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

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Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance
Day 1
Challenges of DRC’s electoral process

A huge country…

2,344,885 square Km

D.R.C.

Equaling the size of:

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

or

¼ 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 electoral 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...)

EC – UNDP
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

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

- 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