



# **European Commission United Nations Development Programme International IDEA**

***Joint Training on  
Effective Electoral Assistance***

**DAY 1**

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# APEC and PACE projects and the EC-UNDP collaboration in DRC

Aissata De  
Senior Election Adviser  
UNDP DRC

Teresa Polara  
Election Prog. Manager  
EC Delegation DRC

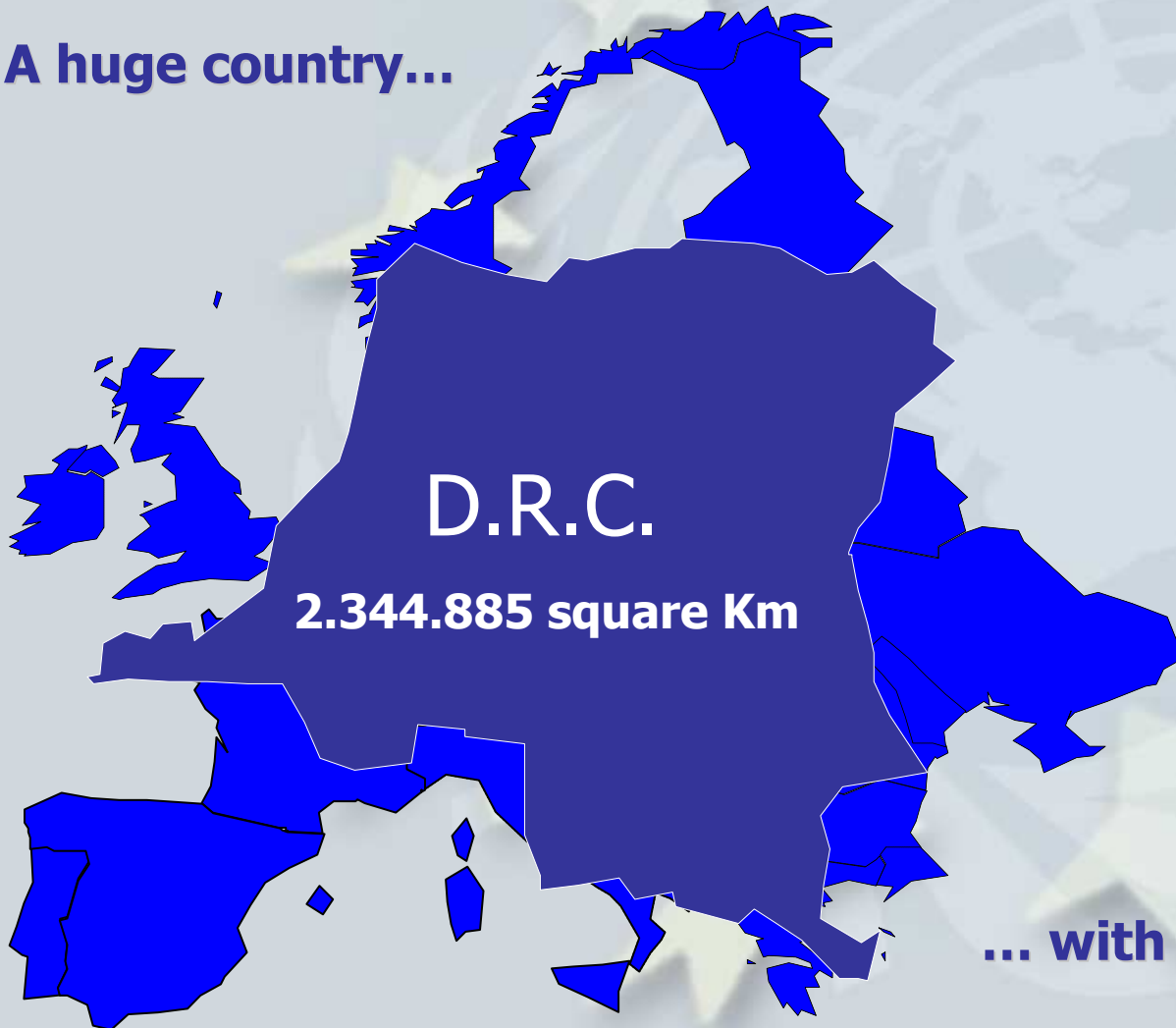
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# Challenges of DRC's electoral process

A huge country...



**Equaling the size of:**

**Portugal +  
Spain +  
France +  
Italy +  
Switzerland +  
Belgium +  
Luxemburg +  
Netherlands +  
Germany +  
Denmark +  
Austria +  
Poland**

**or**

**1/4 of the size of the USA**

**... with very little infrastructure**



# Challenges of DRC's electoral process

- No civil register or homogenous ID documents**
- No census since 1984**
- Actual size of the electorate unknown**
- Setting-up of an EMB from scratch**
- Lack of a legal framework**
- Short timeframe to accomplish the whole process**
- No experience of multi-party elections since 1965**



**Projects implemented within the UN integrated electoral assistance:**

**APEC**

(Appui au processus électoral au Congo)

**SPEC**

(Sécurisation du Processus Electoral au Congo)

**PACE**

(Programme d'Appui au Cycle Electoral)

**Plus complementary UNDP interventions on electoral dispute resolution and through the "Comité de sages"**



## **THE APEC PROJECT**

- **Management of the basket fund**
- **Procurement and storage of material/equipment**
- **Provision of technical assistance**
- **Payment of 300.000 electoral staff**



## **THE SPEC PROJECT**

- **Management of the basket fund.**
- **Procurement and storage of material/equipment.**
- **Provision of technical assistance through MONUC Police and other partners (Angola, South Africa, France, UK etc).**
- **Payment of 76,000 police officers**





## **LESSONS LEARNED**

### **APEC**

- **Strengthen capacity building initiatives**
- **Maintain existing coordination mechanisms**
- **Reinforce the EMB's capacities to ensure sovereign expenses and maintenance of material (HR and finance mgt)**
- **Gender mainstreaming capacities**



## **LESSONS LEARNED**

### **SPEC**

- **Limited technical capacities to support the National Police compare to the available resources**
- **Complex coordination mechanisms (CPSE & GTSE)**
- **Linkage between the security of elections and the SSR, the police reform in particular**
- **Renewal of police staff (more than 65-year service for some officers...)**



**EU development policy:  
supporting an electoral process in a third  
Country**



**The EC Delegation in DRC:  
EU development policy in DRC**



**Electoral assistance in DRC**



**Electoral observation in DRC**



# **EU development policy:**

**Supporting an electoral process in a third Country**

**The EU Strategy for Africa identifies good and effective governance as a prerequisite for development**



# The EC Delegation in DRC

## EU development strategy in DRC

- ❑ The EC is present in DRC since 1959 and finances several programmes of cooperation to development through the European Development Fund (EDF)
- ❑ Following a 10-year interruption, cooperation has restarted in January 2002
- ❑ In September 2003 The EC Delegation and the newly constituted DRC government have signed a Cooperation Strategy and a National Indicative Programme (NIP)
- ❑ The NIP objectives :
  - ❑ to **combat poverty**
  - ❑ to **rebuild institutional capacity** through support to the judicial system and the administrative structures, **electoral process**, support for civil society - in order to restore democracy and the rule of law



# The EC Delegation in DRC

EU development strategy in DRC

## Domains of activity:

- Institution building and Governance
- Support to the electoral process and its securisation**
- Support to police reform
- Health
- Infrastructures
- Preservation of natural resources
- Promotion of agriculture
- Humanitarian aid



# The EC Delegation in DRC

## EU development strategy in DRC

- ❑ **Since the restart of cooperation in 2002 DRC has become the first beneficiary of EU aid among the third Countries**
- ❑ **Over the 2003-2007 time frame of the 9th EDF, the European Commission funding of development and humanitarian aid programs in DRC has consisted of approximately 900 M€**
- ❑ **This amount includes 165 M€ for supporting the electoral process and its securisation and 60 M€ for other programmes concerning institution building and governance**
- ❑ **As for the 2008-2013 time frame of the 10th EDF, the initial allocation foreseen for development and humanitarian aid programs in DRC is higher then the initial allocation in the previous EDF**



# The electoral process in DRC

## the role of the international community

- ❑ The international community played a key political role in DRC transitional period mainly via:
  - **MONUC**, the UN Peace Keeping Mission in DRC
  - the **CIAT**, the International Committee accompanying the Transition
  - The deployment of **EUFOR**
- ❑ The Global and Inclusive Agreement and the Transitional Constitution created an international body which was an actor in the Transition, the CIAT
- ❑ The CIAT consisted of 16 members meeting at least once a week, some being Countries, some other organizations. In alphabetical order: African Union Commission, African Union Presidency, Angola, Belgium, Canada, China, EU Commission, EU Presidency, France, Gabon, MONUC, Russia, South Africa, USA and Zambia.
- ❑ Some sub-committees were created, of which one dealt with support to the electoral process, one with electoral legislation and one with election securisation





# EC electoral assistance

- Financial support**
- Participation in the APEC coordination mechanism**
- Participation in CIAT**
- Juridical support to setting up the legal framework**
- Technical assistance**
- Regular exchange with UNDP and CEI, ad hoc meetings**
- Support to and interaction with EU EOM**



# Financing the electoral process in DRC

<b>APEC</b>	<b>ELECTORAL PROCESS SUPPORT PROJECT</b>	Basket Fund – financed by the international community and managed by <b>UNDP</b>	<b>276 M\$</b>	<b>217 M€</b>	<b>EC contribution = 140 M€</b>
<b>CEI</b>	<b>INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION</b>	Financed by DRC government plus a smaller contribution by <b>USAID</b> and <b>Canada</b>	<b>62 M\$</b>	<b>\$49 M€</b>	
<b>LOG</b>	<b>MONUC ELECTORAL LOGISTICS</b>	Financed by the <b>UN</b>	<b>86 M\$</b>	<b>68 M€</b>	
<b>SPEC</b>	<b>ELECTORAL PROCESS SECURISATION PROJECT</b>	Basket Fund – financed by the international community and managed by <b>UNDP</b>	<b>58 M\$</b>	<b>38 M€</b>	<b>EC contribution = 25 M€</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>482 M\$</b>	<b>372 M€</b>	<b>EC contribution = 165 M€</b>



# APEC's coordination mechanisms

- A **Steering Committee** consisting of all the international donors (including those not contributing to the APEC Fund) monitors the APEC activities and takes the main financial decisions
- In the decision making, each Steering Committee member disposed of 1 vote. Those members contributing to the APEC Fund for over 10 M\$ had 1 additional vote for each contribution of 10 M\$. Decisions were nevertheless mainly reached via consensus
- An **International Technical Committee** consisting of all electoral focal points meets once a week to discuss technical issues and propose solutions to the steering committee. It is co-chaired by CEI and MONUC.



# EU Observation mission

- ❑ In order to assess whether the elections are held in accordance with international standards, the EU deployed an Election Observation Mission (**EU EOM**) to observe the constitutional referendum followed by an EU EOM observing the 2006 legislative, provincial and two-round presidential elections.
- ❑ The EU EOM complemented the support provided by the European Commission in the framework of the Electoral assistance programme.
- ❑ The size of the observation mission was proportional to the commitment made both to the electoral process and the financial and institutional reconstruction of the Country.
- ❑ **300 EU observers** were scattered throughout the Country for each combined election term and a smaller number stayed in DRC to follow the aggregation process. The EU EOM released its final statement on elections in DRC in February 2007.



## **THE PACE PROJECT**

- **It is part of the 2007-2011 UNDP Governance Programme → UNDP electoral assistance is no longer an isolated short-term action**

- **4 COMPONENTS**

### **Reinforcement of IEC/NIEC capacities in:**

- 1. CNT activities – managing the voters' register in order to ensure that elections occur periodically**
- 2. Training and resource centre**
- 3. Partnership with civil society and other democratic institutions**
- 4. Organisation of local elections**



## **MAIN CHALLENGES OF THE PACE PROJECT'S COMPONENT 4: SUPPORT TO LOCAL ELECTIONS**

- **6.037 electoral constituencies as opposed to 385 for the previous elections**
- **Over 200.000 candidates versus 22.500**
- **Increased amount of work for the preparation of the electoral lists, payment of electoral agents, confection and production of ballot papers and compiling results**



# UNDP/EC Partnership

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- UNDP comparative advantage (relative flexibility and yet transparency of rules and procedures)**
- Coordination with the EMB and development partners**
- Continuing exchange on projects implementation with a partnership spirit (Institutional and not individual approach)**
- Clarify the notion of co-management**
- Visibility of both institutions on electoral assistance programme/ the EMB and perception of the population**







# Questions??

