

ICT and Elections

Costs of Biometric Voter Registration

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1. Basics of Biometrics
2. Why Biometrics?
3. Costs of Biometric Voter Registration
4. Key Cost Drivers
5. Lowering BVR costs
6. Wrap Up



1. Basics of Biometrics

- Based on unique personal attributes;
 - Physical characteristics
 - Fingerprints, face, hand geometry, retina, iris
 - Behavioural characteristics
 - Voice Recognition
 - Signature Dynamics
- Enables Direct Data Capture of a subject's data.



...Basics of Biometrics

- Compares a subject's attribute(s) to a registered or enrolled template;
 - AFIS – Automated Fingerprint Identification
 - ABIS – Automated Biometric Identification (Multimodal)
- Provides high recognition (3-factor authentication);
- Most BVR systems use AFIS technology
 - Cheaper, Faster, More Acceptable.



...Basics of Biometrics

- BUT:
 - Costly to purchase, maintain and/or operate
 - Susceptible to authentication errors:
 - False Rejection (Type I), and
 - False Acceptance (Type II)
 - Objective is to minimize rather than eliminate both errors.
 - Example: Database size:20M voters;
 - FRR/FAR= 0.01 (i.e. TAR/TRR 99.99% accuracy);
 - Number of False Rejects / Accepts: 200,000!



2. Why Biometrics?

- Increased recognition to unequivocally link an individual to a transaction or event
- Provides “unbreakable” security
- Eliminates problems of lost tokens / cards
- Provides greater user convenience
- Basis for integrated electronic voting



3. Costs of BVR

- Preparatory costs – study tours, pre-analysis
- Hardware and software(\$\$\$)
- Infrastructure - networks and data centres
- Back office server systems
- Security & insurance – branding, locking
- Logistics – distribution, warehousing, maintenance and retrieval of equipment.



... Costs of BVR

- Integration, technical assistance and training costs
- Renting or rehabilitation of matching centres
- ...and more!



...Costs of BVR

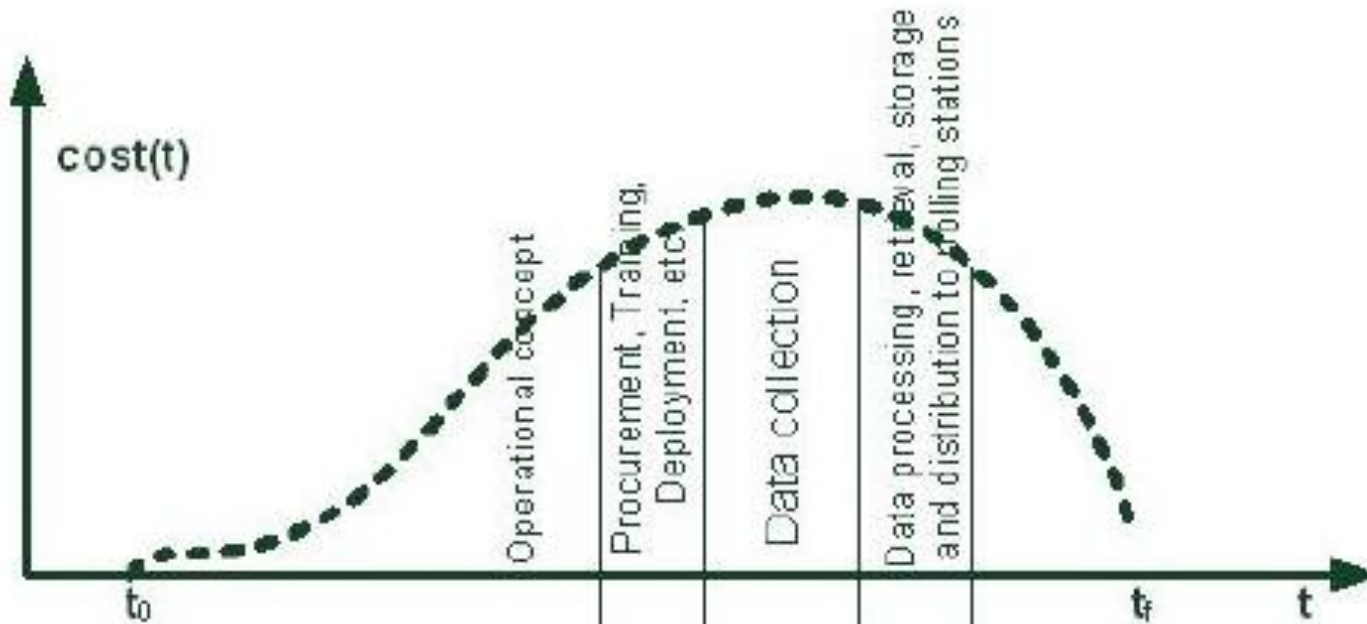


Diagram : Shape of costing function

- $cost(t)$ is the costing function over time t
- t_0 represents the start date of the voter registration project
- t_f represents the end date of the voter registration project

SOURCE: UNDP “ STUDY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS” BY DUNIA RAMAZANI Ph.D.



4. Factors affecting costs

- Use of proprietary software / hardware – “vendor locking”
- Desired level of accuracy (Type I / II errors)
- Costly and intensive maintenance and support;
- Fragile / short life components
- Complex and demanding integration
- Project timelines



5. Towards lower costs

- Use a transparent and competitive procurement process
- Take a gradual approach, scale if needed.
- Use open, non-proprietary platforms, based on recognised standards
- Evaluate vendor support and experience
- Establish internal centres of competence – “knowledge transfer”.



...Towards lower costs

- Consider alternatives;
 - Sourcing methods
 - Leasing / borrowing –vs- buying as a service
 - Long Term Agreements
 - Pool resources
 - Co-sourcing arrangements;
 - Strategic partnerships / coop agreements;



6. Wrap Up

- Advanced technology alone cannot guarantee the integrity of elections without corresponding legal and administrative protective mechanisms.
- BVR costs should be weighed against the contribution to the perceived credibility of the electoral (registration) process. Therefore, cost may not be the PRIMARY factor.



Asante sana!

Au revoir!

