



PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Project Title: Revision of electoral Register	Recipient UN Organization: UNDP
Project Contact: Joseph Pihi, DRR Address: UNDP Comoros Telephone: +269 333 15 11/773 15 58 E-mail: joseph.pihi@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s): Government and the SNAP (Permanent National Administrative Secretariat)
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Comoros
Project Description: To fulfill a critical condition set in the June 2010 accord intended to ensure transparent and credible elections in the Comoros and thereby avoid a major political crisis and social unrest and strife.	Total Project Cost: US 1,625,000 Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 400,000 Government Input: \$100,000 Total: \$500,000
	Project Start Date and Duration: December 2010 and seven months
Gender Marker Score¹: <u> 0 </u> <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>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: PBF PA: Support to national efforts to promote good governance and national reconciliation; Outcome: support for free and fair election process.	
Outputs and Key Activities: <i>Main output:</i> Starting revision of electoral register <i>Key activities:</i> (1) sensitize population for registration; (2) voter enumeration (census)	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s) Replace with: <i>Name of Representative:</i> Opi Mensah Kumah <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency:</i> UNDP <i>Date & Seal</i>	National Implementing Partner(s) <i>Name of Head of Partner:</i> Mr Abdoulaye Ben Cheikh <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution:</i> Ministry of Election <i>Date & Seal</i>
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative:</i> JUDY CHENG-HOPKINS <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i>	Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Mr Fahmi Said Ibrahim <i>Signature</i> Title: Ministry of Foreign Relations and Cooperation <i>Date & Seal</i>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Information is already contained in the IRF submission template

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

Background

Pursuant to the constitutional reform in May 2009, the Congress of Deputies and Counselors decided early March this year to extend the current President Sambi's term from May 2010 to November 2011 while reducing the terms of the three Island Governors by 6 and 18 months (for Anjouan). This decision was rapidly invalidated by the country's Constitutional Court, which instead confined the end of President Sambi's term on 26 May 2010 but asked him to form an inclusive Government for an interim period pending elections to elect a President from the Island of Moheli (as per the Constitutional principle of a rotating Presidency). This triggered a major political crisis, which was contained through an accord, brokered by the international community led by the African Union, in June this year. Under the terms of the June 16 accord elections should be held before end 2010 (a key demand of the pro-Moheli opposition) whilst the handover to the newly elected President could occur sometime between January 13 and May 26, 2011.

Current situation

The June accord scheduled the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections for 7 November (primaries and the first round) and 26 December (second round) 2010. It equally demanded that the existing electoral register, acknowledged by all to be out of date and error-ridden, be thoroughly revised, to ensure fair, transparent and credible elections. Furthermore, the June accord committed the international community to provide financial and technical support for the election. With authorization from the UN Secretary-General, UNDP is coordinating the needed technical assistance. However, the delay in getting to work on a thorough, computerized revision of the electoral register, due principally to the lack of committed funds, alarmed some parties who felt that the tight and imperative electoral calendar could not be respected, which would work to their extreme political disadvantage. Early October therefore, a compromise was reached whereby the existing list would be updated to allow the first round to be held on schedule (7 November) while technical preparations for the thorough revision could begin in parallel and the revision itself be undertaken immediately after the elections. This compromise permitted respect of the established electoral calendar, of the constitutional provision that both rounds of the elections use the same list, as well as of a vital condition of the June accord.

Consequently, the announcement of PBSO's decision to fund a thorough revision of the electoral register before the beginning of elections, made in mid-October, did not gain acceptance by the parties concerned, as

this would have necessarily meant a postponement of the first round to probably end November. On the basis of this political compromise, a cleaning up exercise (“*assainissement*”) of the 2009 list was undertaken in lieu of a full computerized revision. (UNDP abstained from the exercise.) Despite severe technical and logistical problems with the revision exercise, stakeholders accepted its outcome.

Thus, both the first and the final round of the elections were held on time. On the whole the process went smoothly, without any violence, and the results were generally accepted by all.

However, it should be noted that the existing register, even after the cleaning up “*assainissement*” exercise, would still contain numerous errors, flaws and as a whole would not correspond to the minimum required standards. If a thorough revision were not to be undertaken, the population in general as well as political actors would consider this as representing a deliberate political maneuver intended to maintain the possibilities of fraud inherent to the current list. This is very likely to breed the germs of socio-political instability and lead to eruption of violence, during the forthcoming local elections. In any case, failure to undertake the agreed upon thorough revision of the electoral register would result in a total loss of credibility, in the eyes of the Comorian population, of all the actors, both national and international, involved in the June compromise, who have precisely been engaged in all phases of the on-going process of national reconciliation. Such consequences would seriously compromise the global objectives of the on-going PBF Comoros’ peace consolidation programme.

The specific activities to be undertaken within the context of the present project will consist of elaborating and implementing an effective campaign, including a vital civic education component and appropriate communications tools, to sensitise the entire voter population. In regard to the census, there will be put in place the necessary human resources and technical means in order to establish an electoral register meeting the conditions guaranteeing transparent, equitable and credible elections. Both activities will also require the preparation of a plan to recruit and train personnel required to implement them.

Status of donor contributions

Contributions have been made by all the traditional donors. The EU, which had initially pledged Euro 800,000, has increased its contribution to Euro 1.25 million following a visit by the Resident Coordinator to the EU Delegation in Mauritius. The League of Arab States is contributing \$250,000. France is channeling its contribution through the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)* for a total of Euro 220,000. The participation of the OIF incidentally increases the number of donors to four this year as compared to three for the elections in 2009. In addition, the Government is providing Euro 1.2 million while the UNDP Country Office is putting up \$ 100,000. Euro 401,000 left over from the 2009 elections are being rolled over. Qatar recently contributed \$425,000.

Critical funding gap

The total budget for the elections amounts to Euro 4.3 million. This leaves a funding gap of Euro 1.25 million (US\$ 1.6 million at the current exchange rate), which would just about cover the cost of a completely revamped and computerized electoral register, the imperative first step towards the holding of credible elections. The following contributions should help reduce this funding gap. Indeed the left over funds from the EU’s contribution to the 2009 legislative elections (some 200,000 EURO, or 260,000 USD), potential savings from the ongoing election project (boosted by the recent Qatari contribution) as well as possible additional funding from Government could bring in additional 600,000 to 700,000 USD) on top of the \$400,000 allocated by PBSO. This would leave a substantially reduced funding gap of some 200,000 to 300,000 USD.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF Priority Area Governance and National reconciliation	<i>Voter's list accepted by all parties</i>	<i>Signed declaration by the parties</i>	<i>All national and local actors concerned effectively and constructively participate in the exercise</i>
PBF Outcome(s) <i>Democratic governance is strengthened</i>	<i>No electoral disputes based on the electoral register</i>	<i>Reports by the constitutional court and observers</i>	<i>The voter census is exhaustive, precise, inclusive and up to date</i>
OUTPUTS: <i>The new electoral register is reliable and secure</i>	<i>Each voter possesses his card with a photo and fingerprints</i>	<i>Reports by civil society organizations and observers</i>	<i>No possibility of double identities and inscriptions</i>

Part 2 (Implementation Level):

PBF Outcome: _____ (One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<i>(1) sensitize population for registration;</i>	<i>- Project team, transport communication equipment, mobilization of media</i>	<i>US\$75,000</i>	<i>Project Manager</i>
<i>(2) voter enumeration (census)</i>	<i>- Project team, transport, computers and soft ware</i>	<i>US\$ 325,000</i>	<i>Project Manager</i>

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	US\$242,991
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	US\$130,841
Sub-Total Project Costs	
Indirect Support Costs**	US\$ 26,168
TOTAL	US\$ 400,000

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented jointly by the UNDP country office and the SNAP with the technical support of the electoral project team.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- *The Country Office has a procurement team managed by an Operation and Services center manager under the RR's supervision. To support electoral voter's list revision the country office will recruit an international voter registration expert as well as a project manager.*
- *The SNAP has a solid experience in electoral processes and activities*

Coordination arrangements

- *The project team and the experts from the SNAP will work together.*
- *The project will be executed under UNDP procedures and rules by the UNDP CO*

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

- *The project will be monitored jointly by the SNAP, which is the governmental entity in charge of revision of the electoral register, and UNDP CO*

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;*

Main potential causes of failure	Occurrence	Consequences	Mitigating failure
<i>Insufficient funding by partners</i>	<i>Low probability</i>	<i>The revision cannot be done satisfactorily</i>	<i>Advocacy with partners and donors to raise adequate funds</i>
<i>The weak commitment of the SNAP</i>	<i>Low probability</i>	<i>Lack of timely progress in the project; weak national ownership; additional costs</i>	<i>UNDP to ensure from the outset strong commitment by the national counterpart</i>

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	<i>PBF/Revision of Electoral Register</i>			
Recipient UN Organization:	<i>UNDP</i>			
Implementing Partner(s):	<i>SNAP (Permanent National Administrative Secretariat)</i>			
Location:	<i>Union of Comoros</i>			
Approved Project Budget:	<i>US\$ 400,000</i>			
Duration:	Planned Start Date: <i>December 2010</i> Planned Completion: <i>7 months</i>			
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date
Project Description:	To fulfill a critical condition set in the June accord intended to ensure transparent and credible elections in the Comoros and thereby avoid a major political crisis and social unrest and strife.			
PBF Priority Area:	<i>Governance and National reconciliation</i>			
PBF Outcome:	<i>Support of free and fair elections</i>			
Key Project Activities:	(1) sensitize population for registration; (2) voter enumeration (census)			
Procurement:	<i>Purchases of materials for sensitization and census; transport; logistics, software, computers post, consultancies</i>			

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/Revision of Electoral Register		
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP		
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Elections, the CENI, and the SNAP		
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed²:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed³:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):
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² 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.

³ 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).

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
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PBF Outcome(s) <i>Democratic governance is strengthened</i>	<i>No electoral disputes based on the electoral register</i>	<i>Reports by the constitutional court and observers</i>	<i>The voter census is exhaustive, precise inclusive and up to date</i>
OUTPUTS: <i>The new electoral register is reliable and secure</i>	<i>Each voter possesses his card with a photo and fingerprints</i>	<i>Reports by civil society organizations and observers</i>	<i>No possibility of double identities and inscriptions</i>