POST-ELECTION PROGRAMMING OPTIONS

WAEON Academy: Monrovia, Liberia
April 23 – 27, 2012
Presenter: Michael McNulty, NDI
Overview

- Turning post-election objectives into action
- Short-term and long-term activities
- In-depth on three options:
  1. Promoting election reform
  2. Political process monitoring
  3. Voter and civic education
Post-election Goals to Activities

• Promote more credible and democratic elections
  • Election reform advocacy
• Mobilize citizens to advocate for their cause
  • Issue advocacy
• Mitigate potential for political/electoral violence
  • Violence monitoring, dialogue, codes of conduct
• Educate citizens about election issues
  • Voter and civic education; voter information
• Hold elected officials accountable
  • Political process monitoring
• Enhance group’s internal capacity
  • Strategic planning
  • Keep volunteers mobilized and engaged
Short Term Post-election Options

• Complaints monitoring
• Transition of power/allocation of seats
• Monitoring post-election environment, including violence
• Media monitoring
Long Term Post-election Options

- Election reform advocacy
- Track recommendations from election observation reports
- Political process and legislative monitoring
- Political/electoral violence monitoring; political dialogue
- Civic and voter education
- Issue advocacy (anti-corruption, human rights, etc.)
- Voter registration monitoring and audit
- By-election monitoring, observe other types of elections
- Planning and building capacity for next election
International Principles of Election Reform

Top priority of electoral reform
• Build the confidence of voters and electoral contestants in election processes

Key principles*
• Inclusiveness
• Transparency
• Accountability

* For more information, refer to “Promoting Legal Frameworks for Democratic Elections: An NDI Guide for Developing Election Laws and Law Commentaries” (http://www.ndi.org/node/14905)
Election Reform Options

NDI Election Reform Experience
  • More than 30 countries, more than 100 legal commentaries

Options
  • Advocate for key electoral reforms (legislative)
  • Monitor and advocate for better reform process
  • Advocate for better implementation of electoral legal framework
International Examples: Legislative Reform

• Parallel civil society process to provide input
  • Provide draft legislation or key concepts
  • Civil Society Coordinating Committee on Electoral Reform - Nigeria
  • Georgia, Croatia

• Advocacy to promote better process
  • Ukraine – campaign and opinion research

• Mediated dialogue and code of conduct on election reform between political parties
  • Kyrgyzstan - Parliament of Political Parties
International Examples: Improving Implementation

- Conduct public campaign for clean elections
- Engage with election commission
- Advocate for reforms that increase cost of fraud and for bringing violators to justice
- Monitor delineation of districts
Political Considerations: Adjust Strategy!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Environment</th>
<th>Civil Society Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No political will for genuine election reform</td>
<td>Advocacy to have an inclusive reform process; parallel civic process; vigilant and vocal watchdogging; engagement of international community; public opinion research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political will for election reform</td>
<td>Fully participate in debate; proactively submit recommendations; mobilize citizens in support of your priorities; public opinion research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-conflict</td>
<td>Promote dialogue; Code of Conduct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political Process Monitoring

Types

- Legislative Monitoring: Parliament and local councils (www.agora-parl.org)
- Policy Implementation Monitoring
- Participatory Budgeting
- Expenditure Tracking
- Shadow Reporting and Governance Assessment
Legislative Monitoring

• Monitoring attendance, voting records, proposed legislation, participation in sessions, and meetings with public
• Disseminating information and findings to citizens for awareness-raising purposes
• Advocacy based on findings
• Establishing relationships with legislators to improve legislators’ performance based on findings

NDI’s Parliamentary Monitoring Organization (PMO) Leaders Conference: 30 April – May 2
Assembly Performance Scorecards

Sekitoleko Kabonesa Julient Kibirige

Constituency: Women
District: Kibale
Status: Backbencher
Party: NRM
Portfolio: None
Committees: CHOGM, Agriculture, Appointments

Office Location: Kibale Town, Cheveux House on the road to Kibale district headquarters
Source: Local council office
Pol. Assistant: Kabasengwa Y. Bessiro
0782004391


Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debate Influence</td>
<td>2826</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>136438</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sittings</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Constituency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC-V Attendance</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDF Accounting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Office</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Assistant</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MP's Position

Support for Government Initiatives

MP's Report

How did you spend the CDF money for 2006 - 2007?

This MP did not provide a quote on how he/she spent the CDF money for 2006 - 2007.

For more on this MP's constituency activities, see http://www.africa.org.
Results of Scoring for Pristina Municipal Assembly Members for July-December 2005 Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Members of Municipal Assembly</th>
<th>Political entity</th>
<th>Participation in discussions during sessions</th>
<th>Initiation of issues</th>
<th>Initiation of regulations</th>
<th>Amendment of legislation</th>
<th>Request in interpelance</th>
<th>General Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ismet Beqiri*</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>21.5</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>LDK</td>
<td>83.3</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hetem Kupina</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>50.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Lirije Hana</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hajrush Baraliu**</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>36.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hysniqe Jasiqi</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enver Rakovica</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vjolica Rizani</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Florim Grajcevci</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agim Gashi</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nebih Zarirqi</td>
<td>LDK</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Salih Gashi</td>
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<td>Mimoza Gjaka</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>LDK</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Refije Aliu</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shaip Xhelili</td>
<td>LDK</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Osman Viti</td>
<td>LDK</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Alushaha Azamji</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
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</table>

KDI - Scorecard First Addition July-December 2005

http://monitorimi-kuvendit.info/eng.php
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>101-</th>
<th>Was the session held on scheduled date / time?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Declined to answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- I don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the answer is no, mention the reasons.
- Quorum was not met
- Other reasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>103-</th>
<th>Write down the session agenda.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>104-</th>
<th>Were MPs informed of the session agenda before it was held?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Declined to Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- I don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>105-</th>
<th>How long time is there between distributing the session agenda and holding the session?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duration:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>106-</th>
<th>List the names of MPs who requested to participate in the general discussion about the topics listed in the session agenda, and what were the main ideas they raised. (You can use a separate sheet if you need more space).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 107- | List the parliamentary questions raised in this session and the names of MPs who raised them. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>108-</th>
<th>Were there any interpolations raised by MPs in this session? If yes, whom were they addressed to and on what topics?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 109- | Were there any motions raised by MPs in this session? Mention them and the MPs who raised them. |

| 110- | Were there any petitions or memoranda or complaints submitted during this session? Mention them and list the number and names of MPs who submitted them, along with a copy of the petition/memorandum/complaint if possible. |

| 111- | Did any of the MPs or blocs request to withdraw confidence in the cabinet or one / some of its ministers? Mention the MP/bloc/blocs and elaborate. |
Participatory Budgeting

Citizens are directly involved in the local government budgeting processes

• Research on citizen priorities
• Legislative budget discussions between bureaucrats, politicians and CSOs/citizens
• Public hearings and dialogues on budgetary issues
• Advocacy to define budget priorities
• Monitoring budget implementation
• Engaging in public action if citizens are not satisfied with budget implementation
Expenditure Tracking

- Monitoring and analyzing budgets
- Analyzing information and findings
- Raising citizen awareness
- Collecting information on service delivery through community score cards, site visits, interviews, surveys and meetings with project beneficiaries
- Organizing and advocacy campaigns
Expenditure Tracking

Promoting Social Accountability in the Participatory Budgeting and Expenditure Tracking (PBET) Program

- **NDI INPUT**
  - Raise Public Awareness & Promote Public Involvement in Budgeting

**District Budgetary Cycle**

A. Formulation of a Proposed Budget by District Government

B. Deliberation and Enactment of Budget by District Council

C. Budget Implementation and Public Service Delivery

D. Budget Evaluation and Public Service Monitoring

- **NDI INPUT**
  - Track government expenditures to public services

- **NDI INPUT**
  - Conduct Pro-poor Budget Analysis & Advocate Finding

- **NDI INPUT**
  - Monitor Citizen Satisfaction with Public Services
Policy Implementation Monitoring

Local Issues
- Monitoring Campaign Promises
- Comparing Citizens’ Priorities to Government/Council Performance

National Issues
- Quotas for Women Legislators
- Electoral Reform
- Domestic Violence Laws
Candidate Surveys and Questionnaires

Tools for capturing the key policy positions of candidates or parties vying for elected office
The Obameter: Tracking Obama's Campaign Promises

PolitiFact has compiled more than 500 promises that Barack Obama made during the campaign and is tracking their progress on our Obameter.

We rate their status as **Not Yet Rated, In the Works or Stalled.** Once we find action is completed, we rate them **Promise Kept, Compromise or Promise Broken.**

The report card at right provides an up-to-the-minute tally of all the promises.

Other ways to browse the Obameter
- All promises
- PolitiFact’s Top 25 Promises
- By Subject
  - Economy
  - Energy
  - Military
  - Taxes

**Obameter update RSS feed**

Promises we’ve rated recently

**Update copyright and patent law**
**The Promise:** Will "update and reform our copyright and patent systems to promote civic discourse, innovation and investment while ensuring that intellectual property owners"
Create a tax credit of $500 for workers
Enact a Making Work Pay tax credit that would equal 6.2 percent of up to $8,100 of earnings (yielding a maximum credit of approximately $500). Indexed for inflation.  
>> More

Repeal the Bush tax cuts for higher incomes
Repeal the Bush tax cuts for those making more than $250,000 (couples) or $200,000 (single)  
>> More

Begin removing combat brigades from Iraq
"Barack Obama will work with military commanders on the ground in Iraq and in consultation with the Iraqi government to end the war safely and responsibly within 16 months."  
>> More

Train and equip the Afghan army
"Barack Obama will strengthen the training and equipping of the Afghan army and police and increase Afghan participation in U.S. and NATO missions, so that there is more of an Afghan face on security."  
>> More

End the use of torture
"From both a moral standpoint and a practical standpoint, torture is wrong. Barack Obama will end the use torture without exception. He also will eliminate the practice of extreme rendition, where we outsource our torture to other countries.”  
>> More

Close the Guantanamo Bay Detention Center
"As president, Barack Obama will close the detention facility at Guantanamo.”  
>> More
Citizen Report Cards and Community Scorecards

Degree of Satisfaction with the top five most used public services in Indonesia
Findings from the Citizen Report Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Types of Services</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Ngawi</td>
<td>Puskesmas/Pustu (Health)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of market/business space (Economy)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of clean water (Sanitation)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City transport terminal (Infrastructure)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Road construction and maintenance (Infrastructure)</strong></td>
<td><strong>95</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.4%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Takalar</td>
<td>Puskesmas/Pustu (Health)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID Card and Family Card making (Demographics)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Infrastructure (Primary school)</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School costs (Primary)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Provision of market/business space (Economy)</strong></td>
<td><strong>118</strong></td>
<td><strong>64.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Gowa</td>
<td>Provision of market/business space (Economy)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puskesmas/Pustu (Health)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City transport terminal (Infrastructure)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Infrastructure (Primary school)</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>98.2%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID Card and Family Card making (Demographics)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shadow Reports

- Monitoring government compliance with international treaties and declarations that the government has signed on to
- Monitoring peace accords and power sharing agreements
  - Zimbabwe: ZESN monitoring the Global Political Agreement (GPA)
- Publishing reports on findings
- Raising public awareness or advocating for compliance
  - Burkina Faso: Monitoring CEDAW
## ZESN: Monitoring GPA

### Compliance Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC Principles and Guidelines for free and fair elections</th>
<th>Global Political Agreement</th>
<th>Current Political Situation (both positive and negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Full participation of the citizens in the political process</strong></td>
<td>ARTICLE XII FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>The clearance by the police, allowing MDC supporters to celebrate the swearing in of MDC President as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe on the 11th of February 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Freedom of association</strong></td>
<td>12. Freedoms of Assembly and Association</td>
<td>Arrests of WOZA demonstrators in Bulawayo and Harare after the signing of the GPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.1 Recognising the importance of the freedoms of assembly and association in a multi-party democracy and noting that public meetings have to be conducted in a free, peaceful and democratic manner in accordance with the law, the Parties have agreed:-</td>
<td>The assault of WOZA demonstrators at Parliament building on the 25th of February by the police while demonstrating peacefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) to work together in a manner which guarantees the full implementation and realisation of the right to freedom of association and assembly; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ZESN: Monitoring GPA


Spread of political interferences by provinces

- Manicaland
- Midlands
- Mashonaland East
- Mashonaland West
- Mashonaland Central
- Masvingo
- Matebeleland North
- Matebeleland South
- Harare
- Bulawayo
Voter Education

Nonpartisan voter education topics
- Importance and purpose of the election
- Citizens’ voting rights and obligations
- Voting procedures and logistics

Voter education activities
- Platform or issue-based education campaigns
- Media broadcasts and dramatizations
- Candidate debates
- Radio drama
- Street theater
- Town hall style discussions
- Voter guides
- Non-partisan materials, including flyers, posters, buttons
- Voting simulations
Voter Education: Messages and Targets

- **Messages Are Just as Important**
  - Research shows that *how* something is said is as important as *what* is said
  - Test messages
  - Creative and innovative is more memorable
  - Must address standard reasons not to vote

- **Targets are not “everyone”**
  - Set specific targets of the types of voters who would be more receptive together (young, pensioners, men, women)
Voter Education – Proven Practices

• The “Comprehensive Campaign” is best
  • Use combination of passive and interactive approaches
• Person-to-person contact is the most persuasive inducement to vote
• Use peer-to-peer methods like tabling and canvassing

• A grassroots approach alone is not as effective as one combined with media messages and forums/debates
Less Effective, Passive Methods

- No personal interaction: less mobilizing
- Literature drops: placing flyers, posters, and handouts in high traffic areas
- Media and other methods: TV, radio, print
Traditional but Proven Interactive Methods

- Tabling
- Town hall forum and debates
- Canvassing
- Door-to-door

• Need to adapt to your context
Tabling Best Practices

• Know your target!
• Establish regular locations with regular hours where people can expect to find voting information. Set up in high traffic areas where your target groups will have time/space to stop (public transport, shops, concerts, sporting events, etc.)
• Table in pairs – one volunteer stays with table and distributes materials, another directs people to table
• Attract people with stickers, candy, posters, and free giveaways
Tabling Activities

• Be interactive!
• Ask to sign ‘pledge to vote’ sheet or petition on importance of voting access, voters’ rights or other electoral reforms you want to advocate for
• Sign up volunteers and get contact info
• Answer questions, hand out voter information
• Interact with potential voters and gather contact information
Public Forums

Proven Best Practices to Educate Voters

- Take into account your audience’s learning style, motivations, demographics and level of knowledge
- Use interactive approach, not lecture-style format
- Involve concrete examples, real life experiences, and practical exercises – not abstract concepts
- Make sure everyone is involved, spread questions around, don’t allow one person or group to dominate
- Motivate people to get involved (become observer, study party platforms, etc.)
Town Hall Debates

• **Format for Questions:** More or less control of audience?
  - Moderator selects questions submitted in advance
  - Audience lines up or raises hands
  - Audience submits questions via SMS, and questions are chosen during the event
  - Use public opinion research to see what format is preferred

• **Topics:** Pre-selected topics; one theme or issue; use public opinion research

• **Audience:** How large? How is it selected?

• **Other Considerations:** Media involvement? Length? Opening and closing statements?
Canvassing

• One-on-one canvassing is the most effective mobilizing technique and is most rewarding to volunteers
• Time canvassing with strategic political moments
• Train volunteers with roll play
• Keep records of “contacted” “not home” “go away” “moved” etc.
Social Marketing Techniques

- Include voting or other messages in popular mediums as cartoons and on clothing/stickers
- Associate the voting message with popular products
- Promote voting with (nonpartisan) 'respected messengers' and peer networks
- Live theater
Putting it all together: Post-election strategy

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Merci!
Thank you!