



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

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

**Miguel de Brito
EISA Country Director, Mozambique**

***Testing the Voter Register:
Case Study Mozambique***



Voter register “audits”

- Two main methods:
 - **Voter-to-List:** Determines level of excluded voters
 - Sample of households (may need “expanded” sample)
 - Verification on the list
 - **List-to-Voter:** Determines level of “ghost” voters
 - Sample of registered voters
 - Verification on the field (households)
 - **Also Computer tests**





Mozambique voter register verification 2008

- Electoral Observatory
- Pilot experience
- List-to-Voter method
- Circumscribed to municipalities
- Sample of 600 names from the register



In collaboration with:

International Organization for Migration



CIDA

Canadian International Development Agency



Promoting Credible Elections
and Democratic Governance in Africa



Mozambique voter register verification 2008 - Constraints

- No single register available
- Public display window period
- Often local registers not displayed or not available
- When available, handwritten version only, and no residential address for voters
- List-to-Voter not possible!
- Last minute alternative: “makeshift” Voter-to-List



In collaboration with:

International Organization for Migration



CIDA

Canadian International Development Agency



Promoting Credible Elections and Democratic Governance in Africa



Mozambique voter register verification 2008 - Lessons

- Existence of a detailed and complete register is key
- Cooperation of EMB is important – access to register
- For CSOs Voter-to-List is more feasible than List-to-Voter

