

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

Mutiplier 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)













