and partners of Burundi who will support the process, including the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations through the Electoral Division.

The United Nations, through UNDP and its partners, supports this project in an effort to anticipate key issues that could result in relapse into conflict. The project aims at solving critical aspects of the electoral process which either are not addressed by the Basked Fund or mostly due to a gap in funding, although these aspects are recognized as capable of having catalytic impact on the ongoing electoral process. Financial contributions to the electoral process account, as of March 29, 2010, for \$23,188,323 including a cash flow of \$15,269,118. The electoral timetable does not allow time to mobilize enough funding as after the May 21 communal election, the presidential election is scheduled for 28 June and its good organization is crucial to the peaceful continuation of the process. The project recognizes the emergency of the situation and the need to access requested funding to avoid the collapse of the whole electoral and peace consolidation architecture. It prevents electoral conflict by catalytic preparatory activities focused on peaceful electoral registration, women participation, and support to the media for an unbiased coverage of the electoral process and also by contributing to narrow the election funding gap. It will boost the confidence of key election stakeholders in the fairness and the transparency of the process and pave the road for other partners to engage in more support to the electoral process. The project is expected to benefit from the international community active in the field of governance, peace building and conflict prevention. Key national stakeholders, through the electoral institutions, the government, the CSO, the media and women organizations, are active in the project which focuses on five key areas:

1. Support to delivery of identity card to all citizens who need this document before launching of voters registration

A change in the electoral code requires citizens to present a national ID to be registered as a voter, withdraw their electoral card, and vote. About 3.5 million voters are expected to be registered and more than half of them are women. From available data, about 1,000,000 Burundian citizens do not have a national ID. IDs and pictures, transport, and other related expenses bring the ID cost between 3 and 5 dollars per person. This cost is unaffordable for most citizens, especially women in rural areas. In addition, the process is time consuming as it entails 5 different steps at different locations. To avoid exclusion of poor citizens, or political manipulation by organizations which can provide their members with the document and frustrations resulting from all this and to reduce the scope for non-democratic challenges to power that could result into relapse into conflict, the UNS, through UNDP, supports this activity. The support brought to the Ministry of Interior, which has the mandate, translates in an ID issuance campaign for 1 million citizens. A Letter of agreement has been signed with the government to allow the purchase of over 1,000,000 IDs forms, the equipment of the 129 decentralized issuance centers and the logistical support to allow a one-day delivery. In one trip, and at no cost to them, citizens will have access to an ID and hopefully be more motivated to participate in the electoral process. In the current context of Burundi, guaranteeing to the citizens the access to the national identity card is thus an important element of conflict prevention and prevention of electoral dispute.

Given the potential for inclusiveness and due to voter registration set to start in late December, UNDP prefunded the activity to allow the campaign to give a chance to beneficiaries, especially women, to register as voters. The request for national ID went way beyond the issuance capacity of the country within the time frame and the logistical arrangements made for the activity. The electoral body, in accordance with political parties and the Government accepted to provide remaining unserved requestors by issuing a special attestation for registration use only. The campaign was found to be very successful by stakeholders and prompted a congratulation letter from the First Vice President of Burundi. It largely contributed to raise the level of awareness on the lack of ID cards that could have affected the outcome of the electoral process and its fairness. Moreover, about 560,000 women got an ID through this campaign and will be targeted by civil society and women organizations in the work to mobilize women as candidates, as ID cards are part of documents required from candidates.

2. Enhancing women political participation to the electoral process

According to the country legal framework, all institutions must be gender and ethnically balanced. As a result, a minimum 30% quota of women representation is mandatory at the Parliament and government level and with this year change in the electoral code, at the communal level. However, despite all this, there is an underrepresentation of women in decision making processes. In addition, even though they have kept the proportion of 30% at the Parliament and Government levels, women have progressively lost high positions they have gained following the 2005 elections. For instance, in 2005, there were two women among the country top five officials (Government and Parliament), and by the first quarter of 2007, they both lost their position and were replaced by men, which, of course, is a setback. In the central public administration, women barely represent 23 %, but at the key position of chiefs of staff and General Directors, they are respectively 4,3% and 10,7 %. At the local level, they account for 10 % at the provincial and 16 % at the local government units' level.

These figures are inconsistent with existing legal framework, political will expressed by top officials, the population good appreciation of women officials' contribution when performing their mission and in decision making processes. Women contribution as citizens, as social mediators and peace builders, is therefore to be taken into account in any strategy to avoid relapse in conflict in the country. In addition, the UNS helped set up a network of local. Women have an essential role to play in peace building and in the harmonious and peaceful outcome of the electoral process. However, obstacles such as family responsibilities, physical security, poverty or illiteracy, make women's participation in the electoral process more difficult than that of men. They may even compromise their effective participation in the electoral process and restrict the exercise of their political and civic rights.

The development of an inclusive approach which is sensitive to gender and vulnerable groups is crucial for democratic elections. Considering Burundi circumstances, the gender component is based on the following four actions:

- Support for the mobilization of women for elections as voters, observers and witnesses and for the peaceful settlement of election disputes: In 2010, besides being voters, Burundian women will be involved in the process as:
 - Members of voter registration stations in the country and abroad
 - Representatives of candidates or lists of candidates
 - the CENI members at national, provincial and communal levels
 - Members of polling stations in the country and abroad
 - Election observers
 - Candidates
 - Members of groups of sponsors
 - Proxy bearers/givers
 - Members of the administration and of security and legal services
- They must be prepared to play these different roles through training, information and the availability of the required tools. Support to political parties to encourage women's candidacies and gender mainstreaming in their programmes: Burundi legal framework (the Constitution and the Electoral Code) plan a minimum quota of 30% of women at the parliament and communal level. However, another provision explains that no candidate list should have at least one name out candidate names should be of a different gender. This translates, in political parties submissions into putting one woman out of every four names relying on the cooptation to establish the gender balance. The past experience has shown that women selected through cooptation start their assignment with a double handicap: being women that are challenged on a daily basis and not being directly elected. In some cases, they feel less legitimate than their other colleagues. Identifying and preparing strong women candidates and advocating at the political parties level for a better positioning of women candidates is crucial.
- Training of newly elected officials both men and women for a jumpstart and gender mainstreaming in their activities: after the election and the results publication, support to women ends for most partners. However, there is a lot of work to do: 1)advocating for the election of women at decision making positions within the newly elected bodies: president, vice president or administrators, 2)the setting up of a gender and equity commissions at the National Assembly and at the Senate level 3)In addition, during the first weeks after the election, elected women need a jumpstart to understand their roles and be ready to carry them out in an effective way: building their capacities and providing them with adapted tools is

critical 4) Finally, both men and women newly elected officials need to know how they can integrate gender in their agenda and deliver for women. The post election activities will help achieve these objectives.

3. Supporting the media for an unbiased coverage of the electoral process

Equitable coverage of political parties and candidates shall also be encouraged by taking into account Burundian circumstances. Support to the media is given through a specific project called "Common Action Plan for Media Support—PACAM" which encompasses both the public and private media. The main objective of the PACAM is to implement a synergy of the media (radio, TV, electronic and print media) for a common coverage of the electoral cycle compliant with the journalism deontology. The PACAM has a steering committee established to supervise the implementation of the plan. It is composed of representatives from the CENI, the CNC (Conseil National de la Communication-National Communication Council), the media professional bodies, government, and development partners including the French Cooperation which coordinates the plan and UNDP. PACAM pre- electoral activities include trainings and technical support for more equipment for election coverage.

This component will be responsible for the following actions:

- Election coverage, pooling of expertise, and production of radio and TV programmes

4. Production of legislative elections ballots paper and envelopes

Despite the resource mobilization effort from Burundi and its partners that allowed to raise funding to cover critical components of the electoral process, up to now, there still subsists a gap in the funding that could jeopardize all efforts already made. With the latest contributions expected or received and activities revision, in both the gender and media components, initial financial needs were significantly reduced allowing a provision of resources from the current proposal that will fund some uncovered activities. Given the timing (third election after the communal and the presidential), the political importance and the high cost due to the complexity of this type of election, the choice was made to fund the production of 4 million legislative ballots papers and envelopes with the provision. This choice was endorsed by the group of partners active in funding the electoral process in Burundi.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. The project already benefits from the Swiss cooperation funding and is expected to get more support to ensure its sustainability.

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

Part 1 (Strategic Level): Overall, the project three components offer an opportunity to contribute to a more inclusive, democratic, credible and peaceful electoral process and translate the challenges into opportunities and into results.

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Objective 1: Support to delivery of identity card to citizens especially women who need this document before launching of voters registration	Numbers of potential ID applicants % of women among potential applicants Number of meeting	Application lists at the hill level Process daily reports Media Ministry of Interior	Capacity of the local administration to properly identify potential applicants Existence of political will Capacity of decentralized issuance centers to provide expected services
PBF Outcome(s)1 Enhanced capacity of decentralized ID issuance centers to deliver quality service to men and women	Numbers of equipment made available Human resources mobilized Transparency tools available Measures established to respond women applicants specific needs	Daily reports ID Delivery book Media reports Ministry of Interior report	(Immediate Objective to Development Objective) Existence of political will from different key stakeholders
OUTPUTS: 1 million potential voters, at least half of them women, are supported to get an ID and participate in the electoral process.	Number of ID delivered Proportion of women who get their ID Number of organizations involved in monitoring the ID issuance process Disaggregated data available	Daily reports Ministry of interior report ID Delivery book Media reports	(Outputs to immediate objective) Inexistence of manipulation or intimidation of applicants Good mobilization from potential applicants ID process using equipment available in quantity needed in the country
Objective 2: Enhancing women participation in the decision making through the 2010 electoral process	Gender mainstreaming strategy is developed and available Gender is integrated in CENI activities and programs	Political parties list of candidates CENI reports CSO and media reports	Position reserved to women by political parties on their candidates lists allow to comply with the legal framework about women representation
PBF Outcome(s)2 Increased number of women candidates in different elections, and of women elected	At least 50 % of voters registered are women Number of women potential candidates who receive a training % of women voters who withdraw their voting cards % of women candidates elected.	CENI report Electoral process monitoring report CSO and media reports	(Immediate Objective to Development Objective) Women potential candidates are identified and get support from CSO Goodwill of political party leaders
OUTPUTS: Women account for at least 30% of all elected officials at national and local level and are more effective in performing carrying their positions	Number of women per political party list of candidates Proportion of women among overall elected officials % of women chosen through cooptation % of women in decision making positions in newly elected institutions; Number of women and men elected officials who get	Political parties list of candidates CENI reports CSO and media reports	(Outputs to immediate objective) Disagreement in the implementation of some legal provisions regarding women candidates

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
	training in their roles and in gender mainstreaming in the first three months after their election		
Objective 3: Supporting the media for an unbiased coverage of the electoral process	Number of media participating in the synergy Number of training sessions organized on the electoral process	Media reports Electoral process monitoring report CNC report	Security environment allows a full media coverage of electoral process No intimidation or manipulation of or by the media
PBF Outcome(s) 3: Unbiased coverage of different phases of the process is carried out by the media	Quality of media coverage of electoral process Number of cases brought to CNC	Electoral process monitoring report Media reports CNC report	Security environment allows a full media coverage of electoral process No intimidation or manipulation of or by the media
OUTPUTS: All radio, TV, and print media implement the PACAM	% of joint coverage programs presented by the media % of media coverage to different political parties activities Number of reports or articles fairly covering the election process Decrease in the number of complaints over unfair media reporting during the electoral process	Media reports CNC reports Political parties reports	Security environment allows a full media coverage of the electoral process
Objective 4: Reducing the election funding gap by covering 2010 expenses for the legislative polls	Quality of legislative election organization	Media reports CENI reports Observers reports	Security and political environment allow the continuation of the electoral process
PBI' Outcome(s) 4: Legislative election ballots paper and envelopes are produced on time for all lists of candidates	Number of lists of candidates	Media reports CENI reports Observers reports	Security and political environment allow the continuation of the electoral process
OUTPUTS: Four million ballots paper and envelopes are available for distribution at polling stations	Number of ballot papers and envelopes produced and distributed	CENI reports Media reports Observers reports	Political will Security environment allowing the organization of legislative elections

Part 2 (Implementation Level): This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.

PBF Outcome 1: Support delivery of identity card to citizens especially women who need this document before launching of voters registration

Main Activities	Inputs	Timeframe (Months 2009 & 2010)				Rough Cost Estimate (optional) (in dollars)	Source	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
		Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	March 2010			
Equipment, forms, and supplies mobilization for 129 ID issuance centers 1. Technical support to provide 129 ID issuance centers at commune level to provide with 300 typewriters, 300 picture camera kits, ID forms, and supplies to issue an ID to 1 million potential voters especially women, 2. Transportation and distribution of equipment/forms to issuance centers at the province and commune levels 3. Support for the development and availability of tracking / transparency tools/mechanisms to make ID issuance centers more accountable and fair	GoB/UNDP/media/NGO/women organizations	X	X	X		597,945	PBF	Project manager/coord Recipient UN Organization
Training and deployment of support staff 1. Mobilization and training of additional support staff to implement the ID issuance campaign (8 per issuance center) 2. Training and mobilization of 2908 grassroots leaders to raise the level of awareness of applicants and make the issuance process more geographically accessible at colline level 3. Organize consultations with stakeholders	GoB/UNDP/NGO/women organizations / Subcontractor	X	X	X		290,000		Recipient UN Organization Subcontractor

PBF Outcome 2: Mobilization of women as voters and potential candidates

Main Activities	Inputs	Timeframe (Months 2010)												Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Source	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
		A	M	J	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
<p>Mobilization of women for a massive participation in the 2010 elections as voters, candidates, observers and agents of peace</p> <p>1. Training for 258 women in charge of the raising awareness campaign on civil and electoral education (for every polling)</p> <p>2. Raising awareness campaign in the 17 provinces at communal and colline levels on the right of voting and being elected ("campagne élis et fais-toi élire")</p> <p>3. Capacity building of 80 candidates for the legislative elections on leadership, communication, lobbying techniques and gender mainstreaming</p> <p>4. Capacity building of candidates for the collinary elections on leadership, communication, electoral code, and gender mainstreaming</p> <p>5. Support to political parties to increase feminine candidatures and to have a gender approach in the formulation of their programmes/agenda</p>	CENI/Recipient UN Organization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			<p>PBF</p> <p>Sweden UNIFEM; IFES, Care; Trocaire, Pianos Paris, International Aid, UNDP BINUB</p>	<p>Different activities will be implemented by partners identified by the national strategy to enhance women's participation in the 2010 election. The strategy was developed by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), international organizations, the minister of human rights and gender and the support of the UN agencies.</p>
														250,000		
														100,000		
														200,000 spent		
														50,000		
														70,000		
														30,000		
														60,000		
														40,000		

Main Activities	Inputs	Timeframe (Months 2010)												Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Source	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
Media Campaign for the mobilization of women 1. Round tables and training (grass root women leaders) on electoral litigation, rumour management and conflict prevention during the electoral process 2. Participation of women as agents of peace in the provinces with major risk of conflict and violence 3. Raising awareness media campaign on non-violence, the role of women as agent of peace and the priorities of women	CENI/Recipient UN Organization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		75,000 60,000 40,000 spent 25,000 30,000 20,000	PBF Sweden UNIFEM; IFES, Trocaire, Paris Paris, International Aid, UNDP, BINUB	Different activities will be implemented by partners identified by the national strategy to enhance women's participation in the 2010 election. The strategy was developed by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), international organizations, the minister of human rights and gender and the support of the UN agencies
Immediate Post-Electoral Capacity building of elected candidates for gender mainstreaming in their activities 1. Lobbying, technical support/coaching to elected women candidates for their integration in key decision making positions at the communal and colline councils and parliament levels and for a jumpstart in their new mission 2. Post election training at the province level of communal and colline women elected officials and local leaders on institutional and legal framework, networking, advocacy, communication, management, leadership, challenges and strategies on gender mainstreaming	CENI/Recipient UN Organization													162,433 70,000 60,000 40,000 62,433	PBF PNUD UNIFEM BINUB Women Local elected network	Recipient UN Organization

Main Activities	Inputs	Timeframe (Months 2010)												Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Source	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
3. Training of elected candidates at the parliamentary level on lobbying, institutional and legal framework, networking, management, leadership, challenges and strategies on gender mainstreaming								X			X		X	60,000		
TOTAL														<u>487,433</u>	<u>PBF</u>	
Total cost for activities covered by other partners														260,000 30,000 60,000 290,000 <u>640,000</u>	Sweden PNUD Unifem Already mobilized by different partners	
TOTAL Outcome 2 (including other partners contributions)														<u>1,127,433</u>		

PBF Outcome 3: Unbiased coverage of different phases of the process is carried out by the media

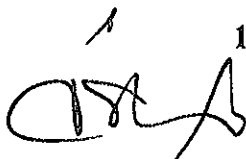
Main Activities	Inputs	Timeframe (Months 2010)												Rough Cost Estimate (optional) USD	Source	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
Media synergy for campaign and election coverage	CENI/PACAM/French Coop/UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					100,000	PBF	Project Manager Recipient UN Organization
Total														100,000	PBF	
Total cost for activities covered by other partners														1,125,000		
Total outcome 3 (including other partners contributions)														1,225,000		

COMPONENT 4: Budget**PBF BUDGET by activity**

N°	Designation	Nb	Effectif	PU	Cost
1	Identity card delivery to prepare the electorate to 2010 elections				
1.1	ID card forms	1	1,100,000		98,010
1.2	ID typing equipment/photos kits & consumables	1	300		439,935
1.3	Supplies	1	300		60,000
1.4	Logistical/Additional support staff costs	1	1	290 000	290,000
1.5	Communication costs	1	1	20000	20,000
1.6	Media campaign	1	1	50,000	50,000
1.7	Experience documentation/ capitalization	1	1	42,055	42,055
Sub - total 1:					1,000,000
2	Enhancing women political participation				
2.1	Mobilization of women participation	1	1	200,000	200,000
2.2	Technical support to political parties gender integration	1	1	50,000	50,000
2.3	Media Campaign for the mobilization of women	1	1	75,000	75,000
2.4	Training of newly elected officials for a jumpstart and gender mainstreaming in their activities	1	1	162,433	162,433
Sub - total 2:					487,433
3	Support to the media				
3.1	Media synergy for campaign and election coverage			100,000	100,000
Sub - Total 3					100,000
4	Contribution to narrow the electoral process funding gap				
4.1	Production of legislative election ballots papers and envelopes	1	4000000		1,216,305
Sub - Total 4:					1,216,305
Total					2,803,738
Indirect support costs					196,262
Total general					3,000,000

See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

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PBF PROJECT BUDGET by category

CATEGORIES	AMOUNT (en \$)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	230,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	290,000
3. Training of counterparts	367,055
4. Contracts	1,916,683
Sub-Total Project Costs	2,803,738
Indirect Support Costs**	196,262
TOTAL	3,000,000

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PB F/		
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP Burundi		
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed¹:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed²:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):
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¹ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

² Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).