European Commission United Nations Development Programme International IDEA

Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance

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UN Resources and Services: Who does what?

Maputo, 23-27 June 2008





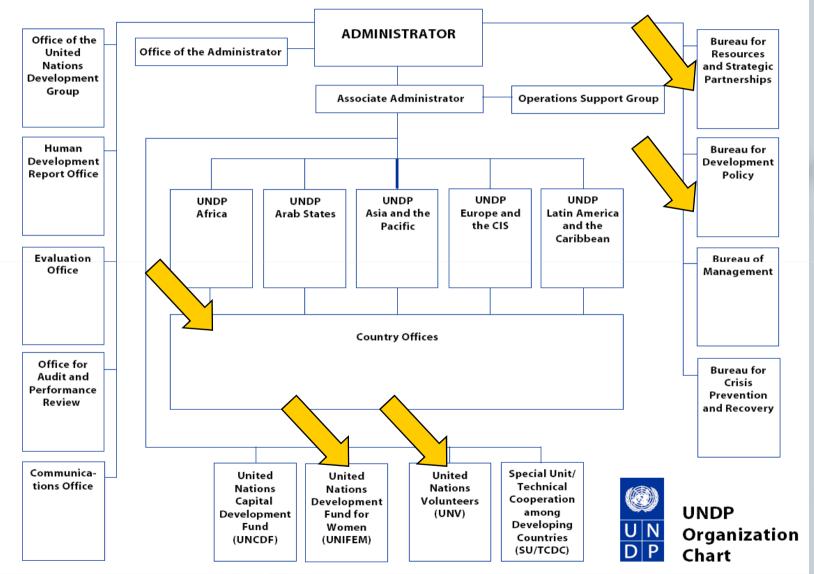




Who does what (UNDP/UNDPA)

Entity	Function
UNDP Country Office (CO)	Provides corporate policy guidance, advice and best practices on electoral systems and processes. Inputs into the drafting of the base documents when requested.
UN Electoral Assistance Division	Supports the CO in terms of clearance, authorising eventual pre-financing for electoral assistance.
UNDP Regional Centres / SURFs	Supports the formulation and contract negotiation with the EC, as well as the co-drafting of an eventual MOU in a basket situation. Works alongside AIDCO E4.
UNDP Procurement Support Office	Provide policy and programming advice as decentralized offices of Regional Bureaux and BDP.
UNDP Bureau for Development Policy	Serves as main country-level interface for UN electoral assistance. Responsible for liaison with Government and bringing the donor community together.
UNDP Regional Bureaux	Supports United Nations Focal Point – USG for Political Affairs – in decision to provide UN election assistance. Guides expert selection; offers technical assistance particularly in post-conflict scenarios; inputs on evaluation.
UN/UNDP Brussels Office	Provides specific advice to help the CO in putting together a realistic procurement budget, timetable and appropriate procedures but can be called upon to do the procurement exercise itself at behest of the CO caradan tromatoral Development Agency and Democratic Governance in Ahna

UNDP Organizational Chart











Key UN Actors

United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) charged with SC/GA mandate for electoral assistance in many post-conflict situations, which is implemented through a peacekeeping missions in partnership with the other country team members, particularly UNDP.

United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) is a service provider which assists UNDP, DPA, DPKO and Member States with operational and other support in electoral events.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) has frequently implemented out-of-country registration and voting (OCV) programmes for conflict-forced migrants. IOM has also acted as a service provider to European Union Electoral Observation Missions.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) Programme provides important staffing assistance for UN electoral missions.



Key UN Actors—Continued

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) UNDEF, established in 2005 as a United Nations General Trust Fund, supports democratization globally. UNDEF finances projects in a number of areas, including electoral support, political parties, and civic education. It is intended to complement UN efforts to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) has as part of its mandate support to improve public administration. UNDESA is collaborating with seven institutional partners the "ACE: the Electoral Knowledge Network" initiative.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

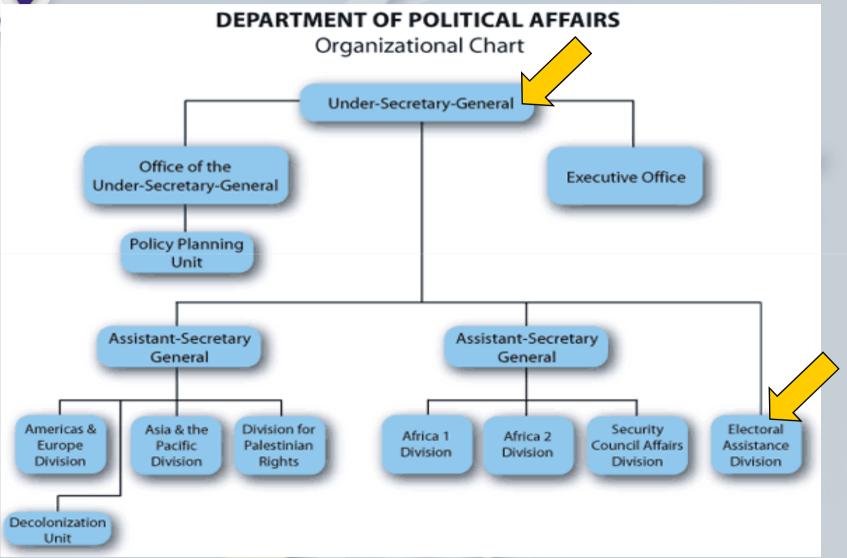
(OHCHR) continues to provide advice on human rights aspects of elections. OHCHR engage in particular cases in monitoring human rights during election.







DPA Organization Chart





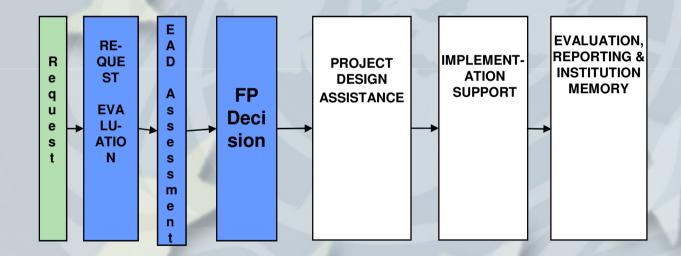






Procedures

(1) Long term electoral assistance









Electoral Assessment

 Needs Assessment provides the Focal Point with a technical and political assessment of the electoral environment for its decision on respectively the feasibility and adequacy for the UN to provide electoral assistance.

Some aspects considered

- Appropriateness:
 - Is there a national political consensus for UN assistance?
 - What are the risks and potential problems of this assistance?
- Technical feasibility:
 - What are the identified constraints for delivering the requested assistance? (e.g. time, resources)
 - What is the full scope of necessary assistance?







Scenario

You are the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in Namarador. It is 4 years before the next national election. You have just gone through elections, however, and have learned some lessons. The donors and national partners would like to know what comes next and how you can collectively address these lessons and prepare for the next election.









What are the first steps within the UN bureaucracy?

- What are your constraints?
 - -as part of the UN system
 - -as a multilateral programme?
 - -as a provider of electoral assistance?
 - -given the projects you are implementing within DG?
 - -country programme arrangements w/national authorities?
 - -related to the timeframe?
- Who do you contact, why, when?
- •What do you expect as follow-up?







