-2023 ⊟ectoral Process

1. Introduction and context

political process, enhancing accountability of the electoral process, strengthening the capacity of electoral stakeholders, and implementing mechanisms for early warning and early response to prevent election related violence throughout the electoral cycle. The project strategy seeks to forge complementarity with existing Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) interventions, such as strengthening political parties through the Inter-Party Committee (IPC) to facilitate inter party dialogue and build consensus on contentious electoral issues and processes; supporting an Infrastructure for Peace in furtherance of conflict prevention and the institutionalization of conflict resolution mechanisms; enabling increased women and youth participation in decision-making processes; and empowering young women and men to prevent and respond to incidences of hate speech.

The key results achieved in 2020-2021 under the election project include the establishment of operational governance mechanisms (i.e. Project Steering and Technical Committees) and rehabilitation and refurbishment of four IEC regional offices. In addition, the electoral assistance project has supported the IEC to initiate external consultations with various stakeholders (i.e. political parties, CSOs and the media) on the electoral process and to develop the 2021-2023 strategic plan of the CSO Coalition on Elections, and is deploying a Senior Electoral expert expected in post on April 25.

4. Critical priority areas and f

6. Contact details

For those who have questions or wish to follow up with support for the critical priority areas of the electoral process, please contact the following focal points:

operationalization of the election situation Rooms.		
Electoral security (Training of Gambia Police Force).	40,000	40,000

Human rights aspects of the preparation and holding of the polls.