# European Commission United Nations Development Programme International IDEA

Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance

DAY 1

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# UN/UNDP Lessons Learned and Best Practices

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Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance Day 1



#### **Presentation Overview**

**UNDP Historical Background on the field of EA** 



**Results of Periodic Lessons Learning Exercises** 



**UNDP Activities and Regional Statistics** 



### 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.



### **10-Year Review of UNDP Electoral Assistance** (1990-2000)

#### Why?

To distill lessons/recommendations for:

**UNDP** country offices

**UNDP** and **UN** policy bodies

**UNDP** corporate policy on electoral assistance

**Broader governance programming agenda** 

**Institutional memory** 

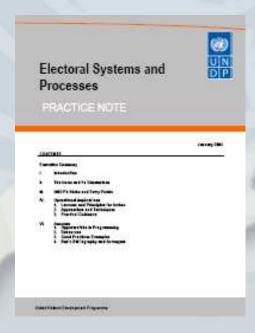


### 10-Year Review Findings

Approach of UNDP
Gov / Poverty agendas
Civic / Voter education
Donor coordination
Resource mobilization

Logistical support to international observers
Lead time
Information-sharing and evaluation







### **Global Practice Mtg Manila 2004**

**UNDP** needs...

To bridge the gap b/n 'election' and 'electoral' – in policy, design and implementation

**Guidance on working with political parties** 

An implementation guide – what UNDP does, how... substance but + resources, coordination

To leverage partnerships





### **Practice Meeting Results**





**Electoral Cycle Approach** 

**Political Parties Handbook** 

**Implementation Guide** 

Global Tools – ACE, BRIDGE



A HANDBOOK ON WORKING WITH POLITICAL PARTIES



reform schools

bridge

Building Resources in Democracy, Governance & Elections



## Findings of UNDP Elections e-Survey (2006)

**Challenges to Effective Electoral Assistance:** 

**Timing constraints** 

**Delays in disbursement of funds and allocations** 

**Financial management challenges** 

National capacity challenges greater than anticipated

Difficulties in engaging with national counterparts

**Voter registration: disputes, security and infrastructure** 

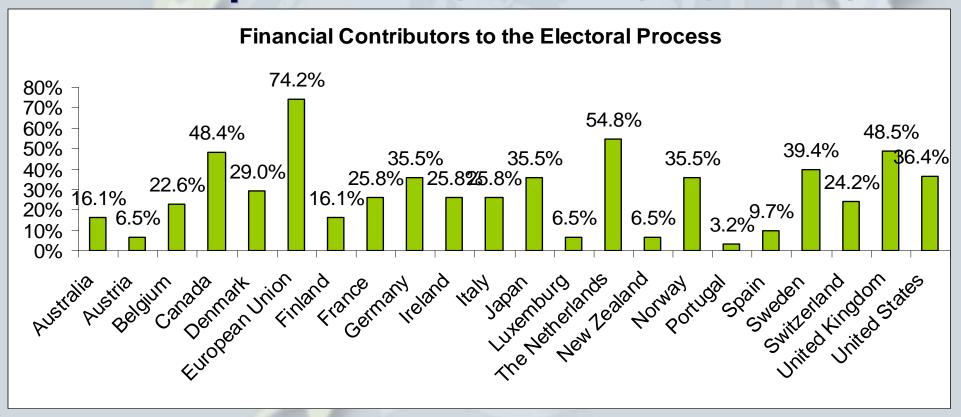
**Political party support** 

**Procurement technical specifications** 



### Findings of UNDP Elections e-Survey (2006)

"Who were the financial contributors to the UNDP election project?" Respondents listed 21 countries and the European Union (%s reflect frequency of citation)

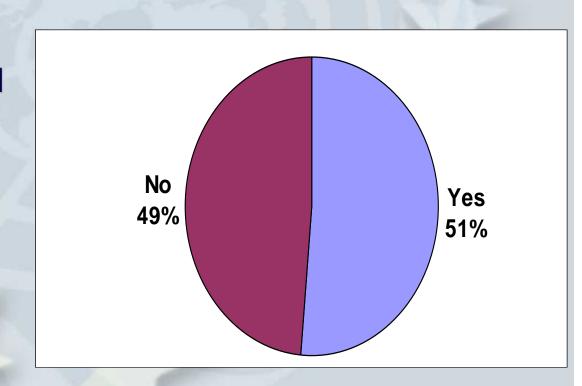




### Findings of UNDP Elections e-Survey (2006)

# Q: Do you feel you had sufficient training for the electoral support tasks you performed?

# A: Almost half said no.





#### Actions to address survey

#### Joint EC-UNDP Training

**Capacity development of UNDP and EC staff** 

Partnership building E-learning development

### **Implementation Guide (2007)**

Audience is the non-expert practitioner Combines findings from 10-year retrospective, Manila, recent e-survey and some evaluations, advisory missions Some introduction to the "what", more on the "how"



### Factors Affecting Scope and Type of Assistance

- Type of election
  - national (presidential, parliamentary) or sub-national (local)
- Environment in which the election takes place
  - post-conflict, transition, third or fourth posttransition/post-independence election
- Other prevailing conditions
  - Size of electorate, health of the national economy and national funding available for elections, state of voter register and electoral institutions, physical constraints, etc.
- Level of support of political actors for democratic processes per se



#### **UNDP Electoral Assistance Trends**

### 2004-2006 Exp. in Democratic Governance=US\$3.8bil Electoral Systems and Processes=21% of this

# of countries/regional programmes by region	2004	2005	2006
Africa	20	17	17
<b>Arab States</b>	7	5	3
Asia/Pacific	4	8	7
Europe/CIS	2	3	2
Latin America/Caribbean	8	5	5
Total	41	38	35



### **Major Types of Assistance**

#### **Traditional areas:**

- Electoral reform, administration, sustainable electoral processes
- Civic and voter education, inclusive participation
- Support to international and domestic observers
- Mobilization and coordination of resources/partnreships for electoral support

#### **Newer areas:**

- Working with political parties
- Reduction of election-related violence and electoral dispute resolution
- Media and elections

