International IDEA

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

A record of actions 2012

Annual Report

International IDEA

**The International Institute for Democracy
and Electoral Assistance**

A record of actions 2012

Annual Report

OVER THE PAST 20 YEARS, the way elections are managed has become much more professional, impartial and transparent. As growing numbers of people take part in the governing of their countries, technical expertise around elections has improved and international support for elections has increased.

However, even when an electoral process has been impeccable in terms of its machinery and management, the road to democracy is not always smooth. And when electoral processes are better understood, those who want to rig elections have to be more sophisticated, which increases the risk of corruption, intimidation and fraud across the entire electoral cycle. Yet when the electorate perceives elections as free and fair, they can be a powerful catalyst for better governance, greater security and human development.

To identify challenges and solutions to uphold the integrity of elections, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) partnered with the Kofi Annan Foundation in convening the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security – a high-level group of former leaders, Nobel Prize winners and experts.

After two years of consultations, independent research and consideration by the Commissioners, a report – *Deepening Democracy: A Strategy for Improving the Integrity of Elections Worldwide* – was published in September 2012. The report acknowledged the critical role of fully independent electoral management bodies in organizing and overseeing elections and proposed affirmative action to rectify the gross underrepresentation of women in politics.

Addressing a more recent threat to democracy, the Global Commission issued a strong call for more robust action to tackle the difficult issue of control over political finance.

When money is not regulated carefully in politics, it is a major challenge to democracy. In some democracies, illegal political finance can result from criminal networks infiltrating electoral processes, establishing their own political parties or buying candidates. In others, legal political finance can similarly corrupt political systems, particularly if major donors are then able to influence election outcomes more than ordinary voters. The issue of political finance will be a major focus of International IDEA's work in 2013.

In 2012, the Arab revolutions continued to unfold through constitutional and electoral processes in several countries. More often than not, these processes were marked by tension and turbulence. In Egypt, for example, the absence of a broad-based and inclusive agreement on the basics of the democratic process has left democracy's prospects in peril. Democratic change is about altering power relations in society: no one should expect it to be smooth sailing. It is imperative that both national actors and the international community accept that power play and setbacks are a natural part of a democratic transition process, and that a long-term perspective is the key to constructive engagement.
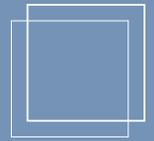
This is not to say that one should simply sit back and wait. On the contrary, more frank discussion is needed on the critically important challenge of designing democracy building processes. For example, the tendency to rush toward elections needs to be questioned. Libya's election in July 2012 was, technically speaking, well organized with high levels of enthusiasm and participation among the electorate. Nevertheless, different armed militia groups wrestled for power while it was unclear where the allegiances of the 120 independent candidates lay. And in the end, it was not clear what the elected assembly was authorized to do, hence another election for a Constituent Assembly will have to take place.

From Libya and other evolving democracies we have learned that before any country heads to the ballot box, there should be a widespread consultative process on building a shared vision of the future. Instead of rushing ahead into elections, countries should take their time. With the international community, as much as the countries themselves, keen to see quick progress – or the appearance of such – this advice isn't always heeded. Although understandable, this type of automatic response can jeopardize a country's long-term democratic prospects.

The Tunisian elections were followed by a constitutional reform process that was supposed to last one year but overran – an issue IDEA is seeing increasingly often, especially when the timescale for democratic processes has been set by an inexperienced interim government under impatient international influence. Critically, unrealistic deadlines can lead to the disappointment and disenfranchisement of the electorate. Ideally, constitution building should involve as large a part of the citizenry as possible, which means making time for public consultations and referendums.

In another spectacular democratic opening, which continued during 2012, Myanmar struggled to sustain its transition. Many challenges remain, in particular the need to embed the peace process and transform the country's armed groups into political parties. I was heartened to learn that even through the junta years, the country's civil society had used International IDEA's knowledge resources to train citizens. In the new scenario, the government, parliament, electoral authorities and political parties in Myanmar have been very forthcoming about wanting to make use of IDEA's knowledge and expertise.

International IDEA's strategy for 2012–2017 tackles the persistent threats to democracy around the world. It recognizes that the citizen is at the heart of democracy, and that democracy itself is central to citizens' aspirations. Without free elections, there is neither the possibility for citizens to express their will, nor the opportunity for them to change their leaders, address wrongs or protest the limitations of their rights. But for democracy to succeed, elections need to be anchored in a sound constitutional culture and the rule of law, which guarantees citizens' electoral rights and the right of individuals and political parties to run freely for office. Only then will the full democratic process be fair, impartial, credible and fully representative of all groups within society.

Vidar Helgesen
SECRETARY-GENERAL, *International IDEA*
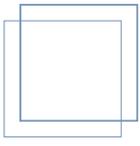
IDEA's approach to democracy

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 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.

Table of contents

Presidential election in Egypt, May 2012.

Electoral Processes

I nternational IDEA meets the need for better knowledge and skills among those managing electoral processes in countries around the world. This support encompasses the development and provision of comparative knowledge on electoral processes being undertaken around the world, institutional strengthening and capacity development, and promoting opportunities for networking and dialogue.

From the left: Mr Kofi Annan and H.E. Dr N. Hassan Wirajuda.

Integrity and elections

While elections have become universal, challenges to their integrity are widespread and can be found in established and emerging democracies alike. Some groups – in particular women, indigenous peoples and youth – often face barriers to participation and representation. Uncontrolled, unregulated and opaque political finance has also compromised the equal opportunities of citizens to influence political outcomes, leading to voter apathy and distrust. In many countries, elections continue to be associated with a 'winner-takes-all' approach, fuelling the potential for conflict and violence. Elections do not serve the cause of democracy if they are manipulated; in fact, they give democracy a bad name. Electoral integrity means that all voters have an equal opportunity to participate in public debate and cast their ballots; all votes are counted equally; and all candidates seeking election do so on a level playing field.

Members of the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security

MR KOFI ANNAN

H.E. DR ERNESTO ZEDILLO PONCE DE LEÓN

H.E. MR MARTTI AHTISAARI

DR MADELEINE K ALBRIGHT

MS LOUISE ARBOUR

MR VIDAR HELGESEN

DR RIMA KHALAF HUNAIDI

H.E. DR FESTUS MOGAE

PROFESSOR DR AMARTYA SEN

MR JAVIER SOLANA

H.E. PROF DR VAIRA VĪĶE-FREIBERGA

H.E. DR N. HASSAN WIRAJUDA
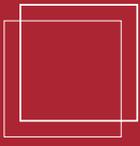
Report from the Global Commission

A groundbreaking report from the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security was launched in London on 14 September 2012. Entitled *Deepening Democracy: A Strategy for Improving the Integrity of Elections Worldwide*, it urges national and international action to protect and promote the integrity of elections and identifies five major threats, including the issue of 'uncontrolled, undisclosed, illegal and opaque political finance'.

The report was compiled by a high-level group of former leaders, Nobel Prize winners and experts (see box, page 7), jointly convened by International IDEA and the Kofi Annan Foundation. Its publication follows two years of global consultations, independent research and the deliberations of the Commissioners.

Publication of the report marked the end of the Global Commission's existence, which divided the remaining work among its members as it disbanded. The tasks assigned to International IDEA are reflected in the Institute's new strategy 2012–2017. In particular, IDEA is now working alongside other organizations to make sure the report's recommendations are incorporated into the Post-2015 Development Agenda of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as it updates the Millennium Development Goals.

> This report will help to widen understanding of the requirements for strong, democratic and cohesive societies.
>
> KOFI ANNAN *in his opening statement at the launch.*

Deepening Democracy: A Strategy for Improving the Integrity of Elections Worldwide

This report highlights global threats to democratic progress and identifies major challenges to delivering elections with integrity. It provides a comprehensive set of recommendations to governments and regional and international organizations to strengthen electoral processes and norms. Thirteen recommendations were advanced by the Global Commission among which include:

- National Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) should create a global certification process to evaluate and grade EMBs on their professionalism, independence and competence, including a code of conduct.

- Urgent attention must be given to address the growing threat to democracy posed by the financing of political campaigns, parties and candidates by transnational organized crime.

- Domestic election observers should commit to global standards through the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors.

- A new transnational civil society organization – Electoral Integrity International – should be created to bring global attention to countries that succeed (or fail) to organize elections with integrity.

- Governments and donors need to prioritize funding and political engagement throughout the entire electoral cycle of countries with problematic elections, supporting necessary dialogue and citizen participation as well as technical improvements.

- Regional organizations must publicly identify and speak out against unacceptable electoral malpractice that would trigger immediate multilateral condemnation and sanctions.

Mitigating political violence

A political, economic and humanitarian crisis erupted in Kenya after incumbent President Mwai Kibaki was declared the winner of the presidential election held on 27 December 2007. Supporters of Kibaki's opponent Raila Odinga alleged electoral manipulation, widely confirmed by international observers as having been perpetrated by both parties in the election.

A non-violent protest took place following the announcement of Kibaki's swearing in, but soon escalated into targeted ethnic violence which at first was directed mainly against Kikuyu people – the community of which Kibaki is a member. The violence peaked with the killing of over 30 unarmed civilians in a church in a remote part of the country on New Year's Day.

In Kenya's second-largest city, Mombasa, citizens took to the streets to protest the electoral manipulations and air their own grievances, though ethnic tensions played much less of a role in these protests. The slums of the capital, Nairobi, saw some of the worst ethnically motivated attacks, while violence continued sporadically across the country for several months.

Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan arrived in the country about a month after the election and successfully brought the two sides to the negotiating table. In February 2008, Kibaki and Odinga signed a power-sharing agreement and formed a coalition government.

Testing a new tool

Ahead of the upcoming elections in March 2013, International IDEA's Electoral Risk Management Tool was piloted in Kenya. The Tool is designed to show how deficiencies in the electoral process can spark conflict and to identify indicators that might signal impending violence. Election practitioners can use it to assess potential conflict situations in close to real time and take mitigating action.

Pilot testing took place from 2011 to 2013 in Kenya through a continuing framework agreement between International IDEA and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). While it was an opportunity for IDEA to refine the Tool based on feedback, it helped the IEBC become much more aware about the risk of violence ahead of the country's forthcoming elections.

Electoral Risk Management Tool development timeline

2008: International IDEA makes the strategic decision to create a tool of this kind;

2009: initial conceptualization carried out by IDEA and presented at a workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa; workshop report remains the only catalogue of different countries' methodologies on mitigating election violence;

2010: further developments in the Tool's design and functionality presented at the expert group meeting in Stockholm, Sweden; a near-to-final tool concept emerges toward the end of the year;

2011: early versions of the Tool developed; first pilot tests carried out in Colombia and Sri Lanka; pilot initiated in Kenya;

2012: testing moves to Bosnia and Herzegovina to focus on border electoral manage-ment issues; pilot in Kenya is designed to enable testing of all the Tool's components, including creation of the Risk and Action Register – a new function within the Tool that records alerts, suggests actions and documents mitigation activity and results; and

2013: final evaluation of Kenya pilot due in June 2013; plans in development for a global launch of the Tool in October at the Global Electoral Organization Conference in Jeju Island, South Korea, with smaller launches to follow in New York and Brussels.
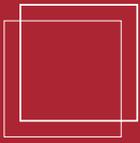
IEBC analyzing risk maps.

An initial workshop took place in November 2011, led by the IEBC with support and guidance from International IDEA. This methodology – applied universally by IDEA – puts national stakeholders and practitioners firmly in the lead and gives them ownership of the issues, while IDEA benefits from local knowledge and context. Critically, the introduction of the Electoral Risk Management Tool in Kenya was designed not to usurp any pre-existing capacities, methodologies or structures to combat election violence, but to complement the measures that were already in place. It functions from a hub embedded within the Commission that supplies information and analysis.

Forty experts from different regions, electoral bodies, security sector agencies, civil society organizations and academics attended the workshop. From the discussions and data recorded at the event, a baseline analysis of risk was created for the different regions of Kenya which looked at the contributing factors, the election phases most prone to violence, and how the risk of violence can be mitigated. A public opinion survey was also carried out and cross-checked against the findings from the workshop.

With this information IDEA was able to create a risk map for Kenya using the Electoral Risk Management Tool. These maps were shared and used actively across the IEBC and external partners, often in conjunction with data supplied by the Uwiano Platform for Peace and other organizations. Using the Tool, risk data from these different sources was layered onto a geographical map in the form of static markers, numerical indicators and colour-coded regions (red, amber, green) to indicate risk severity. This provided an at-a-glance assessment of the risks using data that is often difficult to access because it is buried deep within lengthy policy documents. The Tool can also be used to generate trend charts that show how the risks are changing over time.
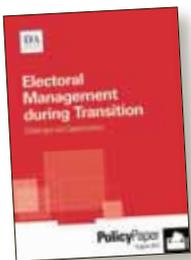
Electoral Management during Transition Challenges and Opportunities

Recognizing the importance of policy choices with regard to the administration of elections to be made during democratic transition, this paper discusses some of the main issues to be considered and suggests recommendations to support policy-makers and practitioners in this area.

Advice from Addis Ababa

In November 2012, organizations taking part in piloting the Electoral Risk Management Tool, along with staff from International IDEA's regional offices and their local partners, attended a workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to learn from each other's first-hand experiences and offer mutual support from within the partnership. IDEA co-hosted the event with the African Union (AU), which also expressed an interest in using the Tool to build the capacities of the EMBs. Accordingly, a joint IDEA-AU project was initiated whereby the Tool will be implemented in six African nations. Furthermore, IDEA offices from Libya and Nepal are partnering with national EMBs to apply the Tool in these countries. Toward this end, initial risk mapping workshops were held in Tripoli and Kathmandu in early 2013.

Making a difference in Ghana

Ghanaians went to the polls in December 2012 to choose a president and 275 parliamentarians. With a voter turnout of over 79 per cent, the elections were declared to have been credible and peaceful by the African Union (AU) and regional election observers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), despite some challenges relating to the use of a new biometric voter register. Importantly, the election results brought an increased number of women into Ghana's Parliament (from 19 to 29) as well as more youth representatives.

In the build-up to the elections, International IDEA supported the Electoral Commission in developing a strategic plan to manage the process. Electoral Commission employees were also provided with capacity building activities while youth leaders were shown ways to strengthen their skills. In the year prior to the elections, IDEA worked alongside the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs during the national consultation on an Affirmative Action Bill to enhance women's representation in governance processes. While the Bill has not yet passed into law, the consultation brought the issue of women's representation to the fore and is likely to have influenced the success of female candidates in the December elections.

Ghana elections, December 2012.

Improving electoral management in Africa

International IDEA has run BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) training in Africa since 2001. This training covers all aspects of the electoral cycle and is designed to improve the skills, knowledge and confidence of election administrators. Through its Train the Facilitator programme, BRIDGE also builds training skills and provides access to BRIDGE materials for electoral trainers.

During 2012 to 2013 the Africa programme continued work on several BRIDGE-related projects – the AusAID-funded Regional BRIDGE JAP project, GIZ JAP National BRIDGE Project and various ad hoc BRIDGE activities at the national level and with IDEA partners.

Under the AusAID-funded regional project, nine workshops were held for 261 electoral officials from 40 countries and new training materials were made available in French and Portuguese, in addition to English. Modules included gender and elections, electoral contestants and electoral management, and the Train the Facilitators curriculum. Train the Facilitator courses not only pass on course content and technical information, but increase participants' skills in conducting effective adult training. Successful participants are accredited as BRIDGE Facilitators once they have replicated the training in their home organizations.
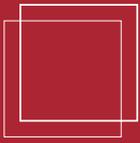
About BRIDGE

Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) is the world's foremost training curriculum on electoral processes. Developed by International IDEA and the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), United Nations Election Assistance Division (UNEAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), BRIDGE builds the capacity of national election administrators and supports trainers to use BRIDGE in their own national organizations to build capacity in electoral processes.

The most recent Train the Facilitator event took place in Pretoria, South Africa in March 2012. Participants were drawn from the EMBs of eight African nations on the strength of their background in election administration and training. As well as achieving semi-accredited status, the 20 participants shared information, experience and best practice. Positive feedback helped to reinforce the learning and improve participants' confidence. The course was even described by one attendee as 'a life-changing experience'.

In the GIZ-funded project, three national BRIDGE courses were held, one each in Botswana and Nigeria, and one Train the Facilitator covering another five countries. In addition to these courses, the International IDEA Africa Programme assisted with, or held, BRIDGE courses for a number of partners and national EMBs, including the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD), the Independent Electoral Commission of South African, the Malawi Electoral Commission, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), and provided advice to the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA).

Participants' achievements in delivering the training in their home countries – the outcomes of the BRIDGE programme – are assessed using a new monitoring and evaluation system introduced during 2012. This online resource enables course facilitators to quickly and easily access information before, during and after their training events; record the actions taken as a result of their training at six- and 12-month intervals after the event; and provide evidence of their personal effectiveness as BRIDGE Facilitators.

Towards greater transparency and inclusiveness in Egypt

The critical challenges facing democratization in the Arab world reflect themes that are central to International IDEA's work in general – the conduct of free and fair elections, the political inclusion of women, the functioning of political parties and inclusive constitution building processes. All four aspects have been central to bringing about democratic reform in Egypt.

With assistance from IDEA, the government and national stakeholders have promoted greater transparency and inclusiveness within the electoral process of Egypt. In time for the closing phases of the parliamentary election (November 2011 to January 2012) and ahead of the presidential election (May 2012), IDEA trained 440 domestic observers, provided

guidance for judges and electoral officials, and held workshops on voter education for civil society organizations. This work was carried out under the auspices of a Memorandum of Understanding with Egypt's National Council for Human Rights.

IDEA also produced a guide, quick reference sheet and educational poster for poll workers of which 130,000 copies were distributed to Egypt's High Elections Commission, election officials and the National Council for Women for dissemination through their local networks.

Supporting the General National Congress election in Libya

International IDEA produced a report to assess the General National Congress election that was held on 7 July 2012 in Libya. The report was drafted by an international expert who performed a six-day field visit to the country between 11 and 17 July. Among others, the expert met with the High National Electoral Commission (HNEC), Libyan experts, civil society organisations and the United Nations Support Mission to Libya.

The report reviewed the electoral process from an applied perspective in order to draw recommendations that could be useful for future elections. A standard assessment methodology was developed by combining documentary analysis, direct field observation and interviews with experts and other relevant persons. The key methodological guideline in structuring the report was comparing the regulatory framework and actual conduct of elections vis-à-vis democratic electoral standards as defined by international legal instruments endorsed by most countries of the world.

The assessment focused on the following issues:
- legal framework and electoral system;
- election administration;
- voter registration;
- registration of candidates;
- election campaign and campaign financing; and
- election procedures and announcement of election results.

The final report was shared and discussed with the HNEC.

Participación electoral indígena y cuota nativa en el Perú
Aportes para el debate

(Indigenous Participation in Elections and the Native Quota in Peru: Contributions to the Debate)

This book examines the participation of indigenous peoples in Peruvian elections, both the history and recent processes. The focus lies on implementation of the native quota in Peru, its effectiveness and options for improving it.

Co-publisher: Jurado Nacional de Elecciones
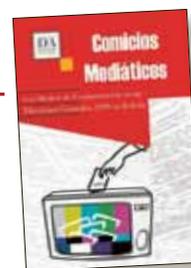
Comicios Mediáticos
Los Medios de Comunicación en las Elecciones Generales 2009 en Bolivia

(Media-Driven Elections: The Media in Bolivia's 2009 General Elections)

Different forms of media intervention were analyzed in this study of Bolivia's 2009 general elections by International IDEA and the UNIR Bolivia Foundation. The Plurinational Legislative Assembly in Bolivia drew on the results of the study in drafting the Electoral Regime Law, which includes regulation of electoral propaganda and of the dissemination of election-related surveys.
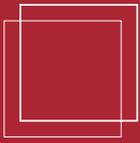
Electoral justice in Latin America

In September 2012, more than 150 delegates attended the IV Ibero-American Electoral Justice Conference in El Salvador. Hosted by the country's Supreme Electoral Tribunal and co-organized with International IDEA, the event brought together electoral authorities, academics and experts from across Latin America, Spain and the Caribbean.

The conference was also supported by the Institute of Judicial Research and the Ibero-American Institute of Constitutional Law, which is affiliated with the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). Discussions focused on political party law (including political funding and fairness), voting abroad, ways to vote (including open and closed rosters), types of electoral authorities, electoral jurisdiction and comparative jurisprudence, and crucially, whether money was getting in the way of democracy in Latin America, where the presence of organized crime – particularly drug trafficking – is an indisputable reality that can corrupt and subvert democratic institutions.

A book entitled *Funding of Political Parties in Latin America* was launched at the conference, co-published by International IDEA, the Organization of American States and UNAM's Institute of Judicial Research. The event concluded with the signing of a Joint Institutional Declaration by the representatives of 12 electoral institutes, ratifying their commitment to the democratic principles of equality, judicial safety, technological modernization and the development of human potential in compliance with the duties and the operation of their institutions.

...and in Indonesia

In April 2012, the Indonesian Parliament adopted Law Number 8/2012, which defines a new legal framework for general elections in the country. While it fell short of expectations on several scores, including political finance, the law does provide a stronger framework for managing electoral disputes and administrative violations under the reinforced authority of the Electoral Supervision Body (Bawaslu).

Provisions for the enhanced management of electoral disputes and administrative violations were built into the law following persuasive advocacy by Perludem, a leading Indonesian civil society organization in the field of democratic governance. Perludem, in turn, relied on International IDEA's support and founded its advocacy campaign using the Institute's Handbook on Electoral Justice, the overview of which was translated into Indonesian language and published in 2011.

Recruiting and training election observers in Europe

Election observation can strengthen democratic institutions, build public confidence in electoral processes and help deter fraud, intimidation and violence. Over the past 20 years, European Union (EU) election observation has developed from a short-term, ad hoc operation into a long-term process with a rigorous and systematic methodology. Today, EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs) comprehensively assess all aspects of an electoral process against international obligations for democratic elections. They cover the pre-election, election day and immediate post-election periods and are a vital component of EU activities to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law worldwide.

The Network for Enhanced Electoral and Democratic Support (NEEDS) was a four-year project, funded by the European Commission (EC) and run by a consortium led by International IDEA. The NEEDS project comprised three main components: to develop new methodological tools

NEEDS facts and figures 2009–2012

- Formed by a consortium of five organizations: International IDEA, International Organisation for Migration, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA), IIDH-CAPEL (Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos – Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Electoral) and Internews;

- Delivered 49 training events (one per month) to 653 trainee observers;

- Developed an e-learning module on safety and security awareness;

- Designed a set of new standard procedures of EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs), including the creation of digital election observation forms;

- Devised a digital system for data gathering as well as gender analysis guidelines for EU EOMs to inform observer reports and recommendations;

- Created methodologies for observing voter registration and web applications to observe results management processes;

- Made connections and supported citizen-observer organizations around the world and facilitated the creation of their global network;

- Helped redefine election observation as a central element of the EU strategy for democracy support; and

- Promoted election observation as a central element of democratic development through a systematic and coordinated follow-up of its recommendations.

- Project activities came to a close in December 2012.
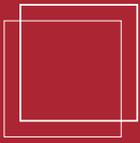
and procedures for EU election observation; to deliver face-to-face training to election observers; and to offer technical support to the growth of citizen-observer organizations. To achieve this, the five organizations of the consortium (see box, page 15) combined their expertise in the fields of elections, good governance, public information, domestic observation, security and logistics.

Genuine elections can make a major contribution to peace, security and democracy development. Through its work, the NEEDS project strengthened and added value to EU EOMs, based on the fundamental principles of independence, impartiality, transparency, long-term observation and professionalism.

Observing elections in Commonwealth countries

In a healthy democracy, citizens have the right to observe the electoral process, just as they have the right to participate in it. Citizen observers are also in a prime position to lobby for – and monitor the implementation of – electoral reforms based on observation recommendations. As such, they have the potential to become the central actors of change in their countries.

In December 2012, a workshop was co-hosted by International IDEA and the Commonwealth Secretariat in Montego Bay, Jamaica. Attended by civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in domestic electoral observation in Commonwealth countries, it helped them to identify capacity development needs. The event was also an opportunity to learn from peer organizations and share information and innovative practice.

21st century technology promotes credible and transparent electoral processes

The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network is an online portal to the world of elections that today can be accessed on demand and on the move. The ACE website is the world's largest online repository of electoral knowledge and material. The first of its kind in the field of elections, the website offers specialized technical facts, country- and region-specific information, comparative data, a global election calendar, the latest electoral news and events, and the real-time exchange of knowledge and advice.

The ACE Encyclopaedia of Elections contains more than 10,000 pages of information on 13 topics in Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Swahili language versions, covering every step of an electoral cycle: from automatic fingerprint identification systems and e-voting to vetting

The workshop allowed us to share experiences on the role that CSOs play in elections and how they can work together with election management bodies to reduce violence and promote free and fair elections.

MERIK LUVINGA,
Tanzania Civil Society Coalition on Election Observation.

electoral candidates and voting from abroad. Throughout 2012, seven topics of the Encyclopaedia were updated by various ACE partners as part of an effort to maintain ACE as the core authoritative resource in all aspects of electoral processes and to guarantee that the information provided is as accurate and up to date as possible.

On demand

The ACE Practitioners' Network is an online network of election practitioners from all over the world. In 2012 membership increased to 1,000 (from 200 in 2010 and 400 in 2011). This interactive private platform is accessible through the ACE website and is now available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish interfaces. Exchanges can be accessed in any number of languages through an instant translation function. Using this online forum, members can share electoral expertise and experience across borders and without any language barriers.

Using the 'ask the experts' facility, any visitor to the ACE website can submit technical questions relating to elections. In addition to the questions received by visitors to the public site, ACE receives questions from practitioners and members of the network. In 2012, an estimated 300 relevant questions were submitted; more than 200 were answered directly by the Secretariat using available resources on ACE and 90 were posted to the Practitioners' Network for discussion. Expert responses to 70 questions were summarized and published on the public site.

On the move

Over the last few years there has been a marked increase in users accessing the ACE website using mobile devices. In response to the spread of new communication technology, a version of the website was launched in 2012 that is compatible with mobile devices and is therefore, fully accessible and interactive on the move.

Use and interest in the mobile site has increased steadily, attracting 2 per cent of ACE's total users in 2011, 5 per cent in 2012 and rising to 8 per cent in early2013. Initially, it was decided to make only the 'ask the expert' facility available via mobile so that members of the ACE Practitioners' Network would no longer have to be behind a computer screen to take part in the discussions. However, with growing ownership of mobile devices and 80,000 visits from mobile devices in 2012, it was deemed worth developing a fully fledged version of the website for access on the move. This was launched in May 2012 and was quickly followed by an app for Android and iPhone platforms launched in August 2012.

ACE Partnership

In addition to International IDEA, which hosts the transitional Secretariat, ACE partners include Elections Canada, EISA, Federal Electoral Institute of Mexico, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the UNDP, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division and the European Commission (ex officio).

Mobile Site Visits %
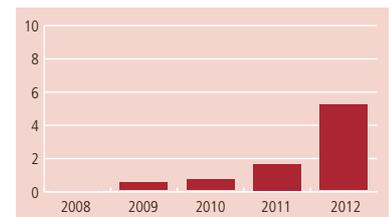
Practioners Network Questions and Discussions

Constitution Building Processes
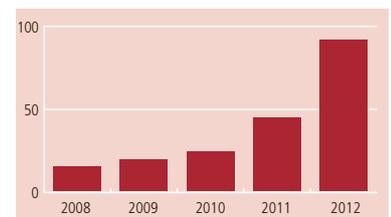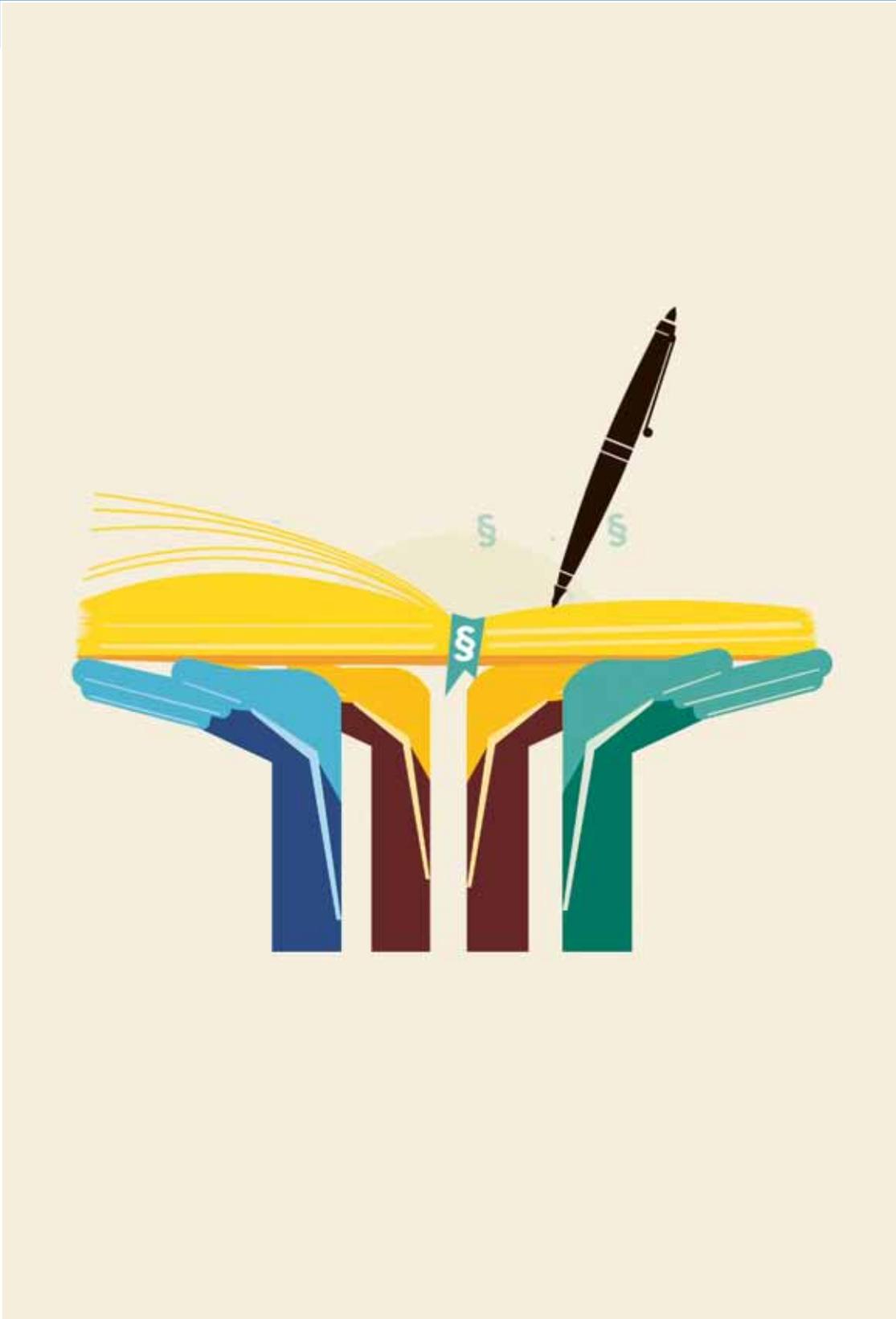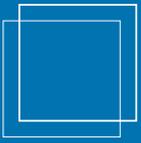
Today, nearly every democratic country has a constitution – a vital document that sets out the basic structure of the government, according to which the people are to be governed. The constitution defines the powers allotted to each of the three branches of government (the executive, legislature and judiciary) and regulates the relationship between them.

Any law enacted by the government has to be in conformity with the constitution, which also prevents the abuse of power by those who carry out government functions. Governments need to be mindful of the inherent dignity and equality of every individual and respect their right to have a voice in shaping the constitution. As such, a constitution can be said to be a social contract between a government and its people.

Through its Constitution Building programme, International DEA works with local, regional and global partners to raise awareness and provide the necessary technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing to avoid conflict and consolidate democracy in the constitution building process. Its non-prescriptive, collaborative approach also helps IDEA gain the trust and confidence of ordinary citizens – especially those who have put their lives on the line to engender change.

After the Arab uprisings

Building democracy in Tunisia

Tunisia's revolution for dignity and freedom began in January 2011 when street vendor Mohammed Bouazizi burned himself to death in protest of the country's corruption and lack of freedom of speech. His actions led directly to the toppling of unpopular former President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and awoke the popular demand for freedom and democracy in Tunisia, which spread rapidly to other parts of the Arab world.

One of the most immediate needs following the ousting of Ben Ali was to rewrite the Constitution of Tunisia and prepare the ground for elections. Pursuant to a series of discussions with the country's Constituent Assembly, it was agreed that International IDEA would provide support on a range of constitution building issues around political representation and elections.

A particularly important objective was to inscribe women's rights into the new constitution and afford them comparative rights to men. To support the election of more women, IDEA worked with various women's organizations to draft a new electoral law.
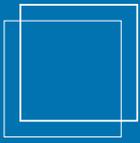
International IDEA continues to contribute by offering expert opinions on various constitutional issues. Encouragingly, many young people are actively involved in the discussions that will determine their country's future. As Tunisia undergoes both a transitional and transformational process, International IDEA will continue its work, which underscores the need for all sectors of society to be included in the process of building a democracy.

Tunisia graffiti.

New Constitution in Egypt

Following the Egyptian revolution of 2011, the Constituent Assembly was reluctant to formalize any working relationships with international organizations in drafting a new Constitution for Egypt. Constitution building was seen as a purely Egyptian concern that did not require the influence or interference of international organizations.

To help with the drafting process in general, International IDEA put together a manual on constitutional law that covered six topics: the separation of powers, the powers of parliament, corruption, the security sector, the independence of the courts and fundamental rights. Each topic was assigned two chapters, which were written from the points of view of two experts: one Egyptian, the other non-Egyptian. International IDEA also held dialogues with civil society groups to find out what ordinary Egyptians thought should be included in (or excluded from) the Constitution and fed these comments back to the Constituent Assembly.

Egypt's new Constitution was approved by the Constituent Assembly on 30 November 2012 and is now law. It was signed by President Mohamed Morsi on 26 December 2012 following a referendum on 15–20 December 2012 that passed the Constitution with 64 per cent support, but only a 33 per cent voter turnout. It replaced the Provisional Constitution that followed the 2011 revolution that ended decades of autocratic rule. International IDEA produced a detailed analysis of the new Constitution within a few weeks of its completion, which has been widely cited as a reference point among international scholars and civil society.

In 2012 media freedom also continued to expand in the country, and political parties and activists are now free to contest and protest. But the democratic objectives of the revolution need to be continued: democracy and human rights activists still fear the security apparatus, religious minorities are uncertain of their future and women are almost unrepresented at less than 2 per cent of the new Parliament.

The way politics is conducted in and by the new parliament, the government and the Constitutional Committee will determine the long-term prospects for democracy in Egypt. Will there be true civilian control of the armed forces, which is a prerequisite for democracy? Will Egypt's new political leaders be able to get the country's economy going and facilitate inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth? Will the new majority ensure that Egypt's political life becomes more inclusive – not least of women – than in the past, and that the human rights of minorities are guaranteed? The answers to such fundamental questions will only be provided as Egypt's new political process now starts to unfold.

Libya's first steps towards democracy

Gaddafi is gone, but the hard journey to democracy has scarcely begun. In a society dominated by tribes, developing an electoral system can be a matter of conflict or agreement. A system of majority voting in single-person constituencies can increase tensions and fragmentation, as this often leads to a 'winner-takes-all' outcome. A proportional electoral system, on the other hand, leads to a more representative parliament, but requires functioning political parties, which naturally take time to establish.

The risk of fragmentation makes it even more important that all groups are heard and feel that they have been given a voice. The building of Libya's Constitution is therefore, not just a question of setting out principles, human rights and responsibilities on paper. It is also about creating the conditions for democratic participation in the constitution building process itself. The most successful constitutions are those that are owned by the people. In a country that lacks democratic traditions, it is difficult (not to mention time consuming) to bring about this type of public ownership of a constitution.

To assist Libya in its first steps toward democracy, International IDEA has built strong links with the new General National Congress (GNC) elected on 7 July 2012. A number of GNC members and other government officials were given the opportunity to learn from Northern Ireland's experience with reconciliation through a study tour. Two roundtables were organized with the GNC Legal and Constitutional Committee on subjects that the latter requested as urgent issues that they need to focus on.

The first roundtable, led by Mr Mohamed Mgarief, president of the GNC, discussed three main crucial issues linked to the constitutional building process in Libya: the objectives of constitution drafting in Libya; the composition of the Constituent Assembly; and building consensus in the constitutional drafting process.
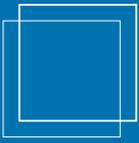
The second roundtable focused on three main topics: the internal architecture of the Constituent Assembly (functions, interrelationship and workflow); the relationship between the Assembly and legislatures; and the potential main features of the Libyan Constituent Assembly and its rules of procedure.

Information leaflets on these subjects were distributed. International IDEA developed six different information leaflets in Arabic on subjects identified in close cooperation with the GNC, and a constitution building manual was also produced.

In these early days of democracy in Libya, it is important not to rush the constitution building process but to ensure that citizens are involved from the beginning, and that alternatives are discussed and compromises reached. While in Tunisia and Egypt the revolutions began at the top with the ousting of presidents, in Libya the revolution started at the bottom – a clean slate in which democracy needs to be given the space to trickle upwards.

Lessons learned from Morocco and Jordan

From its new regional office in Cairo, which was opened in 2010 in response to the Arab uprisings, most of International IDEA's support in 2012 was concentrated in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya, where revolutions have taken place. But IDEA also offered advice and assistance following the announcement of major constitutional reforms by King Mohammed VI of Morocco and King Abdullah II of Jordan's establishment of a National Dialogue Committee tasked with amending the Constitution.

The sovereigns' actions successfully pre-empted further civil uprisings in Morocco and Jordan. However, many felt that the constitutional reform processes that followed were rushed through and lacked any meaningful engagement with the citizens of each country.

International IDEA commissioned world-leading experts to review the content of each document as well as the constitution building process behind it. These critiques were then discussed at seminars hosted by IDEA. IDEA's analysis of the Moroccan and Jordanian constitutions identified important gaps. A number of key changes were recommended so that both documents could bring about real and lasting change for the better, for everyone. Following the seminars, the reviews of both constitutions were revised and published as case studies to help other countries undergoing similar processes.

Elsewhere in the world

No Constitution yet for Nepal

Before Nepal became a republic in May 2008, it had been ruled by monarchs or a ruling family for most of its modern history. But after voting to abolish the 239-year monarchy, the Constituent Assembly had yet to agree on a new Constitution for the country: a key part of the peace deal with the Maoists who objected to the idea of monarchy and ruling by heritage.

The Constituent Assembly was originally given two years and a deadline of May 2010 to complete this work. However, after four successive extensions, the Supreme Court ruled against any further delays and set a final deadline of 27 May 2012 for the draft Constitution. The last days before the deadline were fraught with intense negotiations, protest rallies, tension and shutdowns across the country. At the final hour, it looked as if leaders had found a compromise on the design of the proposed federal system and that the draft Constitution was ready to print.

However, in a dramatic turn of events late at night on 27 May 2012, the government dissolved the Constituent Assembly and declared elections for a new Assembly because no agreement on the federal structure could be reached, which left the Constitution incomplete. Citizens were left in a state of shock and deep disappointment. Party leaders had a lot of explaining to do in order to calm down the different interest groups and avoid violent confrontation.

In principle, the formation of a Constituent Assembly and the drafting of the Constitution were inclusive processes. Indeed, Nepal's Constituent Assembly elections had increased women's representation from 8 per cent in the previous parliament to almost 33 per cent; Dalits increased their representation from 0 to 50 seats (8 per cent); indigenous members accounted for 218 seats (36 per cent); and young people (under 35) represented 23 per cent of the Assembly.
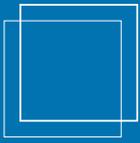
But despite the inclusion of these groups, many of the important decisions were made outside of the Assembly during informal discussions between senior party leaders. Formal procedures were circumvented, debates aborted and public consultations ignored, leading to frustration among many Assembly members.

The Constituent Assembly is now dissolved, and so is the Legislature/Parliament. For now, the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) prevails, which sets out the transition from a constitutional monarchy to a multiparty republic, from a Hindu state to a secular one and from a unitary state to a federal state. The parties also agreed to 'own the agreements made by the Constituent Assembly'.

In support, International IDEA facilitated a series of dialogues between senior members of the major political forces represented in the Constituent Assembly. This enabled them to appreciate each other's points of view, narrow their differences and develop options on the form of government and a future electoral system. While consensus was reached on a wide range of issues, the form of federalism for Nepal remains undecided. Political leaders discussed several options for moving this process forward, and ten months after the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, they agreed to form a Chief Justice led government with the task of conducting elections for the new Constituent Assembly.

Elections conducted by the Chief Justice led government are, however, challenged by the other parties, which feel excluded from the agreement made by the four major parties. Although several legal and political hurdles remain, it is important to conduct the elections as early as possible in order to move the country back onto a constitutional path. Political parties must be clear about what they stand for in their manifestos, and make sure that their ideologies do not provoke violence from opposition groups. The people of Nepal also need to be given a chance to discuss and debate the different federal options. Above all, they will not be satisfied with anything other than a democratic Constitution that fully reflects their views and ensures their rights.

Building diversity into Bolivia's new laws

The Plurinational Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional) is the national legislature of Bolivia, based in La Paz. It consists of a lower house (the Chamber of Deputies or Cámara de Diputados) and an upper house (the Senate or Cámara de Senadores). A nationwide referendum in January 2009 approved a substantially overhauled Constitution that, among other changes, strengthened the rights and power of Bolivia's

indigenous majority, who had long lacked any meaningful participation in politics.

In 2012, International IDEA continued to work alongside the Assembly to develop a legislative agenda to support democratic development under the new Constitution. This included the formation of 12 laws, identified as priorities by the president of the lower house, which emphasized gender mainstreaming. It also involved providing technical assistance toward finalizing the draft Autonomy Statutes of five of the country's nine departments (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando and Potosí) – a task that had been ongoing for 18 months with financial support from the governments of Canada, Norway and Spain.

Critically, civil society groups – including those representing women and indigenous peoples – were involved in developing the draft Autonomy Statutes in workshops arranged by International IDEA. These civic dialogues produced a consensus that the Statutes should take into account the ethnic, social, economic, cultural and territorial views of each department. If passed in an upcoming referendum, the Statutes will allocate economic resources and decentralized decision making to the five departments.

Increasing the participation of women and youth in Ecuador

Ecuador's new Constitution was developed during the so-called *Revolución Ciudadana* (citizens' revolution) under the leadership of President Rafael Correa and approved by referendum in September 2008. New laws and norms implied by the new Constitution, including the *Codigo de la Democracia* (Democracy Code), which replaced and reformed several norms regarding the organization and responsibilities of political parties, movements and EMBs – were developed during the first term of Rafael Correa after the new Constitution. The emergence and consolidation of a new political system, decentralized local governments, a more autonomous national state and increased citizen participation are expected to be enhanced after Rafael Correa's re-election in February 2013.

Implementing Ecuador's Constitution has involved developing a new legal framework, transforming and strengthening state institutions, and rebuilding political parties. These substantive processes have been supported by Ágora Democrática (AD), a partnership between International IDEA and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD).

A nationwide information-gathering exercise was conducted under the auspices of AD's Youth Project in 2012 on youth political participation
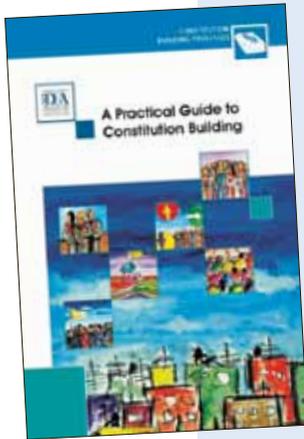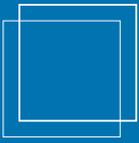
Designing a constitution

International IDEA published a seven-volume Practical Guide to Constitution Building – the first of its kind in the field of constitution building. At its launch in New York on 5 March 2012, former president of Mauritius Cassam Uteem said: "It offers non-prescriptive analysis of the development and consequences of different structures and institutions put in place by constitutions around the world." In his keynote speech, the former president explained that without a "blueprint or model" the Guide "offers comparative options … that have been enshrined throughout history to help find consensus when drafting a constitution."

The Guide's publication coincides with a number of current constitution building processes around the world, including in Egypt, Tunisia, Nepal, Zambia, Myanmar and Thailand. It urges practitioners to look carefully at the forces at play within their own contexts in order to understand how to shape a constitution that will contribute to a functioning democratic government and foster lasting peace.

For example, in the same month that the Guide was launched, Egypt began the process of drafting a new Constitution. However, the country is struggling to set up democratic institutions and draft a document that defines power in the post-Mubarek era. Following the results of a referendum in December 2012, the new Egyptian constitution became law, but its legitimacy is likely to be challenged for some time to come. Opponents believe that the referendum was passed on a rushed draft that does not fully represent all sectors of society.

Since launch day, the Guide has been very well received among constitutional practitioners, policy makers and academics. Over 2,950 copies of the Guide and 1,320 copies of the accompanying policy resource have been distributed around the world.

There is plenty of anecdotal evidence from different sources about the Guide's usefulness. For example, constitutional scholars from the National University of Vietnam reviewed the Guide and selected it from hundreds of resources published globally on constitutional reform. They requested and received permission to translate it into Vietnamese to allow for its distribution and use by the national institutions involved in the ongoing process of reviewing and amending Vietnam's 1992 Constitution, which is expected to conclude in 2013.

Feedback from UNAMIL, the United Nations Mission in Liberia, has been similarly positive. It too requested multiple copies and commented that the Guide is an invaluable resource in the constitution building process. Institutions such as Stanford Law School in California, USA and the Supreme Court of Mexico (Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación) also now hold library copies of A Practical Guide to Constitution Building as a key reference document.

What happened in the Arab world is unprecedented and will change the face of this region dramatically. The major transition that happened in Egypt a year ago is still materializing. The revolution did not succeed fully.

Anissa Hassouna,
a leading Egyptian civil society activist speaking at the launch.

with gender and regional disaggregation. The results were presented at several national and provincial workshops and seminars arranged by Ágora Democrática, and widely reported by Ecuador's media.

Ágora Democrática also supported the Association of Municipal Women of Ecuador in 2012 by strengthening the curriculum offered by the Political School for Women Politicians. Subjects covered now include political communication (from gender and intercultural perspectives), women's leadership and political participation, and the legal framework. In addition, Ágora Democrática provided guidance on the introduction of Equality Commissions to the municipalities – a new development mandated by Ecuador's Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization Law.

Cooperating in a constitution

Constitution building is fundamentally a political process, involving compromise and political deals. As an astute observer from Zambia recently noted, "principled constitution building means that everyone will need to lose something in order to gain something better." What distinguishes constitutional politics is that constitutional arrangements will gain legitimacy only if they have the broadest possible base of supporters. So, political players of constitutional politics realize that their success also needs to be built on shared values and principles.

In April 2012, International IDEA and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD launched a joint publication: *Constitutional Reform Processes and Political Parties – Principles for Practice*. It followed an NIMD forum on interparty dialogue that took place in Maputo, Mozambique, in September 2011 at which representatives from the ruling and opposition parties of Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe discussed the reasons why recent constitutional reforms had succeeded or failed in their countries.

A key principle of constitution building emerged from these discussions: the process should be designed so that no single party can act alone to obstruct completion or reverse the rules of the game at a later stage. Writing a foreword to the *Principles for Practice*, former President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said, "Being a former President and politician myself, I must also highlight the importance of dialogue in the process of constitutional reform, especially between and among political actors. Oftentimes because of their partisan interest, political actors can be the greatest obstacles to this very important democratic undertaking."

**Constitutional
Reform Processes
and Political Parties
Principles for Practice**

This publication provides a set of guiding principles for constitutional reform based on practical experiences of constitutional reform processes in a number of countries (Bolivia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa). The focus lies on the role of political parties in constitution building processes.

Co-publisher: Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy and the Africa Studies Centre
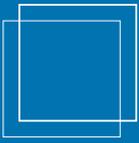
The authors – Martin van Vilet, Augustine Magolowondo (both from NIMD) and Winluck Wahiu (International IDEA) – have not invented the *Principles for Practice*, but advocate adhering to them during the initial stages of constitution building in order to anticipate the politics of accommodation during the final stages of the process. Shared principles are one way to give everyone a stake in constitutional horse-trading, while realistically acknowledging that constitution building is fundamentally political in nature.

Constitutionnet.org

As the dramatic events of the Arab Spring show, the internet is phenomenally empowering for everybody. Constitutionnet.org is a dedicated website created by International IDEA to drive interest in the constitution building process. It was launched at the same time as *A Practical Guide to Constitution Building* in New York on 5 March 2012. There are currently around 400 registered members using the site, and this number is growing steadily.

The recent publications *A Practical Guide to Constitution Building* and *Constitutional Reform Processes and Political Parties – Principles for Practice* are available on Constitutionnet.org. To ensure that the website continues to evolve around users' interests, a needs analysis is planned for early 2013 before new content is developed and launched later in the year.

The website already links to other relevant platforms, such as constitutionmaking.org developed by the United States Institute of Peace, and plans are in place to connect with other similar organizations and resources in the future. Over time, it is expected to evolve into a fully interactive platform where practitioners and academics can post questions and experts' answers can be published online.

Involving civil society in constitution building

International IDEA facilitated two constitutional capacity building workshops – both of which were called Constitution Building for Democracy – in 2012, one in Zambia in April, and another in Bali in July.

The Zambia event was a regional training workshop that took place at the invitation of a local civil society group. Participants were drawn from Namibia, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe and discussed the phases of participatory and inclusive constitution building processes so that they can make a difference in their home nations.

The Bali event was a similar regional training workshop that involved representatives from Myanmar, Indonesia, Timor Leste, the Philippines and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Chile and South Africa. Again, participants were encouraged and equipped to get involved in the constitution building and implementation processes of their own countries, and given the opportunity and to learn from each other's experiences.

Constitutionnet.org

Constitutionnet.org strengthens the role of users who are engaged in constitutional design and reform through features that currently include:

- Membership registration to enable new posts and comments
- Analytical feeds on constitutional developments globally
- Country constitution profiles
- Searchable database of official documents from selected constitutional change processes
- Selected readings related to constitution making

Upcoming features include:

- An interactive training resource for new practitioners together with information on forthcoming training opportunities
- Discussion forums for members
- Issue-based articles and papers related to constitution building experiences
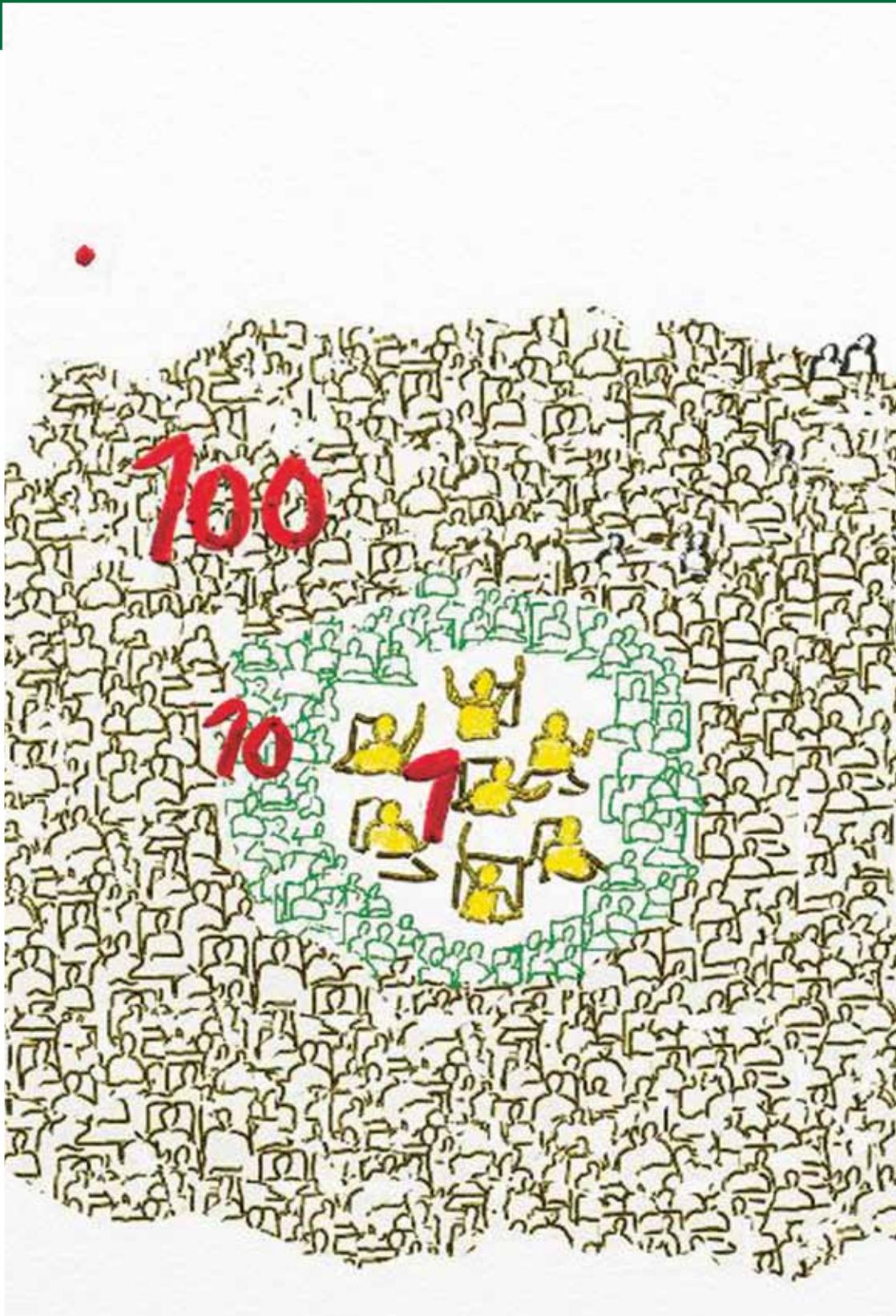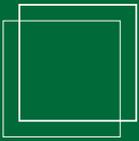
Political Parties, Participation and Representation

Representative democracy cannot function properly without political parties. They provide the vehicle for the electorate to express itself by accommodating diverse interest groups and offering voters different political options. They are also key institutions for inclusive participation and accountable representation, responding to the needs of the people.

However, underlying forces can negatively influence and hamper the strengthening and functioning of political parties and, by extension, democracy and development in countries around the world. The funding of parties and candidates is just one of the many fronts where the battle between organized crime and democratic institutions is played out. Meanwhile, the structures, policies, practices and values of political parties have a significant impact on the level of women's participation in politics.

International IDEA's Political Parties, Participation and Representation programme provides direct support to political parties and works to align approaches to party assistance. It promotes the equal representation of women, creates platforms for interparty dialogue and helps protect legitimacy in politics. Furthermore, International IDEA has developed a State of Democracy Assessment framework, a tool that citizens can use to assess their own democratic systems.

Money in politics

Unless money in politics is controlled and carefully regulated, it can rob democracy of its unique strengths – political equality, empowerment of the disenfranchised and the ability to manage societal conflicts peacefully. In new and fragile democracies, illegal political finance can result from criminal networks infiltrating political processes and establishing their own political parties or buying candidates. In established and stable democracies, legal political finance can similarly corrupt political systems, particularly if major donors are then able to influence political outcomes more than ordinary voters.

Realizing the potentially negative influences of money in politics, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption calls on all countries to take "appropriate legislative and administrative measures … to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office and, where applicable, the funding of political parties." To do so, countries around the world have introduced various provisions limiting who can contribute to political parties and electoral candidates, and how

Political Finance Regulations Around the World

An Overview of the International IDEA Database

This report highlights key findings from IDEA's Political Finance Database (www.idea.int/political-finance), emphasizing global trends and regional variations.
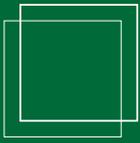
much; how such funds can be used; how actors must report on their finances; and how to manage oversight and enforcement.

International IDEA's Political Finance Database contains information on the political finance control mechanisms of 180 countries, which makes it the leading source of comparative information in this field. Following a broad revision and development, the database was re-launched in March 2012 and presented, among other places, at a regional conference in Tanzania on party funding.

Originally constructed in 2003, the database maps how money in politics is controlled. Since many countries had upgraded and updated their political finance regulations since the initial launch, the information needed to be updated. To achieve this, researchers in around the world submitted detailed answers to 43 questions about the new legislation in the 180 countries included in the database. This vast body of information was then meticulously reviewed and presented in a user-friendly way so that the database is intuitive and its content easy to access and compare.

Researchers are currently conducting more in-depth analysis beyond the legal information in the database, to include what's actually happening in each country and how these regulations are respected and enforced. The findings – due to be published in a handbook in December 2013 – should highlight gaps that policymakers need to address.

Maintaining strategic partnerships: NIMD

One of the benefits for International IDEA of partnering with the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) is accessing its contacts and networks, especially at the country level, most notably its network among political parties.

For example, International IDEA used the NIMD network to organize a regional conference in Tanzania on political funding, which was attended by politicians in the ruling and opposition parties of 11 African countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Prior to the conference, delegates were asked to submit an overview of their country's political finance regulations. These were presented and discussed at the conference and are now being compiled into a forthcoming publication, along with a record of the debate. After the conference, representatives from Malawi approached IDEA to seek help in drafting their new political finance legislation.

In return, NIMD has benefited from IDEA's expertise on money in politics and uses the Political Finance Database as a valuable tool to encourage politicians from different parties and countries to discuss the issue together.
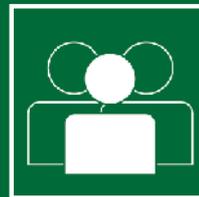
Mandating political parties' work

The crisis that followed the Kenyan elections in 2007 led to the drafting of a new Constitution and an array of related laws. In 2012, International IDEA supported organizations such as the IEBC and the Registrar of Political Parties in drafting the Political Parties Law, which stipulates how the different parties in Kenya should conduct themselves in the subsequent elections in March 2013 as well as the consequences if they do not. It covers topics such as how internal nomination processes should be handled, how coalitions or alliances should be conducted and how many members a political party needs in order to formally register.

International IDEA plans to further develop this area of expertise in the future – to be more directly involved in political reform in practice as well as publishing guides, handbooks and tools that describe political party reform practices.

Helping political parties to plan strategically

On paper

Many political parties around the world tend to be more reactive to what's happening now than proactive about planning for the future. To help political parties improve their strategic planning processes, a Strategic Planning Tool for Political Parties is in development at IDEA and is due to be released in 2013. It is a step-by-step guide containing worksheets and questionnaires on how parties can take stock of where they are (in terms of their organizational structure) and look ahead to where they want to be in the medium to long term. These findings can then be incorporated into a strategic plan that incorporates the support of the party leadership. It focuses on the party's internal organization, which forms the basis for undertaking external events, such as media exposure or winning the next election.

The Strategic Planning Tool has already been piloted successfully by political parties in Georgia and Mozambique, in which different levels within the party had a say about the party's future.

Face to face

Over the last few years, International IDEA has set up interparty dialogue platforms for political parties in Nepal, Peru and Sudan. These dialogues were conducted as a series of workshops and roundtables convened outside formal institutions such as parliaments.

Apogeo y crisis de la izquierda peruana
Hablan sus protagonistas

(Climax and Crisis of the Peruvian Left: Main Actors Speak Out)

This publication is a review of the Peruvian Left, as expressed through the voices of several of its most respected representatives more than two decades after the demise of the Izquierda Unida Movement.
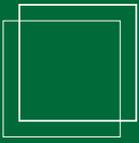
Given the increasing attention to the topic of political party dialogue, and based on IDEA's many years of experience in this area, it has developed a *Guide for Facilitators of Interparty Dialogues*, jointly with its partners NIMD and the Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights. This Guide – scheduled for publication in May 2013 – is a practical tool containing practitioners' experiences in the field around the world.

Learning from citizen protests

Political parties were not the main drivers of the recent revolutions in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia and Libya. Instead, ordinary people were galvanized to attend street protests and demonstrations through, among other means, social media and the internet. There is a new trend among citizens around the world to write blogs and join protest movements, as these seem to be effective ways to make their voices heard and engender change.

In early December 2012, International IDEA organized a roundtable meeting in Canberra, Australia, in conjunction with the Australian Labour Party and the Liberal Party of Australia to discuss the topic of citizen protest movements. Leaders of political parties from across Asia and the Pacific were invited to attend, along with representatives from assistance organizations such as the National Democratic Institute and the Asia Foundation.

The event was an opportunity for International IDEA to gather intelligence on popular protests – a phenomenon in which it has become increasingly interested.

Transnational crime and politics

Protecting Legitimacy in Politics

Organized crime threatens the legitimacy of democratic institutions and political processes in both emerging and established democracies alike. The threats are multiple and range from the illicit financing of political campaigns to the formation of new (legally established) political parties, and from voter intimidation to collusion with political movements and figures.

'Protecting Legitimacy in Politics' is a global initiative led by International IDEA with current programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, West Africa, the Baltic States and Asia. It identifies key challenges and mobilizes

Protecting Legitimacy in Politics

Partners in the Protecting Legitimacy in Politics initiative are:

- The Institute for Security and Development Policy – Baltic Sea region project 2011–2012;

- The Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa – West Africa project 2011–2012;

- The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy – Latin America project 2012–2013;

- The Institute for International Relations (Clingendael) – Latin America project 2012–2013; and

- The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – Colombia project 2011–2012.

preventative measures via policy dialogue at the local, regional and national levels and through the implementation of locally led, targeted interventions.

## *Curbing political corruption in the Baltic States*

Since their admission to the European Union (EU) on 1 May 2004, it has become increasingly important to understand and address the influence that criminal networks exert over democratic processes in the Baltic States. Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania are now part of the EU's easternmost frontier, and are therefore vulnerable to being used as transit and destination countries for illicit goods smuggled to and from the EU. The recent economic downturn has also created opportunities for organized crime groups both within and outside these countries.

However, these countries have taken steps to curb the influence of organized crime over politics. For example, in 2011 Latvia held a referendum, supported by Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis and former President Valdis Zatlers, which saw the Parliament dissolved after lawmakers refused to lift the immunity of a legislator under investigation for corruption charges. Strong measures were similarly taken in Estonia, which implemented a new legal framework that sought to impose further limitations on political finance, as well as in Lithuania with President Dalia Grybauskaite's campaign against corruption.

In June 2012, International IDEA and the Institute for Security and Development Policy (ISDP) held a series of national dialogues in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as part of the Protecting Legitimacy in Politics initiative. A select group of policy makers and representatives of law enforcement agencies attended the events to discuss the existing legal and policy frameworks regulating political actors and political parties and their potential links with organized crime. International IDEA and the ISDP also conducted research in 2011 and 2012 that shows how difficult it is for law enforcement agencies to identify criminals who have moved from old stereotypes into a more sophisticated, and seemingly more legitimate, way of conducting business and politics.

Given the small size of these countries, another major difficulty is the close relationships that are often forged by the politicians and criminals in their childhood years, making it harder for law enforcement agencies to differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate associations. Other challenges relate to managing politics at the local level (criminal networks can gain control of key economic areas such as ports and border checkpoints), party finance (there are sophisticated systems to avoid
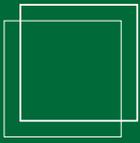
detection by instruments that monitor parties' accounts), public procurement (immense sums of money can be manipulated by politicians at the national level to benefit illicit interests) and media independence (the ownership of influential newspapers can curb journalists' capacity to investigate high-level corruption; politicians can also purchase positive media coverage).

Loopholes and gaps in the mechanisms that currently regulate politicians' behaviour were identified at the June events, along with recommendations for addressing them. These include ensuring political parties have proper codes of ethics; decreasing the ceiling for political parties' private donations; having better control over lobbying activities to limit the relationship between private interests and policy makers; ensuring the independence of parliamentary committees and law enforcement agencies to investigate party finance and corruption; and better protection for whistleblowers.

Latin America and West Africa

While the work in Latin America is in a more preliminary stage, International IDEA and its local partners have undertaken extensive research in five countries, focusing on case studies that illustrate the crime-politics nexus and the legal and policy frameworks that are designed to prevent, mitigate or punish those involved in this nexus. In Colombia for example, IDEA worked with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in a process of political deliberation to develop a legal framework for an ad hoc state that is institutionally suitable to return territories in which one or more illegal armed networks have battled for state sovereignty (or even captured it). The legal proposal was completed and is currently under discussion with national policy makers for implementation in 2013.

International IDEA also carried out research with the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa. Led by local experts, this research explored the legal and policy frameworks that regulate the behaviour of political actors and parties in various countries, particularly regarding their potential relations with organized crime networks.

Women's voice and role in politics matters

Gender equality in politics

The goal of increasing women's participation and representation in politics is about attaining more equitable decision making and ultimately, a more

democratic society. Women's engagement in political processes is an essential component of democracy and development, but there is an entrenched culture of gender disparity in the systems and structures of power at the national and international levels. Affirmative action measures, such as legislated quotas or reserved seats, promote and enhance women's participation and representation in politics and positions of power and decision making. Consequently, explicit commitments to gender equality are needed in political party constitutions to provide opportunities for more women to have access to higher-level executive positions within their parties.

International IDEA advocates and provides technical guidance on the adoption and implementation of quotas to help achieve gender balance in decision making positions at all levels, including within political parties' leadership structures.

Quotas

Developed about a decade ago, the Global Database of Quotas for Women is a joint initiative between International IDEA, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Stockholm University. The database provides information on the use of gender quotas in about 110 countries around the world. The French-language site was launched at an initiative in Senegal in 2011, and the *Global Atlas of Gender Quotas* being developed from the database. Due to be published in 2013, it will provide access to this information for those in countries and communities with low levels of internet access.

Ojos que (aún) no ven

Nuevo reporte de ocho países. Género, campañas electorales y medios en América Latina

((Still) Unseeing Eyes: New Eight-country Report on Gender, Electoral Campaigns and the Media in Latin America)

This report seeks to identify possible bias in Latin American media coverage of female candidates compared to the coverage of male candidates, and to measure the emphasis placed on gender equality issues in campaign debates. It compares results from eight countries where monitoring has been performed.

Co-publisher: ONU Mujeres
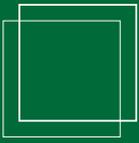
The database provides both practitioners and stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels with information on how a given country's electoral and quota systems function, whether legislation provides for sanctions for failing to implement quota provisions and whether political parties in that country implement any voluntary party quotas for women's political representation.

International IDEA's work is focused on showcasing different types of quotas to practitioners and stakeholders. Critically, gender quotas are promoted as a tool for increasing the political participation and representation of women and men at all levels. They ensure a more level playing field in politics, without which the opportunities for women would be much more limited in both emerging and established democracies.

Mobilizing women as agents for change

In August 2012, International IDEA organized a South-South Inter-Regional Seminar in Ghana for women in politics called Translating Women's Participation in Politics into Critical Actions and Influence, which brought together members of parliaments and senates, women in the leadership of political parties and women's parliamentary caucuses from countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and South Asia. The initiative focused on women's political empowerment, which included the critical role of women's parliamentary caucuses in promoting equality between men and women through legislation and policies.

The key areas of discussion centred on increasing women's access to decision making and "getting the numbers right" through mechanisms and strategies for accelerating equal entry in, and retention of, gender parity in political leadership and decision making at all levels. Participants reached consensus on the need for political party leaders to carry out a meaningful and honest assessment of their internal decision making processes from a gender perspective. They also agreed on the need for women to work together – regardless of their political party affiliation – on matters of mutual interest such as reducing gender-based violence and sexual abuse, and improving access to land and property rights.

From the top down, men and women in political parties need to be sensitized to gender equality issues around the equal participation and representation of women and men, but also of young people and other marginalized groups. Therefore the South-South Forum underscored that 'gender' is not synonymous with 'women', but refers instead to the relationships between women and men, and how these shape democracy

alongside national constitutions and policies. Both sexes need to be given the opportunity to influence the decisions that affect their lives – together. The South-South Forum also produced a declaration outlining a commitment to protect and promote women's empowerment and gender equality at all levels in political and electoral systems and processes.

Convening dialogues with political parties on gender-equality reforms

During 2012, in support of understanding specific challenges of women's empowerment within political parties, International IDEA commissioned a gender analysis of political parties' policy documents and intraparty processes on the identification, selection and nomination of candidates and the organization of party structures in 36 countries in Africa and three pilot countries in South Asia. A series of dialogues reviewing the results of the analysis were held with the leaders of political parties in Kenya, Ghana, Namibia and South Sudan.

In Kenya, for example, the dialogue centred on how the findings from the analysis could help the country implement the provisions on gender equality in the Constitution as it prepared for the general election in March 2013, and how Kenya's new Political Parties Law determines that political parties must comply with these provisions when they submit candidates to the EMB.

Supporting women in Libya's democratic transition process

Since the fall of the former dictatorship in Libya, International IDEA has received numerous and explicit requests from civil society organizations, the National Transitional Council (NTC), the interim government and other official bodies to support the country's transition process. Since early March 2012, International IDEA has responded positively to these requests by supporting the first fair and free election in Libya as well as the national dialogue and reconciliation processes.

Building on its previous support, and thanks to the financial support of the Global Peace and Security Fund, Canada, in July 2012 International IDEA started a seven-month project in Libya entitled Support to Democracy Building in Libya, which aimed to further assist the transition process, as well as empower and increase the active participation and inclusion of women.

The project included a capacity building programme for women and a component to support the establishment of a Libyan national mechanism with the mandate to engender national policies and develop national

Senegal's progress in numbers

With women representing only 23 per cent of representatives in the National Assembly (before the July 2012 elections) and approximately 10 per cent of government officials, the adoption of the Gender Parity Law was a landmark step toward gender equality in the Senegalese legislature. The parliamentary elections of July 2012 – the first under the new law – resulted in a significant increase in the number of women in the National Assembly, from 23 per cent to 43 per cent.

Throughout 2011 and 2012, International IDEA worked with various Senegalese gender equality advocates and political parties to help them implement the Gender Parity Law through raising awareness on the requirements of the new law, and capacity building seminars for women and youth members aspiring to be nominated by their parties.
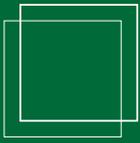
women empowerment strategies. The capacity building programme helped participants advocate for key issues to be addressed during the transition period and improve their networking capacities. Held in Tripoli, a series of workshops brought together representatives from the government, political parties, women's civil society organizations (working to support women's participation in decision making), youth organizations, legal professionals and the media.

Gender equality, human rights, women's rights, democracy in transition, political participation and the role of the media during the transition period were all addressed, using a participatory approach during the training sessions.

Several activities were also implemented to support the establishment of a Libyan national mechanism for women's empowerment. For example, a regional workshop was organized in early January 2013 on National Organizations for Women's Empowerment: Experiences and Lessons Learned from the Arab Region.

The workshop targeted senior officials from the General National Congress, government agencies, civil society organizations and the media. Participants were introduced to the concept of national mechanisms for the advancement of women and to the experiences of national women organizations from Egypt, Tunisia and Palestine. The workshop offered a platform for the participants to brainstorm about a potential national women mechanism in Libya.

The conclusions and recommendations of the regional workshop – as well as a desk review of comparative related relevant experiences and a fact-finding mission in Libya performed by an international gender expert from the region – framed the recommendation report developed by IDEA as "potential sustainable options for the design of a Libyan National Women mechanism". The report was presented to the Libyan authorities in January 2013.

Supporting Haiti's gender quota and political parties

The people of Haiti are engaged in a non-violent struggle for the consolidation of constitutional democracy, justice and human rights. In January 2012, International IDEA opened an office in the country to support its democratic consolidation. The Institute's focus is on supporting political party development and the implementation of constitutional amendments that include a new gender quota and the establishment of permanent EMB, and more.

In 2012, the constitutional provision of a 30 per cent gender quota kept International IDEA's new office very busy. Activities during the year included hosting a conference to present best practices from countries where a quota has been implemented successfully; facilitating capacity strengthening sessions for local women's groups and activists; securing places for senior parliamentarians at an interregional seminar on Women's Political Empowerment that took place in Accra, Ghana; and media outreach work on women's political empowerment and gender quotas.


From the left: IDEA Secretary-General Vidar Helgesen, Head of IDEA's Haiti team Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, and three women parliamentarians.

International IDEA facilitated training to strengthen the organization of political parties. These sessions covered topics such as political communication, interparty dialogue and the parties' own democratic processes. Other training examined external influences such as public finances, the national budget and media handling, while the Institute invited 50 journalists to attend a seminar in August 2012 to learn more about political parties and processes.

The Institute also organized retreats for both Chambers of the Haitian Parliament and Members of the Executive, which were designed to facilitate the legislative agenda setting process and discuss procedural rules. To turn words into action, several handbooks on legislative and administrative rules and procedures were launched.

With IDEA's support, the political actors – including the Legislature and Executive – agreed to more open dialogue on the establishment of a permanent EMB in the country. By sharing experiences with regional EMBs in the Dominican Republic and Mexico, Haiti's newly established EMB will be strengthened and professionalized. Other future plans include an adapted capacity building programme based on the BRIDGE programme (see page 11) and a State of Democracy (SoD) assessment (see page 42), which is schedule to take place in Haiti in the second half of 2013.
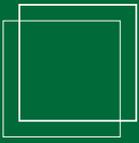
Assessing the quality of democracy

'How democratic is your country?' While there are a multitude of measurements to assess democracy, far from all entail national ownership of the assessment process. While external assessments (carried out by development partners and independent research institutions) and peer review assessments (conducted by other states) are externally led and owned, national (or citizen-led) assessment involves a reflective and systematic evaluation of national democratic processes by the citizens themselves. These assessments are unique in that they place considerable premium on stakeholder engagement and are primarily intended to influence reform.

International IDEA has developed two assessment frameworks for citizen-led assessments: the national level State of Democracy (SoD) and the local level State of Local Democracy (SoLD) frameworks, which may be used by governments, civil society organizations or academic institutions (see box below).

State of national and local democracy

The SoD assessment framework can be used to review and reform several aspects of national democratic processes and institutions, including the rule of law, access to justice, civil and political rights, citizenship, elections, political parties, the police, the military, the media and political participation. It is:

- locally led and owned;

- flexible and can be used as a whole, in part or targeted at specific priority areas;

- guided by two democratic principles: popular control over decision making and equality among citizens in the exercise of that control;

- in tune with the mediating values of participation, authorization, representation, accountability, transparency, responsiveness and solidarity;

- linking democratic principles and mediating values with institutions and processes and assessing them against practice;

- universally applicable and can be employed in any democracy, regardless of its level of economic development; and

- results-oriented and aims to inform the public debate and the reform agenda.

The SoLD assessment framework, which is currently being revised, can be used to review and reform several aspects of local democratic process and institutions, focusing on representation and participation. Those who are being assessed are involved as partners; as the assessment provides a critical perspective, the process also presumes the existence of a certain acceptance of critical views.

SoLD in the Philippines

In June 2012, International IDEA took part in an international conference hosted by the University of the Philippines' National College of Public Administration and Governance. During the event, representatives from Botswana, Ghana, Indonesia and the Philippines took part in a panel discussion convened by IDEA. Each had conducted a local democracy assessment in their country using the SoLD assessment framework and identified a common challenge: the need for citizen participation in elections as well as the planning and implementation of the policies that followed.

For example, the results of a recent assessment in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in the Philippines concluded that a culture of protective politics was prevalent in local government. This meant that only supporters were encouraged to get involved in policy making, not the wider public. There were also issues around the lack of fiscal autonomy and the affect that had on public administration while ARMM remained dependent on the national government.

Although the challenge was the same in each country, the context was different and therefore required a unique solution. But the panel agreed that participatory democracy called for clearly defined roles for representatives, as well as accountable and transparent institutions. These were the conditions they felt were necessary to achieve good governance and effective public administration at the local level.

SoLD in Morocco

In 2012 a Moroccan non-profit organization, L'Association Marocaine de Solidarité et Développement (AMSED), began an 18-month assessment of local democracy from a gender perspective using the SoLD assessment framework.

Constitutional reforms adopted in Morocco in 2011 prohibit gender-based discrimination and promulgate new laws that reinforce gender equality in fundamental rights and freedoms. But despite these progressive constitutional provisions, the new 30-member cabinet that was announced on 3 January 2012 included only one female minister, and levels of women's representation and participation in political arenas, such as political parties' decision making structures, remain very low.

AMSED works to strengthen the capacity of individuals and community organizations to support local human development. With assistance from IDEA, it plans to focus on gender and use SoLD assessment results to produce home grown policy initiatives and internally driven reform agendas.


Amina Rasul, the Philippines.

> The project will further contribute to the democratization process in Morocco as it will help the fight for gender equality.
>
> Fatima Chahid, *AMSED*.

From the left: Aziz Loubali and Fatima Chahid from AMSED.
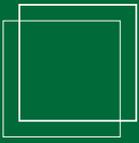
SoD in Zambia

A SoD assessment was carried out in Zambia in 2011 under the leadership of the University of Zambia (UNZA) and the Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP). The findings highlighted citizens' concerns about economic and social rights as well as their lack of access to justice, especially for the poor.

Throughout 2012, UNZA and FODEP used the results of the assessment to inform the public debate around the ongoing drafting of Zambia's new Constitution. To ensure the Constitution is thoroughly 'people driven', they also undertook a campaign that reached out to over five million Zambians through different media, such as newspapers and radio.

International IDEA supported its Zambian partners in these outreach activities to sensitize communities to the constitutional process, encourage open debate on the provisions of the draft Constitution and allow communities to make informed contributions to this important process.

Diversity

Engaging activists and policy makers

A workshop on the inclusion of marginalized groups, Successful Strategies Facilitating the Inclusion of Marginalized Groups in Customary and Democratic Governance: Lessons from the Field, took place in Kathmandu, Nepal in September 2012. The three-day event was hosted by International IDEA and brought together 30 delegates – primarily activists and some policy makers – involved in promoting diversity, which covers issues around religion, ethnicity, gender parity and sexual orientation.

During the workshop, specialists from International IDEA shared their experiences of working with democracy makers in Egypt and Tunisia to ensure that women's rights are inscribed into the countries' new constitutions. The workshop report, published in October 2012, detailed the discussions around good practices and lessons learned for protecting and promoting the rights of marginalized groups through the utilization of protection mechanisms; democratic governance structures and civil society organizations; customary and religious governance structures; media; and community theatre. A subsequent event is planned for 2013 in South Africa.

Media mix – in print and online

A Handbook on Inclusion is in development, which International IDEA plans to launch at an event in May 2013 before building interest in the topic

through an accompanying website and social media campaign. Prior to its publication, much of the Handbook's content – a collection of ten case studies from diversity practitioners around the world – was shared with delegates at the September 2012 Kathmandu workshop.

These lessons from the field are designed to inform policy makers and minority rights groups. They focus on overcoming different types of exclusion to gain influence over decision making in their countries and communities.

Success stories include how gender parity is being addressed in the democracy building process in Myanmar, for example, and other important inclusion issues from across Asia and Africa.
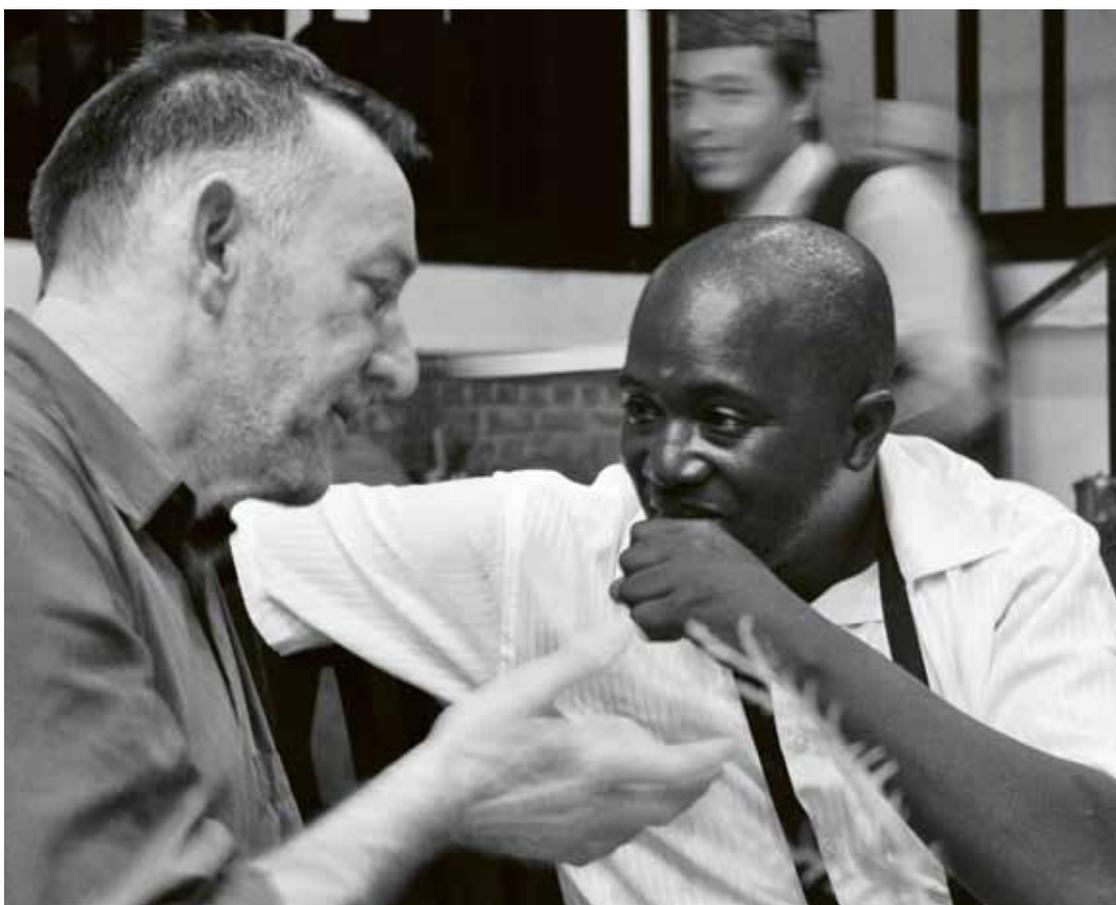
Discussions on the inclusion of marginalized groups in customary and democratic governance, Nepal, September 2012.
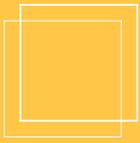
Democracy and Development

Worldwide opinion polls indicate strong public demand for the political freedom and equality that democracy provides, as well as the social and economic benefits of development. So how can democratization processes be improved to strengthen development outcomes? And how can development practices be more supportive of democracy building?

International IDEA's Democracy and Development Programme works to promote global policy discussions and knowledge and develop practical tools to strengthen political institutions so they can deliver on development. The Institute also promotes democracy building in international development efforts.

Strengthening democratic accountability in service delivery

The issue of 'accountability' covers four areas: standards, responsiveness, enforceability and sanctions. Broadly, these consider whether there are: any formal channels through which senior figures can be held to account (standards); any legal obligations for a government to listen to its citizens (responsiveness); any recourse through which the public can force a government to act (enforceability); and, any limitations or incentives that can be brought to bear on a government (sanctions).

This means that it is not enough to simply have a complaints box or hotline, or to be able to lodge an issue with an Office of the Ombudsman, a National Human Rights Institution or a Ministry of Justice.

International IDEA is currently developing the Toolkit for the Assessment of Democratic Accountability in Service Delivery to help citizens to carry out self-assessments of democratic accountability at the sector level to ensure that services are being delivered according to public expectations.

These assessments do not evaluate the quality of the services provided (or how they are being delivered), but look at to what extent members of the public can hold their local politician or government officials to account for the services they receive. Specifically, the Toolkit helps citizens identify any weaknesses in the chain and provides advice on how to correct them.

An early version of the Toolkit was tested in 2011 in two pilot studies that took place in Lesotho and Bolivia within different sectors, such as the police and health services. Both trials were conducted in country by local academic institutions and authorities.

Accountability in service delivery of the police and health services were assessed in Bolivia and Lesotho in 2011.

Since then, International IDEA has been invited to further test the Toolkit – substantially revised following the feedback gathered in 2011 – in Malawi, and is returning to Bolivia to conduct further trials. In 2012, advisers from the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Resources Institute provided valuable feedback on the toolkit's development.

A pre-pilot workshop took place in Malawi during the year with the Office of the Ombudsman headed by the Honourable Justice T. Chizumila, who confirmed the Toolkit's usefulness in supporting its mandate. An important step for IDEA is to make sure that strategic actors, who can improve the situation on the ground, recognize and support what the Toolkit can help to achieve.

The full-scale Malawian pilot is due to take place from April to August 2013, and further tests are planned in other countries throughout the year. When it's ready to launch in late 2013, the Toolkit will be accompanied by web-based resources available in different languages, a user manual and possibly an application for Android and iPhone platforms.

Democracy and the Aid Agenda

In 2012, two conferences took place that focused on Democracy and the Aid Agenda. The first, held in Oslo in November, was entitled Political Economy of Transitions and was jointly hosted by the UNDP Governance Centre and the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre. The second also took place in November during Arab Governance Week in Cairo, and was co-organized by UNDP, UN Women, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and International IDEA.

A draft manuscript of a publication was also commissioned that will soon be peer reviewed before publication in October 2013. Rather than providing a step-by-step guide on a topic or a 'how to' handbook, *Democracy and the Aid Agenda* will be the first in a series of advocacy publications aimed at politicians and policy makers in emerging democracies.

The book will explore how the way in which aid is delivered can undermine democracy, for example, when donor agencies bypass local political processes or when donors interact only with a country's government. The key points will be distilled in a two-page policy brief so that politicians and policy makers, academics, think tanks and other non-government organizations can grasp the issues quickly and easily.

Involving indigenous peoples in development in Peru

In recent years, social conflicts have led to a number of deaths in Peru. The development of investment projects related to the extraction of natural resources in the Amazon region and Andean highlands, in territories traditionally inhabited by original peoples, is creating a serious threat to governance and democracy in the country. In June 2009, for example, ten local people and 23 police officers died in clashes when police broke up what started out as a peaceful protest by indigenous people in Bagua in Peru's northern region. More than 200 people were injured in the incident, but a full investigation has never been carried out.
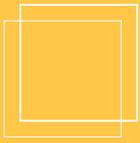
In September 2011, Peru's new Congress passed a law that, for the first time, made it mandatory to seek indigenous people's consent before development projects are allowed to go ahead on their ancestral lands. The Prior Consultation Law is particularly important because the country's booming economy is placing increasing pressure on the areas where indigenous people have lived for centuries. The law requires government consultations with indigenous people before companies can begin projects like digging mines, drilling for oil or building dams. Indigenous people must also be consulted before Congress can approve any proposed law that could affect their rights. International IDEA is supporting the law's implementation by focusing on dialogue as a means of building democratic consensus on development.

As the law's enabling regulations were being put into place, IDEA facilitated forums from September 2011 to January 2012 in the regions of San Martín, Loreto and Amazonas that were attended by more than 340 leaders of 18 Amazonian ethnic groups (Awajún, Huampis, Shawis, Huitoto, Ashuar, Bora, Cocama and others). IDEA also provided assistance to the Vice Ministry of Intercultural Affairs at the Ministry of Culture, sharing information and lessons learned in other countries in a seminar that was held in February 2012 with the (virtual) participation of the UN

Special Rapporteur for Indigenous Rights, together with experts from Canada and Colombia. At the same time, IDEA worked alongside Peru's Office of the Ombudsman and supported training on the Prior Consultation Law for public officials (the modules were prepared with assistance from Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University).

To involve Peru's indigenous communities, workshops were also held in August 2012 in the Awajún communities of Chipe and Yutupis. These events were jointly arranged by International IDEA and the National Congress, with assistance from the Ministries of Culture and Education, including a team of experts on participatory methodologies. Translators who were specially trained on the Prior Consultation Law by the Ministry of Culture were engaged; they were well received by the indigenous people, who expressed great satisfaction at the new opportunity to influence the decision making processes.

II Foro Internacional de Santo Domingo

Diálogo sobre Democracia, Desarrollo, Cohesión Social y Seguridad en América Latina

(2nd International Santo Domingo Forum: Democracy, Development, Social Cohesion and Security in Latin America)

Presentations, debates and proposals have been summarized into an analysis on democracy, development, social cohesion and security in Latin America.

Global and Regional Cooperation
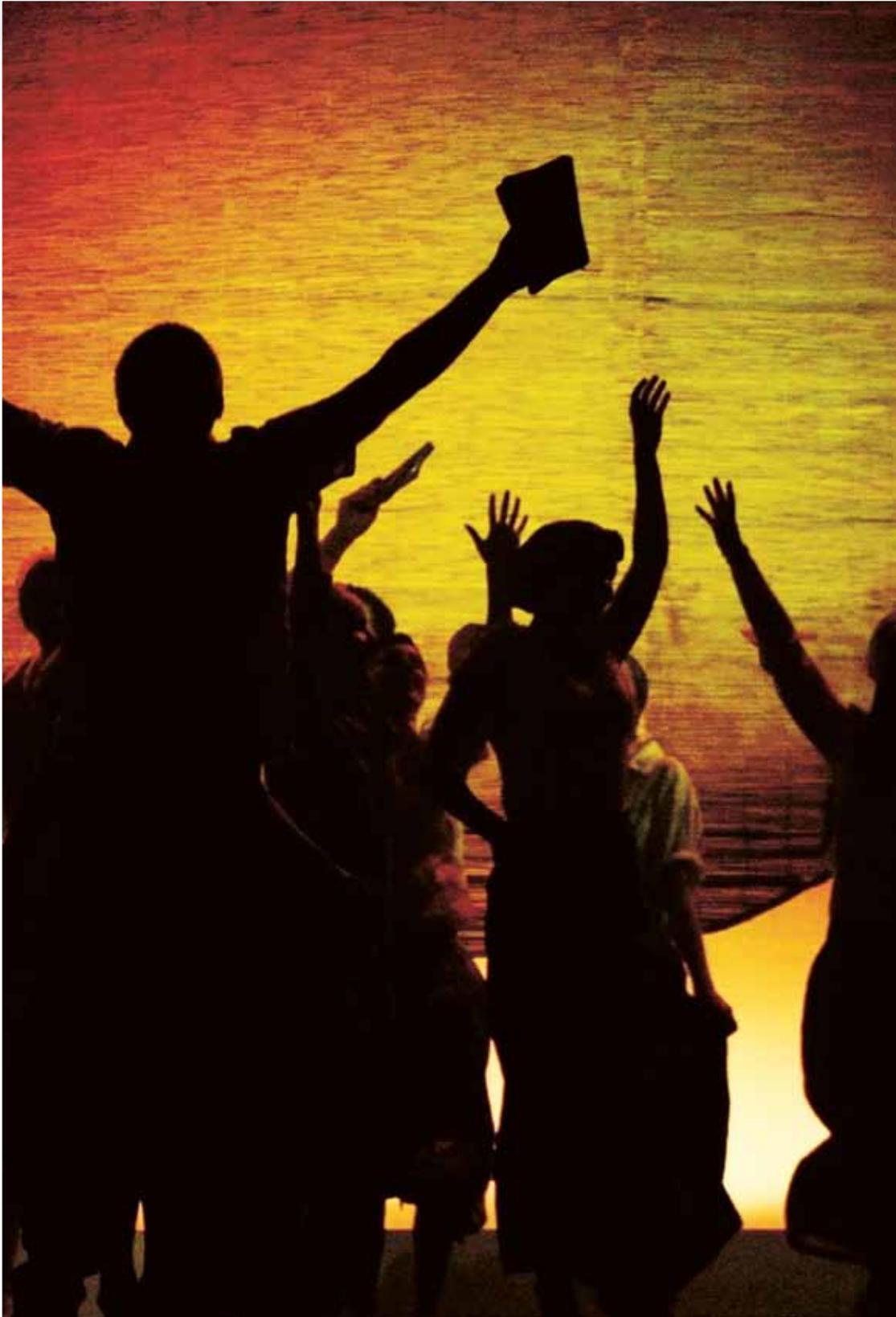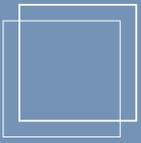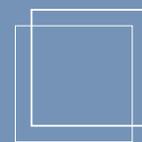
International IDEA builds synergy and maximizes its impact by collaborating closely with global multilateral organizations and bilateral partners. Similarly, by contributing to the international debate, International IDEA supports the process of sustainable democracy development worldwide.

Critical role of regional organizations

Today, regional organizations play an increasingly important role in promoting and protecting the integrity of elections. Credible elections legitimize governments by empowering people to take part in the selection of their political representatives. They are the cornerstone of democracy.

Troubled electoral processes and their fall-out have challenged the credibility of democracy in recent years. Elections that are recognized as free and fair result in a peaceful transition of power, while electoral processes that are deemed fraudulent or violent, or to have been manipulated, can lead to (or exacerbate) political instability.

The Integrity of Elections
The Role of Regional Organizations

This publication captures the experiences of six regional organizations, including the regional context, achievements, limitations, challenges and prospects. This is a policy-oriented collection, and each chapter puts forward recommendations that could be food for thought for policymakers and practitioners.

The experiences of regional organizations are a unique resource that needs to be harnessed and shared, not only with their peers but also with other democracy actors. Their initiatives range from EOMs to dialogue and cooperation on various issues with the EMBs of their member states. Some regional organizations also provide technical assistance or cooperate on the implementation of recommendations emanating from EOMs, which seek to improve or correct specific aspects of democratic elections.

In December 2011, an Inter-Regional Workshop on Regional Organizations and the Integrity of Elections took place in Stockholm, Sweden. Prior to the event, experts' views were gathered in papers submitted to International IDEA and, in December 2012, a subset of these was published in a book entitled *The Integrity of Elections: The Role of Regional Organizations*. The different chapters aim to highlight the mandates and election-related initiatives of various regional organizations, as well as their achievements, challenges and limitations. Some are written from an insider perspective, while others contain perspectives from observers in the respective regions. The book is already attracting interest from policy makers in different countries, such as the Philippines, as they prepare for elections in 2013.

The Second High-Level Meeting of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy was held in Jakarta in May 2012. Organized by ASEAN, it was

entitled Promoting and Ensuring Inclusive Political Participation and Representation in our Regions – the first-ever democracy event in the ASEAN Jakarta premises. To date, democracy has not been afforded a high priority in Asia, where economic prosperity has taken precedence, so ASEAN's agreement to host the event was seen as a positive step forward.

The heads of regional organizations in attendance affirmed that political participation and representation in a democracy ensure popular control over decision making and equality among the citizens in this process. They acknowledged that unequal opportunities still exist worldwide for women and men, as well as minority groups, and discussed initiatives in their respective regions to overcome this.

Towards greater inclusion, participation and representation

International IDEA convened a workshop in New York in October 2012 to examine the role of regional organizations in promoting inclusive political participation and representation. The event was designed to take stock of the mandates and mechanisms set up by regional organizations for these purposes, and to share experiences and lessons learned. The discussions also explored how regional organizations can further collaborate with the UN to promote inclusion in politics, in particular how democracy can be made a key part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which updates the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN does not have a democracy mandate per se, but looks at democracy from a global peace and security perspective. It is hoped that after a dynamic exchange of views at the workshop, democratic principles will be afforded greater priority in the UN's agenda, while regional organizations will continue to strive to increase their influence on democracy in practice in their member states. A further publication on this theme will follow in 2013.

Online facilitation

International IDEA also facilitates discussion through a dedicated website called "Democracy Dialogue" and social media activity through which regional organizations can share experiences, exchange information and further the dialogue on democracy and related issues.

The website acts as the Inter-Regional Democracy Resource Centre, which contains information about the programme (see box). It is also operates as a Secretariat with details of annual meetings, workshops and publications. Interest in the website is growing as regional organizations become more attuned to the issues, and this is reflected in an increasing number of visits.
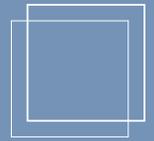
Workshop on the role of regional organizations in promoting inclusive political participation and representation, New York, October 2012.

Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy

Participating in the Dialogue are the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, with International IDEA acting as facilitator.

OBJECTIVES:

- create a neutral space for dialogue and sharing of experiences on democracy and related issues;

- support the individual and common aims and activities of regional organizations on democracy and related issues;

- advance mutual understanding and collaboration at the inter-regional level on democracy and related issues through intellectual and people-to-people exchanges; and

- exchange information and improve inter-regional dialogue on governance agendas facilitated by democratic processes and institutions.

ACTIVITIES:

The Dialogue organizes meetings and workshops and produces publications endorsed by the regional organizations, on topics such as:

- integrity of elections;

- enhancing participation in the political process;

- strengthening constitutionalism and the rule of law; and

- democracy and development.

Special attention is paid to the issue of women's participation and representation, and on diversity and the role of minorities.
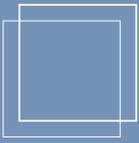
International IDEA and the AU

Democracy and the role of youth in Africa

A genuinely inclusive society needs to ensure that its youth participate in all of its affairs, that young people's views are included in development policies and that young people develop leadership skills. In many African countries, youth have either remained marginalized or have not played a role in the political process. This is largely due to institutional and policy constraints of the state and society.

Most African countries have government ministries or departments with the explicit mandate of addressing youth issues, and many have national youth policies and councils pursuant to their obligations under the AU African Youth Charter, but a lot remains to be done to achieve the mandates of these bodies. Despite this unfavourable context, youth have managed to negotiate and force their way to political participation and economic success. The North African experience has provided an inspiring example about the determination of youth to fight for what they believe and bring about change.

Against this backdrop, the role of youth in governance and democracy building in Africa was examined at a conference entitled Youth and
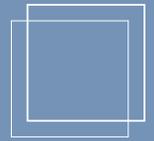
Democratization in Africa: Lessons Learned and Comparative Experiences, which was jointly hosted by International IDEA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1–3 November 2012. Youth activists and others drawn from youth organizations, youth groups working in the social media, young political leaders, policy makers, political leaders and civil society organizations working on youth issues participated.

The main objectives of the conference were to understand the role of youth in democratization processes; discuss policy options for youth economic empowerment; articulate strategies to engage youth in promoting sustainable democracy and economic development; and explore better policy options to mainstream youth in institutional, political, democratization and governance processes. The youth conference highlighted positive regional initiatives and encouraged governments to reform and adapt their systems to allow for the effective participation of young people.

Participants discuss youth and democratization in Africa, November 2012.

Other examples of successful youth social movements and initiatives across the continent that empower young people include the *Y'en a marre* (Enough is Enough) movement in Senegal, the Communication for Development in Cape Verde and the Young Acting for Change programme in Mali, Burkina Faso and Togo.

International IDEA and the UN

Promoting women's political empowerment

On 6 March 2012, International IDEA hosted a roundtable on the commitment of political parties to gender equality – a side event of the 56th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women that took place in New York. The key findings from research in 39 countries were discussed at the roundtable, and three speakers from Nigeria, Morocco and India were invited to share their countries' perspectives on the issue of women's participation and empowerment.

Each of the three speakers explained that the balanced access and participation of women and men in political and electoral processes is strongly determined by intraparty systems and processes. In most cases, the participation and representation of women is low due to the broader issue of cultural and traditional attitudes that permeate political party rules, systems, practices, procedures and access to leadership positions, which are male dominated.
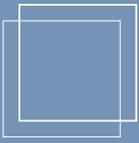
The roundtable concluded that:

- Even though political parties promote women's political empowerment in their campaign manifestos, these promises are rarely met. This is because most political parties have not yet incorporated gender equality into their policy documents. They are lacking in party rules and regulations for identifying, selecting and nominating women candidates for leadership positions within the party and other positions of power and decision making.

- Institutions such as constitutional courts, EMBs and electoral tribunals, as well as political party registrars and monitoring agencies, have a significant role to play in enforcing the legal and policy provisions relating to the political participation and representation of women.

- Public funding of political parties needs to be linked to the implementation of gender equality policies. The political culture tends to be patriarchal in nature: hard power and the ability to attack and defeat opponents with aggressive rhetoric win over intelligent argument and deliberation. The lack of women power brokers and political leaders also limits women's opportunities to pursue successful electoral campaigns.

- Data on political parties' compliance with national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment should be published so that the electorate can take this information into account when making their electoral choices.

International IDEA plans to host a series of follow-up events to present individual country reports from its research. It also plans to use these findings to create knowledge-based resources specifically for political party members, gender equality experts and practitioners, and agencies engaged in promoting democracy around the world.

Strengthening European connections

In 2012, International IDEA set up a new regional office in Belgium's capital city, Brussels, to establish contact and build relations with key personnel in EU institutions, Permanent Representations of EU Member States, think tanks, academia, and inter- and non-governmental organizations.

In particular, the new office identifies opportunities to use IDEA's knowledge, resources and experiences in shaping EU policies, frameworks and instruments on democracy building. It also facilitates direct, high-level contact between EU officials and IDEA staff to influence policy processes in the regions.
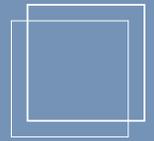
With these foundations put in place over 2012, International IDEA will take part in a joint study next year with the League of Young Voters of the European Youth Forum, which represents more than 90 million European youths. The project will explore the reasons behind the increasing abstention of young people from voting for representatives of the European Parliament (EP) ahead of the next elections in May 2014. To add depth to this analysis, IDEA also plans to collect data on youth participation in elections across Europe and beyond, which can then be compared to figures from different regions and countries of the world.

IDEA will also launch a joint programme in 2013 with the European Centre for Development Policy Management to examine democracy and development issues in North Africa. The aim is to better understand the 'demand and supply sides' of democracy building, as well as the catalysts for democratization that could also be instrumental to development. The programme will initially focus on Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco and involve policy makers, practitioners and other actors and stakeholders from the West Asia/North Africa region and Europe.

Finally, in partnership with the UN University Institute for Comparative Regional Integration Studies, International IDEA will coordinate a study on lessons learned in supporting democracy from the European Parliament. This research will explore the role of regional/transnational assemblies in supporting and promoting democracy, focusing on the significance and value of the European Parliament system.
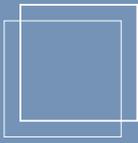
Ar	Arabic
En	English
Es	Spanish
Fr	French
Id	Bahasa Indonesia
My	Burmese
Ne	Nepali
Pt	Portuguese
Th	Thai
	PDF

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

Electoral Processes

Deepening Democracy
A Strategy for Improving the Integrity of Elections Worldwide
Co-publisher: The Kofi Annan Foundation
2012, 70 pp   **En** **Es** **Fr** **Ar** **Id**

The Integrity of Elections
The Role of Regional Organizations
2012, 164 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-63-3   **En**

Electoral Management during Transition
Challenges and Opportunities
2012, 48 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-57-2   **En**

This publication is available as PDF, ePub and Kindle files.

Introducing Electronic Voting
Essential Considerations
2011, 36 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-21-3   **En** **Es** **Id**

This publication is available as PDF, ePub and Kindle files.

NOW IN Es/Id

Electoral Justice
The International IDEA Handbook
2012, 246 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-69-5   **En** **Ar**

NOW IN ARABIC

Electoral System Design
The New International IDEA Handbook
Co-publisher: Research Center for Peace Building, Mahidol University
2012, 258 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-54-1   **En** **Es** **Fr** **Ar** **My** **Ne** **Th**

NOW IN THAI

**Participación electoral indígena y cuota nativa en el Perú**
Aportes para el debate (Indigenous Participation in Elections and the Native Quota in Peru: Contributions to the Debate)
Co-publisher: Jurado Nacional de Elecciones
2012, 120 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-64-0   **Es**

Comicios Mediáticos
Los Medios de Comunicación en las Elecciones Generales 2009 en Bolivia (Media-Driven Elections: The Media in Bolivia's 2009 General Elections)
2012, 212 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-59-6   **Es**
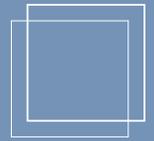
Political Participation and Representation

Political Parties

Political Finance Regulations Around the World
An Overview of the International IDEA Database
2012, 62 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-55-8   `En` `Es`

Apogeo y crisis de la izquierda peruana
Hablan sus protagonistas (Climax and Crisis of the Peruvian Left: Main Actors Speak Out)
2011, 613 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-47-3   `En`

Demcracy and Gender

Ojos que (aún) no ven
Nuevo reporte de ocho países. Género, campañas electorales y medios en América Latina ((Still) Unseeing Eyes: New Eight-country Report on Gender, Electoral Campaigns and the Media in Latin America)
Co-publisher: ONU Mujeres
2012, 36 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-67-1   `Es`

Constitution Building Processes

Constitutional Reform Processes and Political Parties
Principles for Practice
Co-publisher: Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy and the Africa Studies Centre
2012, 56 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-56-5   `En` `Fr` `Ar` `Pt`

Crosscutting Themes

II Foro Internacional de Santo Domingo
Diálogo sobre Democracia, Desarrollo, Cohesión Social y Seguridad en América Latina (2nd International Santo Domingo Forum: Democracy, Development, Social Cohesion and Security in Latin America)
2012, 171 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-56-5   `Es`

La democracia en el marco de la Carta Democrática Interamericana
Una reflexión desde la academia y la sociedad civil (Democracy within the Framework of the Inter-American Democratic Charter: The View from Academia and Civil Society)
2011, 64 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-45-9   `Es`
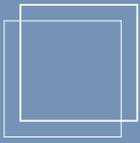
International IDEA's Databases and Networks

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 Sustainable 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 was established as 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.

GEPPAL – Gender and Political Parties in Latin America

www.iadb.org/research/geppal

This database provides comparative data on women and men in political parties in Latin America, based on a survey of 94 political parties from 18
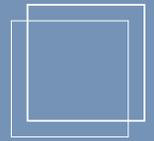
countries in the region. This is a joint International IDEA and the Inter-American Development Bank initiative.

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 IDEA, IPU, NDI, UNDP, and UN Women.

Political Finance Database www.idea.int/political-finance
This database is a leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries.

State of Democracy Network www.idea.int/sod
This website includes an interactive version of the State of Democracy assessment framework (in Arabic, English, French and Spanish), country profiles including collections of assessments conducted around the world and outcomes of assessments, as well as interviews and related publications.

The Unified Database www.idea.int/uid
The Unified Database provides a unique possibility 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; political finance; 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 is presented by country, by region and globally.
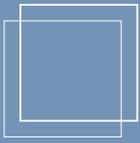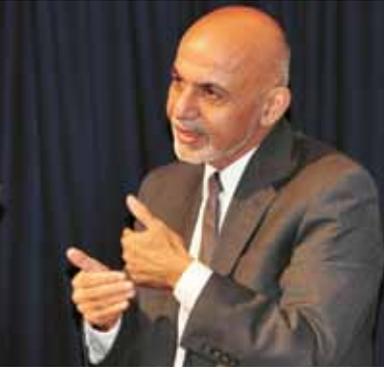
Dr Ashraf Ghani addressing IDEA's Democracy Forum 2012 in Canberra, Australia, November 2012.

Democracy Forum 2012

International IDEA's annual Democracy Forum took place in Canberra, Australia on 26-27 November 2012 to examine the theme Beyond Elites: People Power, Popular Participation and the Integrity of Democratic nstitutions.

The Forum brought together policy practitioners, parliamentarians, researchers, civil society and opinion leaders, as well as media representatives from around the world to discuss the challenges of ensuring citizen's participation in different environments.

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. Member States are Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. Japan has observer status.

In November 2012, the Philippines became the 28th Member State of International IDEA.

Governance

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

Five new Board members were elected in November 2012: Professor Jerzy Buzek (Poland), Ms Charlotte Cederschiöld (Sweden), Dr Bassma Kodmani (Syria/France), Dr Surin Pitsuwan (Thailand), and Dr S.Y. Quraishi (India).

Board members Dr Ashraf Ghani (Afghanistan), Dr Manohar Singh Gill (India), Ms Sirpa Pietikäinen (Finland), and Honorable Hugh Segal (Canada) completed their term in December 2012.

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

New video about IDEA, access it from www.idea.int

International IDEA's Board of Advisers
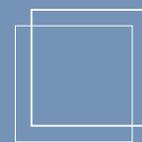
PROFESSOR AZYUMARDI AZRA *(Indonesia), Professor of History and Director, School of Graduate Studies, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta*

MS MICHELLE BACHELET *(Chile), former Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, former President of Chile (2006-2010)*

DR ANNIE CHIKWANHA *(Zimbabwe), Senior Researcher in the South African Institute for International Affairs, previous Head of the African Human Security Initiative (AHSI) project at the Institute's Nairobi offices*

AMBASSADOR ANTONIO NÚÑEZ GARCÍA-SAUCO *(Spain), former Ambassador of Spain to Sweden, former Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, Romania, Australia and Vienna (UN), where he was chairman of the IAEA Board of Governors*

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

DR MANOHAR SINGH GILL *(India), former Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)*

MR ANDREAS GROSS *(Switzerland), Member of Parliament, specialised in democratic affairs, security and foreign policy*

DR SOLEDAD LOAEZA *(Mexico), Member of the National Research System of Mexico, Professor and Researcher at the Centre of International Studies of El Colegio de México*

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

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

PROFESSOR CHERYL SAUNDERS *(Australia), Director, Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies, University of Melbourne, Laureate Professor of the Melbourne Law School and Associate Dean of the Melbourne Law Masters Programme*

HONORABLE 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), Professor at University of São Paulo's Department of Political Science*

MS MARGOT WALLSTRÖM *(Sweden), Project Director, Swedish Postcode Lottery, former 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*
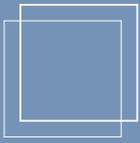
Financial Overview

2012 Financial Statements

A summary of the 2012 Balance Sheet and Income Statement for International IDEA is set out in Table 1.

Total revenues for 2012 amounted to EUR 25.9 Million (2011 EUR 22.0M). Total reserves as at the end of 2012 amounted to EUR 9.96 Million (2011 EUR 11.47M).

Table 1
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2012 and 2011
(In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and Bank	16,574	18,319
Receivables		
Contributions	3,349	592
Prepaid Expenses/Accrued Income	412	474
	3,761	1,066
Other Receivables		
Value Added Tax	238	78
Personal Income Tax	637	-
Other	40	155
	915	233
TOTAL ASSETS	21,250	19,617
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors and Accruals	1,457	2,422
Personnel Liabilities	1,267	925
Contributions	8,566	4,795
	11,291	8,143
Reserves	9,959	11,474
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	21,250	19,617

INCOME STATEMENT
For the years ended 31 December, 2012 and 2011 (In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2012	2011
Revenues and Gains		
Contributions	24,590	20,891
Other revenues and gains	1,346	1,080
Total revenues and gains	25,936	21,971
Expenses		
Programme Costs	16,293	14,690
Programme Support Costs	7,252	5,844
Institutional Costs	3,906	2,962
Total expenses	27,451	23,496
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(1,515)	(1,525)
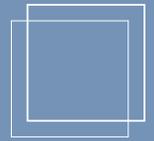
2012 Funding Overview

Total funding for 2012 amounted to EUR 25.94 Million and was comprised of;

- Member State Core Funding EUR 12.55M (2011 EUR 12.59M);

- Restricted Project Funding EUR 12.04M (2011 EUR 8.30M);

- Other Income EUR 1.35M (2011 EUR 1.08M).

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

Table 2
SOURCES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
For the years ended 31 December 2012, and 2011 (Euros).

DONORS	2012	2011
CORE CONTRIBUTIONS	**12,547,978**	**12,589,036**
Australia	511,992	223,410
Barbados	7,588	6,966
Belgium	0	0
Botswana	15,176	13,932
Canada	741,600	720,400
Cape Verde	0	0
Chile	132,781	123,082
Costa Rica	3,794	3,483
Denmark	403,500	402,300
Dominican Republic	0	0
Finland	500,000	345,000
Ghana	0	1,530
Germany	400,000	400,000
India	37,940	36,630
Mauritius	7,588	6,966
Mexico	37,940	34,830
Mongolia	5,000	5,000
Namibia	1,612	1,431
Netherlands	1,500,000	1,500,000
Norway	1,929,546	2,236,350
Peru	7,588	0
Portugal	0	0
South Africa	23,175	25,425
Spain	200,000	150,000
Sweden	5,429,200	5,473,300
Switzerland	651,520	877,140
Uruguay	1,978	1,862
Other	(1,540)	0
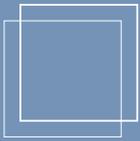
	2012	2011
RESTRICTED PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	12,042,124	8,302,187
Australia		
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	1,603,840	952,900
Belgium		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6,051	0
Canada		
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	30,333	35,800
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	383,128	48,443
European Union		
The European Commission	2,711,245	1,214,726
Finland		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	79,118	143,926
Germany		
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technishe Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	264,612	0
Inter-American Development Bank	50,860	111,512
Japan	218,640	0
Netherlands		
The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy	499,988	0
Norway		
The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,725,749	3,616,169
Offshore Northern Seas Foundation (ONSF)	78,295	0
Organization of American States	0	47,184
Romania		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	19,011	30,988
Spain		
The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)	147,647	528,401
Ayuntamiento de Madrid	0	43,080
Sweden		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	336,014	414,021
Switzerland		
The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	192,211	380,579
United Nations		
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	406,128	616,459
The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	0	13,267
The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	16,655	55,426
United Kingdom		
Department for International Development (DFID)	123,848	0
United States of America		
The Ford Foundation	148,753	49,304
TOTAL CORE AND EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	24,590,102	20,891,223
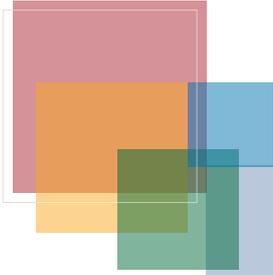
INTERNATIONAL IDEA AT A GLANCE

What is International IDEA?

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization with a mission to support sustainable democracy worldwide.

The objectives of the Institute are to support stronger democratic institutions and processes, and more sustainable, effective and legitimate democracy.

What does International IDEA do?

The Institute's work is organized at global, regional and country level, focusing on the citizen as the driver of change.

International IDEA produces comparative knowledge in its key areas of expertise: electoral processes, constitution building, political participation and representation, and democracy and development, as well as on democracy as it relates to gender, diversity, and conflict and security.

IDEA brings this knowledge to national and local actors who are working for democratic reform, and facilitates dialogue in support of democratic change.

In its work, IDEA aims for:
- Increased capacity, legitimacy and credibility of democracy
- More inclusive participation and accountable representation
- More effective and legitimate democracy cooperation.

Where does International IDEA work?

International IDEA works worldwide. Based in Stockholm, Sweden, the Institute has offices in the Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia and North Africa regions.