# **European Commission United Nations Development Programme** International IDEA

In collaboration with

**International Organization for Migration Canadian International Development Agency Organization of American States** 

# **Effective Electoral Assistance: History and Focus**

Linda Maguire, UNDP Electoral Advisor











## **Presentation**

**Why Electoral Assistance** 

**Effective Electoral Assistance** 

**Electoral Cycle Approach** 

**UN Assistance Past and Present** 

Volume, Types, Trends









# Elections: a fundamental element of democratic governance





more countries than ever before are working to build or to strengthen democratic governance

electoral support is receiving increasing attention within democratic governance

a sharp increase worldwide in the number of elections of a pluralistic nature

only a few states in the world do not conduct elections

ation with:









# Elections: a fundamental element of democratic governance



and more ...

an inadequate electoral framework

partisan administration of the electoral process

restrictions in political freedoms and participation

participation

electoral violence and political intimidation

not all elections provide people with <u>real</u> opportunities to choose their representatives freely

an unequal access to the media

electoral fraud and violations

inadequate or untimely funding of elections

lack of professionalism in administration of elections



## Why Electoral Assistance?



some countries were largely unprepared to go through major democratic transitions that featured crucial elections

electoral practitioners had virtually no access to comparative knowledge, best practices and lessons learned in the field of elections



electoral institutions did not always possess the necessary experience and knowledge to deliver and guarantee credible elections

there was no coherent electoral administration methodology, the field lacked common standards











electoral management bodies **confront** a new set of **challenges**...

transparent and sustainable electoral systems and processes

reversing situations of professional stagnation

Organized within

## TRAIN @ BEX.NET

## Why Electoral Assistance?



#### **CREDIBILITY GAP**



building the **trust** of the various **stakeholders** in the electoral process

addressing problems of lack of retention of institutional memory

solving political,
financial and logistical
constraints
undermining their
work and the
credibility of elections











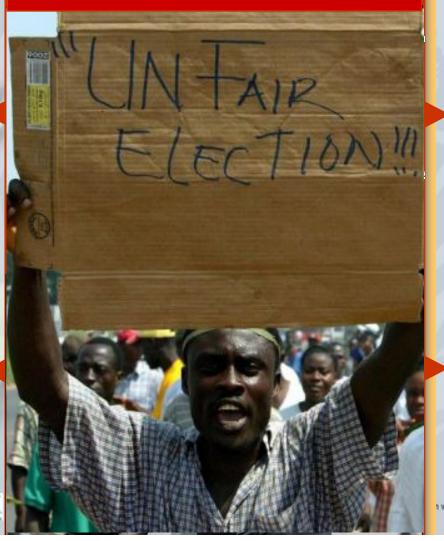
## Why Electoral Assistance?



loss of credibility and mistrust in the electoral process

electoral disputes, electoral violence or civil strife





voters' apathy and low turnout

an elected government that lacks of the required **legitimacy** 











### **Definitions**

**☐** What is Electoral Assistance?

☐ Why "Effective Electoral Assistance"?









#### **Definitions**



☐ Electoral Assistance = support (legal, technical, logistic, etc.) provided to electoral laws, processes and institutions. ☐ "Effective Electoral Assistance" = initiatives and activities to improve the quality and impact of electoral assistance to partner country electoral institutions and processes. ☐ EEA is part of the wider democratic development of the partner country, in accordance with the five key principles of "ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability" that inform the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. ☐ EEA implies the management of a complex set of interactions among













# 'Election' Assistance

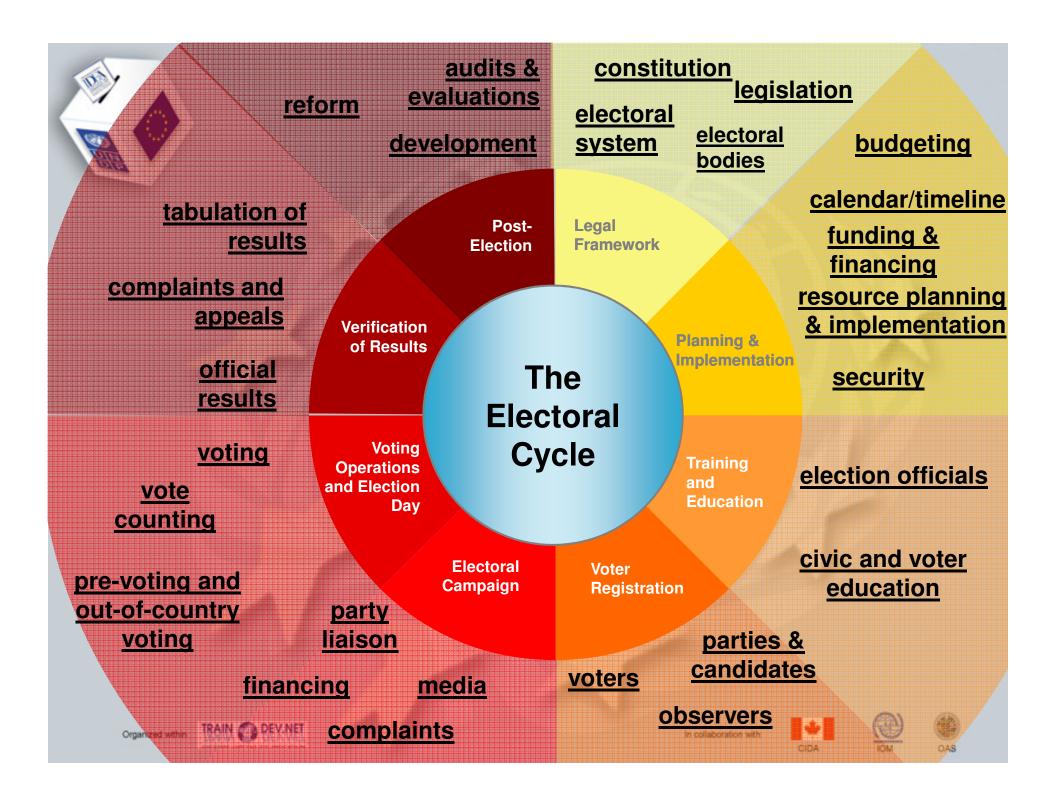
VS

'Electoral' Assistance











POST-ELECTORAL PERIOD CONSTITUTION **LEGISLATION ELECTORAL AUDITS & ELECTORAL BODIES EVALUATIONS** LEGAL REFORM

**ARCHIVING &** 

RESEARCH

**POST** 

**ELECTION** 

**ELECTORAL** 

CAMPAIGN

PARTY FINANCING

> MEDIA **ACCESS**

**VOTERS' LISTS** 

**OFFICIAL** 

RESULTS

**COMPLAINTS & APPEALS** 

**TABULATION** 

OF RESULTS

VOTE

VOTING

SPECIAL &

**EXTERNAL** 

VOTING

COUNTING

**UPDATE** 

**VERIFICATION** 

**OPERATIONS &** 

**ELECTION DAY** 

CAMPAIGN

CODES OF

CONDUCT

COORDINATION

**BREACHES &** 

**PENALTIES** 

**OF RESULTS** 

**VOTING** 

SYSTEM & **BOUNDARIES** 

> CODES OF BUDGETING, CONDUCT

**FUNDING & FINANCING** 

**LEGAL** 

**FRAMEWORK** 

**ELECTION CALENDAR** 

**RECRUITMENT & PROCUREMENT** 

**LOGISTICS & SECURITY** 

> **OPERATIONAL** TRAINING FOR **ELECTION OFFICIALS**

**CIVIC EDUCATION** 

**VOTER INFORMATION** 

VOTER REGISTRATION

**OBSERVER** 

**CANDIDATES** 

**PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION** THE **ELECTORAL CYCLE TRAINING & EDUCATION** REGISTRATION & NOMINATIONS

**ACCREDITATION** 

**PARTIES &** 



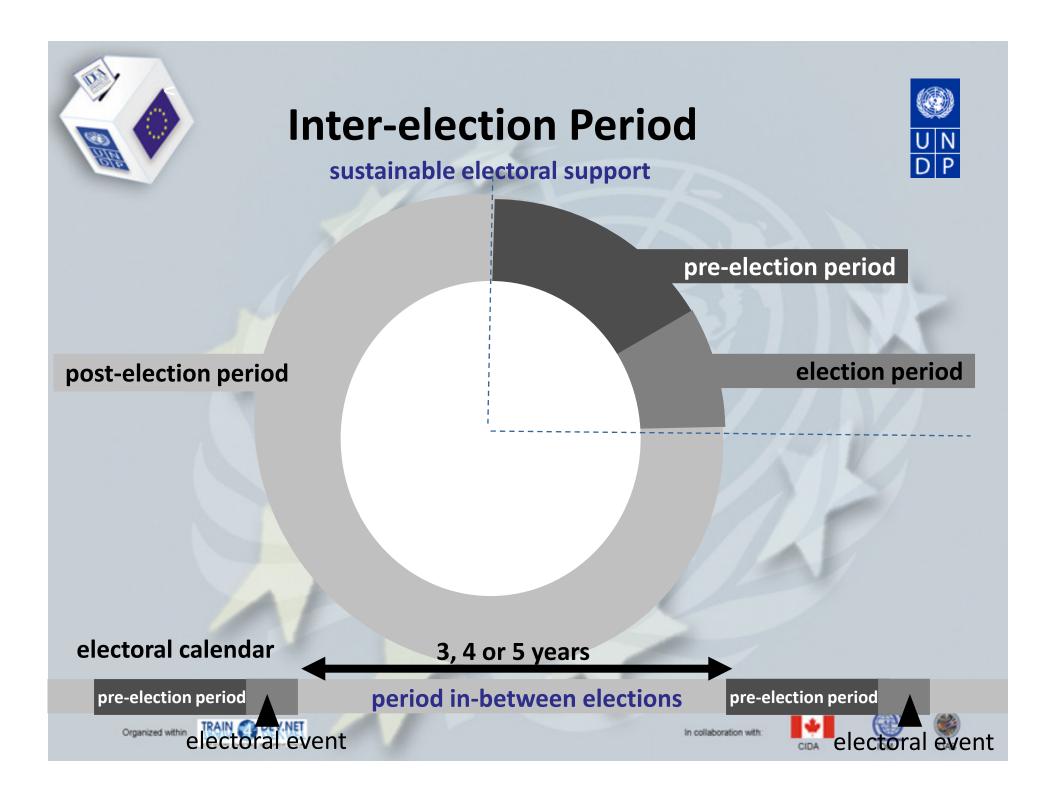




RE-ELECTORAL PERIOD









## **Electoral Cycle Approach**



**Is...** 

- ☐ Focused on the long term
- ☐ About developing capacities
- ☐ A way to engage with a wide variety of stakeholders
- □ A way to promote more exchanges, networking and south-south cooperation

Is not...

- ☐ A replacement of elections or indication that election events are unimportant
- ☐ A means to provide quick support before an election
- □ An excuse to provide indefinite support to electoral processes













# Q: When did the UN first get involved in elections?

A: From the late 1940s through the 1970s, the UN was involved in observation/verification of elections. Rise in technical assistance began in the early 1990s.









## **UN Electoral Assistance Today**



2005-2008 UNDP Expenditures in **Democratic Governance=US\$5 billion** 

**Electoral Systems and Processes=18% of this (1/5)** 

In 2007, shift: ½ of countries working on cycle approach

# of countries/regional programmes by region	2005	2006	2007	2008
Africa	17	17	14	13
Arab States	5	3	3	5
Asia/Pacific	8	8	7	7
Europe/CIS	3	2	2	2
LAC/Caribbean	5	5	5	3
Total	38	35	31	30













# Contexts of Electoral Assistance DP



#### Peacekeeping:

- DRC
- Haiti
- Sudan

### Peacebuilding:

- Iraq
- Nepal
- Sierra Leone

#### Other Transition:

- Bhutan
- Maldives
- Turkmenistan

### **Development:**

- Macedonia
- Indonesia
- **Tanzania**









## **Trends in Types of Assistance**



#### **Traditional areas:**

- Electoral administration
- Civic and voter education
- Support to international and domestic observers
- Mobilization and coordination of resources/partnerships for electoral support

#### **Newer areas:**

- Electoral reform, sustainable electoral processes
- Working with political parties
- Reduction of election-related violence and electoral dispute resolution
- Media and elections







