THE SUDAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH & POLICY

(SIRP)

www.sudaninstitute.org

The Sudan Vote Monitor

http://www.sudanvotemonitor.com

Preliminary Report

September, 2010

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Sudan Vote Monitor (SVM) project was to utilize simple information and communication technology (ICT) tools in the independent monitoring and reporting of the Sudan national elections held in April 2010. This initiative built on the successful recent experience of civil society organizations (CSOs) and volunteers in several countries (e.g., Ghana, India, Sierra Leone, Montenegro) in harnessing ICT to support the conduct of fair and credible elections. The project's primary focus is the process of observing and reporting rather than the election results or their implications as significant as these are. Accordingly, SVM, and this report, is only concerned with the reporting activity with no regard to the political climate or political orientation of reporters, CSOs, or candidates. The main objective is to cooperate with and facilitate technological know-how for civil society organizations in the Sudan (grassroots and other NGOs, media organizations, journalists, and interested private citizens and individuals in general). The project was led by SIRP in collaboration with *Asmaa Society for Development* and several other Sudanese NGOs, with technical support from *eMoksha.org*, *Ushahidi.com*, and *Khotawat Consultancy*.

During the April national elections, the Sudan Vote Monitor website enabled reporting of the election process by many different organizations and individuals. Through the use of open source software civilians in Sudan were able to report general observations or irregularities via e-mail, short code text message (SMS), or by logging on to the Internet and visiting the sudanvotemonitor.com website. Using the Ushahidi platform reports could be aggregated along with direct feeds from news sites, blog posts, photos, videos and tweets related to the elections from all relevant sources, in one place, on an interactive map. Users had up-to-date information including streaming video from election centers or polling stations around the Sudan, and were able to comment and rate the credibility of the submitted reports in collaborative manner. The site was accessible to all individuals and organizations regardless of their political affiliations or views. The reporting facility was available for public reporting from April 10 to April 30, 2010.

The majority of the legwork and election period activity was based on volunteer work and internal resources of SIRP and its partners. The African Center for Justice and Peace Studies and Save Darfur Coalition facilitated participation in the Nairobi Civil Society Coordination Conference on February 12-14, 2010, where the concept was presented to Sudanese CSOs. A grant from the Open Society Institute, under its Initiative for East Africa, has made possible the continuation of the project through the elections and beyond.

Overall Outcomes:

- The site received a total of 564 reports from 419 locations, covering 26 reporting categories.
- The team developed a comprehensive set of election monitoring categories, some of which are unique to Sudan. These could be utilized for future campaigns.
- SVM helped establish and utilize an SMS short code service through collaboration with Zain Telecom of Sudan and Clickatell (an international Bulk SMS Gateway provider). This service can be utilized for future events.
- The project gave participating Sudan CSOs first-hand experience with SMS and Web based reporting, and the possibilities it offers. Work was completed in close and full consultation with Sudan partner organizations.
- SudanVoteMonitor.com gained wide recognition through a Sudanese-led, recognizable brand name. The site gained recognition despite inaccessibility for 2 days during the election period as a result of external interference.
- SIRP acquired substantial knowledge of ICT landscape and technical capabilities in Sudan, where impressive levels of talent and skill bode well for future collaboration efforts.
- SVM established a wide network of global organizations focused on supporting the democratic transformation process in Sudan through collaboration with Sudanese CSOs.
- Most of the project's goals were accomplished efficiently, using very limited resources.

Lessons Learned:

- The time factor. Importance of early start in securing funding and necessary licenses early on (SMS gateway, OFAC), launching the website, at least 2-3 weeks before Election Day, and early onsite training of observers.
- A larger core team is necessary to receive, validate, translate, upload reports, videos and photos, and to moderate the Blog.
- Greater availability of mobile phones, at least one per polling center, for CSO monitors to send reports.
- On the ground scenario testing to identify as many problems early on, e.g., content of the SMS short code.
- Securing early agreement among participating CSOs on the type of data that will be shared through the site.
- Developing the back up facility for the website in case of technical difficulties or external interference.
- Accommodation of slower networks by providing "low graphics" option on the website.

- Focusing more attention on regional centers in the South and West.
- Expanding the network of Sudan CSO partners, and improving coordination with other interested organizations.

The project has both tangible, readily measurable results, as well as intangible long-term outcomes. Short term progress indicators include: the extent of use of the web facility, the volume and quality of actual reporting on the election, the speed of reporting, and the number of volunteers trained to use the Ushahidi.com system. We will continue to track these metrics. Long-term, intangible outcomes are less certain. The diffusion of technology inevitably has complex immeasurable outcomes, but at least two broad impacts may be identified: (1) The incorporation of ICT as standard practice not only in election monitoring but other vital areas such as education and health care, in addition to its own rewards, will also improve the connectivity of Sudanese civil society institutions for more effective action in any facet of civil life; (2) Tapping into the resources and professional skills of Sudanese Diaspora to help accomplish relevant goals.

SVM is a pilot project, which will help guide SIRP's longer-term plans and work with other organizations inside and outside the Sudan. Full assessment of it is on-going, and will be helped with input from our partners as well as any other organizations and individuals who participated in the election monitoring and reporting process. All comments are welcome.

FULL REPORT

I. The Project Team

Project SVM was executed by *SIRP's Technology Committee* (see Appendix A) in collaboration with: *Asmaa Society for Development*, a non-profit organization headquartered in Khartoum, with a broad vision of working towards a society in which democracy and social justice prevail, and women enjoy equal and full rights; Asmaa Society activities focus on building and disseminating a culture of peace, and raising political awareness among women. It is a member of Tamam Network (The Consortium of Civil Society Organizations), an umbrella organization of a large number of Sudanese CSOs, with accreditation for election monitoring. Asmaa Society and its staff and volunteers performed outstandingly, serving as a one stop for coordinating northern Sudan operations; *Ushahidi.com*, the pioneer of the Open-Source software platform; *eMoksha*, a non-partisan, non-profit organization focused on enabling stronger democracies through increased citizen awareness and engagement, using advancements in internet and mobile technologies. Its recent projects include platforms to enable citizen-powered election-monitoring in India, Lebanon and Afghanistan; and *Khotawat Consultancy*, a private sector ICT company based in Khartoum North. In addition, the project relied on services provided by *Clickatell* and *Zain* companies, and volunteer reporters, journalists and media organizations.

Work with Sudan partner organizations: SIRP acted as the leading organization responsible for provision of the technology and coordination of the different partners. The SIRP team developed the reporting Internet platform website to which election reporters and any other private citizens sent reports and observations on the progress and conduct of the elections in different locations of Sudan. Team members prepared the equipment, software, and know-how required for operating the SVM website, and trained the working team to use the website and SMS messaging. SIRP also handled all aspects of project management outside the Sudan, including paperwork required for compliance with the US Government sanctions on Sudan.

Asmaa Society served as the main Sudan-based partner responsible for facilitating the execution of the project inside Sudan, namely, the management of all SVM operations in northern Sudan, This included: (a) selecting the working team in Sudan and providing its network of election monitors/observers with the technical capability to send reports to Sudan Vote Monitor.com and the SMS Gateway; (b) helping to determine the list of reporting categories; (c) setting procedures for collecting and verifying reports from observers all over Sudan; (d) providing contacts to local media and newspapers and communicating joint press releases and other public information about the project; and

(e) signing necessary agreements with other Sudanese bodies, and handling compliance with local regulations.

Khotawat Consultancy served as the Sudan-based technical consultant for the project. In this capacity, Khotawat was responsible for management and follow-up with various parties in Sudan on technical aspects. This included: (a) consultation on ICT needs and feasibilities; (b) liaisoning with the project team in the US to facilitate the technical training; (c) management of the SMS service through the local telecom operator (Zain Company), and the alternative service; (d) provision of technical support to Asmaa Society and other partners in Sudan for executing the project.

II. Execution and Outcomes

The project entailed work in more than one country, multiple teams for development and configuration, and a diverse user base (SIRP, eMoksha, Ushahidi.com, NGOs, independent civil society organizations, volunteers, private businesses). Therefore, the success factor was not only how well the technology was implemented, but that all of the following is achieved:

- Ushahidi.com system is hosted, configured, and tested for the Sudan election.
- At least one local election monitoring NGO, and one news media organization are signed up to use and share information.
- Close consultation and working relationship with Sudan partners. An adequate number of volunteers are signed up for every area monitored
- At least one SMS Gateway is secured to operate the short code text reporting.
- Timely reception, verification and publishing of election reports by the project team.

The project lifespan was approximately August 2009 to April 2010. In addition to setting up and adapting the Ushahidi.com system, SVM required research on specific election laws and logistics, and IT capabilities and institutional organization in Sudan, in addition to dialogue with Sudanese CSOs, individuals and private sector entities. The two main challenges were funding and securing the SMS gateway.

The SVM website was up and running by February 25[th]after being tested successfully in the US. Beyond the narrow technical concerns, it was important to adapt and improve the appropriateness of the different reporting categories to the Sudanese local election environment. The 26 categories were determined in consultation with the Sudan team to ensure their consistency with and responsiveness to the specific cultural linguistic context. Resolving the SMS gateway facility took a great deal of time until an agreement with Clickatell and Zein Corporations was finally reached. As a result the public launch took place on April 10, 10 days later than planned (see Appendix B for more details on project time line).

The SVM website began to receive reports from the first day of the elections. On the first day there were 2272 visits to the website; on the second day 1482 visitors were recorded. The total number of pageviews on the first and second days was 7488 and 5123 respectively.[1] At the close of the second day of elections, SVM had recorded 89 incidents covering 15 different categories (Appendix C). The most frequent incidents reported were vote tampering (28%), disturbances (20%), and poll booths closed (19%). On the first two days reports were received from most of the major metropolitan areas in the country: Khartoum, Juba, Al Ubayyid, Nyala, Port Sudan, and Kassala; in addition to remote and small locations, e.g., Tanqasi, Yei, Pibor, Wadi Halfa, and Umm Shalkha. The site was inaccessible to Sudan Zein users on April 14 to 16 as a result of an external blockage.

In total, 564 reports were received, bearing in mind the project team has yet to complete full documentation and tabulation of reports and other aspects of the website usage. In addition to its own observers' reports, Asmaa Society worked to gather and verify reports from independent sources in order to fill the geographical shortage in SVM observers. Reports were also received from SuNDE (the Sudanese Network for Democratic Elections), which included 78 organizations with more than 2000 observers in the Southern states. SuNDE used the SVM website to report, and also sent about 150 SMS messages. Justice Africa, another Sudan-based CSO, submitted approximately 100 reports through the SVM website. Some organizations used the website as a reference point to gather information about violations. Although the total number of documented reports so far is small, it is very encouraging in light of the limited time of preparation and the resource shortage, and compared to some of the figures released by other Sudanese elections monitoring organizations, which did not participate in SVM.[2]

The following observations are specific to different elements of the project.

III. Technical Aspects

Project plans included at least one pre-election trip to Sudan for direct survey, consultation, and training. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funding this was tabled, and all consultation with and training of the Sudan team was carried out electronically (email, phone calls, teleconferencing, Skype). The Committee prepared a *Sudan Vote Monitor*

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[1] Of these numbers 1714 and 1090 were unique visitors respectively. These are visitors coming to the site as determined by cookies, or simply relying on IP address, browser, plugins, OS, etc.. Pageviews are the total number of pages viewed by visitors to the site. The SVM site began recording these statistics on March 14, 2010, which means any activity including testing is included in these numbers.

[2] For example, the Election Statement released in April 2010 by SuGDE (The Sudanese Group for Democracy and Elections) and SuNDE indicated that together they received more than 13,500 reports from over 4,300 observers, covering 2000 polling stations in 25 states.

Administration Guide to using the site (logging, creating reports, editing, adding videos, and so forth). This makes the project's outcomes even more impressive.

The work produced included many first time achievements for Ushahidi.com such as full integration between FrontlineSMS and Clickatell systems, full English/Arabic translation of reports, and first time usage of SMS short codes in Sudan through Clickatell (as reported on http://www.clickatell.com/press/press_article.php/160). Moreover, the website design was noted as best in class for use as a template for future implementations of Ushahidi.

For future plans, several issues require improvement:

SMS reporting: initially messages did not indicate the geographical origin of incoming reports. This was handled by calling back reporters to establish location and verify incidents, which was time consuming. Furthermore, many reporters were, understandably, reluctant to volunteer the information out of fear of revealing their identities.

Translation: The team created an Arabic translation file for all the Ushahidi.com commands. However, translation of real-time reporting did not match the rate at which reports were being received due to the limited number of staff and volunteers able to do this work. In many cases only the report headline was translated into English with the rest of the text remaining in Arabic. In the future it would be critical to designate full time translators.

Site features and capabilities: Sudanvotemonitor.com was designed and equipped to allow users to file iReports by uploading video to a YouTube site, and link directly to popular social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, as well as Sudan-specific sites such as Sudantribune.com and Sudanvotes.com. These features were not fully utilized at this time, only one video was posted.

Site backup: On the second day of elections the website became inaccessible to users (and administrative staff) inside Sudan. A global team of technical Ushahidi experts was assembled to troubleshoot and find workarounds. After extensive analysis it was determined that some authority in the country was blocking access to the site through the two main Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The only access available was through a smaller marginal ISP. The core project team created an alternative method to continue uploading reports. Access to the website was restored after two days of blocking.

IV. Administrative and Funding Aspects

The project was executed and managed by SIRP's Technology Committee (in concert with the Director), which met on a weekly basis from the second half of January until the end of the elections. The two most important considerations for SIRP were to avoid unnecessary duplication of the work performed by Sudanese CSOs, and to maintain autonomy and impartiality. These were particularly crucial factors in the decision not to seek accreditation as an international elections monitor/observer, or to accept special funding or exclusive assistance from government whether in the Sudan or the US.[3] The division of labor by which 'on-the-ground' partners had the legal observer status and deployed their own monitors, while the SIRP team focused on the technical aspects seems to have worked well. Indeed, it provides a potential model for future initiatives.

All the work accomplished during and immediately following the election relied on volunteers and private resources of SIRP and partners, including Ushahidi, eMoksha, Asmaa Society, and Khotawat Consultancy. A small funding was made available from the African Center for Justice and Peace Studies for one SIRP representative to attend the civil society conference in Nairobi (February 12-14, 2010) to present the project concept and consult with other Sudanese organizations. The Nairobi Conference was a crucial point as the project was received extremely well, with general agreement that SVM would be the portal for participating CSOs to report on their monitoring. The conference provided a productive opportunity to consolidate ongoing joint efforts, iron out a work-plan, and connect with donors, journalists and other organizations.

Funding possibilities were explored with a few international agencies represented in Sudan (e.g., UNDP) as well as private American based groups (e.g., Humanity United). Most organizations showed keen interest in the project concept and willingness to collaborate, but did not offer financial support. This was not particularly surprising as SIRP is a relatively new organization, without a track record in the Sudan. The OSIEA grant, for which we are very thankful, did not materialize until very late in the process. The delay in receiving funds reduced the scope of what could be achieved but it also had the positive effect of pushing us to find more efficient ways to accomplish SVM's most crucial goals. The majority of work was done on a volunteer basis or at cost. Both Asmaa Society and Khotawat Consultancy provided their contributions on a volunteer basis or at cost, i.e. covering personal expenses (meals, transport, etc..) and equipment (cell phones, laptops, etc..). We hope this limited experience has demonstrated SIRP's abilities and seriousness of purpose, and look forward toward future partnerships with other Sudan concerned groups.

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[3] The short code supplied by Clickatell was available at a competitive cost negotiated by the US Department of State in the course of the Haiti earthquake rescue and relief operations in the previous year. It was not provided especially for Sudan Vote Monitor reporters, but made available to any organization or individuals who wished to use it.

V. Collaboration

The project team worked successfully with partners in Sudan and the US without major logistical complications. All the technical training was completed electronically with the Sudan team, which testifies to the technological and managerial capabilities of both Asmaa Society and Khotawat Consultancy. Volunteers from Ushahidi.com and eMoksha provided generous support and exemplary partnerships. Clickatell and Zain companies were very cooperative. This collaborative multi-party experience will be used as a model for future SIRP endeavors (see Appendix D).

At the same time we plan to avoid the shortcomings of the present initiative:

Most importantly, the reporting accomplished through SVM fell short of our plan to cover the Southern region, working primarily with SuNDE, which was part of a task force formed at the Nairobi Conference to work with the SIRP team. The task force mechanism did not translate perfectly in the following period as a result of our inability to follow through with a planned coordination workshop in Sudan to agree on approach and synchronize plans with participating groups. The reports received from southern areas were far fewer than we had hoped. We plan to capture more of such missed opportunities to collaborate with SuNDE as well as other Sudanese CSOs such as SuGDE, and the Institute for the Development of Civil Society (IDCS). We do realize that different agenda and political considerations by different groups inevitably cause frictions or competition. Nevertheless, we plan to improve our ability to work together with a broader scope of organizations in the future.

SVM was approached by several entities and individuals offering to help (Small World News, Meedan Net, and the Arabic Network for Human Rights Information) or coordinate (Stop Genocide Now). We intended to coordinate with all such organizations and make every effort to benefit from their resources, expertise, and good will. Unfortunately, due to time constraints and small staff, our team was not able to productively follow up on this intention.

Several organizations carried out Web-based elections reporting and monitoring efforts (Sudanvotes.com and "i on Sudan").[4] We were mindful to avoid mere duplication of these efforts, and think we accomplished this goal. SVM reporting has been used in a complementary manner by several organizations. For instance, the Sudanvotes.com site, which offered a selection of newspaper articles and radio productions by journalists on various subjects related to the elections, listed SVM as a reporting civil society organization.

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[4] The Sudanese Platform for Elections reported results by its own monitors in Sudan on its website and shared its report for the first day of voting.

VI. Public Relations and Media Strategy

Several publicity instruments were considered, including: circulating a press release to Sudanese radio stations, compiling a master media list, establishing a Facebook fan page for the site, uploading a video to YouTube, linking out to social media tools and networking sites in Sudan, compiling an email database of supporters, blogging, and enlisting the help of Sudan concerned prominent journalists or other personalities.

Given the experimental nature of the project, the complexity of the election itself, and the multitude of CSOs to work with, SVM media strategy was selective rather than aim to generate maximum exposure. Accordingly, only some of the above options were pursued. In the Sudan Asmaa Society worked with a few independent newspapers and media centers and presses. In the US, Franklin & Marshall College's media relations facilitated publicity and national coverage. In addition, the SVM team included one journalist for reaching all media.

The SVM press release, co-written with Asmaa Society, was issued on April 10 to invite all Sudanese CSOs and individual citizens to join in reporting. The announcement made clear that SIRP's role is technology sharing with Sudanese organizations, it did not dictate or suggest political aims or strategies. The major drawback was that the press release went out very late, by then the majority of Asmaa and Tamam observers had already been deployed, and were hard to reach. This is certainly something to remedy in the future.

The website launch announcement in Sudan was late but distributed to at least two Sudanese newspapers (*Al Ayam* and *Al Akhbar*) and international media covering the election on-site (including The Associated Press, Al Jazeera, Christian Science Monitor, BBC, CNN); the news reached many different local, regional and international media organizations. The Sudan 365 campaign was very helpful in publicizing the site. By April 17 Sudan Vote Monitor was featured or mentioned in more than 30 websites of a wide-ranging scope (Appendix E). In several major news media sites it was listed or recommended as the first source for election news in Sudan. The publicity resulted in calls for interviews (two were granted to Technology for Transparency Network, and the Global Alliance for ICT and Development), and blogs (Ushahidi.com and Save Darfur Coalition). Clickatell issued a joint press release with SIRP. Even with a selective media strategy, the volume of publicity generated was more than were ready to handle. Busy schedules did not allow a timely response to all queries and requests for interviews, comments, and blog writing.

VII. Going Forward

Although small in size and limited in scope, ***Sudan Vote Monitor*** has provided a rich experience and learning opportunity. The project has created productive working relationships with many civil society organizations inside and outside Sudan, which we plan to maintain and develop toward future engagement and cooperation. From a research and project evaluation standpoint, duplicating the SVM exercise is vital. But more importantly, one of our most key criteria for evaluation is the extent to which SIRP has helped our partners achieve their goals, for example, whether we aided or impeded Asmaa Society's election monitoring efforts.

Towards accomplishing this goal, an on-site project evaluation visit was conducted on June 24-July 3. SVM project leader met with the project team at Asmaa Society and Khotawat Consultancy in Khartoum, and with SuNDE Coordinator in Juba, in addition to other partner groups and individual members of Tamam Network. The discussions have identified several areas for improvement as discussed in this report. These range from technical details (training, early and greater availability of cell phones and SMS codes, better quality of translation text editors), coordination (establishment of a central calling number, speed of the report validation process, need for a project steering team from the participating groups), to funding (early disbursements to local CSOs), and public relations (early announcement to Sudanese CSOs and better engagement with local media). This is a substantial list of challenges. However, it also reflects the amount of learning, which has taken place already, and the significant potential of the effort. Therefore, we hope to maintain SVM readiness and availability as a resource for Sudanese CSOs seeking assistance to report on the Referendum in 2011.

Like the April elections, the Referendum is beset with logistical uncertainties and explosive political questions. Our goal again would be to facilitate the use of ICT tools by Sudanese civil society organizations in their processes of independent observation and reporting of elections, referenda, or any public participation in the country's governance as they see fit. The SVM site is already designed with the capability to perform similar functions for other elections. This should leave plenty of room to work on addressing the shortcomings of the elections initiative.

Using the lessons of the April elections experience, our goal for the Referendum phase is to secure the technical and financial resources necessary for coverage of the Southern states in order to be able to respond to any calls for assistance with referendum monitoring and reporting. We plan to reach out to as many Southern CSOs as possible to formulate a common plan.

APPENDIX A

The SVM Team and Contributors[*]

(in first-name alphabetical order)

Core Team:

Abdalgalil Mohamed Hussein – Asmaa Society for Development (Khartoum, Sudan)

Abdelgadir Mohammed - Tamam Network (Khartoum, Sudan)

Amin Abdelrahim Oshi - Khotawat Consultancy, Owner/Manager (Khartoum North)

David Buchbinder - Journalist (Washington, District of Columbia, USA)

Elfatih Mobark – SIRP (Peterborough, Ontario, Canada)

Fareed Zein - SIRP, SVM Project Leader (Houston, Texas, USA)

Lennard Tenende - SIRP (Houston)

Patrick Meyer - Ushahidi.com (Boston, Massachusetts, USA)

René Simons - Freelance Web Developing (Houston)

Sawsan Hassan Elshowaya - Asmaa Society for Development, Director (Khartoum)

Selvam Velmurugan - eMoksha.com (Seattle, Washington, USA)

Additional Contributors:

Abdel Salam Sidahmed – SIRP (Windsor, Ontario, Canada)

Adil Zeinelabdin – SIRP (Rosedale, Maryland, USA)

Eiman Zein-Elabdin – SIRP, Director (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA)

El Moiz Abunoura – SIRP (Beirut, Lebanon)

Joanna Oyediran – Open Society Initiative for East Africa (London, UK)

Michael Kevane – SIRP (Santa Clara, California, USA)

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[*] Visit www.sudaninstitute.org for information on all SIRP members' professional backgrounds, affiliations, and contact addresses.

Munzoul Assal – SIRP (Khartoum)

Nureldin Satti – SIRP (Khartoum)

Osman Humaida – African Center for Justice and Peace Studies (London, UK)

APPENDIX B

Project Timeline

2009

August   Proposal submitted by technology committee and approved by SIRP Board

September   Assembly of technical team, plan refinements, search for Sudan partners

October   Research on elections process and regulations, Sudan ICT capabilities and
             organization, funding sources

November   Conversations with other international agencies, NGOs, and potential donors.
             Search for SMS gateway facility

December   Contact with more Sudanese CSOs and donors. Suggestions for project
             composition in Sudan

2010

January   US technical team completed

February   Presentation at Nairobi Civil Society Coordination Conference,
             Continued search for SMS gateway
             www.SudanVoteMonitor.com goes live

March   OSIEA grant application submission and approval

April   Agreement with Zain Telecom. Successful testing of short code.
             SVM announcement press release (English version)
             11, SVM website begins to receive election reports
             13, Site is inaccessible to most Sudan users through Zain
             15, Clickatell provides a long code in assistance to project
             16, Site is unblocked
             30, SVM reporting facility closed

June   Funding disbursements

June/July   Project evaluation meetings with Sudan partners in Khartoum and Juba

APPENDIX C

Reports and Site Statistics[*]

Reporting Categories

- Disturbances
- Violence
- Voter harassment
- What went well
- Vote tampering
- Poll booth closed
- Vote buying
- Voting access
- Illegal campaigning
- Inflammatory speech
- TMP
- Ars
- Candidate withdrawal
- Firing (Removal) of observers
- Pressure
- Defamation
- Arrest
- Logistical problems
- Voter registration problems
- Election do-overs
- Results rejection
- Voting confidentiality

Geographical Origins of Reports

- Khartoum
- Omdurman
- Al-Ubayyid
- Port Sudan

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[*] This is a partial list as data are still being compiled and evaluated. More details are available on the website.

- Kassala
- Al Gadarif
- Juba
- Pibor
- Awiel
- Yei
- Elgazira
- Sinnar
- White Nile
- Kosti
- Dongola
- Karma
- Wadi Halfa
- Wunapith
- Nyala
- Tanqasi
- Umm Hajlij
- Umm Shalkha
- Tawila
- Mogogh

APPENDIX IV

List of Contributing Organizations

- The Sudan Institute for Research & Policy
- Asmaa Society for Development
- Tamam Network (The Consortium of Civil Society Organizations)
- SuNDE (the Sudanese Network for Democratic Elections)
- Shams Network
- Justice Africa (Khartoum)
- Khotawat Consultancy
- Ushahidi.com
- eMoksha.org
- Clickatell
- Zain telecom
- The Open Society Initiative for East Africa
- The African Center for Justice and Peace Studies
- Save Darfur Coalition
- Franklin & Marshall College (USA)

The following are organizations with which we had some contact or discussions along the way, and which offered support and wish to cooperate. We consider these part of the network of interested bodies and potential future partners in similar efforts.

- The Institute for the Development of Civil Society
- UNDP-Sudan
- The Carter Center (Khartoum)
- Small World News
- Arabic Network for Human Rights Information
- The Sudanese Platform for Elections
- Humanity United
- The Genocide Intervention Network
- Stop Genocide Now
- The UK Department for International Development (DFID)

APPENDIX E

Sudan Vote Monitor on the WEB

Sample of Early Citations and Blogs (April-May, 2010):

- Market Wire, Association of Canadian Students for Darfur
- Sudanese Online
- Amnesty International
- Sudan 365 campaign
- Gurtong
- *Sudan Tribune*
- South Sudan Info.net
- Channel 4 News (UK)
- Meedan.net
- Sudanvotes.com
- Voice of America
- *Politics Daily*
- Global Voices Online
- Global Alliance for ICT and Development (UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs)
- i KNOW Politics (International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics)

- Ibrahim el Badawi, "Ushahidi" in Sudan: A Step Towards Citizen-Monitored Elections," http://ibrahimbadawi.com/
- GovZine, "Vote Report, Sudan-Style," http://www.govzine.com/node/22997/who_voted
- "SMS Keeps Elections Safe and Honest; Clickatell SMS Deployed to Invite Voters to Text Election Practices in Real Time," http://www.clickatell.com/press/press_article.php/160)
- Rebekah Heacock, "Sudan: Is ICT all it's cracked up to be?" Global Alliance for ICT and Development. http://www.un-gaid.org/News/tabid/864/mctl/ArticleView/ModuleId/2247/articleId/21358/Sudan-Is-ICT-all-its-cracked-up-to-be.aspx