Legal framework
Should define the what not the how. Though technical upgrades may require legal amendments.

Can ICT make up for a lack of political will?
No, Congo, Togo
Sometimes governments didn’t even discuss with the EMB adoption of new ICT Multiplier of political will. Technology as a tool. And will always make somebody rich.
Role of vendors?
Donors also drivers
Standards-based approach, like the ODIHR and EC documents
If no time or conditions, then don’t introduce the technology – that was the choice made in Burundi.
Often one champion in government
What biometrics are sustainable?
None – Dunia!
Salaries can’t allow EMB to get good people. Maybe a fix to
that is institutional memory
(Different in OSCE countries, where there are population
data, and others)
Togo solved problems – in Togo no-one killed. 1 million
bogus electors removed. Everyone got cards before
the elections.)
Face recognition, iris very expensive ($500 per kit)

Are civil/voter registration synergies possible?
1. Yes – much of the data the same!
2. Though may be difficult in some post conflict societies
Cost effectiveness
Idea that ECOWAS exchanging kits
Ownership – Congo good example, cost so much to bring them back.
Factor in recovery of materials – not focusing on event.
Binding equipment to an administrative structure
- Togo kits under the responsibility of judges
Infrastructure and warehouses
Clearly defined responsibility (unlike IT)