International IDEA

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

A record of actions 2010

Annual Report

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Democracy: for human dignity

WHEN THE TUNISIAN STREET VENDOR Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire on 17 December 2010 in protest of police harassment and humiliation, no one could predict what would follow. After the fall of Tunisia's Ben-Ali and Egypt's Mubarak, and with the call for freedom, for dignity and against humiliation resounding ever stronger across the region, it is still impossible to predict what will follow. But what stands is that the determination of one individual can change the course of history.

When you take the lid off decades of authoritarianism, democracy is not what you find. Citizens of the Arab region, and the international community, need now to be prepared for decades of political turbulence. A range of scenarios may play out: peaceful revolutions, violent revolutions against massive oppression, civil war, terrorism – and in some cases, perhaps, meaningful democratic reform. What is certain is that democracy will not take root without effort. While democracy is the political system that best facilitates stability over time, the process of democratization is messy, potentially destabilizing, and can produce unexpected results.

The messiness of democratic transition is not to be blamed on democracy, but on what went before. When enthusiasm is high today about support to building democracy in the Arab region, this is well and good. Let us hope that the commitment (if not the enthusiasm) is as strong 10 and 20 and 30 years down the line.

If anyone doubts the long-term nature of democracy building, look at Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. More than two decades on from the fall of the Berlin Wall, autocracy is still seemingly stable in many countries of the former Soviet Union: the elections in Belarus in December present a telling tale. Russia itself has been retreating from the democratic path. 2010 saw Hungary propose a media law that was not what one would expect of the incoming EU presidency. At the core of the EU, Italian institutions of democracy and the rule of law are being challenged. In several European countries illicit finance in politics and the penetration of institutions by illegal networks is an increasing challenge: this is not only a Latin American or West African issue.

Indeed, the process of building democracy is never-ending. Look at how long-established European democracies are struggling to incorporate their new diversity into political life. Increasingly we see how systemic failures are blamed on immigrant communities and how populist politics result in limitations on citizens' freedoms. It is a seeming paradox that

while the expansion of human rights for citizens is on the agenda in the Arab world, restrictions of the rights of immigrants and minorities is currently high on European agendas. In the long run this development bodes for heightened tension around the Mediterranean and a risk of dashed hopes in democracy's promise.

Such a development is not inevitable. Democracy's accommodating capacity is formidable, but it cannot be mobilized unless political leaders and citizens allow it to happen. They should take inspiration from the dignity that was at the same time demanded and demonstrated in Tunisia and Egypt, and choose dignified politics over populism.

Elsewhere in 2010, a beacon of dignified politics was released from house arrest. Aung San Suu Kyi, the opposition leader and democracy advocate in Myanmar, is still far from seeing her ambition for a democratic Myanmar realized. Her principled confidence in calling for a democratic future for her country is nevertheless an inspiration for her fellow citizens, as well as supporters of democracy across the world. International IDEA is proud to have her as an Honorary Member of our Board of Advisers.

Another democracy activist remained imprisoned despite being awarded last year's Nobel Peace Prize. Liu Xiaobo's courageous call for democracy and the rule of law in China, and the personal costs he suffers for the principle of human freedom and dignity, provide another reminder that democracy is still a distant dream for many. But as the democratic revolutions in the Arab world can tell, democracy is a powerful and unpredictable source of inspiration and mobilization for citizens in all corners of the world.

The courage of democracy advocates, from North Africa to Myanmar to China and elsewhere, is also a big inspiration for International IDEA as we expand our activities in support of democracy building globally. The processes of supporting constitution building, electoral management and citizens' participation and representation are always long term, often meticulous and consistently demanding. Democracy's everyday heroes around the world keep reminding us what these processes are ultimately about: not the design of systems, but the dignity of citizens.

15 Years of Supporting Democracy Worldwide

International IDEA's 15th Anniversary booklet is a reflection of the efforts of the many individuals and organizations committed to bringing about democratization in their own countries, and how the Institute has contributed to their processes.

New Member States

In December 2010, the Dominican Republic and Mongolia were accredited full membership of International IDEA.

Vidar Helgesen
SECRETARY-GENERAL, *International IDEA*

IDEA's approach to democracy

OUR MEMBER STATES have given us the mission to support sustainable democratic change by providing comparative knowledge, assisting in reform, and by influencing policies and politics. The mission guides how we work: we derive knowledge from practical experience; our knowledge is put to use in supporting reform; and we influence policies and politics through our knowledge resources as well as engagement in reform.

Democracy cannot be imported or exported, but it can be supported. Those seeking to strengthen democracy in their own countries can be inspired by what others are doing elsewhere around the world. International IDEA plays an instrumental role in supporting their initiatives by providing comparative knowledge and experience in the field of electoral processes; constitution building processes; political parties, participation and representation; democracy and development; and democracy self-assessments. Issues and themes that cut across these areas are gender, conflict and security, and diversity.

Democracy grows from within societies. It evolves constantly and never reaches a state of final consolidation. Our work reflects this: we engage with partners in the democratic process and support their own particular role whether it be an election official, member of parliament, political party official, candidate for political office or a representative of civil society.

We bring experience and options to the table but do not prescribe solutions – true to the principle that the decision makers in a democracy are the citizens and their representatives. We also play a special role by bringing together a wide range of political actors, providing the opportunity for them to exchange views and experience at seminars, conferences and other capacity building activities.

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Cooperating Internationally

IDEA maximizes its impact by working across the globe in partnership with other multi-lateral organizations and bilateral partners, and contributes to the debate about sustainable democracy building conducted in international fora.

United Nations

Building democracy is linked to each of the three pillars of the United Nations: development, peace and security, and human rights. Many UN organizations are engaged in this work and IDEA is a natural partner for each.

The UN General Assembly granted the Institute "Observer Status" in 2003 thereby formalizing the engagement between the two organizations. This relationship has resulted in International IDEA developing partnerships with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN bodies that provide information on strengthening democracy building processes around the globe.

During 2010, the work conducted by IDEA's New York office in its engagement with the UN focused mainly on peace and security. One of the notable events of the year was the hosting of a seminar on peace and security which brought together the different UN agencies working on democracy promotion – many of which had not previously engaged with each other in this area. IDEA also brought the UN democracy building community together through a series of events that included one on International Women's Day focused on gender and gender quotas, one on IDEA's European Union (EU) Presidency Project on democracy and development (see page 9), and another hosted by IDEA Member State India on pluralism in democratic societies.

Together with the UN Working Group on Democracy, IDEA worked on a proposal to organize a roundtable in early 2011 on gender equality and democracy. IDEA teamed up with UN Women and UNDP to draft the concept note for the roundtable, the results of which will be given to the UN Secretary-General following the event.

Organization of American States

In June 2010, International IDEA and the Organization of American States formalized their long standing and productive relationship by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This will greatly facilitate IDEA's cooperation with the Organization, which has a mandate to consolidate democracy, elections and human rights across the American continent.

Co-authoring with the UN

- *Democracy, Peace and Security: the Role of the UN,* published 2010.
- *Rethinking Democracy and Development in the 21st Century; Toward Complementarity,* published 2010.

The MoU is supported by a Joint Action Plan that embraces a range of activities, running from 2010 through 2012, which give priority to strengthening the *Inter-American Democratic Charter,* while providing a more strategic platform for implementing these activities across the region than is the case today.

African Union

IDEA's 2007 MoU with the African Union and its Joint Activity Plan (JAP) are framed on the *African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.* The relationship is based on providing support to the Political Affairs Department in areas such as elections; constitution building; the culture of democracy and peace; democratic institutions; and the political, economic and social governance mechanisms required for implementing the democracy charter.

In December 2010, IDEA was formally accredited to the AU Commission and opened an office in Addis Ababa. Four staff members were seconded to the Political Affairs Department allowing IDEA to more closely engage with the AU on the Joint Activity Plan and meet the Commission's needs in the area of democracy building.

The African Union is currently exploring the possibility of establishing a "Constitution Forum" as a means of exchanging constitutional development experiences across the African continent. As a first step IDEA, in collaboration with the AU and Addis Ababa University, organized a roundtable on African constitution building processes in June 2010. The meeting endorsed the idea of developing an ongoing forum as a means of strengthening constitutionalism in Africa.

As some African countries celebrated their 50th anniversary of independence – amidst the preparations for the January 2011 16th AU Summit in Addis Ababa – there was a growing sense across the continent of missed opportunities and a pressing need to strengthen the commitment in favour of democratic governance. The 2011 Summit will try to identify how the continent can push this forward under the theme of "shared values". On behalf of the AU Commission, IDEA prepared a concept paper on shared values for the meeting, and assisted with the preparation of this agenda item in the programme.

IDEA's six African Member States – Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa – have started to act as a caucus for democracy within the wider AU, which reinforces what IDEA has to

offer and the push for democracy itself. Chaired by the Foreign Minister of Ghana, Mr Alhaji Muhammad Mumuni, and the AU Commissioner on Political Affairs, Mrs Julia Dolly Joiner, IDEA hosted a meeting between these countries in September that discussed and proposed a range of approaches for implementing the *African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance* for further discussion at the AU Summit.

Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy

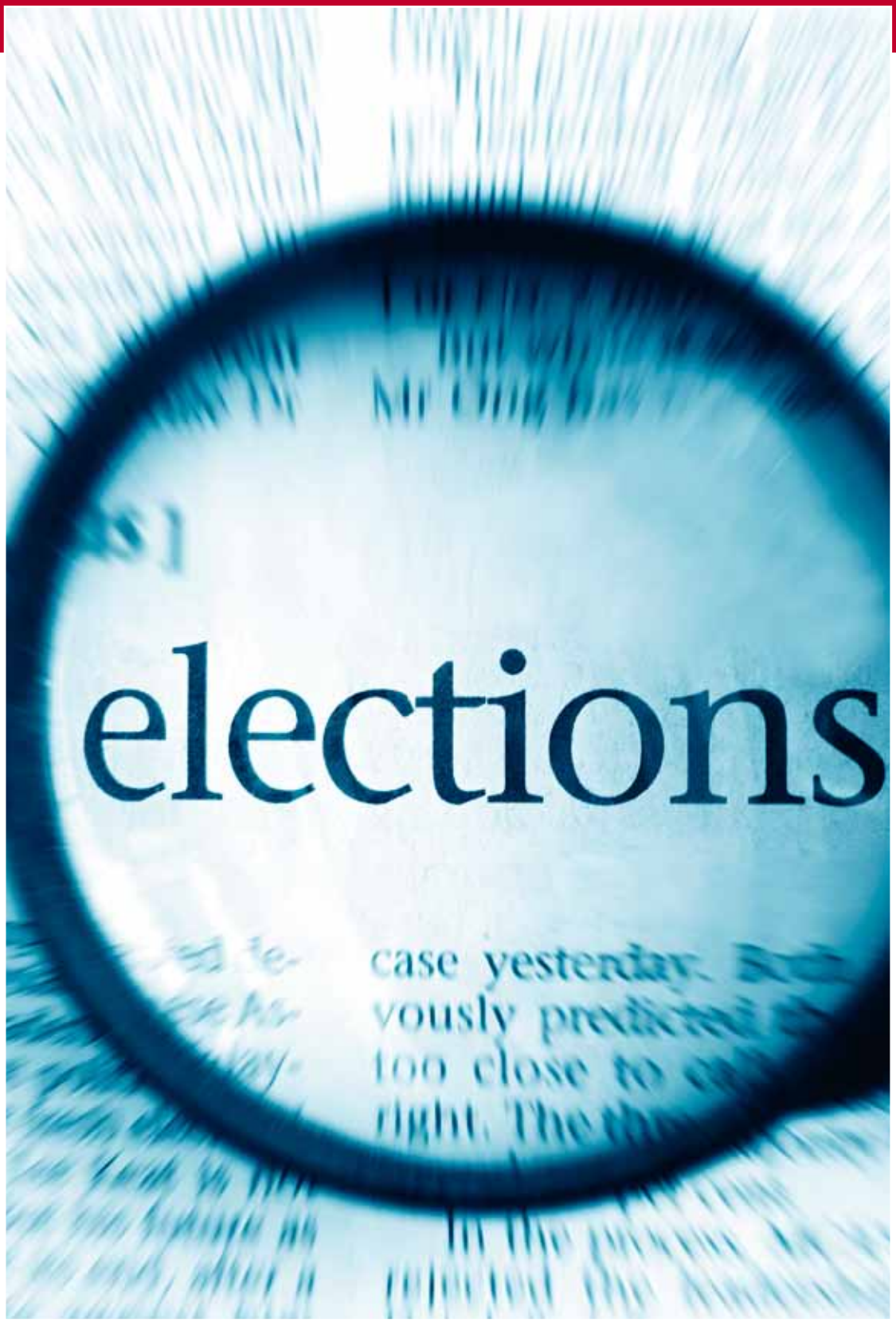
In the lead up to the Swedish EU Presidency in 2009, International IDEA conducted global consultations on effective democracy assistance with the regional organizations: the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union (EU), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). These consultations generated an ongoing interest among these bodies to continue the dialogue, as such a forum was lacking.

In addressing this need, IDEA is now coordinating opportunities for these organizations, as well as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), to meet more regularly at a peer-to-peer level. The Institute's role however, is limited to acting as facilitator and provider of background information; it will not influence the outcomes of the discussions.

Ahead of the first meeting of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy scheduled in April 2011, a planning meeting was organized by IDEA in Stockholm in December 2010. It was attended by representatives of the AU, ASEAN, the LAS, the OAS and the PIF. Participants identified the integrity of elections, practices to promote transparency and accountability, and strengthening constitutionalism and the rule of law as topics to follow up.

Democracy in Development – Global consultations on the EU's role in democracy building

This publication presents the results of the global consultations conducted by IDEA, which aimed at producing a deeper understanding of how the EU can best assist democracy building efforts worldwide. It describes areas in which the EU's policies and actions could be strengthened and includes recommendations from the different regions. The publication first appeared in English in 2009.


elections

Elections: Creating Credibility, Building Skills

Protecting the integrity of elections

Most elections are well managed yet, still too often, many are marred by fraud, violence or manipulation. Generally speaking, bad elections occur in places where the major players fail to live up to their commitments, electoral management bodies are weak and have no capacity to ensure a fair process, or have no legal basis to enforce it.

At the same time, the international community is often unable to take a consistent or long-term approach to electoral support and, when fraud occurs, is left watching from the sidelines unable to make a united or timely response to the manipulation of the results.

The 2010 elections in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Myanmar and Sudan all exhibited such shortcomings, yet the international community seemed impotent to act as events unfolded revealing the electoral process was less than fair.

Holding professionally managed elections is not enough when participants are not prepared to accept the verdict of the voters and incumbents attempt to hold onto power, such as happened recently in Côte d'Ivoire.

Against this background, International IDEA developed a partnership with the Kofi Annan Foundation in a move to promote and protect the integrity of electoral processes. The idea behind this initiative was to form a Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security – consisting of eminent persons with moral and political authority – to mobilize high level political commitment. The Commission will meet every six months or so over the next two years before presenting their findings.

2010 Democracy Forum

In November 2010, International IDEA's Democracy Forum in Ghana examined the still too frequent disrespect for the ballot and how to protect the integrity of elections. Ghana, one of IDEA's most recent Member States, sets an example to others of how to evolve from authoritarian military rule into a functioning democracy. A strong consensus emerged during the Forum on the need to exert systematic political pressure where an election is under threat. This needs to come not only at the national level but also, importantly, at the regional and international levels. The failure to act undermines the credibility of democracy itself.

Members of the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security

MR KOFI ANNAN, *(Chair)*
Former Secretary-General of the UN, and President of the Kofi Annan Foundation

H.E. DR ERNESTO ZEDILLO PONCE DE LEÓN, *(Vice Chair)*
Former President of Mexico, and Frederick Iseman '74 Director, Yale Center for the Study of Globalization

H.E. MR MARTTI AHTISAARI
Former President of the Republic of Finland

DR MADELEINE K ALBRIGHT
Former US Secretary of State, and Chairman of the National Democratic Institute (NDI)

MS LOUISE ARBOUR
President and Chief Executive Officer of the International Crisis Group

MR VIDAR HELGESEN
Secretary-General of International IDEA

DR RIMA KHALAF HUNAIDI
Under-Secretary General and Executive Secretary, UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA)

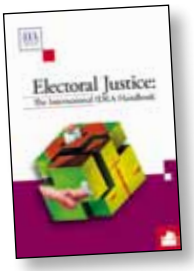
H.E. DR FESTUS MOGAE
Former President of Botswana

PROFESSOR DR AMARTYA SEN
Professor of Economics, Harvard University

MR JAVIER SOLANA
President of ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics

H.E. PROF DR VAIRA VIKE-FREIBERGA
Former President of the Republic of Latvia

H.E. DR N. HASSAN WIRAJUDA
Former Foreign Minister, and Member of the Council of Presidential Advisors of the Republic of Indonesia



Electoral Justice: The International IDEA Handbook

This is the only collection of information from across the globe about electoral justice.
The handbook examines the concept of electoral justice and how to prevent and resolve electoral disputes. Using examples from different political and cultural situations, the book aims to assist any country with the design and implementation of an electoral justice system that best suits their situation.

Reinforcing credibility through electoral justice

At the end of the day, a government can only claim legitimacy if the election is seen to be fair and impartial. So, having an independent electoral justice system in place to adjudicate and resolve disputed results is important.

When the electoral system fails, candidates and parties need to be reassured that irregularities will be closely reviewed and, if necessary, the results overturned. Without this – or the threat of this happening – the public loses confidence in the democratic process.

Having an effective system of electoral justice is a key component of a functioning democracy. In 2010, IDEA launched a new handbook *Electoral Justice* which consolidates material on the different approaches used around the world for ensuring that voters' rights are protected.

In Latin America this issue has been widely discussed as various countries consolidate the democratic reforms of the past thirty years. In September, an Ibero-American Conference was held in Panama City on electoral justice, jointly convened by the Electoral Tribunal of Panama, the Government of Panama, and IDEA. The participants – comprised of those involved in electoral dispute resolution from a number of Latin American countries – looked at ways of designing an effective electoral judicial system based on the successes and failures across the region, at the gender perspective of electoral justice, and whether constitutional mechanisms are the best way forward. The key outcome of the event was an agreement to turn the conference into a permanent forum for cooperation between judges and electoral bodies in Latin America. It was further agreed to include issues focused on the advances in gender equity in the agenda for the next meeting.

In Southeast Asia a workshop was held to review a new BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) module on electoral dispute resolution. Participants came from various electoral management bodies and civil society organizations across the region. As a result of the dialogue, a major democracy related civil society organization reported that its relationship with the electoral management body over electoral registration completely changed, and is now much more cooperative and constructive.

In Kathmandu, Nepal the new BRIDGE module on electoral dispute resolution was also tested at a workshop in September. The course provided

International IDEA supplies groundbreaking material that enriches our comprehension of electoral justice.

MARIA DEL CARMEN ALANIS FIGUEROA
Chief Justice of the Federal Electoral Court of Mexico

a platform for political parties, the judiciary and civil society to provide input into the proposed new electoral dispute resolution mechanism in Nepal. Importantly, it provided a forum for bringing political parties to the table for discussions on electoral justice – something which had not been possible before.

Supporting electoral and political reforms in Latin America

IDEA's main focus in Latin America lies in the Andean region, in particular Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

The support given to a gradual expansion of the Latin America programme by the IDEA Council of Member States has resulted in the inclusion of the Caribbean. Over recent years IDEA has also explored the scope for providing democratic assistance to Haiti, although concrete progress was postponed after the devastating earthquake in January 2010.

With the announcement of domestic reforms by the Cuban government, IDEA and the Inter-American Dialogue jointly convened a meeting in December 2010 to canvass ideas on the likely challenges to the Cuban economy, the political system and the prospects for regional engagement. Bringing the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, think tanks, academics and others to the event brought about the foundation of an unofficial dialogue among them on Cuba.

Peru is grappling with a number of major issues in the lead up to the 2011 elections. These include economic development, poverty alleviation, the impact of illicit funding and narcotrafficking, and how to strengthen political parties. In December 2010, IDEA organized a mission to Madrid for some forty political figures, academics and journalists from Peru to meet with their Spanish counterparts. The mission, supported by the Spanish Government, UNDP and several Peruvian NGOs, allowed key political figures to build consensus away from the political hothouse of Peru on each of these topics.

IDEA's work in Ecuador – through Agora Democratica – focused on generating a wider understanding of the political reforms being implemented. Agora Democratica published three journals with political parties during the year that included contributions from national leaders dealing with several key issues together with the new rules governing political parties. In November and December, Agora Democratica accompanied the Legislative Committee of the

New Southeast Asia BRIDGE network established

Senior electoral administrators from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Thailand participated in the BRIDGE pilot module on electoral justice and dispute resolution in Bangkok. They formed an informal network to continue to share experiences.

Experiencias de reforma política y electoral en Colombia, Costa Rica y México desde la perspectiva comparada latinoamericana

(A Comparative Latin American Perspective on Political and Electoral Reform Experiences in Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico)

This publication aims to analyze the reform processes that have been administered in Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico over the past few years. Despite having different origins, development and results, these experiences illustrate the difficulties and challenges implied in political reform.

Electronic voting in Indonesia?

Indonesia is weighing up the pros and cons of introducing e-voting at the different levels of government. IDEA is preparing a policy paper intended to support Indonesians in their decision whether or not to adopt e-voting for the next general election in 2014 and, if so, in what form.

National Assembly of Ecuador on its consultations across the country over the proposed law on regional autonomy and decentralization. As a result of this initiative, a guide to the most frequently asked questions has been prepared for local governments.

The two new Ecuadorian electoral institutions – the Electoral Court and the Electoral Council – requested International IDEA to arrange a series of meetings to support the electoral and political reforms taking place. Held from June through November, these workshops brought in international experts to look at the global trends in electoral justice and electoral law, direct democracy and participation, and the challenges facing political bodies. By the final meeting in November, participants had gained a greater understanding of what happens in other countries and how to apply these experiences to Ecuador.

Mexico continues down the path of political and electoral reform, and for several years has drawn on IDEA's expertise. In April 2010, the Mexican Senate formally renewed its cooperation with the Institute. IDEA has been asked to contribute to electoral reform processes, reviewing the relationship between the executive and legislature, and the creation of a new law on political parties.

In Costa Rica, IDEA has an ongoing relationship with the Electoral Tribunal to strengthen the internal capacity of political parties. Most recently, the collaboration has focused on funding, internal party organization and regulatory framework issues, and providing assistance in the electoral reform processes.

Devising an early warning system for violence around elections

Recent violent outbreaks during elections in Iran, Kenya, Moldova, Mongolia and Pakistan are graphic reminders of the destruction they can cause. Human rights are violated, people are injured or killed, economic life is damaged and mistrust in democracy increases.

For over twelve years IDEA has worked on conflict management as a means of safeguarding democracy. The idea that managing conflict through the electoral system or political arrangements has now taken hold and is well understood. What is less understood is how to recognize the signs of emerging conflict so action can be taken to prevent violence before it occurs.

With this gap in mind, IDEA convened a meeting at the end of 2009 in Johannesburg of the global organizations working in the field of election-

related conflict and violence. The encouragement given to IDEA to pursue this issue resulted in follow up meetings in Indonesia in April and in Stockholm in May 2010.

In parallel, the development of a user friendly web-based software got underway at IDEA with the aim of monitoring how elections can trigger electoral violence. This software allows for both trend analysis over time and the mapping of escalating conflict as it occurs. Finally, as part of the software tool, strategies to prevent or mitigate violence are being prepared that can be applied across the world.

To date, various African countries and the Mexican elections authority have expressed an interest in having this material shown in their election commissions. The tool, which will be gradually rolled out in 2011, will be completed and tested well in time for the projected elections planned in a number of Latin American countries in 2012.

Conflict management through African eyes

A seminar in April held at the Institut de Gorée in Dakar, Senegal, launched the French translation of the IDEA publication. *Reconciliation and Traditional Justice after Violent Conflict: Learning from African Experiences.*

Building skills for managing elections

Elections occur so frequently throughout the world that they seem to be straightforward events. Yet an election can be the most complex logistical operation a country has ever mounted during peacetime. When things go wrong at the polls, democracy suffers as people lose confidence in the very system that is supposed to have their interests at heart. The pressure to have well run, professionally managed elections and electoral systems is colossal.

For fifteen years International IDEA has concerned itself with increasing the professionalism of electoral management bodies to ensure credible, well-managed, transparent electoral processes. Together with its partners the Institute has contributed to developing and sharing resource material on elections largely through the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, delivering training through the UN award winning BRIDGE programme, and by bringing people from different countries together to share their experiences of real problems and how they have solved them.

ACE – a living encyclopaedia of electoral knowledge

The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network is the world's leading global online collection of material on virtually everything to do with elections. In 2010 the number of visitors to the website grew by 37 per cent to 1.5 million. The biggest growth came from the Arab region – up 77 per cent – with 67,000 hits.

ACE Partners

The Partners in ACE include Elections Canada, the Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa (EISA), Instituto Federal Electoral – Mexico (IFE), the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), International IDEA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD).

ACE material is constantly being updated and expanded, and is supported by a network of some 200 electoral experts around the world. Users not only download information, but also ask others in the network questions to help them tackle their problems.

The new look of the website was launched in 2010, making the ever growing material more accessible and user friendly. The website content is updated daily by the ACE Regional Centres Network around the world and from material posted to the ACE Practitioners Network.

ACE was progressively translated into Arabic during 2010 to meet the growing needs of the Arab region for information about electoral systems. The most popular topics in Arabic were elections and technology, electoral management, electoral systems and voter education.

BRIDGE wins UN award

In 2010, BRIDGE received a most prestigious international award, the UN Public Service Award in the category "Improving the delivery of public services".

BRIDGE – Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections – is the leading professional development curriculum for election administrators. Since its inception in 1999, BRIDGE training courses have been conducted around the world in many different languages to meet the development needs of electoral officials.

BRIDGE wins UN award

In 2010, BRIDGE received a most prestigious international award, the UN Public Service Award in the category "Improving the delivery of public services".

Responding to the increase in the number of democratic states this initiative fills a substantial need for appropriate educational mechanisms for building capacity for local electoral staff.

CITATION FROM THE UN PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD 2010

The dynamic curriculum is constantly being added to and is readily adaptable to country specific needs. In 2010, a new module on electoral justice and dispute resolution was added and evaluated by course participants in Bangkok in March and in Kathmandu in September. The Bangkok group agreed to become part of an online network sharing experiences on electoral justice.

One of the key strengths of BRIDGE is the inbuilt 'train the facilitator' aspect of the course, enabling BRIDGE to penetrate further into election management bodies (EMBs) as alumni become equipped to train their peers and colleagues.

BRIDGE in Africa

BRIDGE has been a key focus of the Joint Activity Plan with the African Union (see page 8) which identified the need to support the professional development of election administrators across the continent. Since the project began in 2009, IDEA has trained more than 160 election administrators from thirty-five African EMBs.

UN Public Service Award Ceremony 2010.

IDEA concluded the first phase of its BRIDGE project with the AU with the provision of two BRIDGE training courses in 2010. The first was a five-day BRIDGE Implementation Workshop held in Pretoria, South Africa in March. It was attended by eight women and fourteen men from ten countries. The course focused on building the project management skills required for the organization and implementation of capacity-building programmes using BRIDGE. The second was a five-day professional development course, conducted in French, for senior election administrators and was held in Accra, Ghana, in May. The course focused on key elements relevant to senior level leadership of EMBs such as strategic planning, leadership and organizational culture. It was attended by six women and eleven men from seven countries.

The project also contributed towards increasing the accessibility of the knowledge contained in the BRIDGE curriculum on elections by translating more than 2,200 pages of the curriculum into French as a means of supporting francophone electoral experts in their work of managing elections.

In Khartoum, a Train the Facilitators course was attended by thirty political party representatives in December. The aim was to provide a core group with a grasp of the BRIDGE curriculum and training methodology so they can take BRIDGE forward after the completion of the project.

Similarly, a ten-day BRIDGE Train the Facilitators course was held in Jordan in late November for nineteen election specialists from several countries

Partners in BRIDGE

The Partners comprising BRIDGE include the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), International IDEA, the United Nations Election Assistance Division (UNEAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

BRIDGE Train the Facilitators workshop for gender experts in South Africa, 2010.

across the Arab region. This was preceded by a general BRIDGE course in October for participants from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia.

IDEA also hosted a specialized BRIDGE Train the Facilitators workshop for gender experts in Pretoria, South Africa from 27 September to 8 October. The course showcased the new version of the BRIDGE *Gender and Elections* module designed to build participants' skills and knowledge in this area. It also required participants to write material based on their own experiences. Not only did this produce a peer group of facilitators with a gender focus but the inclusion of the new material improved the BRIDGE curriculum. The nineteen gender experts who successfully completed the course can now utilize BRIDGE in their work supporting gender in Africa.

BRIDGE in Nepal

BRIDGE is a much valued means of increasing the capacity of the Nepal Election Commission. Each year the Electoral Commission agrees on the work plan for BRIDGE training with its partners, IDEA, UNDP and IFES. The 2010 agreement identified gender issues as a priority for staff training that took place in March. As Nepal moves towards political reform, one of the transformations in political life must be to increase women's participation at all levels of political life. This has been hotly discussed in the Constituent Assembly, and it is clear that electoral officials also need to understand how to ensure gender equality in the electoral process.

BRIDGE in Africa & the Joint Activity Plan

The IDEA-AU Joint Activity Plan targets both English and French speaking countries across Africa. So far, EMBs from 35 countries have taken up BRIDGE training: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinée, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zanzibar, Zimbabwe.

Deepening the media's understanding of elections

The media plays an important role in covering elections, yet it is often assumed that journalists have a deep knowledge of the electoral process. The reality is far from the truth. At the 2010 May workshop held in London, UK – convened by IDEA and the BBC World Trust and attended by journalists and electoral experts from around the world – it emerged that journalists would benefit from a better understanding of the entire electoral cycle. The meeting also canvassed ideas on approaches to media regulation in elections.

In December, Agora Democratica organized a seminar in Ecuador on the role of the media in democracy. The participating journalists, students and teachers of communications addressed how the media can contribute to civic participation, and what underlying principles need to be included in a code of conduct for journalists.

Kitchener-Waterloo, Canada.

Political Parties, Participation and Representation

Political parties are often described as the heart and soul of a democracy, because without them there can be no democracy. Yet, political party systems are often weak as party structures lack the capacity to either organize properly or formulate adequate policies to participate constructively in the political arena.

IDEA's work on strengthening political parties provides direct support to political parties and promotes gender equality. It pursues two discrete objectives: first, to find common ground between political parties within a prevailing political culture of competition and adversarial politics; and second, it imbues in parties the right of the citizen to expect that the political system – and therefore political parties – should be accountable.

Despite major cleavages between political parties in some countries, IDEA has managed to break down the distrust by bringing the different parties together. Although fundamental differences remain, members of political parties realize through participating in IDEA workshops and training courses that they also have much in common. This has been the case in Nepal and Peru, for example, where cross party caucuses were established to focus on gender issues after these types of meetings.

In March 2010, IDEA and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) brought together representatives from various international bodies working to support political parties – from the development cooperation agencies in Norway, Sweden and the United States of America, and from the UN Development Programme, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the National Democratic Institute and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy – to discuss the challenges facing political party assistance. After identifying common ground on how to improve support for political parties, agreement was reached on mechanisms for continuing future cooperation among the group.

Supporting political parties

...in Sudan

Over the last decade building properly functioning political parties was highlighted as a major priority by party members in Sudan. In cooperation with a number of local and international partners, IDEA was invited to lead a capacity building initiative from 2006 up to the planned elections in 2010. In the lead-up to the April 2010 elections, around 1,074 people from twenty-four political parties benefited from the training.

Electoral campaigns training workshop in Sudan, run by IDEA.

Although there were many reservations about the 2010 elections, they were held without significant electoral violence and paved the way for the successful referendum on the secession of Southern Sudan held in January 2011. Political parties recognized their deficiencies and were prepared to participate together in the project in order to acquire the skills needed to take part in the elections. They were also surprised to find common ground among each other – either in realizing they shared the same organizational problems or recognizing the need for greater equity between women and men in the political process. This multi-party approach created an informal platform for parties to meet and dialogue in the build up to the elections.

In October, a training workshop was held on proposal and report writing targeting political party officials. Some fifty-two participants attained the skills needed to prepare funding proposals to donors.

UNDP funding for IDEA's Sudan Project ended on 31 December 2010; the external evaluation concluded that the project had achieved its objectives.

Political party training in Sudan

IDEA's training programme on political parties in Sudan has been implemented together with EISA, the Canadian Parliamentary Centre, and Partners in Development Services. The curriculum included information on political party systems, the external regulatory framework, internal democracy, inter-party relations, funding, policy development, campaigning, the media, and gender equity.

...in Kenya

The Kenyan Political Parties Registrar (RPP) and the Interim Electoral Commission sought IDEA's assistance in early 2010 on their work with political parties. Together, IDEA and the Registrar developed an implementation plan for the Political Party Act and provided material for the development of a resource centre. Working together enhanced the capacity of the staff of both organizations, and a study visit to the IDEA office in Stockholm in August reinforced the relationship.

...in Latin America

In October in Mexico, together with the National Autonomous University's Legal Research Institute and the Mexican Senate, IDEA organized a seminar on the Legal Framework of Political Parties. Attended by over seventy-five legislators, political party representatives and senior officials, agreement was reached on the need to design legislation regulating political parties and to include provisions for capacity building, party modernization and internal democracy.

In the Dominican Republic, a seminar on the Activities, Performance and the Legal Framework of Political Parties was organized by IDEA, the Central Electoral Board, the Senate and the House of Deputies. Sponsorship was provided by the UNDP and the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development. The event was organized around four panels: first, parties and party systems; second, democracy in political parties, political rights and legal frameworks; third, transparency in the financing of politics, the media, and accountability; and fourth, current challenges facing political parties in the Dominican Republic.

In El Salvador, International IDEA and the Fund for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES) jointly organized a workshop in October on Aspects of Public Party Regulation. The event addressed matters concerned with political party financing, transparency, democracy within parties, and access to the media at a time when El Salvador's political party law is being debated and is under formal legislative consideration.

…and assisting parliaments too

Ultimately parliaments themselves need to function properly if political participation and representation are to have any meaning. Currently, international support for parliaments is provided by a number of

Promoting inter-party dialogue in West Africa

In 2010, IDEA started research on inter-party dialogue mechanisms in five countries in West Africa – Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone – to make a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the existing dialogue mechanisms and to explore how such systems could be improved in the region. A regional workshop on inter-party dialogue is also being discussed with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission, which will serve as a regional public outreach platform.

Estudios sobre el Congreso peruano. Grupos parlamentarios, disciplina partidaria y desempeño profesional

(Party Caucuses, Party Discipline and Professional Performance in the Peruvian Legislature)

Studies the internal dynamics of congressional groups in Peru and identifies their strengths and weaknesses as a basis for reform.

Co-publisher: Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya (UARM), Peru

development agencies, or on a bilateral parliament-to-parliament basis. IDEA has been examining this issue and in August completed work on a publication for the European Commission (EC), *Engaging and Supporting Parliaments Worldwide: Strategies and methodologies for EC action in support to parliaments*. The document is a practical guide for Commission officials to determine how best to design parliamentary support programmes. This was supplemented by a workshop for EC staff in September on Effective Parliamentary Support. Based on IDEA's paper, the discussions attempted to nail down what constitutes effective parliamentary support and how to adapt programmes to make sure they are properly targeted to individual circumstances.

Promoting gender equality

Complete democracy can only be achieved when there is equity between women and men yet, currently, women only represent 18.7 per cent of elected representatives across the globe and dropping to less than 10 per cent in the Arab region. The process starts with political parties – ensuring that women are represented throughout the party hierarchy and pre-selected as candidates in winnable seats. To be elected, women need to present themselves as credible candidates and be able to engage with the media and the voters. Once elected, women should be able to participate fully in the political and decision making processes of their parliament and executive government.

Supporting the Women's Caucus in Nepal

Since 2008 the 601 elected members of the Constituent Assembly (CA) have been engaged in producing a new constitution. Of these, 197 – one third – of the members are women. Inclusion, equal representation and non-discrimination are important issues in the CA debates, given that women in Nepal have a history of marginalization.

In February 2010, the All Nepal Women's Revolutionary Association asked IDEA to arrange a conference to examine the extent to which the concept notes guiding the development of the new constitution include a gender perspective. A consensus emerged at the conference that women risked being sidelined and provisions for gender equity were still absent. The participants – including the United Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist which has ninety-six women CA members – agreed to work together to make sure women are not discriminated against in the new constitution.

IDEA has been supporting the Women's Caucus which is committed to entrenching women's issues across all aspects of the CA's work. Following months analyzing the different committee reports, the Women's Caucus

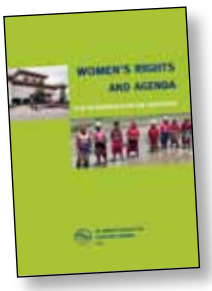
The Chairperson of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal, Subash Chandra Newang, receives the position paper from the Women's Caucus in November 2010.

Agenda – *Women's Rights and Agenda to be incorporated in the New Constitution* – was launched in November 2010. The Agenda was distributed publicly through the various Constitution Information Centres located across Nepal and will be used to galvanize women's positions as the new constitution is finalized in 2011.

Enhancing women's political participation in Sudan

Given the difficult political environment in Sudan, one of the priorities for enhancing the ongoing democratic processes is to engage women and to see greater gender equity in political life. In the run up to the multi-party elections in April 2010, IDEA trained 240 women candidates from different political parties on how to present themselves to the electorate. This preparation covered policy issues on health, education, housing, gender and security – critical topics in the Sudanese context.

Although the 25 per cent gender quota in the constitution is not as high as desired, women are now raising their voices and the role of women in politics in Sudan is firmly on the agenda. After the election the Sudanese Women's Parliamentary Caucus – an informal cross party grouping – continued to meet and remained in touch with IDEA about training needs for women members of parliament. On 10 August around fifty leaders and office holders from six political parties (twenty-five men and twenty-five women) attended an IDEA



Women's Rights and Agenda to be incorporated in the New Constitution (English and Nepali)

Position paper by the Women's Caucus of the Constituent Assembly (CA) in Nepal with recommendations on the basis of preliminary draft reports and concept papers of the constitutional and thematic committees of the CA. They represent the main agenda of women in the CA on matters that have been overlooked by these working committees.

roundtable on the Role of Political Parties in Promoting Gender Equality. The event resulted in a number of practical proposals and a commitment to implement gender equality within their own parties.

Securing women's roles in the political process in Latin America

In partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank, IDEA mapped the situation of women in ninety-five political parties in eighteen countries across Latin America. This not only provided a clearer picture of where shortcomings exist, but also where things are working better for women.

Women candidates in Latin American countries continue to register complaints about how unfairly they are treated by the media. Together with UN Women, IDEA embarked on a five-country study to take a closer look at the problem. Gender stereotyping, casting women as victims, emphasizing their domestic role, and focusing more on their clothing and physical appearance are all matters to be examined. By casting the spotlight on this issue it is hoped that women candidates will receive more equitable media coverage in the future.

An overall analysis of the information has now provided the basis to develop strategies for securing women's roles in the political process and getting better access to the media.

Muchos modelos, un objetivo: Experiencias de comisiones y bancadas de género en los congresos

(One Size Does Not Fit All: Lessons Learned from Legislative Gender Commissions and Caucuses)

This booklet is designed to increase the possibility of women working together across party or ideological lines in legislatures. It describes the lessons learned from gender commissions and women's caucuses.

Co-publisher: National Democratic Institute, USA

Media reporting in Peru

An IDEA study conducted in 2006 in Peru showed, as elsewhere, a significant difference in how male and female candidates were reported in the media. Women tended to be taken less seriously and received less coverage. To overcome this, IDEA partnered with the Peruvian Ombudsman's office and arranged a seminar in March 2010 for journalists on the issue of sexism and discrimination in campaign coverage and, later, another on gender quotas. IDEA also assisted the Ombudsman in reviewing the November 2009 elections and in drafting the report of the findings needed by the National Electoral Court.

A few months later in June, IDEA and the Ombudsman held workshops in over ten regions around the country, aiming to ensure gender quotas were met and to help prevent political violence and harassment against women candidates in both the 2010 and 2011 elections. This cooperation not only raised awareness of the issues of gender discrimination in election campaigns, but also equipped the Ombudsman's Office to identify and respond to cases of gender discrimination in the future.

At the bidding of the Ministry of Women and Social Development, IDEA and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development organized workshops designed to support the 210 women who had been elected to regional and municipal positions across Peru to develop equal opportunity policies relevant to their tier of government. Later in the year, in November, the ninety women elected to public office in Peru took part in a workshop to improve their know-how and to introduce them to the National Network of Women (RENAMA).

Securing women's rights in Ecuador

Building on the continuing path of political reform in Ecuador that is providing an opportunity to ensure greater participation of women, IDEA has continued its engagement with the seventy members of the multi-party congressional women's caucus. Specifically, the work is designed to provide contributions towards efforts to secure women's political rights. The group has developed specific proposals from a gender perspective for the national budget and for three discrete areas to assure women's rights in the new constitution. One of the legislative proposals, the education law, would guarantee children and adolescents the right to an education with a human rights perspective.

Agora Democratica established a multi-party women's group in 2010 which convened a series of meetings attended by ten political parties to look at how political parties comply with the recently approved Code of Democracy. This code is intended to ensure parity for women within political parties and when standing for election. This group has allowed parties to set aside their ideological differences and, for the first time, examine their achievements and shortcomings in the area of women's participation and representation. Their meetings are contributing towards the reform agenda for political parties in Ecuador, including the mandatory re-registration of political parties and the need for them to meet certain obligations, particularly on gender equity.

Partidos políticos y paridad – la ecuación pendiente

(Political Parties and Parity: An Open Equation)

Is a compilation of comparative data on women and men in political parties to provide a spotlight on the challenges for women's political participation.

Co-publisher: Inter-American Development Bank

Gender quotas in the Dominican Republic

At the request of the Central Electoral Board in the Dominican Republic (one of International IDEA's new Member States), IDEA provided information on the implementation of gender quotas. The Institute also participated in a roundtable in February on Gender, Political Participation and Elections, a meeting that generated a greater understanding of the options available to increase women's participation through the use of quotas.

Assessing the State of Democracy

The true custodians of a democracy are its citizens. They are in the best position to make judgements about how it is working in practice. IDEA's State of Democracy methodology empowers citizens to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their democracy, and to mount the case for reform based on what they find. Ten years on, the methodology has been used in more than twenty countries and is supported by an interactive website and a network of practitioners around the world.

In 2010, IDEA finalized a partnership agreement for conducting a State of Democracy assessment in Zambia. The project partners include the University of Zambia and the Forum for Democratic Process, a local NGO. Initiated by the Zambians the assessment is designed to assess elections, democracy and good governance and was launched in Lusaka in July 2010. The assessment is expected to be completed by the end of 2011.

After a number of years of democratic development, Chileans are now asking the question: how democratic has Chile really become? To provide an answer, a State of Democracy assessment is being conducted by four Chilean think-tanks from across the political spectrum with the support of IDEA and UNDP. In addition to the use of IDEA's State of Democracy assessment methodology, IDEA is also assisting Chile to conduct a national poll, which forms an important part of the Chilean review. The assessment is expected to be published in the second half of 2011.

The democracy assessment report on the rule of law and access to justice in the Philippines was released in November 2010. This follows a series of earlier assessments that examined social and economic rights, corruption, the role of political parties and the conduct of free and fair elections. The assessment revealed that trust in the courts and justice system in the Philippines is very low.

A regional report on the State of Local Democracy in the Arab world was published 2010, based on reports from citizen-led assessments carried out in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen between 2008 and 2010. The impact of the assessments is expected to go beyond these countries, particularly as the Arab language versions become more widely circulated. It is expected that more citizen-led assessments will be undertaken in different countries in the Arab region in the future at the national, local and, possibly, regional levels.

Philippine Democracy Assessment. Rule of Law and Access to Justice

The principal findings of the democracy assessment of the justice system are:

- There is a pressing need to improve the access to justice for citizens, especially at the local level;
- The high cost of legal redress and lengthy court delays are impediments to justice; and
- People have a low level of trust in the police and the court system.

Co-publisher: Action for Economic Reforms, Philippines

Workshop participants from the assessment teams of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen in Amman, Jordan, November 2010.

Taking their cue from these assessments, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) has supported similar assessments in selected municipalities in Iraq using International IDEA's State of Local Democracy assessment methodology.

State of Local Democracy in the Arab World (Arabic)

Provides a meaningful insight into the reality of local democracy in the Arab world based on self-assessments carried out in, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen.

The national meeting march: "5 Laws to Equality between Women and Men", Bolivia, May 2010.

Constitution Building Processes

A constitution establishes how a society wishes to be governed. It often includes the rights and duties of citizens and state institutions. But a constitution does not itself ensure democracy is supported – though it can be designed to do so. The process of developing a new constitution, particularly after periods of conflict or violence, is just as important as the content. Constitution building needs to give a sense of ownership and participation to all sections of society and the political spectrum. It needs to bring on board those who were previously marginalized, and those who see themselves as sitting outside of the mainstream political processes.

IDEA works closely with its partners to support inclusive, participatory and sustainable constitution building processes. This is done by promoting dialogue, sharing experiences, guiding policy and providing comparative knowledge from across the globe so the best choices can be made.

Supporting constitution building

…in Nepal

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006 and Nepal's Constituent Assembly (CA) elections two years later ended a decade of insurgency, civil war, popular protest and constitutional stalemate. IDEA has been working to promote democracy in Nepal since 2006 and has, for the past two years, been mainly occupied supporting CA members as they develop a new constitution.

The CA began by forming various thematic committees to prepare preliminary drafts and concept papers covering the different aspects of the new constitution. At the CA's bidding, IDEA and the Nepal Law Society assembled an expert team to comment on the draft concept papers and preliminary drafts of the constitution. Throughout the year, around 350 of the 601 CA members attended four IDEA sponsored workshops to come to grips with the issues raised in the commentaries.

IDEA's key involvement has been through the organization of a series of dialogues for political parties on contentious constitutional issues. These events allowed party leaders to forge consensus on draft provisions of the constitution, enabling the process to move forward. In December, seventeen CA members were invited to the IDEA headquarters in Stockholm for a retreat to continue their discussions away from the spotlight in Kathmandu. The meeting provided participants with the chance to have an in-depth debate about the form of government for Nepal, one of the most contested issues in the new constitution.

Launch of the Constitution Information Centre in the city of Pokhara, Nepal, September 2010.

Constitution Information Centres in Nepal

The Constitution Information Centres will bridge the gap between the Constituent Assembly and the people.

MR PRAMOD PRADSAD GUPTA, *Chair of the CA Committee on Public Affairs & the Gathering of Public Opinion*

Nepal's first President, Dr Ram Baran Yadav, is keen to establish a legacy to support democracy and consolidate constitutional practice for the role of the president. In February 2010, IDEA arranged for a delegation from the Office of the President of Nepal to visit Finland to examine how a president functions in Finland and the support that position needs.

During the year IDEA continued to work with the Women's Caucus and Indigenous Peoples' Caucus with the intention of enhancing the ability of these groups to ensure that the needs of their constituencies are met in the new constitution. In 2010 the Women's Caucus released its agenda of issues for the new constitution, which it wants resolved before the final version is adopted in 2011 (see page 25). The Indigenous People's Caucus is in the final stages of formulating its position paper.

As the constitutional development process progressed, the Committee responsible for public outreach approached IDEA to assist and share the content of the preliminary drafts of the constitution with a larger audience. To do this, five Constitution Information Centres were established across the country in a joint initiative of the Nepal Law Society and International IDEA. Three more Centres will be established during 2011 with financial support provided by the UNDP.

Although the original deadline for the adoption of the new constitution was May 2010, the Constituent Assembly was given a one year extension to resolve differences and complete its work.

Cómo hacer que funcione el sistema presidencial

(Making Presidentialism Work)

Deepens the understanding of the role played by presidential systems in democracies and democratization processes. It looks at the design of presidential systems and the features that underpin stability and favour the poorest sections of society.

Co-publisher: Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Mexico

…and in Bolivia

The adoption of a new constitution comes early in the reform process, not at the end. This is followed by the long and often difficult task of enacting new legislation, or taking stock of existing laws to work out what amendments need to be ratified to bring them into line with the new constitution.

In Bolivia, IDEA continued to play a supporting role in 2010 for the Plurinational Legislative Assembly as it develops legislative proposals to implement the terms of the 2009 constitution. As the legislature considered bills on both the electoral body and the electoral regime – in which IDEA provided input – IDEA brought together representatives from the Electoral Court, the Legislative Unit of the Vice President's Office and civil society to work through the proposal.

IDEA's work with the Bolivian Women's Coordination Committee came to a close during 2010. Two years ago IDEA signed an agreement with the Women's Coordination Committee – a network of NGOs set up to promote women's participation at all levels of public policy and decision making at the local, regional and national levels – to identify gaps in women's rights in the existing legislation, which was seen as a priority as the new constitution included provisions to overcome discrimination and the inequality of women.

By July 2010 the partnership had worked through a number of areas of legislation including those on health, political participation, education, land tenure, economic development, employment and gender. The broad electoral and judicial frameworks, along with the proposed laws on regional autonomy, were also scrutinized to ensure they met the requirements of the constitution.

During the year, IDEA also supported the design and discussions on the Framework Law on Autonomy in Bolivia. This law is a profound reform for the Bolivian state, involving the reorganization of responsibilities on a territorial basis. It is expected that adoption of the new Framework will allow the national government and territorial entities to interact more with citizens in the implementation of policies and programmes. The challenges are great; such reform involves not only institutional reform but also changing how programme implementation is managed.

Miradas: Nuevo Texto Constitucional

(A Closer Look: Bolivia's New Constitution)

Provides an analysis of Bolivia's 2009 constitution. It aims to provide information about issues and concepts in the constitution to facilitate the enactment of the legislation needed to reinforce the principles espoused in the various sections of the constitution.

Co-publishers: the Vice-Presidency of Bolivia and the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Bolivia

Herramientas para la construcción del Estado autonómico en Bolivia

(Tools for Building an Autonomous State in Bolivia)

Through this publication, International IDEA hopes to help pave the difficult path that will lead to the successful construction and consolidation of Bolivia's autonomous governments.

Ghandi Square, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Democracy and Development

Democratic governments have greater potential to bring about more lasting development gains because an open system with free speech and elections empowers people to articulate their needs and hold governments to account if they don't attend to them. Democratic governments are arguably more efficient in providing education, health care and job training programmes. In democracies, the rule of law takes no issue. Democracies also manage to devolve decision making more effectively to the regional and local levels.

Meeting the needs of the people in development

IDEA's work on electoral processes, political participation, constitution building, democracy and development, and gender equality is aimed at creating an environment for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. During 2010, work in democracy and development encompassed three areas: democratic accountability in service delivery, democracy in the aid agenda, and how to bring political parties more into the policy development process.

New perspectives on development assistance

IDEA believes that the effectiveness of aid should be judged by the people who should directly benefit from it. This is a concept IDEA has pushed at the global policy level, particularly in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). The DAC asked IDEA to prepare a paper on this subject for consideration at the forthcoming 2011 Seoul conference on the Effectiveness of Development Assistance. IDEA has also worked to ensure that the importance of political parties in the development agenda is recognized in the OECD DAC – a perspective that was previously absent.

A toolkit to measure accountability

On a more practical level, IDEA finalized a pilot version of the *Toolkit for the Assessment of Democratic Accountability in Service Delivery.* The purpose of the Toolkit is to see how well accountability mechanisms are working. The methodology is innovative and engages citizens and politicians in the assessment process. The draft Toolkit was launched in Maputo, Mozambique, in November in a kick-off workshop to test the material. An assessment by local partners of the accountability mechanisms for the delivery of education and sanitation services is now underway. A further test run of the Toolkit was initiated in Bolivia in December with the specific aim of assessing the effectiveness of the questionnaire targeted at regional and local legislative bodies.

In May, IDEA contributed towards the efforts by the key political actors and partner organizations in the province of Nampula, Mozambique, to strengthen accountability in service delivery. IDEA worked with the provincial government, the Civil Society Platform – a coalition of civil society organizations – and the Netherlands Development Service. As a result, in June 2010, the main political and social stakeholders in the province adopted the Declaration of Namaita, which contains an agenda to strengthen democratic accountability in the provision of services in Nampula. The proposal was enthusiastically supported by the Governor of Nampula, who immediately threw his weight behind the Declaration, committing his government to putting it into effect.

Democracy and economic development

In Latin America, IDEA is currently negotiating two key MoUs. The first is with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) based in Santiago, Chile to specifically address the link between democracy and development. The second is with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean to work on illicit funding and personal security. Through its work in Colombia and Mexico, IDEA has gained important experience on how to vaccinate the political process against the influence of illicit funding, which can be shared with other nations. Human security often crops up as a related issue and is becoming increasingly important in Latin America, which has 8.5 per cent of the global population but a massive 25 per cent of the world's homicides.

Activities have also been carried out under the MoU between IDEA and the Organization of American States, most of which are directed towards strengthening the *Inter-American Democratic Charter.*

Poverty remains a key threat to democracy in the Andean region. Between March and June, IDEA organized a series of seminars for Peruvian political parties focusing on how to develop policies for poverty alleviation. Some 400 participants were involved in this exercise across Peru. As a result, twenty-three regional agreements on approaches to combating poverty were agreed among the various political forces involved in the meetings. The plans are in force until 2016.

IDEA hosted a meeting in Quito, Ecuador, in November for twenty-six political party leaders from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The event enabled them to explore strategies for building "programmatic" political parties that are more engaged in and accountable for broad-based national development. Experiences were shared among political party representatives coming from Chile, El Salvador, the Netherlands,

Uruguay and the Andean countries, and follow up activities were planned for the forthcoming year.

In the state of Cordoba in Argentina, IDEA is engaged in a project with the Council for Strategic Planning (COPEC), a statutory body, with UNDP support. This is one of the first times that IDEA is working directly with a state entity at the federal level. The project aims to identify mechanisms that help achieve consensus between political forces, and between the private sector and civil society at large, on issues of economic development and democratic governability. The work involves an attempt to get political parties, members of parliament, trade unions and others to find common ground on issues such as education, planning, economic development and the strengthening of democratic institutions. Once agreement is reached on the broad policy areas, these issues can be dealt with on a long-term basis rather than being lost in the milieu of adversarial politics. This pilot project is being modified for use in other countries around the world.

Publications Released in 2010: Highlights

The following publications are available in electronic form at www.idea.int and can be downloaded free of charge.

Ar Arabic
En English
Es Spanish
Fr French
Pdf

Electoral Processes

Electoral Justice
The International IDEA Handbook

2010, 246 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-96-3 En

NOW ALSO AS ePub

Experiencias de reforma política y electoral en Colombia, Costa Rica y México desde la perspectiva comparada latinoamericana
(A Comparative Latin American Perspective on Political and Electoral Reform Experiences in Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico)

2010, 271 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-75-8 Es

Democracy and Gender

Muchos modelos, un objetivo
Experiencias de comisiones y bancadas de género en los congresos (One Size Does Not Fit All: Lessons Learned from Legislative Gender Commissions and Caucuses)

Co-publisher: National Democratic Institute, USA

2009, 48 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-95-6 En Es

Partidos políticos y paridad: la ecuación pendiente
(Political Parties and Parity: An Open Equation)

Co-publisher: Inter-American Development Bank

2010, 96 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-05-3 Es

Democracy Assessments

State of Local Democracy in the Arab World

2010, 264 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-78-9 Ar *(Forthcoming in En/Sp)*

Assessing the Quality of Democracy:
An Overview of the International IDEA Framework

2008, 36 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-44-4 En Es Fr NOW IN FRENCH

Constitution Building Processes

Herramientas para la construcción del Estado autonómico en Bolivia
(Tools for Building an Autonomous State in Bolivia)

2010, 265 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-00-8 Es

Miradas. Nuevo Texto Constitucional
(A Closer Look: Bolivia's New Constitution)

Co-publishers: the Vice-Presidency of Bolivia and the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Bolivia

2010, 736 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-84-0 Es

Democracy and Development

Democracy in Development
Global consultations on the EU's role in democracy building

2009, 132 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-67-3 Ar En Es Fr NOW IN Ar/Es/Fr

Crosscutting themes

Mediocracia de alta intensidad
Bolivia: Medios de comunicación y democracia en contextos de cambio (High Intensity Mediocracy. Bolivia: Media and Democracy during Times of Change)

2010, 265 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-03-9 Es

Institutional publications

15 Years of Supporting Democracy Worldwide

2010, 38 pp
ISBN 978-91-85724-99-4 En

International IDEA's Databases and Networks

ACE Electoral Knowledge Network www.aceproject.org
The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network provides comprehensive and authoritative information on elections. It promotes networking among election-related professionals and offers capacity development services. The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network is a partnership between Elections Canada, the Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa (EISA), Instituto Federal Electoral – Mexico (IFE), the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), International IDEA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD).

Agora – Portal for Parliamentary Development www.agora-parl.org
AGORA, the Portal for Parliamentary Development, is a one-stop reference centre and hub for knowledge sharing on parliamentary development. This multilateral, global initiative brings together parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, donors and practitioners, as well as academics, civil society and the media.

BRIDGE www.bridge-project.org
BRIDGE stands for Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections and is the most comprehensive professional development course available in election administration. The five BRIDGE partners are the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), International IDEA, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD).

ConstitutionNet www.ConstitutionNet.org
The ConstitutionNet website is a joint initiative between International IDEA and Interpeace designed to support constitution builders globally. The website serves as a knowledge portal on constitution building, and contains news and views and a calendar of key events.

Direct Democracy www.idea.int/dd
World survey of direct democracy in 214 countries and territories.

Electoral Justice www.idea.int/ej
This database includes comparative information about electoral dispute resolution mechanisms from all over the world.

Electoral System Design www.idea.int/esd
This database contains relevant information about the electoral systems used in over 200 countries and territories worldwide. The data are presented by country, by region and globally.

Global Database of Quotas for Women www.quotaproject.org

This is a global database of comparative information on the use and impact of gender quotas. The project is a collaboration between International IDEA, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Stockholm University.

International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics: iKNOW Politics www.iknowpolitics.org

This online workspace is designed to serve the needs of elected officials, candidates, leaders and members of political parties, researchers, students and other practitioners interested in advancing the position of women in politics. Versions are available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. The Network is a joint project of International IDEA, IPU, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Political Finance Laws and Regulations www.idea.int/parties/finance/db

This is the largest collection of information on political finance laws and regulations on the funding of political parties in the world.

State of Democracy Network www.idea.int/sod

This website includes an interactive version of International IDEA's State of Democracy Assessment Framework, and a collection of assessments conducted around the world, as well as interviews, related publications, links, and an Ask the Expert feature.

The Unified Database www.idea.int/uid

The Unified Database provides a unique ability to cross-reference and search International IDEA's different databases. It incorporates community-supported data and resources on: direct democracy; electoral justice; electoral systems; gender quotas; voting from abroad; and voter turnout. Maps are available for each theme with data, and the user can choose to view country by country or conduct a customized search.

Voter Turnout www.idea.int/vt

The International IDEA Voter Turnout database is the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics available. It contains voter turnout figures on a country basis for all national presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945, as well as for European Parliament elections.

Voting from Abroad www.idea.int/vfa

This database presents comparative information on external voting practices worldwide. It covers 214 countries and related territories. The data are presented by country, by region and globally.

About International IDEA

Member States

International IDEA is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide. International IDEA's Member States are all democracies and provide both political and financial support to the work of the Institute. The Member States include Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. Japan has observer status.

In December 2010, the Dominican Republic and Mongolia were accredited full membership of International IDEA.

Governance

International IDEA is governed by a Council composed of its Member States and assisted by a Board of Advisers.

Three new Board members were elected in 2010: Ambassador Antonio Núñez García-Sauco (Spain), Mr Lethebe Maine (Botswana), and Ms Michelle Bachelet (Chile).

Mr Vidar Helgesen, Norway's former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the Secretary-General.

International IDEA's Board of Advisers

PROFESSOR AZYUMARDI AZRA *(Indonesia), Professor of History and Director, School of Graduate Studies, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta*

MS MICHELLE BACHELET *(Chile), former President of Chile, Under Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women*

DR ANNIE CHIKWANHA *(Zimbabwe), Senior Research Fellow, heading the Africa Human Security Initiative (AHSI) project at the Institute for Security Studies in Addis Ababa*

AMBASSADOR ANTONIO NÚÑEZ GARCÍA-SAUCO *(Spain), Ambassador of Spain to Sweden*

DR ASHRAF GHANI *(Afghanistan), Chancellor of Kabul University, former Minister of Finance*

DR MANOHAR SINGH GILL *(India), Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), former Chief Electoral Commissioner*

MR ANDREAS GROSS *(Switzerland), Member of Parliament*

DR SOLEDAD LOAEZA *(Mexico), Member of the National Research System of Mexico*

MR LETHEBE MAINE *(Botswana), Lawyer with a private practice*

PROFESSOR ADEBAYO OLUKOSHI *(Nigeria), Director, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Dakar*

MS SIRPA PIETIKÄINEN *(Finland), Member of the European Parliament, Chairperson of the Finnish UN Association, former Minister of Environment*

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MR HUGH SEGAL *(Canada), Member of the Senate, former President of the Institute for Research on Public Policy, former Associate Secretary of the Cabinet and Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister of Canada*

PROFESSOR LOURDES SOLA *(Brazil), President of the International Political Science Association (IPSA)*

MS MARGOT WALLSTRÖM *(Sweden), UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict*

Honorary Board Member:

MS AUNG SAN SUU KYI *(Burma), General Secretary of the National League for Democracy in Burma and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate*

Financial Overview

2010 Financial Statements

A summary of the 2010 Balance Sheet and Income Statement for International IDEA is set out in Table 1.

Total revenues for 2010 amounted to EUR 21.78 Million (2009 EUR 20.45M). Total reserves as at the end of 2010 amounted to EUR 13.00 Million (2009 EUR 8.60M).

Table 1

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 (In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and Bank	19 579	15 504
Receivables		
Contributions	553	1792
Prepaid Expenses/Accrued Income	28	3
	581	1 795
Other Receivables		
Value Added Tax	123	17
Field Office Advances	-	10
Other	15	14
	138	41
TOTAL ASSETS	20 299	17 340
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors and Accruals	2 103	1 356
Personnel Liabilities	952	1 252
Contributions	4 245	6 129
	7 299	8 737
Reserves	13 000	8 603
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	20 299	17 340

INCOME STATEMENT

For the years ended 31 December, 2010 and 2009 (In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2010	2009
Revenues and Gains		
Contributions	21 775	19 590
Other revenues and gains	1 401	859
Total revenues and gains	23 176	20 449
Expenses		
Programmes	15 234	14 674
Management and Administration	3 507	3 923
Total expenses	18 741	18 597
NET SURPLUS	4 435	1 852

Vidar Helgesen
Secretary-General

Jermyn Brooks
Acting Director of Corporate Services

2010 Funding Overview

Total funding for 2010 amounted to EUR 21.77 Million and was comprised of;

* Member State Core Funding EUR 12.46M (2009 EUR 10.91M);
* Restricted Project Funding EUR 9.31M (2009 EUR 8.68M);
* Other Income EUR 1.40M (2009 EUR 0.86M).

Details of Core and Project funding by Member States or other Donors is set out in Table 2.

Table 2
SOURCES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
For the years ended 31 December 2010, and 2009 (Euros).

DONORS	2010	2009
CORE CONTRIBUTIONS	**12,464,168**	**10,913,356**
Australia	307,087	-
Barbados	7,490	6,872
Belgium	0	0
Botswana	14,980	13,408
Canada	724,400	614,900
Cape Verde	0	0
Chile	142,015	109,348
Costa Rica	3,745	0
Denmark	403,200	399,541
Finland	345,000	345,000
Ghana	3,118	0
Germany	400,000	400,000
India	37,450	39,772
Mauritius	7,490	6,749
Mexico	37,450	16,760
Namibia	0	0
Netherlands	2,000,000	2,000,000
Norway	2,076,650	1,387,586
Peru	0	0
Portugal	0	0
South Africa	50,800	0
Spain	250,000	300,000
Sweden	5,081,300	4,745,100
Switzerland	572,000	526,320
Uruguay	0	2,000
RESTRICTED PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	9,310,650	8,676,647

Australia		
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	261,802	470,065
Belgium		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	201,343	144,606
Canada		
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	0	18,339
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	1,836	51,285
Denmark		
Embassy of Denmark, Kenya	0	11,398
European Union		
The European Commission	1,783,014	1,993,038
Finland		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	106,611	55,458
Germany		
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technishe Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	0	859
Inter-American Development Bank	0	9,806
Italy		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	491,164	115,949
Norway		
The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,999,064	3,692,662
Organization of American States	23,224	0
Spain		
The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)	603,423	381,635
Ayuntamiento de Madrid	84,288	15,696
Sweden		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	485,864	1,076,428
Switzerland		
The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	171,430	17,981
The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	0	53,410
United Nations		
The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	0	143,224
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,014,998	405,582
The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	0	19,226
The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	82,588	0
TOTAL CORE AND EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	**21,774,818**	**19,590,003**

INTERNATIONAL IDEA AT A GLANCE

What is International IDEA?

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide.

International IDEA's mission is to support sustainable democratic change through providing comparative knowledge, and assisting in democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics.

What does International IDEA do?

In the field of elections, constitution building, political parties, women's political empowerment, democracy self-assessments, and democracy and development, IDEA undertakes its work through three activity areas:

- providing comparative knowledge and experience derived from practical experience on democracy building processes from diverse contexts around the world;
- assisting political actors in reforming democratic institutions and processes, and engaging in political processes when invited to do so; and
- influencing democracy building policies through the provision of our comparative knowledge resources and assistance to political actors.

Where does International IDEA work?

International IDEA works worldwide. Based in Stockholm, Sweden, it has offices in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

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