

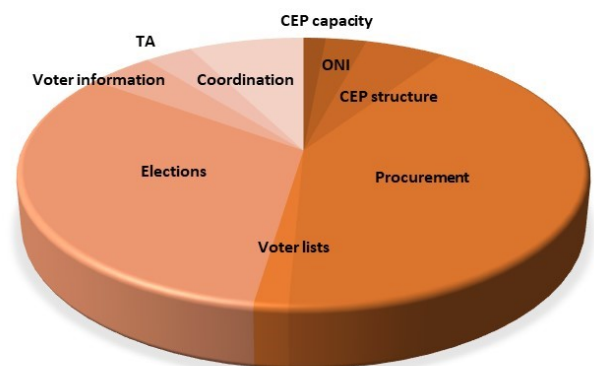
Support to the Electoral Process in Haiti: Effectiveness

The evaluation found that project efforts helped the CEPs to better manage their institutions, communicate with stakeholders and the public and in the end to organize more credible and better accepted elections. This was done in particular through the interaction of the technical experts and CEP, support for the development of procedures, regulations and training, and through the provision of appropriate tools and technology. However, many factors affected the project effectiveness, and the monitoring and evaluation component was not sufficient to capture the depth of project performance.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ More standardized administration and procedures by the 2016 elections
- ✓ Strengthened CEP capacity to manage and disseminate electoral information
- ✓ Strengthened ONI capacity to register citizens and distribute ID cards for the 2015 elections
- ✓ Large amount of needed items procured in very tight timelines
- ✓ Improved accreditation and registration processes and creation of cloud-based data system
- ✓ Improved adjudication of electoral complaints
- ✓ Improvements for election day operations and the tally centre consolidated by November 2016 elections

Areas of project focus by expenditures



THESE CONTRIBUTED TO:

- ✓ Increased transparency of CEP and election/count operations
- ✓ Decreased number of political agents acting as poll workers
- ✓ Increased institutional ability of CEP to organize more credible and better accepted elections.
- ✓ Increase in transparency and credibility of the process and decrease in the number of electoral complaints by 2016
- ✓ More level playing field for elements related to election administration
- ✓ Faster transmission and dissemination of results
- ✓ Accepted elections by the end of the electoral cycle (2017)

Factors

- ✓ UN mission context defined UNDP's parameters for support
- ✓ UNDP's long-time relationship and position of trust with the Government and other actors
- ✓ Highly politicized nature of the electoral process and its administration
- ✓ Protracted electoral cycle continually interrupted by political problems, delayed decisions and changes to election dates
- ✓ Provisional nature of CEP and the frequent change of councils
- ✓ Highly politicized nature of the electoral process and its administration
- ✓ Lack of clear division of responsibilities between MINUSTAH electoral support section and UNDP/project support
- ✓ Nature of institutional and personal relations and communications among the different actors

With the support of:

