Violence and the electoral cycle

1: pre-election

2: campaign

3: polling

4: before results

5: after results

THE ELECTORAL CYCLE

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

TRAINING & EDUCATION

VOTER REGISTRATION

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

VOTING OPERATIONS & ELECTION DAY

VERIFICATION OF RESULTS

POST ELECTION

THE ELECTORAL CYCLE

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATION

ELECTORAL SYSTEM & BOUNDARIES

ELECTORAL BODIES

ELECTION CALENDAR

BUDGETING, FUNDING & FINANCING

RECRUITMENT & PROCUREMENT

LOGISTICS & SECURITY

OPERATIONAL TRAINING FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

CIVIC EDUCATION

PARTIES & CANDIDATES

VOTER REGISTRATION

OBSERVER ACCREDITATION

CAMPAIGN COORDINATION

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MEDIA ACCESS

BREACHES & PENALTIES

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VOTE COUNTING

SPECIAL & EXTERNAL VOTING

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OFFICIAL RESULTS

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ARCHIVING & RESEARCH

VOTERS’ CODES OF CONDUCT

VOTER INFORMATION

CODES OF CONDUCT

1: pre-election

2: campaign

3: polling

4: before results

5: after results
Violence and the electoral cycle

1. Pre-election

- Intimidation, removal of independent judges
- Intimidation, targeting of election officials
- Intimidation, harassment of journalists
- Incitement to violence in media or other public space
- Security forces targeting opposition meetings
- Protecting, expanding “turf”
- Increases in kidnapping, extortion
Violence and the electoral cycle

1. Campaign

- Clashes between rival supporters
- Attacks on election rallies
- Attacks on candidates
- Bomb scares
- Attacks, intimidation of election officials
- Attacks on observers, esp. domestic

2: campaign
- Attacks by armed rebel groups to disrupt the poling, limit turnout, or attack security forces
- Intimidation of voters to compel them to vote or stay away
- Attacks on election workers, observers or polling stations
- Physical destruction of election materials

3: polling

Violence and the electoral cycle

▪ Attacks by armed rebel groups to disrupt the poling, limit turnout, or attack security forces
▪ Intimidation of voters to compel them to vote or stay away
▪ Attacks on election workers, observers or polling stations
▪ Physical destruction of election materials
Violence and the electoral cycle

- Armed clashes between political parties
- Violence clashes among groups of rival supporters
- Vandalism and physical attacks on property of opponents
- Targeted attacked against specific candidates or parties
Violence and the electoral cycle

5: after results

- Attacks on political rivals
- Violent street protests
- Violent response by security forces
- Emergence of armed resistance movements
- Escalation or perpetuation of ethnic or sectarian violence
Violence and the electoral cycle

1: pre-election
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5: after results