



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

<p>Project Title: Southern Sudan Referendum Out-of-Country Registration and Voting (OCRV) Project Contact: Ms. Jill Helke</p> <p>Address: Amarat, Street 47, House 18 Block 11 OE, PO Box 8322 Khartoum, Sudan</p> <p>Telephone: Office: +249 183 570 802/4 Mobile: +249 922 406 661</p> <p>E-mail: Jhelke@iom.int</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Implementing Partner(s): Southern Sudan Referendum Commission (SSRC) United Nations Integrated Referendum and Electoral Division (UNIRED) Southern Sudanese External Civil Society Organizations in the 8 OCRV countries (Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States)</p>
<p>Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Project Location: To be coordinated from Khartoum, Sudan in Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom and United States</p>
<p>Project Description: One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed</p> <p>To further advance the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in which the Southern Sudanese were given the right to self determination <i>inter alia</i> through a referendum to determine their future status, the Southern Sudan Referendum Act has tasked IOM with assisting the registration and voting in the North of Sudan and in 8 countries overseas, of which it has been agreed with the UN in Khartoum that IOM would concentrate on Out of Country Registration and Voting (OCRV) in 8 countries (Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States).</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$ 24,607,154.88 Requested from the Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,622,441 Government Input: Other: UN Department of Political Affairs, Electoral Assistance Division - \$60,000 tbc IFES USD 554,000 tbc</p> <p>Project Start Date and Duration: 1 October 2010 – 31 January 2011</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: It is estimated that 50% of the project beneficiaries are women.</p>	

PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:

(use PBF results framework to identify PBF priority area. Sample PBF outcomes are also included in the results framework).

This project will directly contribute to Priority Area 1 "Support to implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue" by facilitating political dialogue through a mandated referendum which will include the Southern Sudanese diaspora, helping to sustain and implement the peace process.

The project will also aid in Priority Area 2. "Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution" as it will assist this referendum as part of the greater 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. By doing so, it will aid in contributing to good governance and supporting peaceful, free and fair election processes by providing the Southern Sudanese diaspora a voice in their referendum.

Outputs and Key Activities:

Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project

This project is in line with the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Sudan Interim Constitution, legislation and regulations, as well as the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, and is in direct response to the 23 September 2010 written request of the Chairman of the Southern Sudan Referendum Committee (SSRC) to IOM and a subsequent Memorandum of Understanding dated 4 October 2010 to lead on the preparation and conduct of OCRV. The segments of the Southern Sudanese electorate targeted for enfranchisement through the OCRV are a) eligible Southern Sudanese in Northern Sudan and b) eligible Southern Sudanese residing outside of Sudan such as members of the diaspora, refugees, and asylum-seekers. Support to the SSRC for registration and polling in Northern Sudan will be provided by the United Nations Integrated Referendum and Electoral Division (UNIRED). IOM has been requested by the SSRC to lead the OCRV. The countries outside of Sudan in which OCRV will take place as stated in the Southern Sudan Referendum Act (SSRA) are: Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom, and the United States.

IOM has had consultations with the UNCT in Sudan and has received their support as also highlighted in the Submission Note. IOM is present in all 8 countries and is currently in discussions with the host governments and with the Sudanese Embassies and Liaison offices of the Government of Southern Sudan. The SSRC through IOM will establish a presence in each of the eight OCRV country capitals where referendum balloting is to be conducted in a neutral venue. In locations outside the capitals where an estimated concentration of more than 20,000 potential voters exists, additional field offices will be established. IOM will coordinate these efforts through its already established offices in Khartoum and Nairobi. The SSRC through IOM will be responsible for outreach in the 8 OCRV countries, drawing on IOM's experience of other OCRV exercises to use appropriate methods. IOM will clear the materials to be used with the SSRC in advance. One major channel for voter education will be diaspora organizations such as Southern Sudanese clubs or associations abroad.

Increasingly, elections are viewed as a crucial peace-building tool in post-conflict states. In cases where conflicts have provoked mass emigration and the disruption of an area's political and administrative system, the eligible voting electorate residing outside set boundaries needs to be incorporated into special external structures within the electoral system. In the case of the January 2011 Referendum in South Sudan, enfranchising the Southern Sudanese diaspora in this referendum will aid in the implementation of the 2005 CPA and lead to greater stability in the region.

Since 1996, IOM has assisted hundreds of thousands of eligible nationals in 74 different countries to exercise their right to vote, in a combination of mail and in-person operations in the largest external voting programs to date. The IOM-OCV structures and activities also serve those governments who

require additional support to their consular offices in order to allow their Diaspora to participate in the election process.

International Organization for IRF-funded projects	
<p>Recipient UN/ Organization(s): International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Replace with: Ms. Jill Nolke</p> <p>Name of Representative: Ms. Jill Nolke</p> <p>Signature: <i>Jill Nolke</i></p> <p>Name of Agency: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>[Seal]</i></p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant)</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>Name of Head of Partner: DENIS KADIMA</p> <p>Signature: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Name of Institution: UNHCR</p> <p>Date & Seal: 21-11-2010</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Seal: Denis K. KADIMA, Director, UNHCR]</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative:</p> <p>Signature: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Seal]</i></p>

COMPONENT I: Situation Analysis

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

Minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum one page.

According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 which ended years of civil war, the people of Southern Sudan are to be able to exercise their right to self determination to determine their future status by casting a vote in a referendum on 9 January 2011 either for confirmation of the unity of the Sudan or secession.

As Southern Sudan prepares to conduct this referendum, IOM has been requested to assist in registration and polling in the eight identified countries for OCRV (Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States), stemming from Article 27.5 and 27.6 of the referendum law:

27.6 When the referendum is conducted in any location outside the Sudan, with due consideration to the powers and competencies of the Chief of the Referendum Center, the Chief of the Center shall coordinate with organizations formed by the people of Southern Sudan in that country and with the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to assist in the organization and supervision of the procedures of registration, polling, sorting, counting and declaration of the results.

In addition, in a letter dated 23 September 2010 to IOM, the Chairman of the Referendum Commission confirmed the SSRC's wish to receive IOM's assistance in accordance with the references to IOM in the Referendum Act. A subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the SSRC and IOM for this OCRV project was finalized on 4 October 2010.

IOM's involvement and the 8 countries are specified in the Referendum Act. IOM will be establishing registration and voting centres in the capitals of each of the 8 countries, and subject to confirmation by the SSRC, in areas where there are concentrations of more than 20,000 eligible voters. IOM is present in all 8 countries and has discussed its involvement with the host governments, and with the Sudanese Embassies and Liaison offices of the Government of Southern Sudan.

Coordination and communication is required among those public entities involved in the conduct of OCRV. The principal entity is the SSRC. The Commission is the source of leadership, information, and guidance on referendum issues. The external voter education activities of the Referendum conducted by the Referendum Task Force will also be coordinated with the SSRC.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).

This OCRV project is meant to address critical peacebuilding needs in Sudan as it aims to support the 2005 CPA by carrying out the South Sudan Referendum in January 2011. It is in alignment with Priority Areas 1 and 2 of the PBF Results Framework, namely on "support to implementation of peace-agreements and political dialogue" and "promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution" by supporting peaceful, free and fair election processes with the participation of the South Sudanese diaspora in 8 designated OCRV countries. Because the South Sudanese diaspora are estimated to be 1,054,569 (Australia: 8,750; Canada: 35,000; Egypt: 55,994; Ethiopia: 12,325; Kenya: 500,000; Uganda: 390,000; UK: 2,500; US: 50,000), this OCRV project will help ensure that the diaspora be afforded the opportunity to participate in this referendum, which is a measure of good governance on behalf of the South Sudanese authorities. Properly managed OCRV done in a timely fashion for this January 2011 will help avoid further instability in the region.

2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: eg. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.

This OCRV project is a time critical peacebuilding activity in order to help the SSRC carry out the January 2011 Referendum. Detailed information on the extent to which IOM should be engaged on this activity has only recently been made available and IOM has since approached donors for start-up funding including the UN Basket Fund for

Elections and USAID. No funding has so far been made available due to limited resources, although discussions are underway to provide some catalytic funding for this activity. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) has asked for a proposal by IOM for start up costs, and a document of \$554k has been put to them. The United Nations Department for Political Affairs Electoral Assistance Division has asked for and been given a proposal for USD 60,000 for start up staffing costs. Given the time constraints of this referendum along with the high number of diaspora voters in the 8 OCRV countries, time is of the essence to carry out this project in support of the SSRC and to ensure a fair and timely referendum. The recent High-Level Meeting on Sudan at UNHQ on 24 September 2010 also highlighted political support for this referendum to be carried out in a fair and timely fashion in January 2011.

3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
 - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
 - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

By providing critical financial resources to IOM, the project will support the planning, preparations and implementation of the upcoming referendum. This project and the activities carried out under it will establish vital and much-needed support to the SSRC. The SSRC has expressed its full support towards engaging its diaspora in the 8 OCRV countries to make the referendum participatory and successful. An organized, fair, free and peaceful referendum in which the identified Southern Sudanese diaspora will participate will lead to greater stability for Sudan and the greater region. Political stability in the region, which has been tenuous since the 2005 CPA, can eventually lead to greater peace dividends including greater confidence in the peacebuilding process, increased political dialogue, broader donor interest from the international community and economic revitalization. This project will also help cement the legitimacy of the SSRC and Southern Sudanese government authorities.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. Describe the project's sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project's impact), and/or an exit strategy.

Recognizing IOM's expertise in several OCRV projects in 74 different countries since 1996, IOM is concluding a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Department of Political Affairs Electoral Assistance Division for initial seed funding for this activity. The Organization is also in contact with the International Foundation of Electoral Systems (IFES) and USAID for additional start-up funds. The project's duration is meant to be short term through the end of the January 2011 Referendum.

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

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

To lay the foundations for peace and social stability

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF Priority Area 1. Supporting the implementation of the 2005 CPA and political dialogue; 2. Contributing to increasing peaceful conflict resolution	Facilitating political dialogue through a referendum which will include the Southern Sudanese diaspora will help to sustain and implement the peace process.	Participation of all eligible voters of the Southern Sudanese diaspora in the 8 OCRV countries in the January 2011 referendum.	Eligibility of the voters is properly identified. Effective outreach is done in the 8 OCRV countries using appropriate methods and materials cleared by the SSRC in advance. Important engagement by Southern Sudanese diaspora organizations to help channel voter education.
PBF Outcome(s) 1.3 Sustain the implementation of the CPA 2.6 The OCRV project contributes to a fair, free and peaceful referendum avoiding further instability in the region.	1. The implementation of the 2005 CPA will be measured, in one part, by the execution of the January 2011 referendum on South Sudan. 2.6 The success of the January 2011 referendum on South Sudan.	Reports of election monitors on the execution of the referendum.	Human and financial resources effectively in place to carry out the OCRV.
OUTPUTS: The SSRC effectively supported by the OCRV project for the January 2011 Referendum.	Number of Southern Sudanese diaspora in the 8 OCRV countries participating in the January 2011 referendum.	Monitoring and evaluation reports on the success of the OCRV.	Time constraints of a January 9 referendum calendar. Pending clarifications from the SSRC on crucial aspects like eligibility criteria etc...

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

PBF Outcome:

(One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
The SSRC effectively supported by the OCRV project for the January 2011 Referendum.	SSRC IOM Southern Sudanese civil society organizations in the 8 OCRV countries		SSRC Chairman IOM Chief of Missions in Sudan, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The budget should utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	430,500
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	947,000
3. Training of counterparts	-
4. Contracts	-
5. Other direct costs	138,800
Sub-Total Project Costs	
Indirect Support Costs**	106,141
TOTAL	1,622,441

* 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 organization. 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.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)
- Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

Coordination arrangements

- Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities
- Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects

IOM works closely with the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the United Nations Integrated Referendum and Electoral Division (UNIRED) and all parties have agreed with the SSRC that IOM will support the SSRC in the OCRV for the Referendum while UNIRED will support the SSRC for registration and polling in Northern Sudan. This project is in line with the CPA and the Southern Sudan Referendum Act, and is in direct response to the 23 September 2010 written request of the Chairman of the Southern

Sudan Referendum Committee (SSRC) to IOM to lead on the preparation and conduct of OCRV. A subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the SSRC and IOM for this OCRV project was finalized on 4 October 2010.

Given the extremely tight timelines, the geographical dimensions and diverse logistical challenges on the ground (OCRV to be conducted in eight countries on four continents) distinctions in the electoral calendar and overall procedures have to be made between voting inside of Sudan compared with voting outside of Sudan. IOM is currently discussing with the SSRC the most feasible scenario for successfully conducting the OCRV in time by combining registration and polling to conduct them simultaneously. The estimated timeline for such a scenario would be a total of 14 days of simultaneous registration and polling, starting on January 2nd and ending on January 15th. Under this scenario, registration and voting are combined into a single, two-step transaction. Rather than conducting registration in advance of voting by 60 days, the registrant is registered at one location in the Referendum Center and casts a ballot in another location at the same Center.

A Pre-Election Phase is intended as a preparation phase for referendum organizers and Southern Sudanese voters to conduct and participate in the referendum. The referendum organizers will use this phase to establish the operational infrastructure required to conduct a combined registration/voting exercise. From an operational standpoint the preparations will include logistics, set up of facilities, communication, recruitment, training, and deployment. This phase will also be used for educational messages from the SSRC and UNIRED informing voters about registration and voting procedures, locations, and requirements.

A Referendum Phase will take place during the actual registration and voting process. It will include the structure of referendum centers and procedures to organize manageable groups for the separate registration and polling stations.

A Post-Referendum Phase involves the retrieval of voted ballots and other assets. The SSRC expects counting to be done in the centers overseas, rather than arranging for the boxes to be shipped to a central counting place. This process has significantly larger cost and staffing implications for each centre, but will speed up the process. This phase also includes the adjudication of any complaints concerning OCRV and the certification of OCRV vote totals are a component of referendum outcomes. Each country should have one total referendum results report.

IOM will coordinate closely with SSRC and UNIRED to develop detailed deployment and retrieval operational plans for registration and polling materials and registration books and ballots respectively.

The project will be administered by experienced IOM staff, who have implemented previous OCV projects, along with Sudanese nationals in the 8 OCRV countries. The staff in each country will work as a team to draft operational plans, procedures and timelines and set up the core structures for the whole operation for registration and voting

in the eight countries designated as having OCRV. Memoranda of Understanding between IOM and host countries will be drafted detailing IOM's OCRV activities in the designated countries, define partnerships with electoral experts in those countries, and agree on any centres to be placed outside the capital. At present time, IOM missions in the 8 OCRV countries are approaching the host country governments on these arrangements and to ensure OCRV security. The funding will be primarily used towards paying for the experienced staff in the 8 OCRV countries along with the essential equipment, transport, support costs and to cover essential logistic and administrative expenses.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

OCRV will liaise daily with UNIRED and produce electoral updates on a bi-monthly basis. Upon completion of the OCRV, final reporting will be concluded three months after closure of the office at the end of January, 2011.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- * Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;
- * Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;
- * Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.

The project rests on several key assumptions to its success:

1. The Government continues to commit itself towards a fair, free and peaceful referendum process.
2. Peace continues to prevail in the country.
3. The implementation also assumes the full cooperation of governments of host countries.
4. That further procedural and operational guidance is received in a timely manner from SSRC and UNIRED.

If such assumptions do not realize, the successful implementation of this project might be jeopardized and the project might not be realized.