International IDEA

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

A record of actions 2013

Annual Report

International IDEA

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

## A record of actions 2013

Annual Report

The prevailing power of democracy

THE YEAR 2013 WITNESSED an abundance of observers pointing out the many challenges faced by democracy around the world. During the year, democratic transitions stalled or even reversed, electoral violence erupted, and a lack of citizen confidence in democracy and its capacity to deliver was in evidence. At the same time, however, democracy retained its universal appeal as a value aspired to by people everywhere. Clearly, democracy is not perfect, and there is no one model of democracy that can be applied everywhere. Democracy is, rather, a political system that must continue to evolve to remain sustainable and meet the many and complex challenges it is faced with.

International IDEA continues to support democratic actors in meeting these challenges, and 2013 was no exception. One of the major issues facing many electoral processes is conflict around elections. Electoral violence costs lives and money and, through undermining the integrity of elections, undermines democracy itself. This is the reason why International IDEA has been working for several years on developing a practical tool that can be used by electoral management bodies and other national stakeholders to mitigate the risk of electoral violence. IDEA launched the *Electoral Risk Management Tool* in 2013, and it was used to good effect in both the Kenyan and Nepalese elections held during the year. The tool has also attracted considerable interest from a wide range of stakeholders, including the African Union.

International IDEA continued giving support to many countries undergoing complex transition processes, including Egypt, Haiti, Libya, Myanmar, Nepal, South Sudan and Tunisia. IDEA's expertise in constitution building has been in particular demand, as countries struggle with constitutional reforms and drafting processes. The constitution-building process in Nepal illustrates that this can be a long and involved procedure. The need to include all groups of society, particularly women, presents a major challenge in many countries. Haiti is just one such country where IDEA supported the implementation of gender quotas in 2013.

Challenges to democracy are not exclusive to countries in transition. All democracies need to address the prevalence of money in politics and its effect in creating an uneven playing field for candidates. Money from such illicit sources as trafficking has also captured political processes in several countries. Responding to these challenges remained a major area of focus for International IDEA in 2013. This work
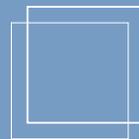
included conducting research into the impact of illicit money on politics in Latin America and the Baltic States, global advocacy on this issue, and publication of work (conducted jointly with the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy) on the funding of political parties in Africa.

At the global level, democracy has also faced challenges in terms of the United Nations-led discussions on the shape of the international development agenda that will evolve after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expire in 2015. Although UN surveys show that 'honest and responsive government' is a top priority for citizens around the world, and governance and the rule of law have featured in the debate, democracy remains disappointingly out of the limelight in discussions on the new development agenda. As a Permanent Observer to the UN and the only intergovernmental organization with a sole mandate to support democracy, International IDEA has consistently advocated for the inclusion of democracy in the post-2015 Development Agenda. This will also remain a priority advocacy issue for International IDEA for 2014–15.

In conclusion, I would like to thank International IDEA's former Secretary-General, Vidar Helgesen, who left the organization in October 2013. International IDEA significantly stepped up its contribution to sustainable democracy around the world during the almost eight years of his tenure, and we look forward to welcoming a new Secretary-General during 2014.

Joan Sawe
ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL, *International IDEA*
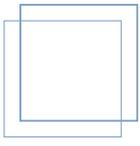
IDEA's approach to democracy

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

Compared with the events of 2007, when violence after a disputed election left more than 1,200 people dead, Kenya's 2013 elections were relatively peaceful, despite a close-run contest. Presidential candidate Uhuru Kenyatta beat Raila Odinga, claiming just over 50 per cent of the votes to Odinga's 43 per cent and avoiding a run-off by just 8,000 votes. Although Mr Odinga lodged an appeal, Kenya's Supreme Court upheld Kenyatta's election as president, regarding the elections as free and fair, a decision that was accepted calmly by the majority of the population. A major factor in this improved outcome was that the electoral body, security services and administration were better prepared, thanks to investing time and resources in training, knowledge sharing and building stronger institutions.

International IDEA works to increase the knowledge and skills of those managing electoral processes. In addition to mitigating electoral violence, this includes addressing electoral assessment and reform, voter turnout and the impact of the media and new technology. IDEA works with partners around the world to develop and provide comparative knowledge resources, strengthen institutions and develop capacity, as well as promoting opportunities for networking and dialogue.

Overcoming Kenya's history of electoral violence

Kenya's relatively peaceful 2013 elections can be attributed to a range of political reforms intended to break the cycle of election-related violence and restore public confidence in the electoral management body. These included a new constitutional framework, clear electoral laws, permanent electoral staff as opposed to temporary, and prosecution of offending politicians through the International Criminal Court. The lessons learned since 2007 led to increased political maturity among voters and greater fear of the consequences of inciting violence.

Campaigning, Kenya elections 2013.

Kenya's Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), the national electoral management body (EMB), was also much better prepared to identify and mitigate electoral violence. IEBC began working with International IDEA to pilot test IDEA's Electoral Risk Management (ERM) Tool in October 2011. The Tool is designed to show how deficiencies in the electoral process can spark conflict and to identify indicators that might signal impending violence. While this was an opportunity for International IDEA to refine the Tool based on actual use and feedback, it also helped IEBC to become much more aware of the risk of violence and make informed decisions as they prepared for the 2013 elections.

A formal evaluation concluded that the ERM Tool had contributed to the peaceful nature of the elections because it brought key actors together through the Information Hub at the IEBC, which became Kenya's first

Kenya elections 2013.

central depository for all election-related risk information. For the first time, IEBC was involved directly in election risk management, working in partnership with more than 25 other organizations dealing with peace and security issues. IEBC staff learned how to identify risk factors throughout the electoral cycle, map potential violence 'hot spots' and identify likely perpetrators and victims. Using the Tool, they established channels for data collection and information sharing throughout the electoral cycle. Staff interviewed for the evaluation found the Tool's ability to create maps and condense information "innovative, unique and truly welcome".

Furthermore, the Tool helped IEBC to be proactive by identifying factors that could impede free and fair elections. For instance, threats against displaced persons in some areas, intimidation of women political candidates and general fear of violence threatened to lower voter registration and turnout. Mapped incidents provided information on possible disenfranchisement and enabled IEBC to design timely counter-strategies.

IEBC was able to forge relationships and collaborate with a cross-section of actors in government, United Nations agencies, development partners, civil society and the media to promote participation in activities on the electoral calendar and maintain peace and security. "Our input was appreciated by security personnel because we could lead them to the relevant areas," said Catherine Kamindo, Manager at IEBC.

Wider use of the ERM Tool

International IDEA launched the ERM Tool as a global public good in October 2013 at the Sixth Global Electoral Organization (GEO) conference in Incheon, Republic of Korea. Additional launch events took place in November at the United Nations in New York and the Mission of Switzerland to the European Union in Brussels. The launch events publicized the fact that the Tool, along with its associated knowledge and training, is applicable to a wide range of situations, not only in mitigating electoral violence, but also to help EMBs prepare for all electoral risks, including technical, logistical and political ones.

A wide range of organizations are using the Tool, and reporting it is a useful addition to their own work. For example, within the existing Joint Activity Plan that guides cooperation between the African Union Commission and International IDEA in the area of democratic elections, Nigeria and Namibia have already indicated their interest to use the ERM Tool for building the capacity of their EMBs. An initial workshop was held in Nigeria in December 2013. Meanwhile, a number of EMBs, civil society organizations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and political parties from Africa, Asia, Australia,

THE ONLINE ELECTORAL CYCLE

The Online Electoral Cycle is an interactive, customizable resource designed for people involved in elections and those who manage any stage in the electoral process. It allows users to identify what they want to achieve and to select solutions that are appropriate to their own situations. This approach allows EMBs and assistance providers to look beyond Election Day and plan for everything that happens immediately after and between elections, thereby strengthening all aspects of the electoral process.

The resource is an advance on the original *Electoral Cycle* publication, developed by International IDEA and the European Commission in 2005 (with the United Nations Development Programme joining later), to promote the concept that elections are not discrete events but continuous processes. Available as an interactive website or application, the online resource can be accessed from a smartphone, tablet or personal computer and no specific software is required.

Abdiwahid Hussein is the Constituency Elections Coordinator for the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in Likoni, Kenya. He also acts as voter registration officer and as returning officer during elections. He has used the resource to help him with media and elections facilitation, and reports it is "spot on, interactive and very innovative." He adds: "It is also very useful for induction of new officers who want to have a quick grasp of issues on elections, electoral assistance or any particular area relating to their work. I would definitely enjoy using it in my work, especially in the upcoming by-elections and beyond."

International IDEA will continue to build the resource in line with feedback from its partners. This will include adding links to further sources of information to make a 'one-stop shop' for EMBs and other users.

See: www.ecycle.idea.int for more information.
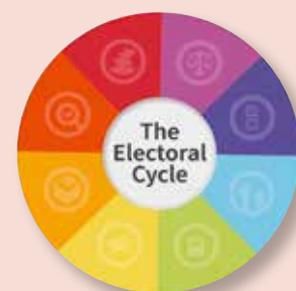
Europe and Latin America have been granted users' licences based on their formal expressions of interest to test and use the ERM Tool. This global public good is available for use by all interested parties.

The Tool is introducing new types of organizations to International IDEA and has stimulated requests for engagement from new partners and attracted the attention of new donors. At the same time, it has also stimulated greater collaboration and synergy between different IDEA programmes because its application extends beyond elections. In the future, International IDEA will continue to promote the Tool, provide technical and advisory support to users, facilitate peer exchange among users and advance the ERM Tool based on users' experiences and demands. Furthermore, IDEA will study the catalytic effects of the ERM Tool implementation in different national and regional contexts.

Defusing electoral violence in Nepal

Nepal's violent past means there is a high probability of electoral violence in any poll, and monitoring and mitigation strategies are therefore required. Following dissolution of the unsuccessful Constituent Assembly (CA) in May 2012, the country held elections for a new CA in November 2013. Until recently, electoral violence was monitored mainly by observer groups

Constituent Assembly elections, Nepal 2013.
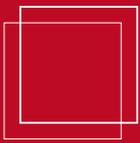
BRIDGE TRAINING IN AFRICA

An election is usually the largest and most complex logistical operation undertaken by any country during peacetime. To maintain the confidence of the electorate, it is essential to ensure election administrators are committed, ethical, professional and well prepared. Working in partnership with the African Union, International IDEA's Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) programme has improved the skills of over 600 Africans since 2009.

BRIDGE is the world's leading training curriculum on electoral processes. Using an activity-based approach to maximize retention of knowledge and skills, its workshops promote professional confidence, ethics, understanding of principles of good electoral practices, and access to peer networks. A number of BRIDGE training events take place each year around the world under programmes funded by donors such as the governments of Australia and Germany.

In 2013, IDEA ran four regional BRIDGE courses in Ethiopia, Ghana and South Africa (in English, French and Portuguese) with an emphasis on building relationships between the media and electoral management bodies (EMBs). The courses covered a broad range of topics, including the electoral cycle, the role of the EMB in relation to the media, legal and institutional frameworks, media tools and techniques, and strategic communications planning. The events were useful in highlighting different roles and expectations, and feedback was very positive. Moss Pitso from the Electoral Commission of South Africa attended one of the Pretoria courses, saying: "Attending the BRIDGE course when I did was the best work-related decision I have made in a while. You see, I work in the area of democracy development, and South Africa, being a young democracy, still faces challenges in this area. The course provided me with knowledge and skills that assist in my work as a democracy education practitioner and election administrator."

National BRIDGE courses were also conducted for the EMBs in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Malawi on various topics. Wherever possible, the workshops were co-facilitated by EMB staff, and 20 new BRIDGE facilitators have been fully accredited.

International IDEA's project staff have designed a unique evaluation system to gather detailed information on how participants apply their new-found knowledge. The participants were asked to identify several actions to implement when they return to work, and IDEA tracks their progress after six and twelve months. The system is administered through an easy online portal. For example, twelve months on from a BRIDGE 'Train the Facilitators' course, Colday Ndofekeh Olivier has encouraged the North-West Regional Delegate of Elections in Cameroon to organize periodic consultation forums with stakeholders in the electoral process. Ndofekeh reports a high level of impact: "I was better armed with information on how to deal with all the issues the stakeholders raised…being able to work with them better on mutual terms has greatly increased my productivity and output." Ndofekeh also reports a positive impact on the department: "The stakeholders also came to realize that the EMB has nothing to hide and all their affairs are very transparent. This led to an increase in the confidence the stakeholders have in my organization, especially in the area of organizing, managing and supervising elections, thereby dispelling all suspicions they may have had in the EMB's ability in organizing elections. This culminated in the peaceful, free, fair and credible twin Municipal and Legislative elections that were held on the 30th of September 2013 in Cameroon."

BRIDGE partners

The five BRIDGE partners are the Australian Electoral Commission, International IDEA, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Electoral Assistance Division.

and civil society organizations. This resulted in a lack of official data being available at the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) on electoral risks and violence. Introducing the ERM Tool to Nepal and training ECN personnel on its use has helped to fill this gap. The ECN used the Tool during the recent CA elections in November 2013. It helped them to map potential risk areas, monitor events, create a risk register and take action to mitigate potential violence. ECN also plans to create a dedicated risk management unit within its organizational structure. International IDEA will be supporting efforts to build the ECN's capacity further so they can use the ERM Tool for future elections, including the local elections planned for 2014. This work was supported by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation.

Supporting electoral reform in Latin America

In 2013, International IDEA supported electoral reform processes in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Peru. 2014 will be a year of intense electoral activity as more than half of Latin America's citizens will be summoned to cast their votes in seven presidential elections (in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Uruguay) as well as in local, regional and legislative elections (in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Haiti).

Such a high level of electoral activity brings the topic of electoral justice into sharp focus. International IDEA supports local partners, particularly EMBs,

Electoral System Design: The New International IDEA Handbook

This book is recommended for all countries and stakeholders striving to promote and conduct effective, efficient and transparent elections. It describes how electoral systems interact with the larger institutional, political and social context in a country. It also explains how they can affect participation, assist in building consensus and managing conflicts, and help instil faith in a sceptical electorate. The book is available in Arabic, French, Nepali, Spanish, Thai and, **new for 2013, Burmese**.

MASTER OF ARTS IN ELECTORAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION: A MODEL CURRICULUM

Professional administration of elections relies on having knowledgeable and well-trained managers. Currently, there are relatively few opportunities for advanced professional education in electoral management – especially at the international level. At the same time, the global electoral community unequivocally advocates for greater professionalism in electoral management. The Model Curriculum for the Master of Arts in Electoral Policy and Administration is a one-year Masters programme designed to make a global contribution to such professionalism. International IDEA convened an expert group to develop the curriculum in early 2013. A number of universities have expressed interest in offering courses based on the Model Curriculum. International IDEA is working with Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa, Italy, to attract funding and provide support for the first programme in the 2014/15 academic year. The School has established a steering committee of interested institutions to oversee the first edition of the programme and assess the pilot version.
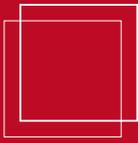
with these endeavours and facilitating dialogue among the stakeholders. The Fifth Ibero-American Conference on Electoral Justice attracted stakeholders from EMBs throughout the region. Participants signed the 2013 Santo Domingo Declaration to ratify their commitment to work together towards strengthening democratic institutions in the region. During the event, it was decided that the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico (TEPJF) would host the Sixth Conference in 2014.

In Central America, electoral officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico came together to share their insights and experience on strengthening the jurisdiction of the electoral tribunal. A seminar on electoral reform, which included the topic of gender equity and political finance, attracted 115 stakeholders from Honduras, and two roundtables brought Guatemalan stakeholders together to discuss electoral and political party reform processes. Meanwhile, a national forum took place in Mexico on the decentralization of electoral administration in the context of on-going political and electoral reforms. Organized in partnership with the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (IIJ-UAM), Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE), TEPJF and others, the event gathered all national actors concerned by this issue together for the first time.

Key political actors participated in all these events, with International IDEA providing comparative knowledge to feed into their discussions. The next step for IDEA will be to follow up on the outcomes of the reform and electoral processes and identify areas where it can contribute. An evaluation seminar to assess the 2013/14 electoral processes in Central America will take place in mid-2014 and this will highlight the areas in which IDEA can add value in the future.

In Bolivia, electoral and parliamentary officials and national political organizations have been working on two important pieces of legislation relating to the mandate of the EMB. The Political Organizations Law has now been tabled and is pending approval, and the Seat Allocation Law has been adopted. International IDEA set up a dialogue that enabled the buy-in of national political organizations and other stakeholders to this legislation. The Political Organizations Law will be debated by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly in 2014, which is also an election year. International IDEA's efforts in 2014 will therefore focus on supporting the Plurinational Electoral Body as an institution to strengthen intercultural democracy.

In Ecuador, Agora Democrática (a joint initiative between IDEA and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy) is supporting the development and consolidation of the technical units of the National Assembly: the Legislative School, the Legislative Technical Unit and the Technical Unit of Accountability and Oversight. This work included an international seminar, at which around 100 parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors learned how to improve their legislative techniques.

Electoral Justice:
The International IDEA Handbook

This Handbook explains the concept of electoral justice – a key element in the development of a free, fair and genuine democratic process. Using examples from Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, France, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States, it will help countries to design and implement an appropriate electoral justice system and prevent electoral disputes. **A Spanish translation was published in 2013** to add to the existing Arabic and English versions.

ACE ELECTORAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK

ACE is the world's leading global online collection of material on virtually everything to do with elections. Users can not only access information, but also ask questions in an online forum, where electoral practitioners from a continuously expanding global network then help provide answers. ACE resources are continually being updated through contributions from expert authors and researchers, and from the wide range of knowledge being generated by the question-and-answer part of the portal.

ACE content is accessible in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The online forum has an instant translation facility, so conversations can be going on in several different languages at the same time. A new feature allows users to download and print the different topics in handbook format. Having this hard copy facility has allowed us to showcase selected resources at major events like the Sixth Global Electoral Organization (GEO) conference, held in South Korea in October 2013. This has led to increased awareness of the resource. In another new format tested at GEO, IDEA extracted and repackaged selected content (e.g. sustainable electoral processes) to make it easier for people to find out about cross-cutting issues.

ACE now has more than one million annual online visitors, including 1200 active members who log on regularly. The monthly email update has 2500 subscribers and the quarterly newsletter goes to 5000 recipients. During 2013, there were 885 contributions from the Practitioners Network in response to questions. For example, a civil servant from the Dutch Ministry of the Interior supporting the research committee on electronic voting turned to the network, on behalf of the committee, to ask specific questions about country experiences with electronic voting; an Egyptian journalist writing for www.SciDev.net asked about electronic observation and will use the feedback provided by members to write an article on this topic; and a member of the Ugandan Election Commission asked about strategies for increasing voter registration and participation.

The ACE partners

International IDEA, Elections Canada, Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa, Federal Electoral Institute of Mexico, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Electoral Assistance Division and The Carter Center.

ENSURING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY: GLOBAL COMMISSION REPORT RELEASED IN ARABIC

Electoral integrity implies 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. In 2012, the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security, a joint initiative by the Kofi Annan Foundation and International IDEA, launched its ground breaking report: *Deepening Democracy: A Strategy for Improving the Integrity of Elections Worldwide*. In addition to highlighting global threats to democratic progress and providing recommendations to governments and regional organizations to strengthen electoral processes, the report will feed in to the Post-2015 Development Agenda of the United Nations Economic and Social Council as it updates the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2013, International IDEA and the League of Arab States launched the Arabic version of the report, which is a timely addition to the needs of the Arab region in responding to citizens' democratic aspirations and the need for integrity in elections, which are a new experience for many. Representatives from electoral management bodies from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen attended a launch event, along with participants from the media, academia, individual experts, civil society, IDEA Member States representatives and from the League of Arab States. International IDEA and the Kofi Annan Foundation are keen to ensure the report recommendations continue to be taken on board and acted upon by governments, election officials and civil society around the world. They will thus continue to work together to raise awareness and organize concrete activities in all regions of the world, as well as mainstreaming the findings in their own work. For example, in the West Asia and North Africa region, IDEA is working with the League of Arab States (and will soon sign a formal MoU) to create a forum of electoral management bodies in the region. The aim is to promote the sharing of knowledge among countries that currently have very different levels of experience and practice with democracy.

Constitution Building Processes
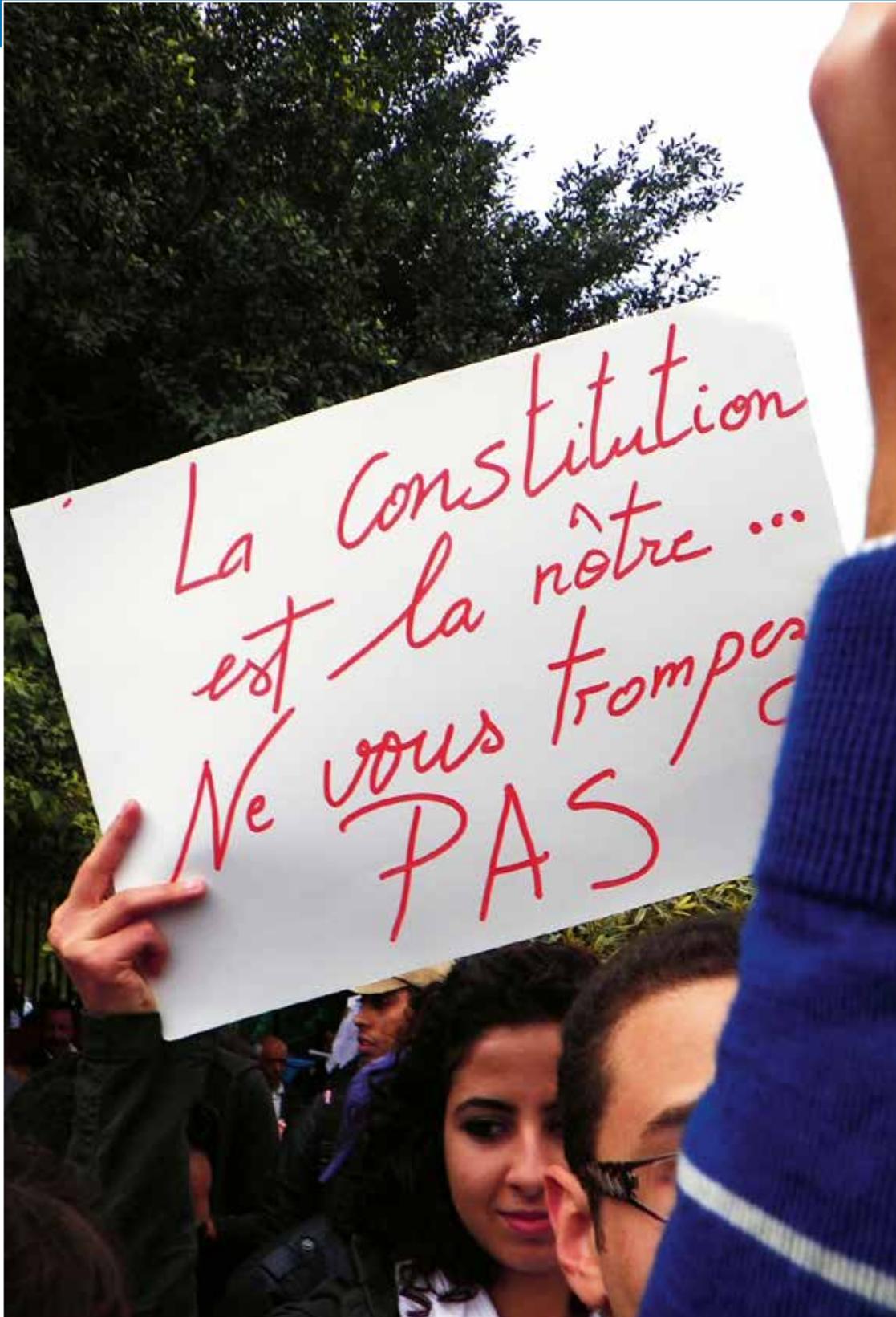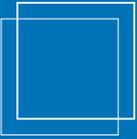
Historic elections in 2008 dismantled Nepal's 200-year monarchy as well as ending a decade of civil war, popular protest and constitutional stalemate. But the past four years have seen continued uncertainty and political instability as the elected Constituent Assembly (CA) repeatedly failed to agree on a new Constitution. The original deadline of May 2010 was extended four times until the government finally decided to dissolve the CA in May 2012, leaving citizens in a state of shock and deep disappointment. Despite an overtly inclusive process involving women, youth, and minority and indigenous groups, many important decisions were made outside of the CA during discussions among senior party leaders. Formal procedures were circumvented, debates aborted and public consultation ignored, leading to frustration among many and a distinct lack of consensus.

A constitution is a vital document that sets out the basic structure of the government and establishes how a society wishes to be governed, including the rights and duties of citizens and state institutions. However, the process of developing a new constitution, particularly following a period of conflict, is just as important as its content. The constitution-building process must therefore promote a sense of ownership and participation from all sections of society.

International IDEA works closely with its national partners to support inclusive, participatory and sustainable constitution-building processes by promoting dialogue, sharing experiences, guiding policy and providing comparative knowledge from across the globe to enable effective decision-making.

Constituent Assembly elections, Nepal 2013.

Constitutional crisis and new CA elections

Throughout 2013, Nepal's political parties were engaged in resolving the political and constitutional crisis that had emerged after the dissolution of the CA in May 2012. The Interim Constitution (2007) did not envisage a situation in which the CA could be dissolved without producing a Constitution. Initially, parties debated various options for resuming constitution-building processes, including recalling the old CA, but eventually they opted to elect a new CA. However, they remained divided on who should lead the government that would organize the elections. This dispute was solved only in March 2013 – nearly a year after the CA dissolution – with a decision to request the Chief Justice to lead an Interim Council of Ministers with retired civil servants as ministers. The four major political parties also agreed to form a high-level political mechanism to advice the Interim Council. However, not all political parties were happy with the agreement and some boycotted the new CA elections.

Working with leading Nepali constitutional experts, International IDEA provided various inputs to these discussions. These included a legal note on potential routes out of the constitutional crisis, an assessment of proposed options to resume constitution writing, and a note on the role of interim governments. These were all shared with the political leaders. In addition, several constitutional experts visited Nepal and held discussions with the leaders of the main parties – including those boycotting the elections – about possible future scenarios.

Building a common ground in Nepal

Despite its failure to agree on a federal structure or system, Nepal's first elected CA was successful in increasing the participation of women (to 33 per cent), indigenous groups (to 36 per cent) and youth (to 23 per cent) of elected CA members. During 2013, when there was no CA in place, International IDEA continued to work with local actors from across the political spectrum to protect these gains and ensure high levels of participation are continued – even improved on – in the second CA, which was finally elected in November 2013. As part of this work, the CA secretariat asked IDEA to help produce a book to summarize the achievements of the first CA. Prior to the CA elections, IDEA also supported the formulation and presentation of compromise formulas on representation within the new CA, and helped the women's parliamentary network to draft a proposal to ensure at least 30 per cent female representation in future elections. International IDEA also worked with local stakeholders to keep Nepali citizens informed on progress towards the CA elections through local Constitution Information Centres. Meanwhile, the Nepal team also prepared a glossary of federal terms. This was compiled through citizen dialogues around the country and aimed to encompass a correct and shared definition of contested federal terms based on a common understanding.

In preparation for the CA elections and to understand citizen's views on the democratic processes underway in Nepal today, the State of Democracy in South Asia/Nepal Chapter worked with International IDEA to undertake a citizen survey. Similar surveys were conducted in 2004 and 2007 and the results provided interesting insights on how voters' attitudes have changed. The results indicate that support for democracy remains strong, but has declined since the dissolution of the CA, dropping from 67 per cent in 2007 to 53 per cent in 2013. The reduction is associated with a decline in the level of trust in political parties. However, nearly two thirds of respondents envisage Nepal as being 'democratic' within the next ten years and 97 per cent of those surveyed were intending to vote in the November CA elections. Indeed, the voter turnout of over 70 per cent proved to be a record high. One interesting difference from previous surveys was the increase in the number of responders who said they would

A Practical Guide to Constitution Building

This Guide provides an essential foundation for understanding constitutions and constitution building. It features examples of groundbreaking agreements and innovative provisions adopted during processes of constitutional change from around the world. The Guide illustrates how constitutions develop and how their development can establish and entrench democratic values. In addition to comparative examples, the Guide contains in-depth analysis of the key components of constitutions and the forces of change that shape them. Published in English in 2011, **The Guide has now been translated into Burmese and the Introduction is available in Arabic**.

decide for themselves who to vote for, rather than being guided by male household heads or traditional community leaders.

International IDEA will continue to support Nepal's constitution makers as they attempt to meet the target of finalizing the new Constitution within one year. IDEA is working in close collaboration with the Secretariat in providing support to the CA Committees. For example, IDEA is supporting drafting of new rules for procedures. These are based on a 'lessons learned' exercise, looking at the old CA rules, carried out in 2013. Building on the Glossary of Federal Terms, International IDEA will facilitate discussions on federalism with political parties and with social groups that have different views on constitutional issues, especially those outside of Kathmandu. Furthermore, International IDEA is supporting women's groups as well as Dalit and other marginalized groups in their efforts to protect and advance their agendas in the new Constitution. The data from the citizen surveys of 2004, 2007 and 2013 will be incorporated in a comprehensive analysis of Nepal's continuing transition towards democracy and peaceful politics.
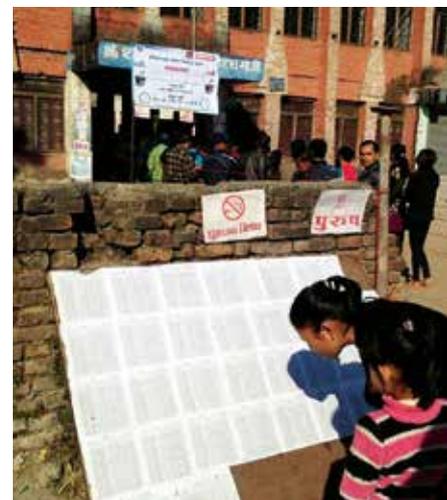
Constituent Assembly elections, Nepal 2013.

INCLUDING MINORITIES AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN CONSTITUTION BUILDING

Including minorities in constitutional processes remains a challenge in many parts of the world. Across the Arab region, the resurgence of patriarchal political systems and rising violence from ethnic and rebel groups in the wake of the 'Arab Spring' revolutions has dampened the hopes and expectations of minorities in countries like Egypt and Libya. In Tunisia, the first draft of the new Constitution set women's rights back by decades, while in Liberia, women continue to struggle for equal rights, despite election of a female president. The current landscape raises many questions, including: what factors are promoting or under-mining the involvement of minority groups? Where minorities have secured participation rights, what success have they had in securing constitutional gains? And what methods of minority engagement have proven most successful?

Practitioners, policymakers and experts involved in minority rights and participation in constitution-building processes attempted to answer these questions by sharing their knowledge and experiences at a conference held in The Hague in October 2013. Organized by International IDEA with the support of the Government of Norway, the event captured a great deal of practical knowledge and resulted in a set of policy recommendations. This information will be summarized in a report and disseminated to the broader democracy-building community.

In addition, drawing on the outcomes of a panel convened during the conference on the participation of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-sexual and inter-sexual (LGBTI) communities in constitution-building processes, International IDEA is working with individuals who led LGBTI advocacy efforts in Bolivia, Fiji, Nepal and South Africa. The aim is to distil their experiences and lessons learned in the form of a guide for those seeking to reflect the concerns of sexual orientation minorities in constitutions elsewhere.
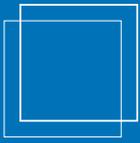
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR

Bolivia and Ecuador have both developed new Constitutions in recent years (2009 in Bolivia and 2008 in Ecuador) to promote greater autonomy and decentralized government. In Bolivia, International IDEA is working with the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, responsible for national legislature, and in Ecuador, through Agora Democratica, a partnership between International IDEA and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy.

Agora Democratica in Ecuador and International IDEA's office in Bolivia commissioned papers from leading experts from both countries on their respective constitution-building processes, and organized a bi-national workshop in Quito in November 2013. The process aims to review progress in the implementation of the new Constitutions and the challenges that lie ahead.

The Tunisian Constituent Assembly's By-laws: A Brief Analysis

This publication is the first in a series covering constitutional developments in West Asia and North Africa since 2011. The authors highlight many of the strengths and weaknesses of the rules of procedure and set out a series of recommendations on how the Assembly's effectiveness could be improved.

Constitution-building support for North Africa

In December 2013, a new draft Constitution for Egypt was agreed by a 50-member Constituent Assembly (CA) and presented for approval to the interim President, Adly Mansour. A referendum on the new Constitution was held in January 2014, paving the way for presidential and parliamentary elections. The new Constitution was approved in a referendum that took place in January 2014 and replaced the 2012 Constitution, which had not achieved the democratic stability that people were hoping for. International IDEA worked with civil society groups on the 2012 Constitution, creating a platform for dialogue to find out what ordinary Egyptians think should be included or excluded from the Constitution and feeding their comments back to the CA. That experience was repeated during the drafting of the 2013 Constitution – IDEA continued reaching out to civil society organizations and encouraged them to share their views on what their Constitution should seek to establish. IDEA also worked on an informal basis with a number of the CA's members, to provide input on the various drafts that were being produced.

Meanwhile, the constitution-building process has also recently concluded in Tunisia. Disagreements between Islamists and secular opponents, which had earlier threatened to derail voting on the new Constitution, were resolved (at least in so far as the Constitution is concerned), paving the way for parliamentary and presidential elections in 2014. Throughout the constitution-building process, International IDEA provided support to local partners on a range of issues, including political representation, elections,

system of government, fundamental rights, decentralization and so on. IDEA produced a series of in-depth reports on each of these issues, which were made widely available to civil society and to members of the Constituent Assembly. IDEA also organized a series of high-level discussions with CA members to provide feedback on some of the final drafts that were produced during the drafting process.

An evolving relationship with Myanmar

After almost 50 years of military dictatorship, Myanmar began an extraordinary and far-reaching democratic transition in 2010. But to build a successful constitution and a stable democracy, Myanmar will need to share experiences from other democratic transitions in Southeast Asia and beyond, particularly from conflict-prone countries with diverse demographics. International IDEA is ideally placed to provide such comparative information as well as practical advice on designing and undertaking inclusive dialogue processes.

In response to a request from senior authorities, IDEA's Secretary-General visited Myanmar in early 2012 and again in October 2013, when he met with Aung San Suu Kyi and other national partners. International IDEA's role has been to provide information, assess needs and propose areas where it can contribute towards the country's democratic evolution. With funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Myanmar Peace Centre, Union Election Commission and International IDEA launched an exciting new chapter of collaboration in November 2013. The initiative will create knowledge resources to support the Peace Centre-led political dialogue component of the peace process, providing comparative

The 2011 Moroccan Constitution: A Critical Analysis

The second publication in the series, this study provides an overview of Morocco's new constitution and the manner in which it was drafted. The authors set out a number of recommendations that could be considered in future reform efforts.

IDEA's former Secretary-General Vidar Helgesen and Aung San Suu Kyi.
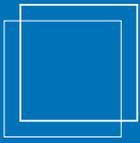
BRINGING CIVIL SOCIETY TO THE TABLE IN SOUTH SUDAN

The Republic of South Sudan is Africa's newest state, attaining sovereignty in July 2011. Following a 22-year armed liberation struggle and six-year transitional government under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the country is building a state, a nation and a democracy in a post-conflict environment under conditions of continuing instability. The process of building a permanent Constitution commenced in January 2012, following a presidential decree establishing the National Constitutional Review Commission. International IDEA's main role in South Sudan over the past year has been to share its constitution-building experience, expertise and processes with the Commission and civil society organizations (CSOs) through a series of consultations, meetings and training events.

The South Sudan Youth Participatory Agency (SSYPA) is one of the CSOs involved in the process. International IDEA has been working with them to help make the voices of youth and women count. A jointly organized symposium, held in Juba in August 2013, had the objective of working out effective strategies for civil society to contribute to the constitution-building process, and building their capacity to do so. In addition to key stakeholders from South Sudan, SSYPA and IDEA invited representatives from CSOs who are engaged in similar processes, particularly in Africa, so they could share their experiences and the lessons they have learned. Sudanese participants reported that the meeting helped them to select the options most likely to succeed in their own contexts, based on a realistic assessment of their strengths and weaknesses.

As an important follow-on to the symposium, the SSYPA is conducting meetings in all ten states around the country to create awareness, build capacity and enable people in rural areas to express their opinions and have their voices heard. In addition to sharing the information generated during the August event, the follow-up meetings will test, refine and share the symposium recommendations and solicit fresh input to them, with the revised content being presented to the National Constitutional Review Commission later in 2014.

Constitution building for democracy workshop, Juba, South Sudan, 2013.

information on such topics as decentralization, natural resource sharing, institutional design, diversity and inclusion. Additional knowledge resources will be translated and new resources will be created to respond directly to issues identified by peace process participants through dialogue and consultation. Myanmar's legislators, media and civil society will also benefit from the knowledge resources created.

Furthermore, International IDEA has established a strategic partnership with the Ottawa-based Parliamentary Centre to strengthen Myanmar's national legislature in financial oversight, reform its parliamentary procedures to promote democratic practices and participation, and increase the impact of women legislators. The partners have submitted a funding proposal to the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Development; the concept note has been approved in principle, with a full proposal being submitted in early 2014.

Further opportunities to expand IDEA's support to Myanmar include programmes to promote inclusive participation in diverse societies, citizen-led democratic assessment processes and ensuring the full participation of women in democratic institutions and decision-making processes.
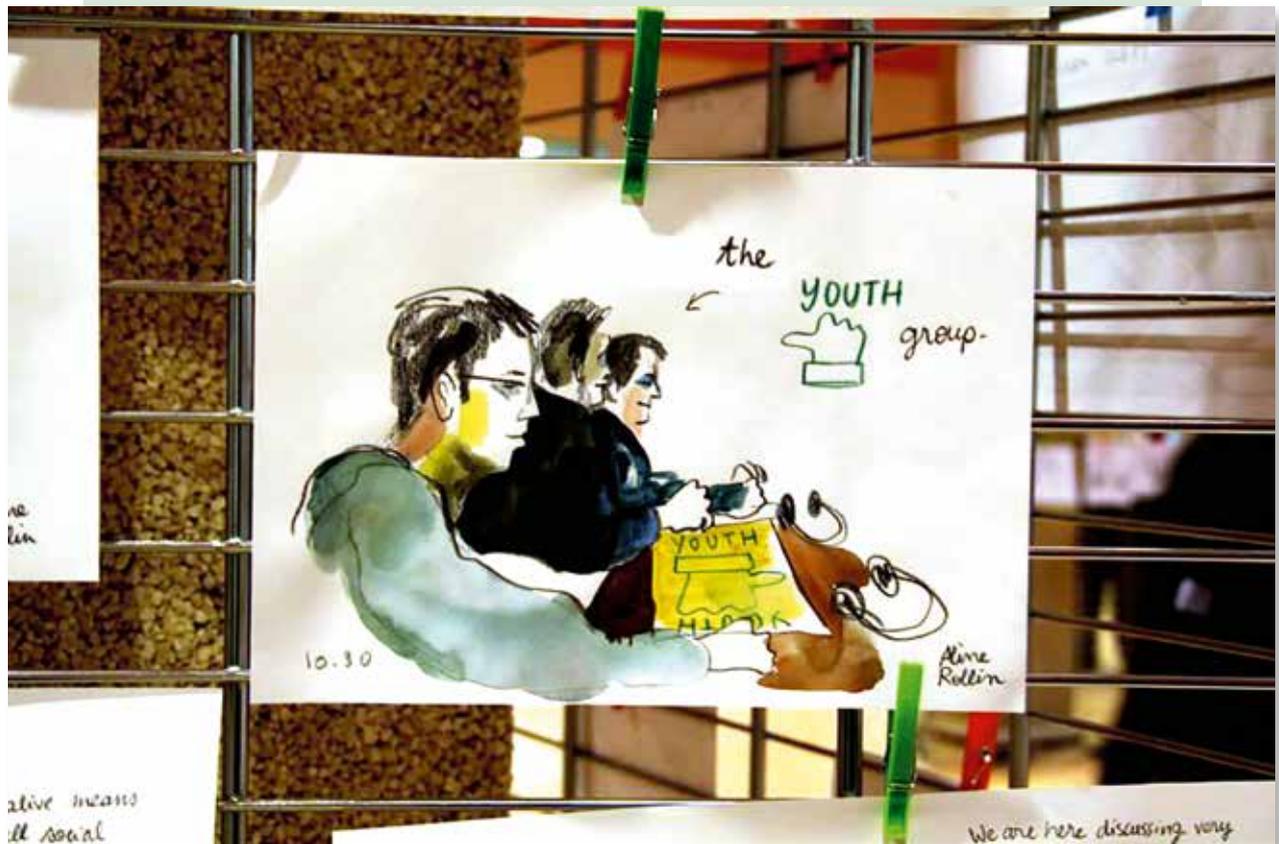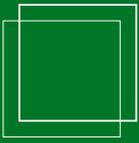
Political Parties, Participation and Representation

Political parties face a range of challenges in regulating their financing arrangements to eliminate corruption and ensure transparency. Issues include funding from illicit sources (e.g. illegal drug money in Latin America), strong corporate influences (e.g. in Asia), and the influences of multi-million dollar political action committees (e.g. in the USA). This all begs the question: Is the influence of money overtaking the influence of citizens? Political parties need money to perform their democratic roles in society. However, funding can negatively influence and impede the strengthening and functioning of political parties – be it through vote buying, abuse of state resources by political parties, or illegal donations to parties. At the same time, the imbalance of funding between men and women candidates can limit the level of participation of women in politics.

IDEA's Political Parties, Participation and Representation programme works with political parties to improve regulation of party and candidate finance. It also addresses wider issues by providing direct support to political parties, strengthening the legal frameworks under which parties work, and contributing to aligning different approaches to party assistance. At the same time, the programme promotes the equal representation of women and men and creates platforms for interparty dialogue. It also looks at how citizens participate in political decision-making, which includes the emerging global trend of citizen protest movements. Furthermore, International IDEA has developed a State of Democracy assessment framework: a tool that can be used by citizens to assess their own democratic systems.

Protecting legitimacy in politics...in Latin America

International IDEA's global initiative *Protecting Legitimacy in Politics* supports locally-led efforts to counteract the relationship between illicit networks and political actors in various countries. The initiative also serves as a forum for exchanging knowledge and positive experiences in different regions, working with legislators, law enforcement agencies, journalists and civil society organizations to influence policy reform and close loopholes that allow corrupt practices to persist. One reason for the perpetuation of illicit networks is the lack of sanctions – both legal and societal – against public officials with illegal and corrupt connections. This is a particular problem in Latin America, where a lack of coordination among the law enforcement agencies leads to difficulties in reaching convictions.

In 2013, local experts from Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru were involved in compiling case studies on how to protect politics from the influence of illicit networks in the region. In October, they came together in Quito, Ecuador, at a workshop hosted by International IDEA

Regional government office, Puno, Peru, 2013.
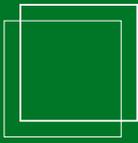
GIVING INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS A VOICE IN PERU

In Peru, the national EMB and the Ministry of Culture are working on a legislative proposal to enhance the political representation of indigenous people in regional and provincial government. This includes revising the scope of the electoral quota for indigenous candidates. International IDEA supported this effort by facilitating high-level and working-level meetings where stakeholders could reach consensus on several contentious aspects. The proposal is expected to be tabled in early 2014 and is hoped to promote better representation for Peru's many indigenous communities in the next elections, due to be held in November 2014. IDEA will continue to support this process by providing technical assistance to political parties on issues related to intercultural matters.

La apuesta por la paridad: democratizando el sistema político en América Latina

(Banking on Parity: Democratizing the Political System in Latin America)

Despite the introduction of quota systems, women remain under-represented in Latin American public decision-making. To address this problem, some countries are adopting parity between women and men in political representation and government. This book documents and analyses the processes towards this goal that took place in Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ecuador in 2008/09. The book is co-published by Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres.

and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy. The aim was to discuss regional trends and identify common issues. By sharing information they were able to identify examples of best practice, such as establishing anti-corruption bodies, publishing the resumés of political candidates, sanctioning political parties for the behaviour of their members and provision of on-line portals for investigative journalism. "This was a great exercise and especially important for the region," said one participant. "It was very rewarding to share experiences with others."

The workshop outcomes will be incorporated into a new publication, *Illicit Networks and Politics in Latin America*, which will include case studies from each country and an analysis of their policy frameworks. It will be released in 2014 and is already being used to support policy reform in the region by stimulating and supporting policy dialogues. For example, in Colombia, International IDEA worked with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in an initiative to draft a new law to create an ad hoc institutional framework in municipalities that are vulnerable to organized crime. Further workshops will be held to develop tools and instruments to help stakeholders respond to the issues identified. For example, to increase transparency and help parties to declare and make public their sources of revenue.

In Peru, despite problems with illicit funding, there is currently no public funding for political parties, although the Peruvian Congress is due to debate the issue of mandatory public funding over the next few months. Several local political groups and civil society organizations are currently working
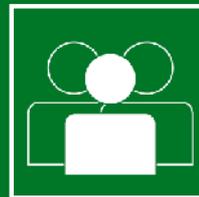
to overcome resistance to the idea through a programme of activities with Congress, journalists, academics and other opinion leaders. This includes a series of academic discussions on how to guarantee transparency and protect politics from the influence of illicit funding sources.

Working with the National Electoral Court, National Office for Electoral Processes and the Peruvian Congress, International IDEA lent its support to a major workshop held in Lima in August. The event attracted electoral authorities, members of parliament and journalists, and aimed to develop a consensus in favour of public financing for political parties. The workshop was covered widely in the media and the outputs will feed into additional activities aimed at helping Peruvian stakeholders to learn from the experiences of others in Latin America. For example, Colombia has made some quite radical law reforms in which elected politicians found to be connected with organized crime will lose their seats and their parties will not be allowed to re-contest the seat either. Partners are also looking at the 2014 municipality elections and how International IDEA can work with the political parties to improve mechanisms of control of candidate selection and campaign funding sources.

Igualdad ¿para cuándo? Género y elecciones peruanas 2010–2011

(Equality ... when? Gender and Peruvian Elections 2010–2011)

This report follows on from "Elusive Equality: Looking at the 2006 General Elections from a Gender Standpoint" (La igualdad esquiva: una mirada de género a las Elecciones Generales de 2006), which identified the main obstacles preventing women candidates from competing on equal terms with men. It contains a gender analysis of the Peruvian local, regional and national elections held in 2010/11, highlighting common challenges and particular problems relating to the different contexts.

MONITORING THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA

International IDEA has been working with the United Nations Development Programme and UN Women since 2011 to develop an early warning system to detect setbacks in the political participation and representation of women through the use of indicators.

The system will also identify opportunities and examples of success in advocacy for women's participation. A pilot version of the tool was completed and implemented in Mexico in early 2013, and this provided useful feedback that was incorporated in the final version. The tool will be used in several Latin American countries that are holding elections in 2014/15. It will allow national and regional actors from across the region to identify and address threats to the political participation and representation of women in democratic processes.
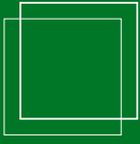
**Illicit Networks and Politics
in the Baltic States**

This study explores the affects of illicit
interests on the Baltic States. It looks
into how unlawful networks and political
actors forge relations, from illegal
financing of political campaigns to
intimidation of voters, establishment
of new political parties, joint economic
enterprises and money laundering
operations. The authors identify policy
responses to this phenomenon,
highlighting challenges in implementing
them and proposing options on how to
strengthen these responses.

**Political Party Dialogue:
A Facilitator's Guide**

This guide is published jointly by International
IDEA, the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty
Democracy and the Oslo Centre for Peace
and Human Rights. It contains case studies
on political party dialogue from across the
globe and describes the different dialogue
mechanisms. It also provides concrete
considerations for policymakers, practitioners
and politicians that can be used at country
level and in a broad range of contexts.

...and the Baltic States

Since they were admitted to the European Union in 2004, Estonia, Latvia
and Lithuania have been subject to the smuggling of goods in and out of
the EU. The recent economic downturn has also created opportunities for
illicit networks to flourish, both within and outside these countries. While
steps have been taken, numerous challenges remain, including the lack of
power leverage held by small countries. In addition, relationships between
politicians and members of illicit networks are often forged in childhood,
making it hard for law enforcement agencies to differentiate between legal
and illegal associations. Additional challenges include the influence of
illicit networks on politics at the local level, regulation of political party
finance, regulations surrounding public procurement and the independence
of the media.

In December 2013, International IDEA launched a new report: *Illicit
Networks and Politics in the Baltic States*. The report presents the findings of
research and dialogues conducted over the past two years in collaboration
with the Institute for Security and Development Policy and the George C.
Marshall European Centre for Security Studies.

By conducting research and sharing knowledge, International IDEA
provides important insights into the conditions and mechanisms that
allow corrupt practices to flourish. Studies show that citizens are the main
drivers of change, but they need to learn from the experiences of others.
This will be particularly important for citizens in countries undergoing
democratic transitions to prevent the proliferation of organized crime.

Promoting political party dialogue

Political parties are often the least trusted institutions in society. But they
need to talk to each other, particularly regarding controversial reform
processes, if a country is to avoid conflict and maintain citizens' confidence
in the democratic system. International IDEA has captured the experience
of fifteen countries that are engaged in a permanent dialogue process in a
new publication: *Political Party Dialogue: A Facilitator's Guide*. This
publication was launched at an Africa-wide conference in Kenya in June
2013. Co-organized by the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy,
the Kenya Centre for Multiparty Democracy and International IDEA, the
conference hosted discussions among members of ruling and opposition
parties around how to start up and run an interparty dialogue, what skills
a facilitator needs, and how political parties can include women and
youth. Ultimately, this allowed seasoned dialogue participants from across
Africa to share their experiences of how interparty dialogue can promote
political cooperation and support effective multiparty democracy, prevent
conflict, build peace and promote economic development.
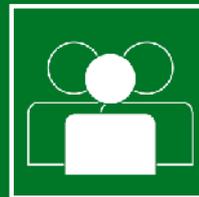
These lessons were shared with key policymakers during workshops at the United Nations and European Union. Both events helped to inform those involved in peace building and post-conflict reconstruction to include political party dialogue as an instrument for inclusive and sustainable peace and development. At the UN, emphasis was placed on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To ensure national-level commitment to the new global agenda, national dialogue will need to include all political parties, not just heads of state or those in power at the current time.

International IDEA has also produced a policy brief listing the requirements under which political party dialogue will allow parties to move beyond short-term electoral and narrow party interests and contribute to sustainable democracy and development. The momentum and interest created by the launch events will be followed up in further dedicated forums.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are often forced to focus on short-term crises to the detriment of their longer-term strategy development. To promote greater foresight, International IDEA and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy have developed a planning tool that will help political parties focus on strategic planning. The tool will also strengthen their capacity to engage in organizational learning and respond to change. *Strategic Planning for Political Parties: A Practical Tool* is an online and hard copy publication offering political parties and assistance providers a step-by-step methodology for conducting a thorough strategic planning process.

The guide has been piloted in Georgia, Mozambique and Uganda, and is now being used in Kenya, working with the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties and the Kenya Centre for Multiparty Democracy. The new Constitution in Kenya and the revised Political Parties Act has introduced new regulations and there is a need for support in complying with the Act. Kenya has 60 political parties so training is being rolled out in a phased approach. In 2013, ten parties received training on the tool and, by March 2014, they will have worked through the modules. Assistance will be offered to additional parties in the next phases, up to August 2014. The tool has received positive support, not only from Kenya but also from politicians in other African countries.

Strategic Planning for Political Parties: A Practical Tool

This practical online and hard copy tool is designed to help political parties conduct a thorough strategic planning process using a step-by-step methodology. Examples are drawn from Georgia and Mozambique. The guide is co-published by the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy.
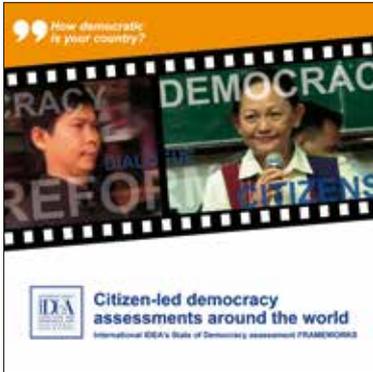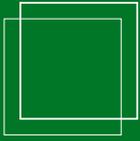
A decade of citizen-led assessments of democracy

Democracy can take many forms and it is the citizens of a country who are best placed to make judgements about the quality of their democracy and how to strengthen it. Citizens in more than 30 different countries have used International IDEA's State of Democracy (SoD) and State of Local Democracy (SoLD) assessment frameworks over the last ten years to assess their own democracies and identify the policy steps needed to improve them. The assessments have resulted in some very positive action. For example, in Nepal, the SoD report set the agenda for post-conflict reconstruction; in Mongolia, a ninth Millennium Development Goal was established on democratic governance and human rights; and in Pakistan, the SoD assessment contributed to reform of electoral laws.

Zambian citizens conducted an SoD assessment through a partnership between the University of Zambia and the Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), a civil society organization. The assessment was completed in 2010 and its recommendations contributed to the constitution-building process at a time when a new government was just coming into power. Since then, the report has been used to gather support and feedback from a wider national audience, including those living in more remote

POLITICAL FINANCE DATABASE

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" (Art 7.3). To comply with this, countries around the world have introduced various provisions limiting who and how much can be contributed to political parties and electoral candidates, how such funds can be used, how actors have to report on their finances, and how oversight and enforcement is to be achieved.

International IDEA's political finance database contains information on political finance control provisions in more than 180 countries around the world, making it the largest global collection of such information. It was created in 2003 and a fully revised version was released in 2012. Feedback since the release of the revised version has been very good. For example, the media in Brazil and India used it for information in the wake of recent street protests, and lawmakers in Kenya used it to help draft the new campaign finance law. Experience has shown that laws may not always be sufficiently effective, so IDEA is currently developing a new publication to compare the law with the reality across the globe. See www.idea.int/political-finance/ for more information.
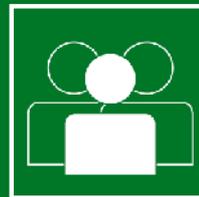
rural areas. This was accomplished through a media campaign on rural radio, which included phone-in sessions to promote discussion on issues raised by the report. Furthermore in 2013, a film based on the report findings has been aired widely, helping to raise awareness and advocate for reform. Issues raised by these activities included poverty, disability, the registration of non-governmental organizations and the Constitution, which remains a work in progress. "Inclusion of the rural population created ownership of the recommendations, and Zambia could be the first country in Africa to actually use the findings from a democracy assessment for the benefit of the people," said McDonald Chipenzi of FODEP.

International IDEA has been working with Philippine civil society and the University of the Philippines since 2005, providing support for four SoD assessments. These covered the topics of free and fair elections, minimizing corruption, economic and social rights, and the rule of law and access to justice. As a result of these activities, political parties have engaged in dialogue to a much greater extent than before. The SoDs have provided input to discussions on various reforms, including the Political Party Bill, campaign finance monitoring and other electoral issues. They have prompted dialogue in mainstream media, including newspapers, television and radio, thereby contributing to popular education. "The citizen-led assessment tends to be inclusive, not focused on an assessment done by academics alone nor by external experts, nor by a dominant approach of rating and ranking. The approach of the SoD has a value because it brings people together from the widest groups or sectors," says Edna Estifania A. Co, Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines Diliman.

The Philippine team took a thematic approach to their SoD assessments, mainly because it proved difficult to obtain funding for a more comprehensive report, since partners and donors wanted to focus on specific issues. However, this approach allowed the assessment team to gain deeper insights on specific themes or issues of democracy. "It appears that some partners, donors and advocates prefer this over a more comprehensive assessment of democracy. Furthermore, the thematic approach added to a strong sense of ownership and identification with the theme or issue by advocates, partners and donors," adds Edna Co.

More recently, in 2013, citizens in the Philippines have produced a report on the State of Local Democracy in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. The lead organizations were the University of the Philippines and the Philippine Centre for Islam and Democracy (a civil society organization). This is being viewed as a key document in negotiations for a revised regional government structure following the recent peace deal. Three additional SoLD assessments were completed in 2013, in Indonesia, Morocco and Tanzania. The Morocco and Tanzania assessments took a

SoLD workshop in Tanzania, February 2013.

State of Local Democracy Assessment Framework

The framework is designed as a practical resource to help citizens conduct self-assessments of democratic life in their locality. It also helps them to identify democratic strengths and weaknesses and translate these into reform agendas for further broadening and deepening of their local democracies.
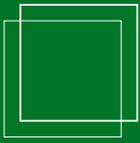
TOWARDS BETTER FUNCTIONING POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In May 2013, 36 politicians met in Santo Domingo to discuss the need to include gender provisions in the political parties bill currently being drafted in the country. The meeting was arranged by International IDEA and the Gender Commission of the Dominican Parliament. As the members worked their way through the various articles of the proposed legislation, they focused on ensuring practical steps were included to ensure more women enter the political sphere. Magda Rodriguez, President of the Gender Commission, indicated that the proposals developed by the participants would be sent to the Special Commission that is studying the proposed political parties legislation.

These useful discussions were continued in a wider debate about the political parties bill and electoral reform that took place the next day in another event organized by International IDEA, this time in collaboration with the Organization of American States. The event attracted considerable interest from legislators, members of the Central Electoral Board and the Supreme Electoral Council.

International IDEA also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Electoral Board. This formalizes their intention to work jointly on research, training, technical assistance and programmes to support sustainable democracy in the Dominican Republic. The Board and IDEA will also collaborate on the development and strengthening of electoral institutions and aspects relating to the transparency and efficiency of electoral processes. These include issues relating to the functioning of political parties, such as fair competition (funding, control and access to the media), gender equality and women's access to political participation in electoral processes. The two institutions will also cooperate in activities relating to building democracy in Haiti through International IDEA's office in that country.

gender perspective to the assessment. International IDEA is currently updating the SoLD assessment framework and this will be launched in February 2014.

In all these citizen-led activities, International IDEA acts as a facilitator, remaining engaged to the level requested by the partners. IDEA also provides opportunities for stakeholders from different regions to share their knowledge and experiences. For example, to reflect on 10 years of citizen-led democracy assessments, International IDEA hosted some 80 people from around the world at a conference in Bangkok, Thailand in September 2013. Participants were drawn from the country teams who had conducted SoD and SoLD assessments. The participants identified some common themes and challenges, which include the under-representation of women in politics and the low rate of participation in political parties. On the positive side, they agreed that every assessment has indicated that

people want democracy, even if there are structural issues that remain to be addressed. The outcomes from the conference will be used to prepare policy papers with view to providing an advocacy tool to support future SoD assessments, and these will be distributed to the donor community, regional organizations and International IDEA Member States.

To complement the SoD and SoLD tools, International IDEA is currently developing a third assessment framework, which examines democratic accountability in service delivery. This looks at the role being played by democratic institutions in relation to specific services like water, health and security. See 'Democracy and Development' chapter for more.

Increasing the participation and representation of women in politics

Today, women hold one in five parliamentary seats around the world. Rwanda recently overtook Sweden at the number one spot, with 56 per cent women in comparison to Sweden's 47 per cent. Gender quotas are one of the measures to increase women's participation and representation and, although the pace of change remains slow, more and more countries are introducing various types of gender quotas for elected positions of power and decision making at different levels.

International IDEA's Democracy and Gender Programme held several national dialogues for political parties in 2013, as a follow up to the analysis of political parties' constitutions, manifestos and strategy plans from a gender perspective that was completed in 2012. These took place in Liberia, Malawi and Tanzania. One aim of the dialogues was to disseminate the findings from the analysis to the male leaders of political parties. In Tanzania, IDEA worked in partnership with the Tanzanian Centre for Democracy. In Malawi, the key partners were the Malawi Women's Parliamentary Caucus and the Malawi Centre for Democracy. Both these organizations have a commitment to promoting gender equality in politics, and work by bringing political parties together with women from the different parties that are represented in parliament. International IDEA complements their efforts by bringing comparative knowledge and sharing experiences on measures to address gender inequalities in politics from different countries and regions.

One of the key emerging issues is that there are opportunities for improvement when it comes to the level of inclusion of a gender perspective in political parties' policy documents (constitutions, manifestos and strategic plans). For instance, documents often define higher-level positions using the words 'he' and 'chairman'. Part of the objective of the dialogues was to engage male leaders in advocating for the inclusion of gender equality principles and objectives in political parties and politics in general, as this

is a fundamental tenet of democratic representation and participation. During each of the dialogues political party leaders requested feedback from IDEA on methods for identifying gender-based barriers to women's participation and representation within party structures and leadership positions, and the ways in which these can be addressed through internal party reforms. The key next step as a follow up to the dialogues is to develop a gender policy model for political parties in 2014.

Gender responsive democratic change in Africa

International IDEA works with strategic partners to support gender responsive democratic change and impact. For example, in Liberia IDEA is working with the National Election Commission (NEC), which liaises with all political parties in the country in electoral processes. As election management bodies (EMBs) have the mandate to promote 'free and fair' elections, IDEA's Democracy and Gender programme enhances the capacity of democracy-building institutions, such as EMBs, to pay attention to gender equality in the management of electoral processes. Towards this aim, IDEA conducted a training workshop on gender mainstreaming for the staff of the NEC of Liberia. As a follow-up, IDEA will provide technical support to develop guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the work of the EMBs in their internal and external activities throughout the electoral cycle. These guidelines will be pilot tested in the work of the NEC.

Furthermore, International IDEA supported the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) in developing a concept paper on electoral law reforms from a gender perspective. The electoral law review concept paper was presented to national stakeholders, including political parties, parliamentarians, civil society organizations and the media, at a workshop convened by ECN and International IDEA. Most importantly, the electoral law reforms proposals included a recommendation to introduce a legislated

gender quota for the election of the National Assembly. ECN used the concept paper to inform its submissions to the Law Reform Commission of Namibia. Follow-up activities in 2014 will emphasize the development of a gender policy for ECN and related training and development of a plan of action to inform the implementation of the gender policy.

Haiti: advocacy for a gender quota and building political alliances

Haiti is no stranger to political violence and instability, but the country has made significant progress towards building a more stable democracy since the 2011 elections. This includes a constitutional amendment that calls for women to occupy at least 30 per cent of all publicly elected or appointed positions. With support from International IDEA, national women's organizations and the gender quota implementation committee conducted a targeted advocacy campaign in 2013 to promote better understanding of the value of the gender quota system. The campaign included three publications, 20 workshops involving over 1900 political stakeholders, and five weeks of radio advertising across the country. A survey of the media confirmed that the awareness campaign is having a positive impact on Haitian journalism and the Office for the Management of Human Resources has committed to implementing the gender quota across the Haitian public administration system. The Ministry of Women's Affairs has also asked International IDEA to be a 'privileged partner' in the implementation of the gender quota.

Women members of political parties discuss the gender quota in Haiti.

International IDEA also contributed to better understanding of the institutional capacities, needs and importance of political parties by producing a study entitled *Haitian Political Parties in Democracy Building*. Several multi-party workshops and seminars were held on key political issues, including a new legislative proposal for electoral reform, favouring the consolidation of political alliances based on sound ideological commonalities. As of November 2013, three large political alliances are known to have emerged as a result of these activities.

International IDEA's expertise in different areas and its proven methodological frameworks for citizen-led assessments of democracy allow it to contribute at the crossroads of several issue areas. Few other organizations have such expertise. For example, International IDEA is one of the few democracy assistance providers in Haiti to work on both electoral issues and political party support, thus offering new opportunities to support enhanced dialogue between the Electoral Council and the political parties.

In August 2013, International IDEA convened a workshop with 42 Haitian academic experts, opinion leaders and civil society leaders to discuss the possibility of conducting an assessment of the state of democracy in Haiti

using International IDEA's citizen-led methodology. Participants were very enthusiastic about the assessment, which they thought could provide insights into citizen aspirations with respect to key development issues such as justice, work, education and social services. They identified the State University as the best-suited institution to carry out the assessment, and formed a five-member liaison committee to support the State University throughout the assessment process. The SoD assessment will be conducted in 2014.

Workshop in Libya 2013.

Raising women's voices in politics in North Africa

The 'Arab Spring' political upheavals in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia have paved the way for citizens to have a voice in shaping their new democratic states. But as these countries head towards parliamentary elections, many people, particularly women, fear that the dominant political forces and the balance of power will not promote fair participation for women in constitution building and electoral processes nor the establishment of a state committed to responsiveness, inclusiveness and gender equality. Empowering women to participate in the processes of transition and building the new states is therefore one of the main areas of focus for International IDEA in North Africa.

During 2013, IDEA completed the 'Support to Democracy Building in Libya' project, funded by Canada's Global Peace and Security Fund. 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 women's empowerment strategies. The capacity building programme helped participants to push for key issues to be addressed during the transition period, in addition to improving their networking capacities. A series of workshops held in Tripoli 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.

Several activities were implemented aimed at supporting 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 exchanged experiences from Egypt, Palestine and Tunisia. The workshop offered a platform for the participants to brainstorm about the potential of a national women's mechanism in Libya.
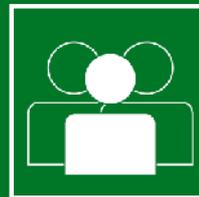
ENGAGING YOUTH LEADERS IN WEST AFRICA

Political relations between governing and opposition parties are often tense in West Africa and opportunities for multi-party dialogue are scarce. In the absence of positive influences, young people may be tempted to engage in violence to make their voices heard. To offer better opportunities for constructive dialogue among the youth, International IDEA has been working with local partners in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Togo to create multi-party youth platforms. In 2013, 'youth democracy camps' were held in all six countries. In addition, a regional dialogue on the political participation and representation of youth attracted young leaders from 14 African countries to a venue in Ghana.

The national youth platform in Guinea illustrates the potential of providing a neutral platform for dialogue. Here, the National Forum of Party Youth Leaders contributed to peaceful legislative elections in September 2013 by conducting a public outreach campaign on zero tolerance for political violence. International IDEA was the first international organization to attempt the creation of such platforms. The Institute's capacity to provide much needed resources, such as online databases and knowledge resources, to inform policy discussions was a key factor in securing the interest of youth leaders.

In November 2013, 28 women who are politically active, civil society leaders and journalists from Egypt, Libya and Tunisia gathered at a conference in Amman, Jordan. Organized by International IDEA, the Swedish Institute Alexandria and the Swedish NGO Kvinna till Kvinna (Woman to Woman), the conference 'New Strategies for a Changing Environment' focused on the main issues facing women's involvement in politics. The seminar provided a safe place for discussion on the challenges and opportunities. It also strengthened cooperation between female politicians and women's rights activists from civil society, and forged links between these groups and the media. The participants identified the main obstacles to increasing women's participation in politics in the region. These include the legal framework, prevailing stereotypes, parties' 'gender blind' rules and procedures, and an unfavourable social and political environment. "Without a critical mass of women in decision-making institutions, women's empowerment cannot start," said one participant. "Even the women who participate in political parties are only there to fill a quota and are not really given a voice," said another.

Capacity building in Libya 2013.
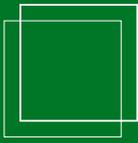
In 2014, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia will continue to be the focus of IDEA's work. A gender-focused assessment of the Tunisian constitution-building process is planned for the first quarter. Based on the availability of funds, International IDEA will follow up on the other needs identified by its national and regional partners to increase women's political participation and contribute to state and democracy building.

Overcoming Political Exclusion: Strategies for marginalized groups to successfully engage in political decision-making

This publication identifies hurdles preventing marginalized groups from taking an active part in customary and democratic decision-making. Drawing on experiences from 38 case studies, it highlights options for managing the transition from political exclusion to inclusion and identifies strategies that could be adopted by marginalized people.

Journeys from Exclusion to Inclusion: Marginalized women's successes in overcoming political exclusion

This study identifies critical factors preventing the inclusion of marginalized women in customary and democratic decision-making structures. It also describes how women have overcome barriers to their participation. Ten case studies present knowledge and practical experience from around the world and identify how women can participate more fully in political processes.

Democracy and Diversity

International IDEA's cross-cutting work on democracy and diversity aims to generate knowledge on inclusive participation and share examples of good practice in protecting and promoting the rights of marginalized groups to have an equal voice in decision-making. Marginalized groups include people from religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities; people facing caste-based discrimination; people with disabilities; young people; indigenous peoples; people from remote geographical locations; and people discriminated against on the basis of their sexual orientation.

In 2013, the Democracy and Diversity programme produced two publications illustrating how marginalized groups have achieved greater inclusion in political decision-making (see Boxes).

The programme also oversaw production of a film titled *Making Waves: Expressions of Gender Equality in the Sacred Texts and Islamic Tradition*. This 26-minute film explores the challenges faced and progress made by women and men as scholars and activists promoting interpretations of the Qur'an and Hadiths that empower women and promote their equality, justice and dignity. The publications and film are unique since little, if any, systematic work has been done previously to gather the experiences of groups on the political margins in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and to use their insights to design strategies to facilitate reform in inclusion policies and practices. The reports and the film will therefore be shared with marginalized groups in these regions and with policymakers in government ministries, as well as with regional institutions dealing with inclusion reform.

The programme concluded 2013 with a workshop for activists from southern Africa, who discussed strategies that can be adopted by marginalized groups to overcome their political exclusion. They found the experience highly transformative: "Something in me really shifted in that workshop. It was a space full of positive vibe, energy and insight," said Trish Dzingirayi from the Coalition of African Lesbians in Zimbabwe. Her fellow Zimbabwean, MacDonald K. Munyoro from the National Association of Youth Organizations, added: "It was an amazing experience and I am certain that a movement has begun in each of us. We must see to it that it leads more to social transformation and change."

The Democracy and Diversity programme will build on this success by holding additional workshops in 2014 for critical players in the development and practice of inclusion policy reform, including political and religious leaders and journalists. In addition, the team will continue to work on overcoming political exclusion by undertaking research to explore the role of women in conflict resolution and peace-building across ethnic and religious divisions, and expose as a myth the assertion often used in political and religious circles that lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-sexual and inter-sexual (LGBTI) rights are a western creation.

Activists from southern Africa discuss strategies for marginalized groups to overcome political exclusion, IDEA workshop, Pretoria, South Africa, 2013.

Democracy and Development
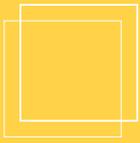
Worldwide opinion polls indicate strong public demand for the political freedom and equality provided by democracy, and the social and economic benefits of development. But how can democratic processes be improved to strengthen development outcomes? And how can development practices become more supportive of democracy?

International IDEA's Democracy and Development programme promotes global policy discussions, disseminates knowledge and develops practical tools to strengthen political institutions to deliver on development, and to promote democracy building in international development efforts.

Democracy and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Various processes are underway to define a new sustainable development framework to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expire at the end of 2015. Although various elements of democracy – including the rule of law, respect for human rights, accountability, transparency and effective governance – are recognized as cross-cutting themes in the new framework, the place of democracy is not yet sufficiently well defined. Democracy is a universal value aspired to by people around the world. It is also an enabler of social and economic development, and a political system that can manage conflict peacefully. It is thus essential to anchor the new development agenda in democratic values and principles.

International IDEA is working with strategic partners to pursue an advocacy agenda for the inclusion of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in the post-2015 frame-work. These partners include the Inter-Parliamentary Union and International Development Law Organization, and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Development Programme. As part of this work, IDEA participated in the February 2013 global thematic consultation on governance facilitated by the UN at the Pan-African Parliament in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Institute presented a policy brief on democratic accountability in service delivery at this event.

In September 2013, International IDEA released a policy brief on *Democracy and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, which outlines the importance of democracy in the new global development framework. The brief explains why democracy is critical to the new development agenda. Intended for
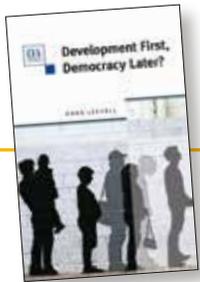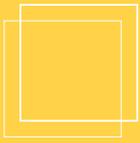
Development First, Democracy Later?

In this rich personal recollection, Anna Lekvall, former Senior Programme Officer at International IDEA, goes beyond the perennial debate in foreign circles on the relationship between democracy and development, and whether democracy is an ends or a means for improving people's lives. She shows that aid should be political because development itself is a political process. Also that democratic politics is not only an inspiration in itself for an inherent value, but also a necessary component of making aid more effective.

policymakers, especially those involved in on-going negotiations on the Sustainable Development Goals within the Open Working Group established by the UN General Assembly, the content of the brief is based on the results of an informal dialogue carried out in July 2013 with the Permanent Missions to the UN of IDEA Member States. International IDEA's Council Chair (Chile) convened the discussion, during which the Special Advisor of the UN Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning briefed the participants. The event also hosted representatives from the Executive Committee on Peace and Security Working Group on Democracy, an inter-agency coordination mechanism composed of all the UN bodies, funds and programmes engaged in democracy building.

Also in September, International IDEA presented the case for including democracy in the Post-2015 Development Agenda by delivering a statement at the Special Event towards achieving the MDGs, during the high-level segment of the opening of the UN General Assembly.

International IDEA and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) held workshops in May and December at the UN in New York. The first was entitled 'Democracy and Building Resilient Communities' and the second, 'Democracy and the Post-2015 Development Framework'. The events looked at how to preserve the spirit of the MDGs and how to raise the profile of democracy in the post-2015 development framework, bearing in mind the contribution of democratic governance to sustainable development. Participants discussed how to integrate the social, economic, environmental and political dimensions of sustainable development; how to measure sustainability in terms of democratic governance; and how to promote a more inclusive process of organization, implementation and evaluation of sustainable development goals. To follow up on the workshop outcomes, International IDEA and UNITAR will be releasing a video summarizing the key messages and underlining the importance of including democracy in on-going policy debates.

In 2014, International IDEA will build on these experiences to organize side events during the UN General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and at the Assembly's thematic debates and high-level meetings on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

ASSESSING DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY

There is a global need to improve the substantive elements of democracy and its checks and balances to ensure that public services are delivered according to people's human rights rather than private interests. To improve understanding and implementation of democratic accountability in the delivery of public services, whether this is health care, education, welfare or other areas such as community policing or solid waste management, International IDEA has developed a framework for practical self-assessment. The Democratic Accountability Tool assesses how the democratic system works in a country, as regards holding the national or local government to account for public services. The Tool is service-specific and problem-driven, guiding users to focus on specific arrangements in the sector providing the service, and enabling them to examine particular service problems. Accountability relationships are then analysed for answerability, responsiveness and enforceability, and meaningful feedback can be provided to the relevant authorities. The framework is also reform-oriented because it allows users to identify opportunities that can increase accountability – whether through political parties, ombudsman offices, the media, NGOs or social movements – with each channel playing a role in holding governments to account in the delivery of public services.

In 2013, IDEA piloted the final version of the Tool. This version includes substantial revisions prompted by its use in Bolivia to assess the education and health systems, in Lesotho examining the police service, and in Malawi working with the Office of the Ombudsman looking at solid waste management. The Malawi Ombudsman reported that, just by testing the draft assessment, they had succeeded in expanding the mandate of the Office. While once they would have simply acted on complaints, now they interact more closely with other public agencies and local communities in a much more proactive way to avoid problems occurring. And in Bolivia, the work has prompted further interaction between politicians and national and local education authorities. In a third, smaller pilot in Mongolia, IDEA worked with members of a local think-tank to conduct an assessment of primary health care.

Based on feedback from the regions and with help from a development communications professional, IDEA has redesigned the Tool to be less theoretical, more action oriented and more empowering to the intended assessment teams. This will allow users to create a report that stimulates action and initiates a more circular process of assessment and improvement of democratic accountability in service delivery. The Tool will be launched in early 2014. In addition to Bolivia, Malawi and Mongolia, IDEA has received expressions of interest from Kenya, the Philippines and Tanzania.

DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE MARITIME BORDER CONTROVERSY BETWEEN CHILE AND PERU

In January 2014, the maritime border between Chile and Peru was reset by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The decision awarded more than half of a disputed 38,000 square kilometre patch of ocean to Peru, with Chile retaining the bulk of the valuable coastal fishing grounds. Both countries have pledged to abide by the ruling. In the long term, this should improve relations between the two fast-growing economies. Both countries requested the support of International IDEA to provide a neutral platform for dialogue, information exchange and mutual learning. This was important for the discussions leading up to the decision, and for arrangements surrounding the implementation of the ruling. IDEA's contributions supported the strategic goal of sustainable peace and reconciliation between the two countries and helped mitigate and reverse negative perceptions between them.
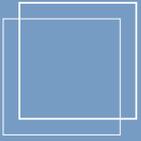
Global and Regional Cooperation
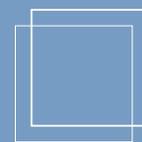
Interactional IDEA builds synergy and maximizes its impact by collaborating closely with global multilateral organizations and bilateral partners. Similarly, by contributing to the international debate, IDEA supports the process of sustainable democracy development worldwide.


EU President José Manuel Barroso and UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson attend the Third High Level Meeting of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy, Brussels, Belgium, May 2013.

Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy

Regional organizations are playing an increasingly important role in promoting all aspects of democracy. It is therefore important to share their knowledge and experiences. This includes initiatives aimed at promoting the Rule of Law and human rights as well as legal and judicial cooperation. They also work on strengthening constitutional governance and developing regulatory frameworks that reject and sanction unconstitutional transfers of power. In some cases, this includes lending assistance to national constitution-building processes. Since 2011, International IDEA has facilitated three inter-regional dialogues: high-level meetings promoting broad discussion on a topic of interest, followed up by a more detailed workshop with regional civil servants to discuss their work on the same issues.

The Third Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy high-level meeting was hosted by European Commission (EC) President José Manuel Barroso and dedicated to the Rule of Law. This is a fundamental principle for any functioning democracy, implying that governments are accountable by law and citizens are equal under the law. Held in Brussels, Belgium in May 2013, heads and other representatives from the African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), League of Arab States, Organization of American States (OAS), Pacific Islands Forum and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation participated in the dialogue. "Today's Meeting of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy on the theme *Upholding and strengthening the Rule of Law in our Regions* is an excellent example of political dialogue among regional and international organizations for democracy-building processes," said José Manuel Barroso.
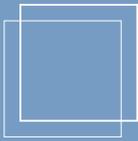
At the meeting, IDEA formally launched the first publication of the Inter-regional Dialogue on Democracy: *The Integrity of Elections: The Role of Regional Organizations*, which captures the experiences of regional organizations in the field of elections. The book is based on the first Inter-Regional Dialogue events (the high-level meeting and workshop) held in 2011.

Participants at the Third Meeting agreed to continue engaging in constructive discussion on the topic of democracy and development at the Fourth High-Level Meeting of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy, to be held in 2014. This meeting will also host discussion on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the role that might be played by regional organizations in shaping it.

The follow-up workshop on 'Regional Organizations, Rule of Law and Constitutional Governance' took place in The Hague, The Netherlands in October 2013. The aim was to share knowledge on Rule of Law initiatives at the regional level, including human rights, legal cooperation and constitution building, and to explore areas for further collaboration among regional organizations and the United Nations.

Information on Inter-Regional Dialogue events and publications is available in the continually updated online resource: www.idea.int/democracydialog. This resource is becoming a major portal for knowledge sharing and has been welcomed by the regional organizations. The team at International IDEA's Inter-Regional Democracy Resource Centre, the full-time Secretariat of the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy, are currently working on the next book and section of the online resource, dedicated to political participation and representation, following on from the topics addressed by the 2012 High-Level Meeting and workshop.

In 2014, IDEA will conduct an external evaluation of the programme. The League of Arab States has agreed to host the Fourth High-Level Meeting. This reflects the need for dialogue and willingness to engage from the Arab world, and will promote closer engagement among Arab regional organizations and others.

International IDEA and the United Nations

In addition to working on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (see *Democracy and Development* section), IDEA launched *Political Party Dialogue: A Facilitator's Guide (see Political Parties, Participation and Representation* section) at the United Nations in October 2013, in partnership with the Netherlands Institute of Multiparty Democracy and the Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights. The aim of the launch was to highlight the relevance of political party dialogue to some key dimensions of the UN's work, particularly in the field of peace building. The launch focused on the

Inclusive Political Participation and Representation: The Role of Regional Organizations

This publication documents and highlights the experiences and innovation of regional organizations in promoting inclusive political participation and representation. Focused on civil society engagement, gender mainstreaming and regional parliaments, it should not only provide food for thought for policy makers and practitioners, but also facilitate understanding of the contexts in which regional organizations operate.
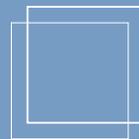
Democracy and Development:
The Role of the UN

This paper presents the conclusions and recommendations emerging from two roundtable discussions (held in 2008 and 2011) on the relationship between democratic governance and the achievement of development outcomes. At the first meeting, participants exchanged their views and shared research findings. They also identified areas of policy development that could improve multilateral action, particularly on the part of the UN. The second meeting looked more specifically at the role of the UN in promoting democracy and development agendas.
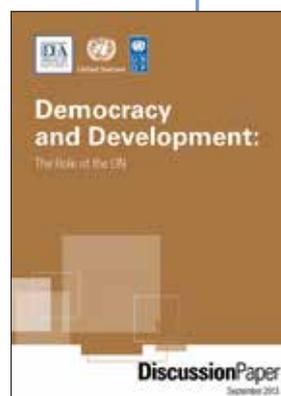
Democracy and Gender Equality:
The Role of the UN

In 2011, 150 policymakers, practitioners and academics working on various aspects of gender equality and democracy met for a high-level roundtable discussion. This publication summarizes their conversations, which highlighted the major challenges and opportunities facing the UN in this area.
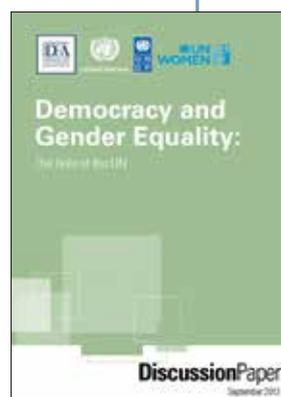
Democracy and Human Rights:
The Role of the UN

This discussion paper presents the conclusions and recommendations of an international roundtable focused on democracy and human rights. The event provided an opportunity for participants to analyse the links between democracy and human rights and their relevance to current UN actions.
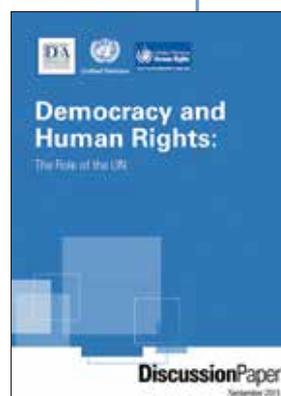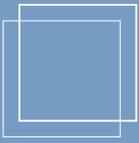
experience gained in Kenya by local stakeholders and political parties. Following the event, the UN Interagency Framework for Preventive Action distributed over 70 copies of the Guide to conflict prevention focal points in field offices around the world.

International IDEA also launched the Electoral Risk Management Tool (see *Electoral Processes*) at the UN Headquarters in New York in November. Several key stakeholders involved in piloting the Tool were present to share their experiences, including the Chair of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya and the Commissioner of the Central Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The launch built on the high level of interest generated by the first assessment of the Tool's pilot phase, which took place in July 2011 at the Ad Hoc Security Council Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The UN launch aimed to illustrate that country ownership of the Tool is important if it is to be adapted to the domestic context. The event also showed how the Tool can empower election management bodies and other stakeholders in their efforts to prevent election-related violence. Several UN Member States expressed interest in the Tool, including Egypt, Haiti and Yemen.

International IDEA and the European Union

The Office of International IDEA to the European Union works with European institutions and Member States, think-tanks, academia, and inter- and non-governmental organizations to promote and advocate for IDEA's core activities, observe democratic trends, and influence democracy support policies and frameworks in EU external relations (development cooperation).

There were two particularly noteworthy events in 2013. Firstly, International IDEA's Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Programme was promoted to all Brussels-based democracy support actors, including a presentation by the Regional Director to the European Council's Working Party on Latin America and the Caribbean (COLAC), in which senior officials from the capitals of all EU Member States participated. This was the first event of its kind and allowed International IDEA to speak to the most senior government officials of all 28 Member States working in Latin America. Secondly, the Office assisted the Council of Europe with organizing the Second World Forum for Democracy and participated in the closing ceremony, being one of only three international organizations addressing more than 700 high-level participants. This generated a high level of awareness and interest. International IDEA also participated in a session on youth abstention at elections at the same event.
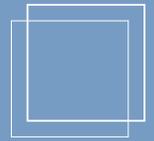
Additional partnership activities conducted during 2013 include:

- Participation with EU institutions, policy specialists and academia in the preparation of the 2013 European Development Days.
- Working with the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe, the Anna Lindh Foundation and Aga Khan Development Network to organize the Lisbon Forum on civil society as an actor of governance.
- Participation in bi-monthly seminars in preparation for the Africa-EU Summit to be held in April 2014.

The Office also formed several new partnerships; for example, with the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies, European Youth League, European Centre for Development Policy Management and European Endowment for Democracy. Other highlights include working with the League of Young Voters of the European Youth Forum to complete a study and organize a roundtable event on youth absenteeism in European parliamentary elections, and showcasing the Electoral Risk Management Tool to Brussels-based democracy support actors, with the support of the Swiss Mission to the EU.

These activities were designed to maximize IDEA's visibility in Brussels and highlight its role as a trusted partner in providing knowledge and assistance in democracy support. By focusing on the links between democracy and sustainable development, human rights, the rule of law and good governance, IDEA helps to put democracy support at the centre of EU policy considerations and instruments, influencing and providing content to policy documents that have a wide reach. The inclusion of civil society as an actor of governance is a fundamental shift that was advocated by the International IDEA Office.

Looking ahead, International IDEA will focus on strengthening EU external support policies and frameworks in the key areas of electoral systems, inclusive political participation and representation, constitution building, and democracy and development. Specific activities will revolve around IDEA's inputs to the political dialogue agenda with the EU and developing countries, the Africa-EU Summit and EU perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
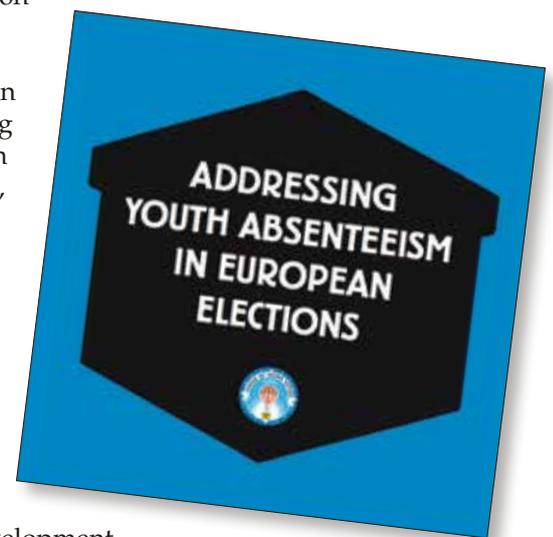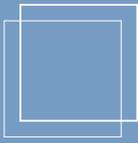
Publications Released in 2013: Highlights

Ar	Arabic
En	English
Es	Spanish
Fr	French
My	Burmese
Ne	Nepali
Th	Thai
	PDF

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

Electoral Processes

Electoral Justice
The International IDEA Handbook
2013, 256 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-81-7

En **Es** **Ar**   NOW IN Spanish

Electoral System Design
The New International IDEA Handbook
2013, 349 pp
ISBN 978-91-87729-00-3

En **Es** **Fr** **Ar** **My** **Ne** **Th**   NOW IN Burmese

Political Participation and Representation

Political Parties

Strategic Planning for Political Parties
A Practical Tool
Co-publisher: The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
2013, 84 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-68-8

En

Political Party Dialogue
A Facilitator's Guide
Co-publisher: The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy, The Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights
2013, 164 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-78-7

En

Illicit Networks and Politics in the Baltic States
2013, 40 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-95-4

En

Inclusive Political Participation and Representation
The Role of Regional Organization
2013, 216 pp
ISBN: 978-91-87729-06-5

En

Democracy and Gender

La apuesta por la paridad: democratizando el sistema político en América Latina
Los casos de Ecuador, Bolivia y Costa Rica (Banking on Parity: Democratizing the Political System in Latin America)
Co-publisher: Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM), OAS
2013, 228 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-77-0

Es

Igualdad ¿para cuándo?
Género y elecciones peruanas 2010-2011 (Equality ... When? Gender and Peruvian Elections 2010–2011)
2013, 112 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-72-5

Es
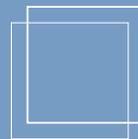
Democracy Assessments

State of Local Democracy Assessment Framework
2013, 102 pp
ISBN: 978-91-87729-08-9

`En`

Constitution Building Processes

The Tunisian Constituent Assembly's By-laws
A Brief Analysis
2013, 44 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-65-7

`En` `Ar`

The 2011 Moroccan Constitution
A Critical Analysis
2013, 56 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-66-4

`En` `Ar`

A Practical Guide to Constitution Building
2013, 542 pp
ISBN 978-91-86565-92-3

`En` `Ar` `My`

NOW IN Burmese. Introduction chapter in Arabic
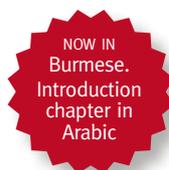
Democracy and Development

Development First, Democracy Later?
2013, 152 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-99-2

`En`

Crosscutting Themes

Democracy and Diversity

Overcoming Political Exclusion
Strategies for marginalized groups to successfully engage in political decision-making
2013, 105 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-96-1

`En`

Journeys from Exclusion to Inclusion
Marginalized women's successes in overcoming political exclusion
2013, 380 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-93-0

`En`

International IDEA and the United Nations

Democracy and Gender Equality
The Role of the UN
2013, 56 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-90-9

`En`

**Democracy and Development**
The Role of the UN
2013, 56 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-91-6

`En`

Democracy and Human Rights
The Role of the UN
2013, 52 pp
ISBN: 978-91-86565-89-3

`En`
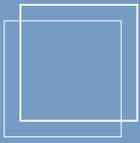
International IDEA's Databases and Networks

ACE Electoral Knowledge Network www.aceproject.org

The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network provides comprehensive and authoritative information on elections. It promotes networking among election-related professionals and offers capacity development services. The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network is a partnership between Elections Canada, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA), Instituto Federal Electoral – Mexico (IFE), IFES, International IDEA, UNDP, UNDESA, UNEAD, and the Carter Center.

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, International IDEA, IFES, UNDP and UNEAD.

ConstitutionNet www.constitutionnet.org

The ConstitutionNet website is 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.

NEW

Online Electoral Cycle www.ecycle.idea.int

The Online Electoral Cycle is an interactive, customizable resource that illustrates each stage of the electoral process. It allows users to create a tailored cycle based on who they are and how they want to strengthen the electoral process.

Electoral Justice www.idea.int/ej

This database includes comparative information about electoral dispute resolution mechanisms from all over the world.

NEW

Electoral Risk Management Tool www.idea.int/elections/ermtool

The Electoral Risk Management Tool is designed to empower those who have the mandate to ensure that elections are peaceful and credible. It is designed to build users' capacity to understand electoral risk factors, collect and analyze risk data, design prevention and mitigation strategies, and record the results of action.

Electoral System Design www.idea.int/esd

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.
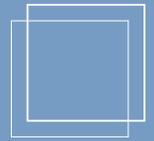
GEPPAL – Gender and Political Parties in Latin America
www.iadb.org/research/geppal

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 IDEA and the Inter-American Development Bank initiative.

Global Database of Quotas for Women **www.quotaproject.org**

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**

A leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries.

State of Democracy **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 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**

NEW Analyzer Tool

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. A Voter Turnout Analyzer application has been added, which lets users produce graphics in different formats to illustrate statistics on voter participation.

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.

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, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. Japan has observer status.

In May 2013, Indonesia became the 29th 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.

Three new Board members were elected in November 2013: Ms Burmaa Radnaa (Mongolia), Mr Nicholas (Fink) Haysom (South Africa), and Mr Rafael Roncagliolo Orbegoso (Peru).

Board members Professor Azyumardi Azra (Indonesia), Ms Michelle Bachelet (Chile), and Mr Andreas Gross (Switzerland) completed their terms in December 2013.

After serving for almost eight years as the Secretary-General of International IDEA, in October 2013 Mr Vidar Helgesen was appointed as a member of the Norwegian Government to serve as Minister for European Affairs and Chief-of-Staff to the Prime Minister. In June 2014, Mr Yves Leterme, former Belgian Prime Minister and Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), will take up his duties as the new Secretary-General of the Institute.

DEMOCRACY FORUM 2013

International IDEA's annual Democracy Forum took place in Santiago, Chile on 27–28 November 2013 addressing the theme, **Youth Participation in Politics and Elections**.

The Forum brought together policy practitioners, parliamentarians, researchers, civil society and opinion leaders, as well as media representatives from around the world to discuss policy solutions to best address the overall lack of trust by youth in political institutions, and how to foster youth inclusion and participation in politics.

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)*

PROFESSOR JERZY BUZEK *(Poland), Member of the European Parliament and former President of the European Parliament, former Prime Minister of Poland*

MS CHARLOTTE CEDERSCHIÖLD *(Sweden), Former Vice-President of the European Parliament*

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 BASSMA KODMANI *(Syria/France), Executive Director of the Arab Reform Initiative, participated in the founding of the Syrian National Council in August 2011*

MR ANDREAS GROSS *(Switzerland), Member of Parliament, specialised in democratic affairs, security and foreign policy, since 2008, Leader of the Social Democrats in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe*

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*

DR SURIN PITSUWAN *(Thailand), Professor Emeritus at Thammasat University, former Secretary-General of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)*

DR S.Y.QURAISHI *(India), Former Chief Election Commissioner*

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*

PROFESSOR LOURDES SOLA *(Brazil), Former President (of IPSA), and Professor, Department of Political Science, University of São Paulo*

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*
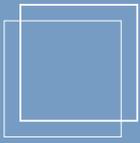
Financial Overview

2013 Financial Statements

A summary of the 2013 Balance Sheet and Income Statement for International IDEA is set out in Table 1.

Total revenues for 2013 amounted to EUR 22.1 Million (2012 EUR 25.9M). Total reserves as at the end of 2013 amounted to EUR 9.75 Million (2012 EUR 9.96M).

Table 1
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2013 and 2012
(In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and Bank	16,554	16,574
Receivables		
Contributions	197	3,349
Prepaid Expenses/Accrued Income	331	412
	528	3,761
Other Receivables		
Value Added	67	238
Personal Income Tax	1,006	637
Other	31	40
	1,104	915
TOTAL ASSETS	18,186	21,250
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors and Accruals	1,852	1,457
Personnel Liabilities	1,240	1,267
Contributions	5,344	8,566
	8,437	11,291
Reserves	9,750	9,959
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	18,186	21,250

INCOME STATEMENT
For the years ended 31 December, 2013 and 2012 (In thousands of Euros)

Euro	2013	2012
Revenues and Gains		
Contributions	23,238	24,590
Other revenues and gains	(1,088)	1,346
Total revenues and gains	22,149	25,936
Expenses		
Programme Costs	12,520	16,293
Programme Support Costs	6,740	7,252
Institutional Costs	3,099	3,906
Total expenses	22,359	27,451
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(210)	(1,515)
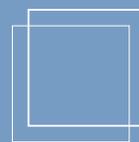
2013 Funding Overview

Total funding for 2013 amounted to EUR 22.15 Million (2012 EUR25.94M) comprising;

• Member State Core Funding EUR 14.45M (2012 EUR 12.55M);

• Restricted Project Funding EUR 8.79M (2012 EUR 12.04M);

• Other Income EUR – 1.088M (2012 EUR 1.35M).

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 2013, and 2012 (Euros).

DONORS	2013	2012
CORE CONTRIBUTIONS	**14,449,911**	**12,547,978**
Australia	406,240	511,992
Barbados	-3,226	7,588
Belgium	0	0
Botswana	15,619	15,176
Canada	767,990	741,600
Cape Verde	0	0
Chile	137,446	132,781
Costa Rica	3,905	3,794
Denmark	402,399	403,500
Dominican Republic	0	0
Finland	800,000	500,000
Germany	400,000	400,000
Ghana	0	0
India	35,640	37,940
Mauritius	7,809	7,588
Mexico	77,414	37,940
Mongolia	2,521	5,000
Namibia	112	1,612
Netherlands	2,500,000	1,500,000
Norway	2,314,383	1,929,546
Peru	37,483	7,588
Portugal	0	0
South Africa	21,151	23,175
Spain	0	200,000
Sweden	5,864,565	5,429,200
Switzerland	656,006	651,520
Uruguay	2,454	1,978
Other	0	(1,540)
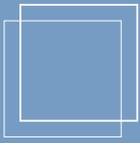
	2013	2012
RESTRICTED PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	**8,788,423**	**12,042,124**
Australia		
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	1,033,958	1,603,840
Belgium		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	6,051
Canada		
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	0	30,333
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	246,928	383,128
European Union		
The European Commission	129,376	2,711,245
Finland		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	119,417	79,118
Germany		
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technishe Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	256,424	264,612
Inter-American Development Bank	7,581	50,860
Japan	0	218,640
Netherlands		
The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy	0	499,988
Norway		
The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,623,701	4,725,749
Offshore Northern Seas Foundation (ONSF)	0	78,295
Organization of American States	0	0
Romania		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	19,011
Spain		
The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)	178,210	147,647
Ayuntamiento de Madrid	0	0
Sweden		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,237,930	336,014
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	5,586	0
Switzerland		
The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	661,990	192,211
United Nations		
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	0	406,128
The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	0	0
The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	0	16,655
United Kingdom		
Department for International Development (DFID)	124,909	123,848
United States of America		
The Ford Foundation	122,413	148,753
Other	40,000	0
TOTAL CORE AND EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	**23,238,334**	**24,590,102**
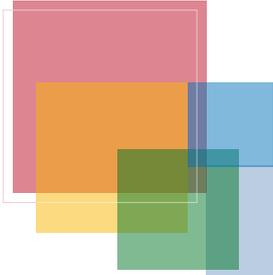
INTERNATIONAL IDEA AT A GLANCE

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.