

BEHAVIOR PROFILE: CITIZENS PARTICIPATE IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE GOAL

Strengthening responsive governance and social systems to support a transformational agenda

BEHAVIOR

Citizens participate in electoral processes

📈 Percentage of eligible citizens that voted in elections

| BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS | | | STRATEGY |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEHAVIOR AND STEPS | FACTORS | SUPPORTING ACTORS AND ACTIONS | POSSIBLE PROGRAM STRATEGIES |
| <p>What steps are needed to practice this behavior?</p> <p>Behavior</p> <p>Citizens participate in electoral processes</p> <p>Steps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decide to participate Gather information needed to participate Seek out forums to learn more Share information with others | <p>What factors may prevent or support practice of this behavior?</p> <p>STRUCTURAL</p> <p>Accessibility: Citizens cannot participate in the electoral process because voter polling stations are too far away.</p> <p>Service Experience: Citizens do not participate in the electoral process because they have had bad voting experiences in the past.</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <p>Family and Community Support: Citizens especially women do not participate in elections because their family members do not support their involvement.</p> <p>Gender: Female citizens do not participate because politics is seen as a man's domain.</p> <p>INTERNAL</p> <p>Attitudes and Beliefs: Citizens do not participate in elections because they feel that their vote does not matter.</p> <p>Knowledge: Citizens do not participate in elections because they have insufficient information on the issues.</p> <p>Knowledge: Citizens do not vote because there are no formal mechanisms to gather information.</p> <p>Knowledge: Citizens do not vote because there are no mechanisms to participate in discussions or debates on the issues.</p> | <p>Who must support the practice of this behavior, and what actions must they take?</p> <p>INSTITUTIONAL</p> <p>Policymakers: Create additional ways to vote that are easy and accessible for all eligible members of population.</p> <p>Local Government Members: Seek training to ensure quality voting experiences.</p> <p>COMMUNITY</p> <p>Community Leaders: Encourage and support women's involvement in the electoral process.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations: Train citizens on their rights and expectations of electoral services.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations: Create forums for women to learn about the electoral process and participate in it.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations: Educate citizens on electoral processes, reforms, rights, the need to vote, required conduct/behavior and consequences for misconduct.</p> | <p>What strategies will best focus our efforts based on this analysis?</p> <p>📌 <i>Strategy requires Communication Support</i></p> <p>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Institutional Capacity Building: Investigate additional ways for voting to take place and to extend access. 📌</p> <p>SYSTEMS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES</p> <p>Quality Improvement: Expand training of polling station personnel, including how to provide quality public services. 📌</p> <p>DEMAND AND USE</p> <p>Advocacy: Support regular discussions to share evidence and identify challenges on how and why the voice of all citizens matters.</p> <p>Communication: Develop issues package relevant to local concerns and disseminate.</p> <p>Communication: Package and disseminate information on consequences of political vigilantism and electoral misconduct.</p> <p>Collective Engagement: Create ongoing forums to share and engage in electoral discussions and issues.</p> <p>Collective Engagement: Develop gender-specific and vulnerable-friendly forums to allow all citizens to participate in the electoral discussions.</p> |