European Commission United Nations Development Programme International IDEA

Thematic Seminar Use of ICTs in Electoral Processes

Study on the use of ICT in electoral processes Focus on Civil & Voter Registration and Data transmission

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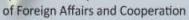
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Moving forward



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Motivation

- The electoral cycle approach requires the review of how we design of electoral assistance projects to include long term issues
- □ ICT alters the way in which elections are conducted
- Provision of electoral assistance is increasingly involving the review, choice, introduction and use of adequate ICT solutions in different areas of the electoral process
- EC plays a major role in assisting beneficiary countries to introduce ICT in electoral processes
 - EC is concerned by cost effectiveness, transparency and sustainability for EMB
 - EC remains concerned by political and financial implications



Scope

Identify general and specific trends through a comparative study

- Comparative assessment of the experiences of selected countries
- Comprehensive review of the use of ICT in civil/voter registration and transmission of electoral data
- Suitable process in various electoral assistance scenarios
- Practical hands-on guide on support to civil/voter registration and transmission of electoral data
- Auditing of civil and voter registration data
 - Auditing methodology & practice
 - Tools for auditing
- Knowledge dissemination











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Methodology

Multistage study

- 1. Understanding the design and implementation of these projects
- 2. Cost effectiveness (cost estimator), monitoring (indicators), and auditing
- 3. Case studies and comparative analyses
- 4. Knowledge dissemination
- □ Action-research
- Hypotheses are formulated through literature survey analyses
- They are tested on ongoing projects or projected onto previous projects
- Results are analysed
- Conclusive results are integrated into various models
- Inconclusive results are dropped

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Current Status

- □ Started in September 2008
- Through action-research, it contributed to several projects (Benin, Ivory-Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia, etc.)
- Framework for performing comparative analyses is ready
- □ Auditing facet is complete
- □ Study continues under the GPECS



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Use of ICT in electoral processes

Well-known best practices remain not applied

- Nature of EMB
- Vendors specialising in ICT for electoral processes
- Donor fatigue in post electoral periods
- National stakeholders have faith in ICT!
 - No proper feasibility study
 - Due diligence not performed
 - Rapid evolution of ICT not factored into the decision making process

Togo remains the perfect illustration of these problems

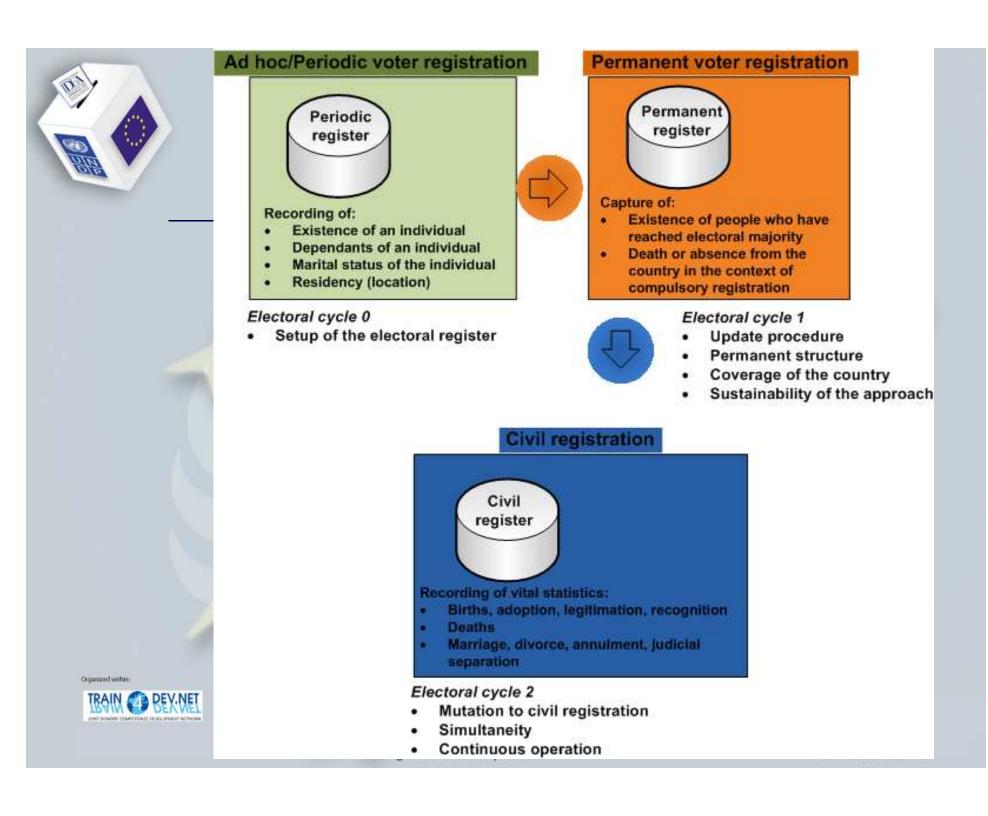


Integration of civil & voter registration

Extraction of the civil register

- Disenfranchise a large portion of the electoral population
- Requires a reliable civil register
- Convergence between the registers
- Revamping a defunct civil register using the voters' register
 - Three steps approach
 - Synchronisation of civil and voters' registers
 - Implementation of continuous voter Registration
 - Adjunction of vital statistics
 - Phasing out of the voters' register





Costing of Voter Registration

□ Three entry points for cost estimation

Parametric costing

- Costs are not comparable from one country to another
- Driving factors are country specific
- Analogous costing
 - Should not be use at resource mobilisation

Implementation of sound and valid data collection of project performance statistics during the electoral cycle



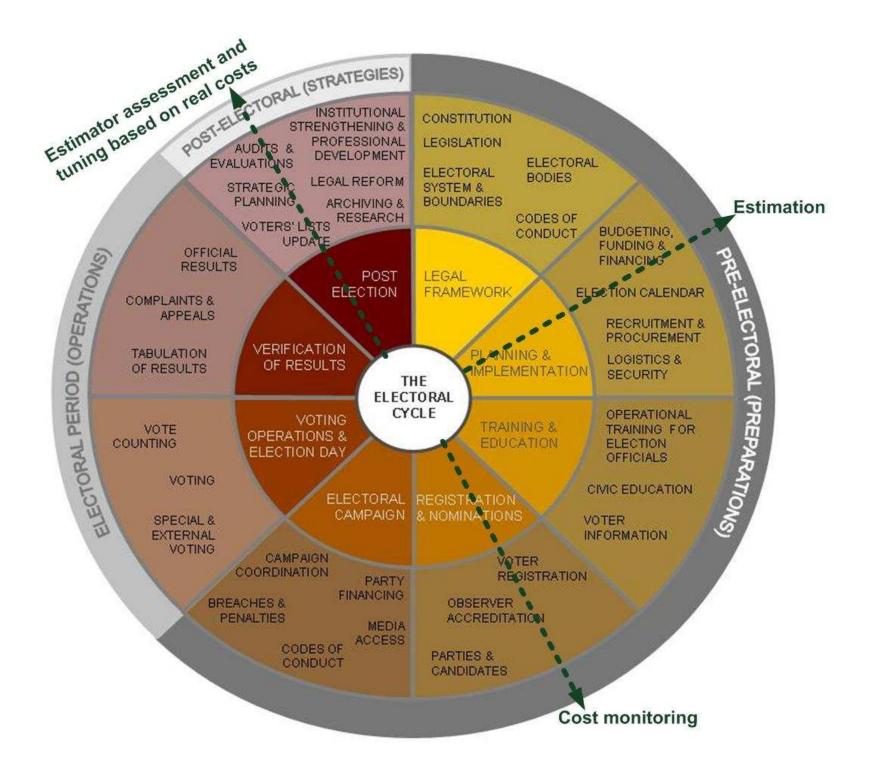
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Auditing Voter Registration

□ Three entry points for auditing

- □ Auditing practice
 - Based on international standards
 - Control objectives in relation with electoral cycle approach
- Auditing metrics
- Sample size calculation for statistical tests based on formulae derived from electoral mathematics



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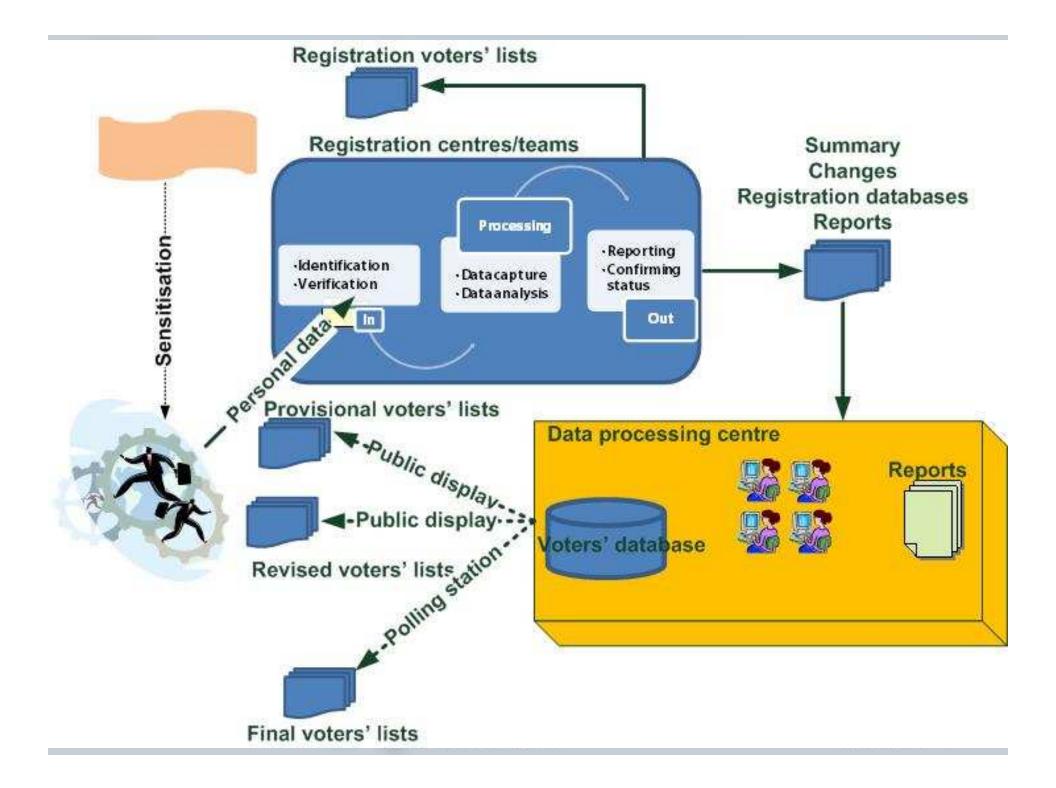
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Procurement of ICT

- Procurement experts
- □ ICT experts
- Procurement should not be left to ICT experts but to a combined team of procurement experts + ICT experts
 - Planning
 - Management of the procurement chain
 - Implementation of measures to prevent integrity problems



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Moving forward

- **Consolidation of indicators**
- Detailed case studies based on the proposed indicators
- **Comparative analyses**
- □ Practical hands-on guide



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