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)
  - **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
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
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