European Commission United Nations Development Programme International IDEA

Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance

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Voter Registration Methodologies

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Joint Training on Effective Electoral Assistance Day 3





Voter Registration

- Always the most controversial aspect of an electoral process
- An accurate and accepted voter registry is pivotal to a credible electoral process
- For most countries it is the largest, most complex, costly and time consuming operational element of the electoral process
- Crucial display and test of the EMBs operational capacity and credibility



Voter Registration

Typical voter registration operation:

- Constitution -> election law -> regulation / procedure
- operational plan -> procurement and training
- Field operation collecting data on eligible voters
- Data processing
- Production of preliminary voter lists and their display
- Claims and objections period with the consequent process of entering deletions and additions
- Production of final voters lists and the at times related production of voter cards
- Distribution of voter cards and the distribution of voters lists to polling stations
- E-day: final voters list controls who can vote where





Three conceptual systems:

- 1. Stand-alone "ad hoc" / periodic voter registration (active)
- 2. Stand-alone continuous / permanent voter registration (active)
- voter register based on the civil register (passive)



VR Methodologies

Three levels of technological methodologies:

Low-Tech

 Data on paper - locally based - Timor 1996, OCV Afghanistan 2004

Medium-Tech

- Paper into database centrally based West-Bank/Gaza 2004
- High-Tech
 - Direct to computer centrally based DRC 2006
- -> Endless variations of VR methodology





Mid Tech Approach

Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) First used in large scale Electoral Assistance Mission Bosnia and Herzegovina 1997







Hi-Tech Approach

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The Future ?

Digital Camera

The digital camera is embedded onto the unit's Official Panel and may be used to capture a voter's digital photograph during registration.

Local Capture of Information

The application contained can capture data manually inserted in the Vanguard. This data can be, voters information, as well as Voting results.

Transmission of Data

The kit is capable of transmitting all data and results from distributed locations to a central site.

Color Touch-screen

A touch-sensitive, full-color LCD screen displays easy-to-use *--controls for PenCom officials to use to incorporate or edit data

Signature Pad

The signature capture device may be used to capture a user's signature in electronic format during registration or authentication **Printer** The attached printer can be used to print a voter registration card

Fingerprint Reader

The main fingerprint capture device may be used to capture a fingerprint in digital form during registration or authentication.

TA to Voter Registration

- Increasing demand for high-tech VR systems
- Feasibility studies and design, global as well as local
- Pilot projects
- Procurement of new technology
- Operational planning & procedures
- Training and voter education
- Implementation

Type and Timing of TA

Support to EMB to design and introduce a new model or system of voter registration

□ To be done at the end of a electoral cycle

In any event not later than 18 months before elections.

Type and Timing of TA

Support to EMB to conduct a specific voter registration process which requires the introduction of a new technology or system upgrades

Assistance to provided between two years and one year before the elections

□ In any case, not later than one year



Type and Timing of TA

- Simple procurement of voter registration material
- Between one year and six months before the elections
- technical support to groups observing voter registration (between 1 year and six months before elections).



Sustainability Issues

- Technology might reduce costs and improve sustainability
- It opens up risks for donors and assistance providers to become hostages of the vendors
- Cost-effectiveness depends on the reusability of the hardware for other elections administrative purposes
- Technological changes are not accompanied by adequate training and voter education efforts



The Future of Voter Registration

- Western countries have moved to computerized and permanent voter registration systems
- Increasing demand from EU partner countries to use EC Development Funds for digital voter registration
- Lack of adequate feasibility studies. Possible synergies with civil registration are not explored before planning
- Open debate between models: independent voter registration versus the civil registration based voters register