ANALYSIS:
Patterns of violence post-election
Results and dispute resolution
“…Acts or threats of coercion, intimidation or physical harm perpetrated to affect an electoral process or that arises in the context of electoral competition. When perpetrated to affect an electoral process, violence may be employed to influence the process of elections – such as efforts to delay, disrupt, or derail a poll – and to influence the outcomes: the determining of winners in competitive races for political office or to secure approval or disapproval of referendum questions.”

**UNDP, Timothy Sisk 2009**

“Electoral conflict and violence can be defined as any random or organised act or threat to intimidate, physically harm, blackmail or abuse a political stakeholder in seeking to determine, delay, or to otherwise influence an electoral process.”

**Jeff Fischer 2002**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results conflict</th>
<th>Conflict that occurs in disputes over election results and the inability of judicial mechanisms to resolve these disputes in a timely, fair, and transparent manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Representation Conflict</td>
<td>Conflict that occurs when elections are organized as “zero sum” events where ‘losers’ are left out of participation in governance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Post-election violence

| Between Voting and Proclamation | Armed clashes among political parties  
| Vandalism and physical attacks on property of opponents  
| Targeted attacks against specific candidates or political parties  
| Attacks on the electoral authorities |

| Post-Election Outcomes and their Aftermath | Attacks on rivals  
| Attacks on electoral authorities  
| Violent protests  
| Heavy handed responses by security forces  
| (Re-) emergence of armed resistance groups  
| Escalation or perpetuation of violence |
Analysing violence

- Perpetrators
- Victims, targets
- Methods, intensity
- Location
- Motives
- Triggers
- Causes, enabling conditions
- Effects
## Analysing the risks of violence

### Causes (structural), triggers (proximate)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mobilisation (suppliers of violence)</th>
<th>Political (Stakes)</th>
<th>Structural (Context)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Campaign</td>
<td>Powerful executive</td>
<td>Resource competition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electoral loss</td>
<td>No role for the opposition</td>
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<td>Partisan security forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inequality</td>
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### Triggers

- Campaign
- Electoral loss
- Partisan security forces
- No role for the opposition
- Powerful executive
- No role for the opposition
- Resource competition
- Inequality