

# 2008 IFES BUYERS GUIDE TO ELECTION SUPPLIERS

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## 2009 IFES Buyer's Guide to Election Suppliers -

### **Why Governments and Parties Manipulate Elections** - Alberto Simpser 2013-03-18

Why do parties and governments cheat in elections they cannot lose? This book documents the widespread use of blatant and excessive manipulation of elections and explains what drives this practice. Alberto Simpser shows that, in many instances, elections are about more than winning. Electoral manipulation is not only a tool used to gain votes, but also a means of transmitting or distorting information. This manipulation conveys an image of strength, shaping the behavior of citizens, bureaucrats, politicians, parties, unions and businesspeople to the benefit of the manipulators, increasing the scope for the manipulators to pursue their goals while in government and mitigating future challenges to their hold on power. Why Governments and Parties Manipulate Elections provides a general theory about what drives electoral manipulation and empirically documents global patterns of manipulation.

### **Adoption of Voting Technology** - Heroik M. Pratama 2020-06-16

Elections and technology are inseparable in today's world. Technology is regarded as a technical instrument to attain certain

electoral goals such as efficiency and effectiveness, as well as to ensure a high-quality process and integrity of results. However, in practice, the proposition of adopting technology in elections is often not accompanied by deep thinking and adequate preparations. Consequently, the use of technology often becomes a paradox: the intention being to solve a problem, but new problems are created instead. Based on this observation, this Guide has been written to provide a tool for election administrators or nations which, like Indonesia, are considering the use of technology in elections. In Indonesia, technology has been widely used since the 2014 general elections, especially to meet open data principles in elections. Despite this, the general elections of 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014, and various regional elections, have used electoral technology for only two main objectives—data tabulation and transparency of the electoral process. At the time of writing, e-voting and e-recapitulation are being discussed for implementation in Indonesia's future elections. As well as providing step-by-step guidance and points of consideration for various decision-makers, this Guide also features various types of voting technology that exist to date, accompanied by the experiences of several countries in using them. The Guide describes the various types of electoral technology that have been

used in Indonesia, capturing their track records and the lessons learned—lessons that may be useful to other countries—demonstrating that voting technology does not need to be limited to e-voting.

### **2008 IFES Buyer's Guide to Election Suppliers** - Ifes

#### **Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters**

- European Commission for Democracy through Law 2003-01-01  
This publication contains a set of guidelines for good practice in the conduct of elections, based on Europe's electoral heritage, as well as an explanatory report which explains the key principles on which they are based. The guidelines and report were adopted in 2002 by the Council for Democratic Elections and by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (also known as the Venice Commission); and approved in 2003 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council Europe and by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe.

#### **Voting from Abroad** - Andrew Ellis 2007

A unique assessment for anyone involved in present electoral structures, external voting processes, or debates, this handbook explains and compares worldwide external voting provisions. The guide offers proposals for enabling external voting systems and stopping the disenfranchisement of voters living abroad—topics which have been highlighted in campaigns in Afghanistan, Estonia, Iraq, and Italy.

#### *Violence against Women in Politics* - Mona Lena Krook 2020-07-16

Women have made significant inroads into political life in recent years, but in many parts of the world, their increased engagement has spurred attacks, intimidation, and harassment. This book provides the first comprehensive account of this phenomenon, exploring how women came to give these experiences a name: violence against women in politics. Tracing its global emergence as a concept, Mona Lena Krook draws on insights from multiple

disciplines--political science, sociology, history, gender studies, economics, linguistics, psychology, and forensic science--to develop a more robust version of this concept to support ongoing activism and inform future scholarly work. Krook argues that violence against women in politics is not simply a gendered extension of existing definitions of political violence privileging physical aggressions against rivals. Rather, it is a distinct phenomenon involving a broad range of harms to attack and undermine women as political actors, taking physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and semiotic forms.

Incorporating a wide range of country examples, she illustrates what this violence looks like in practice, catalogues emerging solutions around the world, and considers how to document this phenomenon more effectively. Highlighting its implications for democracy, human rights, and gender equality, the book asserts that addressing this issue requires ongoing dialogue and collaboration to ensure women's equal rights to participate--freely and safely--in political life around the globe.

#### **Law and Political Authority in South Korea** - Dae-Kyu Yoon 1990

This book provides an analysis of South Korean constitutional history since 1948. It furnishes an overview of the cultural and political context of Korean legal institutions, and it evinces an understanding of competing theories of the Rule of Law. The author provides an account of many important institutional transformations, including detailed discussions of Korean Supreme Court cases.

#### Electoral Justice - José de Jesús Orozco Henríquez 2010

This Handbook examines the concept of electoral justice and how to prevent electoral disputes.

#### **The Politics of Voter Fraud** - Lorraine Minnite 2018-01-29

- Voter fraud is the "intentional corruption of the electoral process by the voter." This definition covers knowingly and willingly giving false information to establish voter

eligibility, and knowingly and willingly voting illegally or participating in a conspiracy to encourage illegal voting by others. All other forms of corruption of the electoral process and corruption committed by elected or election officials, candidates, party organizations, advocacy groups or campaign workers fall under the wider definition of election fraud. - Voter fraud is extremely rare. At the federal level, records show that only 24 people were convicted of or pleaded guilty to illegal voting between 2002 and 2005, an average of eight people a year. The available state-level evidence of voter fraud, culled from interviews, reviews of newspaper coverage and court proceedings, while not definitive, is also negligible. - The lack of evidence of voter fraud is not because of a failure to codify it. It is not as if the states have failed to detail the ways voters could corrupt elections. There are hundreds of examples drawn from state election codes and constitutions that illustrate the precision with which the states have criminalized voter and election fraud. If we use the same standards for judging voter fraud crime rates as we do for other crimes, we must conclude that the lack of evidence of arrests, indictments or convictions for any of the practices defined as voter fraud means very little fraud is being committed. - Most voter fraud allegations turn out to be something other than fraud. A review of news stories over a recent two year period found that reports of voter fraud were most often limited to local races and individual acts and fell into three categories: unsubstantiated or false claims by the loser of a close race, mischief and administrative or voter error. - The more complex are the rules regulating voter registration and voting, the more likely voter mistakes, clerical errors, and the like will be wrongly identified as "fraud." Voters play a limited role in the electoral process. Where they interact with the process they confront an array of rules that can trip them up. In addition, one consequence of expanding voting opportunities, i.e. permissive absentee voting systems, is a corresponding increase in opportunities for

casting unintentionally illegal ballots if administrative tracking and auditing systems are flawed. - There is a long history in America of elites using voter fraud allegations to restrict and shape the electorate. In the late nineteenth century when newly freed black Americans were swept into electoral politics, and where blacks were the majority of the electorate, it was the Democrats who were threatened by a loss of power, and it was the Democratic party that erected new rules said to be necessary to respond to alleged fraud by black voters. Today, the success of voter registration drives among minorities and low income people in recent years threatens to expand the base of the Democratic party and tip the balance of power away from the Republicans. Consequently, the use of baseless voter fraud allegations for partisan advantage has become the exclusive domain of Republican party activists

**Introducing Electronic Voting** - Peter Wolf 2011-12-01

Electronic voting is often seen as a tool for making the electoral process more efficient and for increasing trust in its management. Properly implemented, e-voting solutions can increase the security of the ballot, speed up the processing of results and make voting easier. However, the challenges are considerable. If not carefully planned and designed, e-voting can undermine the confidence in the whole electoral process. Technology upgrades in elections are always challenging projects that require careful deliberation and planning. Introducing e-voting is probably the most difficult upgrade as this technology touches the core of the entire electoral process—the casting and counting of the votes. E-voting greatly reduces direct human control and influence in this process. This provides an opportunity for solving some old electoral problems, but also introduces a whole range of new concerns. Consequently, e-voting usually triggers more criticism and opposition and is more disputed than any other information technology application in elections. This

Policy Paper outlines contextual factors that can influence the success of e-voting solutions and highlights the importance of considering these factors before choosing to introduce new voting technologies.

*The Pseudo-Democrat's Dilemma* - Susan D. Hyde 2011-07-08

Why did election monitoring become an international norm? Why do pseudo-democrats—undemocratic leaders who present themselves as democratic—invite international observers, even when they are likely to be caught manipulating elections? Is election observation an effective tool of democracy promotion, or is it simply a way to legitimize electoral autocracies? In *The Pseudo-Democrat's Dilemma*, Susan D. Hyde explains international election monitoring with a new theory of international norm formation. Hyde argues that election observation was initiated by states seeking international support. International benefits tied to democracy give some governments an incentive to signal their commitment to democratization without having to give up power. Invitations to nonpartisan foreigners to monitor elections, and avoiding their criticism, became a widely recognized and imitated signal of a government's purported commitment to democratic elections. Hyde draws on cross-national data on the global spread of election observation between 1960 and 2006, detailed descriptions of the characteristics of countries that do and do not invite observers, and evidence of three ways that election monitoring is costly to pseudo-democrats: micro-level experimental tests from elections in Armenia and Indonesia showing that observers can deter election-day fraud and otherwise improve the quality of elections; illustrative cases demonstrating that international benefits are contingent on democracy in countries like Haiti, Peru, Togo, and Zimbabwe; and qualitative evidence documenting the escalating game of strategic manipulation among pseudo-democrats, international monitors, and pro-democracy forces.

[Funding of Political Parties and Election](#)

[Campaigns](#) - Karl-Heinz Nassmacher 2003

This handbook provides a general description of the different models of political finance regulations and analyses the relationship between party funding and effective democracy. The most important part of the book is an extensive matrix on political finance laws and regulations for about 100 countries. Public funding regulations, ceilings on campaign expenditure, bans on foreign donations and enforcing an agency are some of the issues covered in the study. Includes regional studies and discusses how political funding can affect women and men differently, and the delicate issue of monitoring, control and enforcement of political finance laws.

**Conflict and Fragility Do No Harm  
International Support for Statebuilding**

- OECD 2009-12-24

Based on comparative case studies of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, this book addresses how the interventions of OECD countries may risk undermining positive statebuilding processes, and makes recommendations as to how this may be avoided.

*Yearbook of International Organizations*

2012-2013 - Union of International Associations 2012-06

The Yearbook of International Organizations provides the most extensive coverage of non-profit international organizations currently available. Detailed profiles of international non-governmental (NGO) and intergovernmental organizations (IGO), collected and documented by the Union of International Associations, can be found here. In addition to the history, aims and activities of international organizations, with their events, publications, and contact details, the volumes of the Yearbook include networks between associations, biographies of key people involved and extensive statistical data. Volume 1 (A and B) covers international organizations throughout the world, comprising their aims, activities and events. This includes names (in English, French and, where available, other languages), abbreviations and descriptions

of over 34,000 not-for-profit organizations currently active in every field of human endeavor, as well as references to associated organizations, whose goals cross all economic, political and geographical borders, offering an insight into new, productive relationships. Volume 1 also allows quick and easy cross-referencing from volumes 2, 3, 4, and 6.

#### Cybersecurity for Elections -

Commonwealth Secretariat 2020-05-01

The use of computers and other technology introduces a range of risks to electoral integrity. *Cybersecurity for Elections* explains how cybersecurity issues can compromise traditional aspects of elections, explores how cybersecurity interacts with the broader electoral environment, and offers principles for managing cybersecurity risks.

#### **The Future of Election Administration** -

Mitchell Brown 2019-07-19

As the American election administration landscape changes as a result of major court cases, national and state legislation, changes in professionalism, and the evolution of equipment and security, so must the work of on-the-ground practitioners change. This Open Access title presents a series of case studies designed to highlight practical responses to these changes from the national, state, and local levels. This book is designed to be a companion piece to *The Future of Election Administration*, which surveys these critical dimensions of elections from the perspectives of the most forward-thinking practitioner, policy, advocacy, and research experts and leaders in these areas today. Drawing upon principles of professionalism and the practical work that is required to administer elections as part of the complex systems, this book lifts up the voices and experiences of practitioners from around the country to describe, analyze, and anticipate the key areas of election administration systems on which students, researchers, advocates, policy makers, and practitioners should focus. Together, these books add to the emerging body of literature that is part of the election

sciences community with an emphasis on the practical aspects of administration. *Electoral System Design* - Andrew Reynolds 2005

Publisher Description

#### **Why America is Such a Hard Sell** -

Juliana Geran Pilon 2007

Why does America consistently receive such low ratings in opinion polls around the world? The answer, as Pilon explains, lies not just in America's overtly forceful actions but in the construction and presentation of its self-image. Scholars and policymakers alike will find *Why America Is Such a Hard Sell* both a penetrating analysis of America's current efforts in public diplomacy and a prescription for delivering a more appealing self-portrait to the world.

#### Checkbook Elections? - Pippa Norris 2016

"The Electoral Integrity Project: why elections fail and what we can do about it." *Guidelines for Understanding, Adjudicating, and Resolving Disputes in Elections* - Chad Vickery 2011

*The Second Reconstruction* - Gary Donaldson 2000

This text traces the history of the civil rights movement in the years following World War II, to the present day. Issues discussed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights of 1965, and the Northern Ireland ghetto's.

*Contextual Choices in Fighting Corruption* - Alina Mungiu 2011

#### **Strengthening Electoral Integrity** -

Pippa Norris 2017-08-29

Today a general mood of pessimism surrounds Western efforts to strengthen elections and democracy abroad. If elections are often deeply flawed or even broken in many countries around the world, can anything be done to fix them? To counter the prevailing ethos, Pippa Norris presents new evidence for why programs of international electoral assistance work. She evaluates the effectiveness of several practical remedies, including efforts designed to reform electoral laws, strengthen women's representation, build

effective electoral management bodies, promote balanced campaign communications, regulate political money, and improve voter registration. Pippa Norris argues that it would be a tragedy to undermine progress by withdrawing from international engagement. Instead, the international community needs to learn the lessons of what works best to strengthen electoral integrity, to focus activities and resources upon the most effective programs, and to innovate after a quarter century of efforts to strengthen electoral integrity.

*Implementing and Overseeing Electronic Voting and Counting Technologies* - Benjamin Goldsmith 2013-09-30

**Freedom in the World 2010** - Freedom House 2010-11

Freedom in the World, the Freedom House flagship survey whose findings have been published annually since 1972, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The survey ratings and narrative reports on 193 countries and a group of select territories are used by policy makers, the media, international corporations, and civic activists and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide. Press accounts of the survey findings appear in hundreds of influential newspapers in the United States and abroad and form the basis of numerous radio and television reports. The Freedom in the World political rights and civil liberties ratings are determined through a multi-layered process of research and evaluation by a team of regional analysts and eminent scholars. The analysts used a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic studies, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region, in conducting their research. The methodology of the survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

these standards are applied to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development.

**Political Parties in Conflict-prone Societies** - Ben Reilly 2008

Well-functioning political parties are essential components of democracy. They organize voters, aggregate and articulate interests, craft policy alternatives, recruit and socialize new candidates for office, set policy-making agendas, integrate disparate groups and individuals into the democratic process, and provide the basis for coordinated electoral and legislative activity. But political parties in many developing democracies remain weak and underdeveloped, often being based around personal, ethnic or regional ties rather than national interests. Today, with more states deciding their leaders through multiparty elections than ever before, many developing democracies seek to shape the development of political parties and party systems by regulating the way parties can form, organize and behave. Most of these ambitious initiatives and innovations emanate from new democracies rather than established Western examples. This volume examines this growing trend in conflict-prone societies towards promoting stable and inclusive political parties via political party regulation and engineering in developing democracies around the world.

Electoral Management Design - Helena Catt 2015-01-01

Electoral management bodies (EMBs) need to become more professional if they are to retain the trust of voters. This handbook was developed for electoral administrators and those involved in reforming EMBs. It provides comparative experience of and best practices on EMB structures and funding models, as well as means for evaluating performance. A range of case studies illustrate examples from specific contexts in Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Haiti, India, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Republic of Seychelles, Timor-Leste, Tonga,

Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States. This new and revised edition includes updated country-level data and case studies and significantly expanded sections on the role of gender, professional development and technology in elections.

**Balancing Act: Countering Digital Disinformation While Respecting Freedom of Expression** - Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development 2021-09-21

**An Opportunity for a Different Peru** - Marcelo Giugale 2007

For the first time in the republican history of Peru, the presidential transition takes place in democracy, social peace, fast economic growth and favorable world markets. In other words, there has never been a better chance to build a different Peru - a richer country, more equal and governable. There are multiple ways to achieve that goal. New reforms must stem from a widespread and participatory debate, one of a common vision conceived for and by Peruvians. This book aims at making a technical and independent contribution to such debate; it summarizes the knowledge available about the challenges to be faced by the new administration. The study does not recommend silver bullets, but suggests policy options. It is based on the analysis of the current reality and in six decades of relationships with Peru, in which the Bank has implemented more than 100 projects and prepared more than 500 technical reports covering the wide range of development topics. When necessary, the study provides lessons that the Bank has learned elsewhere. The study provides a conceptual framework to the analysis of the country's 34 economic sectors and the two historical perspectives behind them. In doing so, it offers a comprehensive reform agenda that sheds light on possible priorities and courses of action.

**Secure Electronic Voting** - Dimitris A. Gritzalis 2012-12-06

Secure Electronic Voting is an edited volume, which includes chapters authored

by leading experts in the field of security and voting systems. The chapters identify and describe the given capabilities and the strong limitations, as well as the current trends and future perspectives of electronic voting technologies, with emphasis in security and privacy. Secure Electronic Voting includes state-of-the-art material on existing and emerging electronic and Internet voting technologies, which may eventually lead to the development of adequately secure e-voting systems. This book also includes an overview of the legal framework with respect to voting, a description of the user requirements for the development of a secure e-voting system, and a discussion on the relevant technical and social concerns. Secure Electronic Voting includes, also, three case studies on the use and evaluation of e-voting systems in three different real world environments.

**Monitoring Election Campaign Finance** - Open Society Institute 2005

"Monitoring Election Campaign Finance responds to the growing need among NGOs for a set of practical tools to help monitor and fight corruption. The handbook draws on the experience of citizens challenging corrupt practices in more than a dozen countries in different regions. It will help NGOs carry out effective campaign finance monitoring and reform programs by providing key concepts, practical guidelines, and examples of good practices and lessons learned. Government staff, political party managers, civil society activists, and journalists will also find the handbook invaluable in helping them understand and analyze electoral campaign finance issues."--BOOK JACKET.Title

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**World Report 2018** - Human Rights Watch 2018-01-16

The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken in 2017 by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights

activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

**E-voting Handbook** - Susanne Caarls  
2010-01-01

The use of electronic voting systems has caused controversy in the media and among the general public, and has even come under the scrutiny of the law courts. It has become clear that the uncertainties surrounding the introduction of e-voting are rarely of a technical nature, but primarily raise political and societal concerns. The key issue is to ensure that the principles of free and fair elections are upheld, regardless of the voting method chosen. This handbook is written for governments and organisations considering whether or not to conduct e-voting pilot schemes and trials or to make e-voting a feature of their electoral system. It reviews relevant issues such as building and safeguarding trust in the system, The value of open-source software And The implications of a voter verifiable audit paper trail. Concrete e-voting issues are discussed in the framework of the electoral cycle. This handbook can be used as a stand-alone guide, but governments or organisations would benefit most by consulting it in conjunction with Recommendation Rec(2004)11 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting

*The Oxford Handbook of Political Representation in Liberal Democracies* - Robert Rohrschneider 2020-07-28

The Handbook of Political Representation in Liberal Democracies offers a state-of-the-art assessment of the functioning of political representation in liberal democracies. In 34 chapters the world's leading scholars on the various aspects of political representation address eight broad themes: The concept and theories of political representation, its history and the main requisites for its development; elite orientations and behavior; descriptive

representation; party government and representation; non-electoral forms of political participation and how they relate to political representation; the challenges to representative democracy originating from the growing importance of non-majoritarian institutions and social media; the rise of populism and its consequences for the functioning of representative democracy; the challenge caused by economic and political globalization: what does it mean for the functioning of political representation at the national level and is it possible to develop institutions of representative democracy at a level above the state that meet the normative criteria of representative democracy and are supported by the people? The various chapters offer a comprehensive review of the literature on the various aspects of political representation. The main organizing principle of the Handbook is the chain of political representation, the chain connecting the interests and policy preferences of the people to public policy via political parties, parliament, and government. Most of the chapters assessing the functioning of the chain of political representation and its various links are based on original comparative political research. Comparative research on political representation and its various subfields has developed dramatically over the last decades so that even ten years ago a Handbook like this would have looked totally different.

**Cybersecurity in Elections** - Sam van der Staak 2019-07-19

Information and communication technologies are increasingly prevalent in electoral management and democratic processes, even for countries without any form of electronic voting. These technologies offer numerous new opportunities, but also new threats. Cybersecurity is currently one of the greatest electoral challenges. It involves a broad range of actors, including electoral management bodies, cybersecurity expert bodies and security agencies. Many countries have found that interagency



collaboration is essential for defending elections against digital threats. In recent years significant advances have been made in organizing such collaboration at the domestic and international levels. This guide tracks how countries are making progress on improving cybersecurity in elections. Based on an extensive collection of 20 case studies from all over the world, it provides lessons for those wanting to strengthen their defences against cyberattacks.

*Democracy, Elections, and Constitutionalism in Africa* - Charles M. Fombad 2021-03-11

This volume examines democracy and elections in Africa, taking stock of the state of constitutional democracy on the continent after the democratic gains of the 1990s and 2000s, focusing on how competitive politics or multiparty democracy can be realized and how, through competition, such politics could lead to better policy and practice outcomes.

**Campaign and Election Reform** - Glenn H. Utter 2008

This handbook provides a sweeping overview of U.S. campaign and election reform efforts, past and present, from the introduction of the secret ballot to touch-screen voting. \* Includes extensive quotations from reform advocates, along with excerpts from legislation and court cases related to changing campaign and election procedures \* Summaries of recent research on voter turnout provide a means of evaluating legislation intended to increase voter registration and turnout rates

*Encyclopedia of Associations* - Gale Cengage Publishing 2008-04

This standard reference tool is the only comprehensive source for detailed

information on more than 23,000 nonprofit American membership organizations of national scope. Every entry offers a wealth of valuable data, typically including the organization's complete name, address and phone number; founding date, purpose, activities and dues; national and international conferences; and more. Each Supplement includes listings for more than 500 new organizations.

*Election Management Bodies in West Africa* - Madior Fall 2012-09-05

This report is an in-depth study of electoral commissions in six countries of West Africa Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone assessing their contribution in strengthening political participation in the region. As institutions that apply the rules governing elections, electoral management bodies (EMBs) have occupied, over the last two decades, the heart of discussion and practice on the critical question of effective citizen participation in the public affairs of their countries. The way in which they are established and the effectiveness of their operations have continued to preoccupy those who advocate for competitive elections, while reforms to the EMBs have taken centre stage in more general political reforms. Election Management Bodies in West Africa thus responds to the evident need for more knowledge about an institution that occupies a more and more important place in the political process in West Africa. Based on documentary research and detailed interviews in each country, the study provides a comparative analysis which highlights the similarities and differences in the structure and operations of each body, and attempts to establish the reasons for their comparative successes and failures.