



2013 GENERAL ELECTION

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF ELECTION DAY PROCESSES



MARCH 2014

324.65

FRE Free and Fair Election Network

2013 General Election:

Observation and Analysis of Election Day Processes

Islamabad: FAFEN, 2014.

vi, 231p.

1. Election monitoring-Pakistan.
2. Pakistan-National Assembly-Elections 2013
3. Pakistan-Politics and government-2012

All rights reserved. Any part of this publication may be produced or translated by duly acknowledging the source.

1st Edition: March 2014. Copies 3,250

ISBN No: 978-969-9657-12-2

FAFEN is governed by the Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA)

TDEA-FAFEN Election Observation Secretariat:
House 145, Street 37, F-10/1
Islamabad, Pakistan
Email: secretariat@fafen.org
Website: www.fafen.org



2013 GENERAL ELECTION

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF ELECTION DAY PROCESSES

MARCH 2014

FREE AND FAIR ELECTION NETWORK (FAFEN)

WWW.FAFEN.ORG

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The scope and magnitude of the Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) election observation effort required “all hands on deck” before and on Election Day and beyond, and the network is fortunate and proud to boast a team that collectively rose to the challenge. This report is the culmination of their hard work, perseverance and resourcefulness.

More than 40,000 Election Day male and female observers were mobilized, trained and managed by extremely hardworking and committed staff of FAFEN member organizations. In addition, the entire staff at the TDEA-FAFEN Secretariat worked around the clock to make the election observation effort a success.

TDEA-FAFEN Chief Executive Officer Muddassir Rizvi, Director of Program Rashid Chaudhry and Rizwan Ayub deserve special mention, along with their incredible team, including Fatima Raja, Rashid Abdullah, Raffat Malik, Khan Bahadur, Faisal Khanzada, Taha Ceen, Haseeb Mirza, Zauq Raja, Muhammad Shehzad, Akram Khurram, Nazar Naqvi, Asif Rasool, Israr Ahmad and Ashley Barr. They worked tirelessly to design FAFEN's observation methodologies and to implement multiple, complex and time-sensitive trainings for all FAFEN election observers. FAFEN's success also would not have been possible without the extraordinary effort by Syed Abdul Ahad, Safia Zain, Sundas Umer and their team, who worked long hours to secure accreditation of FAFEN's observers by the Election Commission of Pakistan.

The tremendous amount of data received as a result of this unprecedented initiative has been managed and analyzed into insightful findings and recommendations for election reforms by Director Election Oversight, Research and Reforms Sahibzada Saud. He was supported by FAFEN's data management team, led by Ch. M. Yasser Javed with assistance from Asma Bibi, Ibrahim Mughal, Shahid Zaidi and a host of data entry officers, who laid the foundation for the analysis. The contribution of GIS expert Adeel Arif helped realize the goal of mapping constituencies and plotting variables on regional maps. The report writing and editing unit, which was led by Usama Zafar and included Kamran Aziz and Mohsin Shayan, crafted the narration of this report and helped see it through three drafts. This list of key contributors would not be complete without mentioning the talented FAFEN report design team of Hammad Hussain and Muhammad Rizwan.

TDEA-FAFEN appreciates the generous financial support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID) and The Asia Foundation (TAF). In addition, TDEA-FAFEN wishes to acknowledge the Election Commission (ECP) for allowing Pakistan's largest citizen observation of an election, setting a new benchmark for election transparency in Pakistan.

Zaheer Khattak,



Chairperson
TDEA-FAFEN Board of Trustees

Trustees:

Faiz-ur-Rehman Mashal	Nasrullah	Syed Shah Nasir Khisro
Ghaffar Shah	Owais Aslam Ali	Younas Bandhani
Maimoona Noor	Sadiqa Sallahuddin	Zaheer Khattak
Mossarat Qadeem	Sarwar Bari	Zahid Islam
Mukhtar Javed	Shakir Ishaq	Zubair Ambia

Implementing Partners

- Association for Creation of Employment (ACE)
- All Women's Advancement and Resource Development (AWARD)
- Awaz Foundation Pakistan-Centre for Development Services
- Baanhn Beli
- BEDARI
- Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment (BEFARe)
- CAVISH Development Foundation
- Community Awareness Raising and Advocacy Ventures Around Needs (CARAVAN)
- Community Development Program (CDP)
- Centre for Peace and Development (CPD)
- Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)
- Center for Research and Development (CRD)
- DEVCON-An Association for Rural Development
- Goth Seengar Foundation (GSF)
- Indus Resource Centre (IRC)
- Integrated Regional Support Program (IRSP)
- Khwendo Kor
- LEGEND Society
- Punjab Lok Sujag
- PAIMAN Alumni Trust
- PATTAN Development Organization
- Forum for Human Rights Pakistan (FHRP)
- SANGAT Development Foundation
- Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)
- SUDHAAR
- SUNGI Development Foundation
- Takhleeq Foundation
- United Rural Development Organization (URDO)
- Youth Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Election-Day Observation: Key Findings	5-7
Election-Day Observation: Scope and Methodology	8-10
SECTION 1: Electioneering in Prohibited Areas	11-20
SECTION 2: Irregularities in Pre-Voting Preparation and Processes	21-48
SECTION 3: Irregularities in Voter Identification Procedures	49-66
SECTION 4: Irregularities in Ballot and Counterfoil Processing	67-80
SECTION 5: Irregularities in Voter Facilitation and Secrecy	81-98
SECTION 6: Ballot Stuffing and Polling Station Capture	99-116
SECTION 7: Influencing Voters and Polling Officials	117-128
SECTION 8: Irregularities in Closing of Polling	129-142
SECTION 9: Irregularities in Vote Counting Processes	143-179
SECTION 10: Irregularities in Result Documentation and Dissemination	181-208
SECTION 11: Incidents of Violence and Intimidation	209-221
Annexures	223

Election Day Observation: Key Findings

FAFEN observed polling processes at a maximum of 38,274 polling stations and 31,337 polling booths spanning over 263 National Assembly constituencies as a part of its election day observations. The exercise yielded observations of a total 71,397 irregularities and violations in the day's proceedings. These observations were recorded on standardized observation checklists designed to document polling irregularities as well as significant events and incidents affecting the process. Given below are the summarized findings of the citizens' observations aggregated by subject matter.

I. Electioneering in Prohibited Areas

Prohibited by the ECP, the political parties and candidates were found in violation of the restrictions imposed on electioneering in and around the polling stations. Of the 38,274 polling stations observed, 11,093 had political parties/candidates in violation of the reserved space. Of these, 4,506 (12% of the observed 38,274) polling stations were reported to have political parties'/candidates' camps within the restricted space of 400-yards around the polling stations, 5,345 (14%) had parties'/candidates' campaign material within the restricted 100-yards, while 1,242 (3%) polling stations had campaign material inside the stations' premises.

II. Irregularities in Pre-Voting Preparation and Processes

FAFEN observers reported 5,142 instances of shortcomings and irregularities in implementation of the pre-voting preparations and processes. At 795 (2% of the 38,274) polling stations, polling official did not check the observers' ECP accreditation while of the 18,130 polling stations whose opening was observed, polling officials at 532 (3%) polling stations did not collect the authority letters from all the polling agents.

With regards to the preparation for voting, 1,253 (3% of the 38,274) polling stations did not have the polling station sign prominently displayed, while 282 (1% of the 31,337) polling booths were observed where the required three polling officials were not present.

The polling materials were similarly observed missing or not meeting the required standards in a number of polling booths. For instance, the voters list was unavailable in 163 (1%) polling booths while 90 did not have the National Assembly ballots present prior to the start of polling. Furthermore, 183 (1%) polling booths did not have the required two ballot boxes while ballot boxes in 155 polling booths were not properly sealed and 94 polling booths had ballot boxes that did not have a visible ECP monogram on their respective seals.

From the perspective of other pre-voting transparency measures, the polling officials in 716 (2%) of the observed polling booths did not show or read out the seal numbers to the polling agents and at 715 (2%) polling booths, the polling officials were observed to not have obtained the signatures on Ballot Attestation Form XI-A from all polling agents present in the polling booth.

III. Irregularities in Voter Identification Procedures

Voter identification is a critical part of a transparent voting exercise. Given its importance, the voter identification process has evolved into a systematic sub-set of processes. FAFEN'S observation of 31,337 polling booths recorded a total of 2,567 irregularities. Of these, 657 (2%) polling booths had instances of voters being allowed to vote with identification forms other than the CNIC. At 191 (1%) polling booths, the observers recorded cases of some voters with no official identification form being allowed to vote.

The established procedure of calling out each prospective voter was not followed in 1,327 (4%) polling booths, while at 116 polling booths the polling officials were observed not crossing each identified and processed voter from the voter's list.

As a set and established procedure of applying indelible ink to check multiple voting by a voter, the observers reported 118 polling booths where the polling officers were not applying the ink on each voter's thumb and another 158 where each voter's thumb was not being checked for the indelible ink mark.

It is pertinent to note that in 2,168 (7% of the observed 31,337) polling booths, the observers recorded instances of the polling agents of the parties challenging voters' identity.

IV. Irregularities in Ballot and Counterfoil Processing

Following the identification of voters, the next key set of procedures deals with the issuance and recording of

the ballots. The observers recorded 3,054 instances where the procedures were not followed. At 126 polling booths, the polling officials failed to secure each voter's thumb print on the National Assembly ballot counterfoil.

In 78 polling booths, the polling officials were observed to be not recording each voter's CNIC details on the ballot counterfoil and in 125 polling booths, the officials were observed to have failed to put the official stamp and signature on the National Assembly ballot counterfoil. In addition, the concerned Assistant Presiding Officer in 58 polling booths were not putting the official stamp and signature on the back of each NA Ballot issued to the voters while in 2,667 polling booths, the polling officials were not putting the wrongly marked or torn NA ballot in the special envelopes as per the requirements and procedures.

V. Irregularities in Voter Facilitation and Secrecy

The polling officials are tasked with facilitating voters in following the voting process and helping ensure the voters' right to privacy. Of the 31,337 polling booths observed, polling officials did not instruct voters at 968 (3%) polling booths on how to mark the ballot correctly while in 312 (1%) polling booths, the officials did not ask the voters to go behind the secrecy screens.

Maintaining the voter's right to secrecy is a critical feature of the voting system. However, of the 31,337 polling booth observed on election-day, 355 were reported to have instances of polling officials accompanying voters not requiring assistance. In 383 polling booths, the polling agents were seen accompanying the voters behind the secrecy screen. In 101 polling booths, instances of security officials accompanying voters behind secrecy screen was recorded while in 371 polling booths, unidentified personnel were seen visiting the privacy area with the voters. Furthermore, in 1,306 (4%) polling booths, the polling officials allowed people other than the designated assistant to escort the voters with special needs behind the secrecy screens.

VI. Ballot Stuffing and Polling Station Capture

Of the 31,337 polling booths and 38,274 polling stations observed, 1,303 had instances of ballot stuffing or polling station capture by a particular party/candidate.

Aggregated for polling stations, the number of polling stations captured reached a significant 458 (almost 1%) of the total polling stations observed.

The incidents of ballot stuffing—recorded at the polling booth level—highlighted various forms of ballot stuffing in 845 (3%) polling booths. Of those, polling officials were observed marking NA ballots on behalf of voters in 122 polling booths. Polling agents and other unidentified persons were observed marking ballots on behalf of voters in 327 and 324 polling booths respectively. Furthermore, security officials were observed to have indulged in false voting in 72 polling booths.

VII. Influencing Voters and Polling Officials

Of the 31,337 polling booths, the incidents of undue influence on voters and polling officials were recorded in 2,435 (8%). Of those, 273 polling booths reportedly had incidents of people pressurizing the polling officials to favor a certain candidate/party. In addition, there were 141 polling booths where the polling officials were observed asking voters to vote for a certain candidate/party and 42 polling booths where government officials were seen influencing voters to favor a particular party/candidate. Furthermore, the security officials were seen involved in the polling process, without the concerned presiding officer's request, in 1,979 polling booths in contravention of their assigned roles to maintain law and order outside the booth.

VIII. Irregularities in Closing of Polling

The closing of the poll and preparation for the vote count was observed for 16,933 polling stations and 31,337 polling booths. A total of 12,789 anomalies were observed in the process.

Of the 16,933 polling stations, 453 (3%) were closed before 5pm while in 3,927 (13%) of the 31,337 booths, voters already in the queue were not allowed to vote. In 7,338 (23%) other polling booths, not only voters in queue were allowed to vote but new voters were allowed to join the queue after 5pm.

Prior to the counting process, polling official at 583 (2%) polling booths did not close and seal the ballot boxes after the last voter had cast his/her vote. Similarly, in 488 (3%) of the 16,933 polling stations observed, the

premises was not closed before the start of the vote counting.

IX. Irregularities in Vote Counting Processes

As one of the most critical aspects of the electoral process, the vote counting procedures were documented in extensive detail. The relevant processes were observed in 16,933 polling stations yielding 17,358 irregularities and violations.

In 1,387 (8%) polling stations, the polling officials did not call out and show the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents. In 611 (4%) polling stations, the polling officials did not collect all the National Assembly ballots in one central location.

In 957 (6%) polling stations, the polling officers did not check the stamp and signature on the back of each National Assembly ballot. In the process of counting of the candidates votes, polling officials in 670 (4%) polling stations did not separate the votes for each individual candidate while in 1,092 (6%) polling stations, the votes for each candidate were not counted twice as per the requirement of the procedure. Furthermore, in 877 (5%) polling stations, the polling officials did not re-count all the National Assembly ballots for the second time as per the procedure.

The treatment of 'invalid' votes is a key element in the vote counting process. The observers reported 2,012 (12%) polling stations where the polling officials did not put the ballots without a clear mark in the invalid pile. In addition, observers from 2,558 (15%) polling stations reported that the polling officials were counting National Assembly ballots that did not have a clear mark. Furthermore, in 1,560 (9%) polling stations, the polling officials did not discard votes without signature and sign of the Assistant Presiding Officer in the invalid pile. The number of polling stations where the polling agents or the candidates argued for declaring certain National Assembly ballots as invalid was recorded at 2,334 (14%).

Conversely, polling officials at 3,606 (21%) polling stations declared some votes as invalid that did have clear stamp/mark. In addition, polling agents in 2,461 (15%) polling stations argued for declaring some invalid votes as valid and counted in favor of their candidates. Furthermore, the polling officials did not separate the invalid ballots into a pile in 668 (4%) of the polling stations and in 1,360 (8%) of the polling stations, polling officials did not count the challenged ballots for each candidate.

X. Irregularities in Result Documentation and Dissemination

A total of 7,331 irregularities were observed in the documentation and dissemination of the results at the polling station level in the observed 16,933 polling stations.

In 262 (2%) of the polling stations, the polling officials did not fill the National Assembly ballots account form while in 824 (5%) polling stations, all the polling agents did not sign the National Assembly ballot account form. Similarly, polling officials in 152 (1%) polling stations did not fill the National Assembly statement of the Count form carefully and completely while in 898 (5%) polling stations, all the polling agents did not sign the National Assembly Statement of the Count.

The packing of National Assembly election material in prescribed envelope prior to its transfer to the Returning Officer office witnessed several shortcomings and irregularities. Of the observed 16,933 polling stations, polling officials in 89 did not carefully pack the National Assembly material carefully into their separate envelopes and in 148 polling stations failed to put all the material into the special National Assembly tamper evident bag. Furthermore, not all polling agents in 909 (5% polling stations) and the presiding officers in 182 (1%) of the polling stations sign the National Assembly tamper evident bag.

With regards to the dissemination of the polling station's result, copy of the prescribed Form XIV was not provided to all the polling agents in 1,274 (8%) polling stations while in 2,593 (15%) polling stations, the result was not posted outside the polling station.

XI. Incidents of Violence and Intimidation

Incidents of intimidation and violence were recorded in detail as a critical part of the election-day observation. A total of 4,241 instances of violence and intimidation were reported from across the country.

Of the 31,337 polling booths observed, 1,321 (4%) reported the unauthorized presence of armed people inside the polling booth. Furthermore, there were 2,920 incidents of violence reported from 2,196 (6% of the observed 38,274) polling stations. Of these incidents, 109 were armed clashes between political parties, 531 were major quarrels and 2,280 were minor quarrels. The list of casualties reported includes 19 deaths and 628 injuries.

Election Day Observation: Scope and Methodology

FAFEN envisaged the largest recorded citizen observation plan for the May 2013 General Elections in Pakistan. The plan was aimed at covering all 272 National Assembly general seats employing over forty thousand citizen observers. The strategy comprised the coverage of 23,211 polling booths and 69,759 polling stations deploying 23,211 static and 16,962 mobile observers.

The observation recorded on standardized checklists tailored to the nature and level—polling booth and polling station levels—were aimed at recording incidents of irregularities in the established voting and counting processes as well as documentation of incidents of violence and events that directly affected the process and/or the outcome of the election at the given level. Furthermore, the data from a sampled set of 9,160 polling stations across the 272 constituencies was targeted for providing Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) estimates of candidate/party votes as well as turnout trends. Given below are the key methodological features of FAFEN's election-day observation achieved against the targets set.

I. Scope of Election Observation

1. Static Observers

The election-day observation plan comprised the stationing of static observers in 23,211 polling booths in 9,160 polling stations across the 272 National Assembly constituencies. Of these, one observer in each of the polling station was provided the checklist and plan for not only observing the voting and vote counting process but also to collect information about the polling station, most importantly, the polling station result Form XIV.

While the initial plan provided for static observation of 23,211 polling booths of 9,160 polling stations in all the 272 National Assembly constituencies, in lieu of operational as well as poll rescheduling, changes were made to the plan. For instance, the plan for observation in three constituencies was dropped owing to the postponement of elections in these constituencies, i.e. NAs 38, 83 and 254. The elections were postponed in the former due to law and order situation while elections in the latter two constituencies were delayed owing to the death of contesting candidates. The three constituencies accounted for 93 polling stations and 241 polling booths.

In case of one constituency, NA-72, the static observation plan of 79 polling booths in 34 polling stations had to be dropped given issues of impartiality of the observers contracted through a partner organization in the run-up to the election. The timeframe did not allow for replacing the observers hence resulting in dropping of the static observation in NA-72.

In two other constituencies, NA-37 and NA-271, given the tremendous amount of pressure on the ECP to deliver accreditation in a short time, accreditation could not be secured for the static observers of the two constituencies. The subsequent dropping of the two constituencies translated into trimming the static observation target by 124 polling booths in 64 polling stations. Lastly, given the grave law and order situation and threats from militants, the static observation plan for NA-272 was dropped resulting in the further decrease of 80 polling booths of 40 polling stations in the overall target.

The overall revised plan envisaged static observation in 22,687 polling booths at 8,929 polling stations across 265 National Assembly constituencies. FAFEN was able to secure the data for 16,187 polling booths (71.3% of the target) in 7,100 (79.5% of the target) polling stations spread over 260 (98% of the target) National Assembly constituencies. The shortfall was affected by two reasons. First, the data for five constituencies of Sialkot—NA 110 to NA-114—went missing in transit from field to the office. This resulted in the loss of static observation data from 403 polling booths at 155 polling stations selected in the five constituencies.

The second reason for the deficit is the notified, and in some cases un-notified, absence of the observers assigned to 6,097 polling booths in 1,674 polling stations. The majority of the absentees were ascribed to the tense and volatile law and order situation followed by operational and logistical complications on election-day.

2. Mobile Observers

The second tier of observers deployed for election-day observation constituted 16,962 mobile observers tasked with partial observation of a total of 60,599 polling stations spread over the 272 National Assembly constituencies. As with static observation, the mobile observation plan targets were revised owing to postponement of elections and other operational and logistical issues. The three constituencies where elections were postponed affected a reduction of 516 polling stations from the mobile observation target. In two constituencies, NA-37 and NA-271, the mobile observation plans were dropped given the inability of the ECP to provide accreditation cards in time affecting a decrease of 307 polling stations from the initial target.

In addition, the mobile observation target was further revised keeping in view the tense atmosphere in NA-243, NA-244, NA-247, NA-269 and NA-272. The volatile situation forced severe restriction on the movement of the mobile observers rendering the achievement of their targets highly risky. The abandonment in these constituencies yielded a further decrease of 1,020 polling stations in the number of targeted polling stations.

The revised mobile observation plan provided for partial observation of 58,757 polling stations in 262 National Assembly constituencies through deployment of 16,301 mobile observers. Against the revised target, observation was recorded by 9,833 observers for 29,977 polling stations across 254 National Assembly constituencies.

The deficit in achievement had several reasons. First, as with the static observation data, the filled forms for the five National Assembly constituencies of Sialkot—NA-110 to NA-114—were lost in transit from field office to FAFEN's main office. Similarly, data from mobile observers of NA-71, NA-73 and NA-210 went missing in transit. The loss of data from these constituencies collectively affected a shortfall of 1,896 polling stations. In addition, the notified and un-notified absence of mobile observers led to a further deficit of 26,884 polling stations. The 29,977 observed polling stations accounted for 51% of the revised mobile observation target.

3. Parallel Vote Tabulation: Collection of Form XIV

The data collection plan had an embedded critical element—collection of Form XIV from the 9,160 sampled polling stations. The randomly selected polling station voting data was aimed at providing projected estimates of votes secured by the contesting candidates/parties. The findings have been published as a critical part of FAFEN's election result analysis report.

The initiative was aimed at covering each of the 272 National Assembly constituencies. However, as with other observation and data collection activities, the plan was revised given the re-scheduling of polls in certain constituencies. The initial plan provided for collection of Form XIV from 2,144 male, 1,909 female and 5,107 combined polling stations. With the rescheduling of election in NA-38, NA-83 and NA-254, 93 polling stations of these constituencies were dropped from the target. Data from three other constituencies—NA-46, NA-103 and NA-237—was not used in the final analysis given the restriction from ECP and the Supreme Court on notification of the results.

Furthermore, the data gathered from two constituencies—NA-240 and NA-250—was not sufficient for constituency level analysis and hence dropped from the final analysis. The data collection of Form XIV on election-day yielded 95% (8,495 of the sampled 8912) forms of the sample, enabling Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) of 264 of the 266 constituencies (98%) targeted.

II. Polling Station and Polling Booth Level Findings: Analytical Frameworks

The data collection tools employed for recording the observations of the static and mobile observers were designed cognizant of the processes and factors that could be observed and authenticated in relation to the time and additionally, in case of the mobile observers, to the travel plans for the day. Given these factors, the checklist for the mobile observers was more attuned to points/issues of observation at the polling stations level while the checklist for static observers was predominantly concerned with recording/documenting activities and processes at the polling booth level. However, there were certain exceptions in the shape of commonalities between the checklists of the mobile and static observers which allowed for augmenting data at the two levels without compromising the primary objectives of the two levels of observers.

Before listing the exceptions, it is critical to know that mobile observers were assigned polling stations that were not covered by the static observers. The premise for including observation variables in the mobile and static observer's checklist were ensured to augment the scope of polling booth and polling station observation while avoiding duplications. Below is the elaboration of the list and rationale for inclusion of cross-cutting variables.

1. The observations for variables accounting for the environments in and around the polling stations were recorded by the primary static observer assigned to the polling stations. In addition, the mobile observers were tasked with recording the same for the first polling station in his/her itinerary. The observation frame aggregates to findings of 18,130 polling stations for variables recording the processes and events dealing with the opening of the polling station.
2. The second frame of observation dealing with polling station level findings accounts for the key issues of observation at the polling station level. The frame accounts for the data of 38,274 polling stations that were observed by the mobile observers as well as the data collected by the primary static observer for his/her assigned polling station.
3. The third frame of observation accounts for observation of processes and events at the polling booth level. The frame provides the findings aggregated for 31,337 polling booths. Of these, 7,100 polling booths' data originated from the primary static observer and data of another 9,807 polling booths from the secondary polling booth static observers. In addition, data from 15,150 polling booths collected by mobile observers provided extra breadth to the variables analyzed for the polling booths.
4. The fourth frame of observation related to the observation of the vote counting and result consolidation at the polling station level. In addition to the 9,833 mobile observers, the primary static observers in 7,100 polling stations collected and recorded the data—the total being 16,933 polling stations.

The frameworks at polling booth and polling station level are aggregated for each region to help identify the variation within regions. In addition, the intra-regional variations for the polling station level observations of each variable are desegregated by the three types of polling station, i.e. male, female and combined while the polling booth level observation by the two types, i.e. male and female. The aim is to help identify trends that may vary across polling station and polling booth types.

The findings of each variable in the report are preceded by the existing legal and procedural guidelines with a closing argument/recommendation for legal, procedural and implementation reform. In addition, for several of the variables, a comparative picture with 2008 from FAFEN's observation findings is provided to help identify areas where improvement or deterioration has occurred between the General Election 2008 and 2013.



SECTION **1**
Electioneering in Prohibited Areas

ELECTIONEERING IN PROHIBITED AREAS

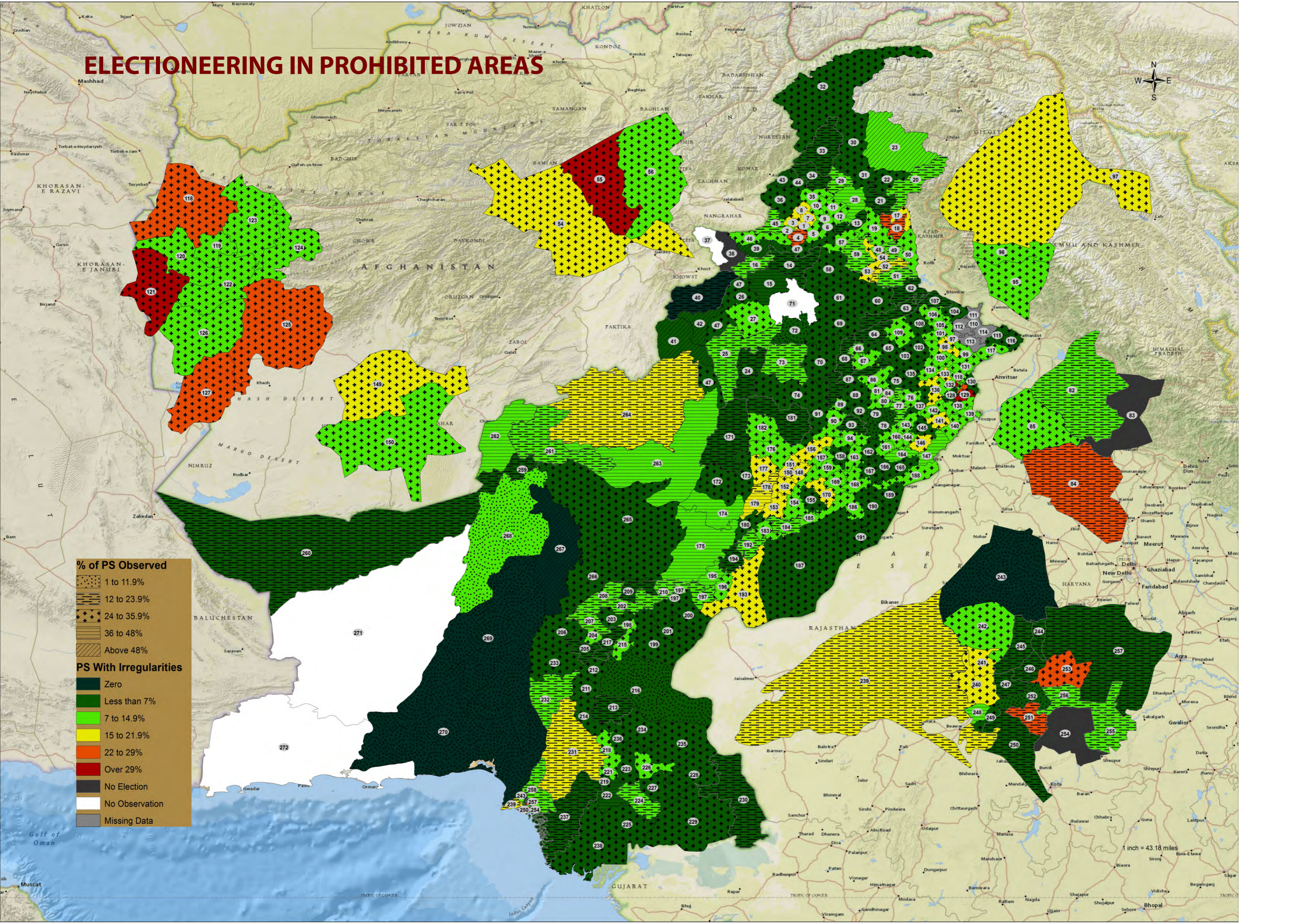


% of PS Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%
- Above 48%

PS With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 7%
- 7 to 14.9%
- 15 to 21.9%
- 22 to 29%
- Over 29%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Missing Data



1 inch = 43.18 miles

1. Candidate/Party Camps within 400-Yards

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Prohibition of canvassing in or near polling station.--A person is guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees if he, within a radius of four hundred yards of the polling station, on the polling day- (1) canvasses for votes; (2) solicits the vote of any elector; [or] (3) persuades any elector not to vote at the election or for a particular candidate”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 85, Pg. 177

“[The police will] Ensure that there are no ... campaign camps, or attempts to solicit or persuade voters, within 400 yards.”

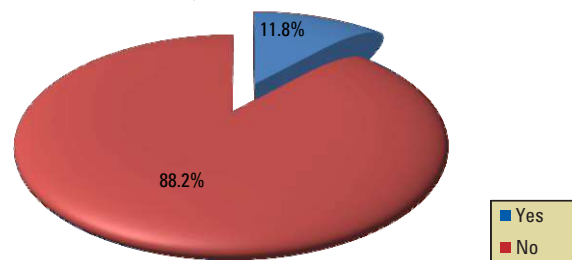
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13

“[The PrO will] periodically check on the police outside the polling station to ensure that there are no disturbances or illegal activities ...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48

Out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country, 4,506 (11.8%) had party camps established within 400 yards of the building's premises, while 33,768 (88.2%) did not have any campaign material displayed within the same parameter.

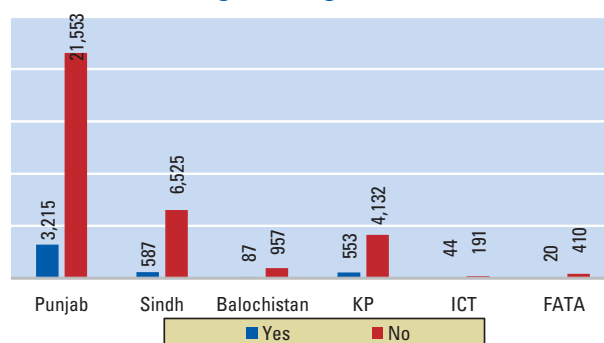
Figure 1: Are there any party/candidate's camps set up within 400 yards of the polling station?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1,044 in Balochistan, 235 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, nearly 3,215 (13%) polling stations in Punjab, 587 (8.3%) in Sindh, 87 (8.3%) in Balochistan, 553 (11.8%) in KP, 44 (18.7%) in ICT and 20 (4.7%) in FATA had party camps established within 400 yards of the polling station premises.

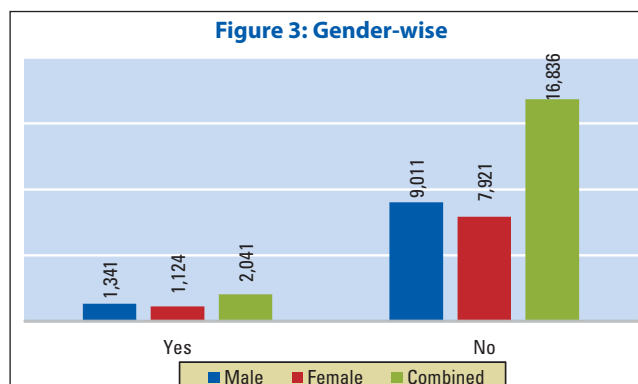
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observation, 1,341 (13%) male, 1,124 (12.4%) female and 2,041 (10.8%) combined polling stations had party camps established within 400 yards of the polling station premises.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

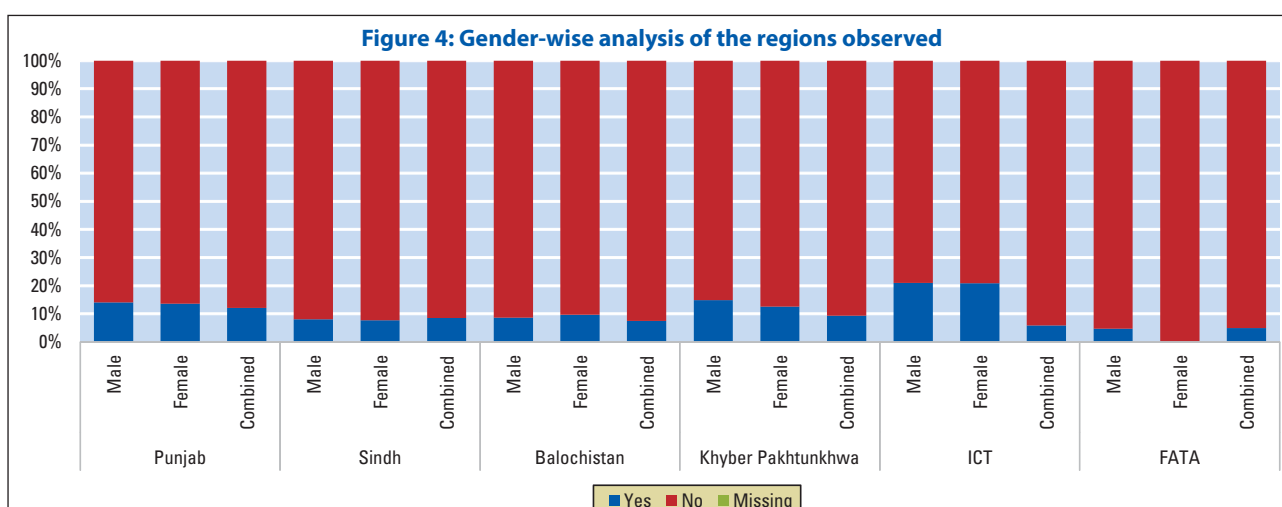
A total of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations were observed in Punjab. According to FAFEN observers, 924 (14.1%) male, 825 (13.6%) female and 1,466 (12.1%) combined polling stations had party camps set up within 400 yards of the polling station.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations in Sindh. The data showed 145 (8.1%) male, 119 (7.8%) female and 323 (8.5%) combined polling stations having party camps set up within 400 yards of the polling station premises.

c. Balochistan

In Balochistan, 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN. The observers saw party camps established within 400 yards at 28 (8.7%) male, 22 (9.7%) female and 37 (7.5%) combined polling stations.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 216 (14.9%) male, 138 (12.5%) female and 199 (9.3%) combined stations had party camps set up within 400 yards of the polling station premises.

e. ICT

In ICT, 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN. The observers saw party camps set up within 400 yards at 22 (21%) male, 20 (20.8%) female and two (5.9%) combined polling stations.

f. FATA

Out of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations observed in FATA, six (4.7%) male and 14 (4.9%) combined stations had party camps set up within 400 yards of the building.

RECOMMENDATION

Polling camps of candidates around the polling stations—observed at 1 in every 10 polling stations—serve as a conduit for exercising influence on voters on the day of the elections. The ECP should emphasize the importance of having a 400-yard no-campaign zone around polling stations in polling officials' training. In addition, the ECP should train police in the enforcement of election law and procedures, such as ensuring there are no party/candidate camps or other attempts to influence voters within 400 yards of polling stations. In addition, the ECP shall enforce the no-campaign zone through sanctioning the candidates found in violation.

2. Campaign Material within 100-Yards

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“A person is guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees if he ... (4) exhibits, except with the permission of the Returning Officer and at a place reserved for the candidate or his election agent beyond the radius of one hundred yards of the polling station, any notice, sign, banner or flag designed to encourage the electors to vote or discourage the electors from voting, for any contesting candidate.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 85, Pg. 177

“[The police will] Ensure that there are no campaign signs or literature within 100 yards of the polling station and no campaign camps, or attempts to solicit or persuade voters, within 400 yards...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13

“[The PrO will] Clean the polling station of any campaign material and distractions. Tip: Make sure you remove any campaign material within 100 yards of the polling station.”

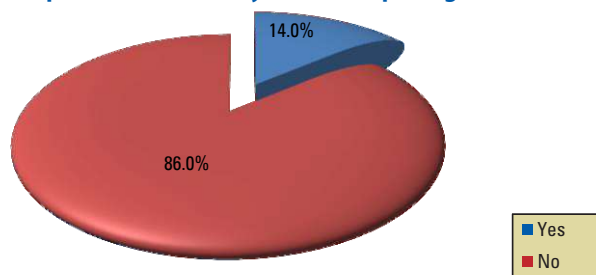
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 30

“[The PrO will] periodically check on the police... outside the polling station to ... see that there are no campaign materials within 100 yards of the polling station.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48

Out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country, 5,345 (14%) had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the building, while 32,929 (86%) did not have any campaign material displayed within the same parameter.

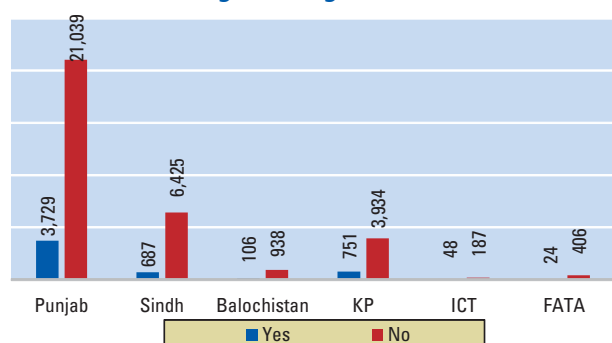
Figure 1: Is the party/candidate's campaign material present within 100 yards of the polling station?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1,044 in Balochistan, 235 in ICT and 430 in polling stations in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, nearly 3,729 (15.1%) polling stations in Punjab, 687 (9.7%) in Sindh, 106 (10.2%) in Balochistan, 751 (16%) in KP, 48 (20.4%) in ICT and 24 (5.6%) in FATA had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the polling station premises.

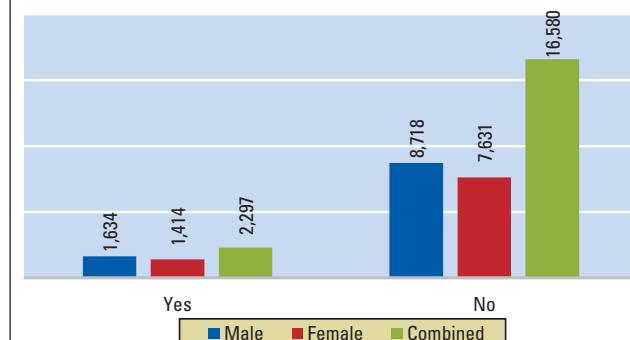
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observation, nearly 1,634 (15.8%) male, 1,414 (15.6%) female and 2,297 (12.2%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

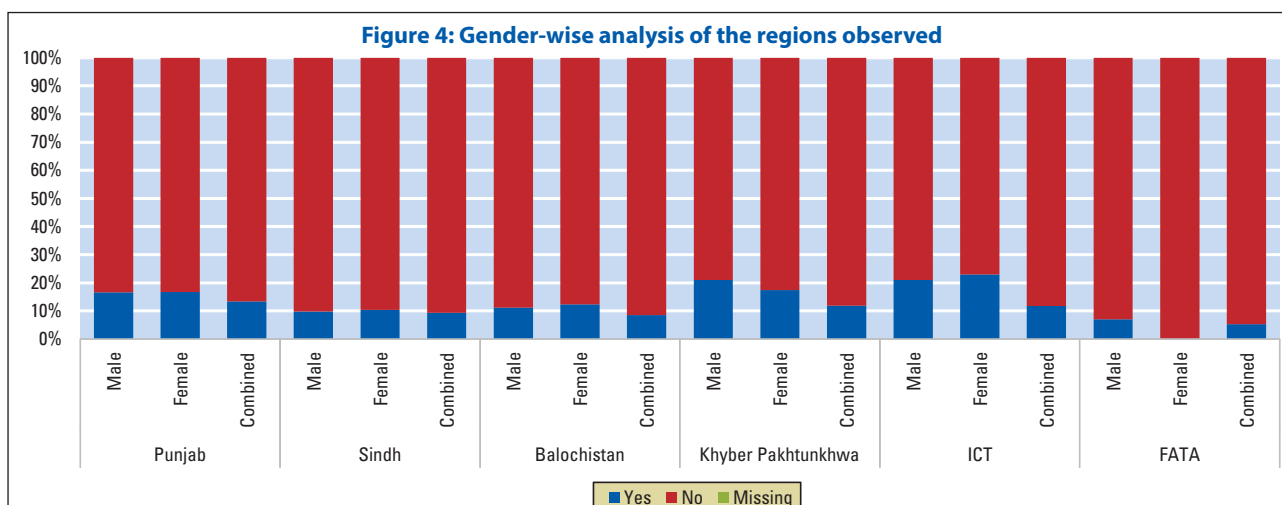
Out of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, nearly 1,089 (16.6%) male, 1,012 (16.7%) female and 1,628 (13.4%) combined stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the building's premises.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations observed in Sindh. A total of 174 (9.7%) male, 160 (10.4%) female and 353 (9.3%) combined stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the building's premises.

c. Balochistan

In Balochistan, 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations were observed. The observers saw campaign material displayed within 100 yards at 36 (11.2%) male, 28 (12.3%) female and 42 (8.5%) combined polling stations.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 304 (21%) male, 192 (17.4%) female and 255 (11.9%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the station's premises.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, 22 (21%) male, 22 (22.9%) female and four (11.8%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the building's premises.

f. FATA

Out of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations observed in FATA, nine (7%) male and 15 (5.3%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed within 100 yards of the building's premises.

RECOMMENDATION

The lax implementation of no-campaign material within 100 yards of the polling station—observed at 1 in every 7 polling stations—is in violation of the code of conduct and also sets in motion a competition between the candidates' supporters as well as help strengthening an atmosphere of impunity towards other legal and procedural edicts.

The ECP should emphasize in training for Presiding Officers that they are required to ensure that all campaign materials are removed from the area around the polling station. In addition, the ECP should train police in the enforcement of election law and procedures, such as ensuring there are no campaign materials within 100 yards of polling stations.

3. Campaign Material inside the Polling Stations

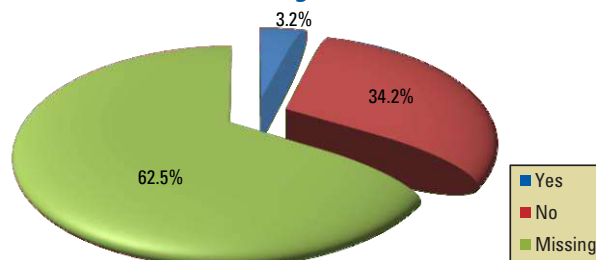
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“[The PrO will] Clean the polling station of any campaign material and distractions. Tip: Make sure you remove any campaign material within 100 yards of the polling station.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 30

FAFEN observers saw a total of 1,712 posters, banners and flags inside 1,242 (3.2%) out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country, However, no campaign material was seen inside the remaining 37,032 (96.8%) polling stations.

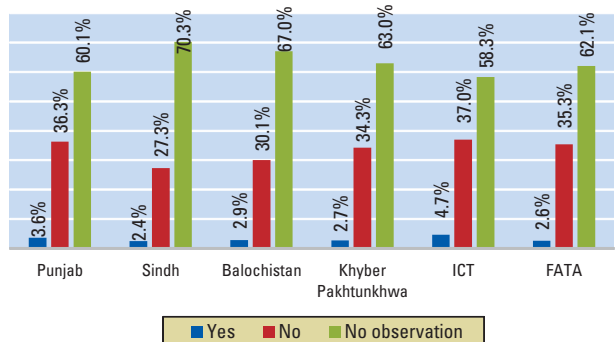
Figure 1: Is there any campaign material displayed inside the Polling Station



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 1,044 in Balochistan, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 235 in ICT and 430 in FATA. The observers saw campaign material inside 888 (3.6%) polling stations in Punjab, 174 (2.4%) in Sindh, 30 (2.9%) in Balochistan, 128 (2.7%) in KP, 11 (4.7%) in ICT and 11 (2.6%) in FATA.

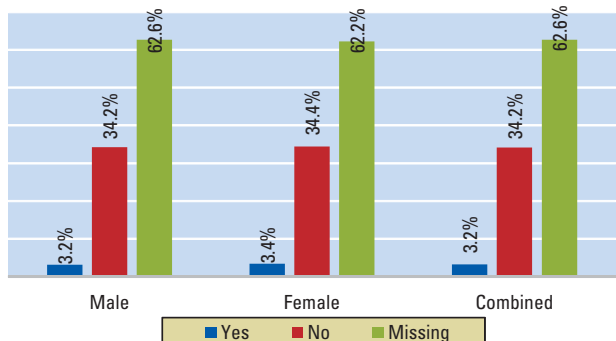
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observers obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observation, 329 (3.2%) male, 306 (3.4%) female and 607 (3.2%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed inside them.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

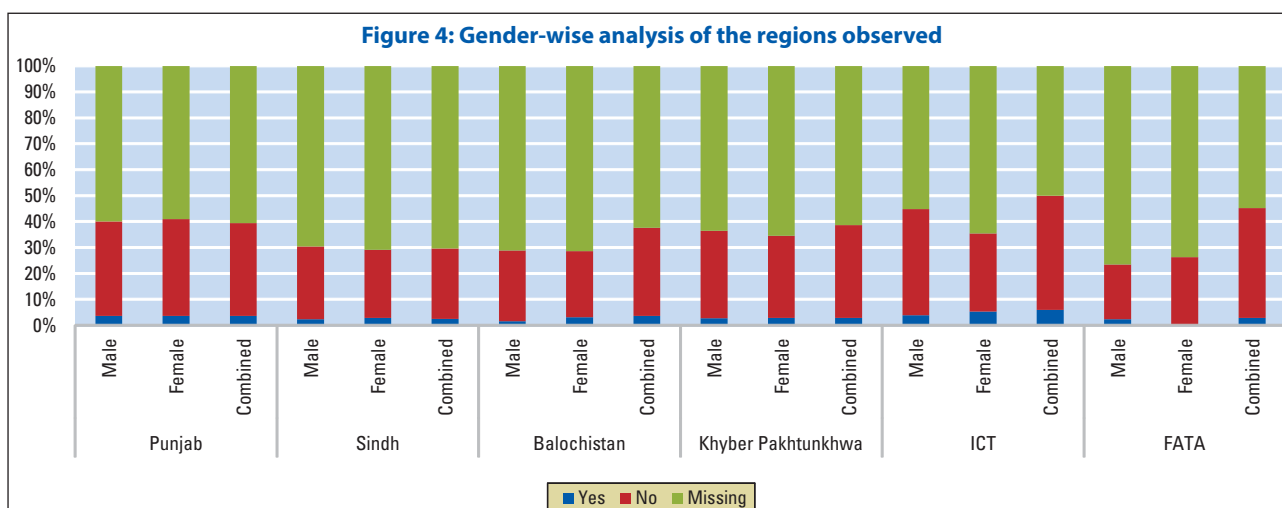
Out of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, 238 (3.6%) male, 220 (3.6%) female and 430 (3.5%) combined stations had campaign material displayed inside them.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations in Sindh. A total of 41 (2.3%) male, 43 (2.8%) female and 90 (2.4%) combined stations had campaign material displayed inside them.

c. Balochistan

In Balochistan, 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations were observed. The observers saw campaign material displayed within five (1.6%) male, seven (3.1%) female and 18 (3.6%) combined polling stations.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 38 (2.6%) male, 31 (2.8%) female and 59 (2.8%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed inside them.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, four (3.8%) male, five (5.2%) female and two (5.9%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed inside them. within 100 yards of the building's premises.

f. FATA

Out of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations observed in FATA, three (2.3%) male and eight (2.8%) combined polling stations had campaign material displayed inside them. However, no such material was observed inside female polling stations observed by FAFEN in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

The lax implementation of no-campaign material within 100 yards of the polling station—observed at 1 in every 7 polling stations—is in violation of the code of conduct and also sets in motion a competition between the candidates' supporters as well as help strengthening an atmosphere of impunity towards other legal and procedural edicts.

The ECP should emphasize in training for Presiding Officers that they are required to ensure that all campaign materials are removed from the area around the polling station. In addition, the ECP should train police in the enforcement of election law and procedures, such as ensuring there are no campaign materials within 100 yards of polling stations.

انتخابات

قومی و صوبائی اسمبلی

انتخاب قومی اسمبلی

(نمبر اور نام)

انتخاب صوبائی اسمبلی P.P 275 میزان

(نمبر اور نام)

پولنگ اسٹیشن

نام پولنگ اسٹیشن

SECTION

2

Irregularities in Pre-Voting
Preparation and Processes

IRREGULARITIES IN PRE-VOTING PREPARATION AND PROCESSES

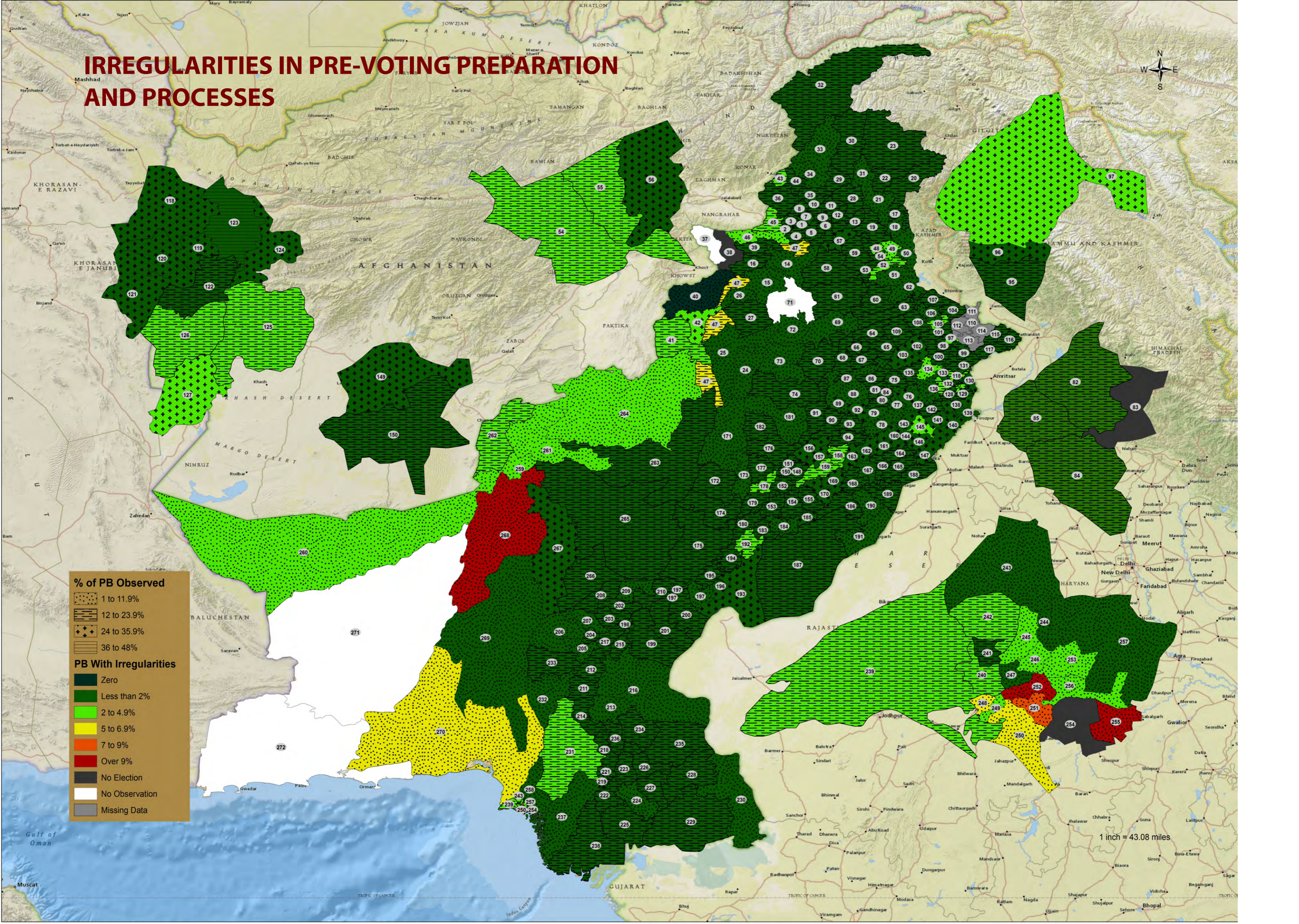


% of PB Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%

PB With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 2%
- 2 to 4.9%
- 5 to 6.9%
- 7 to 9%
- Over 9%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Missing Data



1 inch = 43.08 miles

1. Sign Outside the Polling Station

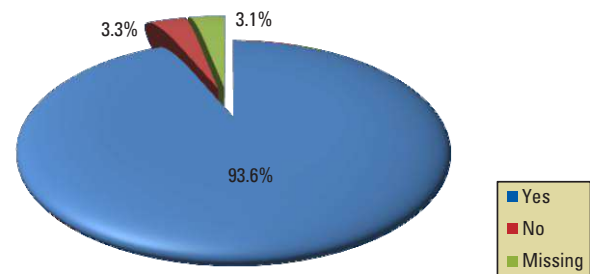
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"[The Presiding Officer (PrO) will] Attach the 'Polling Station' sign to the outside of the building. Place the Entrance & Exit Signs in the appropriate doorways. Create other signs if needed and place them appropriately. Tip: Make sure you have written the name and number of your polling station and constituency on it! Ensure ALL signs are prominently displayed."

ECP Handbook for (PrOs, Pg. 30)

Out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country, 35,824 (93.6%) had a sign prominently displayed outside the building. Nearly 1,253 (3.3%) polling stations did not have a clear sign displayed, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,197 (3.1%) polling stations.

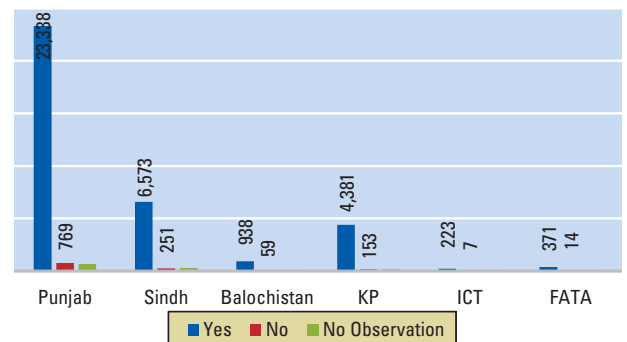
Figure 1: Polling station sign is prominently displayed?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1,044 in Balochistan, 235 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the observers, nearly 769 (3.1%) polling stations in Punjab, 251 (3.5%) in Sindh, 59 (5.7%) in Balochistan, 153 (3.3%) in KP, seven (3%) in ICT and 14 (3.3%) in FATA did not have a sign prominently displayed outside the buildings.

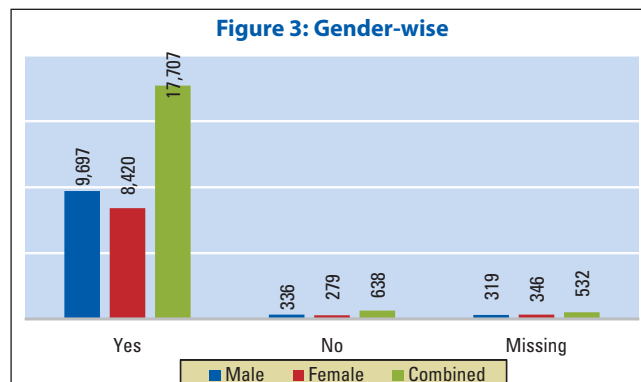
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observation, polling station signs were not clearly displayed outside 336 (3.2%) male, 279 (3.1%) female and 638 (3.4%) combined polling stations.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

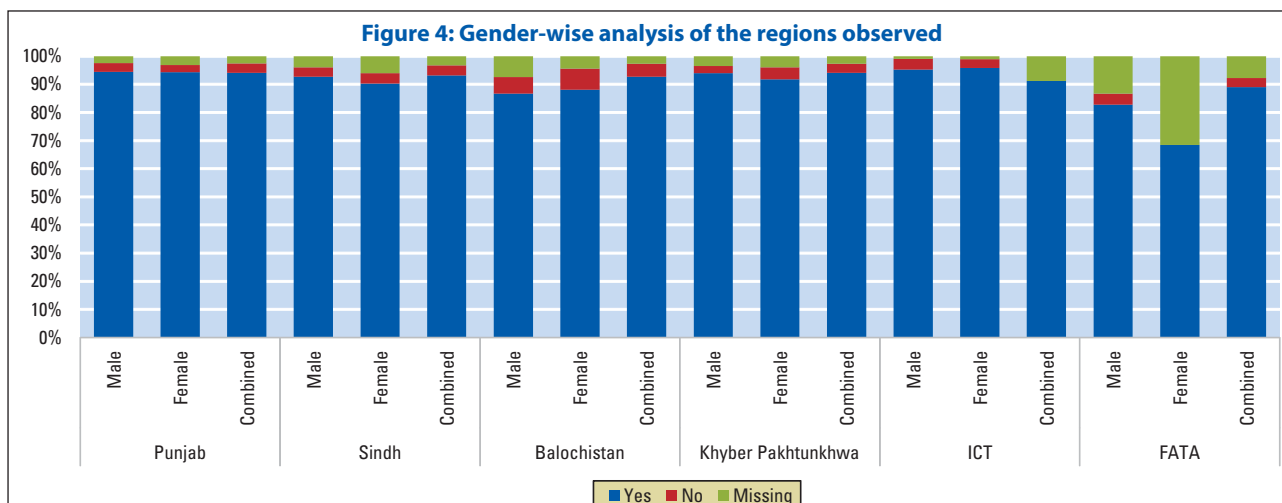
FAFEN observed a total of 6,565 male, 6067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the available data, polling stations signs were not clearly displayed outside 211 (3.2%) male, 156 (2.6%) female and 402 (3.3%) combined polling stations.

b. Sindh

Out of 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations observed in Sindh, polling stations signs were not prominently displayed outside 60 (3.4%) male, 57 (3.7%) female and 134 (3.5%) combined polling stations.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN gathered data from 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations in Balochistan. The observers reported polling stations signs not being clearly displayed outside 19 (5.9%) male, 17 (7.5%) female and 23 (4.6%) combined stations.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, signs were not clearly displayed outside 37 (2.6%) male, 46 (4.2%) female and 70 (3.3%) combined polling stations.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, signs were not clearly displayed outside four (3.8%) male and three (3.1%) female polling stations.

f. FATA

Out of 430 (128 male, 19 female and 283 combined) polling stations observed in FATA, signs were not prominently displayed outside five (3.9%) male and nine (3.2%) combined polling stations.

RECOMMENDATION

The ECP should emphasize in polling officials' training the importance of posting the appropriate exterior signs at polling stations not only to facilitate the voters but also to help avoid any allegations of ghost polling stations. Furthermore, given that polling scheme changes are being made, the polling station sign should provide the required details for prospective voters on whether their area is assigned to the polling stations prior to their queuing up for vote or go to the candidate camps for the information.

2. Three Polling Officials per Polling Booth

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“There will be 3 polling staff working at each booth.”

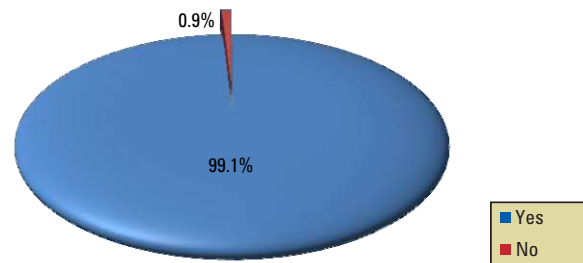
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Page 8 See also Pg. 39 showing three officials and Pgs. 40, 43, and 45 stating tasks of each of three officials.

“[The PrO will] Arrive with polling staff minimum 2 hours before the official opening of the polling station.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 31

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, 31,055 (99.1%) had three polling officials present. At least 282 (0.9%) polling booths did not fulfil the criteria of three polling officials' presence in the polling booths.

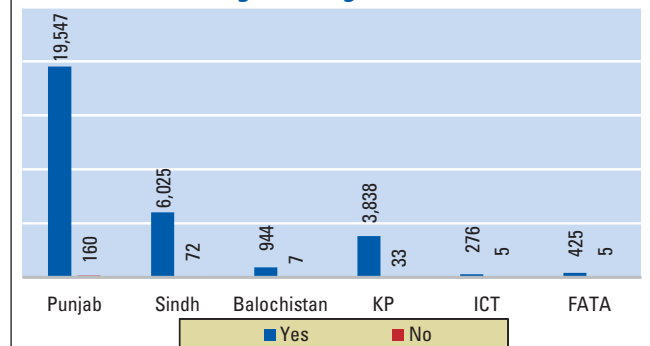
Figure 1: Are there three polling officials present in the polling booth?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 951 in Balochistan, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the observers, the required number of polling officials was missing at 160 (0.8%) polling booths in Punjab, 72 (1.2%) in Sindh, seven (0.7%) in Balochistan, 33 (0.9%) in KP, five (1.8%) in ICT and as many (1.2%) in FATA.

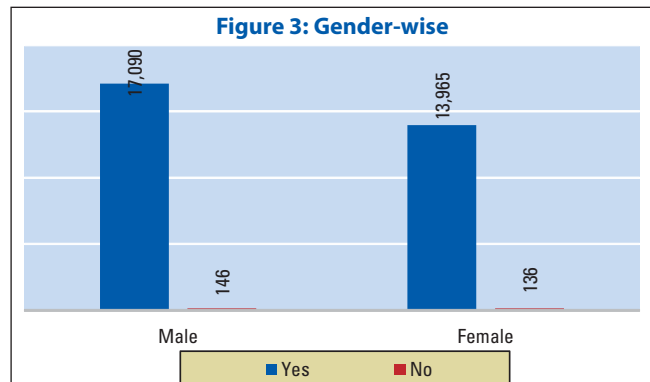
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to FAFEN's observation, 146 (0.8%) male and 136 (1%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

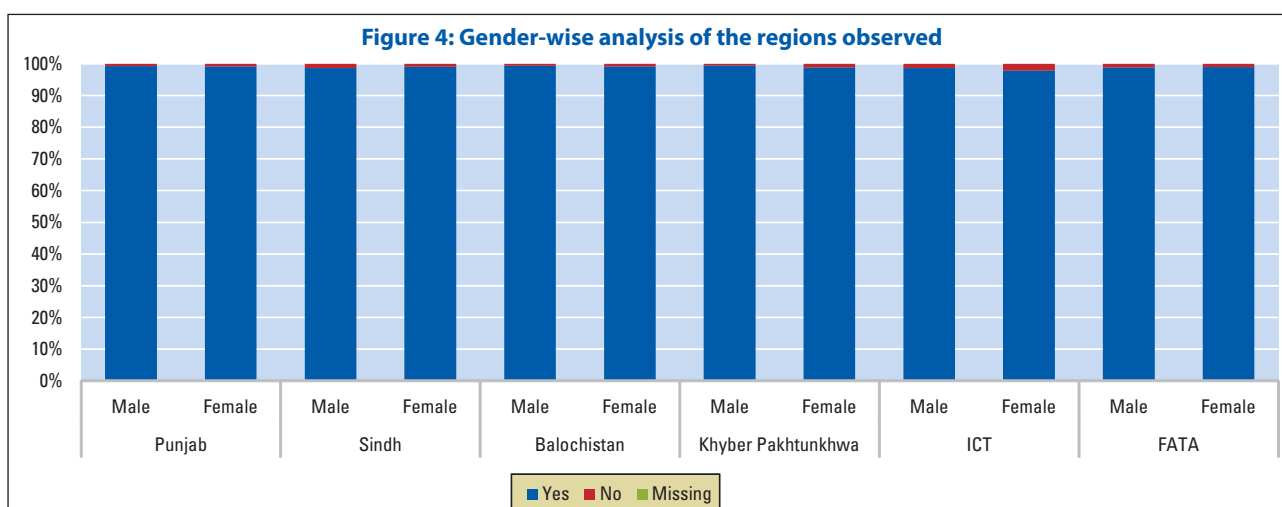
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 77 (0.7%) male and 83 (0.9%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, 46 (1.4%) male and 26 (0.9%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, four (0.6%) male and three (0.9%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the observations, 13 (0.6%) male and 20 (1.2%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, two (1.4%) male and three (2.2%) female polling booths did not have three polling officials present.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, four (1.2%) male and one (1.1%) female did not have three polling officials present.

RECOMMENDATION

The presence of the required number of election officials, while showing improvement compared to the 2008 elections, continues to effect voting in a number of polling stations. The number of such polling stations has dropped from about one in every 60 polling booths in the 2008 election to one in about every 100 polling booths in 2013.

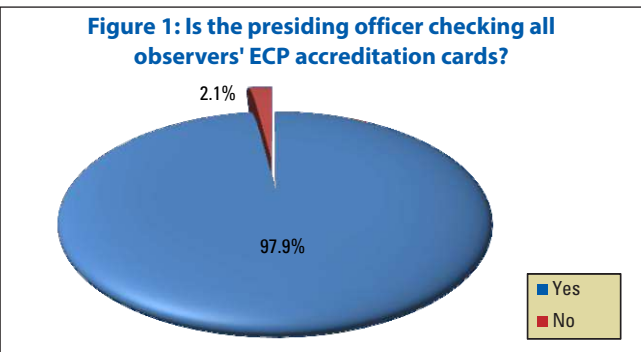
While encouraging, the improvement does not absolve the ECP from emphasizing and ensuring presence of the polling staff in all polling stations in time. Given the large number of polling staff deployed, it is recommended that the ECP employ and train sufficient reserve polling staff to cover for missing polling staff in time.

3. Checking Observers' Accreditation Cards

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

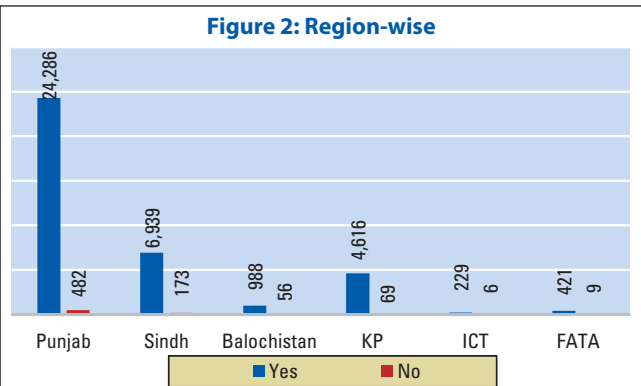
There is no provision in the election law or ECP Handbooks for Presiding Officer checking Accreditation Cards.

Out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country, presiding officers at 37,479 (97.9%) were seen checking the accreditation cards of election observers, while presiding officers at 795 (2.1%) were seen not checking the accreditation cards.



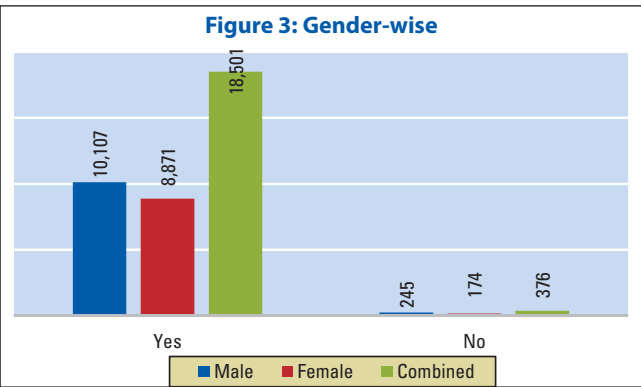
Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 1,044 in Balochistan, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 235 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the observers, presiding officers at 482 (1.9%) polling stations in Punjab, 173 (2.4%) in Sindh, 56 (5.4%) in Balochistan, 69 (1.5%) in KP, six (2.6%) in ICT and nine (2.1%) in FATA did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN observers, presiding officers at 245 (2.4%) male, 174 (1.9%) female and 376 (2%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

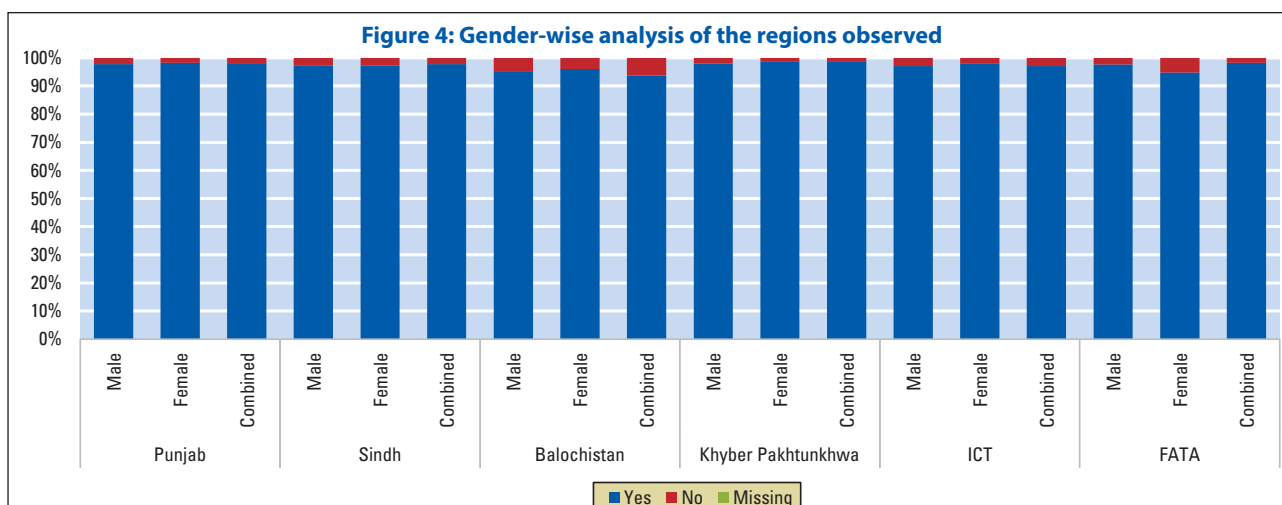
Out of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, presiding officers at 146 (2.2%) male, 106 (1.7%) female and 230 (1.9%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.

b. Sindh

A total of 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw presiding officers not checking the accreditation cards of election observers at 49 (2.7%) male, 41 (2.7%) female and 83 (2.2%) combined polling stations.

c. Balochistan

Out of 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, presiding officers at 16 (5%) male, nine (4%) female and 31 (6.3%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observers collected information from 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the observers, presiding officers at 28 (1.9%) male, 15 (1.4%) female and 26 (1.2%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, presiding officers at three (2.9%) male, two (2.1%) female and one (2.9%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.

f. FATA

Out of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations observed in FATA, presiding officers at three (2.3%) male, one female (5.3%) and five (1.8%) combined polling stations did not check the accreditation cards of election observers.

RECOMMENDATION

Currently, there is no clear legal or procedural provision that enforces the Presiding Officers to check the accreditation credentials of election observers. Formalization of procedural directives to the effect is required to help ensure:

- unhindered access of observation to observers with the required accreditation taking the matter from the Presiding Officer's individual consent
- Ensuring that no one uses the observer's appearance to secure access to the polling booths. The measure becomes critically important given the volatile law and order situation.

4. Collection of Polling Agents' Authority Letters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Polling agent.—(1) The contesting candidate or his election agent may, before the commencement of the poll, appoint for each polling station as many polling agents as may be prescribed and shall give notice thereof in writing to the Presiding Officer."

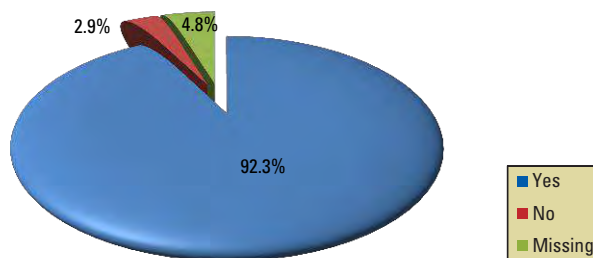
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 23, Pg. 147

"Election Agent.—... (3) When an election agent is appointed, the candidate shall send to the Returning Officer a notice in writing of the appointment containing the name, father's name and address of the election agent...."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 22, Pg. 147

Out of 18,130 polling stations observed across the country, presiding officers at 16,732 (92.3%) were seen collecting authority letters from polling agents. They were seen not doing so at 532 (2.9%) polling stations, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 866 (4.8%) polling stations.

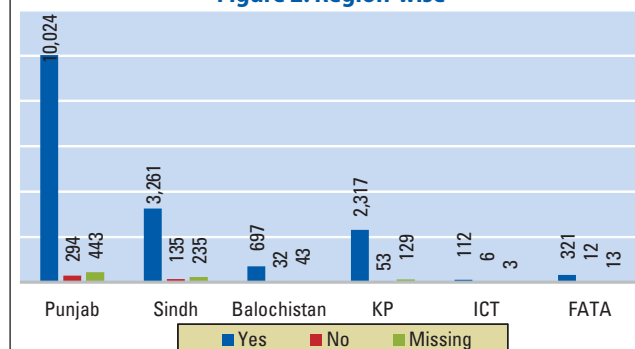
Figure 1: Is the presiding officer collecting all polling agents' authority letters?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 10,761 polling stations in Punjab, 3,631 in Sindh, 772 in Balochistan, 2,499 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 121 in ICT and 346 in FATA. According to the observers, presiding officers at 294 (2.7%) polling stations in Punjab, 135 (3.7%) in Sindh, 32 (4.1%) in Balochistan, 53 (2.1%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, six (5%) in ICT and 12 (3.5%) polling stations in FATA did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

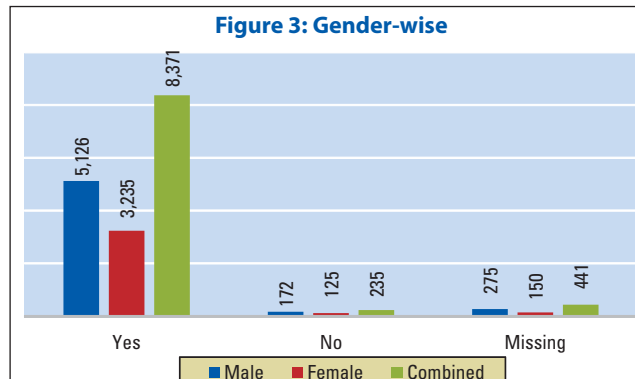
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 5,573 male, 3,510 female and 9,047 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observation, presiding officers at 172 (3.1%) male, 125 (3.6%) female and 235 (2.6%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

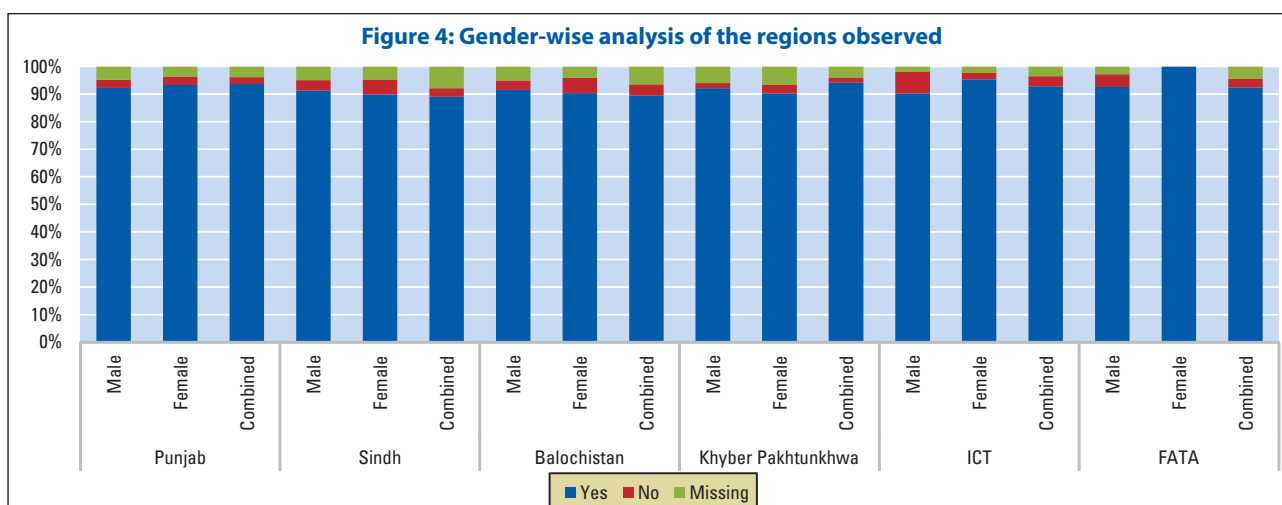
Out of 3,310 male, 2,132 female and 5,319 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, presiding officers at 99 (3%) male, 64 (3%) female and 131 (2.5%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

b. Sindh

FAFEN obtained information from 1,026 male, 702 female and 1,903 combined polling stations in Sindh. According to the observations, presiding officers at 39 (3.8%) male, 38 (5.4%) female and 58 (3%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

c. Balochistan

In Balochistan, a total of 259 male, 145 female and 368 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN observers. The observers saw, presiding officers at nine (3.5%) male, eight (5.5%) female and 15 (4.1%) combined polling stations not collecting authority letters from polling agents.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 820 male, 473 female and 1,206 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, presiding officers at 16 (2%) male, 14 (3%) female and 23 (1.9%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

e. ICT

Out of 51 male, 42 female and 28 combined polling stations observed in ICT, presiding officers at four (7.8%) male, one (2.4%) female and one (3.6%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

f. FATA

In FATA, a total of 346 (107 male, 16 female and 223 combined) polling stations were observed by FAFEN, Presiding officers at five (4.7%) male and seven (3.1%) combined polling stations did not collect authority letters from polling agents.

RECOMMENDATION

In about 3 in every 100 polling stations, the polling officials did not collect the authority letters of the polling agents representing candidates. The ECP needs to emphasize and ensure the implementation of the measure to help control the access of unauthorized personnel in the polling area. The measure is important not only for avoiding any undue influence being exercised on voters but also to help establish responsibility for any untoward incident perpetrated by supporters and agents of the candidates.

5. Voters' List in the Polling Booths

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Returning Officer shall provide the Presiding Officer of each polling station with copies of electoral rolls containing the names of the electors entitled to vote at the polling station."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 10, pg. 137

"[The PrO will] Distribute the appropriate section of the Electoral Roll to each of your [his/her] polling officers."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 31

"The Roll must be divided according to the number of booths."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 32, giving instructions about how to divide the Electoral Roll

"Display the list containing Serial Number of Voters outside the polling station as well as the polling booth [with voters] assigned on each booth. Tip: Make sure you attach the list in a place where it can be clearly seen by voters."

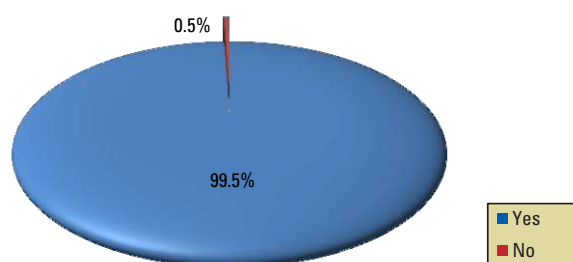
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 30

"Post small signs at each polling booth showing the voters:The Electoral Roll and Serial numbers of the voters who will vote in this booth."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 32

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, 31,174 (99.5%) had the voters' list present inside the polling booths. On the other hand, 163 (0.5%) booths did not have the voters' list present.

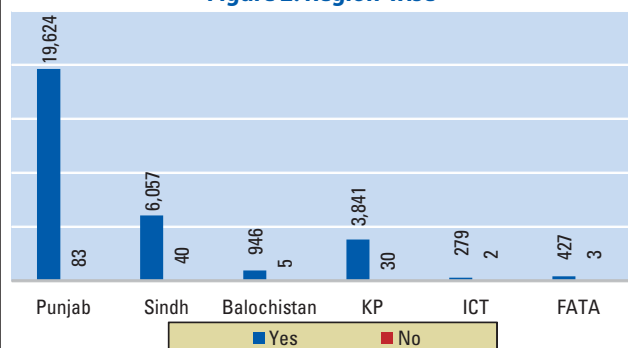
Figure 1: Is the voters' list present in the polling booth?



Region-wise

FAFEN gathered information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, 83 (0.4%) polling booths in Punjab, 40 (0.7%) in Sindh, five (0.5%) in Balochistan, 30 (0.8%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, two (0.7%) in ICT and three (0.7%) in FATA did not have the voters' list present.

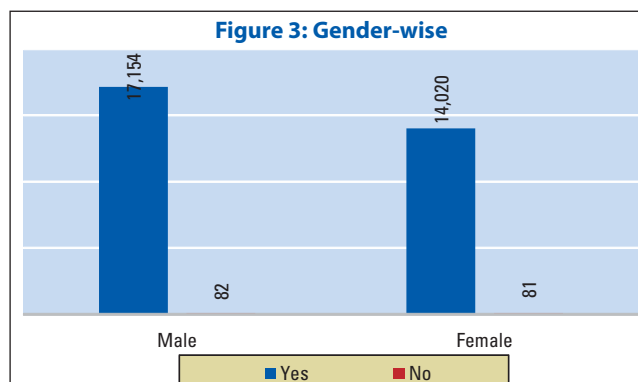
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, 82 (0.5%) male and 81 (0.6%) female polling booths did not have the voters' list present.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

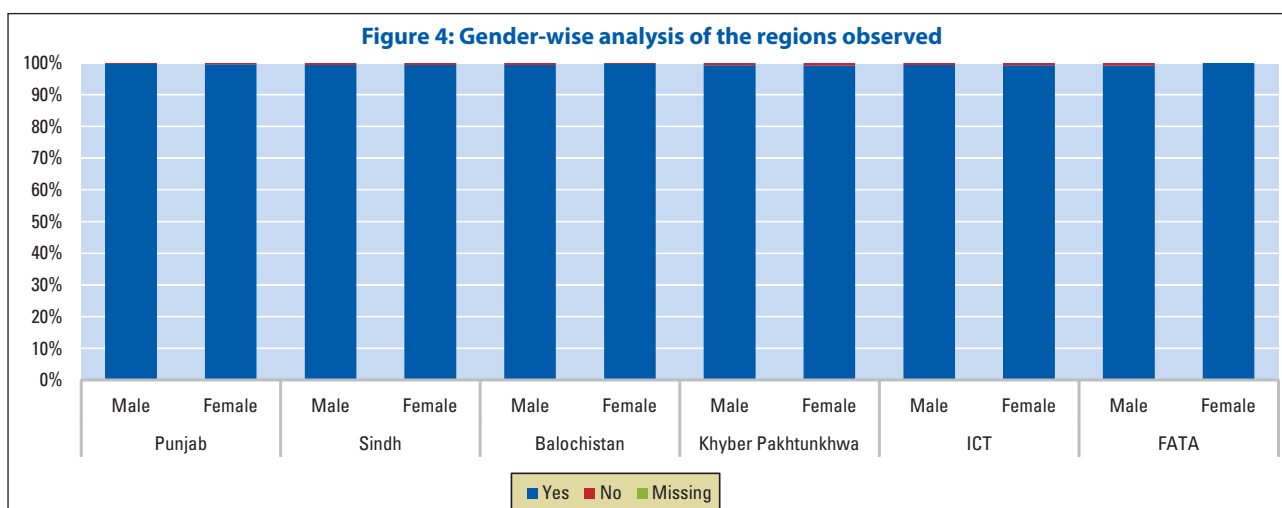
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 37 (0.4%) male and 46 (0.5%) female booths did not have the voters' list present.

b. Sindh

Out of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh, 21 (0.6%) male and 19 (0.7%) female booths did not have the voters' list present.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, four (0.6%) male and one (0.3%) female booth did not have the voters' list present.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw the voters' list missing at 16 (0.7%) male and 14 (0.9%) female booths in the province.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, one (0.7%) of both male and female booths did not have the voters' list present.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, only three (0.9%) male polling booths did not have the voters' list present.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP distribution mechanisms should be improved to ensure that every polling station and booth has the appropriate voters' list before Election Day. In addition, most voters must obtain a "chit" from a political party "camp" outside the polling stations in order to find out where to vote. The ECP Handbook for Presiding Officers (2007) includes instructions about posting the voters' list outside polling booths (pages 30 and 32), but this procedure is rarely if ever implemented. The election law should specify that the voters' list must be posted outside each polling station and each polling booth so that voters know where to cast their ballots. The ECP should train polling officials to [a] post voters' list outside each polling station and (b) post outside each polling booth the portion of the voters' list indicating who should vote in that booth.

6. Availability of Ballot Papers

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Inventory of Election Materials" (showing that there are National Assembly Ballot Papers and Provincial Assembly Ballot Papers)

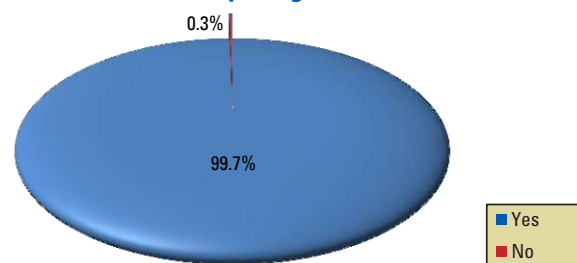
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 26

"[The PrO will] Determine the number of green ballot papers (National Assembly)... Determine the number of white ballot papers (Provincial Assembly)..."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 33, (emphasis in original) Also see ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39 & 45 indicating that there are two kinds of ballots to be placed in two separate ballot boxes.

FAFEN observers reported 90 (0.3%) out of 31,337 polling booths having no NA ballot papers across the country. However, ballot papers were available at the remaining 31,247 (99.7%) booths observed by FAFEN.

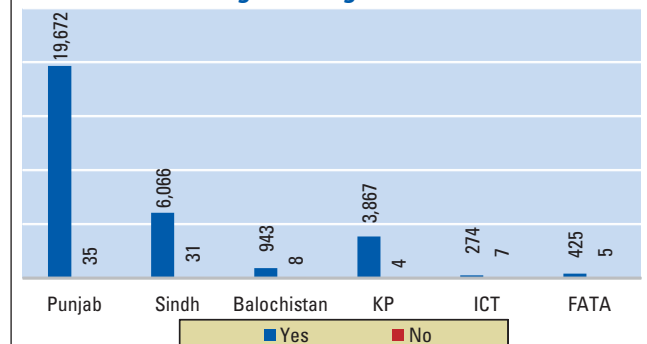
Figure 1: Are the NA ballot papers available in the polling booth?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, ballot papers were missing at 35 (0.2%) polling booths in Punjab, 31 (0.5%) in Sindh, eight (0.8%) in Balochistan, four (0.1%) in KP, seven (2.5%) in ICT and five (1.2%) polling booths in FATA.

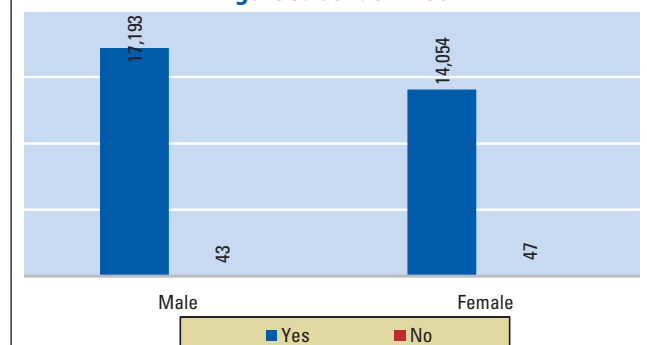
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to FAFEN's observation, 43 (0.2%) male polling booths and 47 (0.3%) female polling booths did not have the National Assembly ballot papers.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

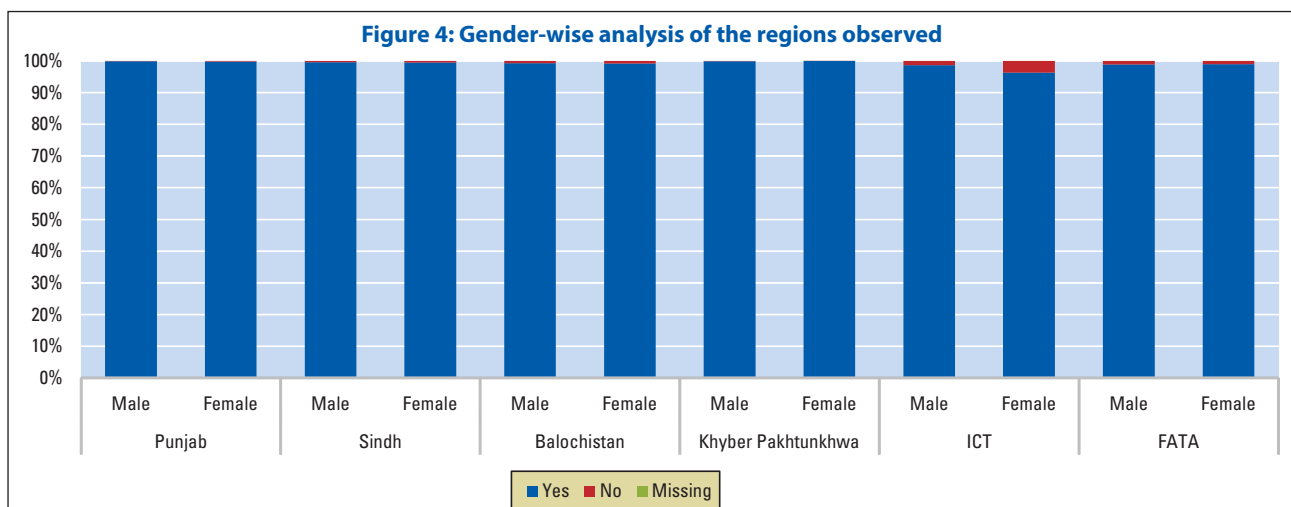
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 14 (0.1%) male and 21 (0.2%) female booths did not have the NA ballot papers.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, 15 (0.4%) male and 16 (0.6%) female booths did not have the NA ballot papers.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, five (0.8%) male and three (0.9%) female booths did not have the NA ballot papers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers reported three (0.1%) male and one (0.1%) female booth not having the NA ballot papers.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, two (1.4%) male and five (3.7%) female booths did not have the NA ballot papers.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, four (1.2%) male and one (1.1%) female booth did not have the NA ballot papers.

RECOMMENDATION

Only a few polling booths experienced problems with the delivery of ballot papers, according to available data from observers. However, the issue is critical to scheduled polling time and ensuring equal opportunity to all voters. The ECP in such cases must ensure the extension of polling time to cover for the delay.

7. Two Ballot Boxes in the Polling Booths

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Not more than one ballot box shall be used at a time for the purpose of the poll at any polling station, or at any polling booth, where there are more than one polling booth at a polling station...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 30(3), Pg. 150

“Place the ballot box so as to be conveniently accessible to the electors, and at the same time within his view and within the view of such candidates or their election agents or polling agents as may be present.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 30(4) (d), Pg. 150

“New transparent ballot boxes will be used for balloting.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 8

“[The PrO will] Put transparent boxes at each polling booth.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 31

“Inventory of Election Materials” (showing in the that there are two transparent ballot boxes)

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 26

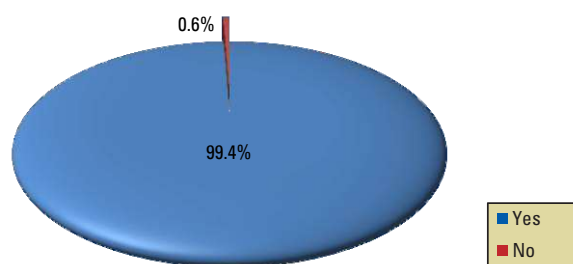
Also see ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 33, 39, and 45 indicating that there are two kinds of ballots and that they must be placed in two separate ballot boxes.

“New Transparent Ballot Box!” and Instructions for “Opening and Closing of the Boxes”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 35-36

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, 31,154 (99.4%) had exactly two ballot boxes (one for NA and one for PA) inside the booths while this was not the case with 183 (0.6%) polling booths.

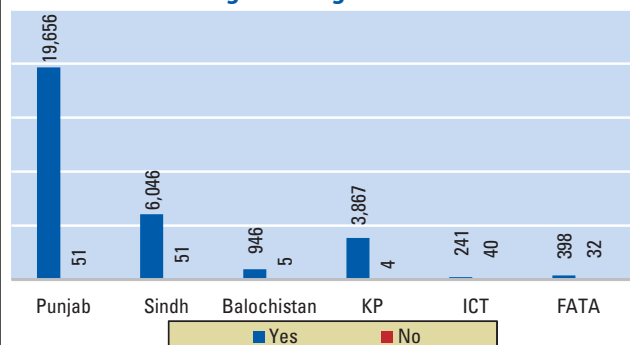
Figure 1: Are there exactly two ballot boxes (one for NA and one for PA) inside the polling booth?



Region-wise

FAFEN gathered information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the observation, 51 (0.3%) polling booths in Punjab, 51 (0.8%) in Sindh, five (0.5%) in Balochistan, four (0.1%) in KP, 40 (14.2%) in ICT and 32 (7.4%) polling booths in FATA did not have two ballot boxes.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to FAFEN's observation, 105 (0.6%) male and 78 (0.6%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.

Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

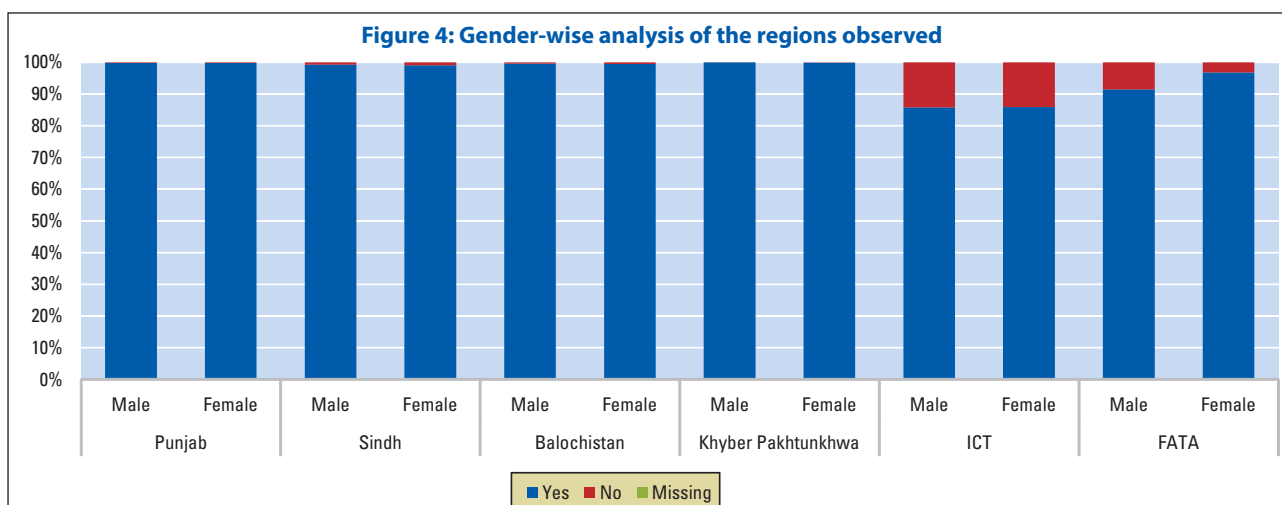
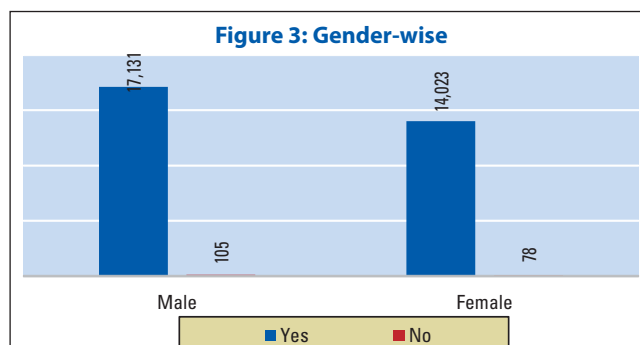
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 25 (0.2%) male and 26 (0.3%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.

b. Sindh

FAFEN collected data from 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths in Sindh. A total of 25 (0.7%) male and 26 (0.9%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, three (0.5%) male and two (0.6%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw two (0.1%) male and as many female polling booths not having exactly two ballot boxes.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, 21 (14.3%) male and 19 (14.2%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, 29 (8.6%) male and three (3.2%) female polling booths did not have exactly two ballot boxes.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations with issues of required ballot boxes has improved from one in every 110 polling stations in 2008 to about 1 in every 200 polling stations in 2013 elections.

However, the persistence of the issue necessitates for the ECP to modify its training manuals for each election to include clear statements about how many ballot boxes of each color should be in each polling booth and where they should be placed within the booth so that observers and polling agents can see them clearly.

8. Showing Empty Ballot Boxes

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

Before the time fixed for the commencement of the poll, the Presiding Officer shall - (a) ensure that every ballot box to be used is empty; (b) show the empty ballot box to the contesting candidates and their election agents or polling agents whoever may be present, and record their statements in this behalf in the prescribed form and obtain their signatures on them..”

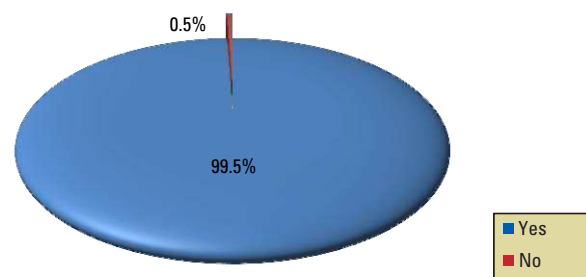
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 30(4), (a) (b) Pg. 150

“[The PrO will] One by one show each empty ballot box to all candidates, agents and observers who are at the polling station. (Tip: This step is important as it adds to the transparency of the election process.)”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 34

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 31,173 (99.5%) were seen showing empty ballot boxes to all those present in the polling booth. However, officials at 164 (0.5%) polling booths did not show the empty ballot boxes.

Figure 1: Polling officials show empty ballot boxes to all those present?

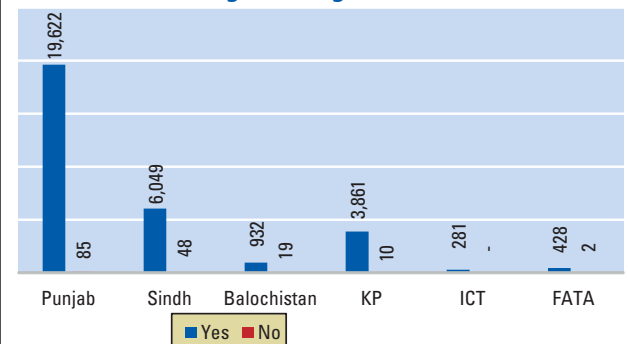


Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 19,622 (99.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 6,049 (99.2%) in Sindh, 932 (98%) in Balochistan, 3,861 (99.7%) in KP, all the polling booths in ICT and 428 (99.5%) booths in FATA were seen showing empty ballot boxes to those present.

However, officials at 85 (0.4%) polling booths in Punjab, 48 (0.8%) in Sindh, 19 (2%) in Balochistan, 10 (0.3%) in KP and two (0.5%) in FATA did not show the empty ballot boxes.

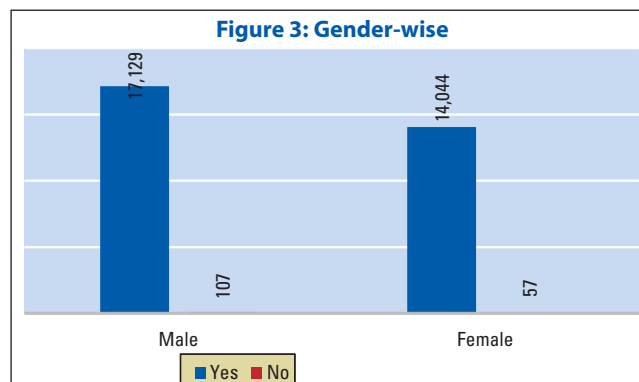
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, polling officials at 17,129 (99.4%) male and 14,044 (99.6%) female polling booths were seen showing empty ballot boxes. On the other hand, officials at 107 (0.6%) male and 57 (0.4%) female polling booths did not show the empty ballot boxes to those present.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

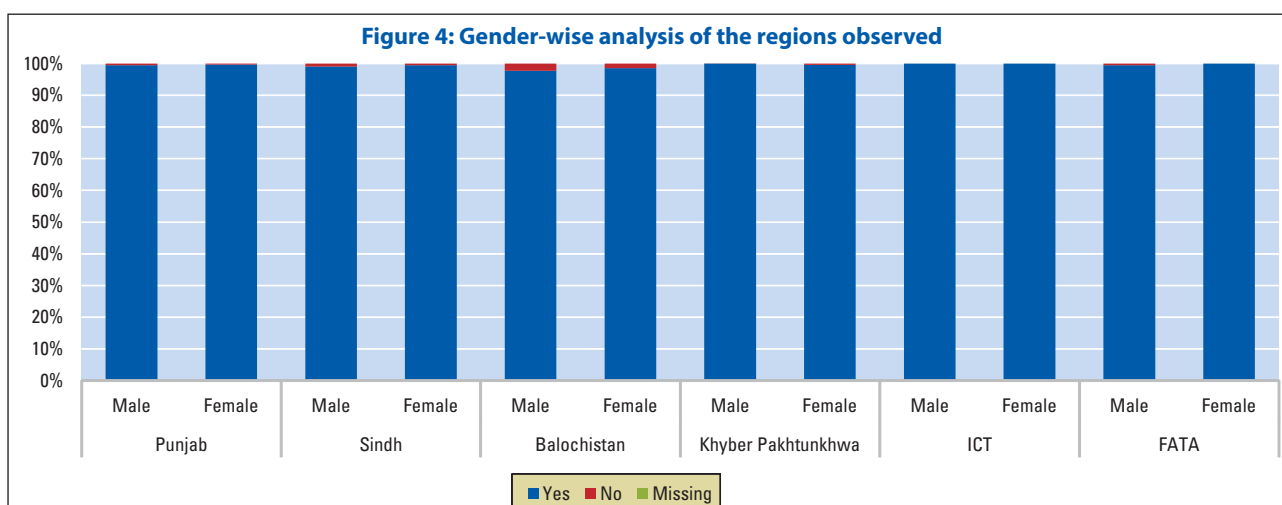
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 10,489 (99.5%) male and 9,133 (99.7%) female polling booths were seen showing empty ballot boxes. However, officials at 57 (0.5%) male and 28 (0.3%) female booths did not do so.

b. Sindh

Out of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh, polling officials at 3,321 (99%) male and 2,728 (99.4%) female polling booths were seen showing empty ballot boxes. However, officials at 32 (1%) male and 16 (0.6%) female booths did not do so.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at 605 (97.7%) male and 327 (98.5%) female polling booths were seen showing empty ballot boxes to those present. However, officials at 14 (2.3%) male and five (1.5%) female booths did not show the empty ballot boxes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling officials at 2,232 (99.9%) male and 1,629 (99.5%) female polling booths showing empty ballot boxes to those present. However, officials at two (0.1%) male and eight (0.5%) female booths did not show the empty ballot boxes.

e. ICT

All the polling officials at 281 (147 (100%) male and 134 (100%) female) observed polling booths in ICT were seen showing empty ballot boxes to those present in the polling booth.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed across FATA, polling officials at 335 (99.4%) male and all the female polling booths were seen showing the empty ballot boxes to those present. Officials at only two (0.6%) male booths did not show the empty ballot boxes.

RECOMMENDATION

In the 2008 elections, in about one in every 90 polling booths, polling officials did not show the empty ballot boxes before the opening of the polls. The situation recorded a marked improvement in that the number of such polling stations decreased to about one in every 200 polling stations.

The critical nature of issues of transparency, however demand the universal implementation of this procedure.

9. Seals on Ballot Boxes

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

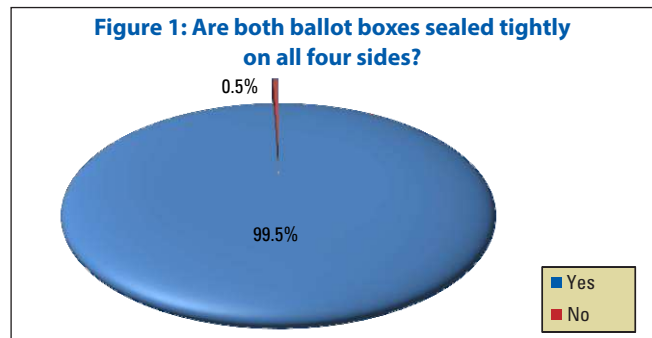
“After you have shown the first ballot box and seal (sic). Repeat this process with each ballot box. Tip: After this time NEVER unlock and open any ballot box until it is time for the count.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 34, (emphasis in original)

“[The PrO will] Fix the 4 seals on each side of the ballot boxes.”

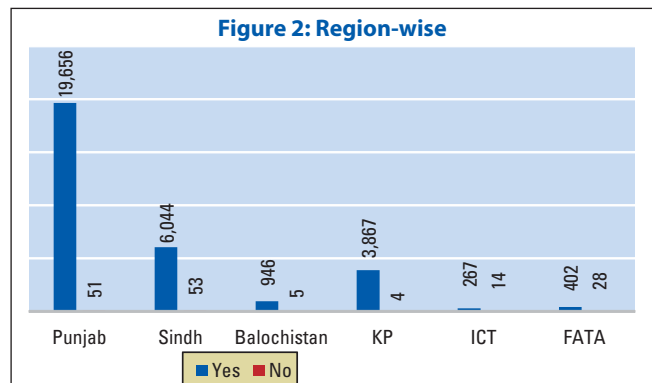
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 36, showing seals fixed very loosely in large open loops on ballot Box

According to FAFEN observers, nearly 155 (0.5%) polling booths in the country did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides. However, no such violation was reported from the remaining 31,128 (99.5%) booths monitored by FAFEN observers.



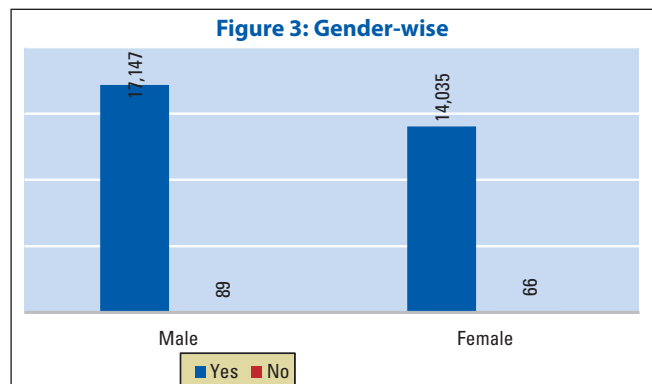
Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, 51 (0.3%) booths in Punjab, 53 (0.9%) in Sindh, five (0.5%) in Balochistan, four (0.1%) in KP, 14 (5%) in ICT and 28 (6.5%) in FATA did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to the observation, 89 (0.5%) male and 66 (0.5%) female booths did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

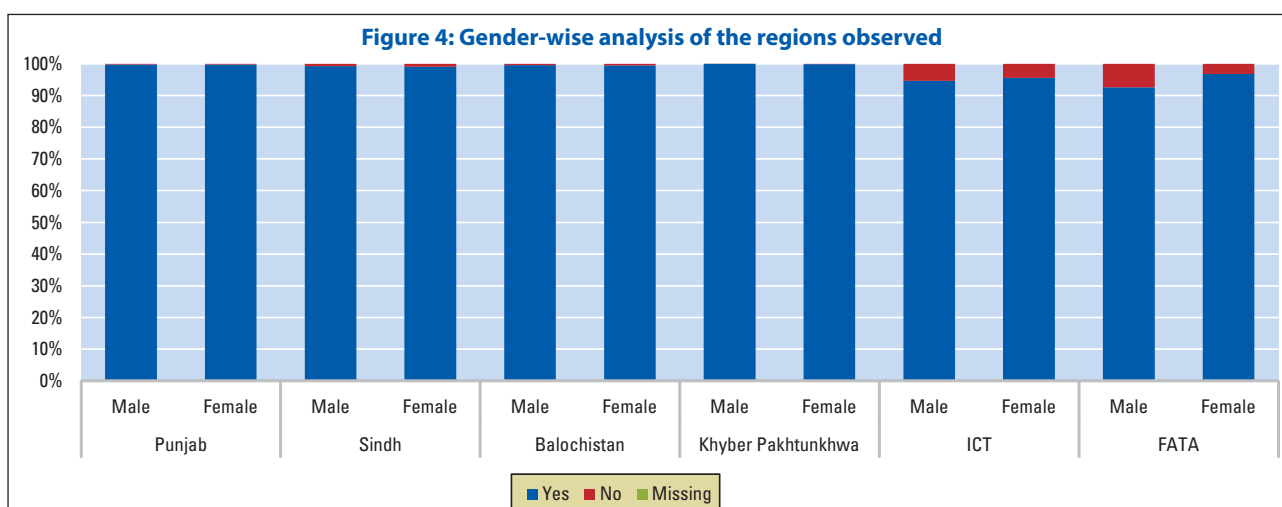
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 25 (0.2%) male and 26 (0.3%) female booths did not have ballot boxes which were tightly sealed from all four sides.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, 27 (0.8%) male and 26 (0.9%) female booths did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, three (0.5%) male and two (0.6%) female booths did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw one male and three (0.3%) female polling booths not having ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, eight (5.4%) male and six (4.5%) female booths did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in tribal areas, 25 (7.4%) male and three (3.2%) female booths did not have ballot boxes tightly sealed from all four sides.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling booths reporting issues in sealing of the ballot box prior to voting decreased from 1% in 2008 to 0.5% in 2013. However, given the sensitivity associated with the security and sanctity of the ballot box, the ECP must improve the training manuals and training process to ensure that all election officials understand how to seal the ballot boxes tightly to avoid ballot box “stuffing” and other problems. Training sessions should include a demonstration of this essential step in preparation of the ballot boxes.

10. ECP Monogram on Ballot Box Seals

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The New Transparent Ballot Box”

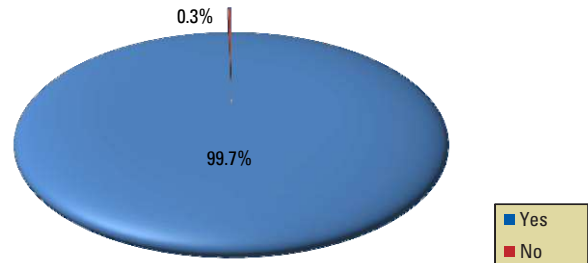
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 35, showing seal with ECP monogram

“[The PrO will] Show the ... ECP monogram on the seals to the agents and others present in the polling booth (sic)...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 36

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, 94 (0.3%) did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals. However, no such violation was seen at the remaining 31,243 (99.7%) booths observed by FAFEN.

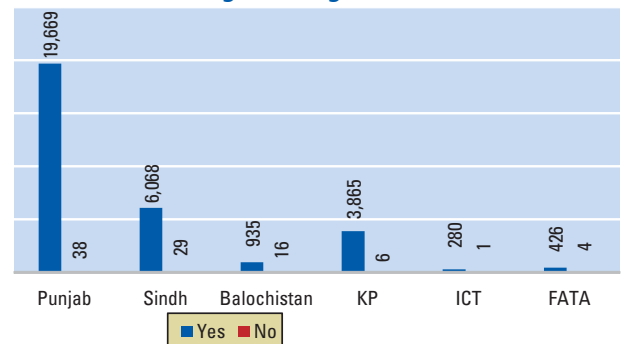
Figure 1: Is the ECP monogram visible on every seal of every ballot box?



Region-wise

FAFEN gathered information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, 38 (0.2%) polling booths in Punjab, 29 (0.5%) in Sindh, 16 (1.7%) in Balochistan, six (0.2%) in KP, one (0.4%) in ICT and four (0.9%) in FATA did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.

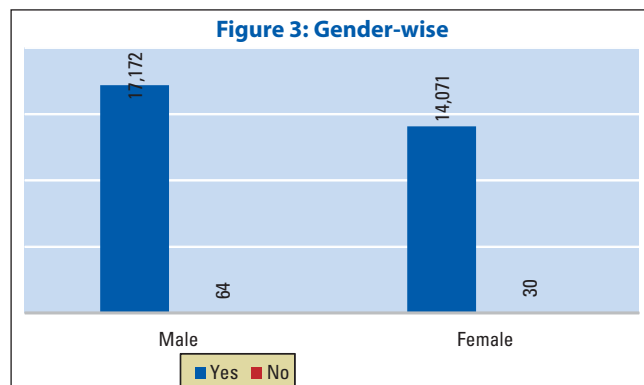
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to the observation, 64 (0.4%) male and 30 (0.2%) female booths did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

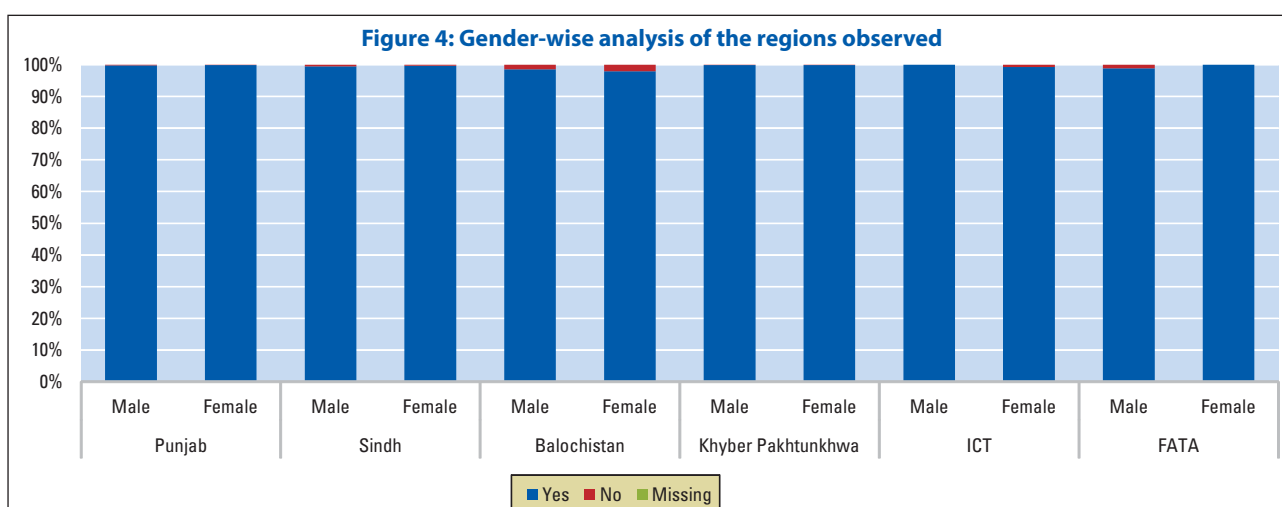
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, 27 (0.3%) male and 11 (0.1%) female booths did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. The observers saw 20 (0.6%) male and nine female (0.3%) polling booths where the ECP monogram was not present on the ballot box seals.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, nine (1.5%) male and seven (2.1%) female booths did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, four (0.2%) male and two (0.1%) female booths did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw the ECP monogram missing on the ballot box seals at only one (0.7%) female polling booth in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, only four (1.2%) male booths did not have the ECP monogram on the ballot box seals.

RECOMMENDATION

Much like the 2008 elections, only a few polling booths experienced problems with the monogram on ballot box seals, according to available data from observers.

11. Sealing Ballot Boxes

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall - ... After the ballot box has been shown to be empty, close and seal it with his own seal and with the seal of such of the candidates, or their election agents or polling agents as may be present and may desire to put their own seals on it.

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 30(4) (c), Pg. 150

“The New Transparent Ballot Box” (Showing seal number)

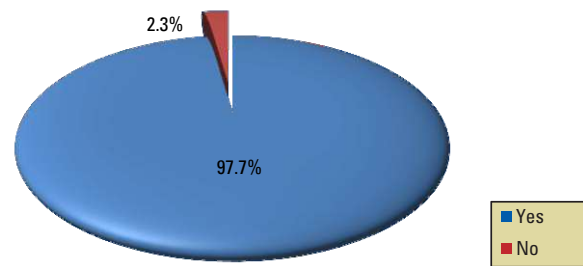
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 35

“[The PrO will] Show the numbers and the ECP monogram on the seals to the agents and others present in the polling booth and ask them to note / record the seal numbers.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 36

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 30,621 (97.7%) were seen showing or reading the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents. Officials at the remaining 716 (2.3%) booths did not read or show the seal numbers to the polling agents.

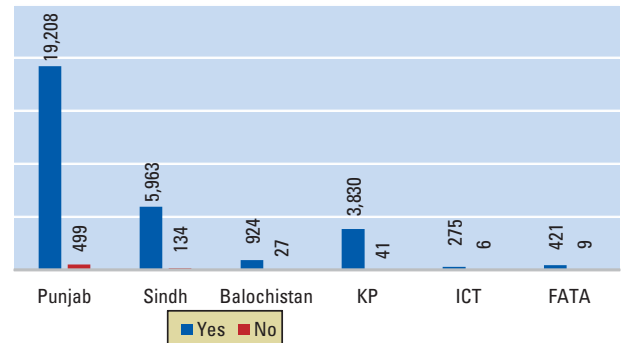
Figure 1: Polling officials show or read aloud all ballot box seal numbers?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, election officials at 499 (2.5%) polling booths in Punjab, 134 (2.2%) in Sindh, 27 (2.8%) in Balochistan, 41 (1.1%) in KP, six (2.1%) in ICT and nine (2.1%) polling booths in FATA did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

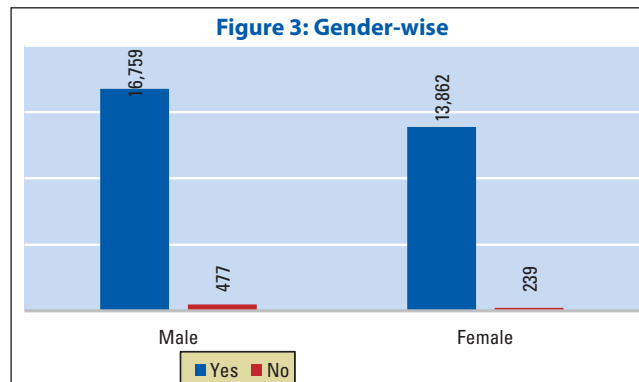
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to the observation, polling officials at 477 (2.8%) male and 239 (1.7%) female booths did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

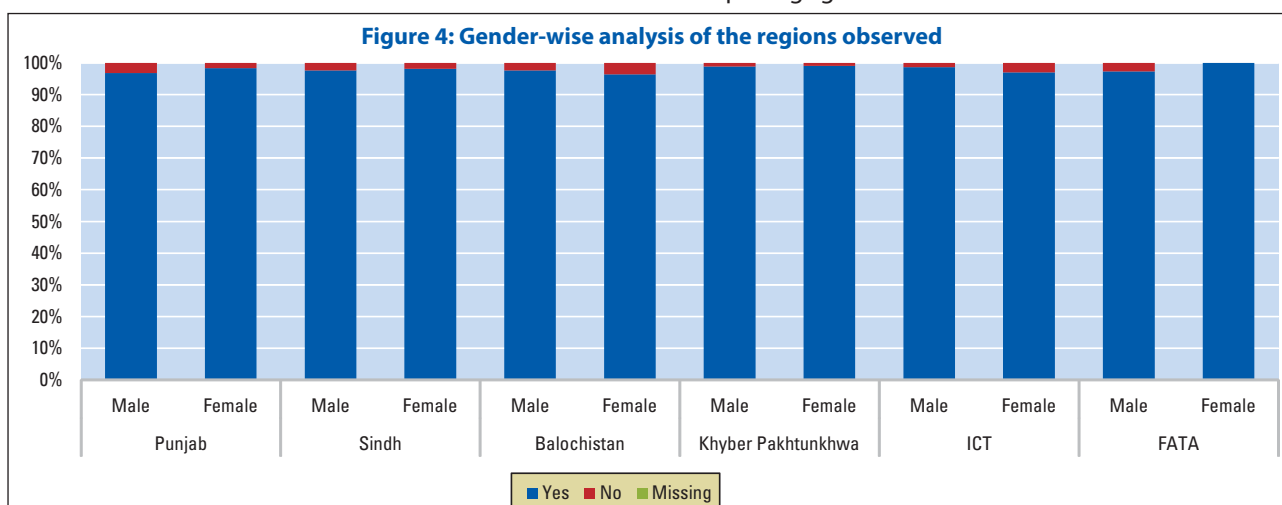
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, officials at 344 (3.3%) male and 155 (1.7%) female booths did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 81 (2.4%) male and 53 (1.9%) female booths not showing or reading out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, officials at 15 (2.4%) male and 12 (3.6%) female booths did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, election officials at 26 (1.2%) male and 15 (0.9%) female booths did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, election officials at two (1.4%) male and four (3%) female booths did not show or read out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, officials at nine (2.7%) male booths did not show or read the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents.

RECOMMENDATION

Compared to the 2008 election when the ballot box seal numbers were not shared in only 1.1% of the polling stations, the number of such polling station recorded a slight increase to 2.3% in the 2013 elections.

The situation demands serious attention and follow up to enable polling agents and observers to monitor whether ballot boxes have been opened and resealed during Election Day. The Presiding Officers should show or call out the numbers on the seals at the beginning of the voting process and again at the beginning of the counting process.

12. Signing Form XI A: Certification of Ballot Boxes

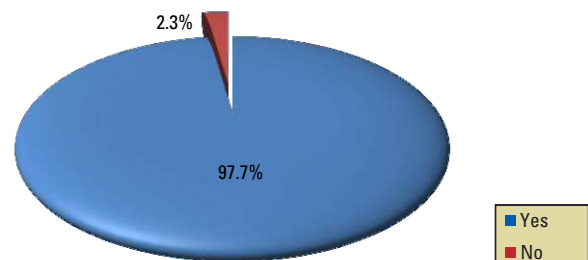
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“When you [the PrO] have shown the empty ballot boxes and locked all of them, take out Form XI-A for certification of ballot boxes. Ask each polling agent who has witnessed the showing, locking and sealing of boxes to complete and sign one of those forms.”

ECP_ Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 34, Form XI — A, Pg. 38

According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 715 (2.3%) out of 31,337 observed polling booths did not obtain the signatures of every polling agent and/or candidate on the Ballot Box Attestation Form (Form XI-A). However, no such violation was reported from the remaining 30,622 (97.7%) polling booths observed by FAFEN across the country.

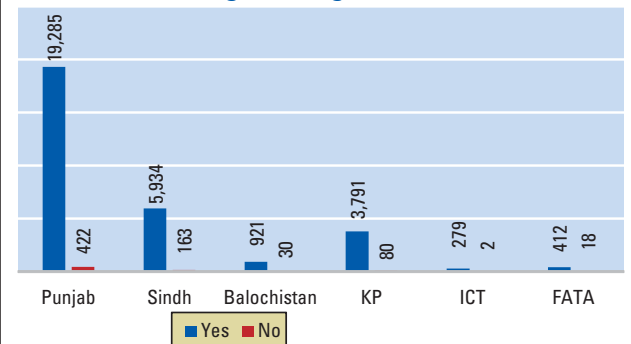
Figure 1: Have the polling officials obtained signatures of all present polling agents and/or candidates on Form XI-A?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 422 (2.1%) booths in Punjab, 163 (2.7%) in Sindh, 30 (3.2%) in Balochistan, 80 (2.1%) in KP, two (0.7%) in ICT and 18 (4.2%) in FATA did not obtain the signatures of all polling agents and/or candidates on Form XI-A.

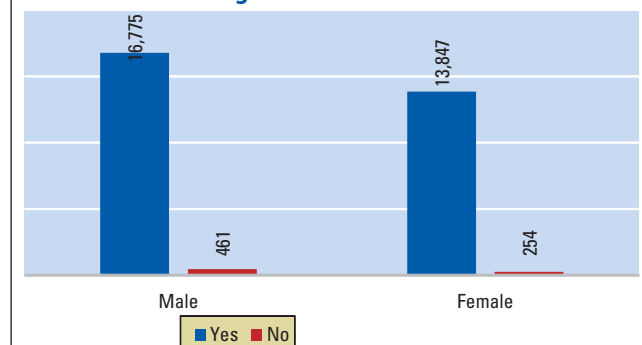
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths in the country. According to the observation, officials at 461 (2.7%) male and 254 (1.8%) female polling booths did not obtain the signatures of every polling agent and/or candidate on Form XI-A.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

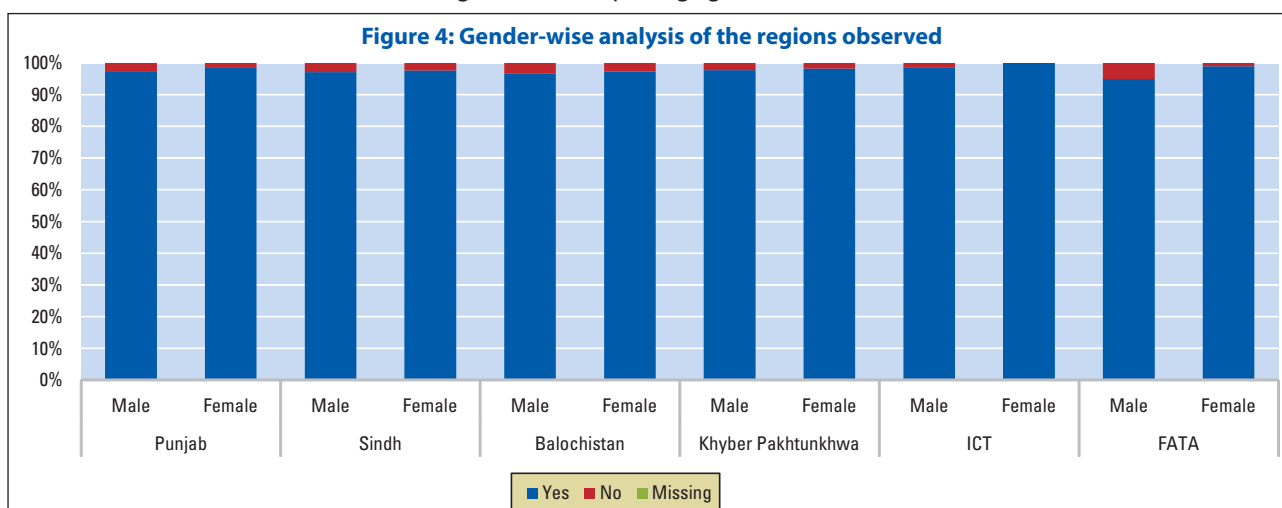
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 273 (2.6%) male and 149 (1.6%) female booths did not obtain the signatures of all polling agents and/or candidates on Form XI-A.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 97 (2.9%) male and 66 (2.4%) female booths did not obtain the signatures of every polling agent and/or candidate on Form XI-A.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at 21 (3.4%) male and nine (2.7%) female booths did not obtain the signatures of all polling agents and/or candidates on Form XI-A.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling officials at 51 (2.3%) male and 29 (1.8%) female booths not obtaining the signatures of every polling agent and/or candidate on Form XI-A.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, polling officials at only two (1.4%) male polling booths did not obtain the signatures of every polling agent and/or candidate on Form XI-A.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at 17 (5%) male and one (1.1%) female booth did not obtain the signatures of all polling agents and/or candidates on Form XI-A.

RECOMMENDATION

While the number of polling booths where the officials did not get all the polling agents' sign on Form XI-A almost halved—from 4.5% in 2008 to 2.3% in 2013—the issue demands corrective measures.

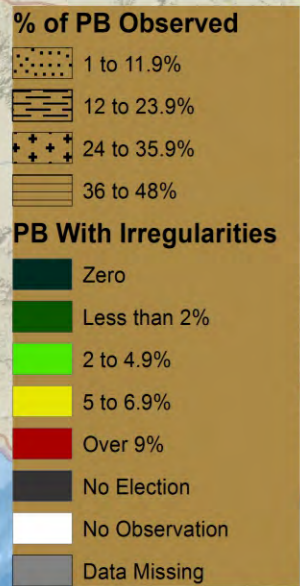
The ECP should improve the training process for the next elections to ensure that all election officials understand the importance of getting the signatures of all polling agents on all appropriate forms, including Form XI-A. Training sessions should include a demonstration of how to fill out each required form completely and accurately.



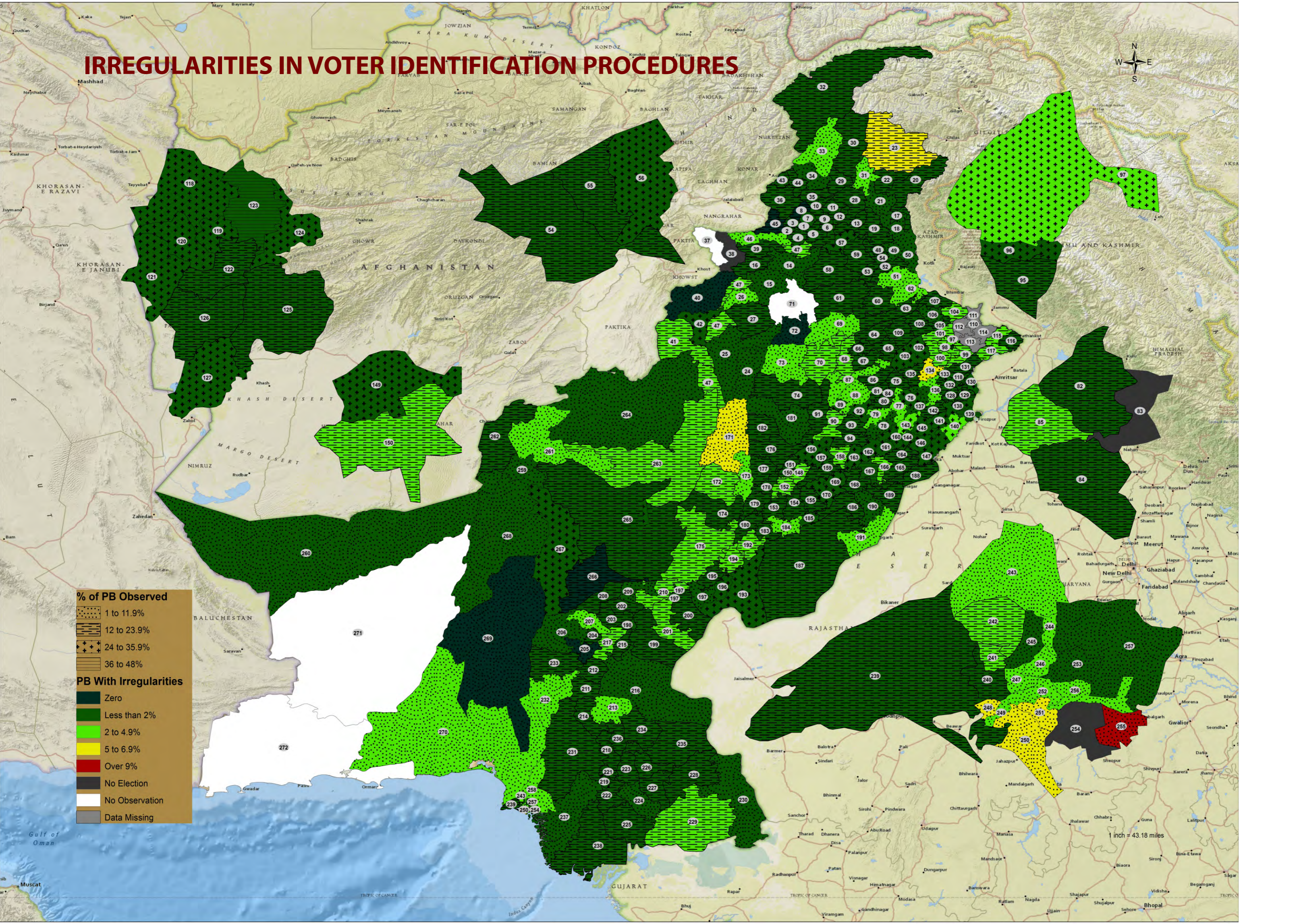
SECTION **3**

Irregularities in Voter Identification Procedures

IRREGULARITIES IN VOTER IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES



1 inch = 43.18 miles



1. Voters with ID other than CNICs Allowed to Vote

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

[(A ballot paper shall not be issued to a person who: a) fails or refuses to produce his identity card provided for in the National Registration Act, 1973 (LVI of 1973) [or issued under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000 (VIII of 2000)];”

1. Substituted vide ACT No. IX of 1991, dated 18-6-1991.
2. Added vide Ordinance No. XXXVI of 2002, dated 31-7-2002.

The Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(3) (a), Pg. 152

“Professional Ethics for Polling Personnel: Integrity - Never allows someone who is not qualified or on the Electoral Roll to vote.”

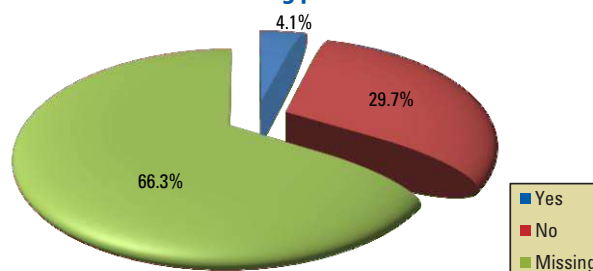
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 16

“[The Polling Officer (PO) will] Check the voter's National Identity Card (NIC). Tip: If the voter has no NIC s/he is not permitted to vote and you (Polling Officer) must send him away. Check that the NIC is real and acceptable.” and “Checking the National Identity Cards”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40-41, with detailed instructions

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed by FAFEN observers, polling officials at 657 (4.1%) reportedly allowed voters with identification other than NIC or CNIC to cast their votes. Officials at 4,801 (29.7%) polling booths did not allow them do so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain the relevant information from 10,729 (66.3%) polling booths.

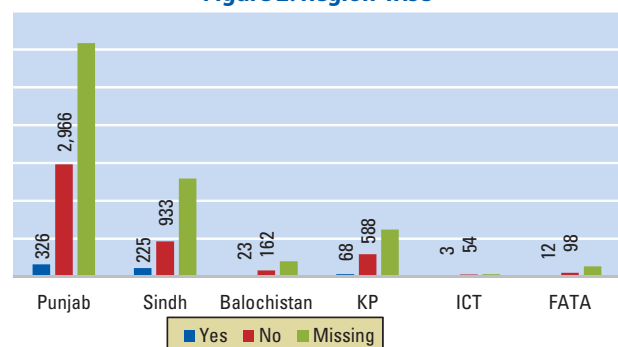
Figure 1: Are voters with identification other than NICs or CNICs being permitted to vote?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 326 (3.4%) polling booths in Punjab, 225 (6%) in Sindh, 23 (3.9%) in Balochistan, 68 (3.6%) in KP, three (2.4%) in ICT and 12 (3.2%) in FATA were reportedly allowed to vote with identification other than their NIC or CNIC.

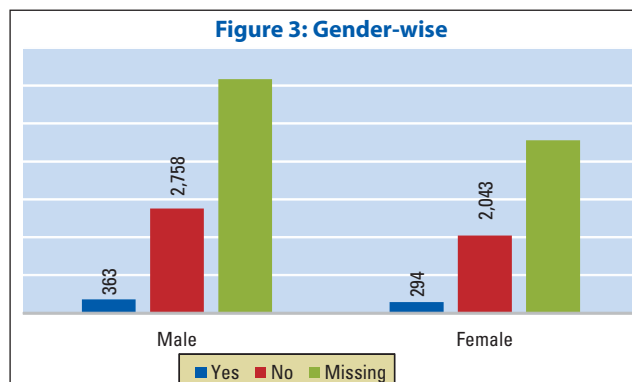
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to the observation, polling officials at 363 (3.9%) male and 294 (4.3%) female booths allowed voters without NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

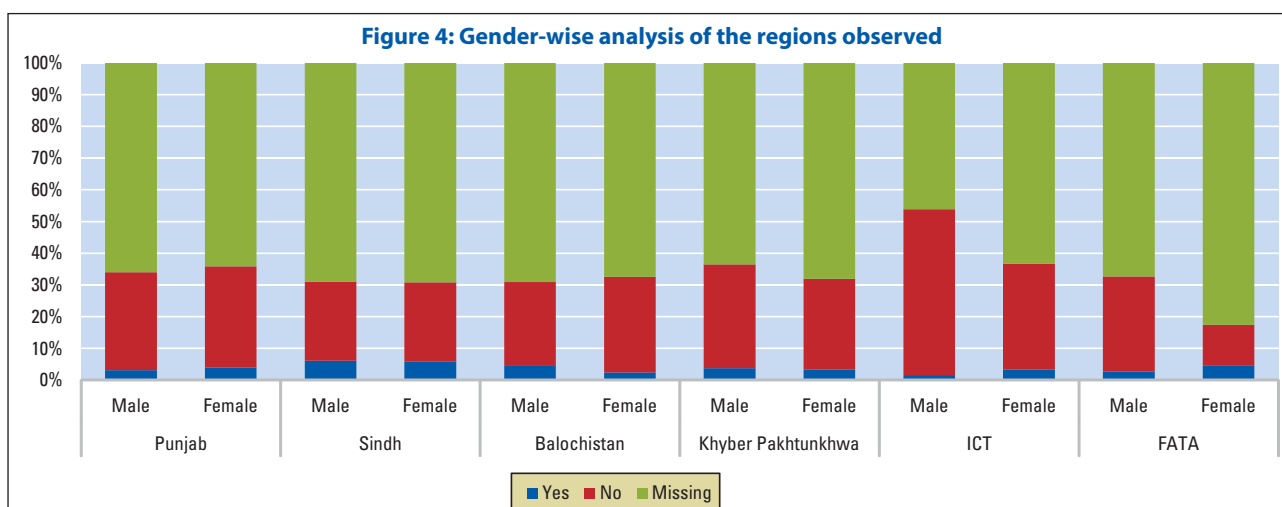
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 163 (3.1% male and 3.9% female) booths of each category allowed voters without NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to the available data, polling officials at 130 (6.2%) male and 95 (5.8%) female polling booths allowed voters with identification other than NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at 19 (4.5%) male and four (2.4%) female booths were seen allowing voters without NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 42 (3.7%) male and 26 (3.4%) female booths were seen allowing voters without NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, officials at one (1.5%) male and two (3.3%) female booths reportedly allowed voters without NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

f. FATA

A total of 291 male and 86 female polling booths were observed in FATA. FAFEN observers saw polling officials at eight (2.7%) male and four (4.7%) female booths allowing voters with identification other than NIC or CNIC to cast their votes.

RECOMMENDATION

From a comparative point of view, the number of polling booths where voters with identification other than the legally sanctioned National ID cards dropped from 1 in every 5 polling stations observed in 2008 elections to 1 in 25 in the 2013 elections.

However, given the critically important aspect of ensuring 'one citizen, one vote', the measure of implementing the standardized and legally sanctioned method of voter identification needs to be ensured with no exception. For the purpose, the polling official training needs to have issues of critical importance such as voter identification highlighted and reinforced.

2. Allowing Voters with no ID, to Vote

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

(A ballot paper shall not be issued to a person who: a) fails or refuses to produce his identity card provided for in the National Registration Act, 1973 (LVI of 1973) [or issued under the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance, 2000 (VIII of 2000)];..."

1. Substituted vide ACT No. IX of 1991, dated 18-6-1991.
2. Added vide Ordinance No. XXXVI of 2002, dated 31-7-2002.

The Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(3) (a), Pg. 152

"[The PO is responsible for] Ensuring that each and every voter has a valid National Identity Card."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12, (emphasis in original)

"Professional Ethics for Polling Personnel: Integrity - Never allows someone who is not qualified or on the Electoral Roll to vote."

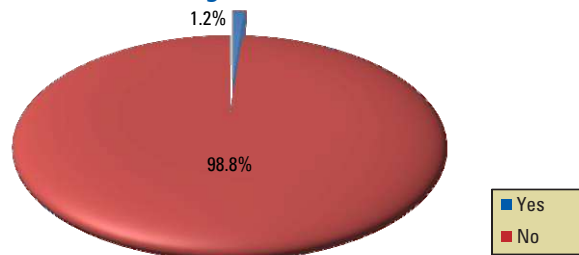
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 16

"[The Polling Officer (PO) will] Check the voter's National Identity Card (NIC). Tip: If the voter has no NIC s/he is not permitted to vote and you (Polling Officer) must send him away. Check that the NIC is real and acceptable." and "Checking the National Identity Cards"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40-41) (with detailed instructions

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 191 (1.2%) reportedly allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification. No such violations were reported from the remaining 15,996 (98.8%) booths observed by FAFEN.

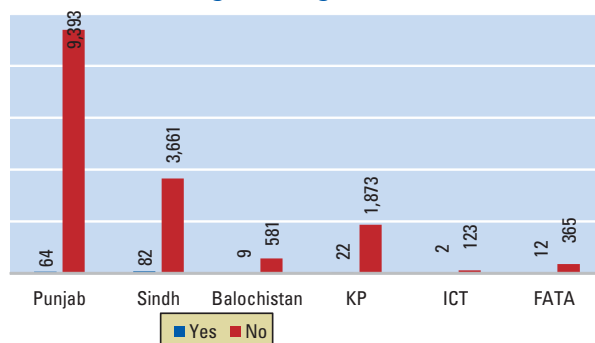
Figure 1: Are voters without any identification being allowed to vote?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected data from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the available data, voters without any identification were allowed to vote at 64 (0.7%) polling booths in Punjab, 82 (2.2%) in Sindh, nine (1.5%) in Balochistan, 22 (1.2%) in KP, two (1.6%) in ICT and 12 (3.2%) polling booths in FATA.

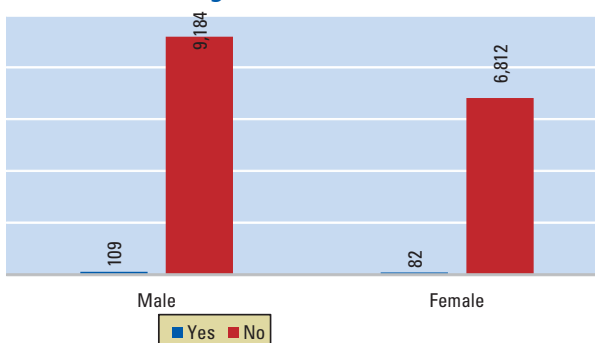
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, voters without any identification were allowed to vote at 109 (1.2%) male and 82 (1.2%) female polling booths.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

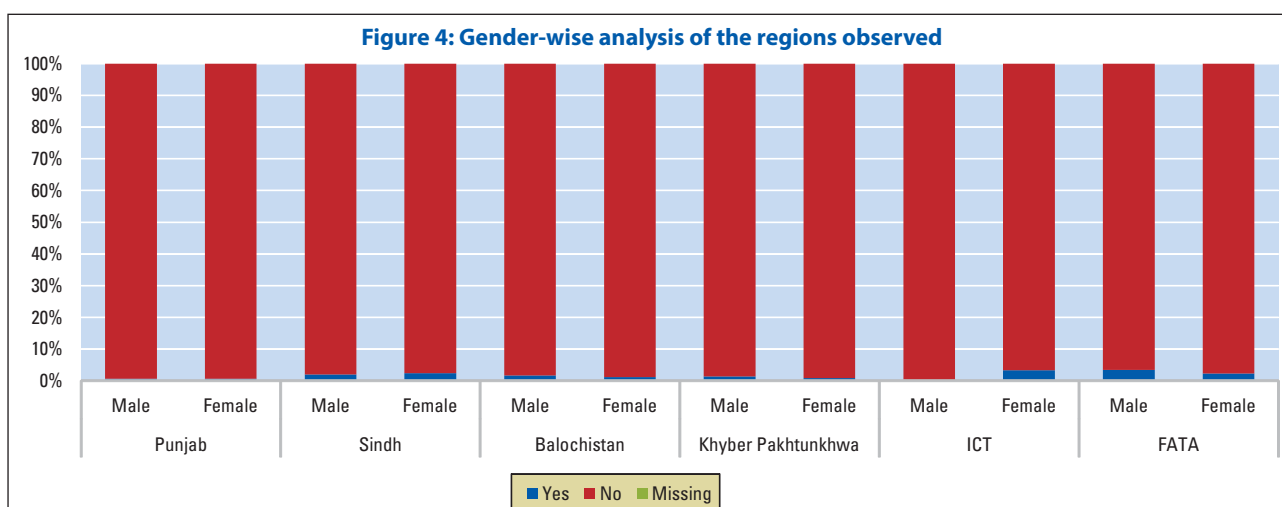
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed by FAFEN in Punjab, polling officials at 35 (0.7%) male and 29 (0.7%) female polling booths allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.

b. Sindh

Out of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths observed in Sindh, polling officials at 42 (2%) male and 40 (2.5%) female booths reportedly allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 1,639 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at seven (1.7%) male and two (1.2%) female polling booths reportedly allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 15 (1.3%) male and seven (0.9%) female polling booths allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, polling officials at only two (3.3%) female booths allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at 10 (3.4%) male and two (2.3%) female polling booths allowed voters to cast their votes without any identification.

RECOMMENDATION

Not allowing any voter to vote without any identification is an area where there has been significant improvement compared to the 2008 elections. Compared to the 1 in every 25 polling booths where some voters were allowed to vote without any identity card, the number dropped to 1 in every 100.

However, given the critically important aspect of ensuring 'one citizen, one vote', the measure of implementing the standardized and legally sanctioned method of voter identification needs to be ensured with no exception. For the purpose, the polling official training needs to have issues of critical importance such as voter identification highlighted and reinforced.

3. Calling out Voters' Names

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (b) the number and name of the elector as entered in the electoral roll shall be called out...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (b), Pg. 151

“[The Polling Officer (PO) is responsible for] Calling out name and serial number of the voter in the electoral roll.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12

“[The PO] ... strikes off name from Electoral Roll after calling out name and serial number of the Voter.”

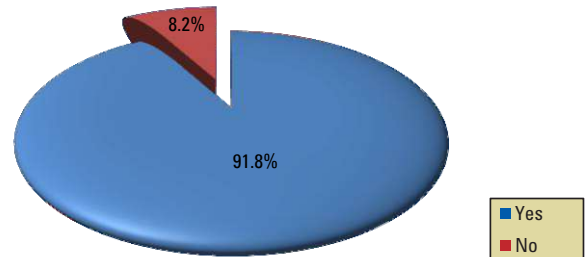
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39

“[The PO will] Find the voter's name on the Electoral Roll. The name should be called out loud. (Tip: Make sure that all the agents can hear the name called out distinctly.)”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 14,860 (91.8%) were seen calling out the voters' names loudly. The officials did not do so at the remaining 1,327 (8.2%) polling booths.

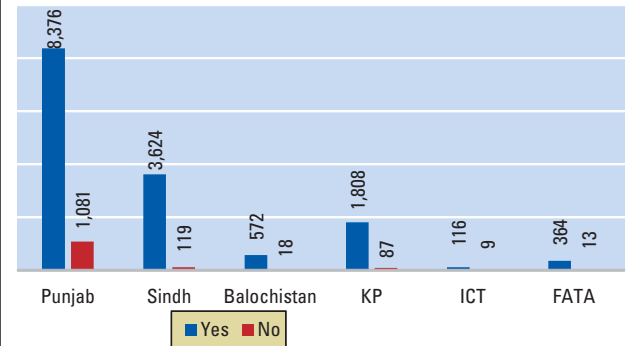
Figure 1: Are polling officials calling out the voters' name loudly?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the observers, polling officials at 1,081 (11.4%) booths in Punjab, 119 (3.2%) in Sindh, 18 (3.1%) in Balochistan, 87 (4.6%) in KP, nine (7.2%) in ICT and 13 (3.4%) in FATA did not call out the voters' name loudly.

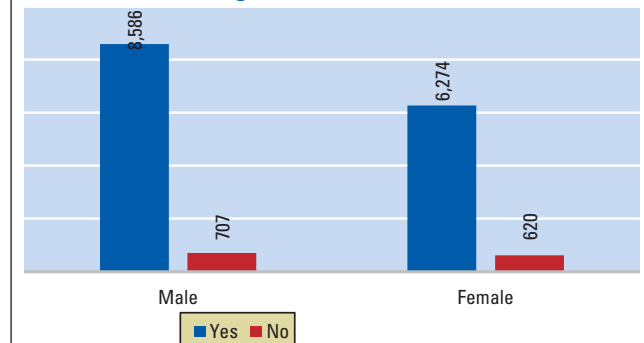
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 707 (7.6%) male and 620 (9%) female booths did not call out the voters' name loudly.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

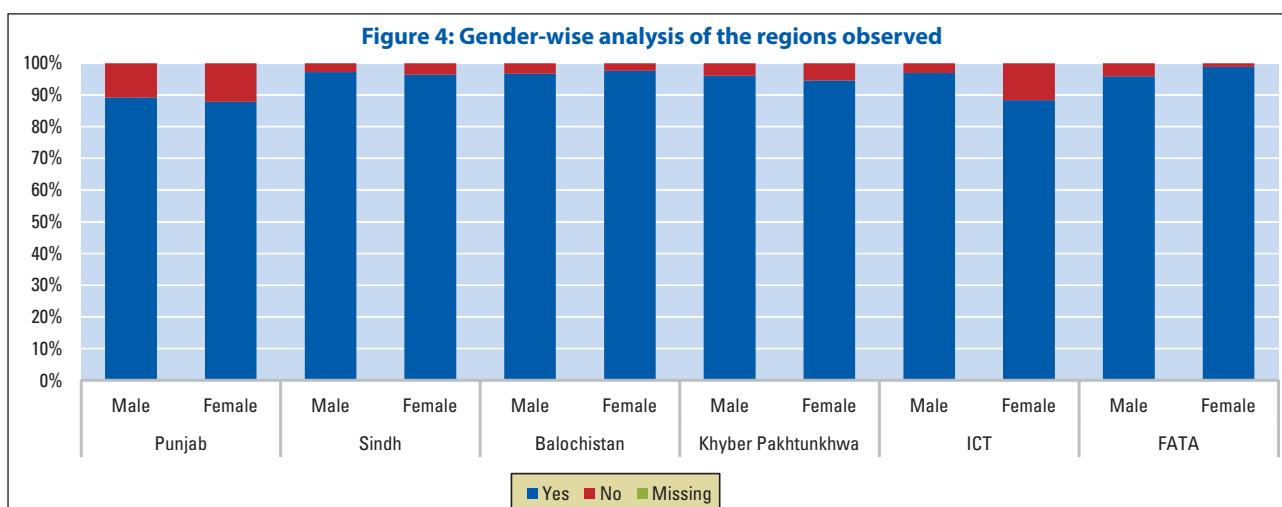
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed by FAFEN in Punjab, polling officials at 574 (10.9%) male and 507 (12.1%) female booths did not call out the voters' name loudly.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw polling officials at 60 (2.8%) male and 59 (3.6%) female booths not calling out the voters' name loudly.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at 14 (3.3%) male and four (2.4%) female booths did not call out the voters' name loudly.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 45 (4%) male and 42 (5.5%) female booths did not call out the voters' name loudly.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, polling officials at two (3.1%) male and seven (11.7%) female booths did not call out the voters' name loudly.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at 12 (4.1%) male and one (1.2%) female booth did not call out the voters' name loudly.

RECOMMENDATION

Meeting the legal and procedural requirement of calling out each voter's name before the voter's processing has shown a marked improvement in the 2013 elections in comparison to the 2008 elections. The number of polling booths where each voter's name was not called out dropped from 1 in every 5 observed in the 2008 elections to 1 in every 12 in 2013 elections. The number, however, is significant and remains a point of concern that needs to be addressed.

The ECP must re-affirm in training sessions the importance of the well-known and long-standing procedure of calling out each voter's name in every polling booth. Polling agents should be trained to correct and/or report election officials who do not follow this procedure. The ECP should introduce mechanisms to enforce the implementation of this procedure (and others) through suspension, professional sanction, fine or other appropriate measures.

4. Striking Off Voters' Names

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector. (c) the entry relating to the elector on the electoral roll shall be struck off to indicate that a ballot paper has been issued to him..."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (c), Pg. 151

"[The PO is responsible for] Ensuring that voters are struck off the Electoral Roll before issuing of ballot paper."

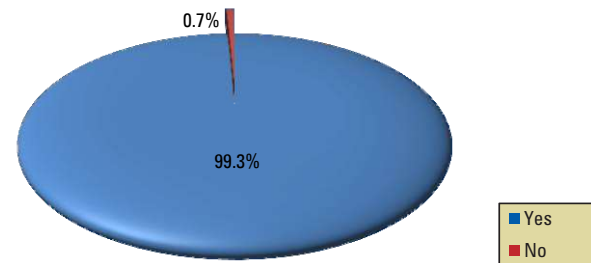
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12, (emphasis in original)

"Using a ball point and plastic scale, [the PO will] make a straight line through the name of the voter on [the] Electoral Roll."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40; see also Pg. 39

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 16,071 (99.3%) were seen crossing out the names on the voters' list while officials at the remaining 116 (0.7%) polling booths did not do so.

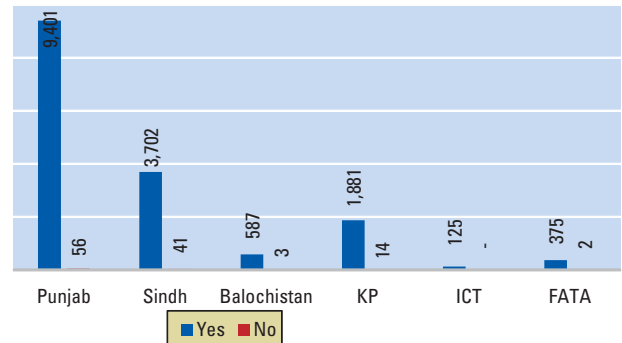
Figure 1: Q3. Is the polling officer crossing out each voter's name on the voters' list?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the observation, polling officials at 56 (0.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 41 (1.1%) in Sindh, three (0.5%) in Balochistan, 14 (0.7%) in KP and two (0.5%) in FATA did not cross the names on the voters' list. No such incident was reported from ICT.

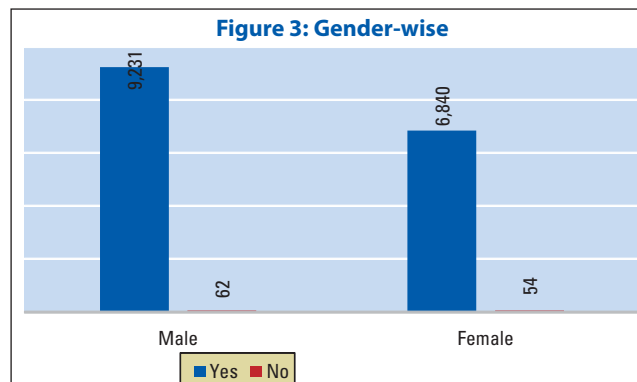
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN collected data from 9,293 male and 6,894 were female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, election officials at 62 (0.7%) male and 54 (0.8%) female booths did not cross out the names on the voters' list.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

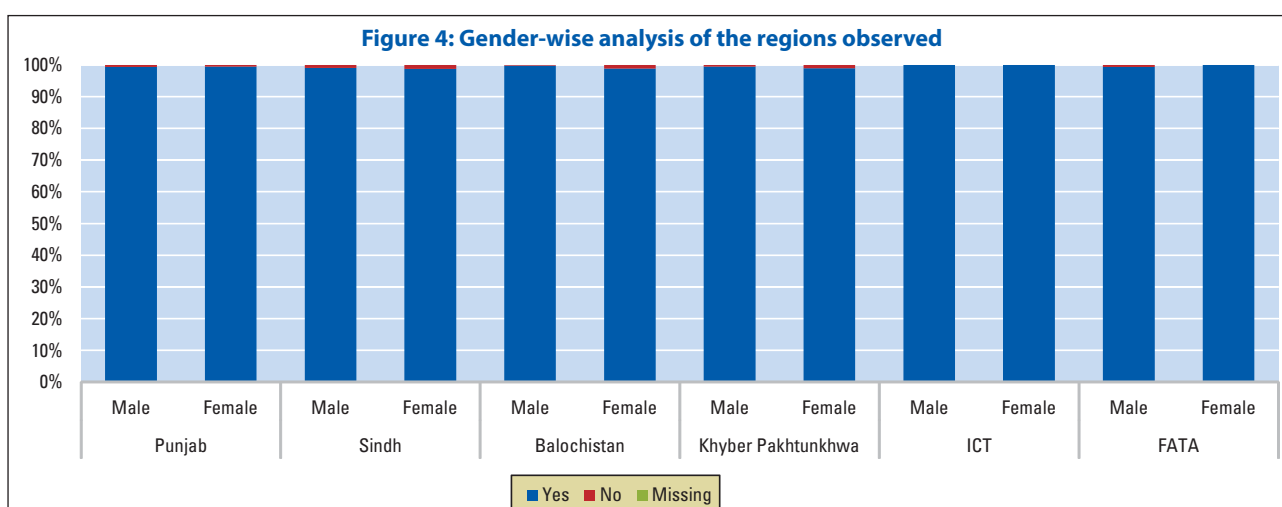
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 33 (0.6%) male and 23 (0.6%) female polling booths did not cross out the names on the electoral roll.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths in Sindh. According to the obtained information, polling officials at 20 (0.9%) male and 21 (1.3%) female booths did not cross out the names on the electoral roll.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at one (0.2%) male and two (1.2%) female booths did not cross out the names on the electoral roll.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN collected data from 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, election officials at six (0.5%) male and eight (1%) female booths did not cross out the names on the electoral roll.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw all polling officials crossing out the names on the voters' list at the observed polling booths in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in tribal areas, polling officials at two (0.7%) male booths were seen not crossing out the names on the voters' list.

RECOMMENDATION

Major improvement in terms of transparency in voter identification and ensuring 'one citizen, one vote' was recorded in the legal requirement of striking the name of voter processed for voting. Compared to 2008, when the number of polling booths where the procedure was not implemented for each voter was 1 in every 12, it dropped to 1 in every 142 polling booths.

Going forward, the ECP must continue to re-affirm the importance of the long-standing procedure of striking each voter's name off the voters' list in election officials' training through practical demonstration.

5. Checking for Indelible Ink

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“A ballot paper shall not be issued to a person who ... (d) refuses to receive the personal mark with indelible ink or who already bears such a mark or traces of such a mark.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(3) (d), Pg. 152

“[The PO is responsible for] Inspecting each voter for signs of indelible ink.”

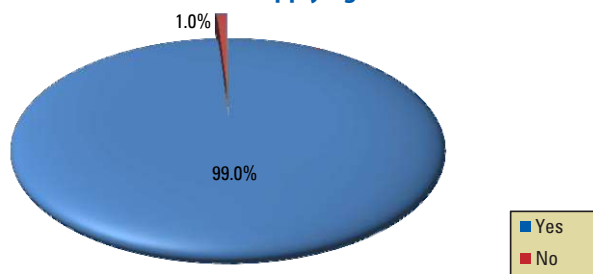
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12, ((emphasis in original)

“[The PO will] inspect the right thumb of the voter for indelible ink. Tip: If there is indelible ink present then the voter has already voted. Send him/her away and inform the Presiding Officer (PrO) of what has happened.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 16,029 (99%) were seen checking the back of each voter's thumb for indelible ink. Officials at 158 (1%) polling booths did not check thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

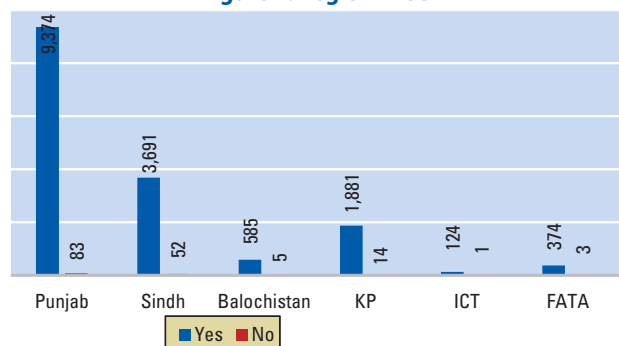
Figure 1: Is the polling officer checking the back of each voter's thumb before applying the indelible ink?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 83 (0.9%) polling booths in Punjab, 52 (1.4%) in Sindh, five (0.8%) in Balochistan, 14 (0.7%) in KP, one (0.8%) in ICT and three (0.8%) in FATA did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

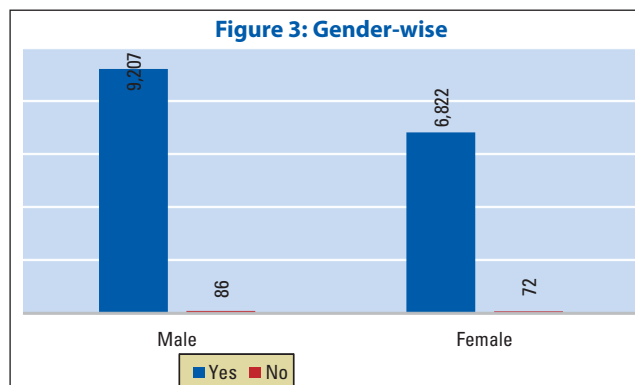
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, polling officials at 86 (0.9%) male and 72 (1%) female booths did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

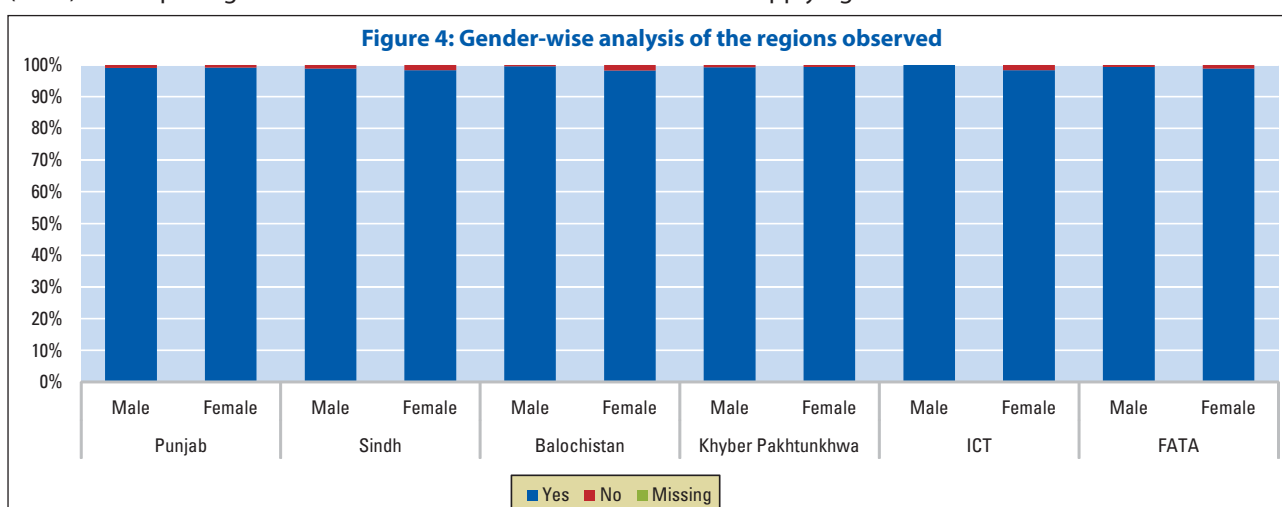
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 49 (0.9%) male and 34 (0.8%) female polling booths did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 24 (1.1%) male and 28 (1.7%) female booths did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at two (0.5%) male and three (1.8%) female polling booths did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling officials at nine (0.8%) male and five (0.6%) female booths not checking the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, polling officials at only (1.7%) one female polling booth did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at two (0.7%) male and one (1.2%) female booth did not check the voters' thumbs before applying the indelible ink.

RECOMMENDATION

As with several other voter identification procedures, the situation improved in the 2013 elections in comparison with 2008. Whereas 1 in every 15 polling booths were reported where the voters' thumbs were not checked for indelible ink in the previous elections, the number of such polling booths dropped to 1 in every 100 polling booths in the 2013 elections.

However, given the sensitivity of multiple voting, the ECP must re-affirm the importance of the long-standing procedure for checking voters' thumbs for indelible ink in election officials' training, using practical demonstration.

6. Applying Indelible Ink

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"[The Polling Officer is responsible for] Applying indelible ink to the cuticle of the right hand thumb of each voter."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12, (emphasis in original)

"Inventory of Election Material... indelible Ink..."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 26

"Polling Officer... puts indelible ink on thumb..."

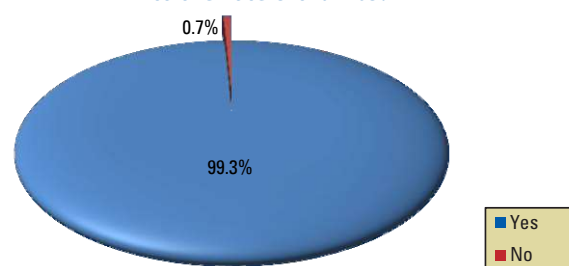
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39, showing steps in voting process

"[The PO will] Apply indelible ink to the cuticle of the right thumb. Allow a few seconds for the ink to dry.... Tip: It is important that the ink be applied correctly so that it is impossible to wipe out later. If the voter's skin is oily, provide a napkin/tissue so that the hand can be wiped before application of the ink."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 40

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 16,069 (99.3%) polling booths were seen applying indelible ink to the voters' thumb, as per the ECP's rules and procedures, while officials at 118 (0.7%) polling booths did not apply the ink to the voters' thumb.

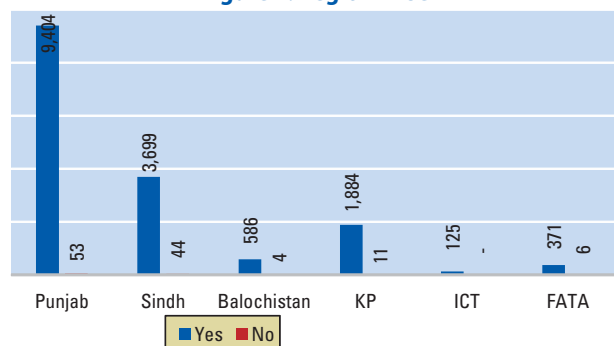
Figure 1: Is the polling official applying indelible ink to the voters' thumbs?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the observation, polling officials at 53 (0.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 44 (1.2%) in Sindh, four (0.7%) in Balochistan, 11 (0.6%) in KP and six (1.6%) in FATA did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs.

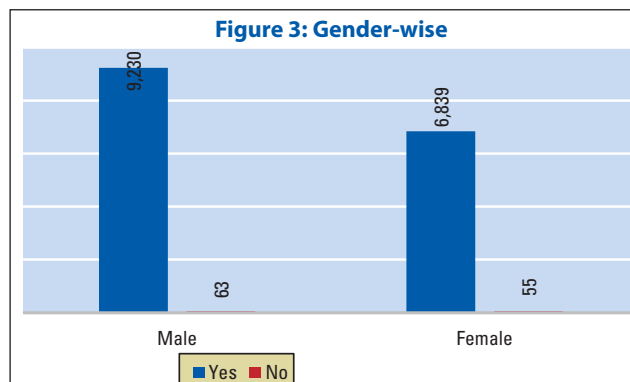
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 63 male (0.7%) and 55 female (0.8%) polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

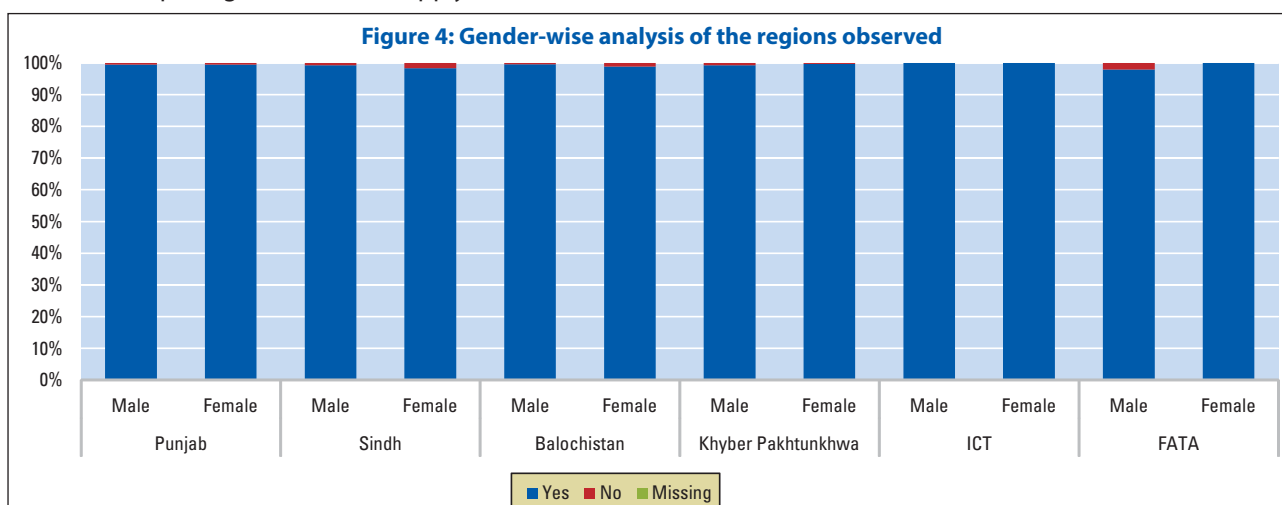
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 30 (0.6%) male and 23 (0.6%) female polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs.

b. Sindh

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths in Sindh. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 17 (0.8%) male and 27 (1.7%) female polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at two (0.5%) male and two (1.2%) female polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials at eight (0.7%) male and three (0.4%) female polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs

e. ICT

All the polling officials in ICT were seen applying indelible ink to the voters' thumbs

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at six (2.1%) male polling booths did not apply indelible ink to the voters' thumbs.

RECOMMENDATION

As a legal requirement, the process of applying indelible ink on the voters' thumb was not followed in less than 1% of the polling booths—a marked improvement compared to 1 in every 40 polling booths in the 2008 elections where the violation was observed.

To prevent multiple voting, Presiding Officers' training for polling officials should emphasize the importance of applying indelible ink to each voter's thumb.

7. Polling Agents Raise Objection on Certain Voters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Challenge of electors.--(1) If, at the time a person applies for ballot paper for the purpose of voting, a candidate or his polling agent declares to the Presiding Officer that he has reasonable cause to believe that person has already voted at the election, at the same or another polling station, or is not the person against whose name entered in the electoral roll he is seeking to vote ... the Presiding Officer may, after warning the person of the consequences and obtaining on the counterfoil his thumb impression, and if he is literate also his signature, issue a ballot paper (hereinafter referred to as “challenged ballot paper”) to that person.. (3) A ballot paper issued under sub-section (1) shall, after it has been marked and folded by the elector, be placed in the same condition in a separate packet bearing the label “Challenged Ballot Papers”, instead of being placed in the ballot box.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (e), Pg. 151

“[The PrO will] Be prepared to direct or assist the Polling Officers and Assistant Presiding Officers when any problems or special cases arise, in particular handling both tendered and challenged votes.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48

“Any polling agent/election agent or candidate has the right to challenge the vote of any person who s/he believes: Is impersonating another voter... Has already voted... In case of a challenged vote the Presiding Officer should ... Put the marked ballot papers in two Challenged Ballot Paper packets, one for National Assembly, one for Provincial Assembly. (DO NOT let the voter put the papers in the ballot box.”

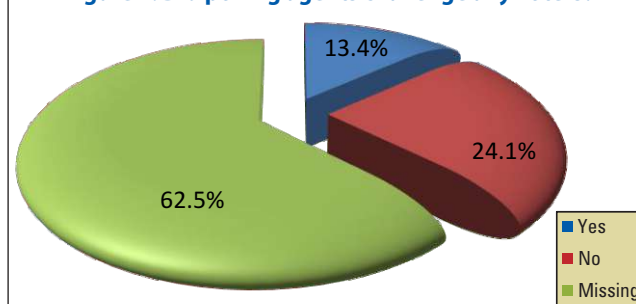
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 52, (emphasis in original)

“Any polling agent or candidate has the right to challenge the vote of any person who[m] s/he believes: Is impersonating another voter [or] Has already voted. In case of a challenged vote, the Presiding Officer should: Process the voter in a normal manner... Put the marked ballot papers in two Challenged Ballot Paper packets, one for National Assembly, one for Provincial Assembly Complete the required information on both copies of Form XII: Challenged Voters List. (Do not permit the voter to leave the polling station until you complete the required information on BOTH copies of the form!)”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 52, all (emphasis in original)

FAFEN observers saw polling agents challenging voters at 2,168 (13.4%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. Polling agents at 3,899 (24.1%) polling booths did not challenge any voters. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 10,120 (62.5%) polling booths.

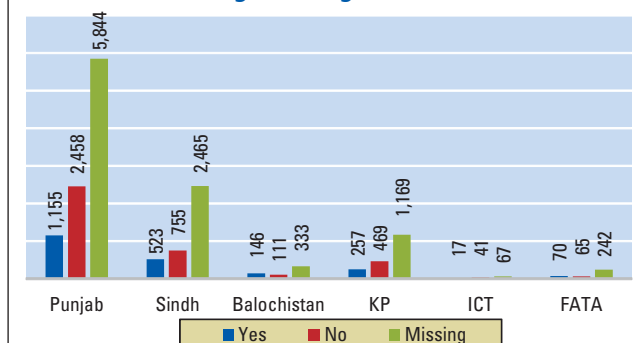
Figure 1: Did polling agents challenge any voters?



Region-wise

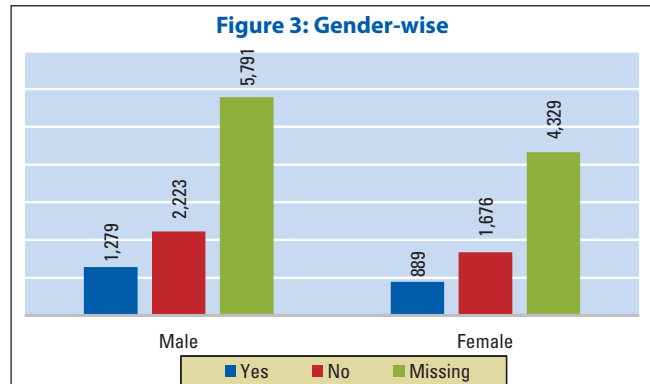
FAFEN observed a total of 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in tribal areas. The observers saw polling agents challenging voters at 1,155 (12.2%) polling booths in Punjab, 523 (14%) in Sindh, 146 (24.7%) in Balochistan, 257 (13.6%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 17 (13.6%) in ICT and 70 (18.6%) in FATA.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. The observers saw polling agents challenging voters at 1,279 (13.8%) male and 889 (12.9%) female polling booths.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

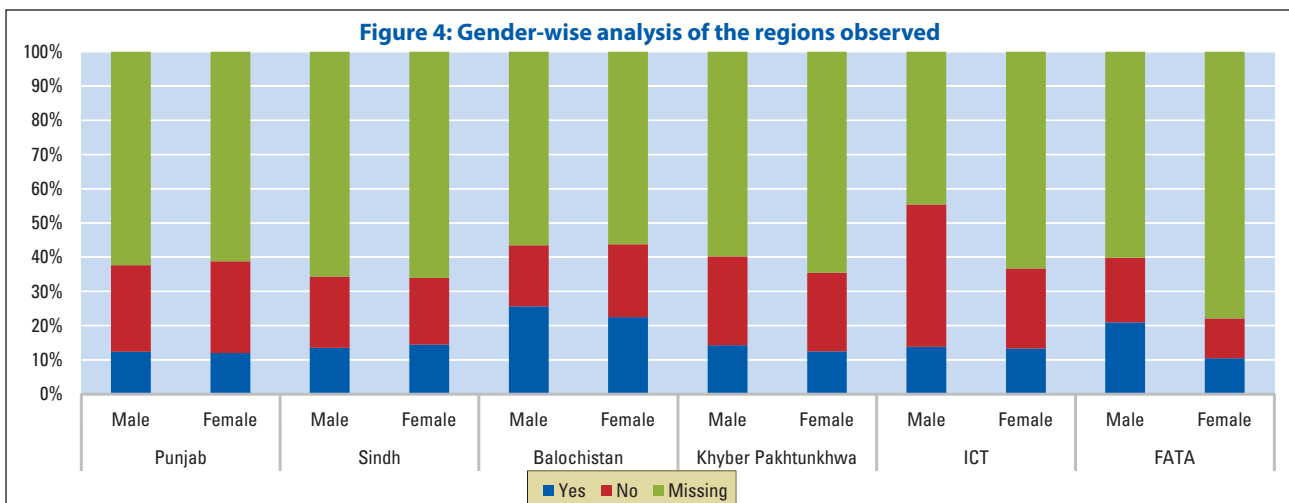
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling agents at 653 (12.4%) male and 502 (12%) female booths were seen challenging voters.

b. Sindh

Out of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths observed in Sindh, polling agents at 287 (13.6%) male and 236 (14.5%) female polling booths were seen challenging voters.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN observed a total of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan. Polling agents at 108 (25.7%) male and 38 (22.5%) female booths were seen challenging voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling agents at 161 (14.3%) male and 96 (12.5%) female polling booths were seen challenging voters.

e. ICT

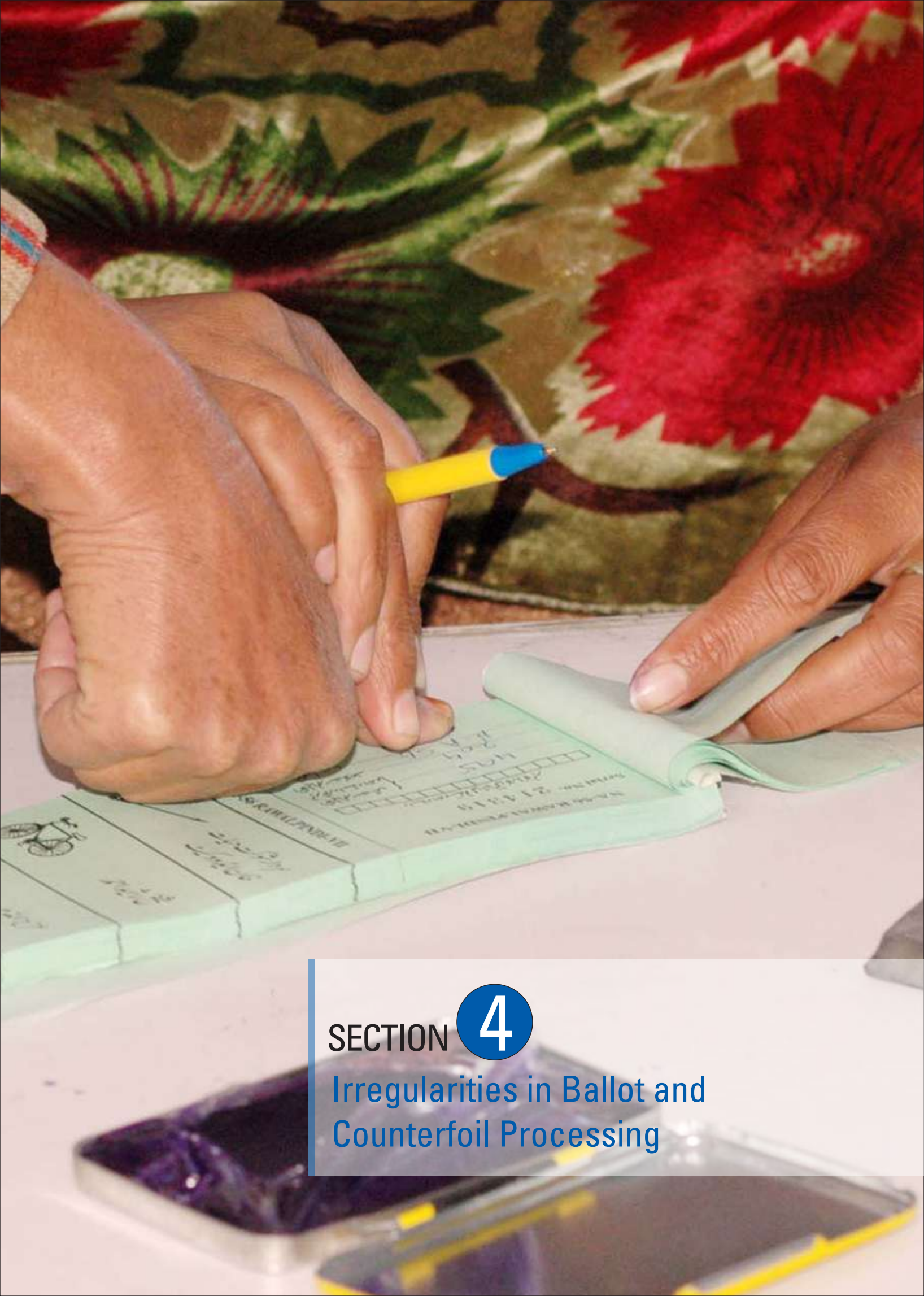
FAFEN observed 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT. The observers saw polling agents challenging voters at nine (13.8%) male and eight (13.3%) female polling booths in the region.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling agents at 61 (21%) male and nine (10.5%) female polling booths were seen challenging voters.

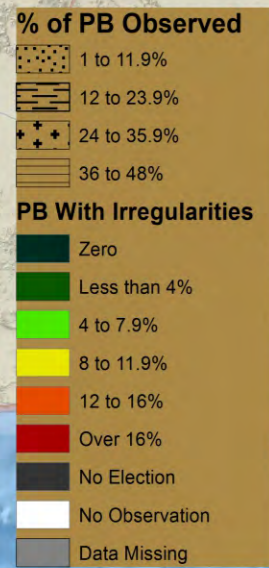
RECOMMENDATION

The objections raised by the parties/candidates and their representatives need to be taken seriously in order to ensure credible voting and election.

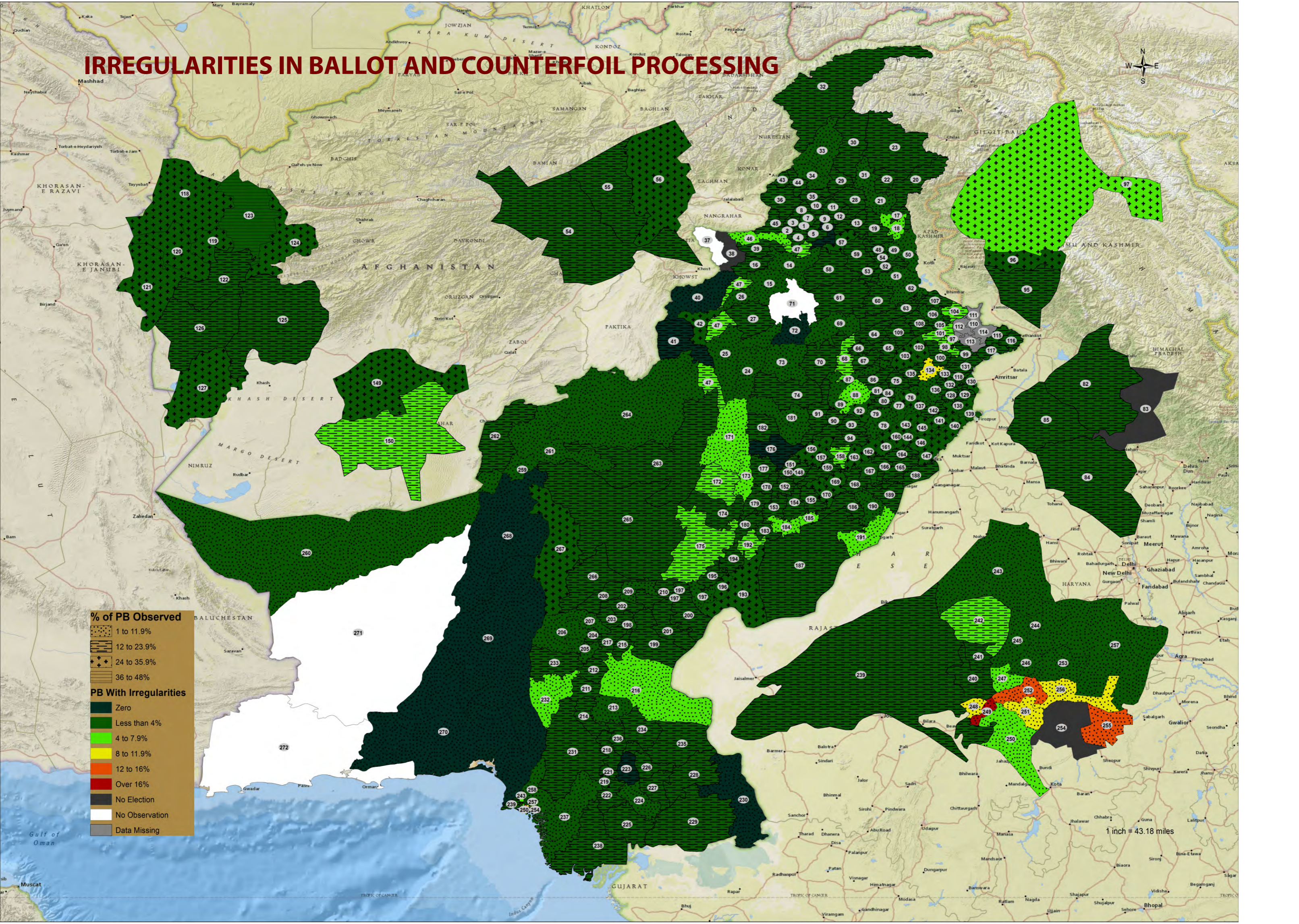


SECTION **4**
Irregularities in Ballot and
Counterfoil Processing

IRREGULARITIES IN BALLOT AND COUNTERFOIL PROCESSING



1 inch = 43.18 miles



1. Thumb Impressions on NA Counterfoils

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (e) the Presiding Officer shall ... obtain on [the counterfoil] the thumb impression of the elector."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (e), Pg. 151

"A ballot paper shall not be issued to a person who ... (c) refuses to put his thumbs impression on the counterfoil ..."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(3) (c), Pg. 152

"[The APO1 will] Obtain the thumbprint of the voter on the space provided on the counterfoil. This is normally the left thumb for men and right thumb for women. Tip: If the voter has no thumb, obtain the print of the next finger! Ballot paper shall not be issued if voter refuses to put thumb impression."

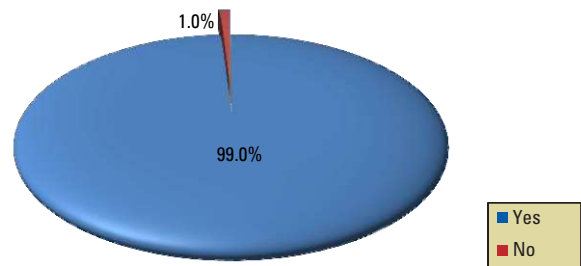
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 43

"Filling out the Counterfoil: [APO1 will] obtain the voter's thumbprint: Left thumb for men and right thumb for women."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 44

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 16,061 (99.2%) were seen asking voters to put their thumbprints on the NA ballot counterfoils. Officials at 126 (0.8%) polling booths, however, did not do so.

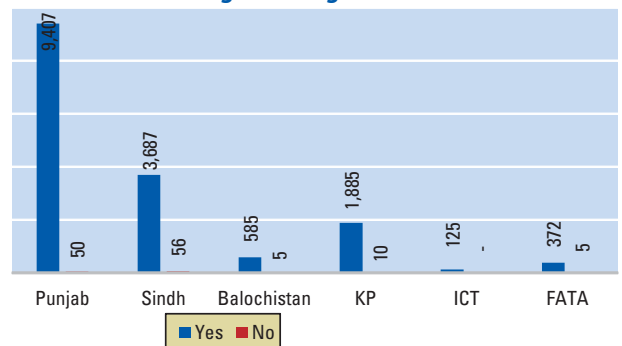
Figure 1: Is the APO asking each voter to put his/her thumbprint on the NA counterfoil?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in tribal areas. According to the available data, APOs at 50 (0.5%) polling booths in Punjab, 56 (1.5%) in Sindh, five (0.8%) in Balochistan, 10 (0.5%) in KP and five (1.3%) in FATA did not ask voters to put their thumbprints on the counterfoils. No such incident was reported from ICT.

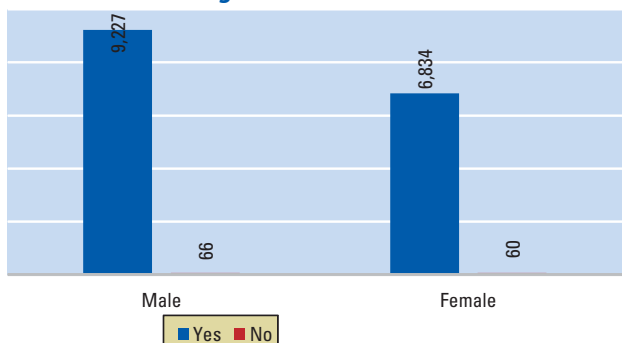
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 66 (0.7%) male and 60 (0.9%) female polling booths did not acquire the voters' thumbprints on the counterfoils.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

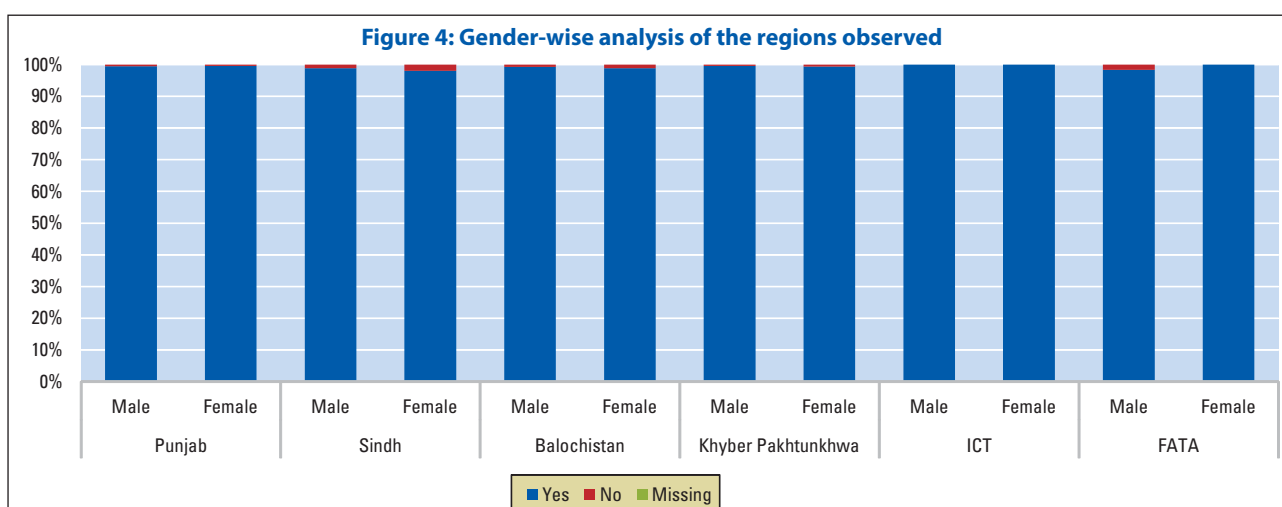
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 29 (0.5%) male and 21 (0.5%) female booths did not acquire the voters' thumb impressions on the counterfoils.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 24 (1.1%) male and 32 (2%) female booths did not acquire the voters' thumbprints on the counterfoils.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, APOs at three (0.7%) male and two (1.2%) female booths did not acquire the voters' thumb impressions on the counterfoils.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths were observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. FAFEN observers saw APOs at five (0.4%) male and as many (0.6%) female booths not acquiring the voters' thumbprints on the counterfoils.

e. ICT

All the APOs at the observed polling booths in ICT were seen taking the voters' thumbprints on the counterfoils.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA APOs at only five (1.7%) male booths did not acquire the voters' thumb impressions on the counterfoils.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations where the polling officials did not enforce each voter's thumb print on the Ballot Counterfoil increased slightly compared to the 2008 elections. Whereas 1 in every 130 booths reported irregularities in the 2008 elections, the frequency increased to 1 in every 125 polling booths in the 2013 elections.

Also, given the serious conflict on thumb prints following the elections, it is critical that the ECP through the training of the polling staff ensure the implementation of the procedure as well as the provision of necessary tools and equipment.

2. Filling Out NA Counterfoils

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (e) the Presiding Officer shall record on the counterfoil of the ballot paper the number of the elector on the electoral roll the number of National Identity Card of the elector, stamp it with the official mark, sign it..."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (e), Pg. 152

"First APO issues National Assembly ballot paper ... He (sic) will make entries on the counterfoil of the ballot paper."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39

"[The APO1 will] Prepare the National Assembly ballot paper for voting. Tip: Make sure [you] have noted all required information on the ballot paper accurately... Stamp the counterfoil with the official code marking stamp..."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 43

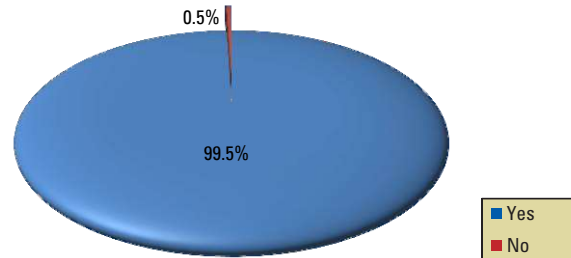
"Filling out the Counterfoil: [APO1 will]"

1. Write the voter's NIC number..., 2. Write the voter's electoral roll number... 3. Write the Electoral Roll block code..., 4. Write the name of the Electoral Area from the Electoral Roll....

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 44

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 16,109 (99.5%) were seen filling out each NA counterfoil with the voter's CNIC details. APOs at 78 (0.5%) polling booths, however, did not do so.

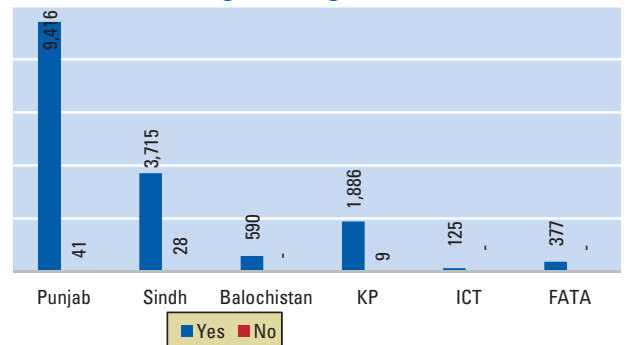
Figure 1: Is the APO filling out each NA counterfoil with the voter's CNIC details?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the available data, APOs at 41 (0.4%) polling booths in Punjab, 28 (0.7%) in Sindh and nine (0.5) in KP did not fill out the counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details. No such violations were reported from Balochistan, ICT and FATA.

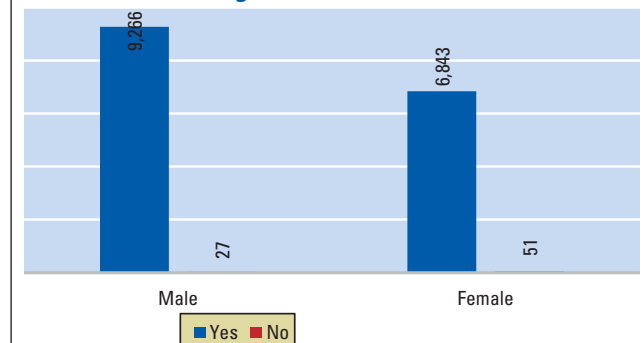
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 27 (0.3%) male and 51 (0.7%) female booths did not fill out the counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

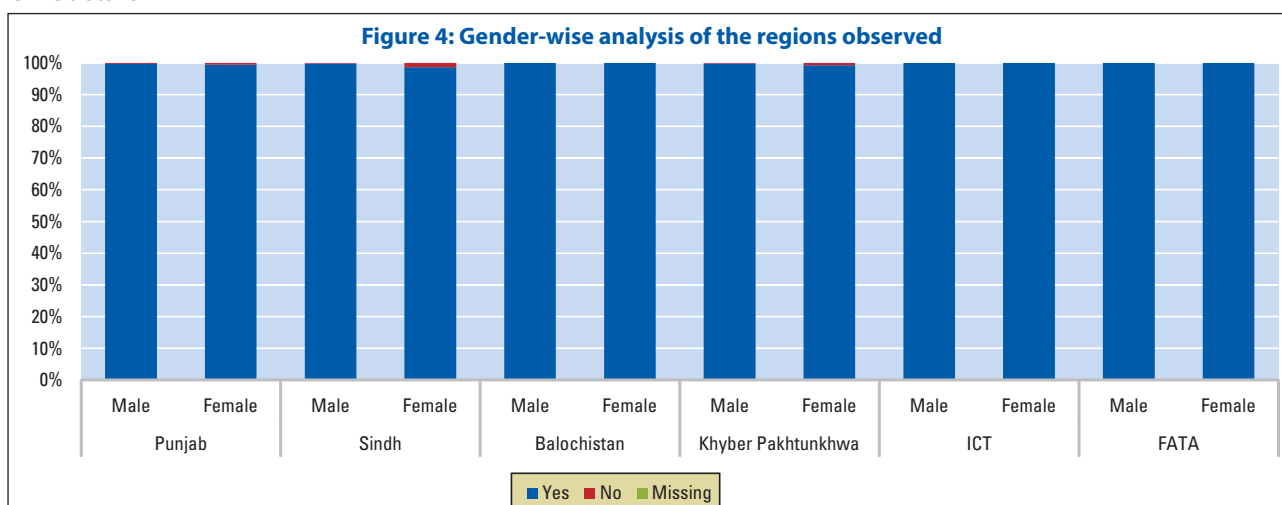
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 18 (0.3%) male and 23 (0.6%) female booths did not fill out the counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths in Sindh. The observers saw APOs at six (0.3%) male and 22 (1.3%) female booths not filling out the counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details.

c. Balochistan

All the APOs at the observed polling booths in Balochistan were seen filling out the NA counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, APOs at three (0.3%) male and six (0.8%) female booths did not fill out the counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details.

e. ICT

Like Balochistan, All the APOs at the observed polling booths in ICT were seen filling out the NA counterfoils with the voters' CNIC details

f. FATA

Similarly, all the APOs at the observed polling booths in FATA were also seen filling out the counterfoils.

RECOMMENDATION

The legal requirement of filling out the voter's detail on the Ballot Counterfoil showed a significant improvement compared to the 2008 elections. While the number of polling booths where the process was not followed for each voter was observed for 1 in every 100 polling booths, the number dropped to 1 in every 200 polling booths in the 2013 elections.

As a critical measure of ensuring a verifiable and transparent voting, the ECP needs to eliminate any irregularity and non-compliance of the process. In addition, the election law should be clarified to [a] eliminate the reference to the Presiding Officer's signature on the counterfoil of every ballot, or [b] indicate that it is not the Presiding Officer who signs each counterfoil, but other polling officials in the polling booths.

3. Stamping and Signing NA Ballot Counterfoils

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (e) the Presiding Officer shall record on the counterfoil of the ballot paper the number of the elector on the electoral roll the number of National Identity Card of the elector, stamp it with the official mark, sign it...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (e), Pg. 152

“First APO issues National Assembly ballot paper ... He (sic) will make entries on the counterfoil of the ballot paper.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39

“[The APO1 will] Prepare the National Assembly ballot paper for voting. Tip: Make sure [you] have noted all required information on the ballot paper accurately... Stamp the counterfoil with the official code marking stamp...”

ECP Handbook for PrO s, Pg. 43

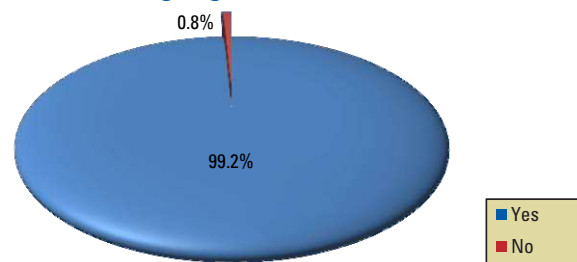
“Filling out the Counterfoil: [APO1 will]

1. Write the voter's NIC number...
2. Write the voter's electoral roll number...
3. Write the Electoral Roll block code...
4. Write the name of the Electoral Area from the Electoral Roll...

ECP Handbook for PrO s, Pg. 44

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 16,062 (99.2%) were seen stamping and signing each NA counterfoil, while the remaining 125 (0.8%) did not do so.

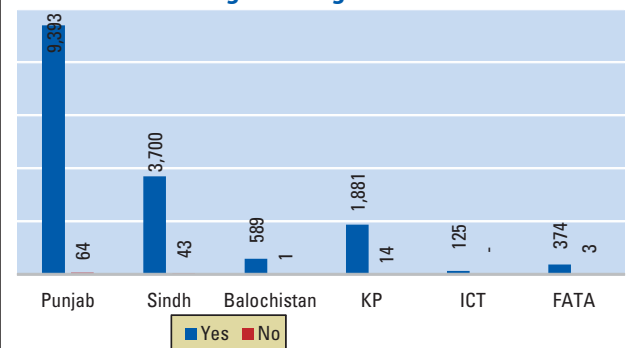
Figure 1: Is the APO putting an official stamp and signing each NA counterfoil?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the FAFEN observers, APOs at 64 (0.7%) polling booths in Punjab, 43 (1.1%) in Sindh, one (0.2%) in Balochistan, 14 (0.7%) in KP and three (0.8%) polling booths in FATA did not sign or stamp the NA ballot counterfoils.

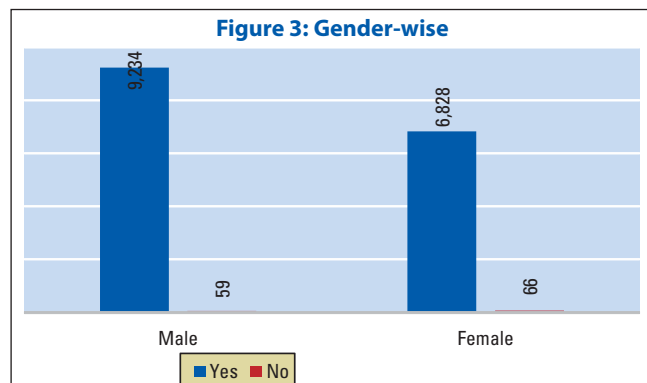
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, APOs did not sign or stamp the counterfoils at 59 (0.6%) male and 66 (1%) female polling booths.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

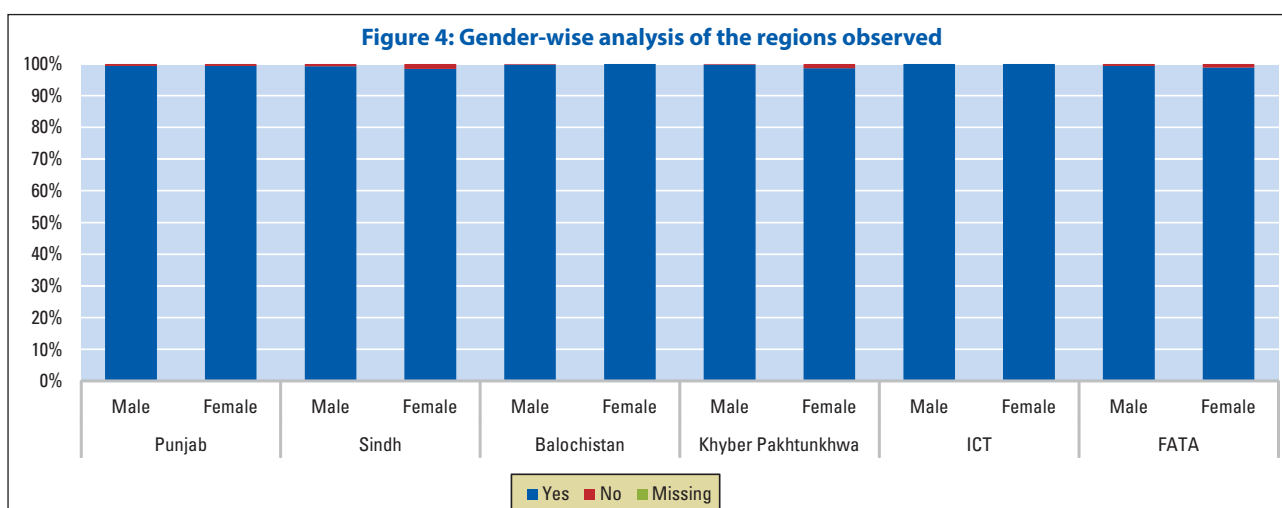
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 36 (0.7%) male and 28 (0.7%) female polling booths did not stamp or sign the counterfoils.

b. Sindh

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 17 (0.8%) male and 26 (1.6%) female polling booths did not stamp or sign the counterfoils.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, only one APO (0.2%) at a male polling booth did not stamp or sign the NA ballot counterfoils.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw APOs at three (0.3%) male and 11 (1.4%) female polling booths not stamping or signing the counterfoils.

e. ICT

APOs at all the observed polling booths in ICT were seen stamping and signing the NA ballot counterfoils.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, APOs at two (0.7%) male and one (1.2%) female polling booth did not stamp or sign the counterfoils.

RECOMMENDATION

There is also a need to clarify and simplify the law to help streamline the process. More specifically, the election law should be clarified to [a] eliminate the reference to the Presiding Officer's signature on the counterfoil of every ballot, or [b] indicate that it is not the Presiding Officer who signs each counterfoil, but other polling officials in the polling booths.

4. Stamping and Signing the Back of NA Ballots

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (e) the ballot paper shall be stamped on its back with the official mark ...”
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (e), Pg. 151

“First APO issues National Assembly ballot paper and puts official seal and his/her signature on the back of ballot paper.”
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39

“[APO1 will] on the back of the ballot paper stamp the ballot paper with the official code mark... Tip: This step is VERY important. If you do not stamp ... the back of the ballot paper, then the ballot will not be counted! Make sure that you stamp ... in the CENTER.”
ECP Handbook for PrO, Pg. 43, (emphasis in original)

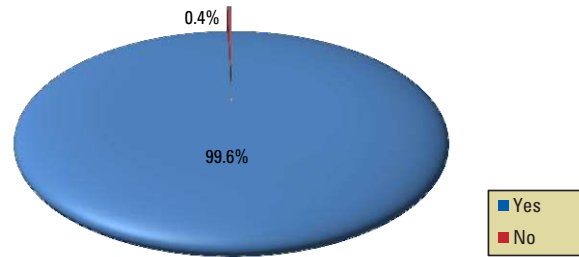
“Before a ballot paper is issued to an elector ... (d) the ballot paper shall be... signed by the Presiding Officer.”
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(2) (d), Pg. 151

“First APO issues National Assembly ballot paper and puts official seal and his/her signature on the back of ballot paper.”
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 39

“[APO1 will] ... Sign [his/her] name across the official code mark. Tip: This step is VERY important. If you do not ... sign the back of the ballot paper, then the ballot will not be counted! Make sure that you ... sign in the CENTER of the ballot paper.”
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 43, (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 16,129 (99.6%) were seen putting an official stamp and signing the back of each NA ballot paper. APOs at 58 (0.4%) booths, however, did not do so.

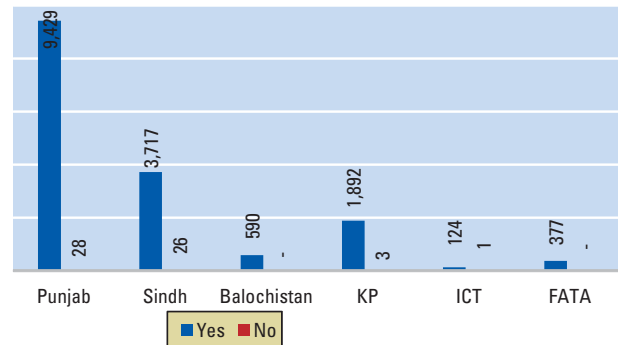
Figure 1: Is the APO putting an official stamp and signing the back of each NA ballot paper?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 590 in Balochistan, 377 in FATA and 125 in ICT. According to the available data, APOs at 28 (0.3%) booths in Punjab, 26 (0.7%) in Sindh, three (0.2%) in KP and one (0.8%) in ICT did not stamp or sign the back of each ballot paper.

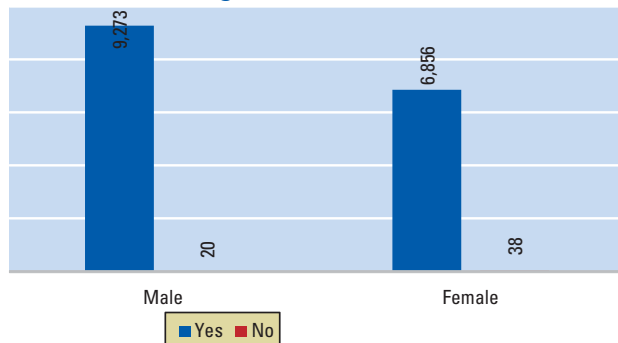
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 20 (0.2%) male and 38 (0.6%) female booths did not stamp or sign the back of the ballot papers.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

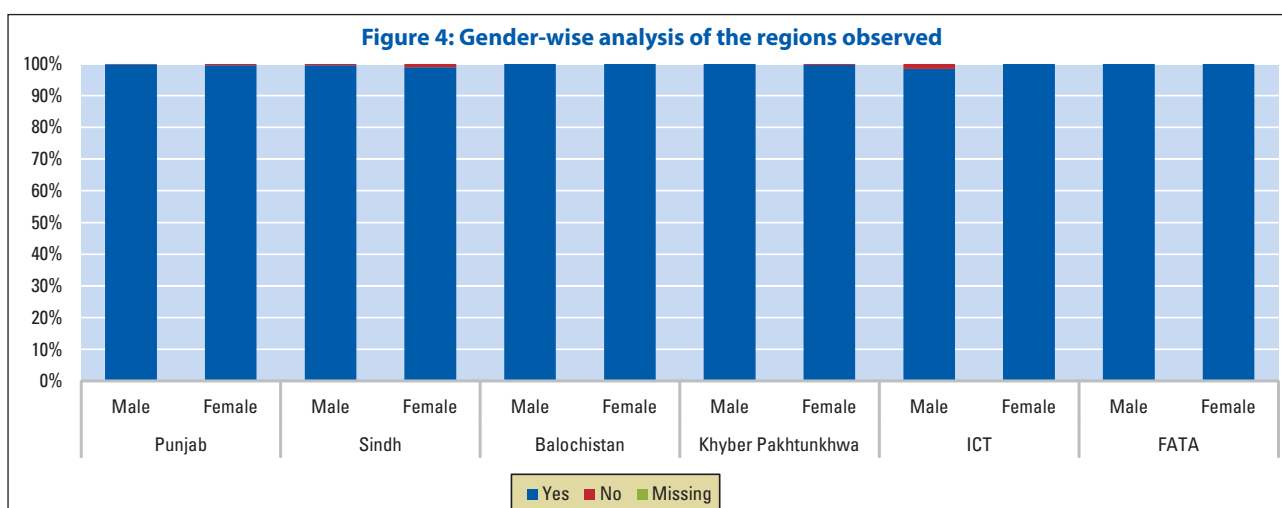
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 10 (0.2%) male and 18 (0.4%) female booths did not stamp or sign the back of each ballot paper.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw APOs at nine (0.4%) male and 17 (1%) female booths not stamping or signing the back of each ballot paper.

c. Balochistan

APOs at all the observed polling booths in Balochistan were seen stamping and signing the back of NA ballot papers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at three (0.4%) female booths did not stamp or sign the back of each ballot paper.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported only one (1.5%) incident of an APO not stamping or signing the ballot papers at a male polling booth in ICT.

f. FATA

All the APOs at the observed polling booths in FATA were seen stamping and signing the back of the ballot papers.

RECOMMENDATION

- The number of polling booths where each National Assembly Ballot was not signed or stamped remained almost the same compared to the 2008 elections—less than 1% of the polling booths.
- However, given the legal requirement of signing and the procedural requirement of stamping each ballot, the polling officials need to be sensitized to the value of the processes in ensuring credible, verifiable and transparent voting.

5. Separating Spoilt Ballot Papers

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Spoilt ballot paper.—(1) An elector who has inadvertently so spoilt his ballot paper that it cannot be used as a valid ballot paper may, upon proving the fact of inadvertence to the satisfaction of the Presiding Officer and returning the ballot paper to him, obtain another ballot paper and cast his vote by such other ballot paper. (2) The Presiding Officer shall forthwith cancel the ballot paper returned to him under subsection (1), make a note to that effect on the counterfoil over his own signatures and sign the cancelled ballot paper, and place it in a separate packet bearing the label “Spoilt Ballot Papers””

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 36(1-2), Pg. 153-154

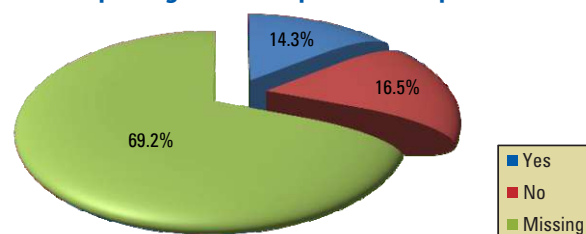
“A spoilt ballot paper is one that has been accidentally marked or torn or otherwise altered so that it cannot be used as a valid ballot paper. In case of a spoilt ballot paper, the Presiding Officer or the Assistant Presiding Officer must:

- Write the word “spoilt” at the back of the ballot paper
- Write the word “spoilt” over the signature on the counterfoil
- Place the spoilt ballot paper in the proper package ...
- Issue a new ballot paper to the voter, completing the counterfoil and stamping and signing the back of the ballot paper as you normally would.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 47

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 2,321 (14.3%) were seen separating torn, spoilt or incorrectly marked NA ballots. APOs at 2,667 (16.5%) polling booths were seen not doing so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain the information from 11,199 (69.2%) polling booths.

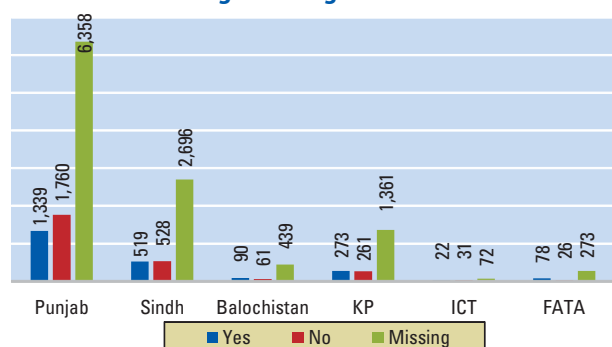
Figure 1: Is the APO separating spoilt NA ballots and putting them in a special envelope?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected data from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT in 2013 and 377 in FATA. According to the observation, APOs at 1,760 (18.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 528 (14.1%) in Sindh, 61 (10.3%) in Balochistan, 261 (13.8%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 31 (24.8%) in ICT and 26 (6.9%) in FATA did not separate the spoilt ballot papers.

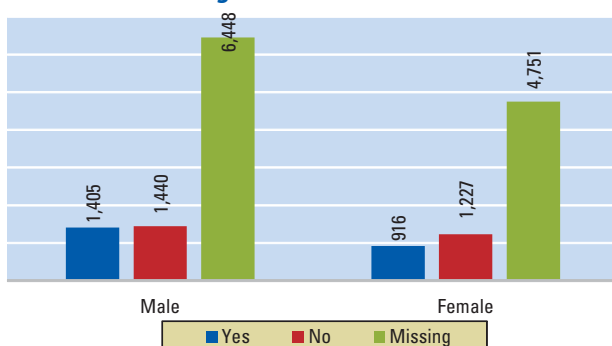
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to available data, APOs at 1,440 (15.5%) male and 1,227 (17.8%) female polling booths did not separate the spoilt ballot papers.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

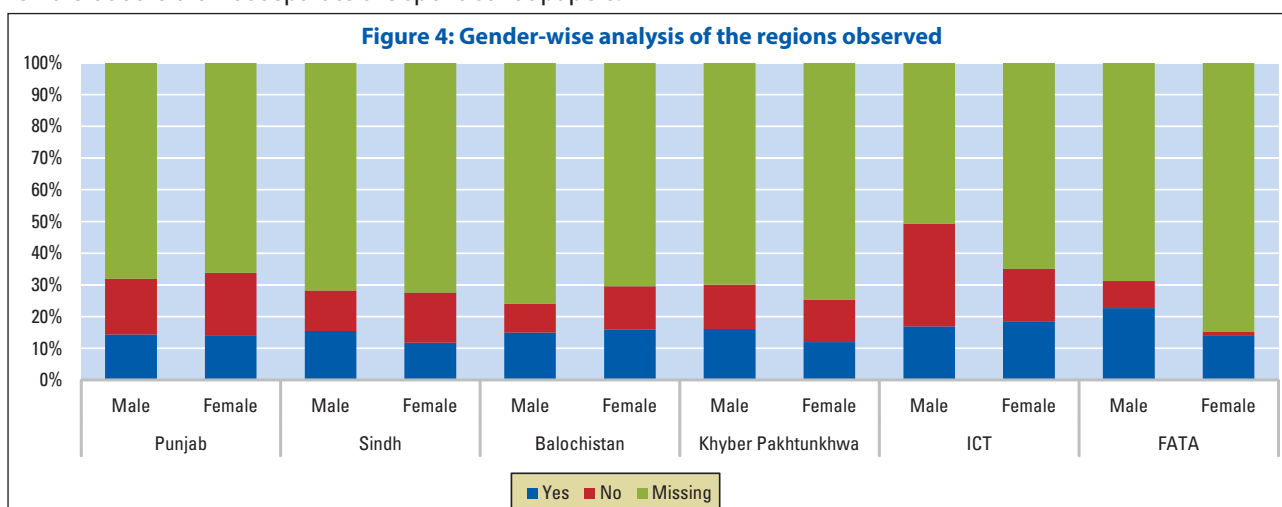
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 928 (17.6%) male and 832 (19.9%) female booths did not separate the spoiled ballot papers.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw APOs at 270 (12.8%) male and 258 (15.8%) female booths not separating the spoiled ballot papers.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, APOs at 38 (9%) male and 23 (13.6%) female booths did not separate the spoiled ballot papers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 158 (14%) male and 103 (13.4%) female booths did not separate the spoiled ballot papers.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, APOs at 21 (32.3%) male and 10 (16.7%) female booths did not separate the spoiled ballot papers.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, APOs at 25 (8.6%) male and only one (1.2%) female booth did not separate the spoiled ballot papers.

RECOMMENDATION

From the one third of polling booths where the officials failed to follow the processing of spoiled ballots in the 2008 elections, the number of such polling booths dropped to 1 in every 6 in the 2013 elections. The number is still very high and the process of securing spoiled ballots needs improvement. It is proposed that the ECP training for polling officials shall include a demonstration of examples of spoiled ballots and exact procedures to be followed.

A woman wearing a green headscarf is looking at a ballot paper in a voting booth. The booth is a white, rectangular structure with a slot for the ballot. The background is a textured, grey wall with shadows cast by the booth's structure.

SECTION **5**

Irregularities in Voter Facilitation
and Secrecy

IRREGULARITIES IN VOTER FACILITATION AND SECRECY

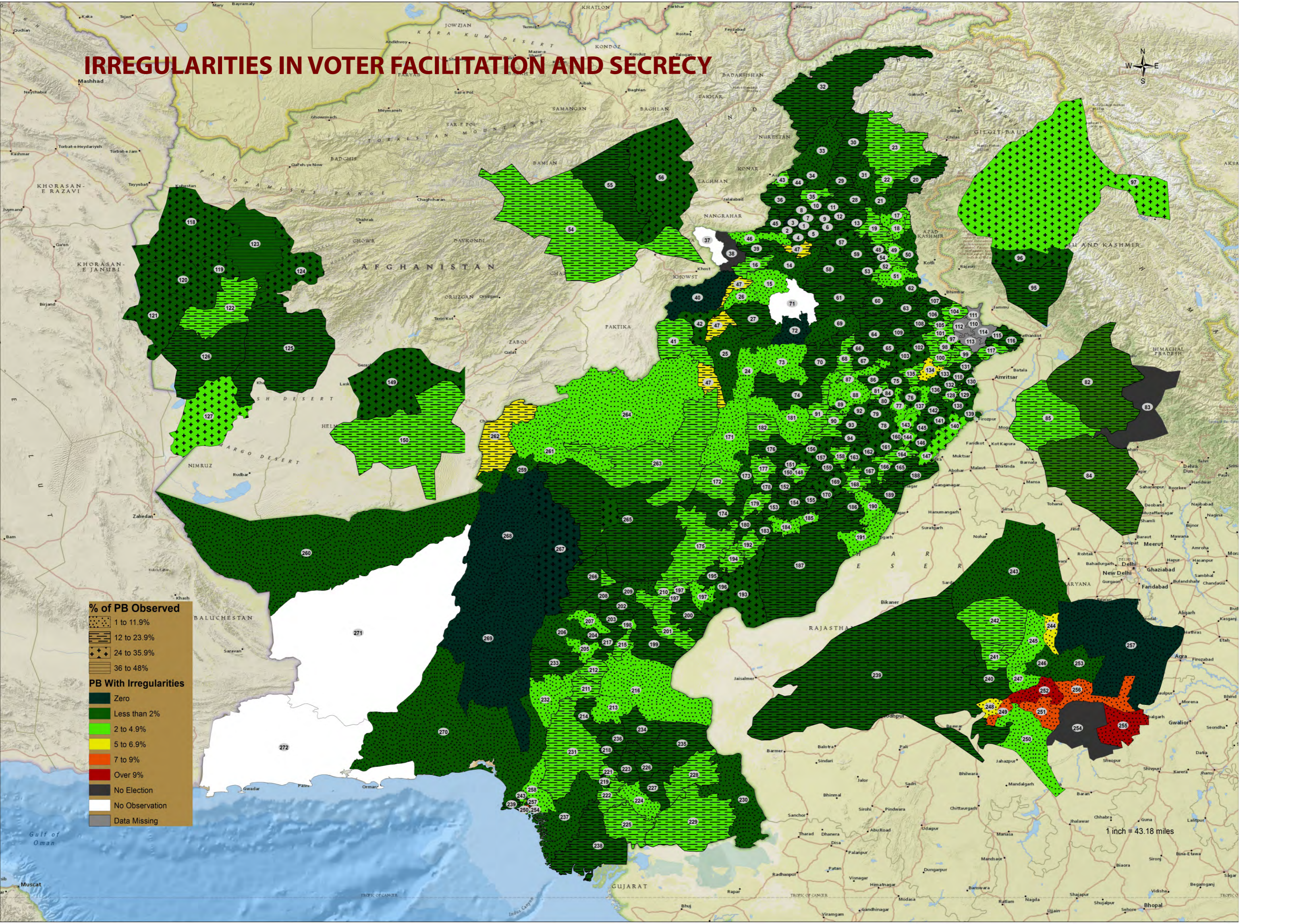


% of PB Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%

PB With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 2%
- 2 to 4.9%
- 5 to 6.9%
- 7 to 9%
- Over 9%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Data Missing



1. Instructing Voters on Using Marking Stamp

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Attach the posters 'Method to Mark Ballot Paper' and 'Names and Symbols of Candidates.'Tip: Make sure you attach the posters in a place where they can be clearly seen by voters.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 30

“[APO2 will] lightly ink the marking aid stamp and give it to the voter. Instruct the voter on how to mark the ballot paper.Tip:You may direct the voter towards the 'Method to Mark the Ballot Paper' poster.”

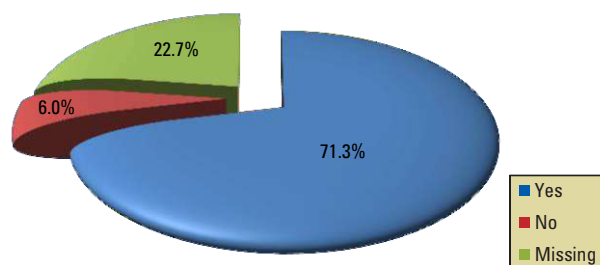
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 45

Voting Methodology”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 46, showing how to mark and fold the ballot

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 11,547 (71.3%) were seen giving verbal instructions to voters on using the marking stamp. APOs at 968 (6%) polling booths were seen not giving any instructions, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain the relevant information from 3,672 (22.7%) polling booths.

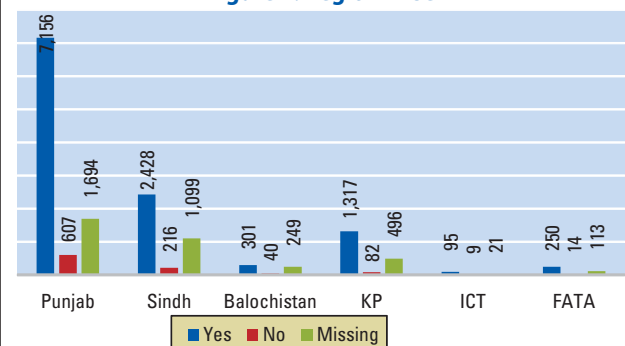
Figure 1: Is the APO giving verbal instructions to voters on using the marking aid?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the observers, APOs at 607 (6.4%) polling booths in Punjab, 216 (5.8%) in Sindh, 40 (6.8%) in Balochistan, 82 (4.3%) in KP, nine (7.2%) in ICT and 14 (3.7%) in FATA did not give any verbal instructions to voters.

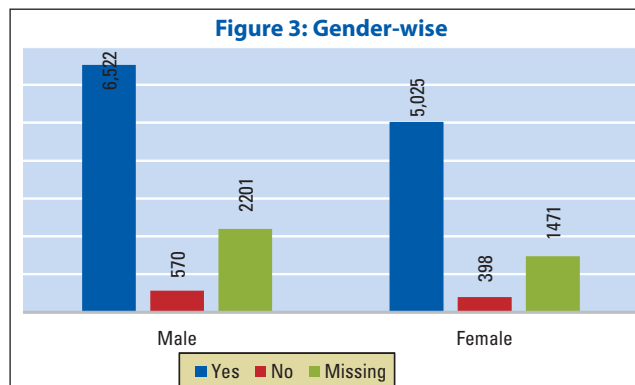
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, APOs at 570 (6.1%) male and 398 (5.8%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions to voters on using the marking stamp.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

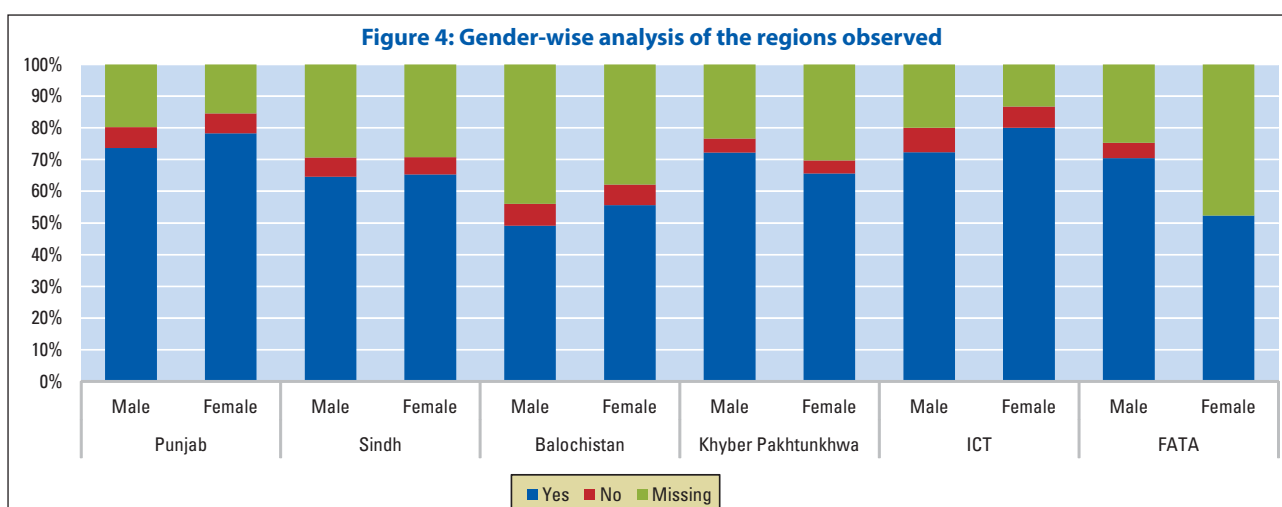
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 344 (6.5%) male and 263 (6.3%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions to the voters.

b. Sindh

Out of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths observed in Sindh, APOs at 128 (6.1%) male and 88 (5.4%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions to the voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, APOs at 29 (6.9%) male and 11 (6.5%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions to the voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 50 (4.4%) male and 32 (4.2%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions on using the marking stamp to the voters.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, APOs at five (7.7%) male and four (6.7%) female polling booths did not give any verbal instructions to the voters.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, APOs at 14 (4.8%) male polling booths did not give any verbal instructions on using the marking stamp to the voters.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling booths where the polling officials did not instruct the voter on using the marking stamp increased from 1 in every 18 in the 2008 elections to 1 in every 16 in the 2013 elections. Given the significant increase in the number of rejected votes, it is of paramount importance that:

1. ECP training for polling officials should emphasize the importance of telling voters how to use the marking stamp.
2. In addition, ECP posters about how to mark a ballot should be visible to voters in every polling booth.
3. ECP training manual language should be changed from "Instruct the voter on how to mark the ballot paper" to "Instruct the voter on how to use the marking aid."
4. ECP training for polling officials should communicate that they must not instruct voters which candidate to vote for, either in words, or by pointing, or when showing voters how to use the marking aid on the ballot.

2. Secrecy of Voters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“An election under this Act shall be decided by secret ballot...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 28, Pg. 148

A Presiding Officer shall make such arrangements at the polling station that every elector may be able to secretly mark his ballot paper before folding and inserting it in the ballot box.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 30 (6), Pg. 150

“New screen off compartments will be used for balloting.”

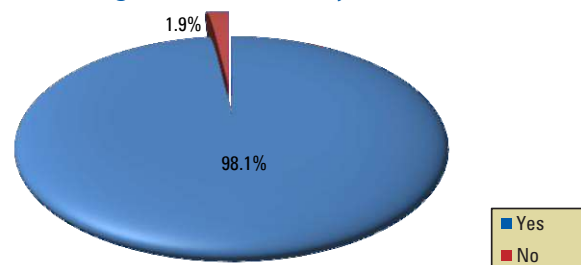
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 8

“[APO2 will] Send the voter to the secrecy area to mark his/her ballot papers.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 45, Step 7, Also. See Pg. 39

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 15,875 (98.1%) were seen instructing voters to go behind the secrecy to mark the ballot papers. APOs at 312 (1.9%) polling booths, however, did not do so.

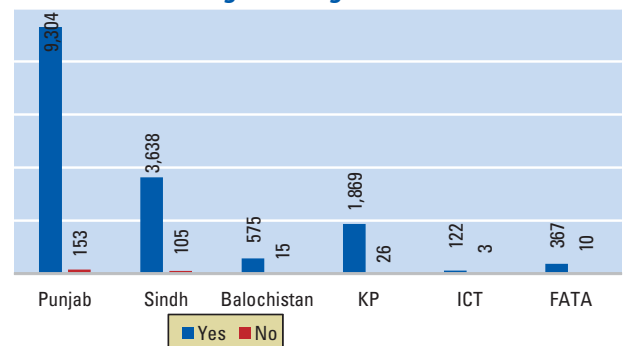
Figure 1: Is the APO instructing each voter to go behind the secrecy screen?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the available data, APOs at 153 (1.6%) booths in Punjab, 105 (2.8%) in Sindh, 15 (2.5%) in Balochistan, 26 (1.4%) in KP, three (2.4%) in ICT and 10 (2.7%) in FATA did not instruct voters to go behind the secrecy screen.

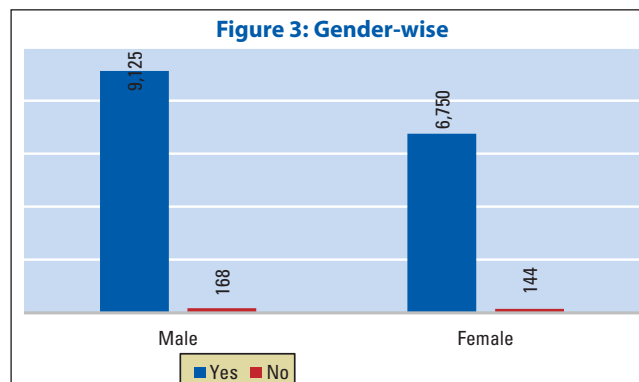
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 168 (1.8%) male and 144 (2.1%) female polling booths did not instruct each voter to go behind the secrecy screen.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

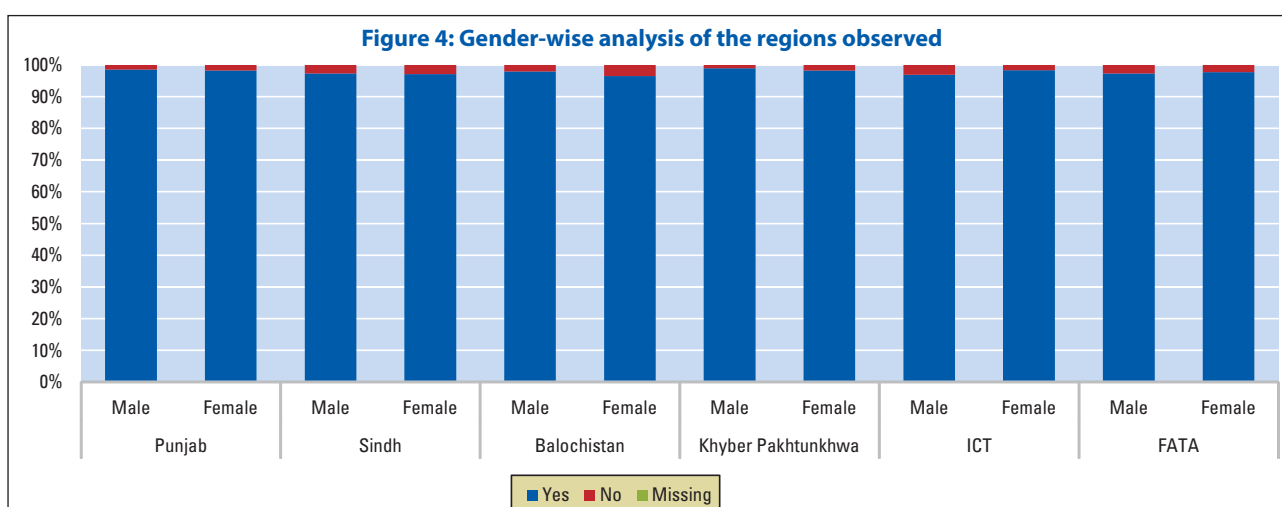
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 80 (1.5%) male and 73 (1.7%) female booths did not instruct voters to go behind the secrecy screen.

b. Sindh

FAFEN collected data from a total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw APOs at 57 (2.7%) male and 48 (2.9%) female booths not instructing voters to mark their ballots behind the secrecy screen.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, APOs at nine (2.1%) male and six (3.6%) female booths did not instruct voters to mark their ballots behind the secrecy screen.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. APOs at 12 (1.1%) male and 14 (1.8%) female booths did not instruct voters to mark their ballots behind the secrecy screen.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, APOs at two (3.1%) male and one (1.7%) female booth did not instruct voters to mark their ballots behind the secrecy screen.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in tribal areas, APOs at eight (2.7%) male and two (2.3%) female polling booths did not instruct voters to go behind the secrecy screen.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP training for election officials about the importance of voting secrecy and the new secrecy screens should include a practical demonstration of setting up a screen, positioning it in the polling booth properly, and instructing each voter to use it.

3. Polling Officials Accompanying Voters behind Secrecy Screen

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Interference with the secrecy of voting.--A person is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 88(a), Pg. 179

“Failure to maintain secrecy.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, or polling officer, or any candidate, election agent or polling agent attending a polling station ... is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 89(a), Pg. 179

“Where an elector is blind or is otherwise so incapacitated that he cannot vote without the assistance of a companion, the Presiding Officer shall allow him such assistance and thereupon such elector may do with such assistance anything which an elector is required or permitted to do under this Act.”

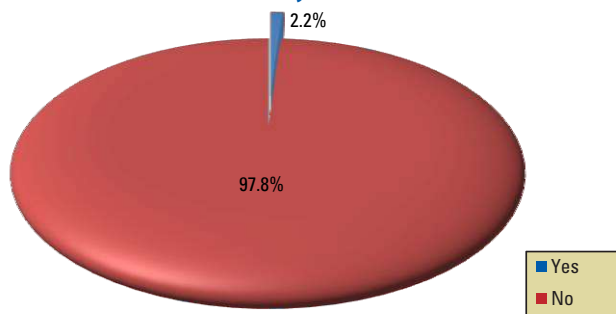
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(7), Pg. 152

“There are two circumstances under which a voter may ask for assistance: Voter is blind. Voter is disabled so that s/he cannot cast a ballot. The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent. In such cases the Presiding Officer must: Instruct the companion to mark the ballot papers as he is directed by the voter. Keep a handwritten list of voters who needed assistance along with the names of their companions.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

FAFEN observers reported polling officials going behind the secrecy screen with voters at 355 (2.2%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 15,832 (97.8%) polling booths.

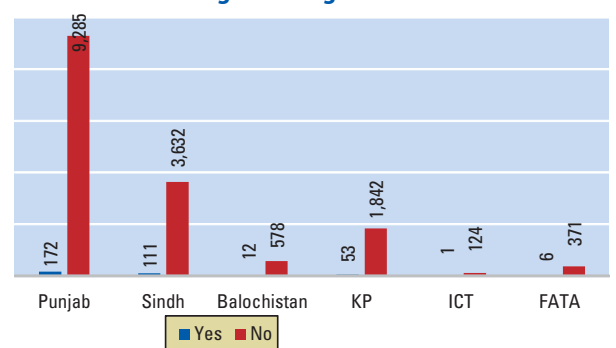
Figure 1: Are there any polling officials going behind the secrecy screen with voters?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. FAFEN observers saw polling officials going behind the screen at 172 (1.8%) booths in Punjab, 111 (3%) in Sindh, 12 (2%) in Balochistan, 53 (2.8%) in KP, one (0.8%) in ICT and six (1.6%) polling booths in FATA.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. Polling officials were seen going behind the secrecy screen at 189 (2%) male and 166 (2.4%) female booths.

Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

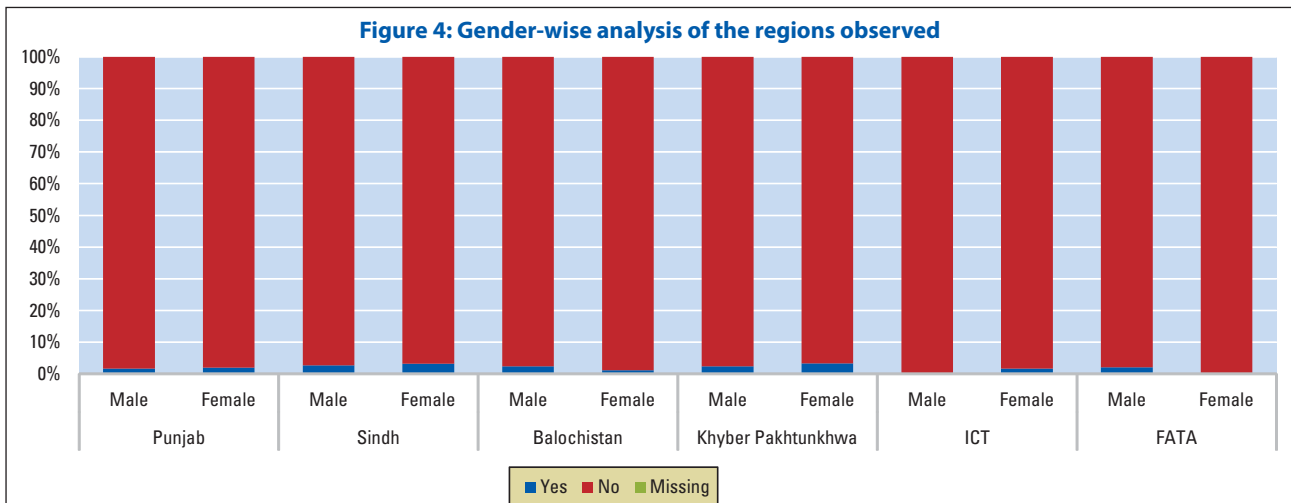
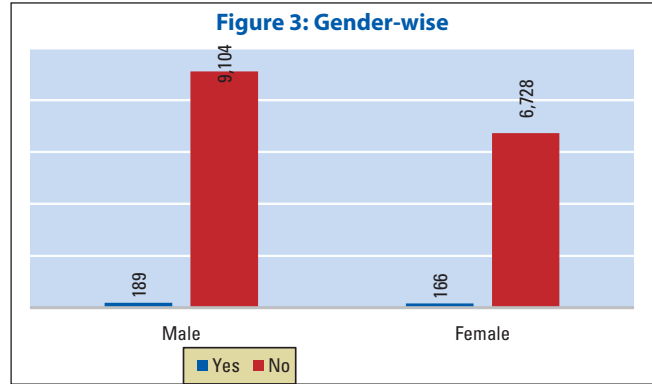
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials were seen going behind the secrecy screen at 88 (1.7%) male and 84 (2%) female booths.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw polling officials going behind the secrecy screen at 58 (2.7%) male and 53 (3.2%) female polling booths.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, FAFEN observers saw polling officials going behind the secrecy screen at 10 (2.4%) male and two (1.2%) female polling booths.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials reportedly went behind the secrecy screen at 27 (2.4%) male and 26 (3.4%) female polling booths.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw polling officials going behind the secrecy screen with voters at only one (1.7%) female polling booth in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at six (2.1%) male booths were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

RECOMMENDATION

In contravention of the established legal requirement, voters not needing assistance were accompanied by polling officials in 1 out of every 50 polling booths. The ECP training for election officials should emphasize that only two kinds of voters may have a companion behind secrecy screens and that polling officials must record the name of each companion. The training should also emphasize that in providing any assistance to the voters, polling staff should be careful to avoid showing any bias or influencing voters' electoral choices.

4. Polling Agents Accompanying Voters behind Secrecy Screen

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Interference with the secrecy of voting.--A person is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 88(a), Pg. 179

“Failure to maintain secrecy.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, or polling officer, or any candidate, election agent or polling agent attending a polling station ... is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 89(a), Pg. 179

“Where an elector is blind or is otherwise so incapacitated that he cannot vote without the assistance of a companion, the Presiding Officer shall allow him such assistance and thereupon such elector may do with such assistance anything which an elector is required or permitted to do under this Act.”

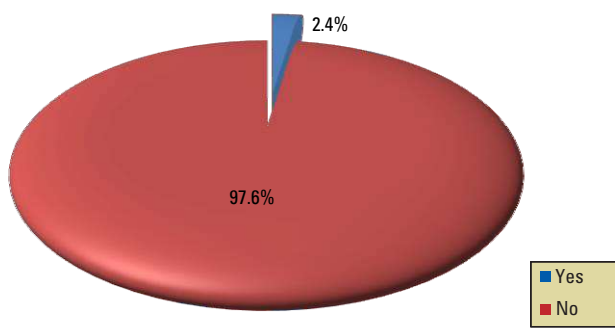
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(7), Pg. 152

“There are two circumstances under which a voter may ask for assistance: Voter is blind. Voter is disabled so that s/he cannot cast a ballot. The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent. In such cases the Presiding Officer must: Instruct the companion to mark the ballot papers as he is directed by the voter. Keep a handwritten list of voters who needed assistance along with the names of their companions.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

FAFEN observers saw polling agents/candidates going behind the secrecy screen with voters at 383 (2.4%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 15,804 (97.6%) polling booths.

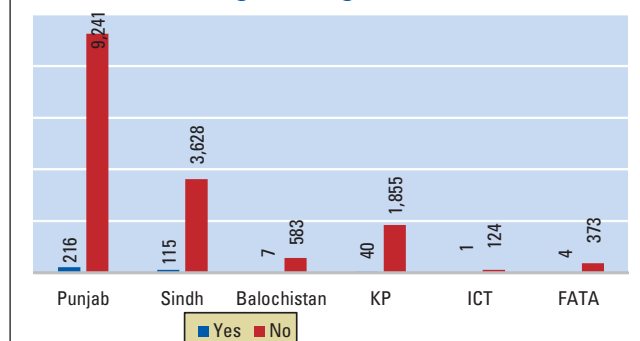
Figure 1: Are there any polling agents and/or candidates going behind the secrecy screen with voters?



Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. The observers saw polling agents/candidates going behind the screen with voters at 216 (2.3%) polling booths in Punjab, 115 (3.1%) in Sindh, seven (1.2%) in Balochistan, 40 (2.1%) in KP, one in ICT and four (1.1%) in FATA.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. The observers saw polling agents/candidates going behind the secrecy screen at 180 (1.9%) male and 203 (2.9%) female polling booths.

Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

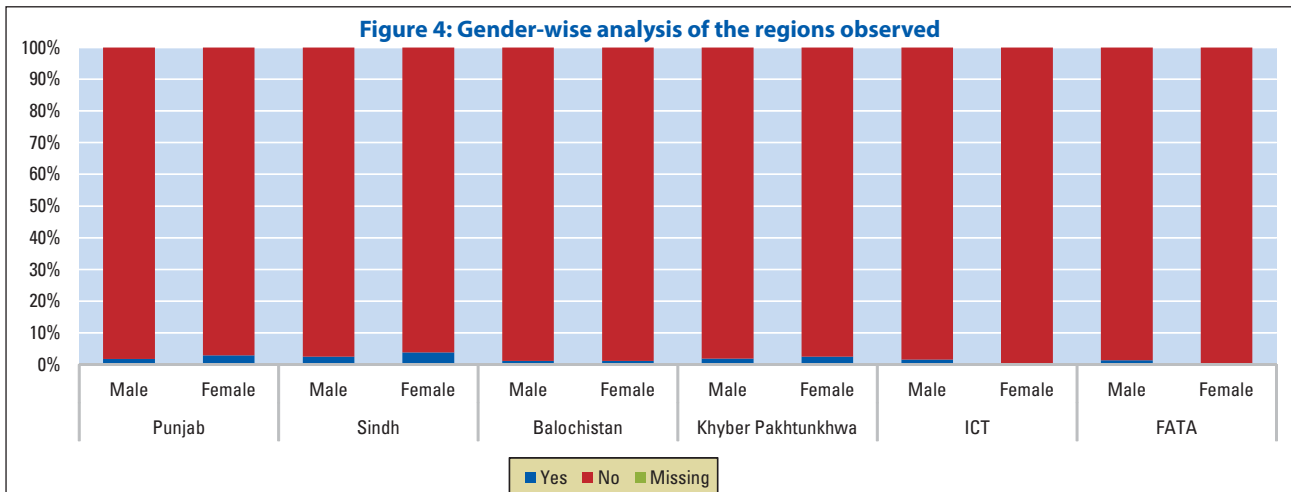
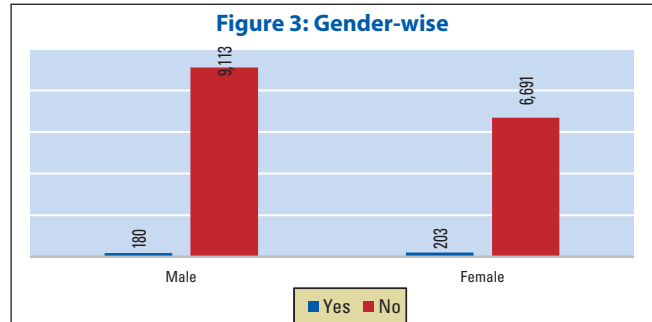
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling agents/candidates were seen going behind the secrecy screen at 96 (1.8%) male and 120 (2.9%) female polling booths.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling agents/candidates were seen going behind the secrecy screen at 53 (2.5%) male and 62 (3.8%) female polling booths.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling agents/candidates were seen going behind the secrecy screen at five (1.2%) male and two (1.2%) female polling booths.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the observations, polling agents/candidates were seen going behind the secrecy screens at 21 (1.9%) male and 19 (2.5%) female polling booths.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported polling agents/candidates going behind the secrecy screen at only one (1.5%) male polling booth in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling agents/candidates were seen going behind the secrecy screen at four (1.4%) male polling booths.

RECOMMENDATION

In violation of the law, polling agents representing candidates accompanied voters behind the secrecy screen in as many as 1 in every 50 polling stations. ECP training for election officials should emphasize that only two kinds of voters may have a companion behind secrecy screens, that the companion cannot be a candidate or party agent, or security personnel and that polling officials must record the name of each companion.

5. Security Officials Accompanying Voters behind Secrecy Screen

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Interference with the secrecy of voting.--A person is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 88(a), Pg. 179

“Failure to maintain secrecy.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, or polling officer, or any candidate, election agent or polling agent attending a polling station ... is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 89(a), Pg. 179

“Where an elector is blind or is otherwise so incapacitated that he cannot vote without the assistance of a companion, the Presiding Officer shall allow him such assistance and thereupon such elector may do with such assistance anything which an elector is required or permitted to do under this Act.”

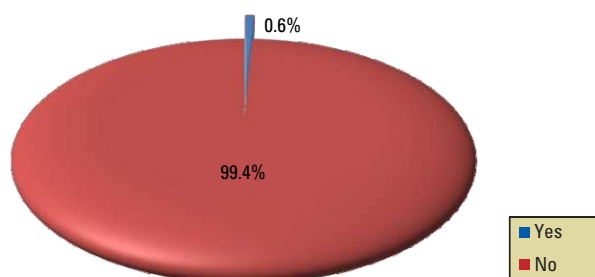
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(7), Pg. 152

“There are two circumstances under which a voter may ask for assistance: Voter is blind. Voter is disabled so that s/he cannot cast a ballot. The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent. In such cases the Presiding Officer must: Instruct the companion to mark the ballot papers as he is directed by the voter. Keep a handwritten list of voters who needed assistance along with the names of their companions.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

FAFEN observers saw security officials going behind the secrecy screen with voters at 101 (0.6%) of the 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the rest of the 16,086 (99.4%) polling booths.

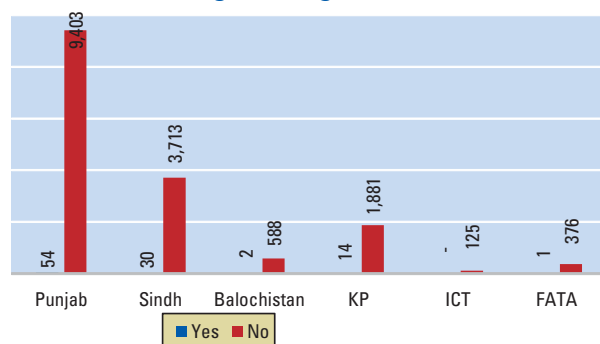
Figure 1: Are there any security officials going behind the secrecy screen with voters?



Region-wise

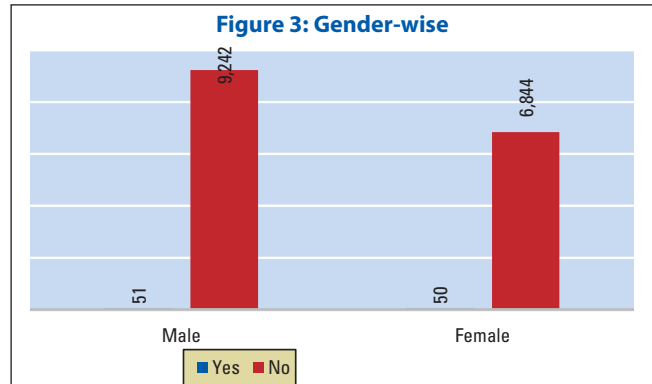
FAFEN obtained information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. FAFEN observers saw security officials going behind the screen at 54 (0.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 30 (0.8%) in Sindh, two (0.3%) in Balochistan, 14 (0.7%) in KP and one polling booth in FATA. No incident of security officials violating voters' privacy was reported from ICT.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. The observers saw security officials going behind the secrecy screen at 51 (0.5%) male and 50 (0.7%) female polling booths.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

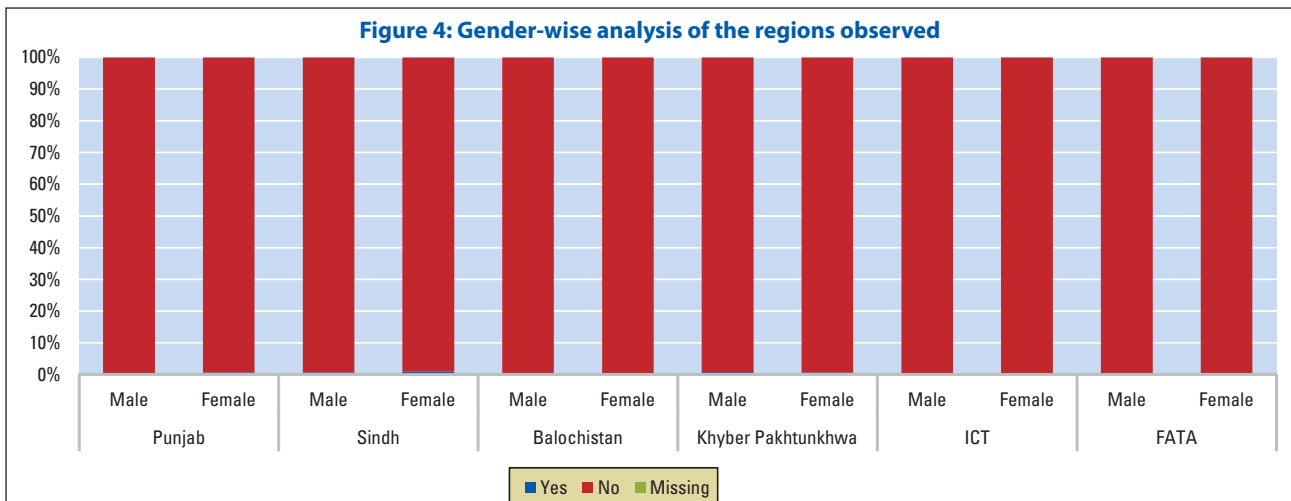
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, security officials at 25 (0.5%) male and 29 (0.7%) female booths were seen going behind the secrecy screens with voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw security officials at 14 (0.7%) male and 16 (1%) female booths going behind the secrecy screens with voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, FAFEN observers saw security officials going behind the secrecy screen at two (0.5%) polling booths, both of which were set up for male voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw security officials at nine (0.8%) male and five (0.6%) female booths going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

e. ICT

No incident of security officials violating voters' privacy was reported from ICT.

f. FATA

FAFEN observers saw security officials going behind the secrecy screen at only one (0.3%) male polling booth in tribal areas.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP training for election officials should emphasize that only two kinds of voters may have a companion behind secrecy screens, that the companion cannot be a candidate or party agent, or security personnel and that polling officials must record the name of each companion.

6. Any Other Person Accompanying Voters behind Secrecy Screen

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Interference with the secrecy of voting.--A person is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 88(a), Pg. 179

“Failure to maintain secrecy.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, or polling officer, or any candidate, election agent or polling agent attending a polling station ... is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 89(a), Pg. 179

“Where an elector is blind or is otherwise so incapacitated that he cannot vote without the assistance of a companion, the Presiding Officer shall allow him such assistance and thereupon such elector may do with such assistance anything which an elector is required or permitted to do under this Act.”

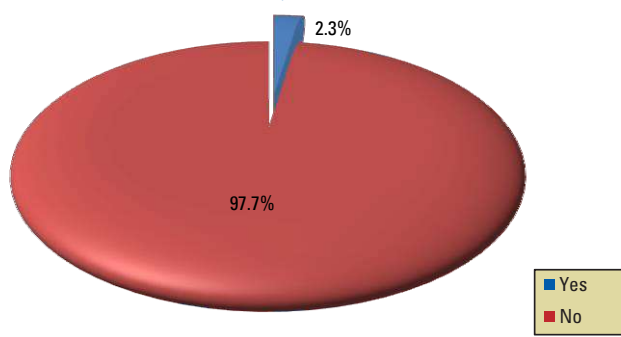
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(7), Pg. 152

“There are two circumstances under which a voter may ask for assistance: Voter is blind. Voter is disabled so that s/he cannot cast a ballot. The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent. In such cases the Presiding Officer must: Instruct the companion to mark the ballot papers as he is directed by the voter. Keep a handwritten list of voters who needed assistance along with the names of their companions.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

FAFEN observers saw unauthorized people going behind the secrecy screen with voters at 371 (2.3%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 15,816 (97.7%) polling booths.

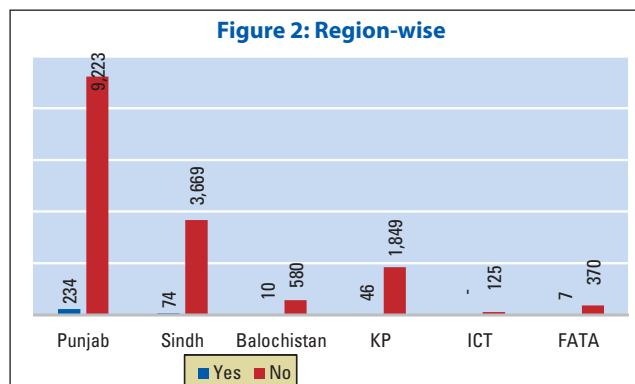
Figure 1: Are there any other people going behind secrecy screen with voters?



Region-wise

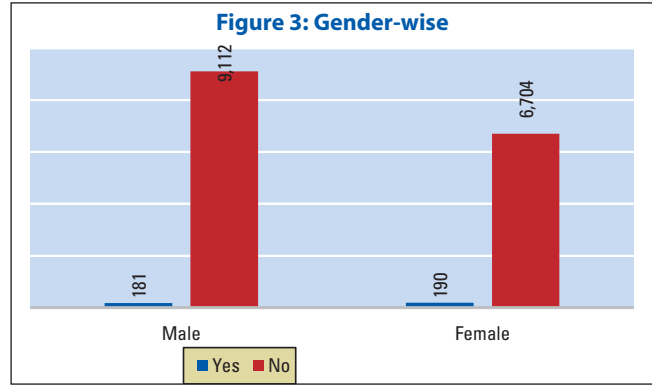
FAFEN observed a total of 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. The observers saw unauthorized people going behind the secrecy screen at 234 (2.5%) polling booths in Punjab, 74 (2%) in Sindh, 10 (1.7%) in Balochistan, 46 (2.4%) in KP and at seven (1.9%) polling booths in FATA. No such violation was reported from ICT.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, there were 181 (1.9%) male and 190 (2.8%) female polling booths where unauthorized people were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

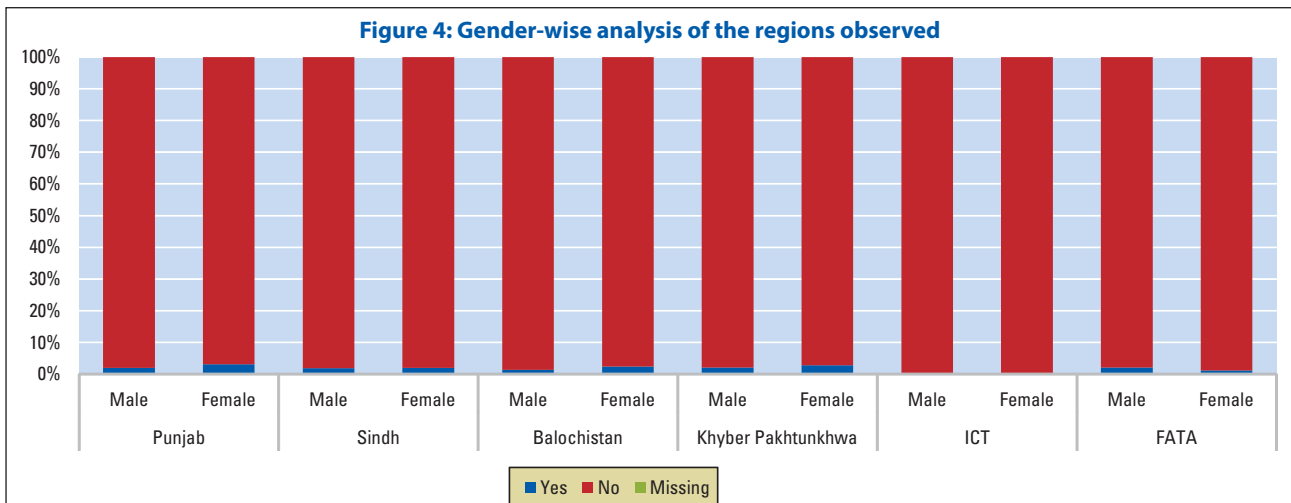
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, unauthorized people at 104 (2%) male and 130 (3.1%) female booths were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. FAFEN observers saw unauthorized people at 41 (1.9%) male and 33 (2%) female booths going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, unauthorized people at six (1.4%) male and four (2.4%) female booths were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Unauthorized people at 24 (2.1%) male and 22 (2.9%) female booths were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported no incident of unauthorized people going behind the secrecy screen in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, unauthorized people at six (2.1%) male and one (1.2%) female booth were seen going behind the secrecy screen with voters.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP training for election officials should emphasize that only two kinds of voters may have a companion behind secrecy screens, that the companion cannot be a candidate or party agent, or security personnel and that polling officials must record the name of each companion.

7. Voters with Disabilities Needing Assistance

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Where an elector is blind or is otherwise so incapacitated that he cannot vote without the assistance of a companion, the Presiding Officer shall allow him such assistance and thereupon such elector may do with such assistance anything which an elector is required or permitted to do under this Act.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 33(7), Pg. 152

“Interference with the secrecy of voting.--A person is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 88(a), Pg. 179

“Failure to maintain secrecy.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, or polling officer, or any candidate, election agent or polling agent attending a polling station ... is guilty of an offence ... if he ... (a) fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 89(a), Pg. 179

“There are two circumstances under which a voter may ask for assistance: Voter is blind. Voter is disabled so that s/he cannot cast a ballot. The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent. In 32 such cases the Presiding Officer must: Instruct the companion to mark the ballot papers as he is directed by the voter. Keep a handwritten list of voters who needed assistance along with the names of their companions.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

“The law allows a blind or disabled voter to receive assistance from a companion in casting his/her ballot. The assistant can be whoever the voter chooses, so long as the assister is not a candidate or candidate's agent.”

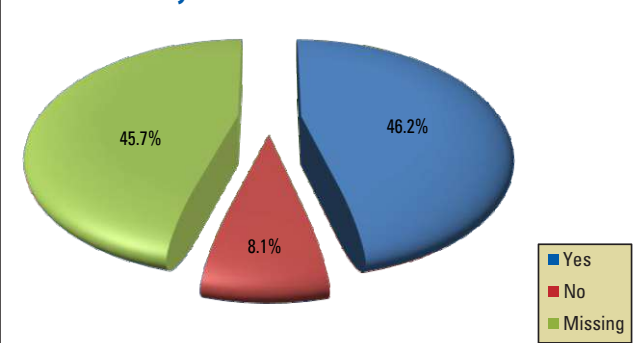
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 54, (emphasis in original)

“Provide assistance to confused voters. Make sure that you cater for the specific needs of voters who are elderly, ill, handicapped or disabled.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 49

Out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 7,480 (46.2%) allowed only an assistant to go behind the secrecy screen to assist voters needing assistance to mark the ballot papers. APOs at 1,306 (8.1%) polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities. FAFEN observers at 7,401 (45.7%) polling booths failed to obtain the relevant information.

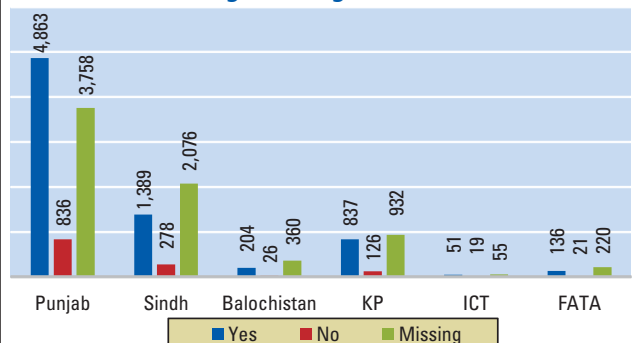
Figure 1: Is the APO allowing only an assistant to go behind the secrecy screen with voters with disabilities?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to the observers, APOs at 836 (8.8%) polling booths in Punjab, 278 (7.4%) in Sindh, 26 (4.4%) in Balochistan, 126 (6.6%) in KP, 19 (15.2%) in ICT and 21 (5.6%) in FATA reportedly allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, APOs at 649 (7%) male and 657 (9.5%) female polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to go behind the screen to assist voters with disabilities.

Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

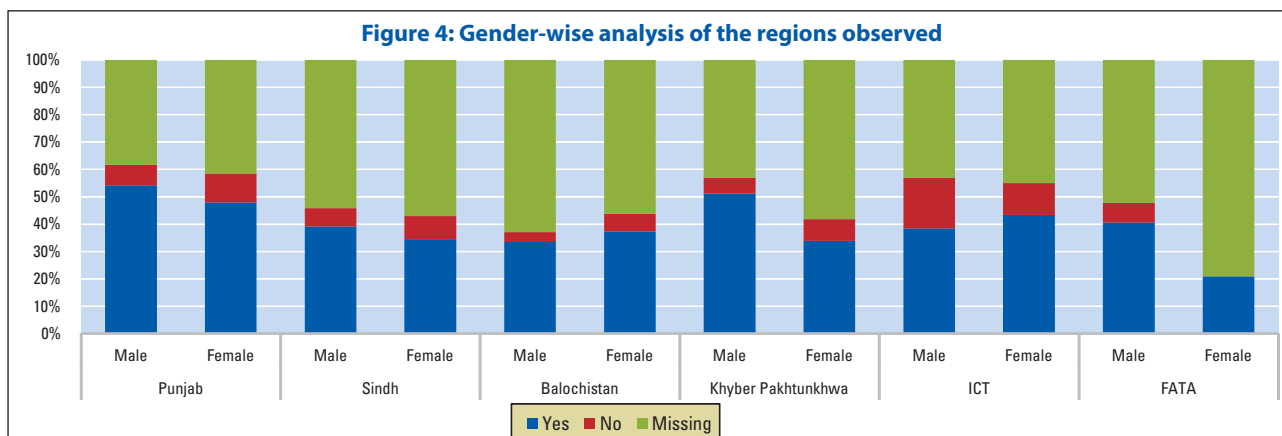
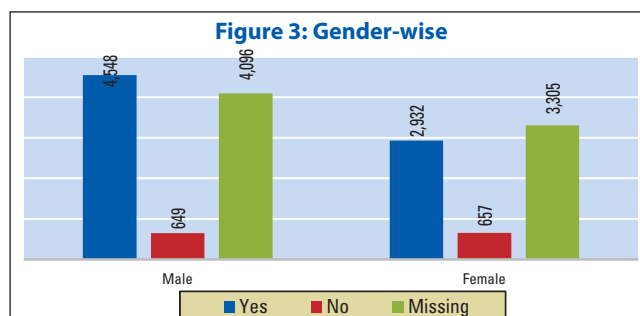
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, APOs at 395 (7.5%) male and 441 (10.6%) female polling booths reportedly allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities behind the secrecy screen.

b. Sindh

Out of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths observed in Sindh, APOs at 141 (6.7%) male and 137 (8.4%) female polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities behind the secrecy screen.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, APOs at 15 (3.6%) male and 11 (6.5%) female polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities behind the secrecy screen.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, APOs at 65 (5.8%) male and 61 (7.9%) female polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to go behind the secrecy screen to assist voters with disabilities.

e. ICT

Out of 65 male and 60 female polling booths observed in ICT, APOs at 12 (18.5%) male and seven (11.7%) female polling booths allowed people other than an assistant to accompany voters with disabilities behind the secrecy screen.

f. FATA

Out of 291 and 86 polling booths observed in FATA, APOs at 21 (7.2%) male polling booths reportedly allowed people other than an assistant to go behind the secrecy screen to assist voters with disabilities.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP training for election officials should emphasize that only two kinds of voters may have a companion behind secrecy screens and that polling officials must record the name of each companion.

ECP training for polling personnel should emphasize that in giving assistance of any kind to voters, polling staff should be careful to avoid showing any bias or influencing voters' electoral choices.



SECTION

6

Ballot Stuffing and Polling Station Capture

BALLOT STUFFING AND POLLING STATION CAPTURE



% of PB Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%

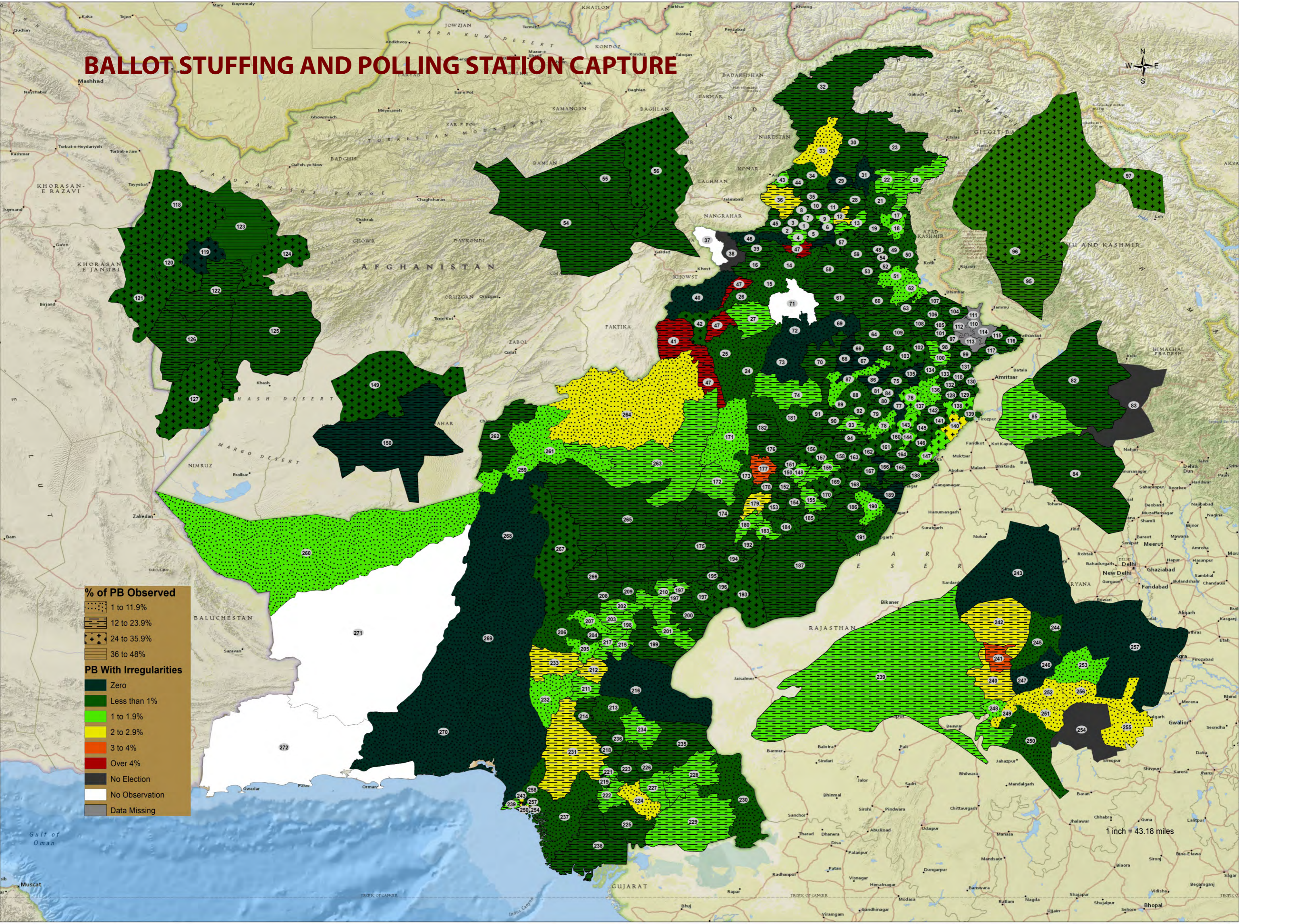
PB With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 1%
- 1 to 1.9%
- 2 to 2.9%
- 3 to 4%
- Over 4%

Other Categories

- No Election
- No Observation
- Data Missing

1 inch = 43.18 miles



1. Captured Polling Stations

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Capturing of polling station and polling booth, etc.-Whoever- (a) seizes of polling station or a place fixed for the poll or makes polling authorities surrender the ballot papers or ballot box or both and doing of any other act which affects the orderly conduct of elections; (b) takes possession of a polling station or a place for the poll and allows his supporters to exercise their right to vote and prevent others from free exercise of their right to vote; (c) coerces, intimidates or threatens directly or indirectly any elector and prevents him from going to the polling station or a place fixed for the cast of his vote; or (d) being in the service of Government or corporations or institutions controlled by the Government of all or any of the aforesaid activities or aids or connives at, any such activity in the furtherance of the prospects of the election of a candidate, shall be guilty of any offence ..

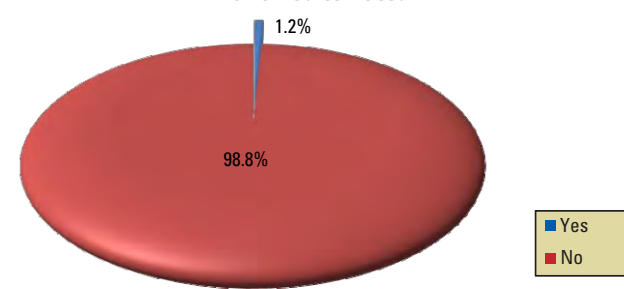
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 82A (a) (b) (c) (d), Pg.175

“The Presiding Officers having the powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offences: ... Capturing the Polling Station and/or Polling Booth.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57, See Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 86A

FAFEN observers reported incidents of polling stations being captured and biased voting (only voters supporting a particular party/candidate allowed to vote) at 458 (1.2%) out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country. No such incident was reported from 37,816 (98.8%) of the observed polling stations.

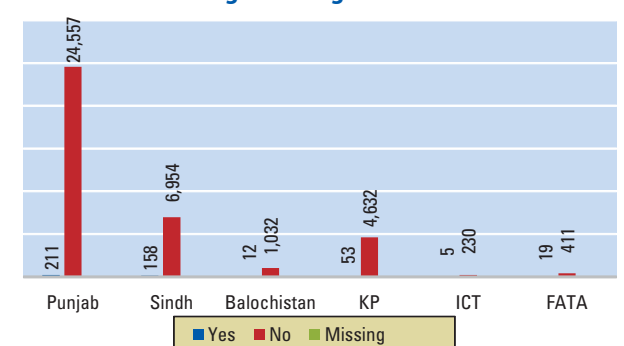
Figure 1: Has the polling station been captured? Are voters supporting only a certain party/candidate being allowed to vote?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 1,044 in Balochistan, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 235 in ICT and 430 in FATA. FAFEN observers reported incidents of captured polling stations or biased voting at 211 (0.9%) polling stations in Punjab, 158 (2.2%) in Sindh, 12 (1.1%) in Balochistan, 53 (1.1%) in KP, five (2.1%) in ICT and 19 (4.4%) in tribal areas.

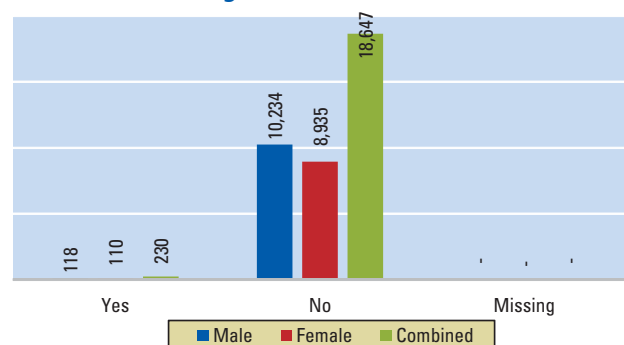
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

Gender-wise, FAFEN observers collected information from 10,352 male polling stations, 9,045 female polling stations and 18,877 combined polling stations across the country. The observers reported incidents of captured polling stations or biased voting at 118 (1.1%) male, 110 (1.2%) female and 230 (1.2%) combined polling stations.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

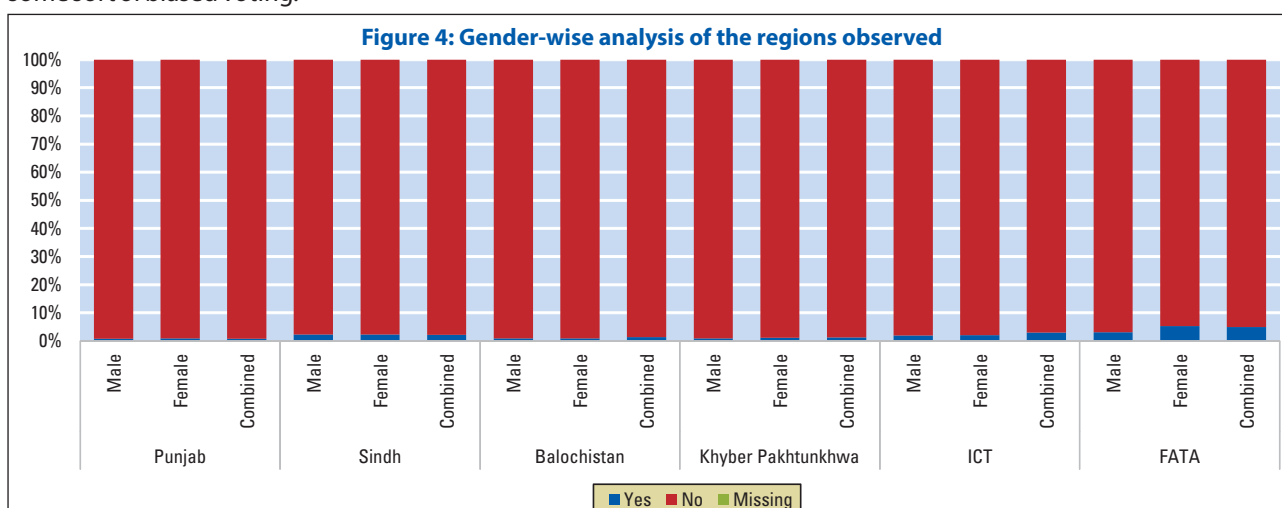
Out of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, 55 (0.8%) male, 58 (1%) female and 98 (0.8%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.

b. Sindh

A total of 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Forty-one (2.3%) male, 35 (2.3%) female and 82 (2.2%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations in Balochistan. A total of three (0.9%) male, two (0.9%) female and seven (1.4%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 (0.9%) male, 12 (1.1%) female and 28 (1.3%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, two (1.9%) male, two (2.1%) female and one (2.9%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.

f. FATA

A total of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations were observed in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, four (3.1%) male, one (5.3%) female and 14 (4.9%) combined polling stations were either captured or witnessed some sort of biased voting.

RECOMMENDATION

While the number of polling stations reported captured dropped from 10% in 2008 to 1% in 2013, the issue is critical to ensuring a free and fair voting.

Election security is primarily the responsibility of the Presiding Officer, with support from the police or other security official assigned to the polling station. Despite the powers provided to them in the election law, Presiding Officers do not always feel empowered to take action when there is a security problem. The ECP and the state must make more effective plans for Election Day security, including coordination among polling officials and security personnel, in order to avoid the common "capture" of polling stations by armed or other locally-powerful individuals. ECP training for election personnel should emphasize their exercise of the magisterial enforcement powers as critical to the integrity of the elections, using specific case examples to foster discussion.

2. Ballot Box Stuffing

a. Polling officials marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Illegal practice.--A person is guilty of illegal practice if he ... votes ... (d) more than once in the same polling station."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 83(1) (d), Page 175

"Tampering with papers -- ... a person is guilty of an offence ... if he... (b) Intentionally... puts into any ballot box any ballot paper other than the ballot paper he is authorized by law to put in; or (c) (ii) ... takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers in use for the purpose of election..."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 87(1) (b-c), Pg. 178

"The Polling Agent SHOULD NOT: handle any materials, including ballot papers ..."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13 (emphasis in original)

"[The PrO will] Keep all forms, packets, and materials in a safe place so that nobody can tamper with them."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48

"The Presiding Officer and the Polling Staff cannot in any way... tamper with any ballot papers. To do [so] is a crime and [the polling officials] can be punished to the full extent of the law!"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55

"Law and Order Jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer: ... Attempting to vote more than once... Stuffing the Ballot Box ... Forging a Ballot Paper ..."

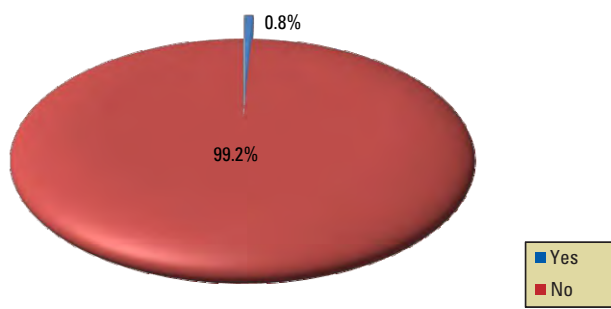
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 56

"The Presiding Officers having the powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offenses: Tampering with ballot papers (Section 87 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1976)"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observers saw polling officials marking the ballot papers on behalf of voters at 122 (0.8%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. However, no such incident was reported from the remaining 16,065 (99.2%) polling booths.

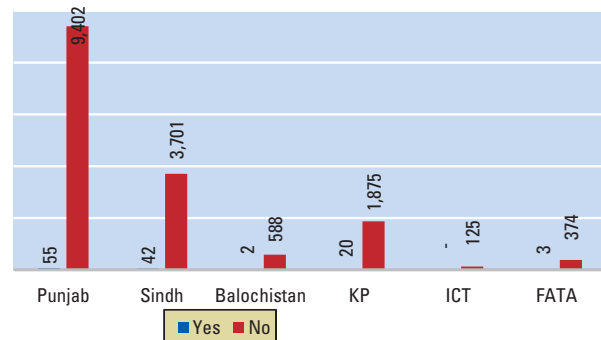
Figure 1: Are there any polling officials marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters?



Region-wise

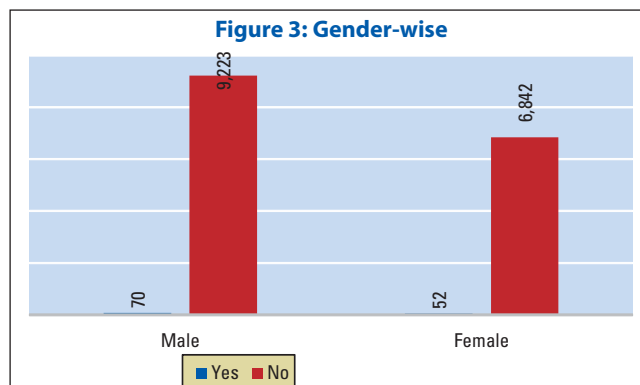
FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 125 in ICT, and 377 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 55 (0.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 42 (1.1%) in Sindh, two (0.3%) in Balochistan, 20 (1.1%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and three (0.8%) in FATA were reportedly seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters. No such incident was reported from ICT.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 70 (0.8%) male and 52 (0.8%) female booths were seen stamping the ballot papers on behalf of voters.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

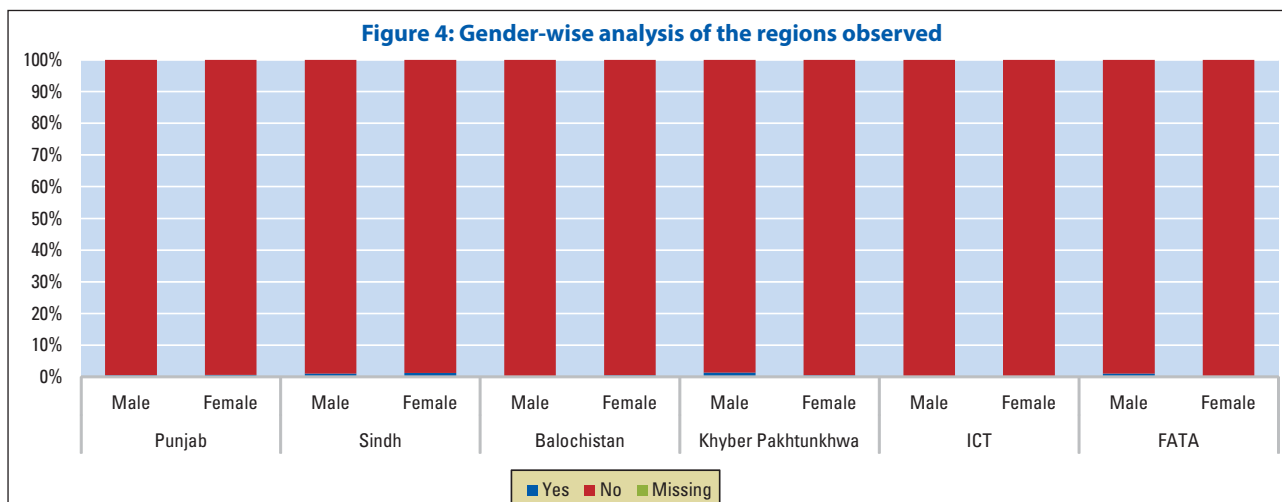
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 28 (0.5%) male and 27 (0.6%) female booths were reportedly seen stamping NA ballot papers on behalf of voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 22 (1%) male and 20 (1.2%) female booths were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at one (0.2%) male and one (0.6%) female were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the FAFEN's data, polling officials at 16 (1.4%) male and four (0.5%) female booths were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported no incident of polling officials stamping ballot papers in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at three (1%) male booths were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters. No such incident was reported from any female booth in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

[1] The election law should more clearly define “ballot box stuffing,” with enforcement mechanisms against any polling official, polling agent, or other individual who marks more than one ballot or puts more than one ballot in a box for any reason.

[2] ECP procedures should require that all of the following information be recorded carefully and double-checked in each polling booth and station: the number of ballot books distributed to each polling booth at the beginning of Election Day (with no additional books distributed for any reason); the number of used counterfoils and unused ballot papers remaining in all ballot books at the end of the voting process; the number of voters whose names have been crossed off the voters' list in each booth (and recorded with tick-marks throughout the voting process).

[3] ECP procedures should be changed to require counting of the number of ballots in each ballot box from each polling booth. (Counting the ballots from each box and then combining all ballots in order to count votes for each candidate can all be done at the polling station level.) An additional advantage of this recommendation is that it would enable the ECP to compile reliable gender disaggregated voter turnout data by adding the number of ballots counted from each men's and each women's polling booth.

[4] ECP training materials for polling officials should emphasize procedures related to preventing “ballot box stuffing,” including those described above as well as enforcement mechanisms and penalties for polling officials violating these rules or failing to prevent others from violating them.

[5] Neutral election observers and candidate/party polling agents should be trained to record the serial numbers of all ballot books issued to the polling station and to each booth in the station. They should monitor the accounting of all ballots and ballot books at the end of the voting process. Observers and agents also should compare the number of used counterfoils against the number of voters who have cast ballots in each booth (the number of voters' names crossed off the voters' list as well as the number of voters observers have counted in the booth) and against the number of ballots counted out of each ballot box.

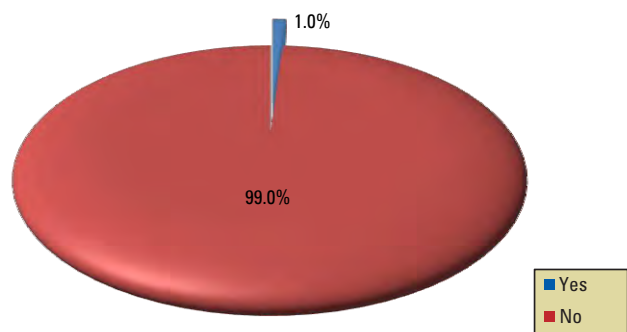
b. Polling agents or candidates marking the NA ballot papers

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

- "Illegal practice.--A person is guilty of illegal practice if he ... votes ... (d) more than once in the same polling station."
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 83(1) (d), Page 175
- "Tampering with papers -- ... a person is guilty of an offence ... if he... (b) Intentionally... puts into any ballot box any ballot paper other than the ballot paper he is authorized by law to put in; or (c) (ii) ... takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers in use for the purpose of election..."
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 87(1) (b-c), Pg. 178
- "The Polling Agent SHOULD NOT: handle any materials, including ballot papers ..."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13 (emphasis in original)
- "[The PrO will] Keep all forms, packets, and materials in a safe place so that nobody can tamper with them."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48
- "The Presiding Officer and the Polling Staff cannot in any way... tamper with any ballot papers. To do [so] is a crime and [the polling officials] can be punished to the full extent of the law!"
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55
- "Law and Order Jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer: ... Attempting to vote more than once... Stuffing the Ballot Box ... Forging a Ballot Paper ..."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 56
- "The Presiding Officers having the powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offenses: Tampering with ballot papers (Section 87 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1976)"
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observers saw polling agents and candidates marking ballot papers on behalf of voters at 327 (1%) out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 31,010 (99%) polling booths.

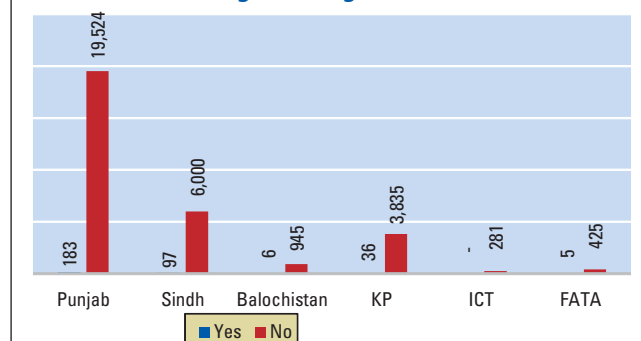
Figure 1: Are there any polling agents or candidates marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters?



Region-wise

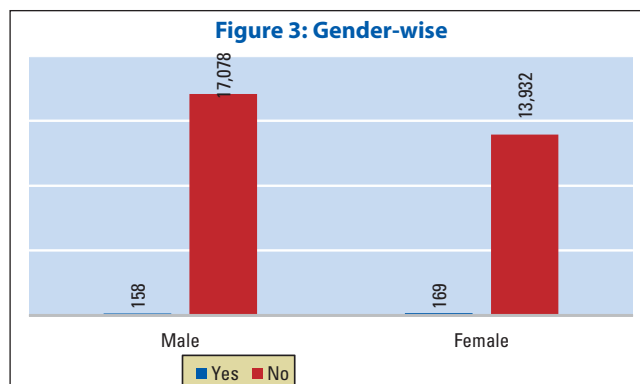
FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling agents and candidates were seen marking ballot papers at 183 (0.9%) booths in Punjab, 97 (1.6%) in Sindh, six (0.6%) in Balochistan, 36 (0.9%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and five (1.2%) in FATA. No such incident was reported from ICT.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 were female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's data, polling agents and candidates at 158 (0.9%) male and 169 (1.2%) female polling booths were reportedly seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

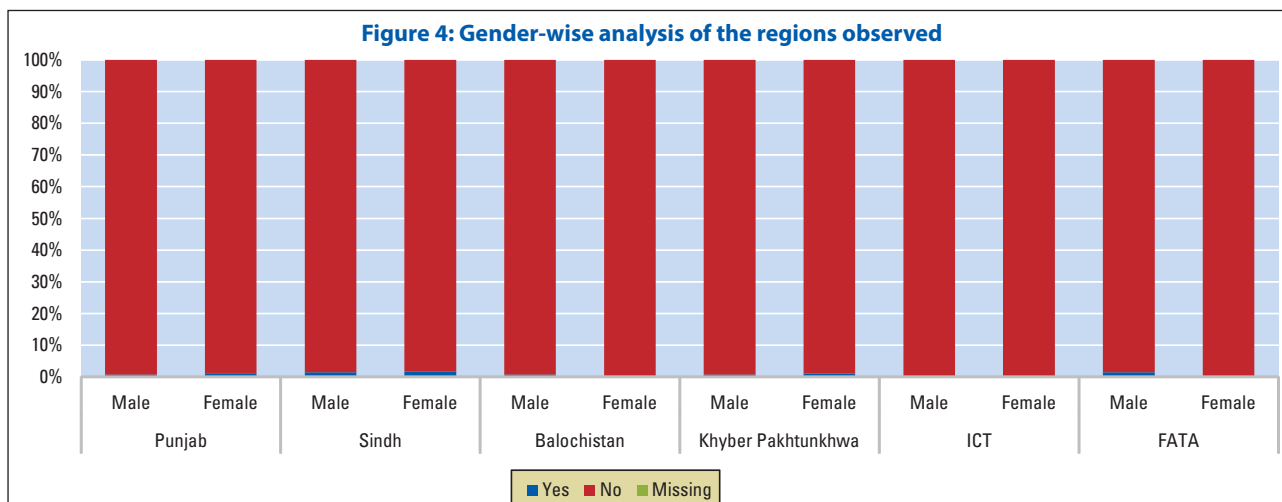
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling agents/candidates at 79 (0.7%) male and 104 (1.1%) female booths were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling agents/candidates at 51 (1.5%) male and 46 (1.7%) female booths stamped NA ballot papers on behalf of voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling agents/candidates at five (0.8%) male and one (0.3%) female booth were reportedly seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling agents/candidates at 18 (0.8%) male and as many (1.1%) female polling booths were seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported no incident of polling agents/candidates stamping ballot papers in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in tribal areas, polling agents/candidates at only five (1.5%) male booths were seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters. No such incident was reported female polling booths in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

[1] The election law should more clearly define “ballot box stuffing,” with enforcement mechanisms against any polling official, polling agent, or other individual who marks more than one ballot or puts more than one ballot in a box for any reason.

[2] ECP procedures should require that all of the following information be recorded carefully and double-checked in each polling booth and station: the number of ballot books distributed to each polling booth at the beginning of Election Day (with no additional books distributed for any reason); the number of used counterfoils and unused ballot papers remaining in all ballot books at the end of the voting process; the number of voters whose names have been crossed off the voters' list in each booth (and recorded with tick-marks throughout the voting process).

[3] ECP procedures should be changed to require counting of the number of ballots in each ballot box from each polling booth. (Counting the ballots from each box and then combining all ballots in order to count votes for each candidate can all be done at the polling station level.) An additional advantage of this recommendation is that it would enable the ECP to compile reliable gender disaggregated voter turnout data by adding the number of ballots counted from each men's and each women's polling booth.

[4] ECP training materials for polling officials should emphasize procedures related to preventing “ballot box stuffing,” including those described above as well as enforcement mechanisms and penalties for polling officials violating these rules or failing to prevent others from violating them.

[5] Neutral election observers and candidate/party polling agents should be trained to record the serial numbers of all ballot books issued to the polling station and to each booth in the station. They should monitor the accounting of all ballots and ballot books at the end of the voting process. Observers and agents also should compare the number of used counterfoils against the number of voters who have cast ballots in each booth (the number of voters' names crossed off the voters' list as well as the number of voters observers have counted in the booth) and against the number of ballots counted out of each ballot box.

c. Security officials marking the NA ballot papers

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Illegal practice.--A person is guilty of illegal practice if he ... votes ... (d) more than once in the same polling station."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 83(1) (d), Page 175

"Tampering with papers -- ... a person is guilty of an offence ... if he... (b) Intentionally... puts into any ballot box any ballot paper other than the ballot paper he is authorized by law to put in; or (c) (ii) ... takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers in use for the purpose of election..."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 87(1) (b-c), Pg. 178

"The Polling Agent SHOULD NOT: handle any materials, including ballot papers ..."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13 (emphasis in original)

"[The PrO will] Keep all forms, packets, and materials in a safe place so that nobody can tamper with them."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48

"The Presiding Officer and the Polling Staff cannot in any way... tamper with any ballot papers. To do [so] is a crime and [the polling officials] can be punished to the full extent of the law!"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55

"Law and Order Jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer: ... Attempting to vote more than once... Stuffing the Ballot Box ... Forging a Ballot Paper ..."

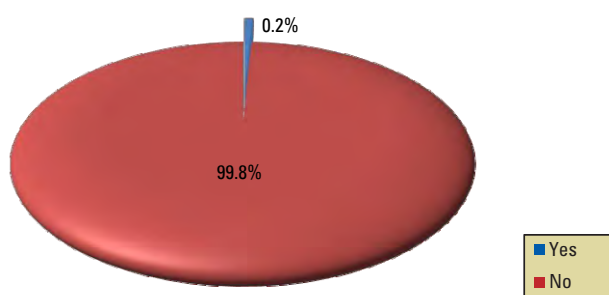
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 56

"The Presiding Officers having the powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offenses: Tampering with ballot papers (Section 87 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1976)"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observers saw security officials marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters at 72 (0.2%) out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 31,265 (99.8%) polling booths.

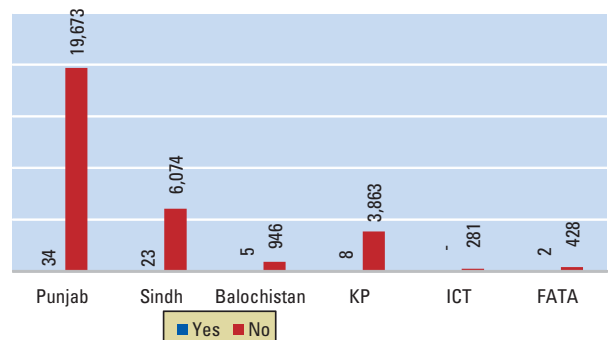
Figure 1: Are there any security officials marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters?



Region-wise

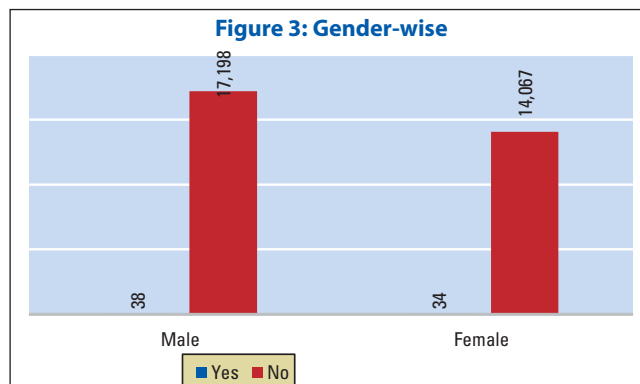
FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, security officials were seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters at 34 (0.2%) polling booths in Punjab, 23 (0.4%) in Sindh, five (0.5%) in Balochistan, eight (0.2%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and two (0.5%) polling booths in FATA. No such incident was reported from ICT.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. According to FAFEN's data, security officials were stamping ballot papers at 38 (0.2%) male and 34 (0.2%) female polling booths across the country.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

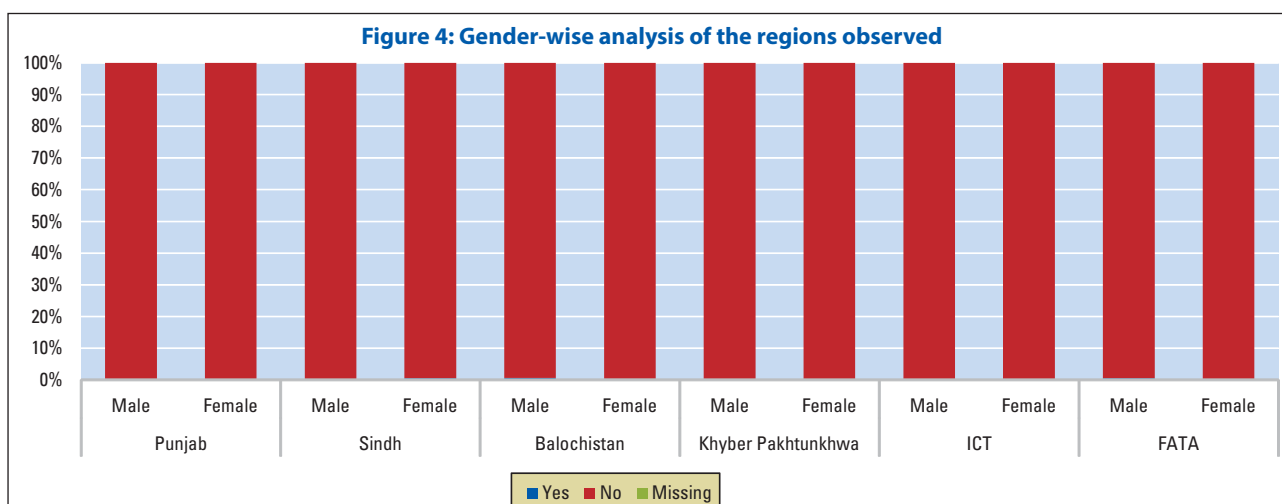
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, security officials at 18 (0.2%) male and 16 (0.2%) female booths were seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, security officials at eight (0.2%) male and 15 (0.5%) female booths were seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, security officials at four (0.6%) male and one (0.3%) female booths were seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 2,234 male and 1,637 polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, security officials at six (0.3%) male and two (0.1%) female booths were seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported no incident of security officials stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, security officials were seen marking ballot papers at two (0.6%) male polling booths. No such incident was reported from the female polling booths observed in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

[1] The election law should more clearly define “ballot box stuffing,” with enforcement mechanisms against any polling official, polling agent, or other individual who marks more than one ballot or puts more than one ballot in a box for any reason.

[2] ECP procedures should require that all of the following information be recorded carefully and double-checked in each polling booth and station: the number of ballot books distributed to each polling booth at the beginning of Election Day (with no additional books distributed for any reason); the number of used counterfoils and unused ballot papers remaining in all ballot books at the end of the voting process; the number of voters whose names have been crossed off the voters' list in each booth (and recorded with tick-marks throughout the voting process).

[3] ECP procedures should be changed to require counting of the number of ballots in each ballot box from each polling booth. (Counting the ballots from each box and then combining all ballots in order to count votes for each candidate can all be done at the polling station level.) An additional advantage of this recommendation is that it would enable the ECP to compile reliable gender disaggregated voter turnout data by adding the number of ballots counted from each men's and each women's polling booth.

[4] ECP training materials for polling officials should emphasize procedures related to preventing “ballot box stuffing,” including those described above as well as enforcement mechanisms and penalties for polling officials violating these rules or failing to prevent others from violating them.

[5] Neutral election observers and candidate/party polling agents should be trained to record the serial numbers of all ballot books issued to the polling station and to each booth in the station. They should monitor the accounting of all ballots and ballot books at the end of the voting process. Observers and agents also should compare the number of used counterfoils against the number of voters who have cast ballots in each booth (the number of voters' names crossed off the voters' list as well as the number of voters observers have counted in the booth) and against the number of ballots counted out of each ballot box.

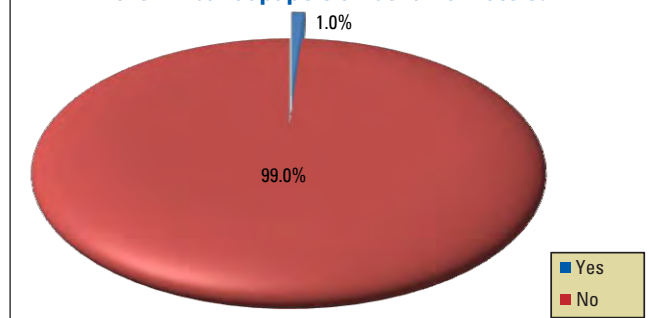
d. Other unauthorized people marking the NA ballot papers

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

- "Illegal practice.--A person is guilty of illegal practice if he ... votes ... (d) more than once in the same polling station."
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 83(1) (d), Page 175
- "Tampering with papers -- ... a person is guilty of an offence ... if he... (b) Intentionally... puts into any ballot box any ballot paper other than the ballot paper he is authorized by law to put in; or (c) (ii) ... takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers in use for the purpose of election..."
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 87(1) (b-c), Pg. 178
- "The Polling Agent SHOULD NOT: handle any materials, including ballot papers ..."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13 (emphasis in original)
- "[The PrO will] Keep all forms, packets, and materials in a safe place so that nobody can tamper with them."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 48
- "The Presiding Officer and the Polling Staff cannot in any way... tamper with any ballot papers. To do [so] is a crime and [the polling officials] can be punished to the full extent of the law!"
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55
- "Law and Order Jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer: ... Attempting to vote more than once... Stuffing the Ballot Box ... Forging a Ballot Paper ..."
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 56
- "The Presiding Officers having the powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offenses: Tampering with ballot papers (Section 87 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1976)"
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observers witnessed unauthorized personnel marking ballot papers on behalf of voters at 324 (1%) out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 31,013 (99%) polling booths.

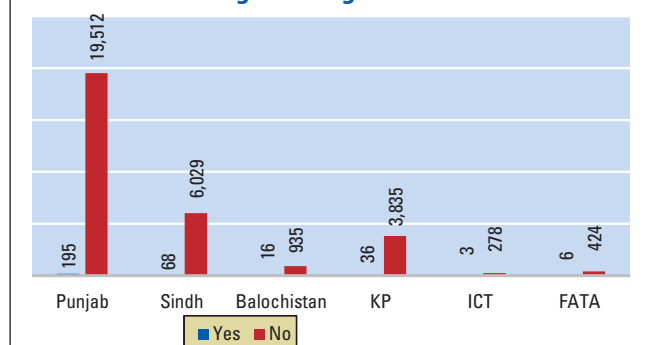
Figure 1: Are there any other unauthorized people marking the NA ballot papers on behalf of voters?



Region-wise

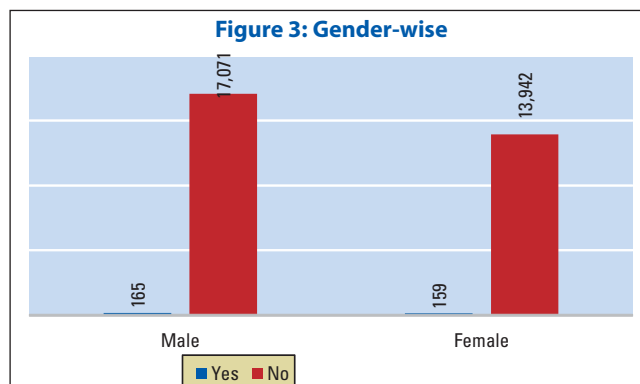
FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, unauthorized personnel were marking ballot papers at 195 (1%) booths in Punjab, 68 (1.1%) in Sindh, 16 (1.7%) in Balochistan, 36 (0.9%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three (1.1%) in ICT and six (1.4%) in FATA.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths in the country. According to FAFEN's observation, unauthorized personnel were stamping ballot papers at 165 male and 159 female polling booths.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

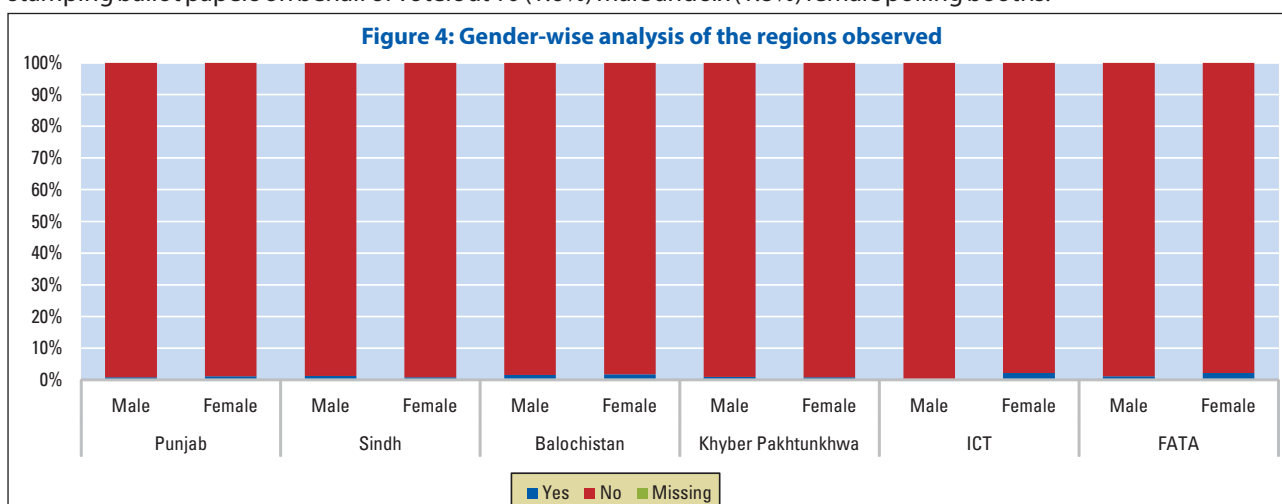
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, unauthorized personnel were seen stamping ballot papers at 86 (0.8%) male and 109 (1.2%) female booths in the region.

b. Sindh

A total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, unauthorized personnel were seen stamping ballot papers at 43 (1.3%) male and 25 (0.9%) female polling booths in the province.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, unauthorized personnel were reportedly stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters at 10 (1.6%) male and six (1.8%) female polling booths.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, unauthorized personnel were seen stamping ballot papers on behalf of voters at 22 (1%) male and 14 (0.9%) female polling booths.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, unauthorized personnel were seen marking ballot papers at only three (2.2%) female polling booths in the region.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, unauthorized personnel were seen marking ballot papers on behalf of voters at four (1.2%) male and two (2.2%) female booths in the region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

[1] The election law should more clearly define “ballot box stuffing,” with enforcement mechanisms against any polling official, polling agent, or other individual who marks more than one ballot or puts more than one ballot in a box for any reason.

[2] ECP procedures should require that all of the following information be recorded carefully and double-checked in each polling booth and station: the number of ballot books distributed to each polling booth at the beginning of Election Day (with no additional books distributed for any reason); the number of used counterfoils and unused ballot papers remaining in all ballot books at the end of the voting process; the number of voters whose names have been crossed off the voters' list in each booth (and recorded with tick-marks throughout the voting process).

[3] ECP procedures should be changed to require counting of the number of ballots in each ballot box from each polling booth. (Counting the ballots from each box and then combining all ballots in order to count votes for each candidate can all be done at the polling station level.) An additional advantage of this recommendation is that it would enable the ECP to compile reliable gender disaggregated voter turnout data by adding the number of ballots counted from each men's and each women's polling booth.

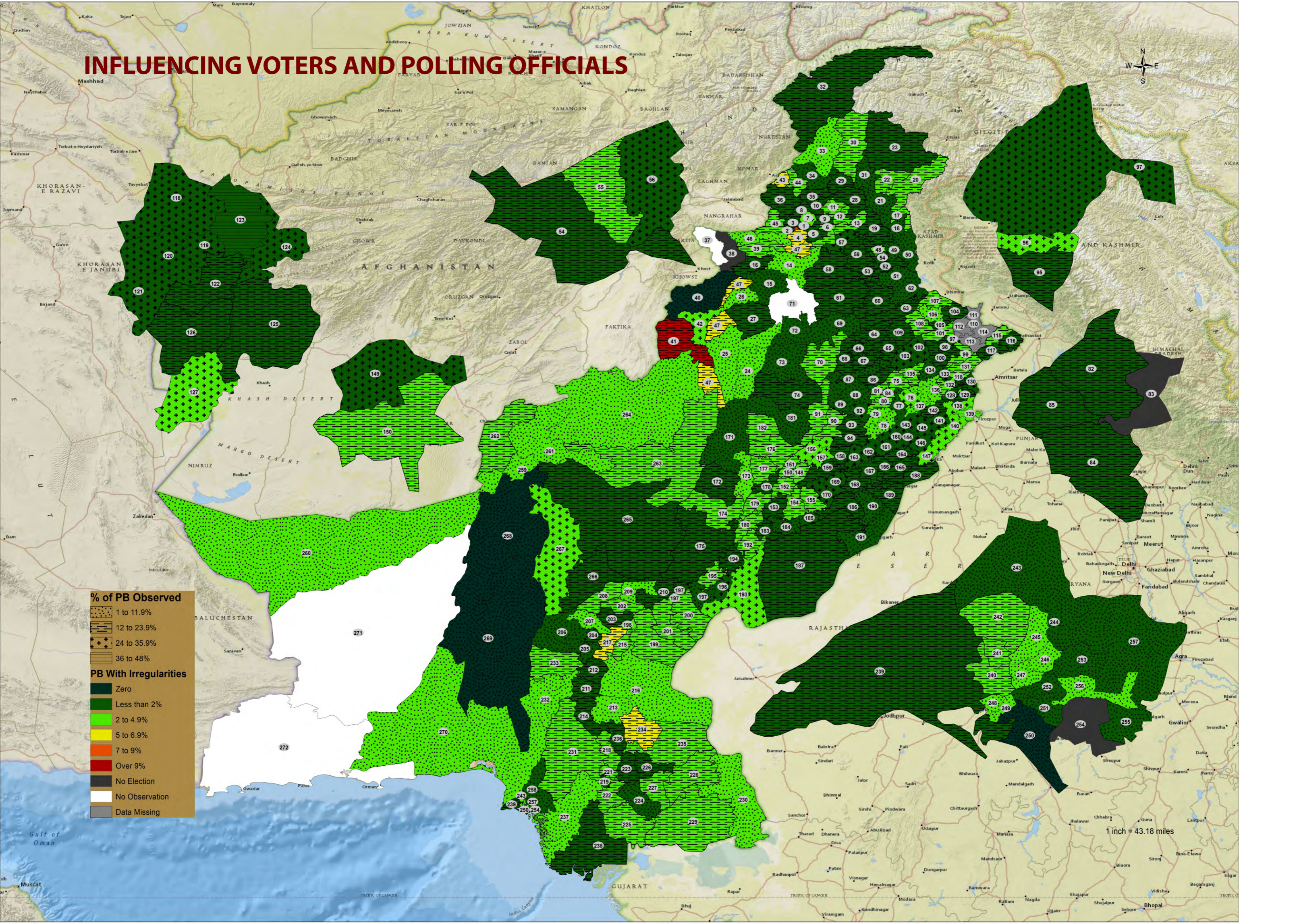
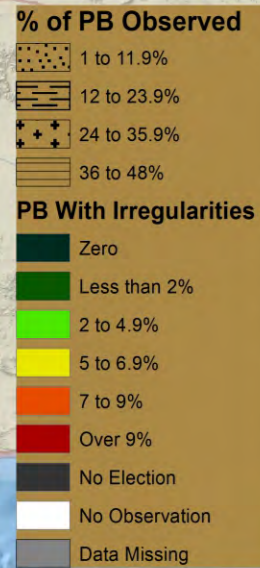
[4] ECP training materials for polling officials should emphasize procedures related to preventing “ballot box stuffing,” including those described above as well as enforcement mechanisms and penalties for polling officials violating these rules or failing to prevent others from violating them.

[5] Neutral election observers and candidate/party polling agents should be trained to record the serial numbers of all ballot books issued to the polling station and to each booth in the station. They should monitor the accounting of all ballots and ballot books at the end of the voting process. Observers and agents also should compare the number of used counterfoils against the number of voters who have cast ballots in each booth (the number of voters' names crossed off the voters' list as well as the number of voters observers have counted in the booth) and against the number of ballots counted out of each ballot box.



SECTION **7**
Influencing Voters and Polling Officials

INFLUENCING VOTERS AND POLLING OFFICIALS



1 inch = 43.18 miles

1. Pressurizing Polling Officials

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The [Election] Commission or the [Election] Commissioner may, at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, suspend any officer performing any duty in connection with an election, or any other public functionary, or any member of the police force or any other law-enforcing agency who obstructs or prevents or attempts to obstruct or prevent the conduct of fair and impartial poll or interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote, or influences in any manner the polling staff or an elector or does any other act calculated to influence the result of election, and make such arrangements as it or he may consider necessary for the performance of the functions of the officer so suspended.”

The Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 7(6), Pg. 135-136

“Law and Order Jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer: ... Interfering with polling staff while they perform their duties ...”

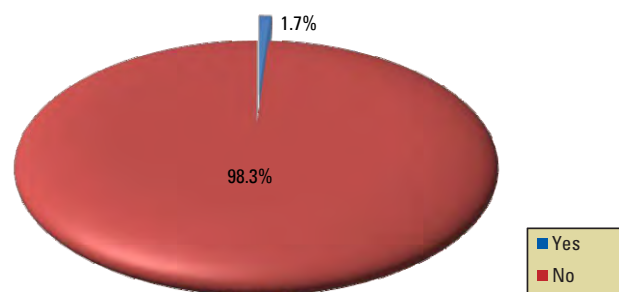
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.56

“Maintaining Law and Order: By the order of the Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, the Presiding Officer is authorized to act as a Magistrate 1st Class on Election Day”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55-57 (following pages detailing offenses under Presiding Officers' authority)

FAFEN observers witnessed polling officials being pressured to favour a single party/candidate at 273 (1.7%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 15,914 (98.3%) polling booths observed in the country.

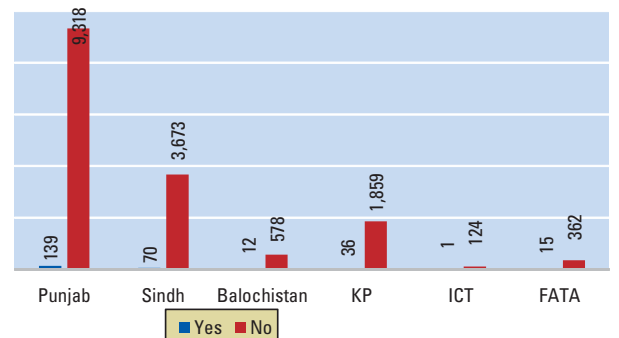
Figure 1: Is there anyone pressuring polling officials to favour a certain party/candidate?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. FAFEN observers reported polling officials at 139 (1.5%) polling booths in Punjab, 70 (1.9%) in Sindh, 12 (2%) in Balochistan, 36 (1.9%) in KP, one (0.8%) in ICT and 15 (4%) in FATA being pressured to favour a single party/candidate.

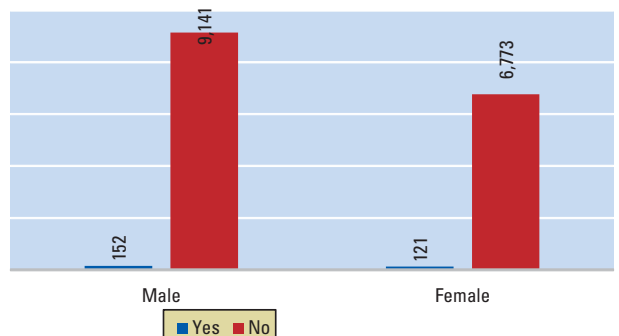
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

Gender-wise, FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, polling officials at 152 (1.6%) male and 121 (1.8%) female polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party/candidate.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

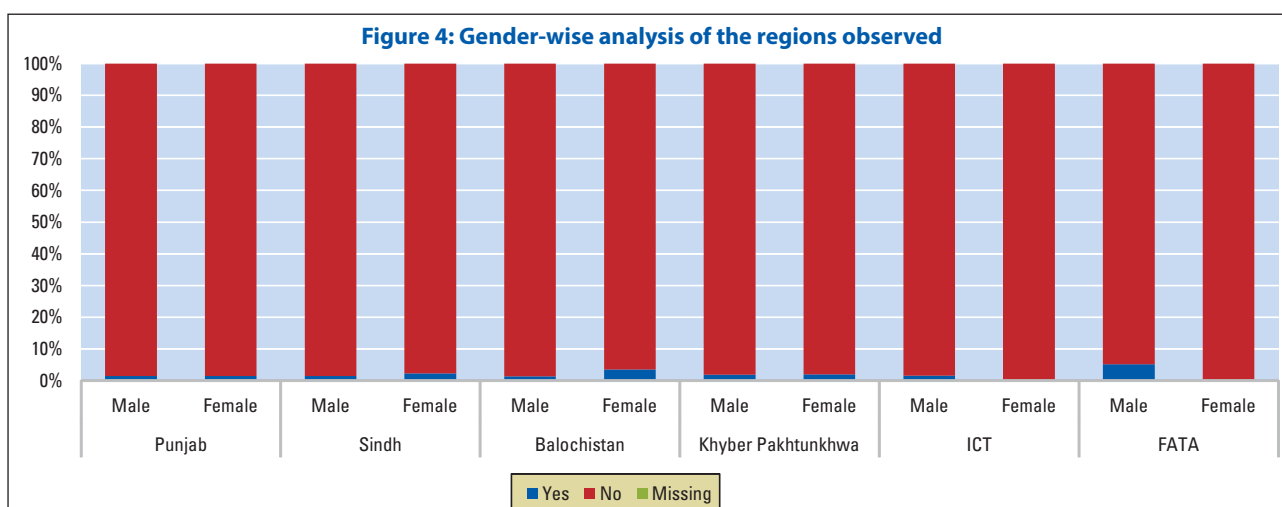
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 77 (1.5%) male and 62 (1.5%) female polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party or candidate.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. Polling officials at 32 (1.5%) male and 38 (2.3%) female polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party or candidate.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at six (1.4%) male and as many (3.6%) female polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party or candidate.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN's data, polling officials at 21 (1.9%) male and 15 (1.9%) female polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party or candidate.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw polling officials being pressurized to favour a certain party or candidate at only one (1.5%) polling booth in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, polling officials at 15 (5.2%) male polling booths were allegedly pressurized to favour a single party or candidate.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling booths where officials were being influenced to favor a certain candidate/party dropped slightly from 2.5% of the observed polling booths in 2008 to 1.7% in 2013. The drop in the numbers notwithstanding, the impartiality of the polling official is an inalienable feature of free and fair election.

The ECP should consistently enforce election laws related to government officials' undue influence both pre-election and on Election Day with serious penalties.

Mechanisms should be put in place to reinforce Presiding Officers' powers on Election Day, including [1] enforced penalties for Presiding Officers failing to uphold their magisterial law and order duties, and [2] ECP training for police on their duty to help Presiding Officers uphold these duties.

2. Security Forces' Involvement in the Polling Process

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Officials not to influence voters.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, Polling Officer or any other officer or clerk performing a duty in connection with an election, or any member of a police force, is guilty of an offence ... if he, in the conduct or management of an election or maintenance of order at a polling station, ... (a) persuades any person to give his vote;... (b) dissuades any person from giving his vote; ... (d) does any other act calculated to influence the result of the election....or (d) does any other act calculated to influence the result of the election.

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 90 (a) (b) (c) (d), Pg. 179-180

"Breaches of official duty in connection with election.--A Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer or any other person employed by any such officer in connection with his official duties imposed by or under this Act, is guilty of an offence ... if he, wilfully and without reasonable cause, commits breach of any such official duty, by act or omission."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 91, Pg. 180

"Assistance by Government servant.—A person in the service of Pakistan is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both, if he misuses his official position in a manner calculated to influence the results of the election."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 91, Pg. 180

(2) All law enforcing agencies shall remain neutral throughout the election process and shall not act in favour of or against any political party or candidate.

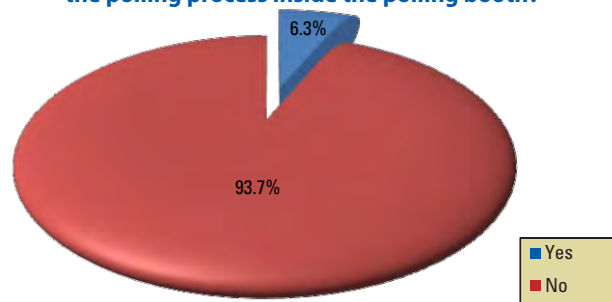
Code of Conduct for Security Personnel, Clause 2, 7th March, 2013

(7) The security personnel deployed at the polling station shall ensure that peaceful and conducive environment is provided to voters outside the polling stations and voters are neither intimidated nor hampered from voting.

Code of Conduct for Security Personnel, Clause 7, 7th March, 2013

FAFEN observers reported the security officials' involvement in the polling process at 1,979 (6.3%) out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country. The security officials included the police, army, Rangers, Frontier Constabulary and other security officials (such as Anti-Terrorism Squad). No such incidents were reported from the remaining 29,358 (93.7%) polling booths.

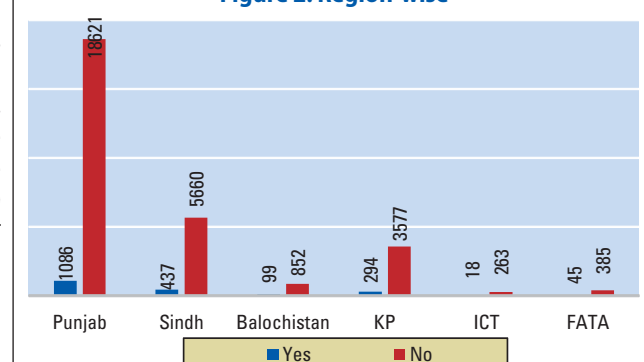
Figure 1: Are there any security officials involved in the polling process inside the polling booth?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN's observation, security officials were involved in the polling process at 1,086 (5.5%) of the observed polling booths in Punjab, 437 (7.2%) in Sindh, 99 (10.4%) in Balochistan, 294 (7.6%) in KP, 18 (6.4%) in ICT and 45 (10.5%) in FATA.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

Gender-wise, FAFEN collected information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths. FAFEN observers reported the involvement of security officials at 1,022 (5.9%) male and 957 (6.8%) female polling booths across the country.

Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

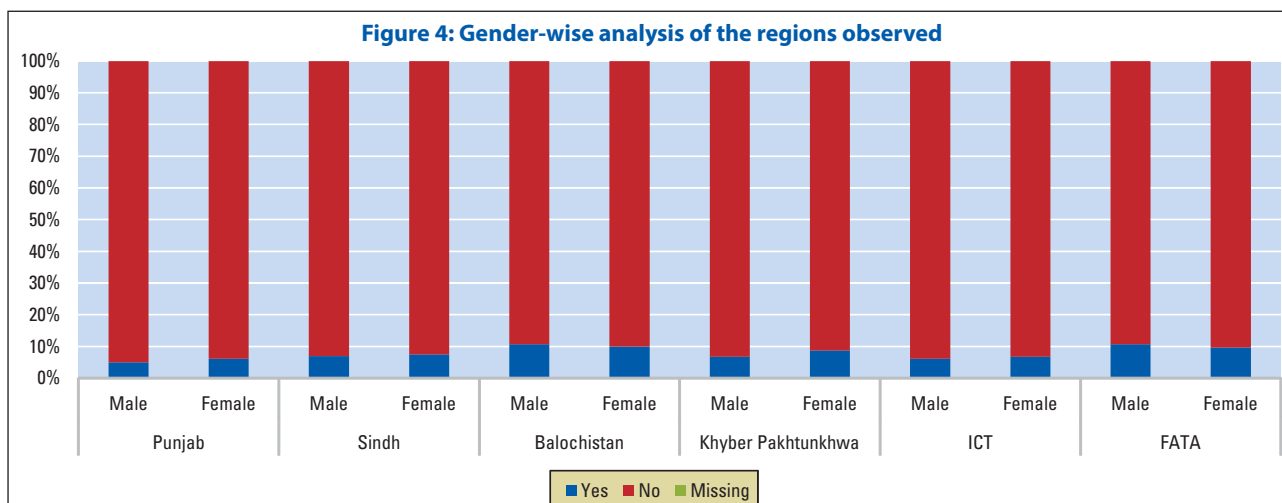
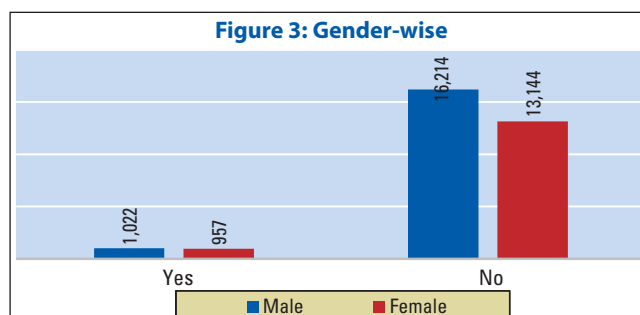
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, security officials were seen involved in the polling process at 527 (5%) male and 559 (6.1%) female polling booths.

b. Sindh

A total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, security officials were seen involved in the polling process at 233 (6.9%) male and 204 (7.4%) female polling booths.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, security officials were seen involved in the polling process at 66 (10.7%) male and 33 (9.9%) female polling booths.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, security officials were seen involved in the polling process at 151 (6.8%) male and 143 (8.7%) female polling booths.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, FAFEN observers reported the involvement of security officials in the polling process at nine (6.1%) male and as many (6.7%) female polling booths.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, security officials were seen involved in 36 (10.7%) male and nine (9.7%) female polling booths.

RECOMMENDATION

While 1 in every 25 polling booths in 2008 reported security officials' involvement in polling process in 2008, their number increased to 1 in every 16 in 2013.

The ECP must enforce the election law, including with regard to offenses committed by polling officials, such as political or other bias in the conduct of their election duties. Training for election personnel should emphasize neutrality and impartiality as critical to the integrity of the elections.

3. Undue Influence

a. Polling officials influencing voters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The [Election] Commission or the [Election] Commissioner may... suspend any officer performing any duty in connection with an election ... who ... attempts to obstruct or prevent the conduct of fair and impartial poll ..."

The Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 7(6), Pg. 135-136

"Undue influence.-A person is guilty of undue influence, if he- . (a) impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by an elector; or (b) compels, induces or prevails upon any elector to vote or refrain from voting; or (e) uses any official influence or governmental patronage."

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 81 (1) (e) and (4) (a) (b), Page 173-174

"There should be no factor influencing the [voters'] choice of vote on polling day."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 6

"Professional Ethics for Polling Personnel: Neutrality: Never let your political opinions affect your electoral duties; Never express your political opinions while the election is ongoing... Fairness: Always treat everyone equally regardless of their gender, ethnic origin, religion or political affiliation. This includes voters, polling agents, candidates and observers."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 16

"Instruct the voter on how to mark the ballot paper. Tip: You may direct the voter towards the 'Method to Mark the Ballot Paper' poster."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 45

"Do not bias the voter's choice through unnecessary discussion or talk during the voting process."

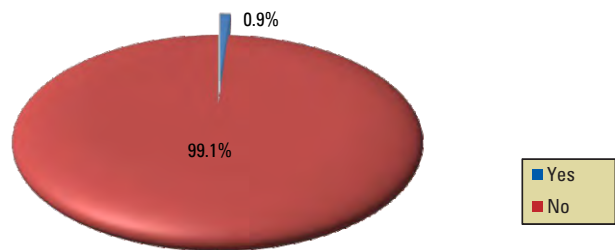
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 49

"The Presiding Officer and the Polling Staff cannot in any way influence any voter's choice and [the polling officials] can be punished to the full extent of the law!"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 55

FAFEN observers witnessed polling officials trying to influence voters to vote for a certain party/candidate at 141 (0.9%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 16,046 (99.1%) polling booths observed in the country.

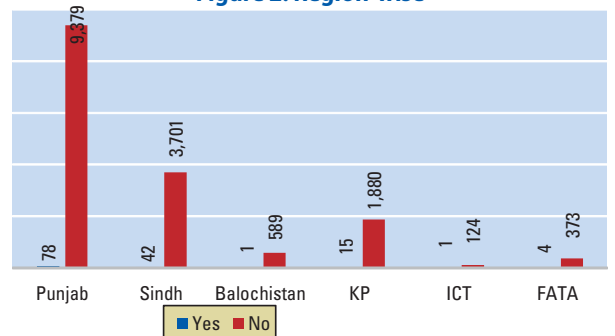
Figure 1: Are there any polling officials putting undue influence on voters?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 78 (0.8%) polling booths in Punjab, 42 (1.1%) in Sindh, one polling booth each in Balochistan and ICT (0.2% and 0.8% respectively), 15 (0.8%) booths in KP and four (1.1%) in FATA were seen influencing the voters.

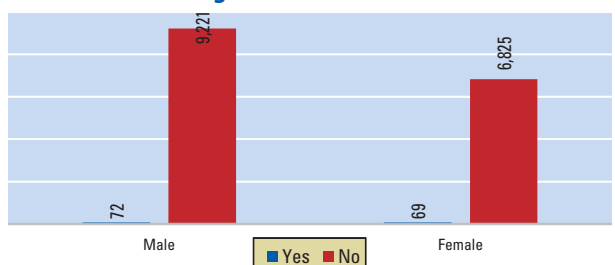
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, polling officials at 72 (0.8%) male and 69 (1%) female polling booths were seen influencing voters to vote for a certain party/candidate.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

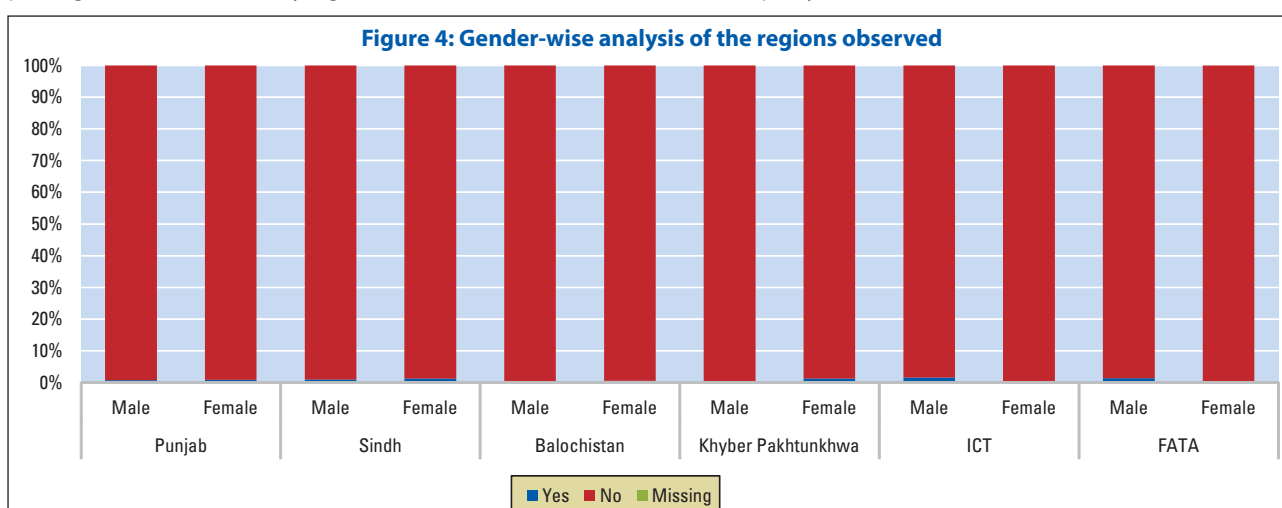
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, polling officials at 41 (0.8%) male and 37 (0.9%) female polling booths were seen putting undue influence on voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. Polling officials at 21 (1%) male and as many (1.3%) female polling booths were seen influencing voters to vote for a certain party/candidate.

c. Balochistan

Out of 421 male and 169 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, polling officials at only one (0.6%) female polling booth were seen trying to influence voters to vote for a certain party/candidate.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN's data, polling officials at five (0.4%) male and 10 (1.3%) female polling booths were seen influencing putting undue influence on voters.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw polling officials influencing voters at only one (1.5%) male polling booth observed in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, FAFEN observers saw polling officials influencing voters at only four (1.4%) male polling booths.

RECOMMENDATION

Compared with the 2008 elections where more than 1 in every 10 polling booths were reported with polling officials influencing voters to vote for a certain candidate, the number of such booths dropped to less around 1 in every 100. While encouraging comparatively, the incidents of biased polling officials remains a significant hurdle to ensuring free and fair elections.

[1] The ECP training manual language should be changed from "Instruct the voter on how to mark the ballot paper" to "Instruct the voter on how to use the marking aid."

[2] Training for polling officials should communicate that they must not instruct voters which candidate to vote for, either in words, or by pointing, or when showing voters how to use the marking aid on the ballot.

[3] Penalties (whether suspension or otherwise) should be enforced against any polling official violating the election law in the course of his or her election duties.

b. Government officials influencing voters

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

The [Election] Commission or the [Election] Commissioner may, at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, suspend any officer performing any duty in connection with an election, or any other public functionary, or any member of the police force or any other law-enforcing agency who obstructs or prevents or attempts to obstruct or prevent the conduct of fair and impartial poll or interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when he records his vote, or influences in any manner the polling staff or an elector or does any other act calculated to influence the result of election, and make such arrangements as it or he may consider necessary for the performance of the functions of the officer so suspended."

The Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 7(6), Pg. 135-136

"Undue influence.-A person is guilty of undue influence, if he- ... (a) impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by an elector; or (b) compels, induces or prevails upon any elector to vote or refrain from voting; or (e) uses any official influence or governmental patronage..."

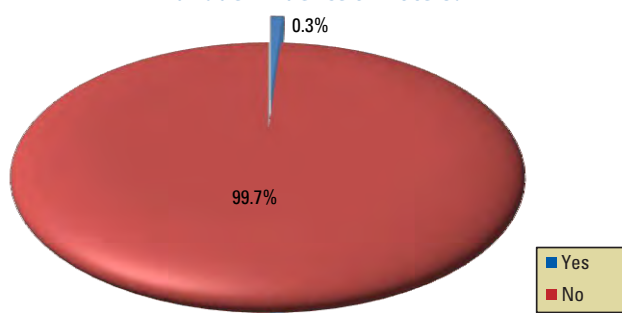
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 81 (1) (e) and (4) (a) (b), Page 173-174

"There should be no factor influencing the [voters'] choice of vote on polling day."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 6

FAFEN observers witnessed government officials influencing voters to vote for a certain party/candidate at 42 (0.3%) out of 16,187 polling booths observed across the country. No such incident was reported from the remaining 16,145 (99.7%) polling booths in the country.

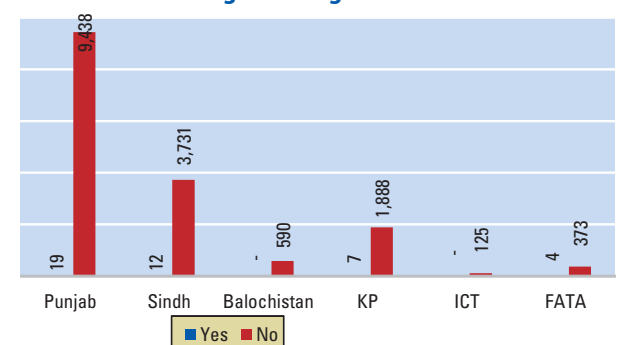
Figure 1: Are there any government officials putting undue influence on voters?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 9,457 polling booths in Punjab, 3,743 in Sindh, 590 in Balochistan, 1,895 in KP, 125 in ICT and 377 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, government officials at 19 (0.2%) polling booths in Punjab, 12 (0.3%) in Sindh, seven (0.4%) in KP and four (1.1%) in FATA were seen putting undue influence on voters.

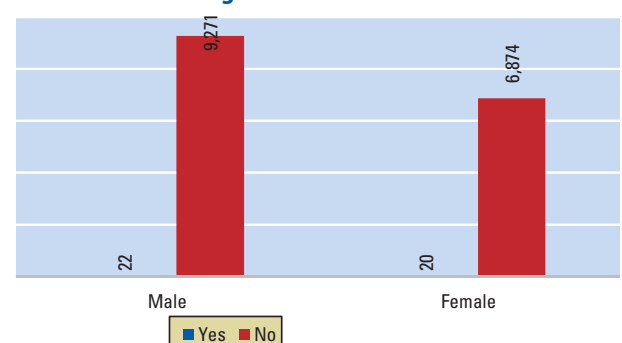
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

Gender-wise, FAFEN obtained data from 9,293 male and 6,894 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN's observation, government officials at 22 (0.2%) male and 20 (0.3%) female polling booths were seen influencing voters to vote for a certain party/candidate.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

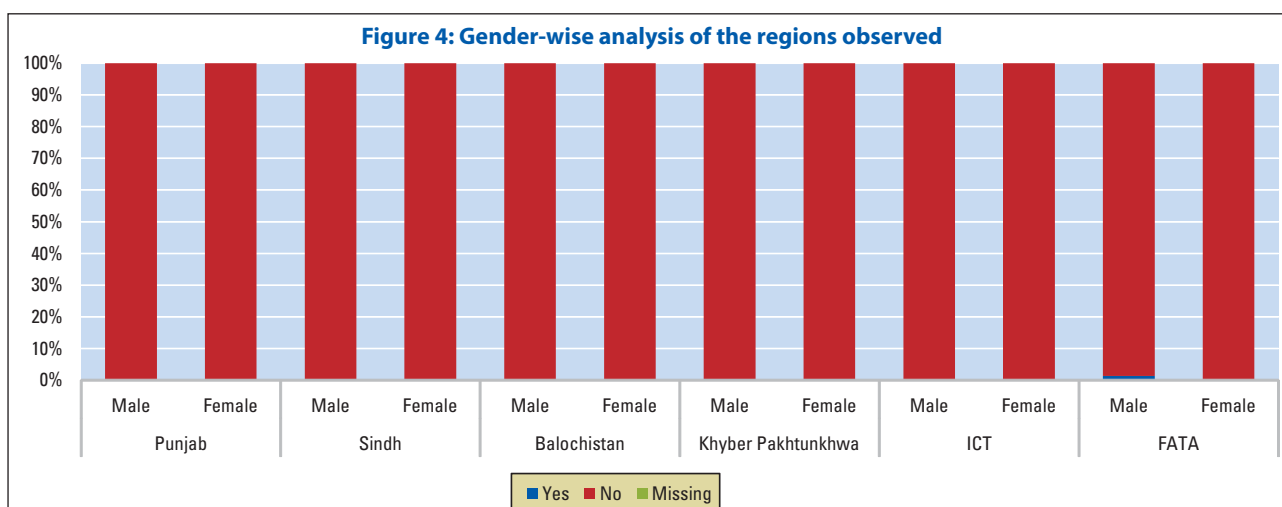
Out of 5,279 male and 4,178 female polling booths observed in Punjab, government officials at seven (0.1%) male and 12 (0.3%) female polling booths were seen putting undue influence on voters.

b. Sindh

A total of 2,112 male and 1,631 female polling booths were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, government officials at seven (0.3%) male and five (0.3%) female polling booths were seen putting undue influence on voters.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN observers did not witness any government official influencing voters at 590 polling booths observed in Balochistan.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 1,125 male and 770 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, government officials at four (0.4%) male and three (0.4%) female polling booths were seen influencing voters to vote for a certain party/candidate.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers did not witness any government official influencing voters at the 125 polling booths observed in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 291 male and 86 female polling booths observed in FATA, government officials at four (1.4%) male polling booths were seen putting undue influence on voters.

RECOMMENDATION

Yet another area where the 2013 elections showed improvement was the decreased number of polling booths where government officials were observed influencing voters to favor a certain candidate. The number of such polling stations dropped from 3.8% of the observed polling booth in 2008 to 0.3% in 2013.

The ECP should consistently enforce election laws related to government officials' undue influence both pre-election and on Election Day with serious penalties.



SECTION **8**
Irregularities in Closing of Polling

IRREGULARITIES IN CLOSING OF POLLING

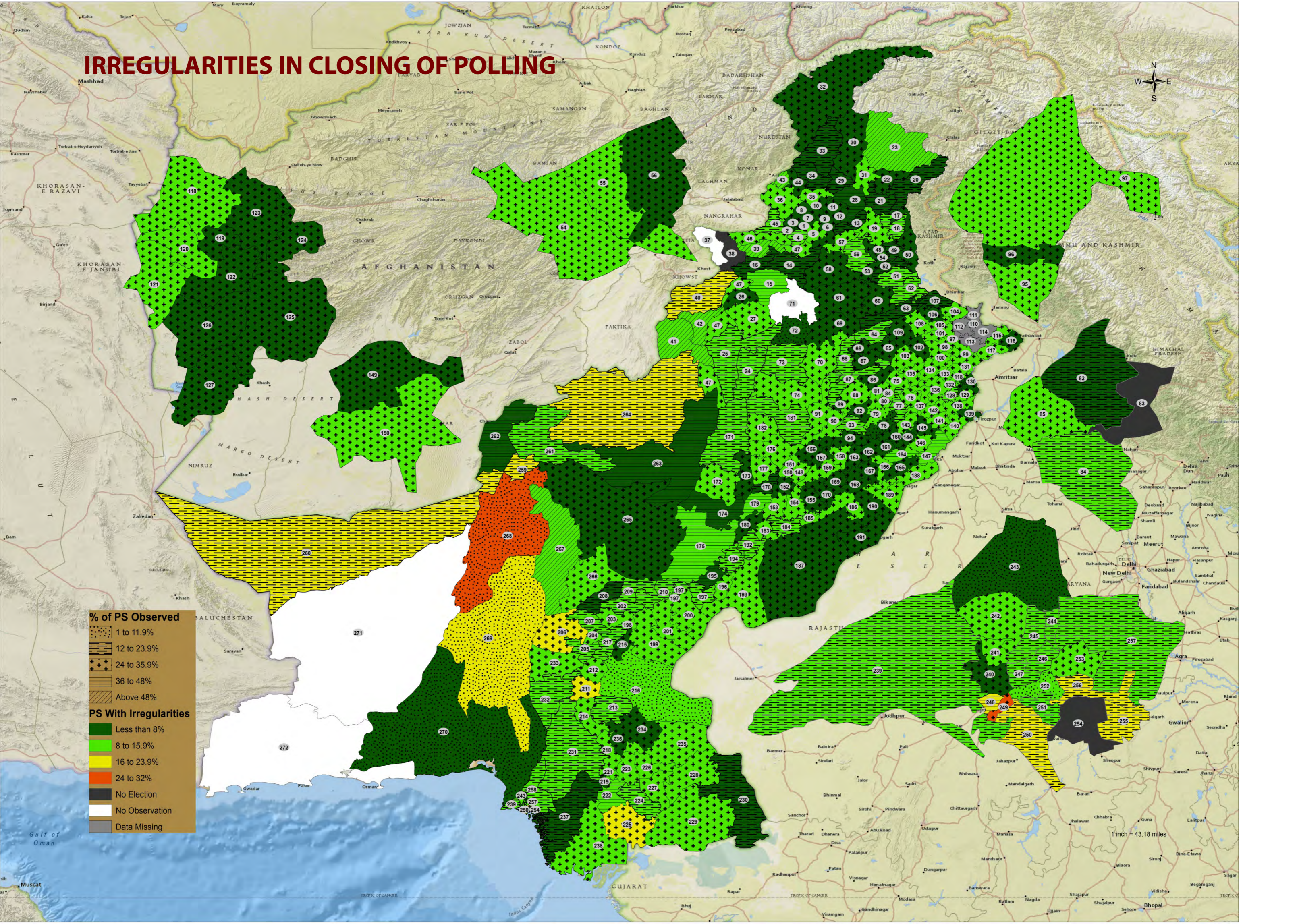


% of PS Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%
- Above 48%

PS With Irregularities

- Less than 8%
- 8 to 15.9%
- 16 to 23.9%
- 24 to 32%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Data Missing



1. Closing the Polling Station

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Hours of the poll. - The Commission shall fix the hours, which shall not be less than eight, during which the poll shall be held and the Returning Officer shall give public notice of the hours so fixed and hold the poll accordingly.”

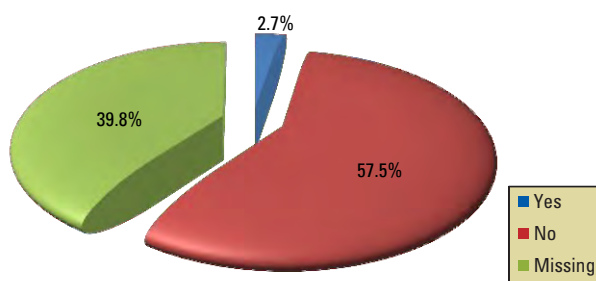
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 26, Pg. 148

“Stopping of the poll.- (1)The Presiding Officer of a polling station shall stop the poll and inform the Returning Officer that he has done so if - (a) the poll at the polling station is, at any time, so interrupted or obstructed for reasons beyond the control of the Presiding Officer that it cannot be resumed during the polling hours fixed under section 26;and (b) any ballot box used at the polling station is unlawfully taken out of the custody of the Presiding Officer, or is accidentally or intentionally destroyed, or is lost or is damaged or tampered with to such an extent that the result of the poll at the polling station cannot be ascertained.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 27 (1) (a) (b), Pg. 148

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, 453 (2.7%) were reportedly closed before 5pm - the official closing time for voting according to the ECP's rules and procedures. A total of 9,734 (57.5%) polling stations remained open till 5pm. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 6,746 (39.8%) polling stations.

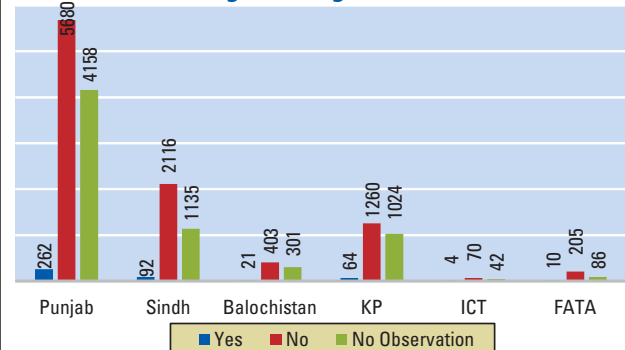
Figure 1: Did the polling station close before 5pm?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, 262 (2.6%) polling stations in Punjab, 92 (2.8%) in Sindh, 21 (2.9%) in Balochistan, 64 (2.7%) in KP, four (3.4%) in ICT and 10 (3.3%) in FATA were closed before 5pm.

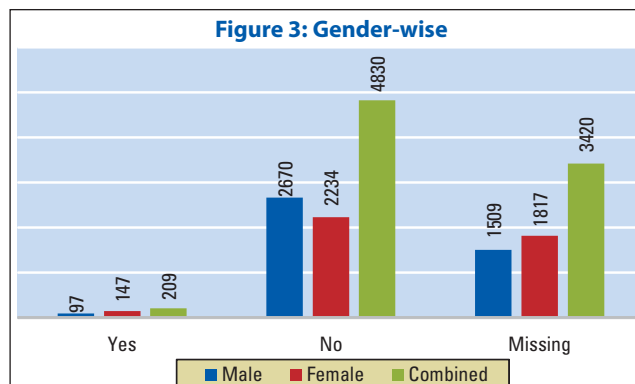
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

Gender-wise, FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, 97 (2.3%) male, 147 (3.5%) female and 209 (2.5%) combined polling stations were closed before the official closing time.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

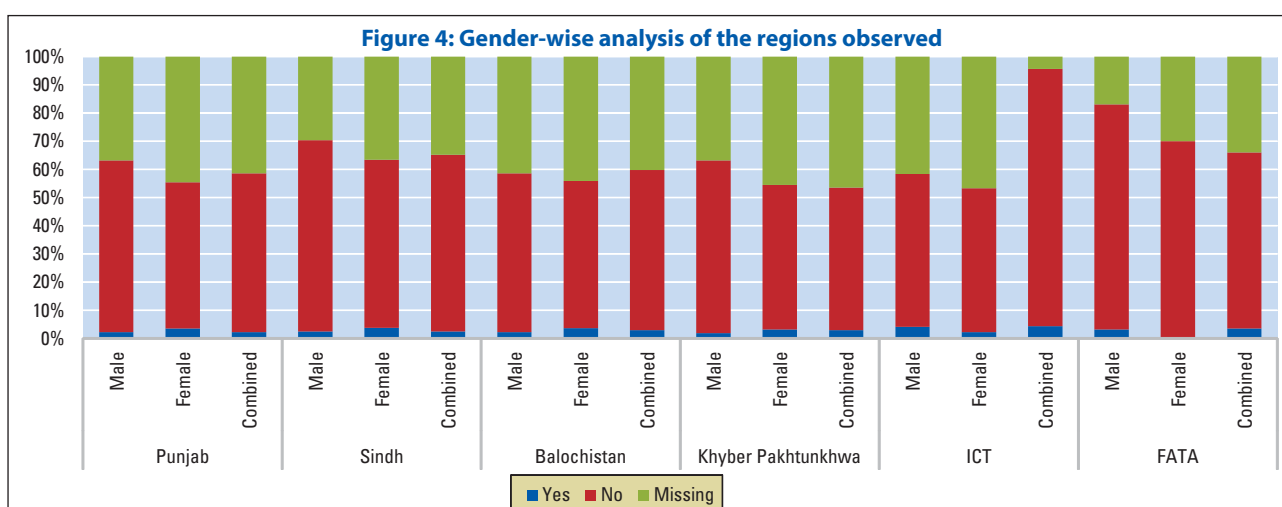
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, 54 (2.2%) male, 94 (3.5%) female and 114 (2.3%) combined polling stations were closed before the official closing time.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, 21 (2.5%) male, 28 (3.8%) female and 43 (2.4%) combined polling stations were shut down before 5pm.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. The observers saw five (2.3%) male, six (3.7%) female and 10 (2.9%) combined polling stations shutting down before 5pm.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 (1.9%) male, 18 (3.2%) female and 34 (3%) combined polling stations were shut down before the official closing time.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, two (4.2%) male, one (2.2%) female and one (4.3%) combined polling station was closed before 5pm.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. According to the observations, three (3.2%) male and seven (3.6%) combined polling stations were shut down before the official closing time of 5pm.

RECOMMENDATION

Polling stations must remain open and active for eight hours throughout Election Day, from the opening of the polls until the closing of the polls. Breaks in polling create an environment open to fraud, since ballot boxes, unused ballot papers, and other sensitive election materials may not be properly secured or supervised during the break. The ECP should emphasize in training for polling personnel that they are required to ensure that all polling stations and all booths remain open without a break throughout Election Day. Arrangements can be made to enable polling officials to take short breaks in organized shifts, if needed.

2. Closing the Polling Booth

a. Allowing voters in queue to vote after 5pm

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Commission shall fix the hours, which shall not be less than eight, during which the polls shall be held, and the Returning Officer shall give public notice of the hours so fixed and hold the poll accordingly."

The Representation of the People Act 1977, Section 26, Pg. 148

"[PrOs will] At the precise time fixed for the closing [of polling stations], announce that the polling station is now closed."

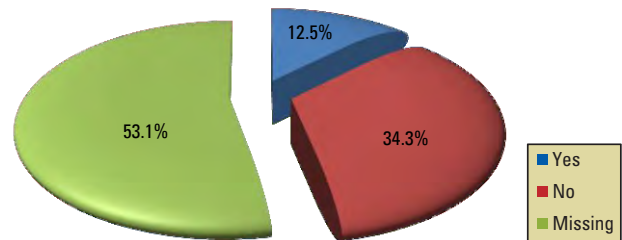
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60

"If you have a queue of voters, and it is closing time, you must allow those in the queue to vote. Tip: To make sure only those in the queue will be permitted to vote; either brings inside the polling station everyone in the queue and closes the doors OR stations a police officer at the end of the queue and directs him/her not to allow anyone else to join the queue."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, polling officials at 3,927 (12.5%) booths reportedly barred the voters present in the queue from casting their votes after 5pm. Voters at 10,757 (34.3%) polling booths were allowed to vote as per the ECP's rules. FAFEN observers failed to obtain the relevant information from the remaining 16,653 (53.1%) polling booths.

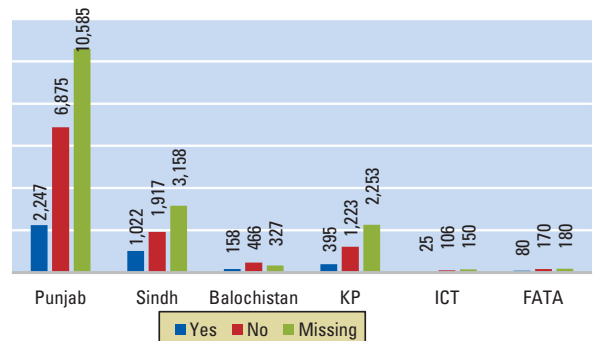
Figure 1: After 5pm, were voters already present in the queue denied the right to cast their votes?



Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the observers, polling officials at 2,247 (11.4%) booths in Punjab, 1,022 (16.8%) in Sindh, 158 (16.6%) in Balochistan, 395 (10.2%) in KP, 25 (8.9%) in ICT and 80 (18.6%) in FATA did not allow voters in the queue to cast their votes after 5pm.

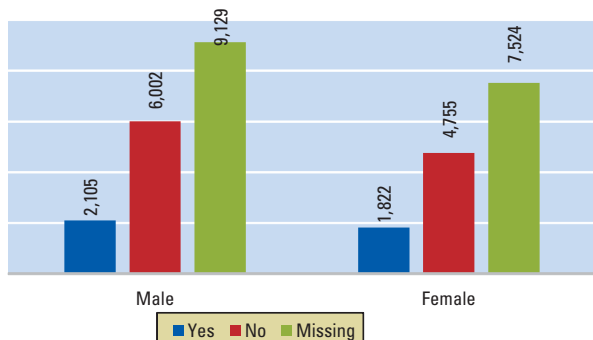
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to the available data, officials at 2,105 (12.2%) male and 1,822 (12.9%) female polling booths did not allow voters in the queue to cast their votes after 5pm.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

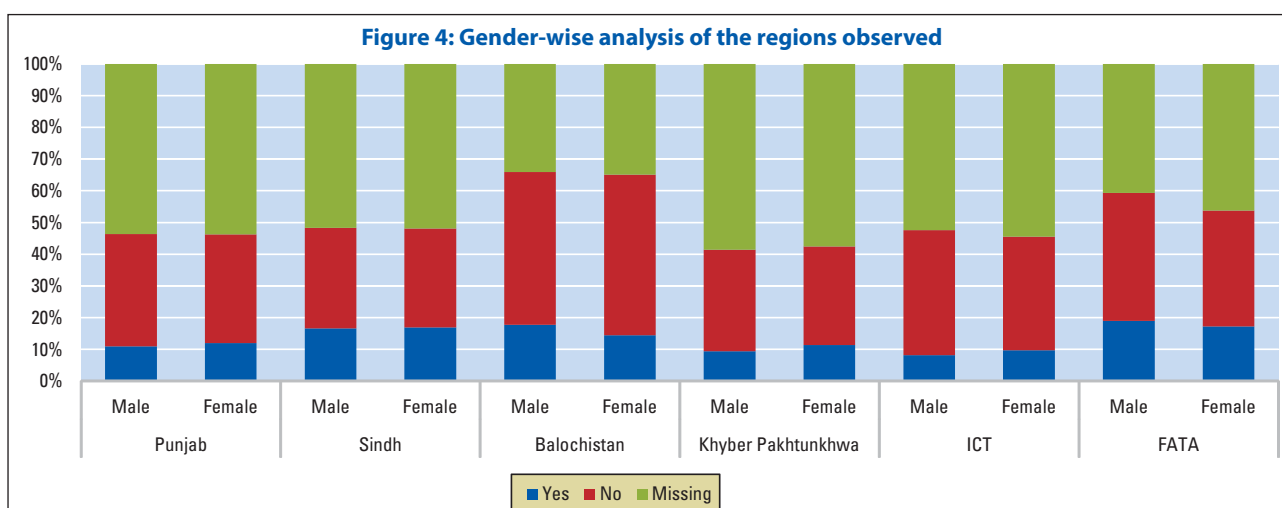
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, officials at 1,152 (10.9%) male and 1,095 (12%) female polling booths did not allow voters in the queue to vote after 5pm.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths in Sindh. The observers saw officials at 558 (16.6%) male and 464 (16.9%) female polling booths not allowing voters present in the queue to vote after 5pm.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, officials at 110 (17.8%) male and 48 (14.5%) female polling booths did not allow voters present in the queue to vote after 5pm.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 209 (9.4%) male and 186 (11.4%) female booths did not allow voters present in the queue to cast their votes after 5pm.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, officials at 12 (8.2%) male and 13 (9.7%) female booths did not allow voters in the queue to vote after 5pm.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA. Out of the total observed polling booths, officials at 64 (19%) male and 16 (17.2%) female booths did not allow voters present in the queue to cast their votes after 5pm.

RECOMMENDATION

Among others, allowing voters already in queue and inside the polling station premises is an issue demanding across the board implementation. The procedure was not followed in more than 12% of the observed polling booths.

ECP training for polling personnel should emphasize the importance of following the polling station procedures in the context of equal treatment and respect for each voter.

b. allowing voter to join queue and vote after 5pm

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Voting after close of poll.--No person shall be given any ballot paper or be permitted to vote after the hour fixed for the close of the poll, except the persons who at that hour are present within the building, room, tent or enclosure in which the polling station is situated and have not voted but are waiting to vote.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 37, Pg. 154

“Tip: Anyone who arrives to vote AFTER the closing must NOT be allowed to vote.”

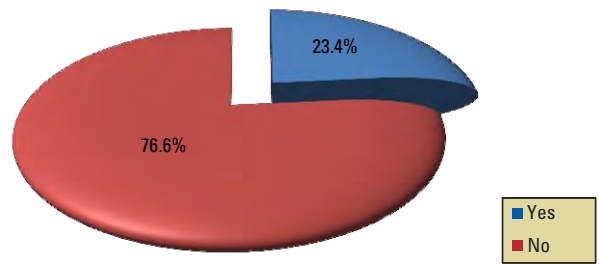
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60 (emphasis in original)

“If you have a queue of voters, and it is closing time, you must allow those in the queue to vote. Tip: To make sure only those in the queue will be permitted to vote; either brings inside the polling station everyone in the queue and closes the doors OR stations a police officer at the end of the queue and directs him/her not to allow anyone else to join the queue.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60

FAFEN observers reported polling officials at 7,338 (23.4%) out of 31,337 polling booths allowing voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes. However, no such incident was reported from the remaining 23,999 (76.6%) booths observed across the country.

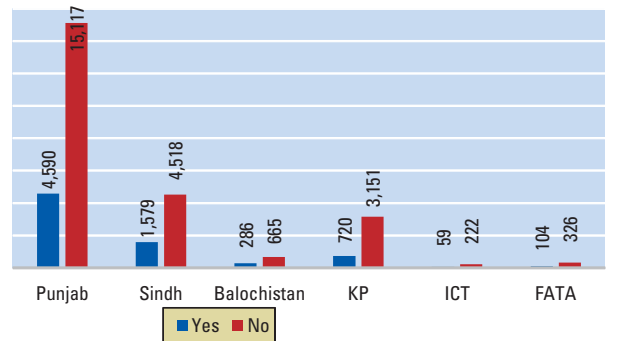
Figure 1: After 5pm, were voters joining the queue allowed to cast their votes?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas. According to the available data, officials at 4,590 (23.3%) booths in Punjab, 1,579 (25.9%) in Sindh, 286 (30.1%) in Balochistan, 720 (18.6%) in KP, 59 (21%) in ICT and 104 (24.2%) in FATA allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

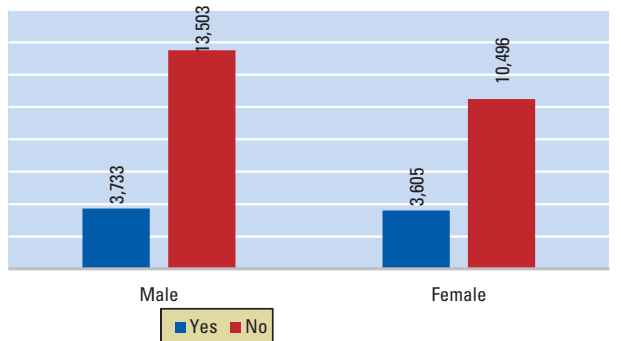
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 3,733 (21.7%) male and 3,605 (25.6%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

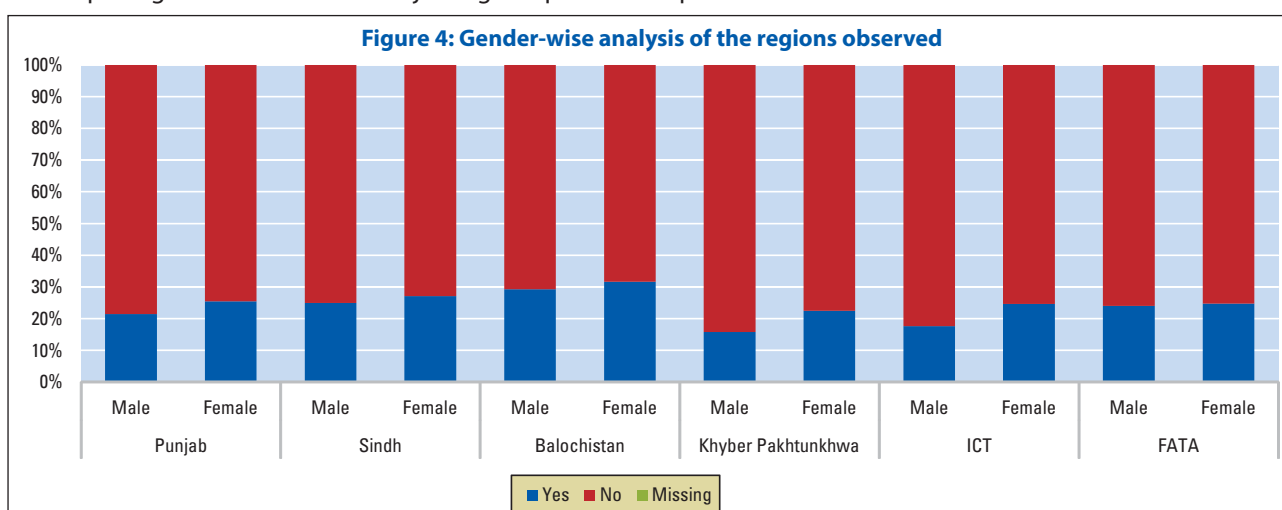
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, officials at 2,258 (21.4%) male and 2,332 (25.5%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths in Sindh. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 835 (24.9%) male and 744 (27.1%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, officials at 181 (29.2%) male and 105 (31.6%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw officials at 352 (15.8%) male and 368 (22.5%) female polling booths allowing voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, officials at 26 (17.7%) male and 33 (24.6%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, officials at 81 (24%) male and 23 (24.7%) female polling booths allowed voters joining the queue after 5pm to cast their votes.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling booths where voters were allowed to join the queue and poll their votes increased from 1 in every 10 among those observed in 2008 elections to over 1 in every 4 in the 2013 elections.

It is critical that the ECP enforces a national-level schedule for the election. ECP training for polling personnel should emphasize the importance of closing all voting queues at 5:00pm (17:00), unless otherwise ordered because of special circumstances, in order to maintain equitable access to the polls for all voters.

3. Closing Ballot Box Slots

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

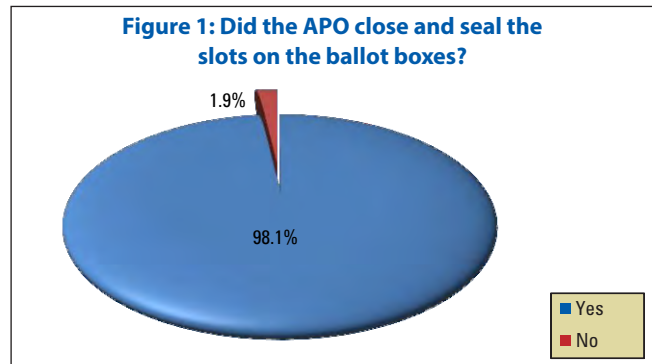
“At each polling booth: After the last voter has voted the Assistant Presiding Officers should close the slots on their ballot boxes so that no additional ballot papers can be inserted.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60

“After the poll is closed, pull the latches together for closing the slot and fit another seal through both of the latches. (Picture 5 & 6) Show the numbers and the ECP monogram on the 5th seal to the agents and others present in the polling booth and ask them to note / record the seal number.”

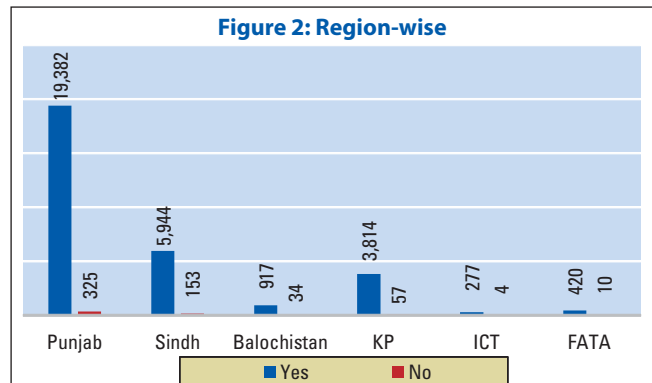
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 36

Out of 31,337 polling booths observed across the country, APOs at 30,754 (98.1%) sealed the ballot box slots, while they did not do so at the remaining 583 (1.9%) observed polling booths.



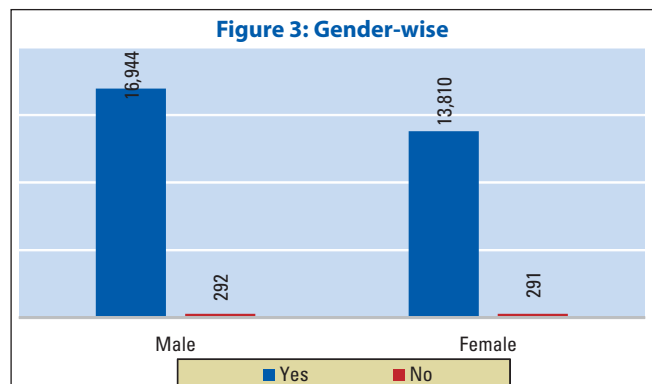
Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 19,707 polling booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA. According to the information, ballot box slots were not sealed at 325 (1.6%) polling booths in Punjab, 153 (2.5%) in Sindh, 34 (3.6%) in Balochistan, 57 (1.5%) in KP, four (1.4%) in ICT and 10 (2.3%) polling booths in tribal areas.



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. According to the observation, ballot box slots were not sealed at 292 (1.7%) male and 291 (2.1%) female polling booths.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

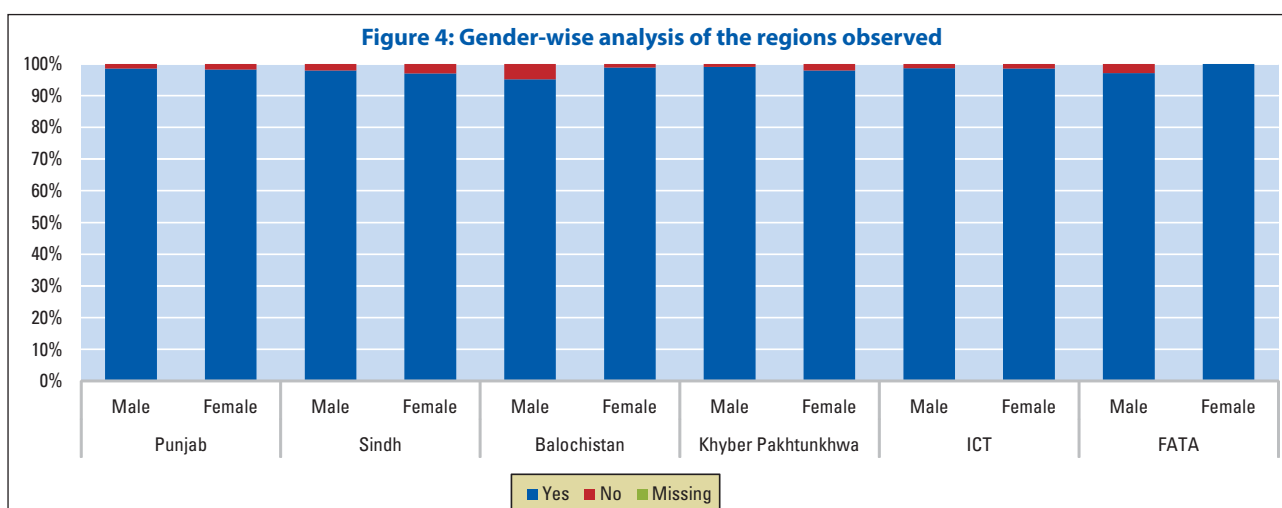
Out of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths observed in Punjab, ballot box slots were not sealed at 157 (1.5%) male and 168 (1.8%) female polling booths.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths observed in Sindh. The observers saw ballot box slots not being sealed at 71 (2.1%) male and 82 (3%) female polling booths.

c. Balochistan

Out of 619 male and 332 female polling booths observed in Balochistan, ballot box slots were not sealed at 30 (4.8%) male and four (1.2%) female polling booths.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained data from a total of 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to FAFEN observers, ballot box slots were not sealed at 22 (1%) male and 35 (2.1%) female polling booths.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, ballot box slots were not sealed at two (1.4%) male and two (1.5%) female polling booths.

f. FATA

Out of 337 male and 93 female polling booths observed in FATA, ballot box slots were not sealed at 10 (3%) male polling booths.

RECOMMENDATION

The ECP Handbook for Presiding Officers should provide clearer instructions about how to close the slots on the ballot boxes after the last voter has cast her/his ballot. The instructions on page 60 should refer back to the photographs and instructions on page 36.

4. Closing Doors Before Counting

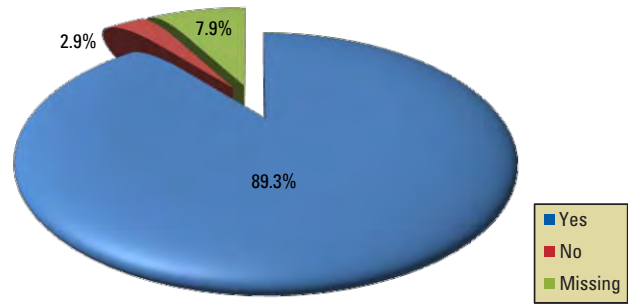
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"[Police officers'] role is to guard the doors to make sure that no unauthorized persons enter the building [during the ballot counting]."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 60

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, 15,113 (89.3%) had the doors closed during the counting of votes. A total of 488 (2.9%) polling stations did not have the doors closed, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,332 (7.9%) polling stations.

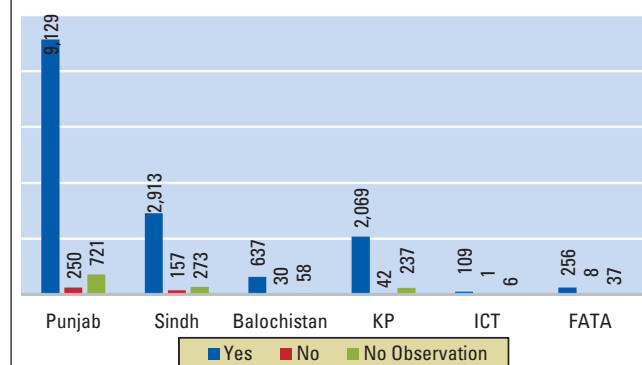
Figure 1: Are the polling station's doors closed during the counting process?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to the observations, doors at 250 (2.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 157 (4.7%) in Sindh, 30 (4.1%) in Balochistan, 42 (1.8%) in KP, one in ICT and eight (2.7%) in FATA were not closed during the counting process.

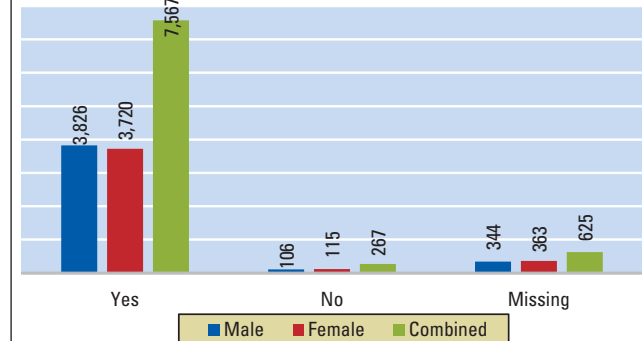
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to the available data, 106 (2.5%) male, 115 (2.7%) female and 267 (3.2%) combined polling stations did not have the doors closed during the counting process.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

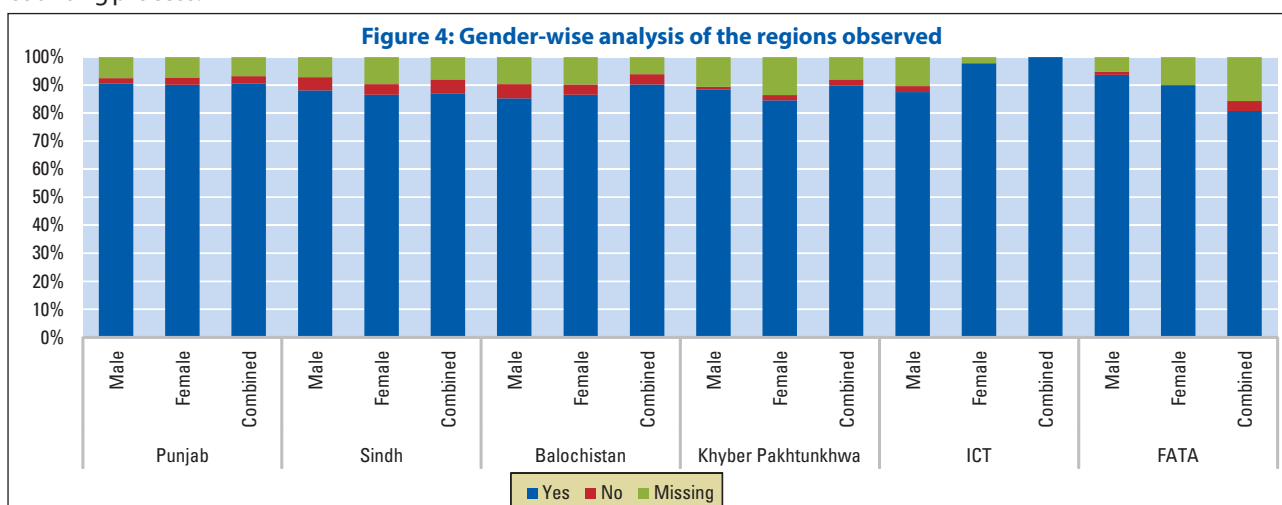
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, 47 (1.9%) male, 70 (2.6%) female and 133 (2.7%) combined polling stations did not have the doors closed during the counting process.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw 40 (4.8%) male, 28 (3.8%) female and 89 (5%) combined polling stations not having the doors closed during the counting process.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. A total of 11 (5.1%) male, six (3.7%) female and 13 (3.8%) combined polling stations did not have the doors closed during the counting process.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, six (0.9%) male, 11 (1.9%) female and 25 (2.2%) combined stations did not have the doors closed during the counting process.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations in ICT, only one (2.1%) male polling station had the doors open during the counting process.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Only one (1.1%) male and seven (3.6%) combined polling stations did not have the doors closed during the counting process.

RECOMMENDATION

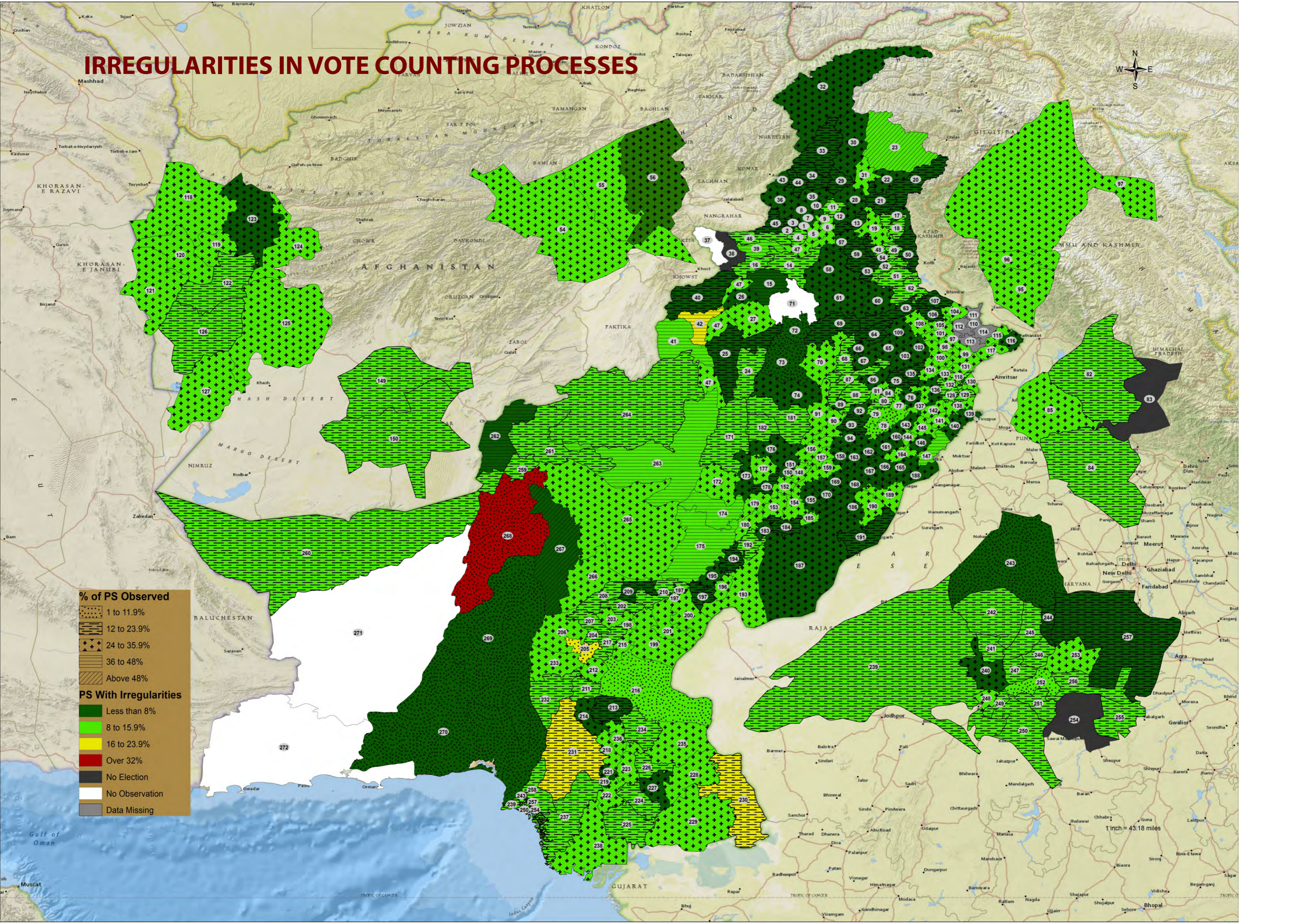
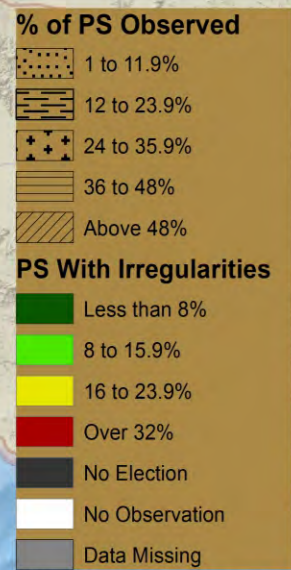
ECP policy about locking the counting room or polling station should be made clear and enforced.



SECTION **9**

Irregularities in Vote Counting Processes

IRREGULARITIES IN VOTE COUNTING PROCESSES



1. Showing Ballot Box Seals

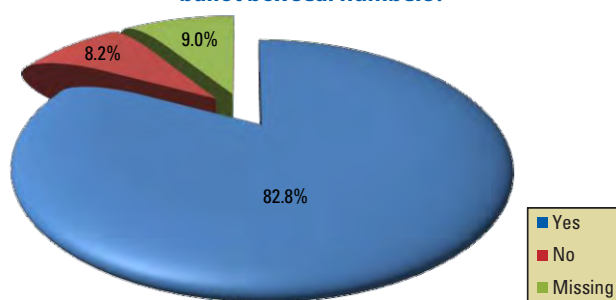
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Reopening the Ballot Box: ... Before breaking the seals show the seal numbers to the polling agents and other persons present in the polling station and ask them to match the seal numbers they recorded earlier (before and after the polling).”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 36 (but not referenced on pages 60-61 on "Closing the Polling Station" and "Counting the Votes")

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 14,022 (82.8%) were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers. Officials at 1,387 (8.2%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,524 (9%) polling stations.

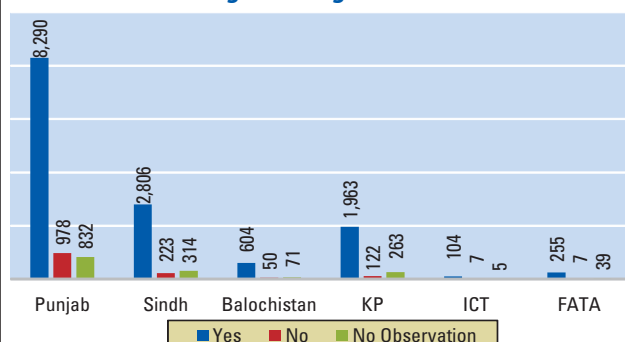
Figure 1: Did polling officials call out or show all the ballot box seal numbers?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 8,290 (82.1%) polling stations in Punjab, 2,806 (83.9%) in Sindh, 604 (83.3%) in Balochistan, 1,963 (83.6%) in KP, 104 (89.7%) in ICT and 255 (84.7%) in FATA called out or showed all the ballot box seal numbers.

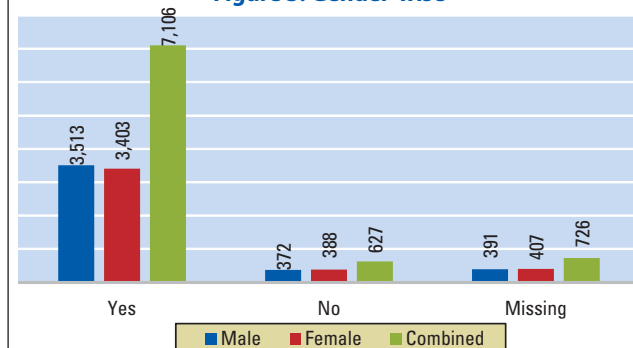
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 3,513 (82.2%) male, 3,403 (81.1%) female and 7,106 (84%) combined polling stations called out or showed all the ballot box seal numbers.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

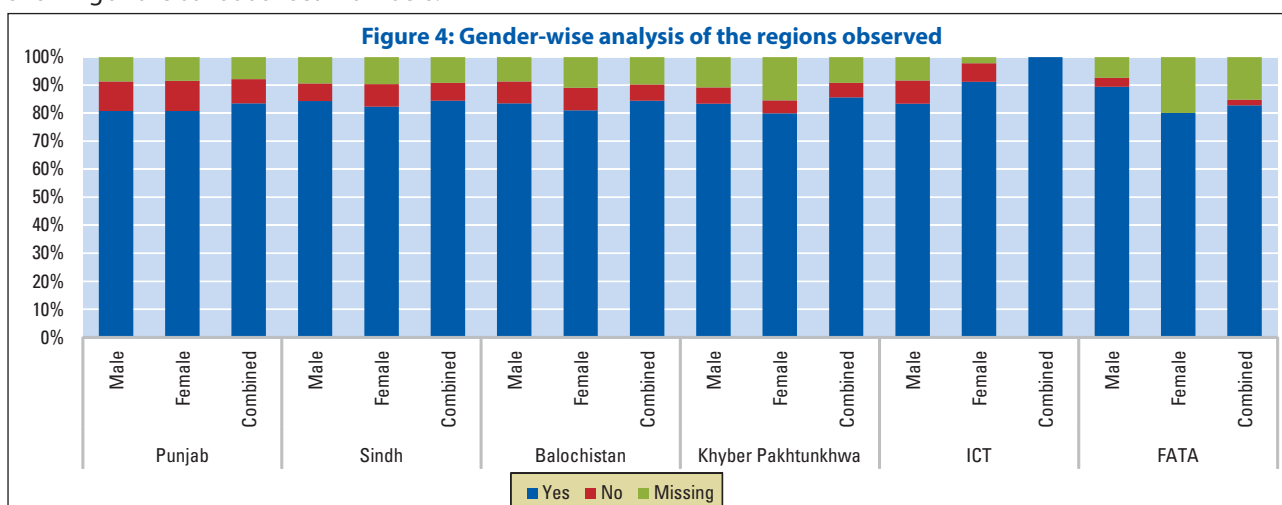
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 1,963 (80.7%) male, 2,162 (80.8%) female and 4,165 (83.4%) combined polling stations were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 707 (84.3%) male, 605 (82.3%) female and 1,494 (84.5%) combined polling stations calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 181 (83.4%) male, 132 (81%) female and 291 (84.3%) combined polling stations were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 538 (83.3%) male, 455 (80%) female and 970 (85.6%) combined polling stations were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.

e. ICT

Out of 116 polling stations observed in ICT, 48 were male, 45 were female while 23 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 40 (83.3%) male, 41 (91.1%) female and all the combined polling stations were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 84 (89.4%) male, eight (80%) female and 163 (82.7%) combined polling stations were seen calling out or showing all the ballot box seal numbers.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations where the polling officials did not show or call out the ballot box seal numbers to the polling agents increased from 1 in every 12 of the polling stations observed in 2008 to slightly over 1 in every 12 in the 2013 elections.

The ECP should significantly modify its training manuals for the next elections to include procedure about sharing and/or showing the seal numbers of the ballot boxes prior to their reopening for the vote counting process.

2. Emptying NA Ballot Boxes at one place

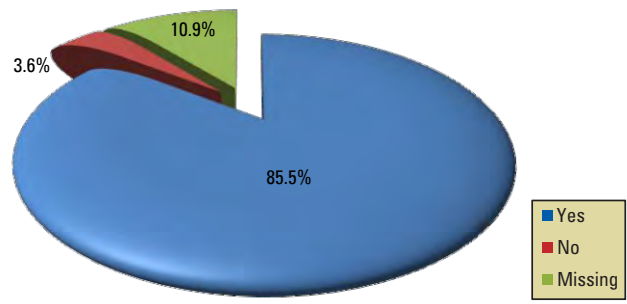
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Create a counting space in the center of the room Empty the contents of all NA ballot boxes on the table. [Note (above):The following process will be repeated while counting the Provincial Assembly votes... ,

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 14,470 (85.5%) were seen emptying all NA ballots together at a central location, while officials at 611 (3.6%) polling stations did not do so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,852 (10.9%) polling stations.

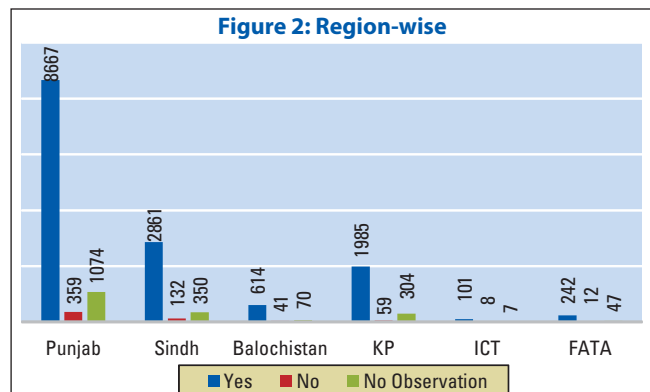
Figure 1: Did polling officials empty all the NA ballots in a central location?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. Polling officials at 359 (3.6%) polling stations in Punjab, 132 (3.9%) in Sindh, 41 (5.7%) in Balochistan, 59 (2.5%) in KP, eight (6.9%) in ICT and 12 (4%) in FATA did not empty the NA ballot boxes at a central location.

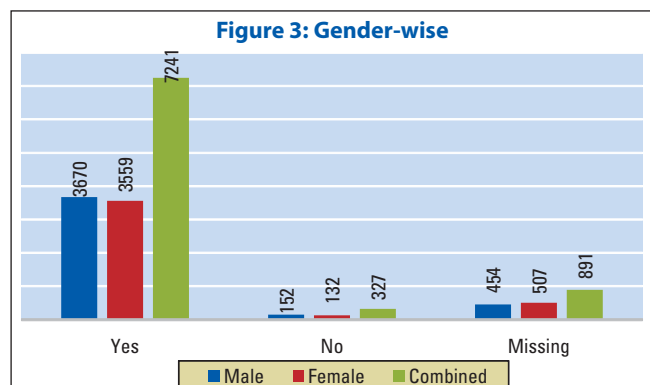
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained data from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to the observations, polling officials at 152 (3.6%) male, 132 (3.1%) female and 327 (3.9%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

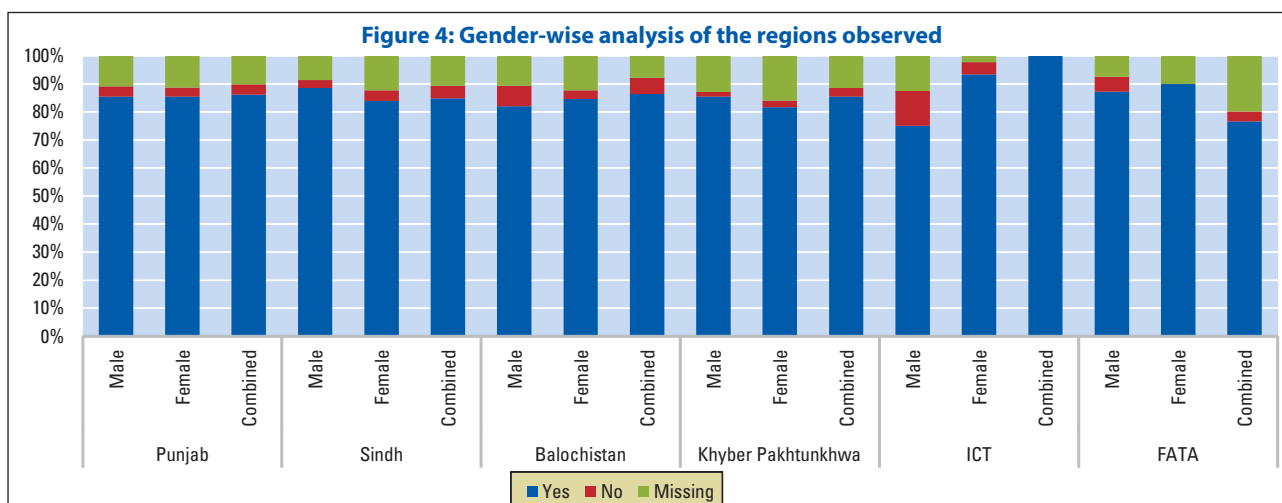
Out of 10,100 polling stations observed in Punjab, 2,432 were male, 2,676 were female while 4,992 were combined polling stations. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 90 (3.7%) male, 84 (3.1%) female and 185 (3.7%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Polling officials at 24 (2.9%) male, 28 (3.8%) female and 80 (4.5%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 16 (7.4%) male, five (3.1%) female and 20 (5.8%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 11 (1.7%) male, 13 (2.3%) female and 35 (3.1%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at six (12.5%) male and two (4.4%) female polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at five (5.3%) male and seven (3.6%) combined polling stations did not empty the ballot boxes at a central location.

RECOMMENDATION

In almost 1 in every 25 polling stations, the National Assembly ballots were not gathered in one location. Almost the same number of polling stations were observed with the same issue in 2008.

For an orderly and transparent ballot counting process, and to avoid tampering with Provincial Assembly ballots, Presiding Officers should open only National Assembly ballot boxes for counting and then afterwards open Provincial Assembly ballot boxes for separate counting.

3. Ballot Authentication

a. Checking the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

Rule 23 Count on close of poll.—

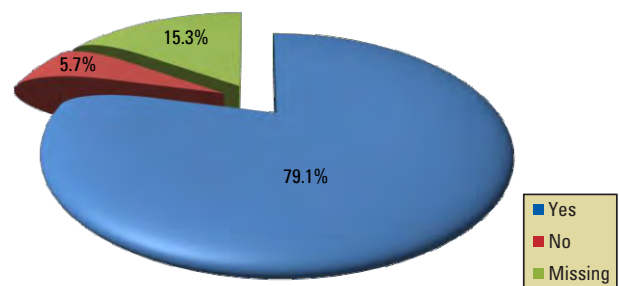
The Presiding Officer shall after taking out the ballot papers from the used ballot box or ballot boxes—

- (a) Separate the ballot papers which are unambiguously marked in favour of a contesting candidate from those which bear— (i) no Official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer;

The Representation of the People (conduct of election) Rules 1977, Page 205, 206

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 13,393 (79.1%) were seen checking the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot. Officials at 957 (5.7%) polling stations did not check the stamps and signatures. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 2,583 (15.3%) polling stations.

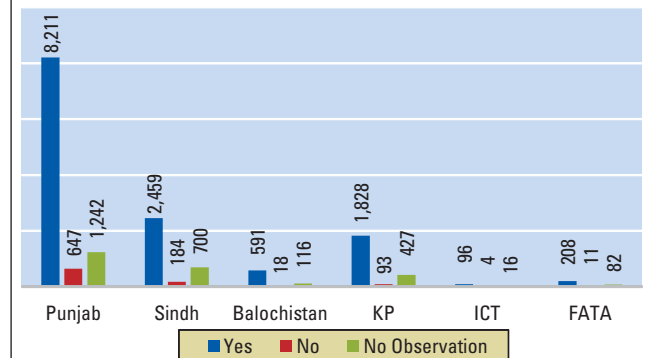
Figure 1: Are polling officials checking the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 647 (6.4%) polling stations in Punjab, 184 (5.5%) in Sindh, 18 (2.5%) in Balochistan, 93 (4%) in KP, four (3.4%) in ICT and 11 (3.7%) in FATA did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

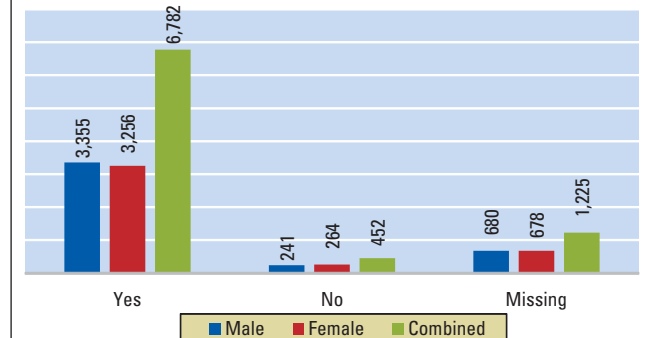
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 241 (5.6%) male, 264 (6.3%) female and 452 (5.3%) combined polling stations did not check the stamp and signatures at the back of each NA ballot.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

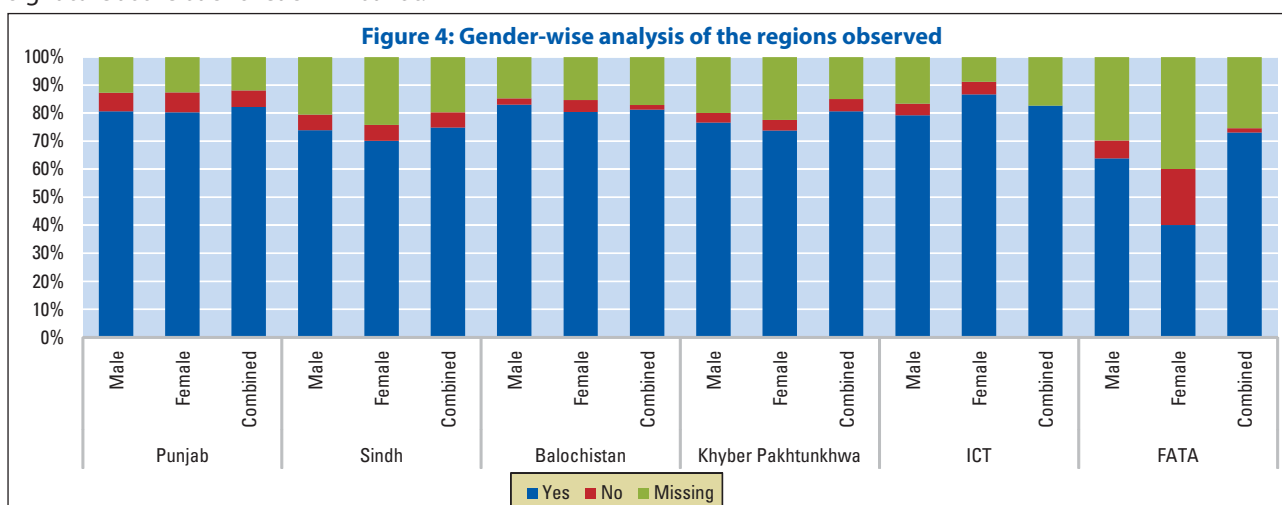
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 160 (6.6%) male, 190 (7.1%) female and 297 (5.9%) combined polling stations did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 46 (5.5%) male, 42 (5.7%) female and 96 (5.4%) combined polling stations not checking the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at five (2.3%) male, seven (4.3%) female and six (1.7%) combined polling stations did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 22 (3.4%) male, 21 (3.7%) female and 50 (4.4%) combined polling stations did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at two (4.2%) male and two (4.4%) female polling stations did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at six (6.4%) male, two (20%) female and three (1.5%) combined polling stations did not check the stamp and signature at the back of each NA ballot.

RECOMMENDATION

Polling officials in over 1 in every 20 of the observed polling stations did not authenticate each ballot by checking the sign and signature on the back of the ballot. The situation has worsened compared to the 2008 election-day observation wherein 1 in every 22 polling stations were observed with the same issue.

As one of the most critical part of the vote counting process, the authentication of the ballots shall be taken with the required seriousness to avoid speculation and accusations. The measure is a significant step in ensuring the genuine ballots being counted and the ECP shall implement the authentication measure without exception.

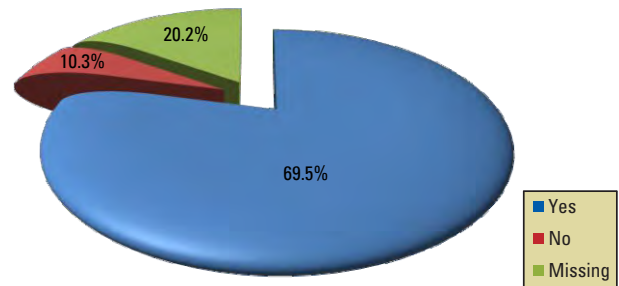
b. Polling officials calling out any ballots without stamps/signatures

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

There is no provision in the election law or policy to call out ballots without stamps or signatures.

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 11,765 (69.5%) were seen calling out the ballots without stamps or signatures. Officials at 1,741 (10.3%) polling stations were seen not doing so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 3,427 (20.2%) polling stations.

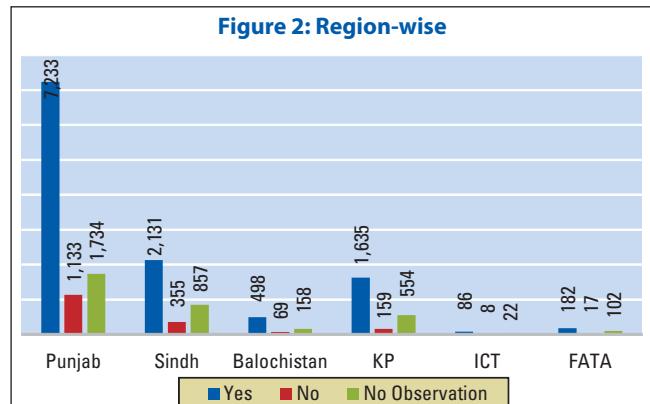
Figure 1: Are polling officials calling out any ballots without stamps/signatures?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 1,133 (11.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 355 (10.6%) in Sindh, 69 (9.5%) in Balochistan, 159 (6.8%) in KP, eight (6.9%) in ICT and 17 (5.6%) in FATA did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

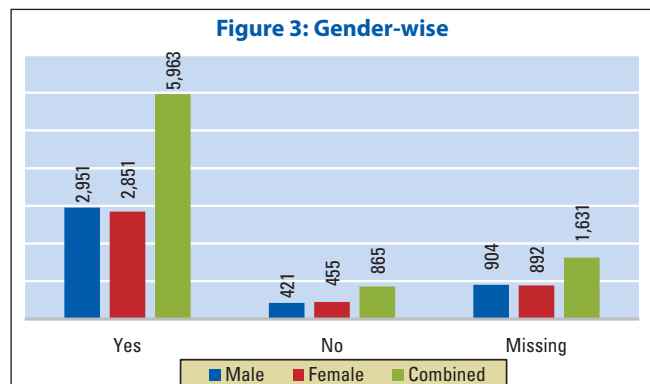
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 421 (9.8%) male, 455 (10.8%) female and 865 (10.2%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

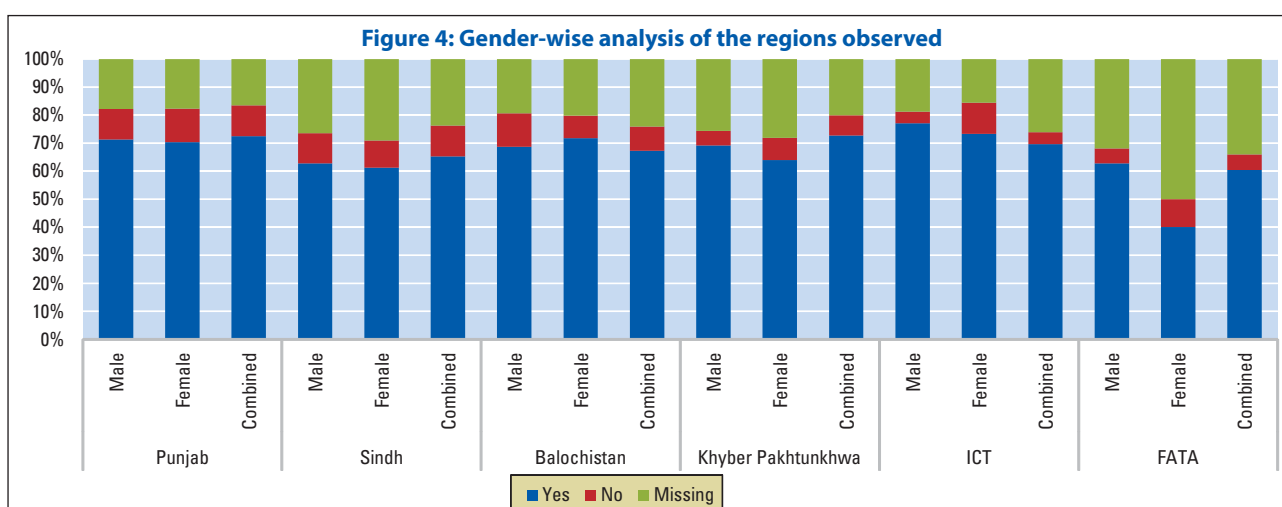
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, officials at 265 (10.9%) male, 320 (12%) female and 548 (11%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN in Sindh. Polling officials at 90 (10.7%) male, 71 (9.7%) female and 194 (11%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, officials at 26 (12%) male, 13 (8%) female and 30 (8.7%) combined polling stations did not call the ballots without stamps or signatures.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials at 33 (5.1%) male, 45 (7.9%) female and 81 (7.1%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, officials at two (4.2%) male, five (11.1%) female and only one (4.3%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

f. FATA

Out of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations observed in FATA, officials at five (5.3%) male, one (10%) female and 11 (5.6%) combined polling stations did not call out the ballots without stamps or signatures.

RECOMMENDATION

Given that calling out any ballot without stamp and/or signature is being practised in a number of polling stations, the ECP should standardize the practice by making it mandatory for the officials to notify such ballots in order to ensure transparent results in all polling stations. Furthermore, the record of such ballots must be mandated to help fix the responsibility on the violating party. If the issue is found with the APO failing to sign and stamp the ballot at the time of the issues, appropriate penalties must be followed to avoid the recurrence elsewhere and help each vote count.

4. Candidate Piles

a. polling officials create separate piles for each candidate/party

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall (c) count, in such manner as may be prescribed, the votes cast in favour of each contesting candidate ...”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(4)(c), Pg. 154

“The valid ballot papers cast in favour of each contesting candidate shall be put in separate packets and each such packet shall be sealed and shall contain a certificate as to the number, both in letters and figures, of the ballot papers put in it and shall also indicate the nature of the contents thereof, specifying the name and symbol of the contesting candidate to whom the packet relates.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(6), Pg. 155

“Counting the Votes: ... [Step 2]... Candidate-specific counting of valid National Assembly ballot papers... Candidate-specific counting of challenged National Assembly ballot papers...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 61

“Conducting the count: Distribute valid ballot papers according to candidates.. Place candidate- specific ballot papers in ECP INA packet.”

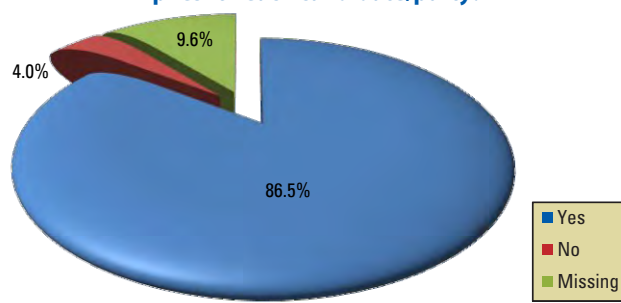
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62

“After the count is complete make sure you have the following items in front of you before you begin the packing process: 1. Counted valid ballot papers for each candidate ...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 69 and 70

According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 14,642 (86.5%) out of 16,933 observed polling stations created separate piles for each party/candidate. Officials at 670 (4%) polling stations, however, did not do so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,621 (9.6%) observed polling stations.

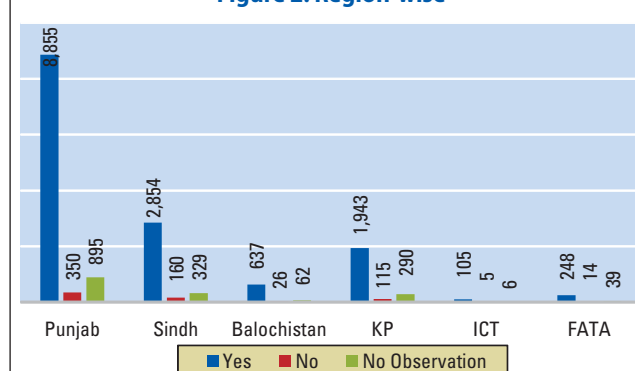
Figure 1: Did polling officials create separate piles for each candidate/party?



Region-wise

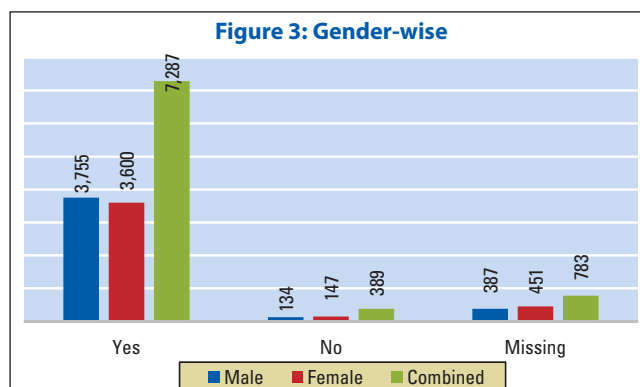
FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 725 in Balochistan, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. The observers saw officials at 350 (3.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 160 (4.8%) in Sindh, 26 (3.6%) in Balochistan, 115 (4.9%) in KP, five (4.3%) in ICT and 14 (4.7%) in FATA who were not creating separate piles for each party/candidate.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 134 (3.1%) male, 147 (3.5%) female and 389 (4.6%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

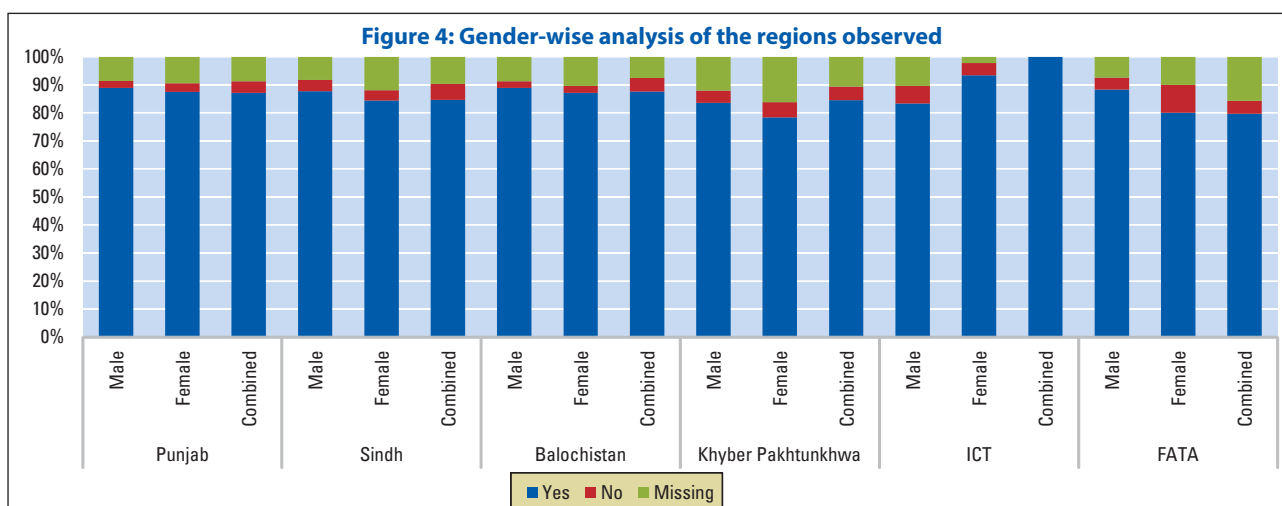
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 60 (2.5%) male, 82 (3.1%) female and 208 (4.2%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Officials at 34 (4.1%) male, 27 (3.7%) female and 99 (5.6%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Officials at five (2.3%) male, four (2.5%) female and 17 (4.9%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 28 (4.3%) male, 31 (5.4%) female and 56 (4.9%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.

e. ICT

FAFEN collected data from 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations in ICT. According to the available data, polling officials at three (6.3%) male and two (4.4%) female polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at four (4.3%) male, one (10%) female and nine (4.6%) combined polling stations did not create separate pile for each party/candidate.

RECOMMENDATION

As a measure of establishing transparency in the vote counting process, the separate accounting of each candidate's votes is paramount. The exercise however, was not followed in 1 out of every 25 observed polling stations. This marks a deterioration compared to the 2008 elections where 1 in every 40 of the observed polling stations did not implement the process of separate accounting for each candidate's votes.

Ballots for each candidate should be placed in separate piles to protect the transparency and integrity of the ballot counting process and accounting for all ballots. Election law, regulations, and training materials should describe much more carefully the procedures to be followed for counting of ballots in order to ensure that Presiding Officers place (or instruct to be placed) each ballot in a separate pile for either a candidate or invalid (rejected) ballots.

b. Counting each candidate's votes twice

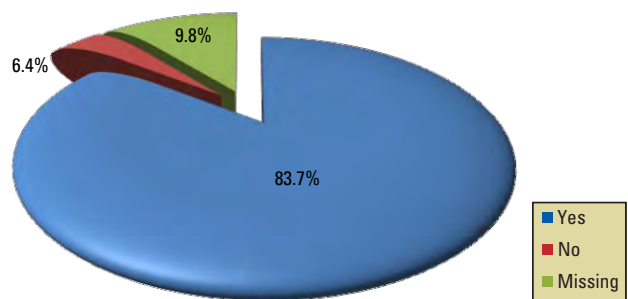
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Count and recount valid candidate-specific NA ballot papers"

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed by FAFEN, polling officials at 14,176 (83.7%) were seen counting the NA ballots in each candidate pile twice. Officials at 1,092 (6.4%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,665 (9.8%) observed polling stations.

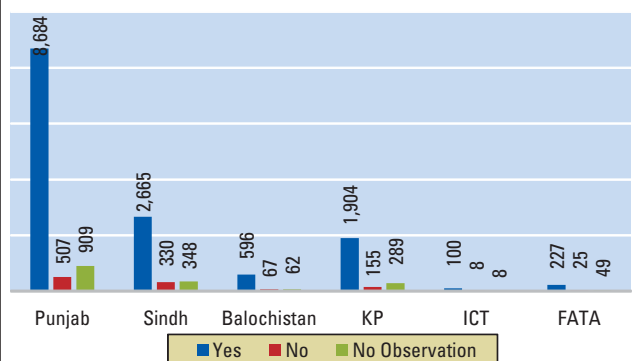
Figure 1: Did polling officials count the NA ballots in each candidate's pile twice?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 507 (5%) polling stations in Punjab, 330 (9.9%) in Sindh, 67 (9.2%) in Balochistan, 155 (6.6%) in KP, eight (6.9%) in ICT and 25 (8.3%) in FATA did not count the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

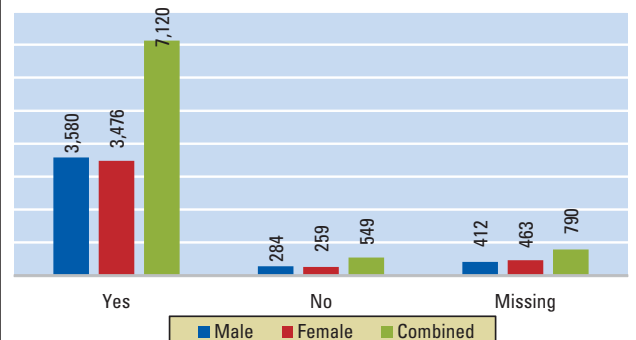
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 284 (6.6%) male, 259 (6.2%) female and 549 (6.5%) combined polling stations did not count the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

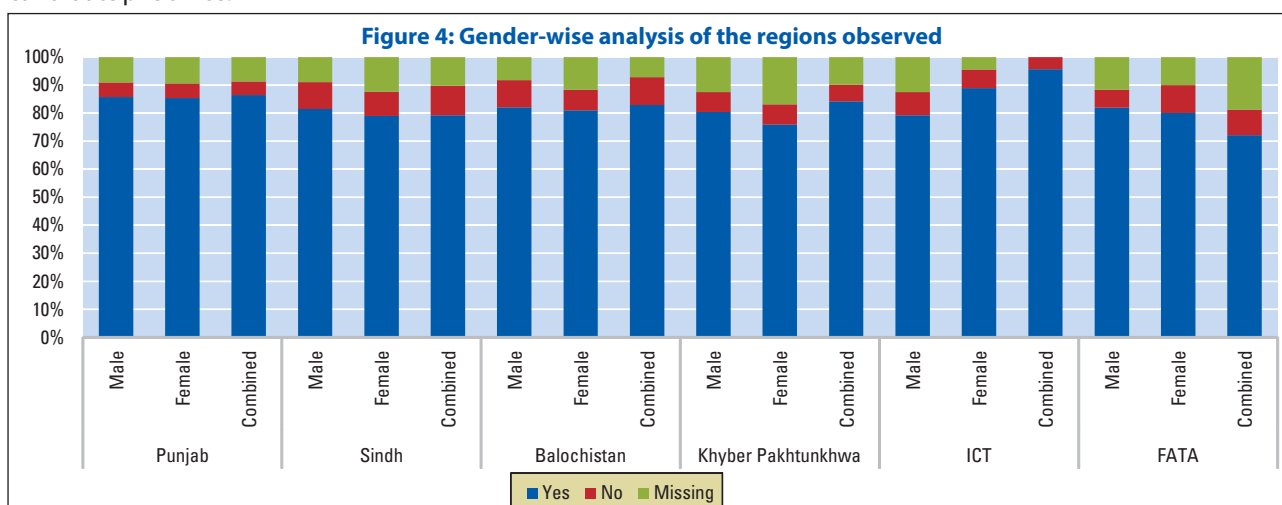
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 126 (5.2%) male, 138 (5.2%) female and 243 (4.9%) combined polling stations did not count the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 81 (9.7%) male, 64 (8.7%) female and 185 (10.5%) combined polling stations not counting the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 21 (9.7%) male, 12 (7.4%) female and 34 (9.9%) combined polling stations did not count the ballots in each candidate pile twice.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 46 (7.1%) male, 41 (7.2%) female and 68 (6%) combined polling stations did not count the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at four (8.3%) male, three (6.7%) female and one (4.3%) combined polling station did not count the NA ballots in each candidate pile twice.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. The observers saw polling officials at six (6.4%) male, one (10%) female and 18 (9.1%) combined polling stations not counting the ballots in each candidate pile twice.

RECOMMENDATION

The frequency of polling station increased from 1 in every 20 in the 2008 elections to 1 in every 16 observed polling stations in the 2013 elections where the votes of each candidate were not counted twice.

Ballots for each candidate should be counted twice to protect the transparency and integrity of the ballot counting process and accounting for all ballots. Election law, regulations, and training materials should describe much more carefully the procedures to be followed for counting of ballots in order to ensure that Presiding Officers count each candidate's ballots twice.

5. Counting NA Ballot Papers Twice

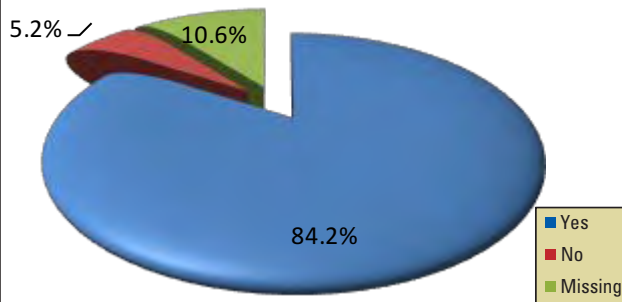
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Count and recount ALL NA ballot papers.

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 14,257 (84.2%) polling stations were seen counting all the NA ballot papers twice. Officials at 877 (5.2%) polling stations were seen not doing so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,799 (10.6%) observed polling stations.

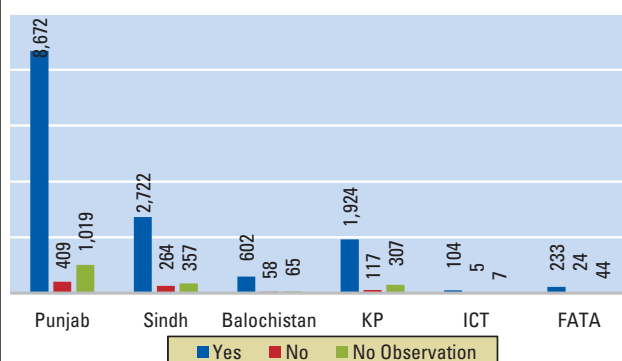
Figure 1: Are polling officials counting all NA ballot papers twice?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 409 (4%) polling stations in Punjab, 264 (7.9%) in Sindh, 58 (8%) in Balochistan, 117 (5%) in KP, five (4.3%) in ICT and 24 (8%) in FATA did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

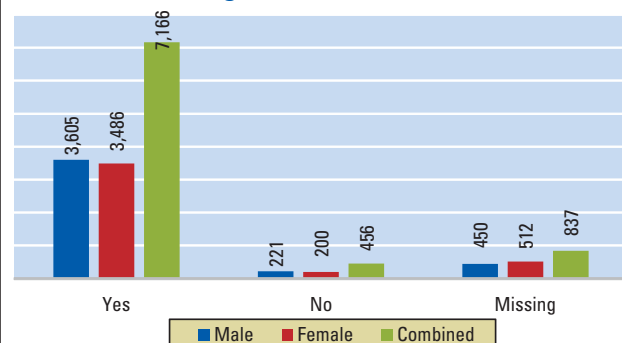
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to the available data, polling officials at 221 (5.2%) male, 200 (4.8%) female and 456 (5.4%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

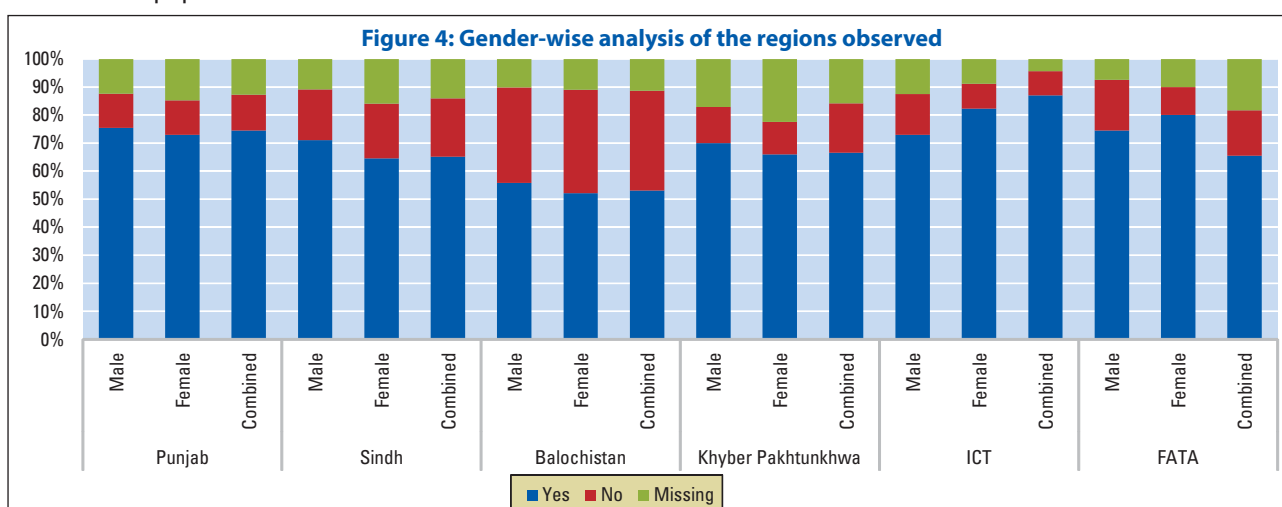
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, polling officials at 97 (4%) male, 116 (4.3%) female and 196 (3.9%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Polling officials at 68 (8.1%) male, 46 (6.3%) female and 150 (8.5%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. According to the data, polling officials at 14 (6.5%) male, 10 (6.1%) female and 34 (9.9%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 31 (4.8%) male, 28 (4.9%) female and 58 (5.1%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

e. ICT

A total of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations were observed in ICT. Polling officials at four (8.3%) male and one (4.3%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice. No such incident was reported from any of the female polling stations observed in the region.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at seven (7.4%) male and 17 (8.6%) combined polling stations did not count all the NA ballot papers twice.

RECOMMENDATION

Presiding Officers must be held responsible for carefully and accurately accounting for all ballot papers as well as the thorough and correct documentation on the relevant forms.

6. Invalid Votes

a. Invalidating ballots without clear mark

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The ballot papers excluded from the count shall be put in a separate packet indicating thereon the total number both in letters and figures of the ballot papers, contained therein.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(7)

“Place all invalid ballot papers in ECP II NA Packet”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pf. 62

“Completing the 'Statement of the Count': ... Line ii: Enter the total number of doubtful votes excluded from the count”

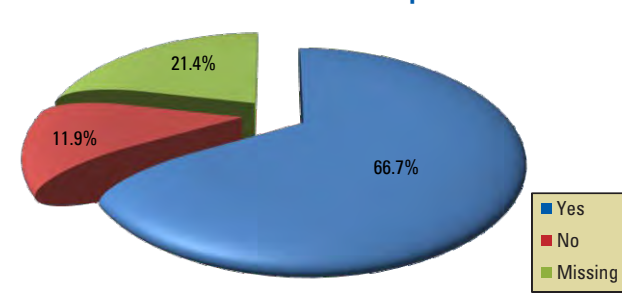
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 64-65

“After the count is complete make sure you have the following items in front of you before you begin the packing process: ... 2. Doubtful ballot papers that have been excluded from the count...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 69-70

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 11,294 (66.7%) were seen putting ballots without clear marks in the pile of invalid votes. Officials at 2,012 (11.9%) polling stations did not put such ballots in the “invalid” pile, any ballots without one clear mark in the “invalid” pile, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 3,627 (21.4%) polling stations.

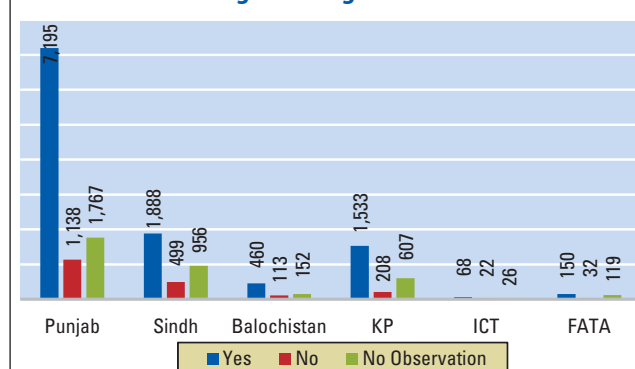
Figure 1: Are polling officials putting ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 725 in Balochistan, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to the available data, officials at 1,138 (11.3%) polling stations in Punjab, 499 (14.9%) in Sindh, 113 (15.6%) in Balochistan, 208 (8.9%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 22 (19%) in ICT and 32 (10.6%) in FATA did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

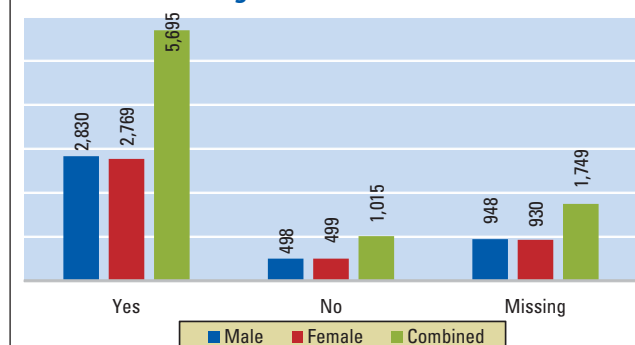
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to the observers, officials at 498 (11.6%) male, 499 (11.9%) and 1,015 (12%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

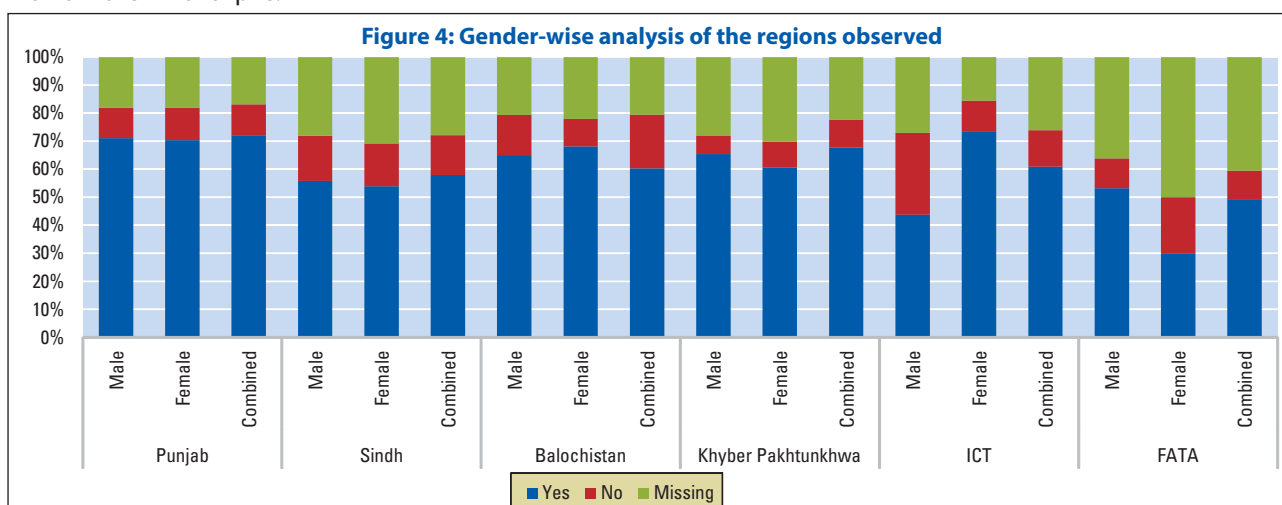
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 265 (10.9%) male, 311 (11.6%) female and 562 (11.3%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 135 (16.1%) male, 112 (15.2%) female and 252 (14.2%) combined polling stations not putting ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 31 (14.3%) male, 16 (9.8%) female and 66 (19.1%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 43 (6.7%) male, 53 (9.3%) female and 112 (9.9%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

e. ICT

A total of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations were observed in ICT. Polling officials at 14 (29.2%) male, five (11.1%) female and three (13%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 10 (10.6%) male, two (20%) female and 20 (10.2%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without clear marks in the “invalid” pile.

RECOMMENDATION

In 2008, in about one out of every 20 polling stations, the Presiding Officer did not put invalid ballots in a separate packet, as prescribed by the law. The observation of 2013 reveals the irregularity in almost twice as many polling stations—more than 1 in every 9 polling stations.

b. Counting ballot without clear mark

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall— (a) open the used ballot box or ballot boxes and count the entire lot of ballot papers taken out therefrom; (b) open the packet bearing the label “Challenged Ballot Papers” and count them; (c) count, in such manner as may be prescribed, the votes cast in favour of each contesting candidate excluding from the count the ballot papers which bear— (i) no official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer ; (ii) any writing or any mark other than [***] the official mark, the signature of the Presiding Officer and the prescribed mark or to which a piece of paper or any other object of any kind has been attached ; (iii) no prescribed mark to indicate the contesting candidate for whom the elector has voted; or (iv) any mark from which it is not clear for whom the elector has voted: Provided that a ballot paper shall be deemed to have been marked in favour of a candidate if the whole or more than half of the area of the prescribed mark appears clearly within the space containing the name and symbol of that candidate and, where the prescribed mark is divided equally between two such spaces, the ballot paper shall be deemed invalid.”

The Representation of the People Act, 1976, Page 154, 155, 156, 157

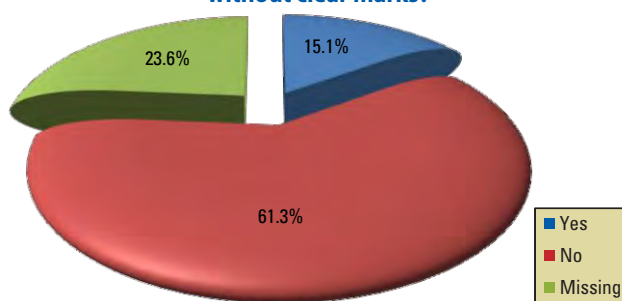
The Presiding Officer shall after taking out the ballot papers from the used ballot box or ballot boxes—

(a) Separate the ballot papers which are unambiguously marked in favour of a contesting candidate from those which bear— (i) no Official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer; or (ii) any writing or any mark other than the official mark, [signature] of the Presiding Officer and the prescribed mark made with the rubber-stamp supplied for the purpose or to which a piece of paper or any other object of any kind has been attached; or (iii) no prescribed mark indicating the contesting candidate for whom the elector has voted; or (iv) any mark from which it is not clear for whom the elector has voted, provided that a ballot paper shall be deemed to have been marked in favour of a candidate if the whole or more than half of the area of the prescribed mark appears clearly within the space containing the name and symbol of that candidate; and where the prescribed mark is divided equally between two such spaces, the ballot paper shall be deemed not to show clearly for whom the elector has voted;

The Representation of the People (conduct of election) Rules 1977, Page 205, 206

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 2,558 (15.1%) were seen counting ballots without clear marks. No such incident was reported from 10,374 (61.3%) polling stations, while FAFEN observers failed to collect data from 4,001 (23.6%) polling stations.

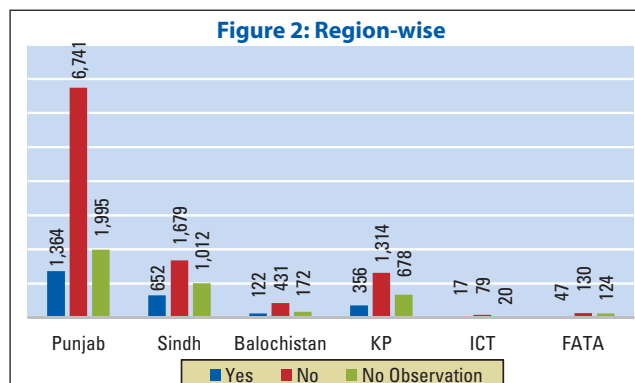
Figure 1: Are polling officials counting any ballot without clear marks?



Region-wise

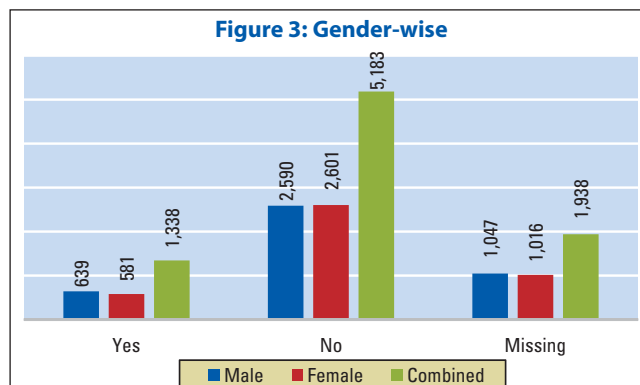
FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to the available data, officials at 1,364 (13.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 652 (19.5%) in Sindh, 122 (16.8%) in Balochistan, 356 (15.2%) in KP, 17 (14.7%) in ICT and 47 (15.6%) in FATA were seen counting ballots without clear marks.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 639 (14.9%) male, 581 (13.8%) female and 1,338 (15.8%) combined polling stations were seen counting ballots without clear marks.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

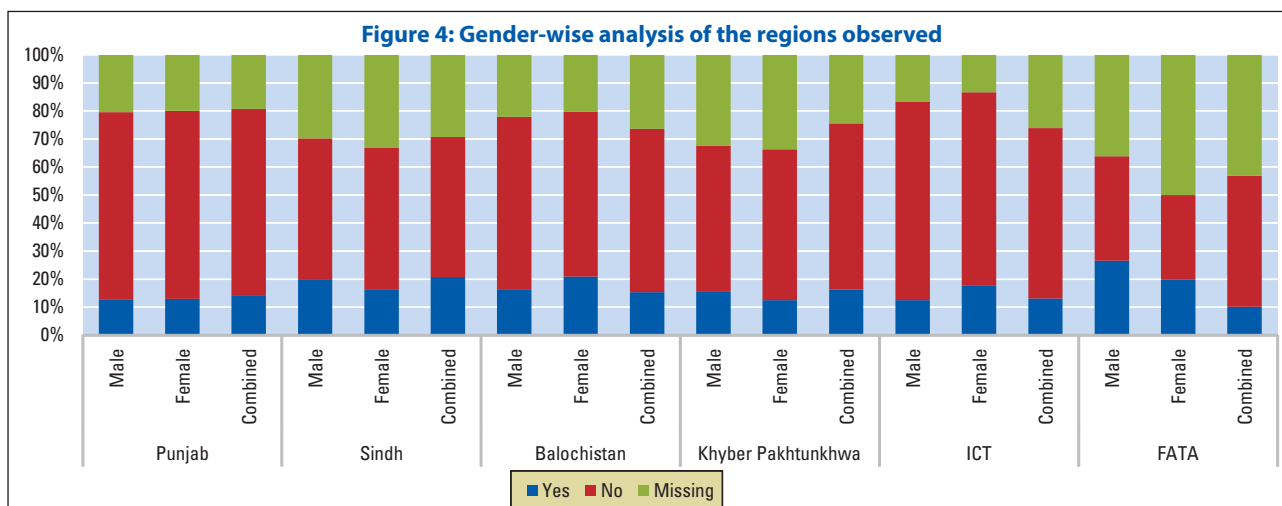
Out of 10,100 polling stations observed in Punjab, 2,432 were male, 2,676 were female while 4,992 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 307 (12.6%) male, 347 (13%) female and 710 (14.2%) combined polling stations were seen counting ballots without clear marks.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 165 (19.7%) male, 119 (16.2%) female and 368 (20.8%) combined polling stations counting ballots without clear marks.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan, polling officials at 35 (16.1%) male, 34 (20.9%) female and 53 (15.4%) combined polling stations were seen counting ballots without clear marks.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained information from 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling officials at 101 (15.6%) male, 71 (12.5%) female and 184 (16.2%) combined polling stations counting ballots without clear marks.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, officials at six (12.5%) male, eight (17.8%) female and three (13%) combined polling stations were seen counting ballots without clear marks.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Officials at 25 (26.6%) male, two (20%) female and 20 (10.2%) combined polling stations were seen counting ballots without clear marks.

RECOMMENDATION

At a significant 15%--1 in every six—of the polling stations observed, the polling officials were observed counting ballots without any clear mark incorrectly.

The observation demands a stricter understanding and adherence to the treatment of all such ballots as well as accountability of polling staff that overlooks the prescribed process.

c. Invalidating ballots without official stamp and signature

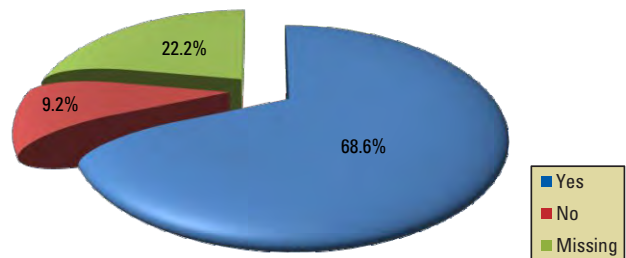
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall— (a) open the used ballot box or ballot boxes and count the entire lot of ballot papers taken out therefrom; (b) open the packet bearing the label “Challenged Ballot Papers” and count them; (c) count, in such manner as may be prescribed, the votes cast in favour of each contesting candidate excluding from the count the ballot papers which bear— (i) no official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer

The Representation of the People Act, 1976, Page 154, 155, 156, 157

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 11,620 (68.6%) were seen putting ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes. Officials at 1,560 (9.2%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to collect information from the remaining 3,753 (22.2%) polling stations.

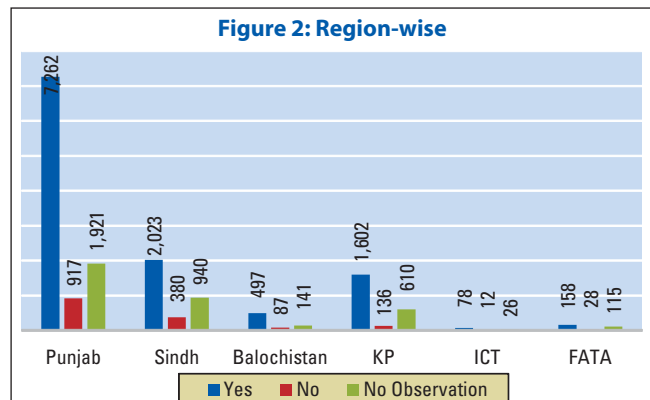
Figure 1: Are there any polling officials putting ballots without a stamp/signature in the “invalid” pile?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 917 (9.1%) polling stations in Punjab, 380 (11.4%) in Sindh, 87 (12%) in Balochistan, 136 (5.8%) in KP, 12 (10.3%) in ICT and 28 (9.3%) in ICT did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

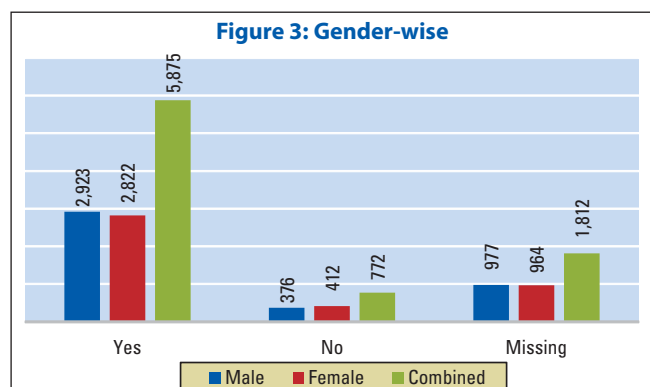
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, officials at 376 (8.8%) male, 412 (9.8%) female and 772 (9.1%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

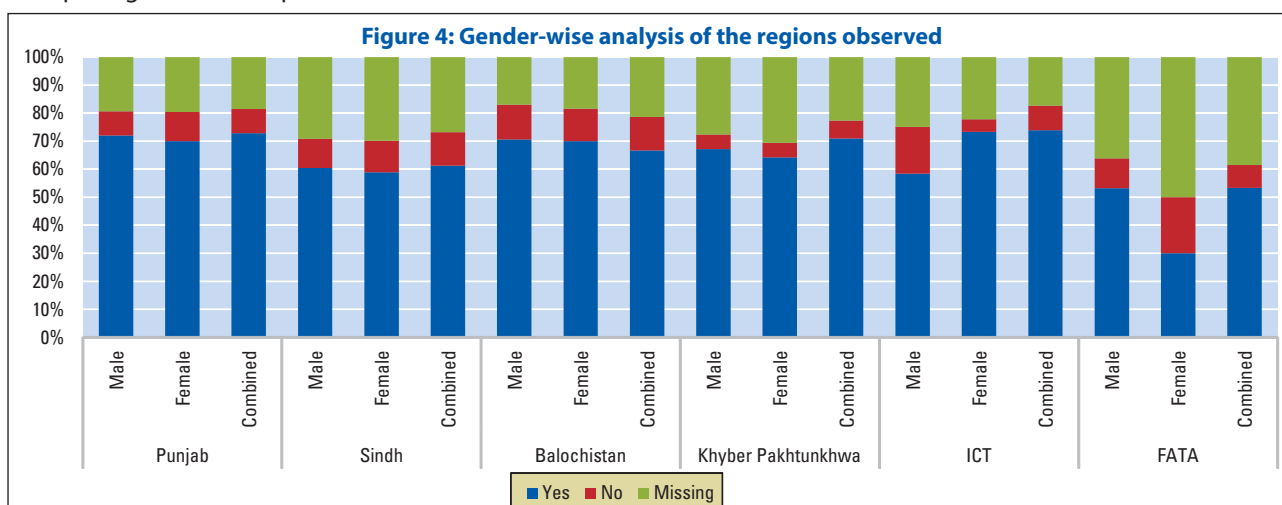
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, officials at 211 (8.7%) male, 277 (10.4%) female and 429 (8.6%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw officials at 87 (10.4%) male, 82 (11.2%) female and 211 (11.9%) combined polling stations not putting ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 27 (12.4%) male, 19 (11.7%) female and 41 (11.9%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations were observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling officials at 33 (5.1%) male, 30 (5.3%) female and 73 (6.4%) combined polling stations not putting ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, officials at eight (16.7%) male, two (4.4%) female and two (8.7%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 10 (10.6%) male, two (20%) female and 16 (8.1%) combined polling stations did not put ballots without a stamp or signature in the pile of invalid votes.

RECOMMENDATION

The polling officials in almost 1 in every 10 polling stations were observed to have failed in putting any and all ballots without stamp or signature in the invalid pile as required by the law. Compared to the 2008 elections, the number of polling stations with the irregularity have more than doubled—the number of polling stations with the anomaly was 1 in every 22 of the observed 7088 polling stations.

The measure is important in that it provides safety against fake ballots from being counted and hence critical to a fair and transparent result. Given these considerations, the ECP needs to emphasize and ensure the implementation of the legal requirement of checking the stamp and signature on each ballot. Furthermore, the issue needs to be reinforced by specifying penalties for the polling officials failing to ensure the implementation of the measure.

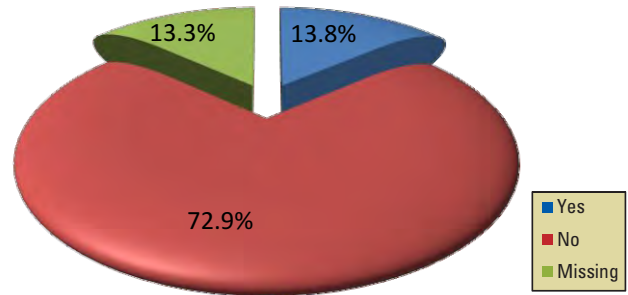
d. Demand for invalidation of certain NA ballots by polling agents/candidates

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

Currently there is no clear legal and procedural instrument to address or document any objections from otherwise legally sanctioned presence of polling agents.

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, candidates/polling agents at 2,334 (13.8%) demanded certain NA ballots to be declared invalid. No such incident was reported from 12,339 (72.9%) polling stations. FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 2,260 (13.3%) polling stations.

Figure 1: Did any candidate/polling agent demand the exclusion of certain NA ballots?

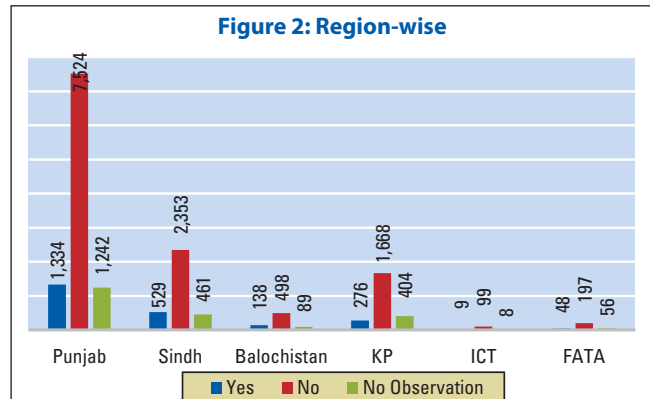


Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas.

According to FAFEN observers, candidates/polling agents at 1,334 (13.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 529 (15.8%) in Sindh, 138 (19%) in Balochistan, 276 (11.8%) in KP, nine (7.8%) in ICT and 48 (15.9%) in FATA demanded certain ballots to be declared invalid.

Figure 2: Region-wise

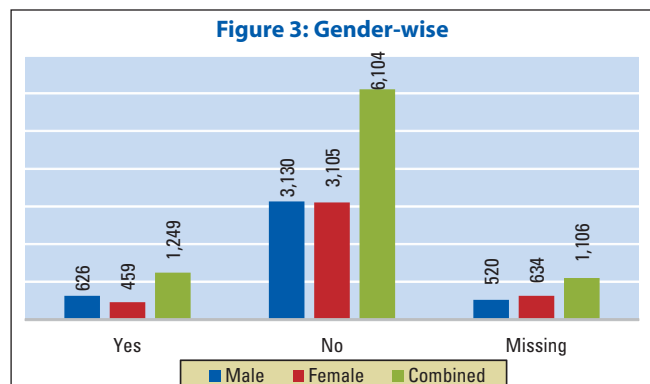


Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country.

The observers saw candidates/polling agents at 626 (14.6%) male, 459 (10.9%) female and 1,249 (14.8%) combined polling stations demanding certain ballots to be declared invalid.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

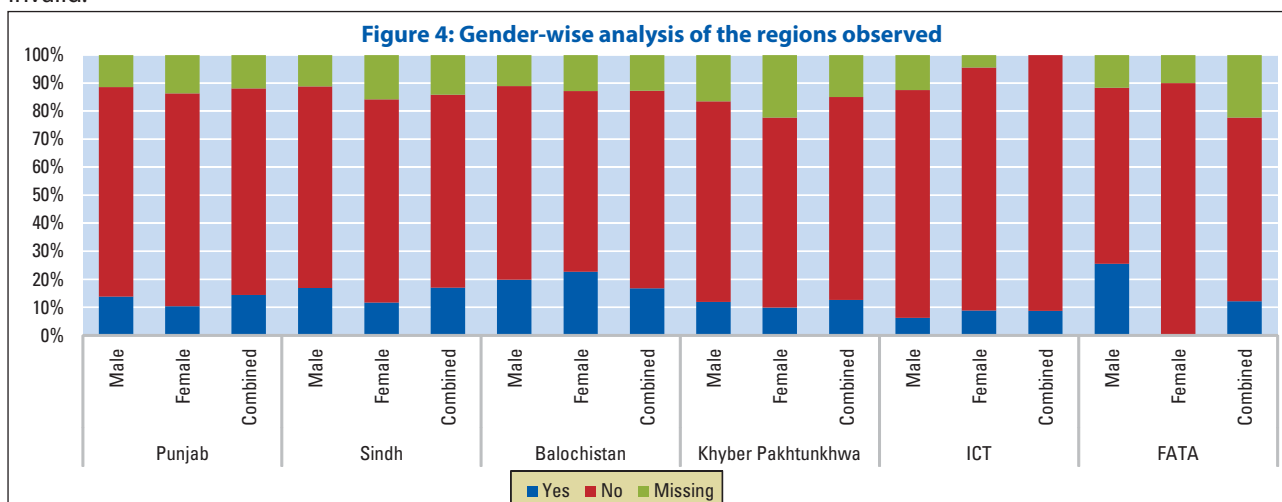
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, candidates/polling agents at 337 (13.9%) male, 276 (10.3%) female and 721 (14.4%) combined polling stations were seen demanding certain ballots to be declared invalid.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Polling agents/candidates at 142 (16.9%) male, 86 (11.7%) female and 301 (17%) combined polling stations demanded certain ballots to be declared invalid.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, polling agents/candidates at 43 (19.8%) male, 37 (22.7%) female and 58 (16.8%) combined polling stations demanded certain ballots to be declared invalid.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the observers, polling agents/candidates at 77 (11.9%) male, 56 (9.8%) female and 143 (12.6%) combined polling stations demanded certain ballots to be declared invalid.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling agents/candidates at three (6.3%) male, four (8.9%) female and two (8.7%) combined polling stations were seen demanding certain ballots should be declared invalid.

f. FATA

FAFEN obtained information from 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. The observers reported polling agents/candidates at 24 (25.5%) male and 24 (12.2%) combined polling stations demanding certain ballots to be declared invalid. No polling agents/candidates were seen arguing with the officials at any of the observed female booths in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

Compared to the 2008 election's 1 in every two of the observed polling stations, the number for polling stations where the polling agents challenged the validity of certain ballots dropped to 1 in every 7. Notwithstanding the comparative decrease, the number of such polling stations signifies:

- The lack of knowledge in distinguishing valid and invalid ballots on the part of the polling agents
- The lack of knowledge in distinguishing valid and invalid ballots on the part of the polling officials

The situation demands from the political parties as well as the ECP to take corrective measures in improving the capacity of polling agents and polling officials respectively, to streamline the process. Furthermore, in the absence of any law or procedural framework, the objections from polling agents are of little consequence. It is proposed that a process for dealing with polling agents grievances with regard to the validity of the ballots be put in place and a documentation of such objections be maintained at the polling station level.

7. Determining the Invalid Votes

a. Invalidating ballots with clear mark/stamp

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall— (a) open the used ballot box or ballot boxes and count the entire lot of ballot papers taken out therefrom; (b) open the packet bearing the label “Challenged Ballot Papers” and count them; (c) count, in such manner as may be prescribed, the votes cast in favour of each contesting candidate excluding from the count the ballot papers which bear— (i) no official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer ; (ii) any writing or any mark other than [***] the official mark, the signature of the Presiding Officer and the prescribed mark or to which a piece of paper or any other object of any kind has been attached ; (iii) no prescribed mark to indicate the contesting candidate for whom the elector has voted; or (iv) any mark from which it is not clear for whom the elector has voted: Provided that a ballot paper shall be deemed to have been marked in favour of a candidate if the whole or more than half of the area of the prescribed mark appears clearly within the space containing the name and symbol of that candidate and, where the prescribed mark is divided equally between two such spaces, the ballot paper shall be deemed invalid.”

The Representation of the People Act, 1976, Page 154, 155, 156, 157

The Presiding Officer shall after taking out the ballot papers from the used ballot box or ballot boxes—

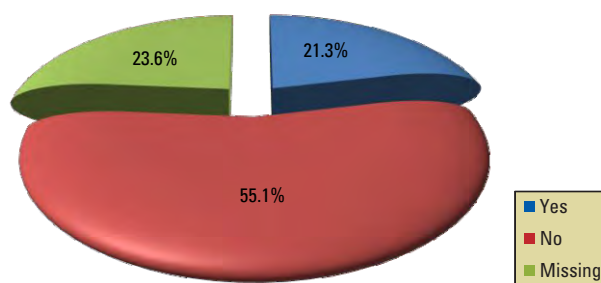
(a) Separate the ballot papers which are unambiguously marked in favour of a contesting candidate from those which bear— (i) no Official mark and [signature] of the Presiding Officer; or (ii) any writing or any mark other than the official mark, [signature] of the Presiding Officer and the prescribed mark made with the rubber-stamp supplied for the purpose or to which a piece of paper or any other object of any kind has been attached; or (iii) no prescribed mark indicating the contesting candidate for whom the elector has voted; or (iv) any mark from which it is not clear for whom the elector has voted, provided that a ballot paper shall be deemed to have been marked in favour of a candidate if the whole or more than half of the area of the prescribed mark appears clearly within the space containing the name and symbol of that candidate; and where the prescribed mark is divided equally between two such spaces, the ballot paper shall be deemed not to show clearly for whom the elector has voted;

The Representation of the People (conduct of election) Rules 1977, Page 205, 206

The Representation of the People (conduct of election) Rules 1977, Page 205, 206

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 3,606 (21.3%) polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes. No such incident was reported from 9,328 (55.1%) polling stations, while FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 3,999 (23.6%) polling stations.

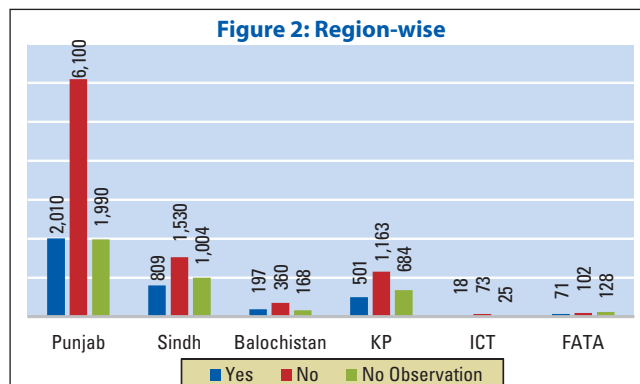
Figure 1: Are polling officials putting ballots with clear marks in the “invalid” pile?



Region-wise

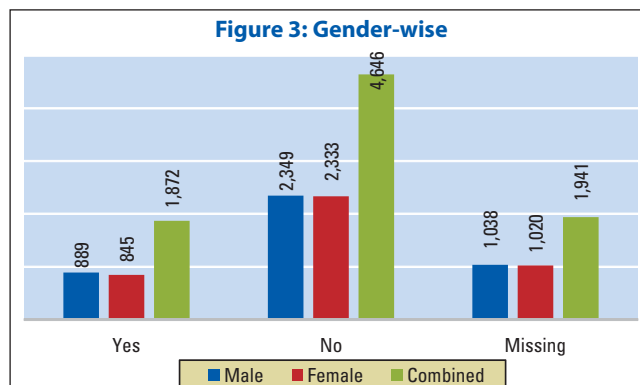
FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 2,010 (19.9%) polling stations in Punjab, 809 (24.2%) in Sindh, 197 (27.2%) in Balochistan, 501 (21.3%) in KP, 18 (15.5%) in ICT and 71 (23.6%) in FATA were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 889 (20.8%) male, 845 (20.1%) female and 1,872 (22.1%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

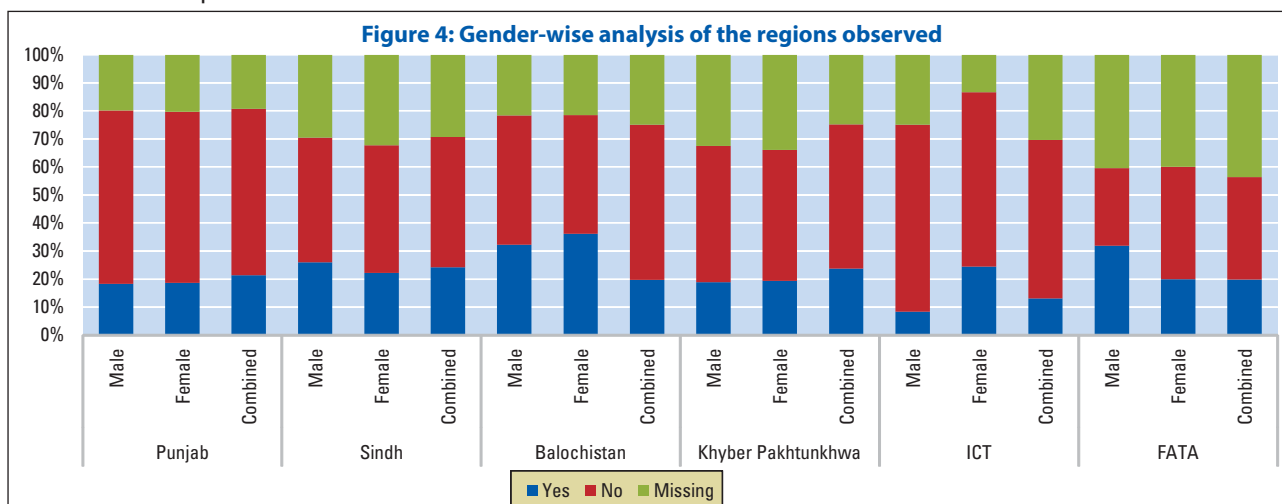
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 445 (18.3%) male, 500 (18.7%) female and 1,065 (21.3%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 218 (26%) male, 163 (22.2%) female and 428 (24.2%) combined polling stations putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 70 (32.3%) male, 59 (36.2%) female and 68 (19.7%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 122 (18.9%) male, 110 (19.3%) female and 269 (23.7%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at four (8.3%) male, 11 (24.4%) female and three (13%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at 30 (31.9%) male, two (20%) female and 39 (19.8%) combined polling stations were seen putting ballots with clear marks in the pile of invalid votes.

RECOMMENDATION

Incidents of some ballots with clear mark being discarded as invalid was observed and recorded for the 2013 elections. In almost 1 in every 5 polling stations, the polling officials were observed discarding some clearly marked ballots in the invalid pile in contravention of the established legal and procedural requirements.

The ECP needs to reinforce the importance of making each vote count and help ensure a process of verification of all the ballots declared invalid. Furthermore, the measure needs to be reinforced with corrective and punitive measures to help strengthen a more viable and transparent vote counting process.

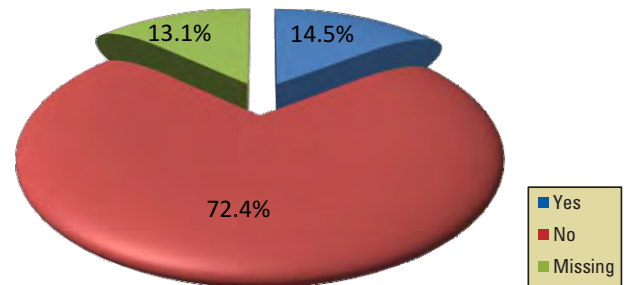
b. Demand for declaring certain votes valid

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

Currently there is no clear legal and procedural instrument to address or document any objections from otherwise legally sanctioned presence of polling agents.

FAFEN observers saw polling agents/candidates demanding the inclusion of certain invalid votes at 2,461 (14.5%) out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country. No such incident was seen at 12,252 (72.4%) polling stations. FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 2,220 (13.1%) polling stations.

Figure 1: Did any candidates/polling agents demand the inclusion of any invalid ballots?

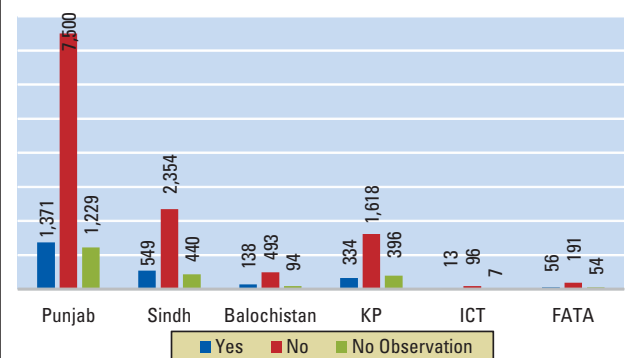


Region-wise

FAFEN collected information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas.

According to the observers, polling agents/candidates at 1,371 (13.6%) polling stations in Punjab, 549 (16.4%) in Sindh, 138 (19%) in Balochistan, 334 (14.2%) in KP, 13 (11.2%) in ICT and 56 (18.6%) in FATA demanded the inclusion of certain invalid votes from polling officials.

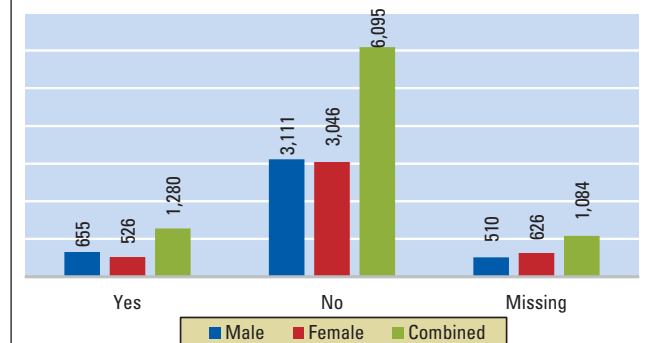
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. The observers saw polling agents/candidates at 655 (15.3%) male, 526 (12.5%) female and 1,280 (15.1%) combined polling stations demanding the inclusion of certain invalid votes from polling officials.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

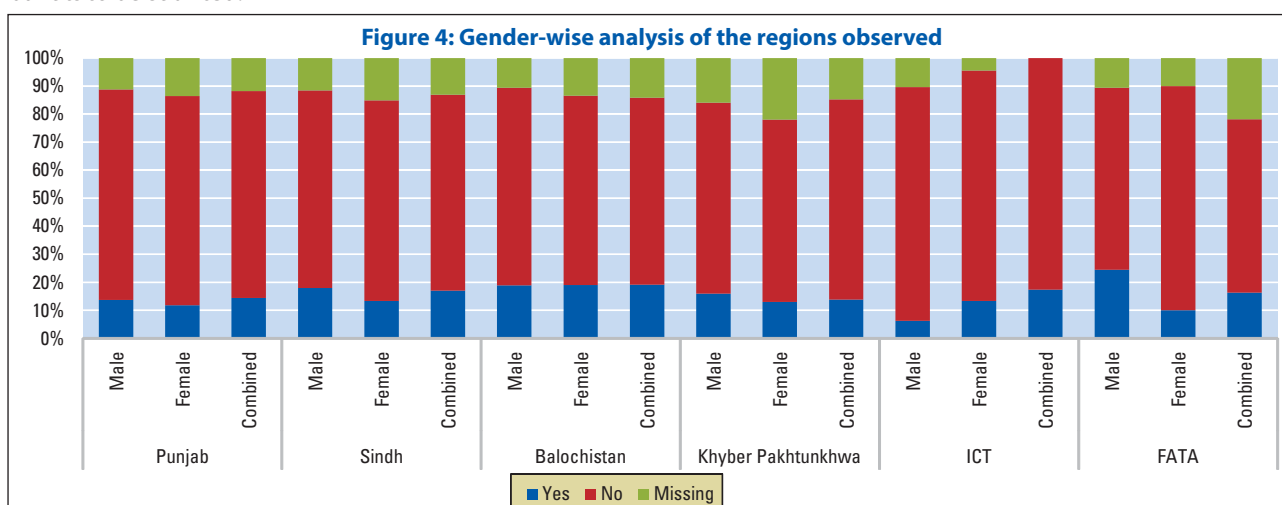
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, polling agents/candidates at 334 (13.7%) male, 316 (11.8%) female and 721 (14.4%) combined polling stations demanded the inclusion of certain invalid votes from polling officials.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN in Sindh. The observers saw polling agents/candidates at 151 (18%) male, 98 (13.3%) female and 300 (17%) combined polling stations arguing with polling officials over inclusion of certain invalid ballots.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, polling agents/candidates at 41 (18.9%) male, 31 (19%) female and 66 (19.1%) combined polling stations were seen demanding certain invalid ballots to be counted.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw polling agents/candidates at 103 (15.9%) male, 74 (13%) female and 157 (13.9%) combined polling stations demanding certain invalid ballots to be counted.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling agents/candidates at three (6.3%) male, six (13.3%) female and four (17.4%) combined polling stations were seen arguing that some invalid ballots should be counted.

f. FATA

Out of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations observed in FATA, polling agents/candidates at 23 (24.5%) male, one (10%) female and 32 (16.2%) combined polling stations were seen arguing with polling officials over inclusion of certain invalid ballots.

RECOMMENDATION

Similar to observation of polling stations where polling agents challenged the validity of certain ballots, the number of observed polling stations where the polling agents challenged the 'invalid' status of the ballot decreased. From every second observed polling station in the 2008 elections, the number of such polling stations dropped to 1 in every 7 in the 2013 election. Notwithstanding the comparative decrease, the number of such polling station is significant highlighting:

- The lack of knowledge in distinguishing valid and invalid ballots on the part of the polling agents
- The lack of knowledge in distinguishing valid and invalid ballots on the part of the polling officials

The situation demands from the political parties as well as the ECP to take corrective measures in improving the capacity of polling agents and polling officials, respectively, to streamline the process. Furthermore, in the absence of any law or procedural framework, the objections from polling agents are of little consequence. It is proposed that a process for dealing with polling agents grievances with regard to the validity of the ballots be put in place and a documentation of such objections be maintained at the polling station level.

8. Counting Invalid Votes

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The ballot papers excluded from the count shall be put in a separate packet indicating thereon the total number both in letters and figures of the ballot papers, contained therein.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(7)

“Place all invalid ballot papers in ECP II NA Packet”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pf. 62

“Completing the 'Statement of the Count': ... Line ii: Enter the total number of doubtful votes excluded from the count”

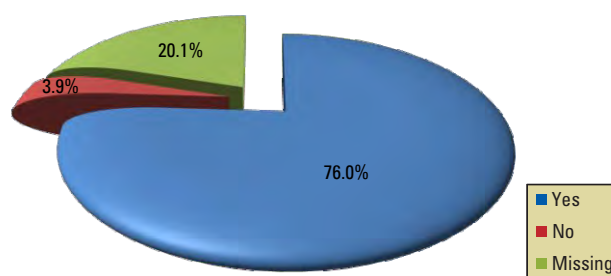
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 64-65

“After the count is complete make sure you have the following items in front of you before you begin the packing process: ... 2. Doubtful ballot papers that have been excluded from the count...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 69-70

FAFEN observers saw polling officials creating a single pile for invalid votes at 12,867 (76%) out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country. Officials at 668 (3.9%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 3,398 (20.1%) polling stations.

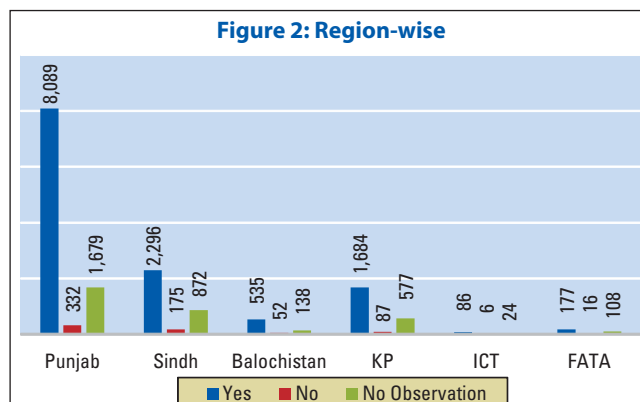
Figure 1: Have polling officials created a single pile for invalid NA ballots?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 332 (3.3%) polling stations in Punjab, 175 (5.2%) in Sindh, 52 (7.2%) in Balochistan, 87 (3.7%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, six (5.2%) in ICT and 16 (5.3%) in FATA did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.

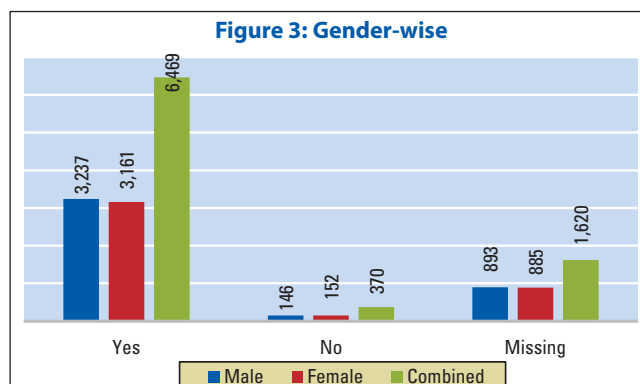
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to the available data, polling officials at 146 (3.4%) male, 152 (3.6%) female and 370 (4.4%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

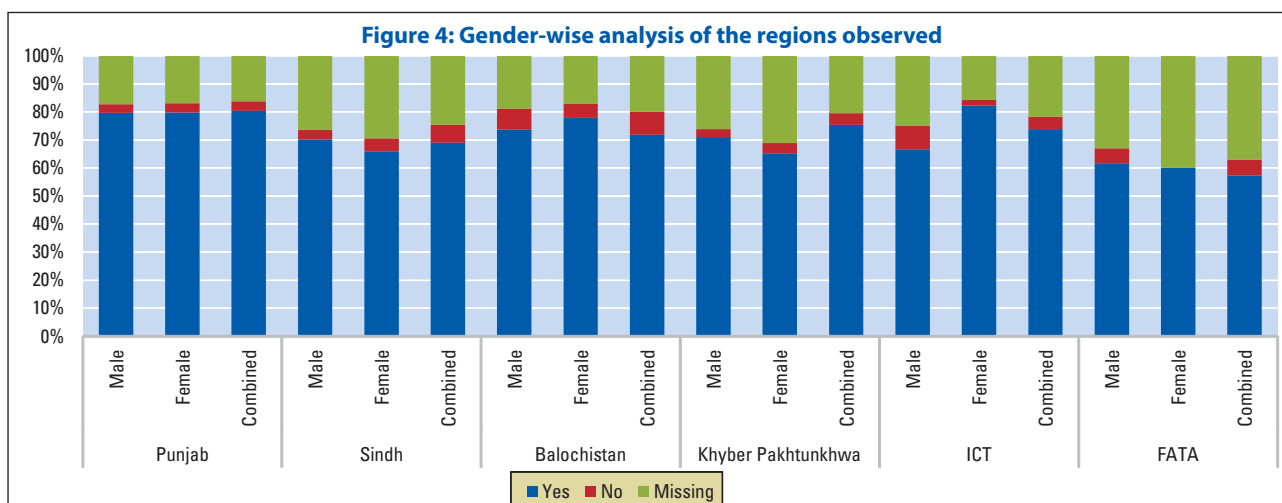
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed by FAFEN in Punjab, polling officials at 74 (3%) male, 88 (3.3%) female and 170 (3.4%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 29 (3.5%) male, 34 (4.6%) female and 112 (6.3%) combined polling stations not creating a single pile for invalid ballots.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 16 (7.4%) male, eight (4.9%) female and 28 (8.1%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 18 (2.8%) male, 21 (3.7%) female and 48 (4.2%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at four (8.3%) male, one (2.2%) female and one (4.3%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots.

f. FATA

FAFEN obtained data from 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in tribal areas. Out of the observed polling stations, polling officials at five (5.3%) male and 11 (5.6%) combined polling stations did not create a single pile for invalid ballots. No such incident was reported from any female polling station observed in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

One out of every 25 of the observed polling stations in 2013 recorded anomaly in separation of invalid ballots. In the 2008 elections, the anomaly was observed in about one out of every 20 of the observed polling stations.

The ECP should reinforce the importance of the exercise in training of the polling staff. Invalid ballots should be put in a separate packet to protect the transparency and integrity of the ballot counting process and accounting for all ballots. Election law, regulations and training materials should describe much more carefully the procedures to be followed for counting of ballots in order to ensure that Presiding Officers place (or instruct to be placed) each ballot in a separate pile for either a candidate or invalid (rejected) ballots.

9. Challenged Ballots

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Conducting the Count: ... Count valid challenged votes per candidate. Enter number of challenged votes in Column 4 of Statement of the Count."

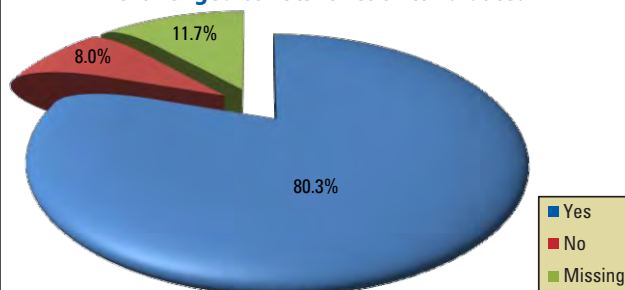
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62

"Completing the 'Statement of the Count' Column 4: Enter the total number of valid challenged votes polled by each candidate."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 64-65 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 13,591 (80.3%) were seen counting challenged ballots for each candidate. Officials at 1,360 (8%) polling stations did not do so, while FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 1,982 (11.7%) observed polling stations.

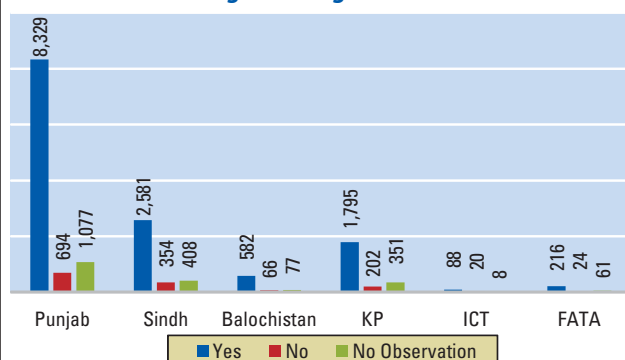
Figure 1: Are there any polling officials counting challenged ballots for each candidate?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 694 (6.9%) polling stations in Punjab, 354 (10.6%) in Sindh, 66 (9.1%) in Balochistan, 202 (8.6%) in KP, 20 (17.2%) in ICT and 24 (8%) in FATA did not count the challenged votes for each candidate.

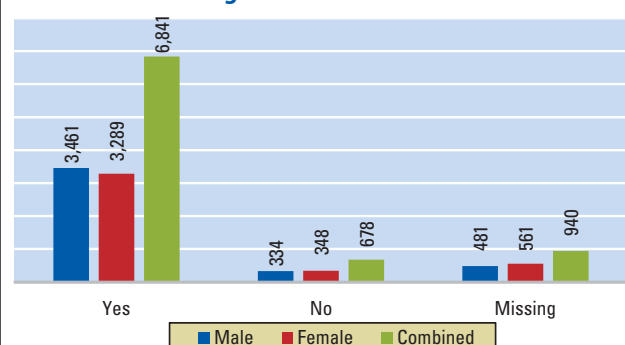
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 334 (7.8%) male, 348 (8.3%) female and 678 (8%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

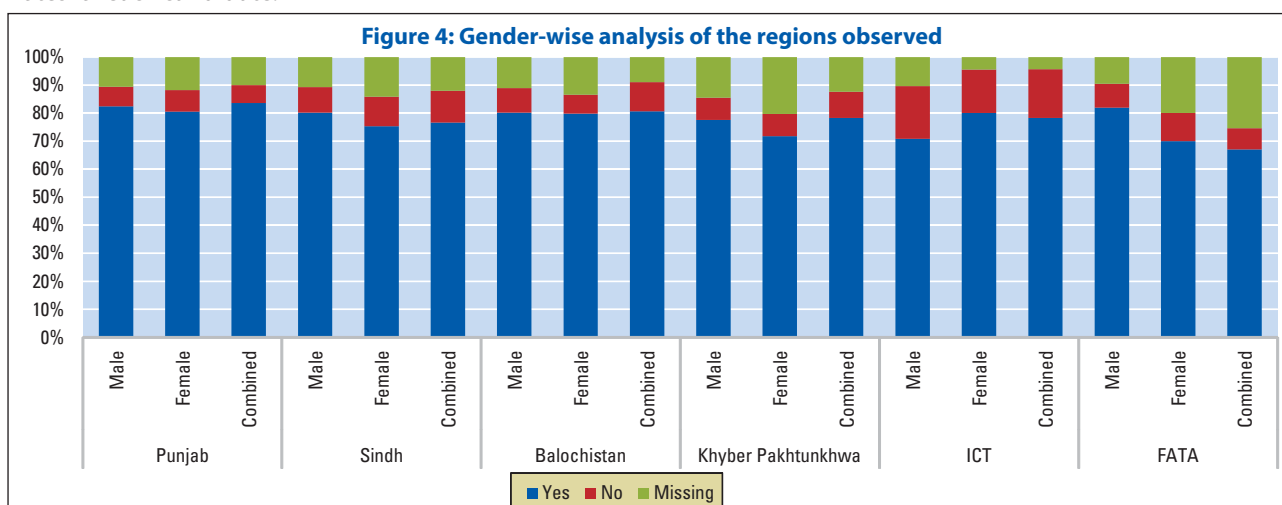
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 170 (7%) male, 206 (7.7%) female and 318 (6.4%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 77 (9.2%) male, 78 (10.6%) female and 199 (11.2%) combined polling stations not counting the challenged votes for each candidate.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 19 (8.8%) male, 11 (6.7%) female and 36 (10.4%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 51 (7.9%) male, 45 (7.9%) female and 106 (9.4%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate.

e. ICT

A total of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations were observed in ICT. Polling officials at nine (18.8%) male, seven (15.6%) female and four (17.4%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to the available data, polling officials at eight (8.5%) male, one (10%) female and 15 (7.6%) combined polling stations did not count the challenged votes for each candidate.

RECOMMENDATION

While the situation regarding the counting of challenged ballots has improved relative to the 2008 elections—from 1 in every 6 in the 2008 elections to 1 in every 12 polling stations observed in 2013 elections—the number of such polling stations remains a serious concern.

As a critical factor, especially in close contests, the number of challenged ballots and its proper documentation needs to be reinforced to help strengthen the electoral system as a whole.

THE STATEMENT OF THE COUNT

Assembly: Punjab Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
 Name of the polling station: 75 Ghat 1/2 71V 15W2
 Constituency: 157
 Votes assigned to the polling station: Male 335 Female 262 Total 647

Name of the contesting candidate	Number of votes polled by each contesting candidate	Number of challenged votes polled by each contesting candidate	Total votes polled by each contesting candidate cols (3) + (4)	Remarks
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>MIR 11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>MIR 11</u>	<u>11</u>	
<u>MIR 66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>MIR 66</u>	<u>66</u>	
<u>MIR 112</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>MIR 112</u>	<u>112</u>	
<u>MIR 106</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>MIR 106</u>	<u>106</u>	
<u>MIR 01</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>MIR 01</u>	<u>01</u>	
<u>MIR 31</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>MIR 31</u>	<u>31</u>	
<u>MIR 123</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>MIR 123</u>	<u>123</u>	
<u>MIR 08</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>MIR 08</u>	<u>08</u>	

Total number of votes polled by the contesting candidates (including challenged votes): 633
 Total number of doubtful votes excluded from the count (including the doubtful challenged votes): 14
 Aggregate of (i) and (ii): 647
 Number of votes polled: Male 335 Female 262 Total 647

SECTION 10
Irregularities in Result Documentation and Dissemination

Signature of the Presiding Officer

Thumb Impression of the Presiding Officer

unkhwa E
 Total
 Total votes polled by each contesting candidate cols (3) + (4)
 5
 0
 845
 0
 0
 0
 0
 05
 05
 05

IRREGULARITIES IN RESULT DOCUMENTATION AND DISSEMINATION

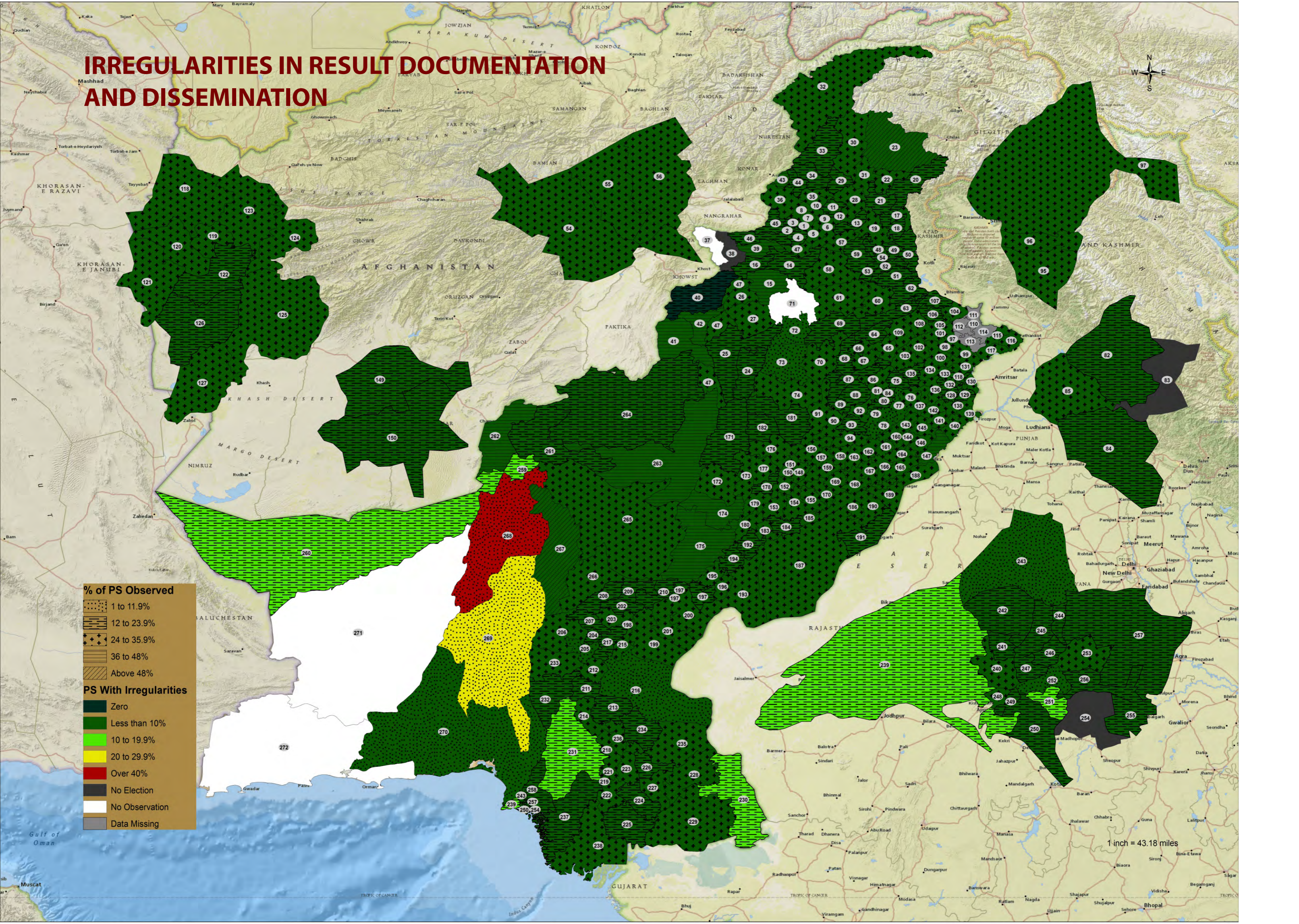


% of PS Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%
- Above 48%

PS With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 10%
- 10 to 19.9%
- 20 to 29.9%
- Over 40%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Data Missing



1 inch = 43.18 miles

1. Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV)

a. Recording the number of NA ballot papers on the Ballot Paper Account Form

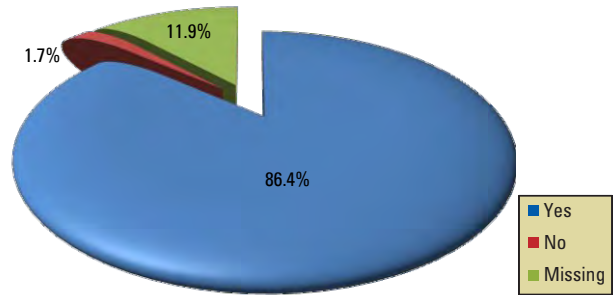
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"Count and recount ALL National Assembly ballot papers. Enter total number of Ballot Papers on Line 2, Form XV."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 62

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 14,632 (86.4%) were seen recording the number of ballot papers on the NA Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV). They were seen not doing so at 288 (1.7%) polling stations, while FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 2,013 (11.9%) observed polling stations.

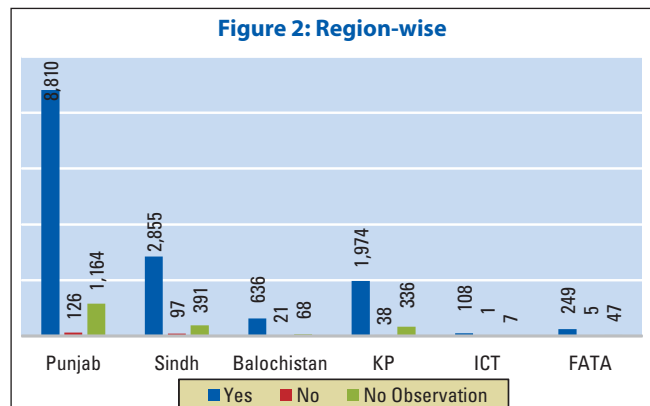
Figure 1: Are polling officials recording the number of NA ballot papers on the Ballot Paper Account Form?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 126 (1.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 97 (2.9%) in Sindh, 21 (2.9%) in Balochistan, 38 (1.6%) in KP, one polling station (0.9%) in ICT and five (1.7%) in FATA did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

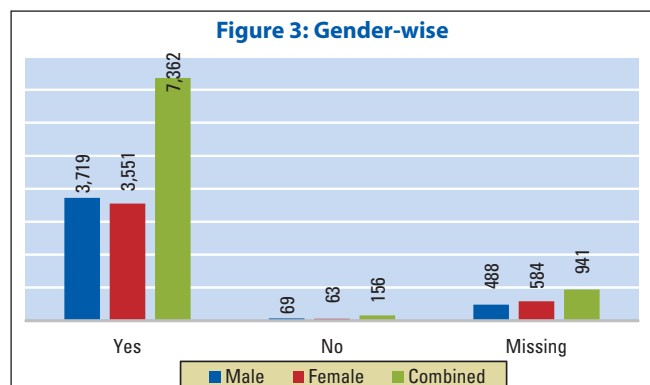
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 69 (1.6%) male, 63 (1.5%) female and 156 (1.8%) combined polling stations did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

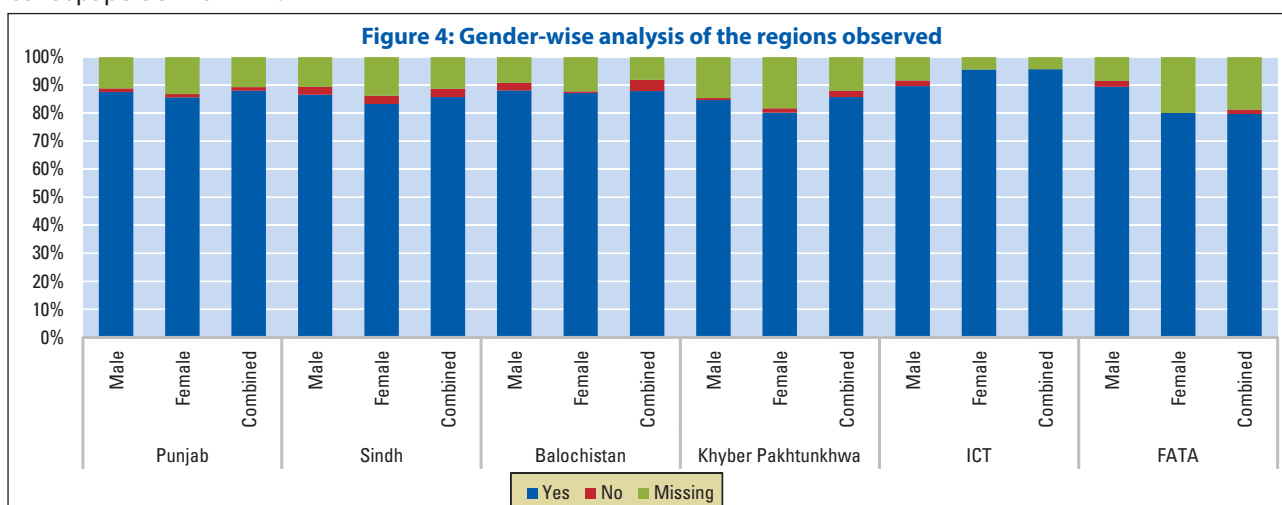
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 32 (1.3%) male, 32 (1.2%) female and 62 (1.2%) combined polling stations did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 24 (2.9%) male, 21 (2.9%) female and 52 (2.9%) combined polling stations not recording the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at six (2.8%) male, one (0.6%) female and 14 (4.1%) combined polling stations did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at four (0.6%) male, nine (1.6%) female and 25 (2.2%) combined polling stations did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw officials at only one (2.1%) male polling station not recording the number of ballot papers in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at two (2.1%) male and three (1.5%) combined polling stations did not record the number of ballot papers on Form XV.

RECOMMENDATION

Presiding Officers must be held responsible for carefully and accurately accounting for all ballot papers issued to each polling station on specific forms for this purpose, including serial numbers of ballot books issued to the polling station and to each polling booth, the total number of used ballots, spoilt ballots, invalid ballots, challenged ballots, ballots for each candidate, and serial numbers of unused ballots. Training for Presiding Officers should emphasize these procedures through demonstration of each step and each form.

b. Polling officials filling out the Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV)

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Presiding Officer shall also prepare in the prescribed form a ballot paper account showing separately (a) the number of ballot papers entrusted to him; (b) the number of un-issued ballot papers; (c) The number of ballot papers taken out of the ballot box or boxes and counted; (d) the number of tendered ballot papers; (e) the number of challenged ballot papers; and (f) the number of spoilt ballot papers."

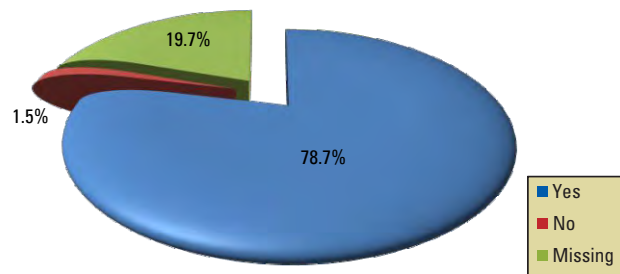
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(10) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f), Pg. 155-156

"Complete TWO Ballot Paper Account Forms, one for National Assembly and one for Provincial Assembly."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.67-68

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 13,330 (78.7%) were seen filling out the NA Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV). Officials at 262 (1.5%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 3,341 (19.7%) observed polling stations.

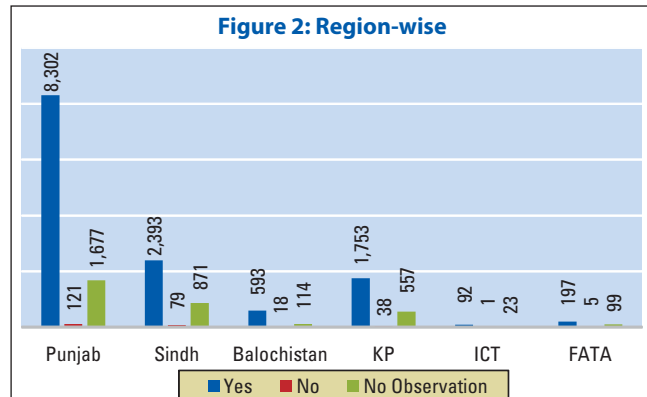
Figure 1: Are polling officials filling out the Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV)?



Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 121 (1.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 79 (2.4%) in Sindh, 18 (2.5%) in Balochistan, 38 (1.6%) in KP, one (0.9%) in ICT and five (1.7%) in FATA did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

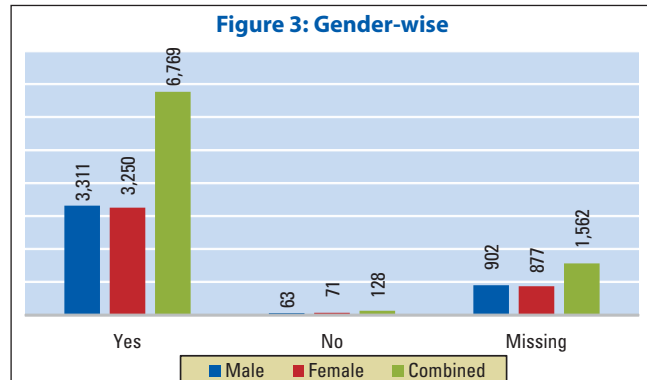
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. The observers saw polling officials at 63 (1.5%) male, 71 (1.7%) female and 128 (1.5%) combined polling stations not filling out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

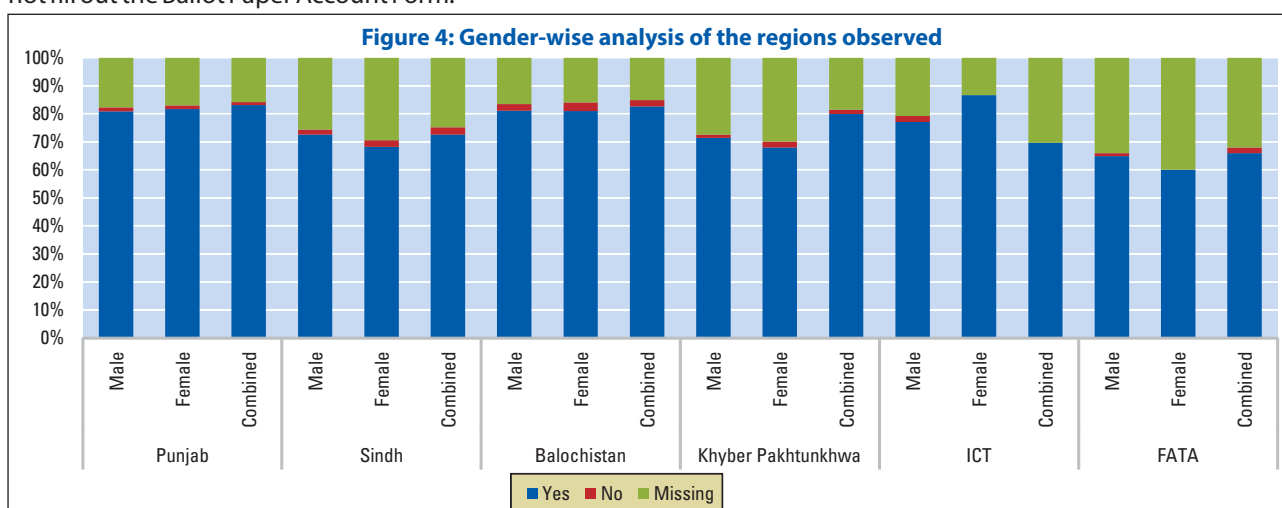
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab, polling officials at 33 (1.4%) male, 36 (1.3%) female and 52 (1%) combined polling stations did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. Polling officials at 15 (1.8%) male, 18 (2.4%) female and 46 (2.6%) combined polling stations did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. According to the available data, polling officials at five (2.3%) male, five (3.1%) female and eight (2.3%) combined polling stations did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at eight (1.2%) male, 12 (2.1%) female and 18 (1.6%) combined polling stations did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw officials at only one (2.1%) male polling station not filling out the Ballot Paper Account Form in ICT.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at only one (1.1%) male and four (2%) combined polling stations did not fill out the Ballot Paper Account Form.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations where the polling officials were observed to have not filled the Ballot Account Form decreased from 1 in every 43 in the 2008 elections to 1 in every 65 polling stations observed in the 2013 elections.

Presiding Officers must be held responsible for carefully and accurately accounting for all ballot papers issued to each polling station on specific forms for this purpose, including serial numbers of ballot books issued to the polling station and to each polling booth, the total number of used ballots, spoiled ballots, invalid ballots, challenged ballots, ballots for each candidate, and serial numbers of unused ballots. Training for Presiding Officers should emphasize these procedures through demonstration of each step and each form.

c. Polling agents/candidates sign the Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV)

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Presiding Officer shall obtain on each statement and packet prepared under this section [including the ballot paper account] the signature of such of the contesting candidates or their election agents or polling agents as may be present and, if any such person refuses to sign, the Presiding Officer shall record that fact."

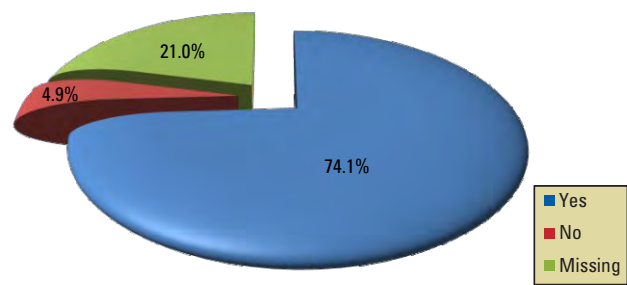
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(13), Pg. 156

"All polling agents/candidates who have witnessed the count should be asked to sign this form [Ballot Paper Account Form XV]."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.68

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 12,549 (74.1%) obtained the signatures on the NA Ballot Account Form (Form XV) from all candidates/polling agents. Officials 824 (4.9%) polling stations did not obtain the signatures from all candidates/polling agents. Moreover, FAFEN observers failed to collection information from 3,560 (21%) observed polling stations.

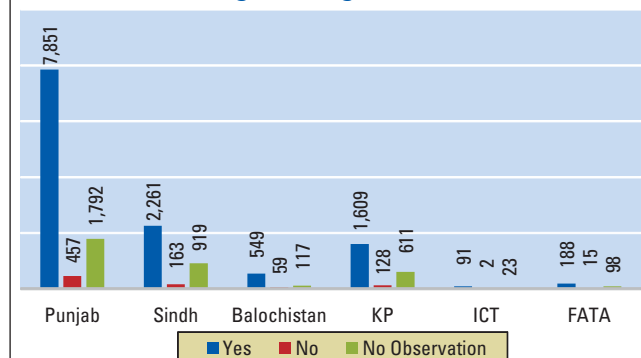
Figure 1: Did polling agents/candidates sign the Ballot Paper Account Form (Form XV)?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 457 (4.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 163 (4.9%) in Sindh, 59 (8.1%) in Balochistan, 128 (5.5%) in KP, two (1.7%) in ICT and 15 (5%) in FATA did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

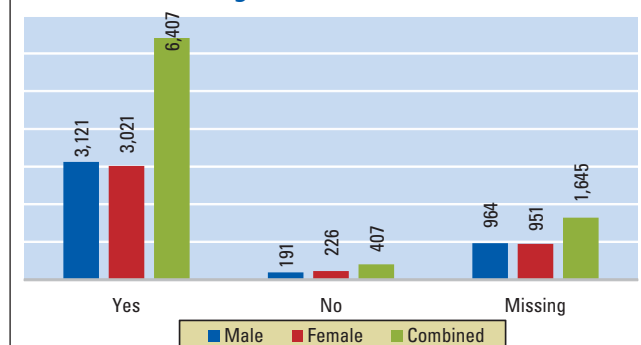
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, officials at 191 (4.5%) male, 226 (5.4%) female and 407 (4.8%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

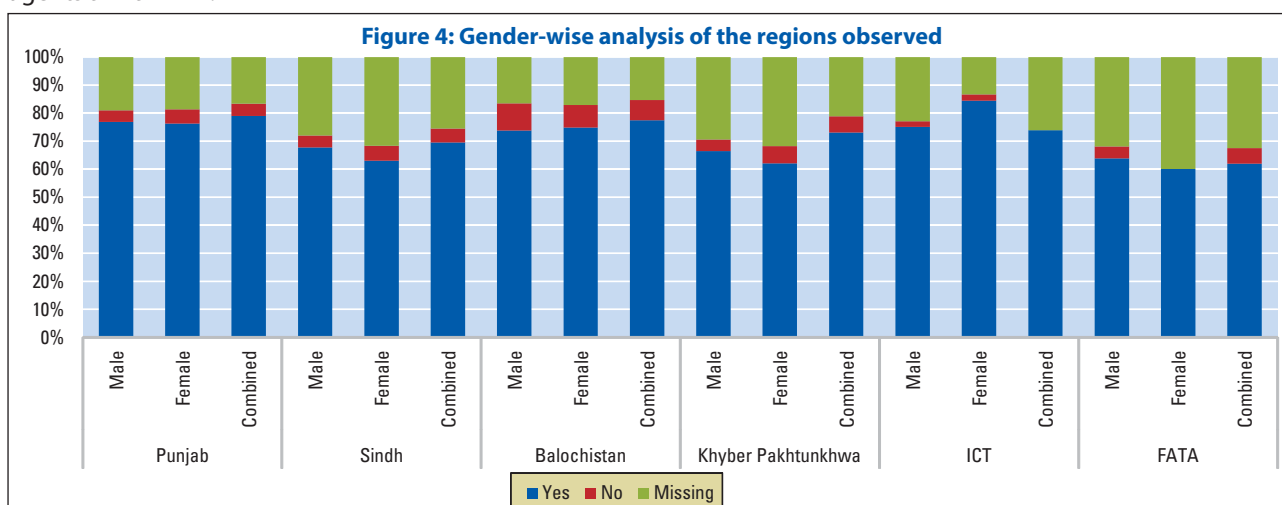
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab, polling officials at 102 (4.2%) male, 138 (5.2%) female and 217 (4.3%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 36 (4.3%) male, 39 (5.3%) female and 88 (5%) combined polling stations not getting the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, polling officials at 21 (9.7%) male, 13 (8%) female and 25 (7.2%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations were observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials at 27 (4.2%) male, 35 (6.2%) female and 66 (5.8%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at only one (2.1%) male and one (2.2%) female polling station did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

f. FATA

A total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN in tribal areas. According to FAFEN's data, polling officials at four (4.3%) male and 11 (5.6%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XV.

RECOMMENDATION

One in every 21 polling stations observed, not all polling agents sign the Ballot Account Form. Comparatively, there is a slight improvement in that the frequency of such polling stations was 1 in every 19 polling stations in the 2008 elections.

Notwithstanding the slight improvement, the issue of getting polling agents to sign all forms documenting the election result is critical in imparting authenticity and credibility of the elections. It is therefore recommended that the importance of getting the polling agents' signs be reinforced in the polling staffs' trainings and the reasons properly documented in case of polling agent(s) refusal to sign any of the result forms.

2. NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV)

a. Polling officials fill out the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV)

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

The Presiding Officer shall, immediately after the count, prepare a statement of the count in such form as may be prescribed showing therein the number of valid votes polled by each contesting candidate and the ballot papers excluded from the count.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(9), Pg. 155

“Complete TWO Statement of the Count Forms, one for National Assembly and one for the Provincial Assembly.”

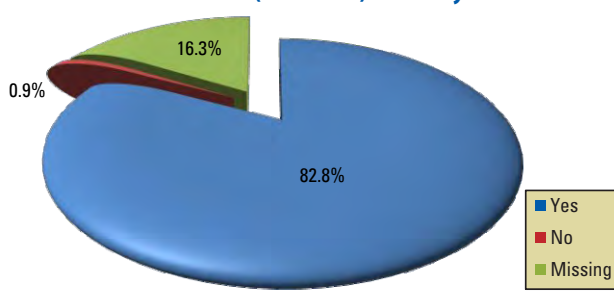
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 64-65 (emphasis in original)

“The Statement of the Count is the 'result' of each polling station. The Form is to be CAREFULLY filled at the end of the count for both National and Provincial Assembly”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 66 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 14,020 (82.8%) were seen filling out the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) carefully. Officials at 152 (0.9%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from the remaining 2,761 (16.3%) polling stations.

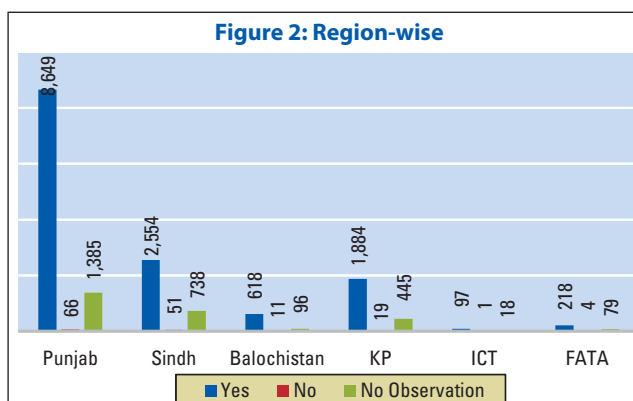
Figure 1: Did polling officials fill out the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) carefully?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to the data, polling officials at 66 (0.7%) polling stations in Punjab, 51 (1.5%) in Sindh, 11 (1.5%) in Balochistan, 19 (0.8%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, one (0.9%) in ICT and four (1.3%) in FATA did not fill out Form XIV carefully.

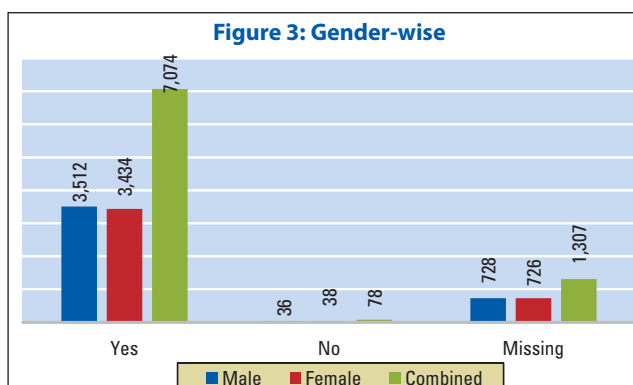
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 36 (0.8%) male, 38 (0.9%) female and 78 (0.9%) combined polling stations did not fill out Form XIV carefully.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

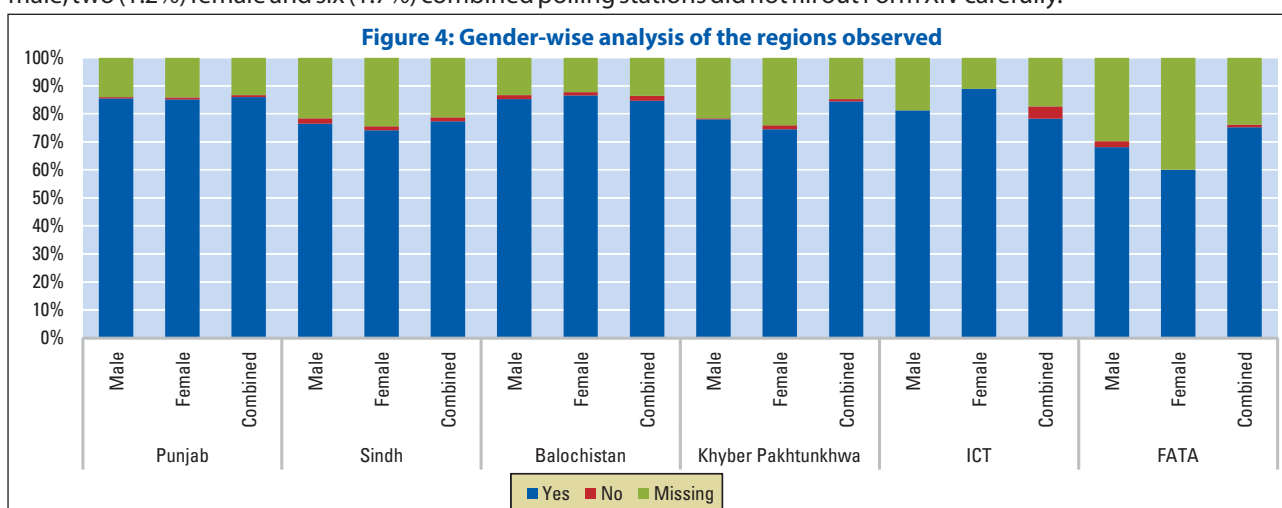
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 13 (0.5%) male, 18 (0.7%) female and 35 (0.7%) combined polling stations did not fill out Form XIV carefully.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 16 (1.9%) male, 10 (1.4%) female and 25 (1.4%) combined polling stations not filling out Form XIV carefully.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, polling officials at three (1.4%) male, two (1.2%) female and six (1.7%) combined polling stations did not fill out Form XIV carefully.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations were observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials at only two (0.3%) male, eight (1.4%) female and nine (0.8%) combined polling stations did not fill out Form XIV carefully.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw officials at only one (4.3%) combined polling stations not filling out the statement of the count carefully.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to the observations, polling officials at two (2.1%) male and two (1%) combined polling stations did not fill out Form XIV carefully.

RECOMMENDATION

The immediate compilation of the result on Statement of the Count provides an encouraging comparative reading. The number of polling stations where the form was not observed being filled and completed dropped from 1 in every 32 polling stations observed in 2008 to 1 in every 111 polling stations observed in 2013.

The comparative improvement, given the critical importance of Form XIV in the result process, does not absolve the polling officials and ECP from ensuring full compliance with the legal and procedural requirements of compiling the form timely and without error(s). Furthermore, the ECP must ensure a punitive regime for ensuring the polling officials complete, compile and authenticate the document.

b. Candidates/polling agents sign the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV)

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Presiding Officer shall obtain on each statement and packet prepared under this section the signature of such of the contesting candidates or their election agents or polling agents as may be present and, if any such person refuses to sign, the Presiding Officer shall record that fact.

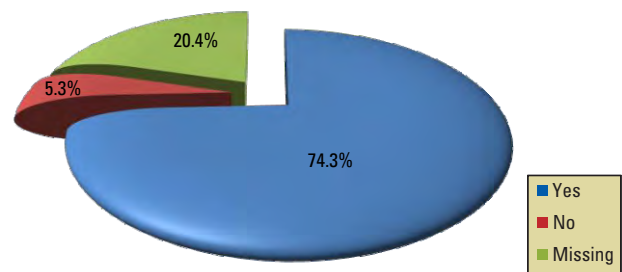
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(13), Pg. 156

"All polling/election agents and/or candidates present are required to sign on the original copy of the completed [Statement of the Count] form.

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.66

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 12,579 (74.3%) obtained the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV). Officials at 898 (5.3%) polling stations did not do so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from the remaining 3,456 (20.4%) polling stations.

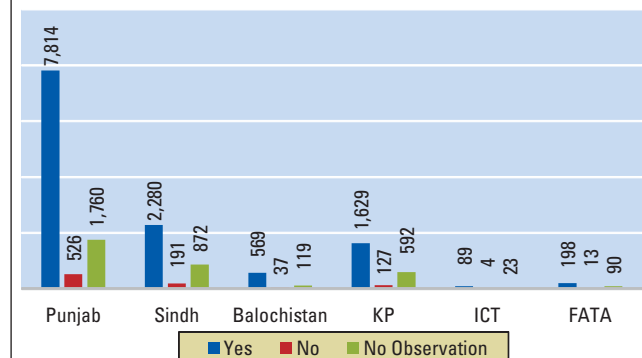
Figure 1: Did all the candidates/polling agents sign the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV)?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 725 in Balochistan, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 526 (5.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 191 (5.7%) in Sindh, 37 (5.1%) in Balochistan, 127 (5.4%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, four (3.4%) in ICT and 13 (4.3%) in FATA did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

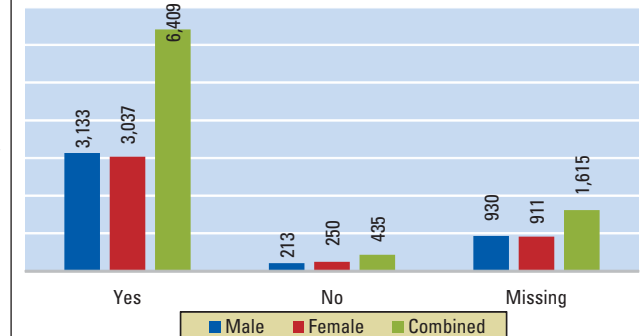
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 213 (5%) of male, 250 (6%) female and 435 (5.1%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

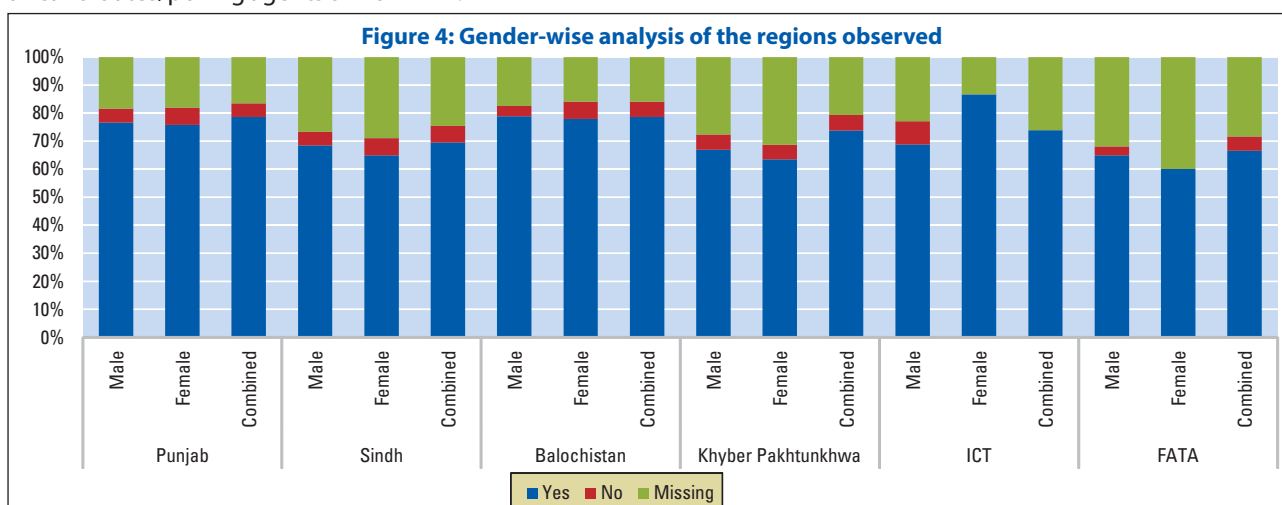
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 122 (5%) male, 165 (6.2%) female and 239 (4.8%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 41 (4.9%) male, 45 (6.1%) female and 105 (5.9%) combined polling stations not obtaining the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at eight (3.7%) male, 10 (6.1%) female and 19 (5.5%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 35 (5.4%) male, 30 (5.3%) female and 62 (5.5%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

e. ICT

A total of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations were observed in ICT. FAFEN observers saw polling officials at four (8.3%) male polling stations in ICT not taking signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. Polling officials at three (3.2%) male and 10 (5.1%) combined polling stations did not obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on Form XIV.

RECOMMENDATION

One in every 19 polling stations observed, not all polling agents signed the NA statement of the count (Form XIV). Comparatively, there is a slight deterioration as the frequency of such polling stations was 1 in every 22 polling stations in the 2008 elections.

Notwithstanding the slight deterioration, the issue of getting polling agents to sign all forms documenting the election result is critical in imparting authenticity and credibility to the process. It is therefore recommended that the importance of getting the polling agents' signs be reinforced in the polling staffs' trainings and the reasons properly documented in case of polling agent(s) refusal to sign any of the result forms.

3. Packing Ballot Papers and Accounting Forms

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall seal in separate packets—(a) the un-issued ballot papers; (b) the spoilt ballot papers; (c) the tendered ballot papers; (d) the challenged ballot papers; (e) the marked copies of the electoral rolls; (f) the counterfoils of used ballot papers; (g) the tendered votes list; (h) the challenged votes list; and (i) such other papers as the Returning Officer may direct.”

“After the close of the [ballot counting] proceedings under the foregoing subsection, the Presiding Officer shall, in compliance with such instructions as many be given by the Commission in this behalf cause the packets, the statement of the count and the ballot paper account prepared by him to be sent to the Returning Officer together with such other records as the commission may direct.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(12)(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)(g) (h) (i), and 38 (15) Pg. 156

“All forms and materials should be packed according to the following instructions and transported to the Returning Officer. Polling agents, candidates, and observers are permitted to view this process. Note: Each form and packet must be sealed and signed by the Presiding Officer and all the candidates and agents present.”

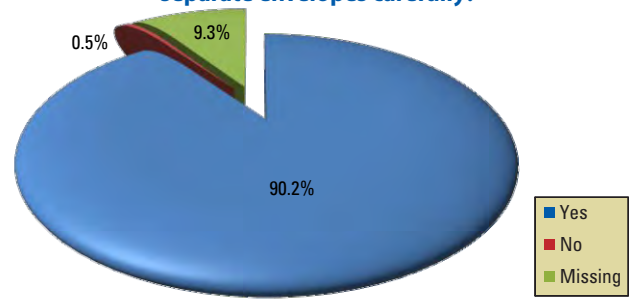
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.70 (emphasis in original)

“Place the original (top) copy of the [Statement of the Count] from in the bag of election materials to be sent to the Returning Officer.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 66 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 15,266 (90.2%) were seen packing all the NA material in separate envelopes carefully. Officials at 89 (0.5%) polling stations were seen not doing so. FAFEN observers failed to collect information from the remaining 1,578 (9.3%) polling stations.

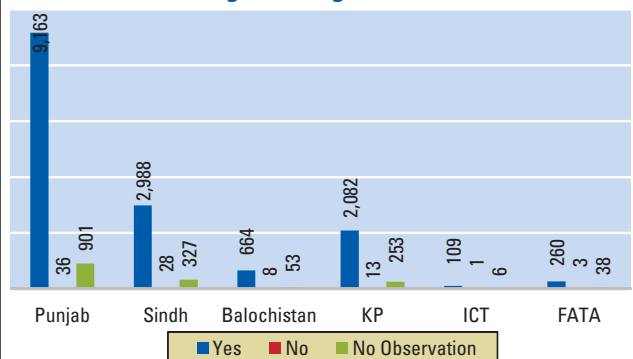
Figure 1: Did polling officials pack all NA material in separate envelopes carefully?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 36 (0.4%) polling stations in Punjab, 28 (0.8%) in Sindh, eight (1.1%) in Balochistan, 13 (0.6%) in KP, one (0.9%) in ICT and three (1%) in FATA did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully

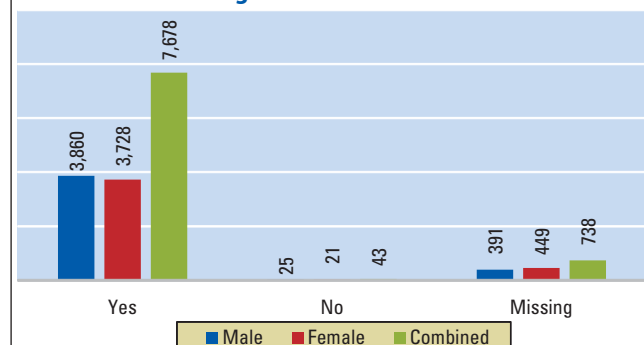
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 25 (0.6%) male, 21 (0.5%) female and 43 (0.5%) combined polling stations did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

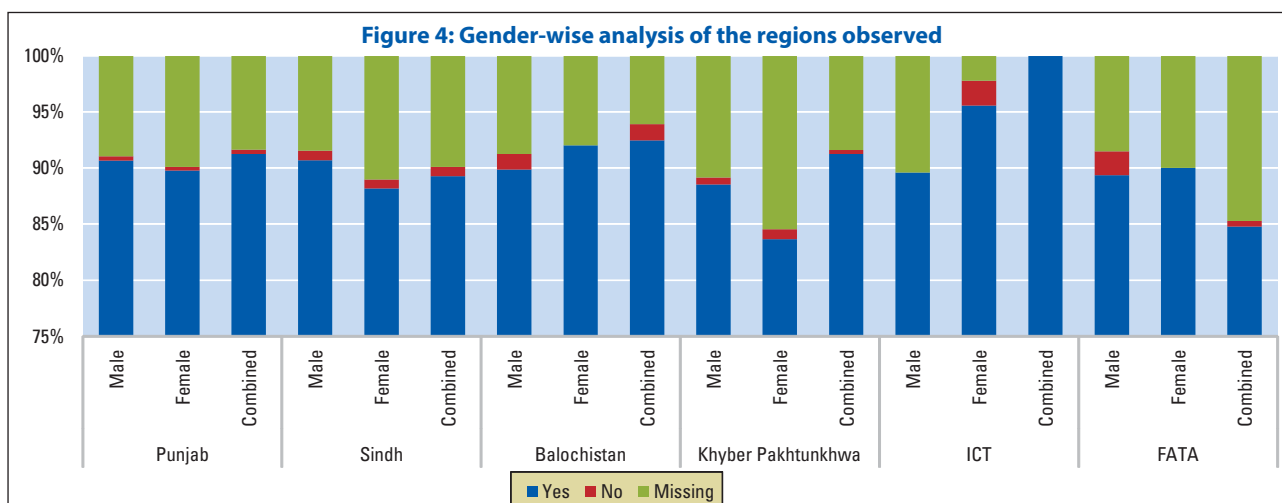
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, polling officials at nine (0.4%) male, nine (0.3%) female and 18 (0.4%) combined polling stations did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at seven (0.8%) male, six (0.8%) female and 15 (0.8%) combined polling stations not packing the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

c. Balochistan

Out of 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, polling officials at three (1.4%) male and five (1.4%) combined polling stations did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations were observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Polling officials at four (0.6%) male, five (0.9%) female and four (0.4%) combined polling stations did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw officials at only one (2.2%) female polling station not packing all the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

f. FATA

Out of 301 polling stations observed in FATA, 94 were male, 10 were female while the remaining 197 were combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's data, officials at two (2.1%) male and one (0.5%) combined polling station did not pack the NA material in separate envelopes carefully.

RECOMMENDATION

Polling personnel did not pack all counted ballots and other election materials as required in 1 in every 190 polling stations observed—a substantial improvement from the 1 in every 65 polling stations observed in the 2008 election with the same issue.

The improvement in overall frequency, though encouraging, falls short of the standards demanded by the sensitive nature of the documents and its impact on the overall credibility of the election process. The ECP should therefore ensure a thorough training of the polling staff for any future election, laying special emphasis on the aspects of polling and vote counting and result consolidation that affect the election's credibility.

4. NA Tamper Evident Bag

a. Securing all NA material in the tamper evident bag

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall seal in separate packets—(a) the un-issued ballot papers; (b) the spoilt ballot papers; (c) the tendered ballot papers; (d) the challenged ballot papers; (e) the marked copies of the electoral rolls; (f) the counterfoils of used ballot papers; (g) the tendered votes list; (h) the challenged votes list; and (i) such other papers as the Returning Officer may direct.”

“After the close of the [ballot counting] proceedings under the foregoing subsection, the Presiding Officer shall, in compliance with such instructions as many be given by the Commission in this behalf cause the packets, the statement of the count and the ballot paper account prepared by him to be sent to the Returning Officer together with such other records as the commission may direct.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(12)(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)(g) (h) (i), and 38 (15) Pg. 156

“All forms and materials should be packed according to the following instructions and transported to the Returning Officer. Polling agents, candidates, and observers are permitted to view this process. Note: Each form and packet must be sealed and signed by the Presiding Officer and all the candidates and agents present.”

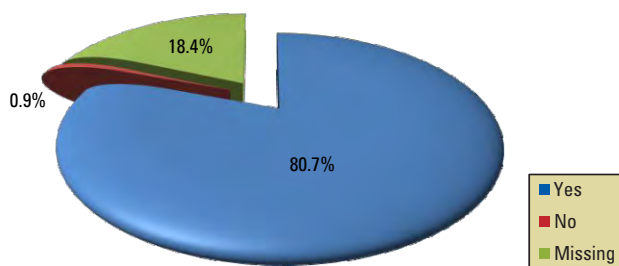
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.70 (emphasis in original)

“Place the original (top) copy of the [Statement of the Count] from in the bag of election materials to be sent to the Returning Officer.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 66 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 13,665 (80.7%) polling stations were seen putting all NA material in the tamper evident bag. Officials at 148 (0.9%) polling stations were seen not doing so, while FAFEN observers failed to collect the information from 3,120 (18.4%) observed polling stations.

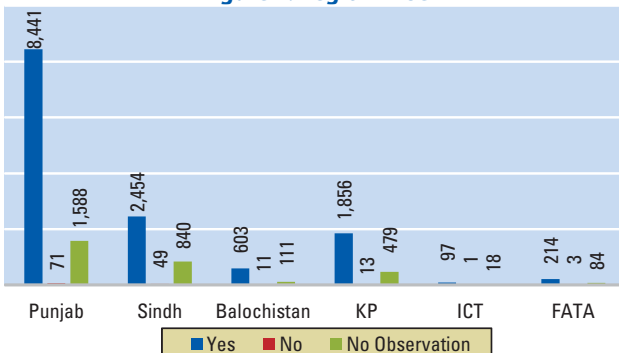
Figure 1: Did polling officials put the NA material in the tamper evident bag?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 71 (0.7%) polling stations in Punjab, 49 (1.5%) in Sindh, 11 (1.5%) in Balochistan, 13 (0.6%) in KP, one (0.9%) in ICT and three (1%) in FATA did not put the NA material in the tamper evident bag.

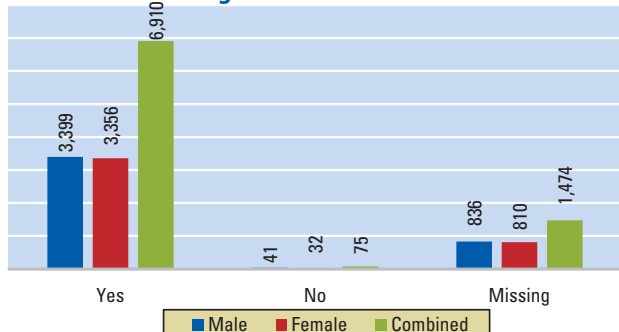
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 41 (1%) male, 32 (0.8%) female and 75 (0.9%) combined polling stations did not put the NA material in the tamper evident bag.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

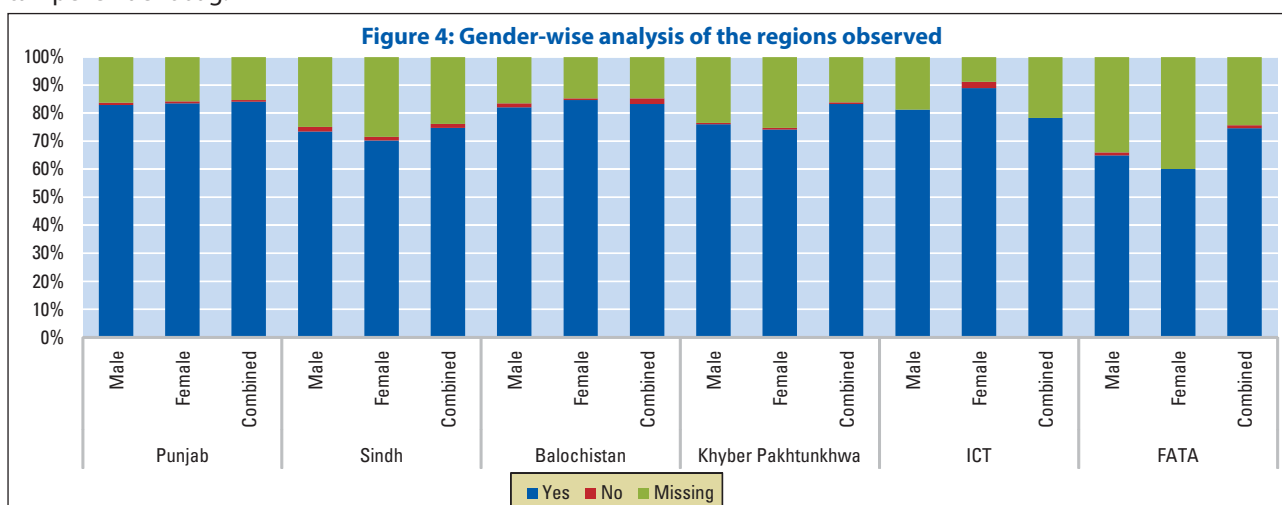
FAFEN observed a total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations in Punjab. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 20 (0.8%) male, 17 (0.6%) female and 34 (0.7%) combined polling stations did not put the NA material in the tamper evident bag.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 14 (1.7%) male, 10 (1.4%) female and 25 (1.4%) combined polling stations not putting the material in the tamper evident bag.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at three (1.4%) male, one (0.6%) female and seven (2%) combined polling stations did not put the material in the tamper evident bag.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials three (0.5%) male, three (0.5%) female and seven (0.6%) combined polling stations did not put the material in the tamper evident bag.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers saw officials at only one (2.2%) female polling station not putting the NA material in the tamper evident bag in ICT.

f. FATA

A total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations were observed in tribal areas. According to FAFEN's data, polling officials at one (1.1%) male and two (1%) combined polling stations did not put the NA material in the tamper evident bag.

RECOMMENDATION

Polling personnel did not pack all counted ballots and other election materials as required in the NA tamper evident bag in 1 out of every 114 polling stations. Compared to the 2008 elections, the situation has improved—the frequency of such polling stations was 1 in every 33 polling stations observed in the 2008 elections.

The improvement in overall frequency, though encouraging, falls short of the standards demanded by the sensitive nature of the documents and its impact on the overall credibility of the election process. The ECP should therefore ensure a thorough training of the polling staff for any future election, laying special emphasis on the aspects of polling and vote counting and result consolidation that affect the election's credibility.

b. Polling agents sign the NA tamper evident bag

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

"The Presiding Officer shall obtain on each statement and packet prepared under this section [including the ballot paper account] the signature of such of the contesting candidates or their election agents or polling agents as may be present and, if any such person refuses to sign, the Presiding Officer shall record that fact."

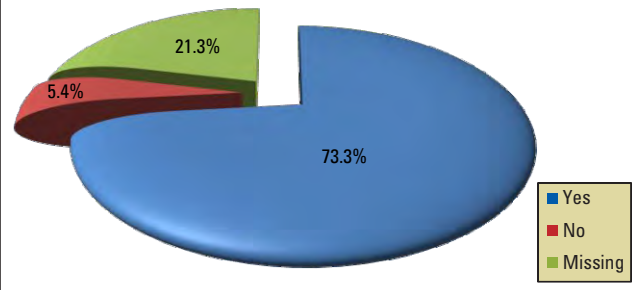
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(13), Pg. 156

"All polling agents/candidates who have witnessed the count should be asked to sign this form [Ballot Paper Account Form XV]."

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.68

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 12,415 (73.3%) obtained the signatures of all candidates/polling agents on the NA tamper evident bag. Officials at 909 (5.4%) polling stations did not do so, while FAFEN observers failed to record information from 3,609 (21.3%) polling stations.

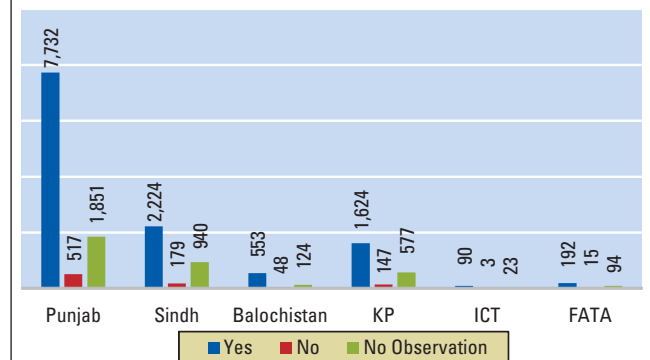
Figure 1: Did all the candidates/polling agents sign the NA tamper evident bag?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 517 (5.1%) polling stations in Punjab, 179 (5.4%) in Sindh, 48 (6.6%) in Balochistan, 147 (6.3%) in KP, three (2.6%) in ICT and 15 (5%) in FATA did obtain the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

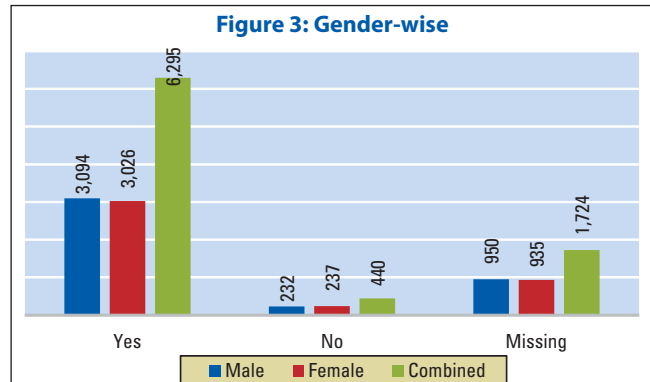
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to the available data, officials at 232 (5.4%) male, 237 (5.6%) female and 440 (5.2%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

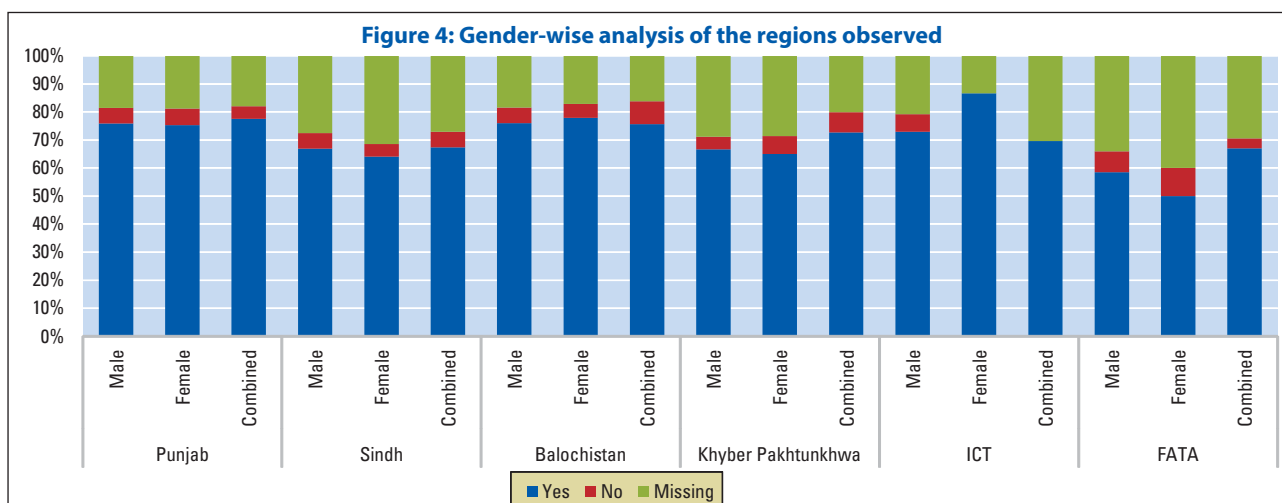
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, officials at 134 (5.5%) male, 159 (5.9%) female and 224 (4.5%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw election officials at 47 (5.6%) male, 33 (4.5%) female and 99 (5.6%) combined polling stations not getting the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. According to the available data, polling officials at 12 (5.5%) male, eight (4.9%) female and 28 (8.1%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, officials at 29 (4.5%) male, 36 (6.3%) female, 82 (7.2%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, election officials at three (6.3%) male polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at seven (7.4%) male, one (10%) female and seven (3.6%) combined polling stations did not get the signatures of all candidates/polling agents.

RECOMMENDATION

Recorded for the polling stations observed in the 2013 elections, not all polling agents sign the NA Tamper Evident Bag. The issue was observed in one in every 19 polling stations observed.

The issue of getting polling agents to sign forms and NA Tamper Evident Bag is important to help impart credibility to the election results. It is therefore recommended that the importance of getting the polling agents' signs be reinforced in the polling staffs' trainings and the reasons properly documented in case of polling agent(s) refusal to sign.

c. Presiding officer sign the NA tamper evident bag

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“(8) the packets mentioned in sub-sections (6) and (7) shall be put in a principal packet which shall be sealed by the Presiding Officer.”

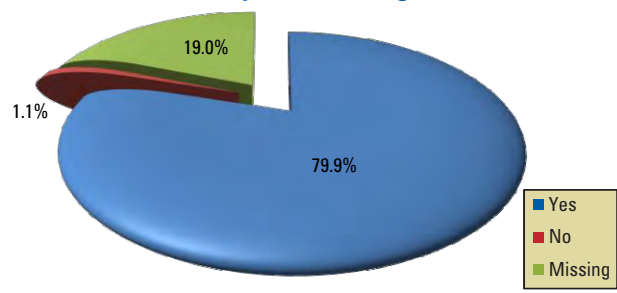
Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38 (8) Pg. 155

“All forms and materials should be packed according to the following instructions and transported to the Returning Officer. Polling agents, candidates, and observers are permitted to view this process. Note: Each form and packet must be sealed and signed by the Presiding Officer and all the candidates and agents present.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.70 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, presiding officers at 13,533 (79.9%) polling stations were seen signing the NA tamper evident bag. Presiding officers at 182 (1.1%) polling stations did not sign the bag, while FAFEN observers failed to collect information from 3,218 (19%) polling stations.

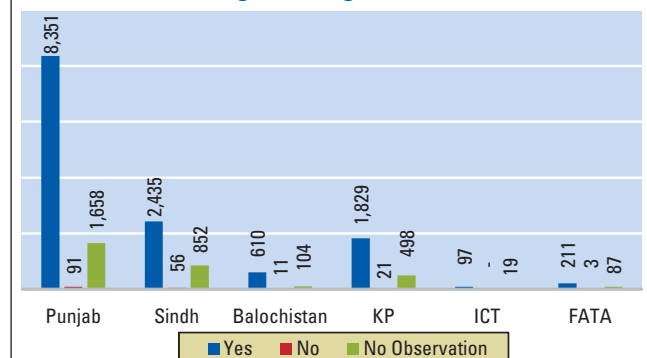
Figure 1: Did the presiding officer sign the NA tamper evident bag?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, presiding officers at 91 (0.9%) polling stations in Punjab, 56 (1.7%) in Sindh, 11 (1.5%) in Balochistan, 21 (0.9%) in KP and three (1%) polling stations in FATA did not sign the NA tamper evident bag. No such incident was reported from any of the observed polling station in ICT.

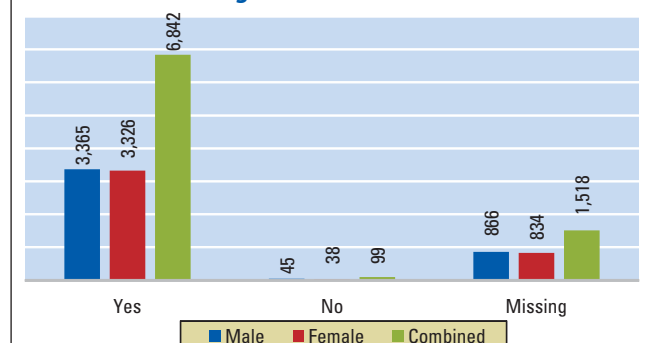
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations. According to FAFEN's observations, presiding officers at 45 (1.1%) male, 38 (0.9%) female and 99 (1.2%) combined polling stations did not sign the NA tamper evident bag.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

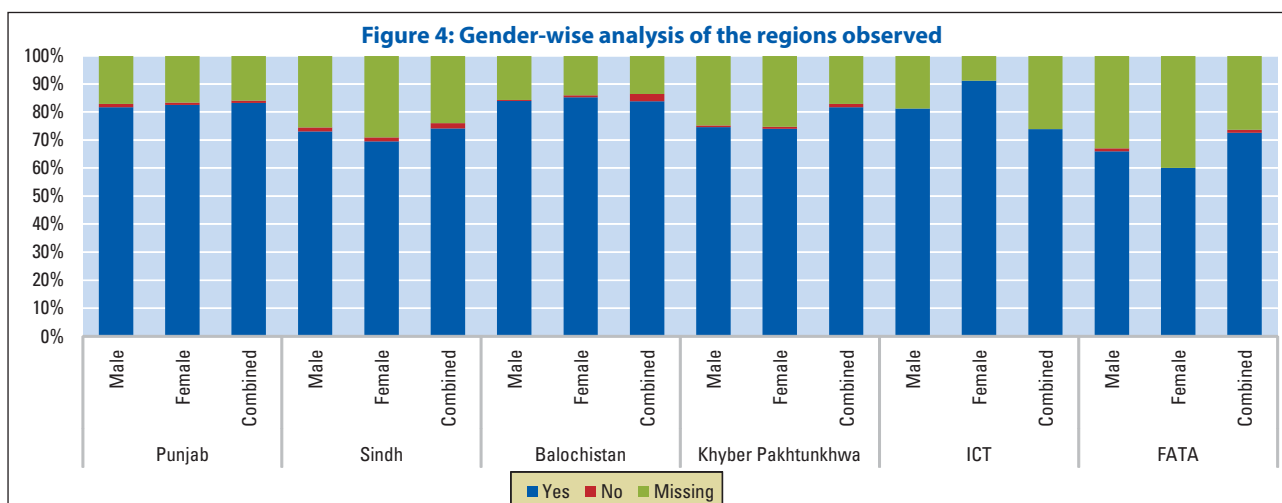
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, presiding officers at 27 (1.1%) male, 23 female (0.9%) and 41 (0.8%) combined polling stations did not sign the tamper evident bag.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw presiding officers 12 (1.4%) male, 10 (1.4%) female and 34 (1.9%) combined polling stations not signing the tamper evident bag.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Presiding officers at one (0.5%) male, one (0.6%) female and nine (2.6%) combined polling stations did not sign the tamper evident bag.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, presiding officers at four (0.6%) male, four (0.7%) female and 13 (1.1%) combined polling stations did not sign the tamper evident bag.

e. ICT

All the presiding officers at the observed polling stations in ICT were seen signing the NA tamper evident bag.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, presiding officers at one (1.1%) male and two (1%) combined polling stations did not sign the tamper evident bag.

RECOMMENDATION

Of the observed polling stations, on average, 1 in every 93 polling stations were reported where the presiding officer did not sign the Tamper Evident Bag.

Given the sensitivity of verifiable and secure election results process, it is important for the ECP to underscore the importance of signing the Tamper Evident Bag to the polling staff in their training, reinforced by a detailed description in the presiding officer's handbook.

5. Display and Distribution of Form XIV

a. Providing a copy of form XIV to all polling agents

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“The Presiding Officer shall give a certified copy of the statement of the count and the ballot paper account to such of the candidates, their election agents or polling agents as may be present and obtain a receipt for such copy.”

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 38(11), Pg. 156

“The ECP has directed all the presiding officers to provide a copy of the statement of count and the ballot paper account to such of the candidates, their election agents or polling agents as may be present and obtain a receipt for such copy. In this regard, directions have also been issued to all the District Returning Officers and Returning Officers for strict compliance as per Section 38 (11) of the Representation of People Act, 1976 that states: “The Presiding officers shall give a certified copy of the statement of count and the ballot paper account to such of the candidates, their election agents or polling agents as may be present [and obtain a receipt for such copy].”

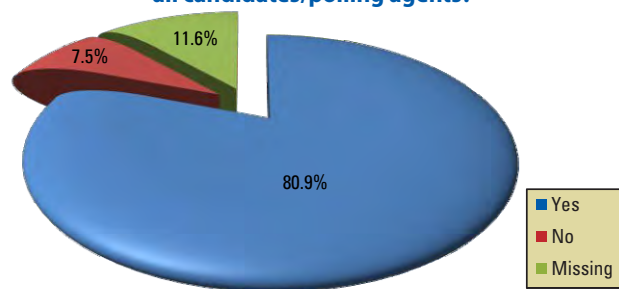
ECP Notification issued on 11th May 2013, ECP Website, Press Release section... (Link May 11, 2013)

“Distribute the remaining copy to the Polling/Election Agents and/or Candidates present during the count. If more copies are needed, fill out another set of forms. Each agent is entitled to a copy of the form.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.66 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 13,692 (80.9%) gave a copy of the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) to all the candidates/polling agents. Officials at 1,274 (7.5%) polling stations did not do so, while FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 1,967 (11.6%) polling stations.

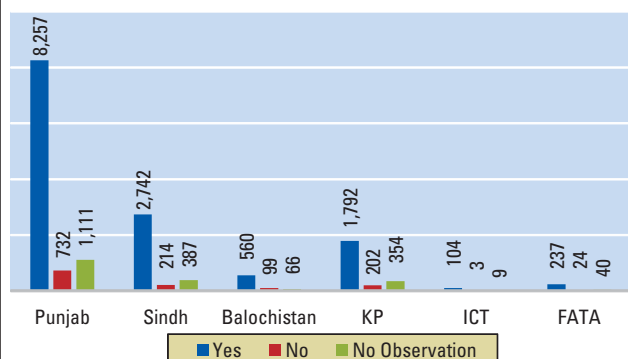
Figure 1: Did polling officials distribute a copy of NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) among all candidates/polling agents?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 732 (7.2%) polling stations in Punjab, 214 (6.4%) in Sindh, 99 (13.7%) in Balochistan, 202 (8.6%) in KP, three (2.6%) in ICT and 24 (8%) in FATA did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

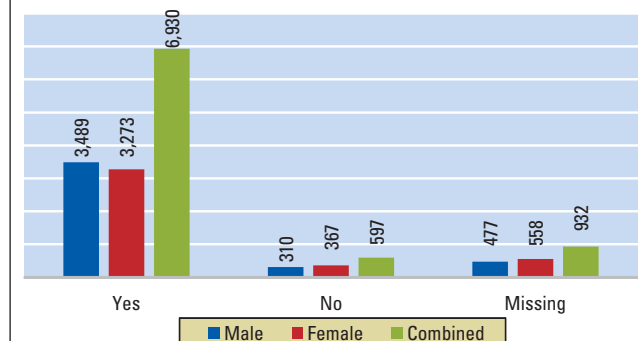
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 310 (7.2%) male, 367 (8.7%) female and 597 (7.1%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

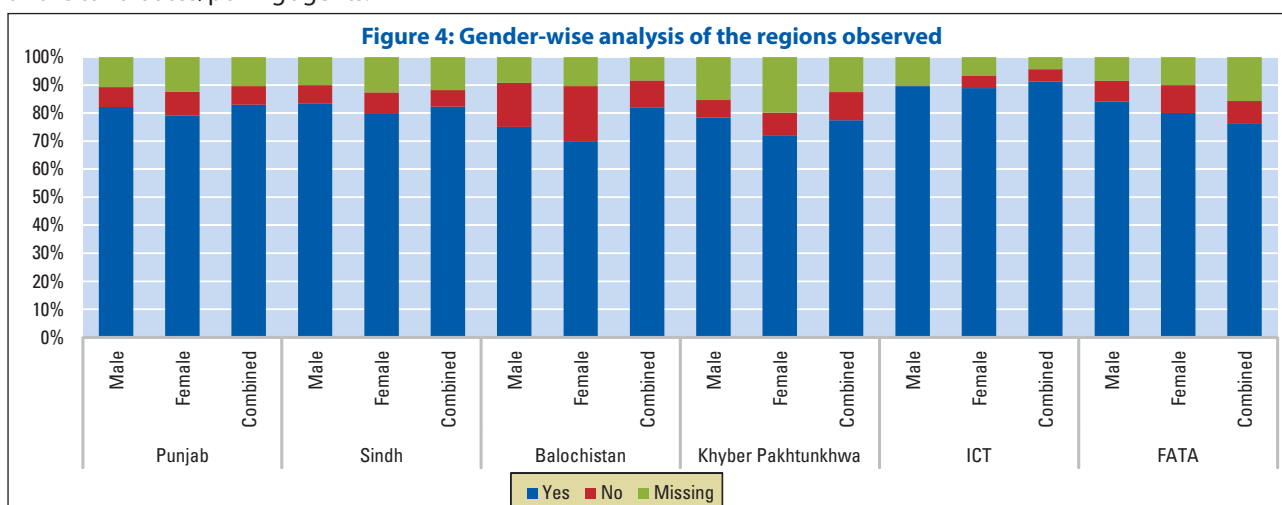
Of the 10,100 polling stations observed in Punjab, 2,432 were male, 2,676 were female while 4,992 were combined polling stations. According to the FAFEN observers, polling officials at 173 (7.1%) male, 229 (8.6%) female and 330 (6.6%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 55 (6.6%) male, 56 (7.6%) female and 103 (5.8%) combined polling stations not giving a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Polling officials at 34 (15.7%) male, 32 (19.6%) female and 33 (9.6%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 41 (6.3%) male, 47 (8.3%) female and 114 (10.1%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at two (4.4%) female and one (4.3%) combined polling station did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. According to the available data, polling officials at seven (7.4%) male, one (10%) female and 16 (8.1%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to all the candidates/polling agents.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations where not all polling agents were provided copy of statement of the count (Form XIV) increased from 1 in every 15 polling stations observed in the 2008 election to 1 in every 13 polling stations in the 2013 elections.

Presiding Officers should be held responsible for ensuring that each polling agent and/or candidate present in the polling station is provided with a copy of the Statement of the Count at the end of the ballot counting process. The election law and procedure should be amended to require that each accredited observer present in the polling station also receives a copy of the Statement of the Count.

b. Displaying form XIV outside the polling station

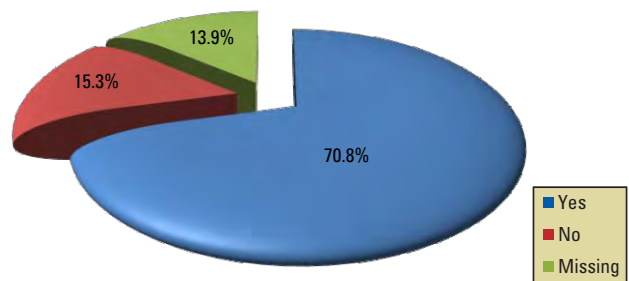
LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Place one copy outside the polling station announcing the result.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg.66 (emphasis in original)

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 11,994 (70.8%) displayed a copy of the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) outside the polling stations. Officials at 2,593 (15.3%) polling stations did not do so. FAFEN observers failed to obtain information from 2,346 (13.9%) polling stations.

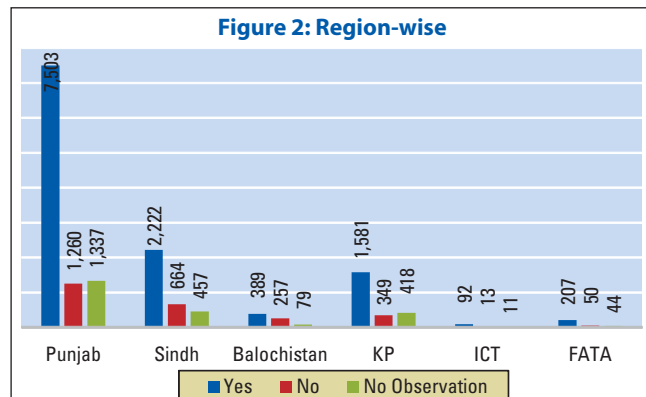
Figure 1: Did polling officials display a copy of the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) outside the PS?



Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 1,260 (12.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 664 (19.9%) in Sindh, 257 (35.4%) in Balochistan, 349 (14.9%) in KP, 13 (11.2%) in ICT and 50 (16.6%) in FATA did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

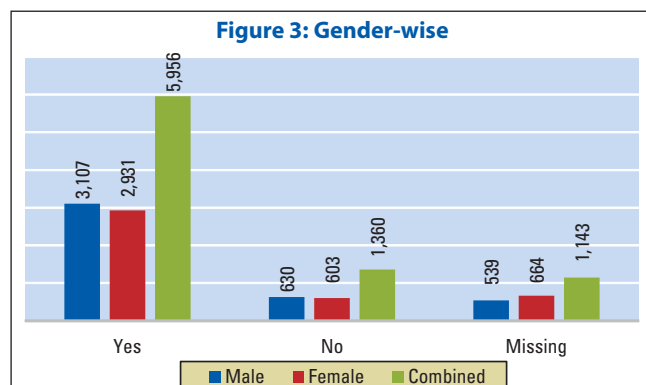
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to FAFEN's observations, polling officials at 630 (14.7%) male, 603 (14.4%) female and 1,360 (16.1%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

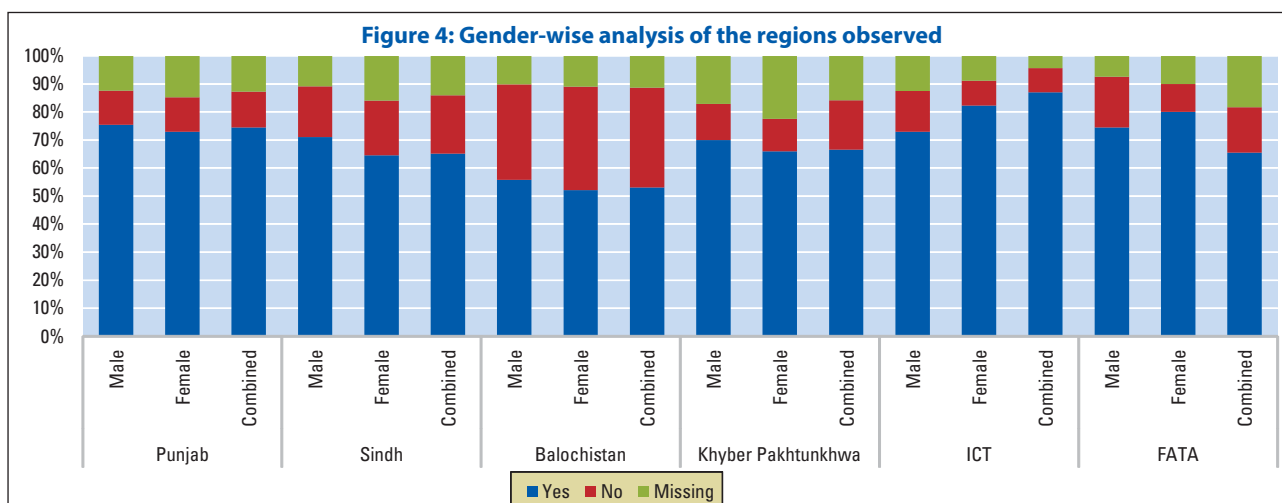
Out of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, officials at 297 (12.2%) male, 328 (12.3%) and 635 (12.7%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

b. Sindh

A total of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations were observed in Sindh. The observers saw polling officials at 152 (18.1%) male, 144 (19.6%) female and 368 (20.8%) combined polling stations not displaying a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 74 (34.1%) male, 60 (36.8%) female and 123 (35.7%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Out of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, polling officials at 83 (12.8%) male 66 (11.6%) female and 200 (17.7%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, polling officials at seven (14.6%) male, four (8.9%) female and two (8.7%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in FATA. Polling officials at 17 (18.1%) male, one (10%) female and 32 (16.2%) combined polling stations did not display a copy of Form XIV outside the polling stations.

RECOMMENDATION

The number of polling stations where the statement of the count was not displayed remained almost similar to the 2008 elections. Of the observed polling stations, officials reportedly did not display a copy of the Statement of the Count outside 1 in every 7 polling stations.

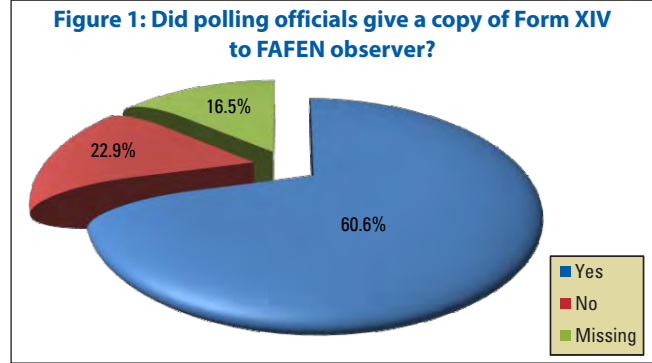
The ECP should take all measures to ensure that Presiding Officers are held responsible for displaying a copy of the Statement of the Count outside the polling station at the end of the ballot counting process.

c. Providing copy of form XIV to the FAFEN observer

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

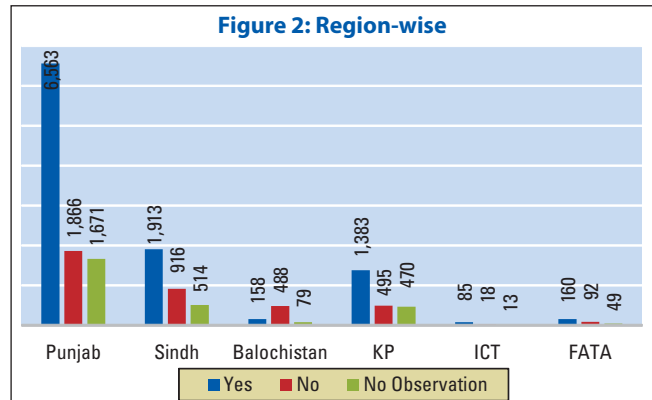
There is no provision in the election law or policy for accredited observers to receive a copy of the Statement of the Count.

Out of 16,933 polling stations observed across the country, polling officials at 10,262 (60.6%) gave a copy of the NA Statement of the Count (Form XIV) to FAFEN observers. Officials at 3,875 (22.9%) polling stations did not give a copy to the observers. FAFEN observers failed to ask for a copy of Form XIV at 2,796 (16.5%) polling stations.



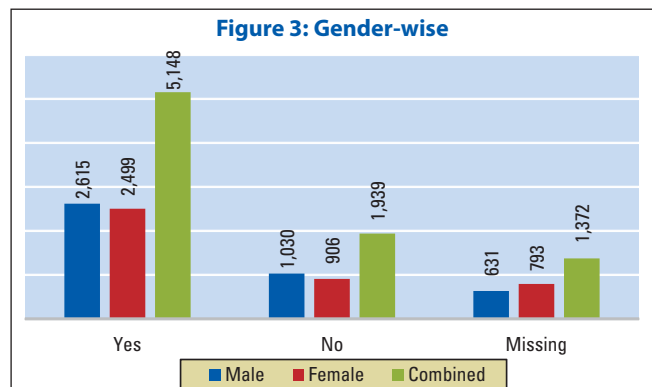
Region-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,100 polling stations in Punjab, 3,343 in Sindh, 725 in Balochistan, 2,348 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 116 in ICT and 301 in FATA. According to FAFEN observers, polling officials at 1,866 (18.5%) polling stations in Punjab, 916 (27.4%) in Sindh, 488 (67.3%) in Balochistan, 495 (21.1%) in KP, 18 (15.5%) in ICT and 92 (30.6%) in FATA did not give a copy of the Form XIV to FAFEN observers.



Gender-wise

FAFEN collected data from 4,276 male, 4,198 female and 8,459 combined polling stations across the country. According to the available data, officials at 1,030 (24.1%) male, 906 (21.6%) female and 1,939 (22.9%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

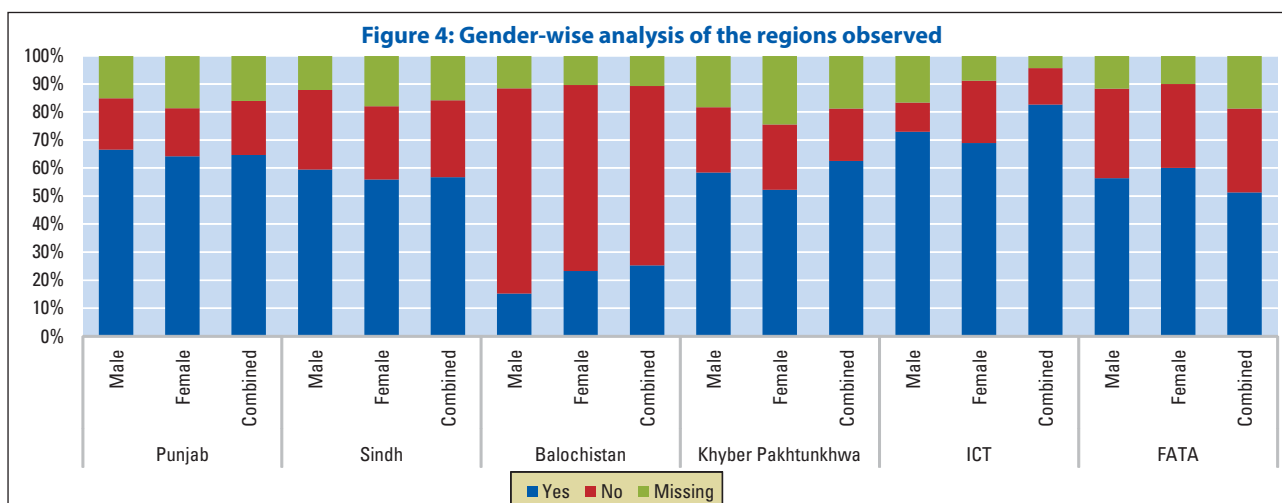
A total of 2,432 male, 2,676 female and 4,992 combined polling stations were observed in Punjab. Polling officials at 447 (18.4%) male, 460 (17.2%) female and 959 (19.2%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.

b. Sindh

Out of 839 male, 735 female and 1,769 combined polling stations observed in Sindh, officials at 238 (28.4%) male, 192 (26.1%) female and 486 (27.5%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN collected information from 217 male, 163 female and 345 combined polling stations in Balochistan. Officials at 159 (73.3%) male, 108 (66.3%) female and 221 (64.1%) combined polling stations did not give a copy Form XIV to FAFEN observers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed a total of 646 male, 569 female and 1,133 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Officials at 151 (23.4%) male 133 (23.4%) female and 211 (18.6%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.

e. ICT

Out of 48 male, 45 female and 23 combined polling stations observed in ICT, officials at five (10.4%) male, 10 (22.2%) female and three (13%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed 94 male, 10 female and 197 combined polling stations in tribal areas. According to FAFEN observers, officials at 30 (31.9%) male, three (30%) female and 59 (29.9%) combined polling stations did not give a copy of Form XIV to FAFEN observers.

RECOMMENDATION

As an important measure of imparting transparency to the elections, the election law and ECP procedure should be amended to require Presiding Officers to give a copy of the Statement of the Count to each accredited observer present in the polling station at the end of the ballot counting process.



SECTION **11**

Incidents of Violence and Intimidation

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

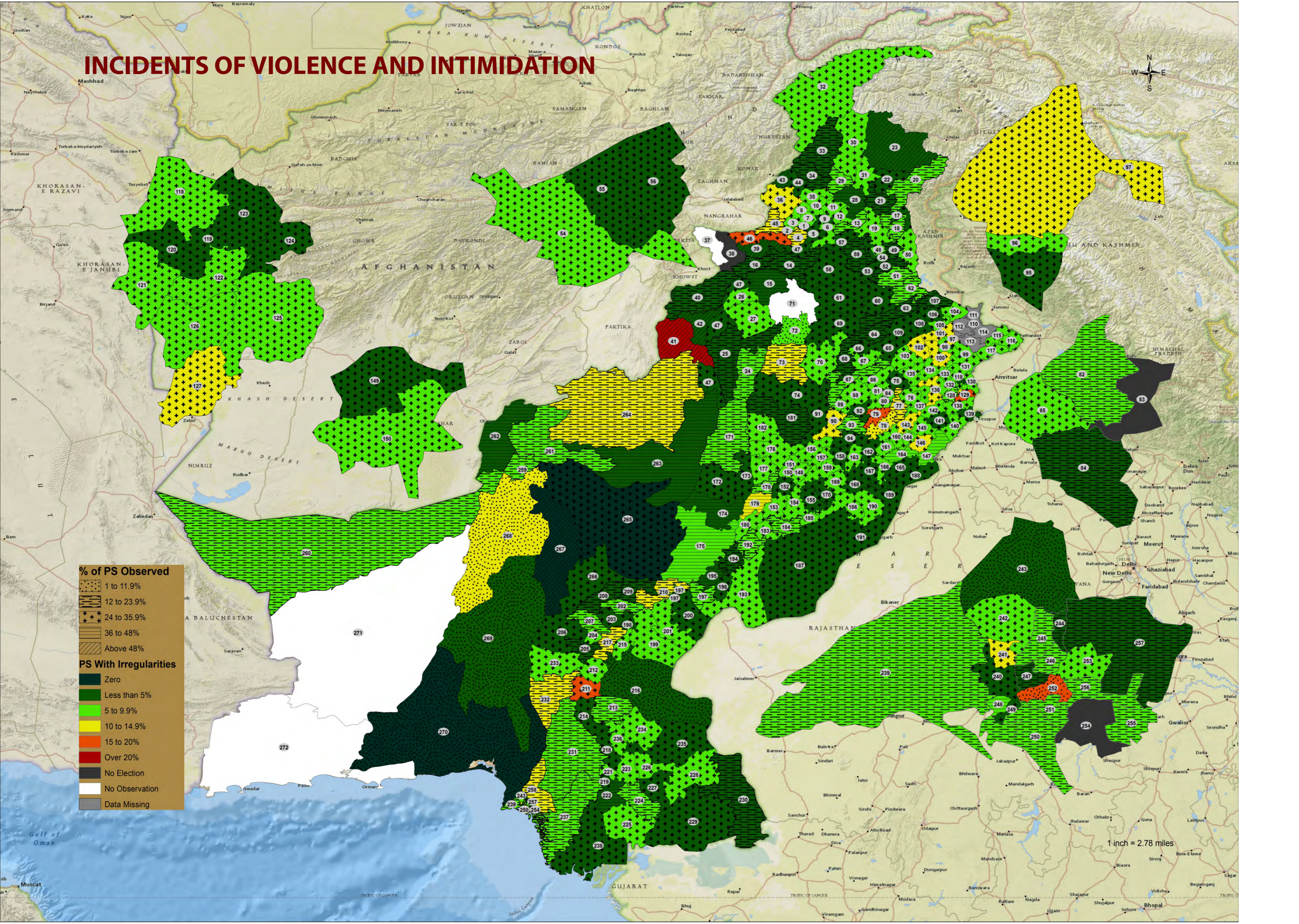


% of PS Observed

- 1 to 11.9%
- 12 to 23.9%
- 24 to 35.9%
- 36 to 48%
- Above 48%

PS With Irregularities

- Zero
- Less than 5%
- 5 to 9.9%
- 10 to 14.9%
- 15 to 20%
- Over 20%
- No Election
- No Observation
- Data Missing



1 inch = 2.78 miles

1. Armed People in Polling Booths

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

“Disorderly conduct near polling station.--A person is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, if he, on the polling day ... does any act which (a) disturbs or causes annoyance to any elector visiting a polling station for the purpose of voting; or (b) interferes with the performance of the duty of a Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer, Polling Officer or any person performing any duty at a polling station.

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 86(3) (a) (b), Pg. 177

“[The PrO has responsibility for] Making security arrangements at the polling station and limiting access only to those who have a legal right to be there.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 12 (emphasis in original)

“[Police will] Assist the Presiding Officer in maintaining law and order inside the polling station when asked to do so.”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 13

“[PrOs will] Ensure [they] have made appropriate security arrangements ...”

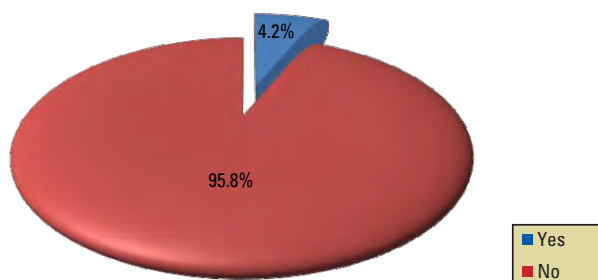
ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 33

“The Presiding Officers having powers of the Magistrate First Class can try summarily the following offenses: Capturing the polling station and/or polling booth... Disorderly conduct [in or] near the polling station ...”

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observed a total of 31,337 polling booths across the country and witnessed the presence of people with weapons inside 1,321 (4.2%) polling booths. However, no such violation was reported from the remaining 30,016 (95.8%) booths.

Figure 1: Are there any people with weapons present inside the polling booth?

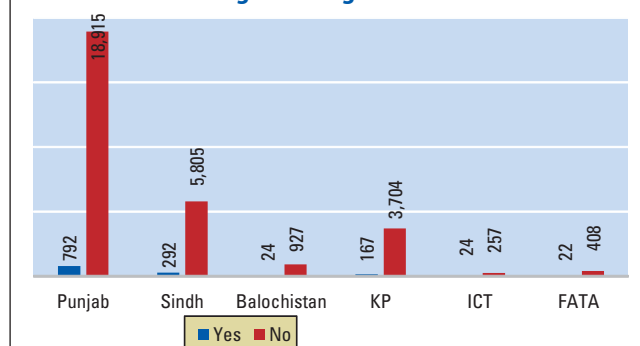


Region-wise

FAFEN observers collected information from 19,707 booths in Punjab, 6,097 in Sindh, 951 in Balochistan, 3,871 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 281 in ICT and 430 in FATA.

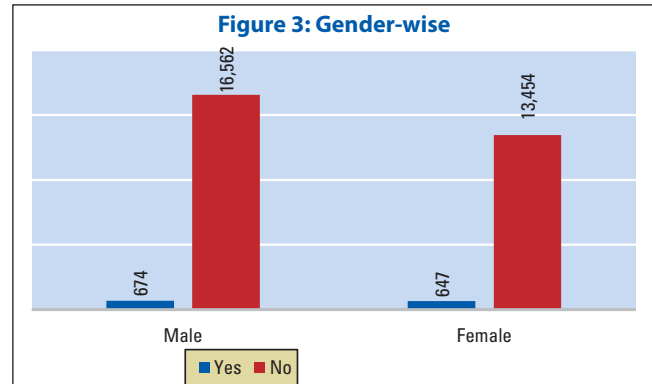
According to FAFEN observers, armed people were seen inside 792 (4%) booths in Punjab, 292 (4.8%) in Sindh, 24 (2.5%) in Balochistan, 167 (4.3%) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 24 (8.5%) in ICT and 22 (5.1%) polling booths in tribal areas.

Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 17,236 male and 14,101 female polling booths across the country. The observers saw people with weapons inside 674 (3.9%) male and 647 (4.6%) female polling booths. However, no such incident was reported from the remaining 16,562 (96.1%) male and 13,454 (95.4%) female booths observed by FAFEN.



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

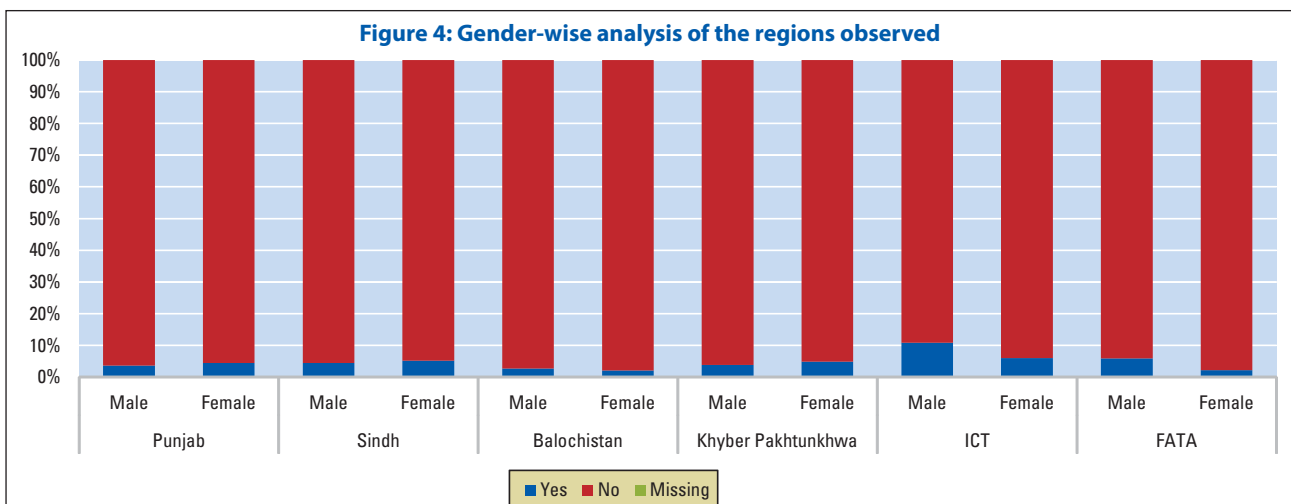
FAFEN observed a total of 10,546 male and 9,161 female polling booths in Punjab and witnessed the presence of people with weapons inside 383 (3.6%) male and 409 (4.5%) female polling booths in the province. No such violations were reported from the remaining 10,163 (96.4%) male and 8,752 (95.5%) female booths.

b. Sindh

FAFEN observed a total of 3,353 male and 2,744 female polling booths in Sindh and witnessed the presence of people with weapons inside 151 (4.5%) male and 141 (5.1%) female booths in the province. No such violations were reported from 3,202 (95.5%) male and 2,603 (94.9%) female polling booths.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN obtained information from 619 male and 332 female polling booths in Balochistan and saw the presence of people carrying weapons at 17 (2.7%) male and seven (2.1%) female polling booths in the province. No such violations were reported from the remaining 602 (97.3%) male and 325 (97.9%) female polling booths observed by FAFEN observers.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN observed 2,234 male and 1,637 female polling booths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and witnessed the presence of armed personnel inside 87 (3.9%) male and 80 (4.9%) female polling booths in the province. No such violations were reported from the remaining 2,147 (96.1%) male and 1,557 (95.1%) female polling booths observed in KP.

e. ICT

Out of 147 male and 134 female polling booths observed in ICT, 16 (10.9%) male and eight (6%) female polling booths had armed people present. No such violations were reported from the remaining 131 (89.1%) male and 126 (94%) female booths observed in the area.

f. FATA

FAFEN observed a total of 337 male and 93 female polling booths in FATA and witnessed the presence of people with weapons at 20 (5.9%) male and two (2.2%) female polling booths in the region. No such violations were reported from the remaining 317 (94.1%) male and 91 (97.8%) female booths observed by FAFEN in tribal areas.

RECOMMENDATION

There is a significant increase in the number of polling stations where people with arms were reported. From 1 in every 115 polling stations observed in the 2008 elections, the number of such polling stations increased to 1 in every 24 polling stations observed in the 2013 elections.

Weapons in polling stations are not specifically prohibited by law, but they compromise the security and integrity of the election process. To maintain security and avoid creating an atmosphere of intimidation and coercion in polling stations, the election law should specify that no weapons may be brought into any polling station except by police and security officials. This rule should be enforced by Presiding Officers and security personnel.

2. Election Day Violence

FAFEN's Coverage

FAFEN obtained information on electoral violence from 264 National Assembly constituencies on Election Day. These included 144 constituencies in Punjab, 60 in Sindh, 13 in Balochistan, 35 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), two in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and 10 constituencies in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

The observers reported violence incidents from 251 out of 264 observed constituencies across the country. A total of 141 reporting constituencies were located in Punjab, 56 in Sindh, eight in Balochistan, 35 in KP, one in ICT and 10 in FATA.

Region	Constituencies Observed	Constituencies Reporting Violence Incidents	Polling Stations Observed	Polling Station Reporting Violence Incidents	Incidents of Violence
Punjab	144	141	24768	1457	1955
Sindh	60	56	7112	370	481
Balochistan	13	8	1044	43	52
KP	35	35	4685	281	377
ICT	2	1	235	6	8
FATA	10	10	430	39	47
Total	264	251	38274	2196	2920

Violence Incidents

A total of 2,920 violence incidents were reported from 2,196 out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country.

FAFEN observers witnessed 1,955 violence incidents at 1,457 out of 24,768 polling stations observed in Punjab. A total of 481 incidents were reported from 370 out of 7,112 polling stations observed by FAFEN in Sindh. Similarly, the observers saw 52 incidents of electoral violence at 43 out of 1,044 polling stations observed in Balochistan.

A total of 377 cases of violence were reported from 281 out of 4,685 polling stations in KP, while another eight incidents were witnessed at six out of 235 polling stations observed in ICT. In addition, the observers reported witnessing 47 incidents of violence at 39 out of 430 polling stations observed in tribal areas.

Of the total observed polling stations, 10,352 were established exclusively for male voters, 9,045 were set up only for female voters, while 18,877 observed polling stations were set up for both men and women. The observers reported witnessing 804 violence incidents at 600 male polling stations and another 640 incidents at 485 female polling stations. Moreover, the observers reported seeing 1,476 cases of violence at 1,111 combined polling stations.

Type of Polling Station	Polling Stations Observed	Polling Stations Reporting Violence Incidents	Number of Violence Incident
Male	10352	600	804
Female	9045	485	640
Combined	18877	1111	1476
Total	38274	2196	2922

Incidents by Category

FAFEN observers reported witnessing 109 armed clashes, 531 major quarrels and 2,280 minor quarrels across the country. The region-wise details for these cases are given below:

- Armed Clashes:** Out of 109 armed clashes observed across the country, 49 were witnessed in Punjab, 34 in Sindh, five in Balochistan, 16 in KP and five in tribal areas.
- Major Quarrel:** Out of 531 major quarrels observed across the country, 339 were witnessed in Punjab, 105 in Sindh, seven in Balochistan, 68 in KP, three in ICT and nine in tribal areas.
- Minor Quarrel:** Out of 2,280 incidents of minor quarrel, 1,567 were reported from Punjab, 342 from Sindh, 40 from Balochistan, 293 from KP, five from ICT and 33 from FATA. The minor quarrels were mostly restricted to verbal brawls between two or more groups and did not result in any casualties.

Casualties

According to FAFEN observers, 19 people were killed and 628 were injured in various incidents of electoral violence on Election Day.

Of the 628 injured, 438 people were affected by major quarrels, while another 190 became victims of armed clashes that also killed 19 persons.

A total of 10 killings were reported in Punjab, six in Sindh and one each in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and tribal areas.

Out of 628 people injured in violence incidents, nearly half (303) were in Punjab, followed by 209 in Sindh, 67 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 39 in FATA and 10 in Balochistan. FAFEN observers reported no incidents of death or injury in ICT.

Those killed in violence incidents included 11 political party workers and eight unknown persons. The injured included 489 party workers, two security/polling officials, 13 voters and 124 unknown persons.

Involvement in Violence Incidents

Of the total violence incidents, 1,764 involved political parties, while 30 incidents involved polling or security officials. Additionally, voters were involved in 172 acts of violence, while the remaining 954 incidents involved unknown persons.

Of the 1,764 incidents involving political parties, 913 involved a single party. There were 794 incidents involving two political parties. Additionally, there were 38 violence cases having an involvement of three political parties, while 19 incidents involved four political parties.

	Number of Incidents	Parties' Involvement
Single party involved	913	913
Two parties involved	794	1588
Three parties involved	38	114
Four Parties Involved	19	76
Total	1764	2691

The three main political parties in the House (PML-N, PPPP and PTI) were involved in the highest number of violence incidents. According to FAFEN's data, PML-N – the party with the highest number of seats in the National Assembly – was reportedly involved 782 cases of violence. These included 29 armed clashes, 158 major quarrels and 595 minor quarrels.

PPPP – the party with the second highest number of seats – was reportedly involved in 491 cases, including 20 armed clashes, 120 major and 351 minor quarrels.

FAFEN observers reported PTI's involvement in 376 acts of violence which included 16 armed clashes, 74 major and 286 minor quarrels. In addition, independent candidates were collectively involved in 255 cases, including 15 armed clashes, 42 major and 198 minor quarrels.

PML was party to conflict in 135 incidents. These included two armed clashes, 25 major and 108 minor quarrels. Moreover, ANP was found to be involved in 106 incidents – seven armed clashes, 20 major quarrels and 79 minor quarrels. Similarly JUI-F was affiliated in 89 cases of violence, including four armed clashes, 16 major quarrels and 69 minor quarrels.

Additionally, JI was party to conflict in 50 incidents – three armed clashes in addition to 15 major and 32 minor quarrels. The remaining parties were involved in 163 acts of violence - 18 armed clashes, 38 major and 107 minor quarrels.

FAFEN could not ascertain the involvement of political parties in 244 violence incidents. The following table gives the details of all the violence incidents reported by FAFEN observers:

Party Name	Number of Incidents	Armed clashes	Major quarrels	Minor quarrels
PML-N	782	29	158	595
PPPP	491	20	120	351
PTI	376	16	74	286
IND	255	15	42	198
PML	135	2	25	108

Party Name	Number of Incidents	Armed clashes	Major quarrels	Minor quarrels
ANP	106	7	20	79
JUI	89	4	16	69
JI	50	3	15	32
Others	163	18	38	107
Affiliation not determined	244	11	38	195
Total	2691	125	546	2020

a. Punjab

FAFEN observers saw a total of 1,195 violence incident involving one or more political parties in Punjab. Of the total incidents, 578 involved a single party.

There were 583 incidents in which two political parties indulged in acts of violence. Additionally, there were 23 violence cases having an involvement of three political parties, while 11 incidents involved four political parties.

In total, there were 58 armed clashes, 360 major and 1,439 minor quarrels between political parties.

PML-N was reportedly a party to 684 cases of violence – 25 armed clashes, 136 major quarrels and 523 minor quarrels. PTI followed with 303 violence cases - 11 armed clashes, 58 major and 234 minor quarrels.

PPPP was seen involved in 299 cases - five armed clashes, 67 major quarrels and 227 minor quarrels.

Independent candidates were collectively involved in 216 cases - eight armed clashes, 35 major quarrels and 173 minor quarrels.

In addition, PML was a party to conflict in 118 cases, including two armed clashes, 23 major and 93 minor quarrels.

FAFEN observers could not determine the parties' involvement in 169 cases - six armed clashes, 29 major quarrels and 134 minor quarrels.

b. Sindh

The observers reported seeing a total of 240 violence incidents in Sindh. Of the total incidents, 133 involved a single party, while there were 103 incidents in which two parties were involved. There were three incidents involving three political parties, and only one incident where four political parties were involved. In total, FAFEN observers reported 39 armed clashes, 97 major quarrels and 216 minor quarrels.

PPPP was a party to 138 cases – 12 armed clashes, 45 major and 81 minor quarrels. MQM was the second largest party with 42 cases - nine armed clashes, as many major quarrels and 24 minor quarrels. PML-N followed with 10 major and 21 minor quarrels. PML-F was close behind with 12 major and 18 minor quarrels.

NPP was involved in 20 violence cases including two armed clashes, five major quarrels and 13 minor quarrels. ANP was a party to four armed clashes, two major quarrels and five minor quarrels.

JI was involved in three armed clashes, four major quarrel and as many minor quarrels. Another 10 cases – two armed clashes, two major quarrels and six minor quarrels - were attributed to JUI.

PTI, independent candidates, PML, PAT, PPP-SB, SSMP and QWP were involved in the remaining 29 cases of violence. No party affiliation could be determined in three armed clashes, three major quarrel and 24 minor quarrels in the province.

c. Balochistan

FAFEN observers reported 37 cases of violence from Balochistan. Of these, 29 involved a single party, while there were seven incidents in which two parties were involved. In addition once incident involved four political parties. There were six armed clashes, nine major quarrels and 32 minor quarrels reported from the province.

JUI was seen involved in 15 cases – one armed clash, five major quarrels and nine minor quarrels. ANP was party to conflict in two major and four minor quarrels. PkMAP's involvement was reported in two armed clashes, one major quarrel and two minor quarrels.

Moreover, BNP, JUI-N, PML-N, PPPP, NP, PTI and JI were also seen involved in electoral violence in Balochistan. FAFEN observers could not ascertain the involved parties in one armed clash and two minor quarrels in the province.

d. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

A total of 262 violence incidents were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As many as 144 incidents involved a single party, while another 100 incidents involved two political parties. There were 12 incidents involving three parties and another six incidents where four political parties were indulged in violence. The observers reported 18 armed clashes, 73 major quarrels and 313 minor quarrels from the province.

Party-wise, ANP was seen involved in 88 cases – three armed clashes, 16 major and 69 minor quarrels.

PML-N followed with 63 cases - four armed clashes, 12 major and 47 minor clashes. PTI was party to conflict in 55 cases - three armed clashes, 11 major quarrels and 41 minor quarrels.

Moreover, PPPP workers and candidates were involved in 48 violence incidents in KP. These included three armed clashes, eight major and 37 minor quarrels. JUI's involvement was reported in one armed clash, seven major and 40 minor quarrels. In addition, JI was indulged in seven major and 12 minor quarrels

Other parties involved in violence included PML, QWP, PkMAP, AJIP and MDM among others. FAFEN observers could not determine the parties responsible in one armed clash, six major quarrels and 29 minor quarrels in the province.

e. ICT

FAFEN observers reported four incidents of violence from ICT. PTI was involved in two major quarrels, while PPPP workers were seen involved in two minor quarrels. No armed clashes were reported from the region.

f. FATA

A total of 26 violence incidents were reported from tribal areas. Twenty-five incidents involved a single political party, while one incident involved two parties. There were four armed clashes, five major quarrels and 18 minor quarrels in the region.

Independent candidates were seen involved in 11 cases – four armed clashes, three major quarrel and four minor quarrels.

PTI followed with two major and four minor quarrels. Both PPPP and PML-N workers were seen involved in two minor quarrels each in the tribal region. FAFEN observers could not determine the parties involved in six other unarmed clashes.

3. Presiding Officer Using Magisterial Authority

LAW, PROCEDURE AND POLICY

(a) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class under the said Code in respect of the offences punishable under section 80 [section 82A] [Section 83,] section 84, section 85, section 86 and section 87; and

(b) take cognizance of any such offence under any of the clauses of subsection (1) of section 190 of the said Code; and shall try any such offence in a summary way in accordance with the provisions of the said Code relating to summary trials.]

Representation of the Peoples Act 1976, Section 86 (a) (b), Pg. 178

3. Prosecute by summary trial relevant offences Note: the presiding officer and polling staff cannot in any way influence any voters or tamper with any ballot papers. To do is a crime and they can be punished to the full extent of the law.

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Hand Out. 3.25, Pg.55

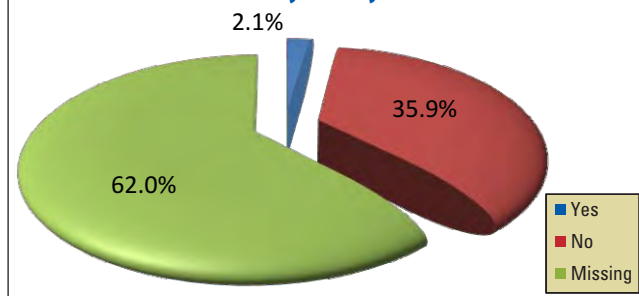
The presiding officers having the powers of the magistrate first class can try summarily the following offences 1. Impersonating another voter (section 809 of the Representation of People Act, 1976) 2. Capturing the polling station and polling booth (section 82A of the ROPA, 1976) (3. Conducting a public meeting less than 48 hours prior to polling (section 84 of the ROPA, 1976) 4. Canvassing within 400 yards of the polling station (section 85 of the ROPA, 1976); Disorderly conduct near the polling station (section 86 of the ROPA, 1976); Tampering with ballot papers (section 87 of the ROPA, 1976)

The magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge but he shall enter in the prescribed form particular of the offender and after noting the procedure in the form, the presiding officer will call the law enforcing personnel present at the polling station, and handover the offender for taking further action.

ECP Handbook for PrOs, Pg. 57

FAFEN observers reported presiding officers using their magisterial authority at 812 (2.1%) out of 38,274 polling stations observed across the country. No such incident was reported from 13,733 (35.9%) polling stations. The observers failed to obtain information from 23,729 (62%) polling stations.

Figure 1: Did the presiding officer use magisterial authority for any reason

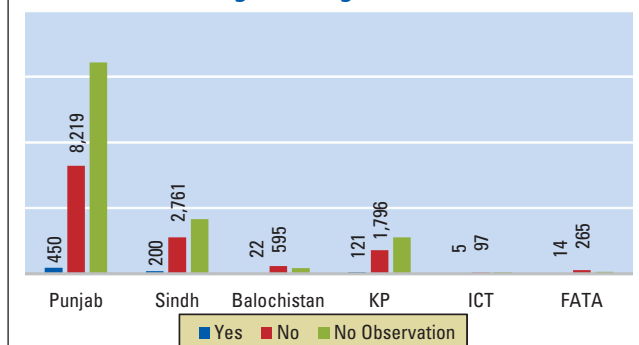


Region-wise

FAFEN observed a total of 24,768 polling stations in Punjab, 7,112 in Sindh, 1,044 in Balochistan, 4,685 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 235 in ICT and 430 in tribal areas.

The observers saw presiding officers at 450 (1.8%) polling stations in Punjab, 200 (2.8%) in Sindh, 22 (2.1%) in Balochistan, 121 (2.6%) in KP, five (2.1%) in ICT and 14 (3.3%) in FATA using magisterial authority for various reasons.

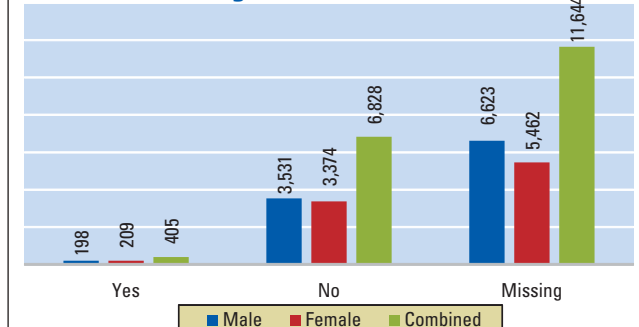
Figure 2: Region-wise



Gender-wise

FAFEN obtained information from 10,352 male, 9,045 female and 18,877 combined polling stations across the country. Presiding officers at 198 (1.9%) male, 209 (2.3%) female and 405 (2.1%) combined polling stations were seen using their magisterial authority for various reasons.

Figure 3: Gender-wise



Gender-wise analysis of the regions observed

a. Punjab

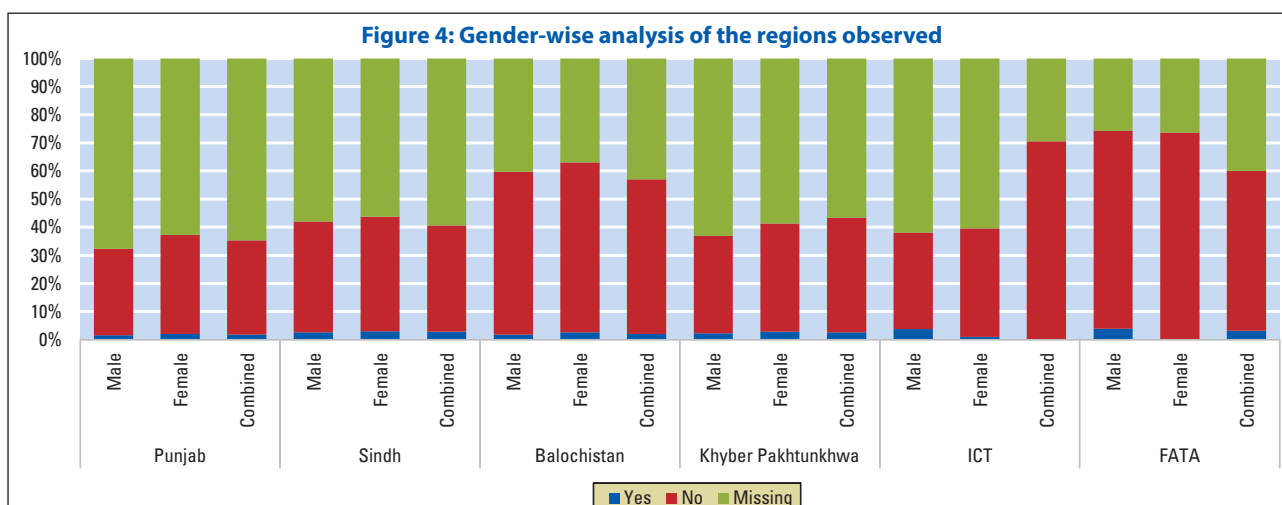
Out of 6,565 male, 6,067 female and 12,136 combined polling stations observed in Punjab, presiding officer at 102 (1.6%) male, 126 (2.1%) female and 222 (1.8%) combined polling stations were seen using magisterial authority.

b. Sindh

A total of 1,785 male, 1,535 female and 3,792 combined polling stations were observed by FAFEN in Sindh. According to the observers, presiding officer at 48 (2.7%) male, 45 (2.9%) female and 107 (2.8%) combined polling stations were seen using magisterial authority for various reasons.

c. Balochistan

Out of 322 male, 227 female and 495 combined polling stations observed in Balochistan, presiding officer at six (1.9%) male, six (2.6%) female and 10 (2%) combined polling stations were seen using their magisterial authority.



d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FAFEN obtained information from 1,447 male, 1,101 female and 2,137 combined polling stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The observers saw presiding officer at 33 (2.3%) male, 31 (2.8%) female and 57 (2.7%) combined polling stations using magisterial authority for various reasons.

e. ICT

Out of 105 male, 96 female and 34 combined polling stations observed in ICT, presiding officer at four (3.8%) male and one (1%) female polling station were seen using magisterial authority.

f. FATA

Out of 128 male, 19 female and 283 combined polling stations observed in FATA, presiding officer at five (3.9%) male and nine (3.2%) combined polling stations were seen using magisterial authority. No such incident was reported from any of the observed female polling stations in the region.

RECOMMENDATION

ECP training for Presiding Officers should emphasize their status as Magistrate First Class on Election Day and their responsibility to enforce the election law and procedures. The election law and regulations do not sufficiently empower Presiding Officers to implement their responsibilities as First Class Magistrates to enforce law and order in polling stations. The election law and regulations should include specific provisions to protect and empower Presiding Officers to fulfill their security responsibilities on Election Day. Presiding Officers must be given confidence that they can enforce all election laws within and around polling stations without risk of retaliation from any individual or group.

Comments inside page



FAFEN

طاس اور ہدایت



موبائل مشاہدہ کار

MSTO

506594

FARHAN

11 مئی 2013

SECTION **12**
Annexures

- ANNEX 1: SSTO1 Checklist
- ANNEX 2: SSTO2/3 Checklist
- ANNEX 3: MSTO Checklist

ANNEX 1: SSTO1 Checklist

تفصیلی چیک لسٹ

مشاہدہ کار کا موبائل نمبر _____ قومی اسمبلی کا حلقہ: _____
 حلقہ سربراہ کا نام _____ پولنگ سٹیشن نمبر _____

پولنگ سٹیشن کا نام	پولنگ سٹیشن نمبر	پولنگ سٹیشن کی قسم <input type="checkbox"/> مرد <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین <input type="checkbox"/> مشترکہ
مردوں کے پولنگ کی تعداد	خواتین کے پولنگ کی تعداد	
مشاہدہ کار کے پولنگ سٹیشن میں پہنچنے کا وقت	پولنگ سٹیشن یا قاعدہ طور پر کھلنے کا وقت	بجکر _____ منٹ

- اپنے مترادف پولنگ سٹیشن پر پولنگ شروع ہونے سے ایک گھنٹہ پہلے صبح 7:00 بجے پہنچ جائیں۔ کسی اور پولنگ سٹیشن پر ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ الٹیہات حلقہ سربراہ کی طرف سے آپ کو ایسی کوئی ہدایت دی جائے تو ان پر عمل کریں۔
- اپنے پولنگ سٹیشن سے کہیں اور ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ الٹیہات سیکورٹی کے کسی مسئلہ (تشدد کے کسی واقعہ) پر صورتحال کے مطابق فیصلہ کریں۔
- اس فارم میں دہیے گئے تمام سوالوں کے جواب دیں۔ اس فارم میں دہیے گئے تمام سوال صرف قومی اسمبلی کی ووٹنگ کارروائی سے متعلق ہیں۔
- اپنے تمام ایس ایم ایس (FAPEN) 0311-8888883 پر بھیجیں۔ [صرف ایسی صورت میں جب اس نمبر پر ایس ایم ایس نہ جا رہا ہو تو پھر دوسرے نمبر 0324-8888883 (FAPEN) پر ایس ایم ایس بھیجیں]

سیکشن 1: پولنگ سٹیشن پر ہمیشہ آنے والے تشدد کے واقعات

اگر FAFEN کے کسی مشاہدہ کار کے سامنے تشدد، ڈراؤ دھمکاؤ کا کوئی واقعہ پیش لے یا اس کے کام میں رکاوٹ ڈالی جائے تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [0] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔ اگر تشدد کا کوئی اور واقعہ ہو تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [1] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔

1 معمولی جھگڑا				2 بڑا جھگڑا				3 غیر مسلح تصادم				4 مسلح تصادم			
واقعہ 1		واقعہ 2		واقعہ 3		واقعہ 4		واقعہ 1		واقعہ 2		واقعہ 3		واقعہ 4	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
واقعہ کی نوعیت (ایک پر دائرہ لگائیں)															
واقعہ پیش آنے کا وقت															
کیا آپ نے یہ واقعہ خود دیکھا؟															
ہاں															
نہیں															
اگر نہیں تو آپ کو کس نے اطلاع دی؟ (اطلاع دینے والے کا نام اور پتہ و ایس ایم ایس لکھیں)															
واقعہ میں ملوث افراد یا گروہوں کے نام اور پارٹی وابستگیاں لکھیں															
پولیس نے کیا کارروائی کی؟															
کیا تشدد کے اس واقعہ سے پولنگ کی کارروائی میں کوئی خلل آیا؟ (تفصیلات لکھیں)															
زخمی ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															
جاں بحق ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															

ووٹرز کی گنتی (یہ شیٹ آپ دن بھر دوٹ ڈالنے والے ووٹرز کی گنتی کیلئے استعمال کریں گے۔)

5 بجے کے بعد کے ووٹرز	4:00 سے 5:00 بجے	3:00 سے 4:00 بجے	2:00 سے 3:00 بجے	1:00 سے 2:00 بجے	12:00 سے 1:00 بجے	11:00 سے 12:00 بجے	10:00 سے 11:00 بجے	9:00 سے 10:00 بجے	8:00 سے 9:00 بجے	ووٹرز کی تعداد
1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	
6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	
11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	
15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	
19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	
23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	
27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	
31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	
35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	
39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	
43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	
47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	
51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	
55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	
										ایسے ووٹرز کی تعداد جنہیں آپ نے دوٹ ڈالنے دیکھا (جب بھی کوئی ووٹر باکس میں دوٹ ڈالے اس کے لئے کاغذ پر اس طرح ایک کبیرا گتے جائیں -X-X)
										کل ووٹرز کی تعداد یہاں لکھتے جائیں

5.3: پولنگ بوتھ میں موجود لوگ

نمبر	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
40	پولنگ عملہ کے تین ارکان پولنگ بوتھ پر موجود ہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو کون موجود نہیں ہے؟ <input type="checkbox"/> اسٹنٹ پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر برائے صوبائی اسمبلی <input type="checkbox"/> اسٹنٹ پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر برائے قومی اسمبلی <input type="checkbox"/> پولنگ آفیسر									
41	سیکیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بوتھ پر ہتھیاروں کو کنٹرول کر رہا ہے۔ پاس آری ریجنل ڈسٹریکٹ انسپکٹری دیگر اہل قیام									
42	سیکیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بوتھ کے اندر پولنگ کارروائی میں دخل اندازی کر رہا ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [11] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔ پاس آری ریجنل ڈسٹریکٹ انسپکٹری دیگر اہل قیام									
43	بوتھ پر پولنگ ایجنٹ موجود ہیں۔									
44	بوتھ پر دیگر ملکی آئروں موجود ہیں۔									
45	پولنگ بوتھ پر دیگر بین الاقوامی انتخابی مشاہدہ کار موجود ہیں۔									
46	ایجنٹوں اور آئروں کی نشانیوں اس طرح لگائی گئی ہیں کہ وہ بوتھ میں ہر چیز کو واضح طور پر دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔									
47	بوتھ میں غیر مجاز افراد موجود ہیں۔									
48	بوتھ میں مسلح افراد موجود ہیں۔									

5.4: پولنگ بوتھ میں موجود مواد

نمبر	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
49	پولنگ بوتھ کے اندر دو بیٹ باکس (ایک قومی اسمبلی کے لئے اور ایک صوبائی اسمبلی کے لئے) موجود ہیں۔									

نمبر	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
50	دونوں بیٹ باکس چاروں طرف سے اچھی طرح سیل بند ہیں۔									
51	بیٹ باکس ایسی جگہ پر رکھے ہیں جہاں سے ہر کوئی انہیں آسانی سے دیکھ سکتا ہے۔									
52	پولنگ بوتھ میں قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بھیجے موجود ہیں۔									
53	پولنگ بوتھ میں صوبائی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بھیجے موجود ہیں۔									
54	پولنگ بوتھ میں انتخابی فہرست موجود ہے۔									
55	بوتھ میں موجود انتخابی فہرستوں پر ووٹرز کی تصویریں لگی ہیں۔									
56	پولنگ بوتھ پر انکیشن کمیشن کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی گتے کی کاپی ایک سیکریٹری سکریں موجود ہے۔									
57	سیکرٹری سکریں اس طرح لگائی گئی ہیں کہ ووٹرز کو مہر لگانے وقت کوئی دوسرا نہیں دیکھ سکتا۔									
58	پولنگ بوتھ میں پوسٹر لگا ہوا ہے جس پر بیٹ بھیجے پر مہر لگانے کا صحیح طریقہ دیا گیا ہے۔									

سیکشن 6: ووٹنگ کی کارروائی (جس سوال کا جواب 'ہاں' میں ملے اس کے سامنے باکس میں ✓ نشان لگائیں۔)

نمبر	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
59	اس پولنگ بوتھ پر پولنگ کسی بنا پر معطل کر دی گئی ہے۔ (وقف یا تشدد کا واقعہ) نوٹ کریں کہ کتنی دیر کے لئے کارروائی معطل رہی۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [12] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔									

6.1: ووٹرز کی شناخت کی کارروائی

نمبر	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
60	پولنگ آفیسر ہر ووٹر کا شناختی کارڈ چیک کر رہے ہیں۔									
61	کیپیڈ ووٹرز کو شناختی کارڈ والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی									

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 سے 1 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
62										جاری ہے۔ ایسے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جارہی ہے جن کے کپیڈ ٹرانزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ کی مدت ختم ہو چکی ہے۔
63										پرانے قومی شناختی کارڈ والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔
64										شناخت کے لئے کوئی اور دستاویز پیش کرنے والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جارہی ہے۔
65										ایسے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جارہی ہے جن کے پاس شناخت کے لئے کچھ بھی موجود نہیں۔
66										پولنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر کا نام بہ آواز بلند پکار رہے ہیں۔
67										پولنگ ایجنٹ بعض ووٹرز پر اعتراض کر رہے ہیں۔
68										پولنگ عمل اعتراض یافتہ ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دے رہا ہے لیکن ان کے بیٹ پیپرز "اعتراض یافتہ بیٹ پیپرز" کے لئے مخصوص اگھانے میں ایک طرف رکھ رہا ہے۔
69										پولنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر کا نام انتخابی فہرست سے چیک کر رہے ہیں۔
70										پولنگ آفسر انتخابی فہرست میں ہر ووٹر کا نام کے سامنے قلم سے نشان لگا رہے ہیں۔
71										پولنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر سے انتخابی فہرست پر متناظری روشنی سے انگوٹھے کا نشان لگا رہے ہیں۔
72										پولنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر کے انگوٹھے کے ہتھیلی جانب انٹ روشنی کا نشان چیک کر رہے ہیں۔
73										پولنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر کے انگوٹھے کے ہتھیلی جانب انٹ روشنی کا نشان لگا رہے ہیں۔

6.2: قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ پیپر تقسیم کرنے کی کارروائی

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 سے 1 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
74										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹ پیپر کے ہتھیلی جانب سرکاری مہر لگا رہے ہیں اور دستخط کر رہے ہیں۔

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 سے 1 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
75										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹ پیپر کے کاؤنٹر فوائل پر ووٹرز کے کپیڈ ٹرانزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر اور دیگر کوآف درج کر رہے ہیں۔
76										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر جو بیٹ بک استعمال کر رہے ہیں اس پر کپیڈ ٹرانزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر اور / یا ووٹر نمبر پہلے سے پر کر دیئے گئے ہیں۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [13] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
77										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹ پیپر کی رسیدی کاپی پر سرکاری مہر لگا رہے ہیں اور دستخط کر رہے ہیں۔
78										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر نے قومی اسمبلی کے کئی بیٹ پیپر ز اور رسیدی کاپیوں پر پہلے سے مہر لگا کر رکھی ہوئی ہے اور دستخط کئے ہوئے ہیں۔
79										قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ پیپر ز پر کوئی دوسرا فرد (پولنگ ایجنٹ، سیکورٹی اہلکار وغیرہ) مہر لگا رہا / رہی ہے۔
80										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر سے قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ پیپر کے کاؤنٹر فوائل پر انگوٹھے کا نشان لگوا رہے ہیں۔
81										قومی اسمبلی کے کئی بیٹ پیپر ز کے کاؤنٹر فوائل پر لگے انگوٹھے کے نشان دیکھ کر لگتا ہے جیسے یہ کسی ایک ہی شخص نے لگائے ہیں۔ (انگوٹھے کا نشان ایک ہی جگہ، ایک ہی زاویہ سے لگا ہوا ہے، ایک کے بعد دوسرے بیٹ پیپر پر روشنائی دھندلی پڑ رہی ہے)

6.3: قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ پیپر ز پر مہر لگانے کی کارروائی

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 سے 1 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
82										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر سے کہہ رہے ہیں کہ وہ مہر لگانے کی ہدایات والا پوسٹر دیکھ لیں۔
83										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر مہر لگانے کے طریقے کے بارے میں زبانی ہدایات دے رہے ہیں۔
84										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر اشارہ کر کے یاد دہانی دیتے ہیں کہ بیٹ پیپر پر کہاں مہر لگائیں۔
85										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ووٹ لگانے والی مہر پر روشنائی لگا کر ہر ووٹر کو دے رہے ہیں۔
86										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ہر بیٹ پیپر کو ٹھیک طریقے سے تہہ کر رہے ہیں۔ (لمبائی کے رخ)
87										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ہر بیٹ پیپر کو غلط طریقے سے تہہ کر رہے ہیں۔ (چوڑائی کے رخ)
88										اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفسر ہر ووٹر کو بتا رہے ہیں کہ وہ سکرین کے پیچھے جا کر بیٹ پیپر پر مہر لگائیں۔
89										کوئی غیر مجاز فرد / افراد ووٹرز کے ساتھ پولنگ عملہ کا کوئی رکن

113	کوئی دوسرا فرد / افراد قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بیٹہ زکو چھو رہا / رہی ہے / ان کی گنتی کر رہا / رہی ہے۔	<input type="checkbox"/> پولنگ ایجنٹ <input type="checkbox"/> سکیورٹی عملہ <input type="checkbox"/> دیگر (نام لکھیں):-----	ہاں	نہیں
114	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے تمام بیٹ بیٹہ زکی گنتی کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
115	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے تمام "اعتراف یافتہ" "اینڈر کئے گئے" اور "ضائع شدہ" بیٹ بیٹہ زکی گنتی کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
116	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے تمام بیٹ بیٹہ زکی دوبارہ (دوسری بار) گنتی کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
117	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بیٹہ زکی تعداد عدالت اکاؤنٹ فارم پر قلم بند کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں

سیکشن 7.3: قومی اسمبلی کے ووٹوں کی گنتی

118	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بیٹہ زکو ایک ایک کر کے احتیاط سے چیک کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
119	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ہر امیدوار / پارٹی کو ملنے والے ووٹوں کا ایک ڈھیر بنا رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
120	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے "غیر موثر" بیٹ بیٹہ زکا ایک الگ ڈھیر بنا رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
121	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹ بیٹہ کے چھٹی جانب مہر اور دستخط چیک کر رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
122	پولنگ عملہ بغیر مہر / دستخط والا کوئی بیٹ بیٹہ چھپنے پر یہ آواز بلند کرتا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
123	پولنگ عملہ بغیر مہر / دستخط والا بیٹ بیٹہ زکو "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
124	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹ بیٹہ پر یہ آواز بلند کرتا ہے کہ اس پر کس امیدوار / پارٹی کے سامنے نشان لگے۔		ہاں	نہیں
125	پولنگ عملہ ایسے کسی بھی بیٹ بیٹہ کو "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے جس پر کوئی ایک واضح نشان نہ لگا ہو۔		ہاں	نہیں
126	پولنگ عملہ واضح نشان والے بیٹ بیٹہ پر "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے۔		ہاں	نہیں
127	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ایسے کسی بیٹ بیٹہ کو غلط طور پر گنتی میں شامل کر رہا ہے جس پر کوئی ایک واضح نشان نہ لگا ہو۔		ہاں	نہیں
128	امیدوار / پولنگ ایجنٹ چیلنج کر رہے ہیں کہ قومی اسمبلی کے بعض بیٹ بیٹہ زکو "غیر موثر" قرار دیا جائے۔		ہاں	نہیں
129	امیدوار / پولنگ ایجنٹ چیلنج کر رہے ہیں کہ بعض غیر موثر بیٹ بیٹہ زکو گنتی میں شامل کیا جائے۔		ہاں	نہیں
130	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے کسی امیدوار / پارٹی کے معاملے میں امتیاز یا تعصب سے کام لے رہا ہے۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟		ہاں	نہیں
131	کوئی فرد / افراد پولنگ عملہ پر دباؤ ڈال رہے ہیں کہ وہ فلاں پارٹی / امیدوار کا ساتھ دیں۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟ اگر ہاں تو کون؟	<input type="checkbox"/> امیدوار / پارٹی لیڈر / کارکن / سپورٹر سرکاری افسر / اہلکار <input type="checkbox"/> سکیورٹی عملہ <input type="checkbox"/> دیگر (نام لکھیں):-----	ہاں	نہیں
132	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے ہر امیدوار کے لئے بیٹ بیٹہ زکے ڈھیر کی دوبارہ گنتی کی۔		ہاں	نہیں
133	پولنگ عملہ نے ہر امیدوار کے لئے "اعتراف یافتہ" بیٹ بیٹہ زکی الگ گنتی کی۔		ہاں	نہیں

7.4: قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کا فارم

134	پولنگ عملہ نے پوری احتیاط سے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کا فارم پر کیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
135	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے "غیر موثر" اور "اعتراف یافتہ" اور "ضائع شدہ" بیٹ بیٹہ زکو بھی گنتی کے فارم میں شامل کیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
136	امیدواروں / پارٹی ایجنٹوں سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کے فارم پر دستخط کر دیئے۔		ہاں	نہیں
137	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے بیٹ بیٹہ زکا عدالت فارم پر کر دیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
138	امیدواروں / پارٹی ایجنٹوں سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ بیٹہ زکا عدالت فارم پر دستخط کر دیئے۔		ہاں	نہیں
139	پولنگ عملہ نے تمام امیدواروں / ایجنٹوں کو گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی دی۔		ہاں	نہیں
140	پولنگ عملہ نے FAFEN کے مشاہدہ کار کو گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی دی اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [21] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔		ہاں	نہیں
141	پولنگ عملہ نے گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی پولنگ سیشن کے باہر لگا دی۔		ہاں	نہیں

7.5: انتخابی مواد کی پیکنگ

142	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کا تمام مواد پوری احتیاط سے الگ الگ لفافوں میں پیک کر دیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
143	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کا تمام مواد اس کے لئے مخصوص Tamper Evident Bag میں ڈال دیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
144	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر دستخط کر دیئے۔		ہاں	نہیں
145	امیدواروں / پولنگ ایجنٹوں سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر دستخط کر دیئے۔		ہاں	نہیں
146	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے تمام امیدواروں / پولنگ ایجنٹوں اور مشاہدہ کاروں کے سامنے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag کے کوڈ نمبر پر آواز بلند پڑھ کر سنائے یا دکھائے۔		ہاں	نہیں
147	پولنگ ایجنٹوں نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر کوڈ نمبر قلمبند کر لئے۔		ہاں	نہیں
148	پولنگ عملہ نے تمام انتخابی موادنی انفور ریٹرننگ آفیسر کو بھیجا دیا۔		ہاں	نہیں
149	سکیورٹی عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag انتخابات والی رات ریٹرننگ آفیسر کو پہنچانے کے لئے روانہ ہو گیا۔		ہاں	نہیں

پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر کی جانب سے مجسٹریل اختیارات کا استعمال

150	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے کسی بھی وجہ سے اپنے مجسٹریل اختیارات کا استعمال کیا۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [10] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔		ہاں	نہیں
-----	--	--	-----	------

ANNEX 2: SSTO2/3 Checklist

تفصیلی چیک لسٹ

مشاہدہ کار کا نام _____ مشاہدہ کار کا سو پائل نمبر _____ قومی اسمبلی کا حلقہ: این اے _____
 ضلع _____ مقررہ پولنگ بوتھ نمبر _____ حلقہ سپروائزر کا نام _____

پولنگ سیشن کا نام	پولنگ سیشن نمبر	پولنگ سیشن کی قسم <input type="checkbox"/> مرد <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین <input type="checkbox"/> مشترکہ
مردوں کے پولنگ بوتھ کی تعداد	خواتین کے پولنگ بوتھ کی تعداد	
مشاہدہ کار کے پولنگ سیشن میں پہنچنے کا وقت	بجکر _____ منٹ	پولنگ سیشن باقاعدہ طور پر کھلنے کا وقت
	بجکر _____ منٹ	

- اپنے مقررہ پولنگ بوتھ پر پولنگ شروع ہونے سے ایک گھنٹہ پہلے صبح 7:00 بجے پہنچیں۔ کسی اور پولنگ بوتھ پر ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ البتہ حلقہ سپروائزر کی طرف سے آپ کو ایسی کوئی ہدایت دی جائیں تو ان پر عمل کریں۔
- اپنے پولنگ بوتھ سے کہیں اور ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ البتہ سکیورٹی کے کسی مسئلہ (تشدد کے کسی واقعہ) پر صورتحال کے مطابق فیصلہ کریں۔
- اس فارم میں دیئے گئے ہر سوال کا جواب دیں۔ فارم میں دیئے گئے تمام سوال قومی اسمبلی کی ووٹنگ کارروائی سے متعلق ہیں۔
- اپنے نام ایس ایم ایس (Fafen) 0311-8888883 پر بھیجیں۔ [صرف ایسی صورت میں جب اس نمبر پر ایس ایم ایس نہ جارہا ہو تو پھر دوسرے نمبر 0324-8888883 (Fafen) پر ایس ایم ایس بھیجیں]
- اس چیک لسٹ میں کچھ سوالوں کی ترتیب اور نمبروں میں فرق ہے۔ اس سے پریشان نہ ہوں۔

سیکشن 1: پولنگ سیشن پر ہمیش آنے والے تشدد کے واقعات

اگر FAFEN کسی مشاہدہ کار کے ساتھ تشدد، ڈراؤ دھمکاؤ کا کوئی واقعہ پیش لے یا اس کے کام میں رکاوٹ ڈالے تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [0] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔ اگر تشدد کا کوئی اور واقعہ ہو تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [1] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔

1 معمولی جھگڑا				2 بڑا جھگڑا				3 غیر مسلح تصادم				4 مسلح تصادم			
واقعہ 1				واقعہ 2				واقعہ 3				واقعہ 4			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
واقعہ کی نوعیت (ایک ہر دائرہ لگائیں)															
واقعہ پیش آنے کا وقت															
کیا آپ نے یہ واقعہ خود دیکھا؟															
ہاں				نہیں				ہاں				نہیں			
اگر نہیں تو آپ کو کس نے اطلاع دی؟ (املاح دینے والے کا نام اور پارتی وابستگی لکھیں)															
واقعہ میں ملوث افراد یا گروہوں کے نام اور پارتی وابستگی لکھیں															
پولیس نے کیا کارروائی کی؟															
کیا تشدد کے اس واقعہ سے پولنگ کی کارروائی میں کوئی خلل آیا؟ (تفصیلات لکھیں)															
زخمی ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															
جائیں ہوئے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															

ووٹرز کی گنتی (یہ ٹیٹ آپ دن بھر دوٹ ڈالنے والے ووٹرز کی گنتی کیلئے استعمال کریں گے۔)

ووٹرز کی تعداد	8:00 سے 9:00 بجے	9:00 سے 10:00 بجے	10:00 سے 11:00 بجے	11:00 سے 12:00 بجے	12:00 سے 1:00 بجے	1:00 سے 2:00 بجے	2:00 سے 3:00 بجے	3:00 سے 4:00 بجے	4:00 سے 5:00 بجے	5:00 سے بجے کے بعد کے ووٹرز
1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-4-5
6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10	6-7-8-9-10
11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14	11-12-13-14
15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18	15-16-17-18
19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22	19-20-21-22
23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26	23-24-25-26
27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30	27-28-29-30
31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34	31-32-33-34
35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38	35-36-37-38
39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42	39-40-41-42
43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46	43-44-45-46
47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50	47-48-49-50
51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54	51-52-53-54
55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58	55-56-57-58
کل ووٹرز کی تعداد یہاں لکھتے جائیں										

سیکشن 3: پولنگ بوتھ کھلنے کی کارروائی

3.1: پولنگ بوتھ پر آمد

پولنگ بوتھ نمبر	پولنگ بوتھ کی قسم <input type="checkbox"/> مرد <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین <input type="checkbox"/> مشترکہ	آپ کی پولنگ بوتھ پر آمد کا وقت	بجکر _____ منٹ	پہلے دوڑ کے پولنگ بوتھ میں داخل ہونے کا وقت	بجکر _____ منٹ
-----------------	--	--------------------------------	----------------	---	----------------

نمبر شمار	سوال	ہاں	نہیں
21	آپ کا مقررہ پولنگ بوتھ واقعی قائم کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [3] لکھ کر بھیجیں اور ہدایات کے لئے حلقہ سپروائزر کو کال کریں۔ کونسا بوتھ قائم نہیں کیا گیا؟ (متعلقہ پر نشان لگائیں) <input type="checkbox"/> مردوں کا پولنگ بوتھ <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین کا پولنگ بوتھ	ہاں	نہیں
22	آپ کو پولنگ بوتھ میں داخل ہونے کی اجازت دے دی گئی ہے۔ اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [5] لکھ کر بھیجیں اور ہدایات کے لئے حلقہ سپروائزر کو کال کریں۔ پولنگ بوتھ میں داخل ہونے سے کس نے روکا؟ _____	ہاں	نہیں
23	پولنگ عملے کے تین ارکان پولنگ شروع ہونے سے کم از کم ایک گھنٹہ پہلے پولنگ سٹیشن پر موجود ہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو موجود ہونے والے متعلقہ عملہ پر نشان لگائیں <input type="checkbox"/> اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفیسر برائے صوبائی اسمبلی <input type="checkbox"/> اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفیسر برائے قومی اسمبلی <input type="checkbox"/> پولنگ آفیسر	ہاں	نہیں

سیکشن 5: پولنگ بوتھ

(جتنی دیر ممکن ہو اپنے مقررہ پولنگ بوتھ پر موجود رہیں۔ جس سوال کا جواب 'ہاں' میں ملے وہاں نشان ✓ لگائیں۔)

5.1: استعمال شدہ کاؤنٹر فوائل / بیلٹ پیپر

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
35										

ہر ایک گھنٹے بعد FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے پولنگ بوتھ پر استعمال شدہ کاؤنٹر فوائل / استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپر کی تعداد بھیجیں۔ یہ تعداد یہاں بھی درج کریں۔ ایس ایم ایس میں تعداد درج کرنے سے پہلے C ضرور ناپ کریں

5.2: پولنگ بوتھ کا عمومی مشاہدہ

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
36										

پولنگ بوتھ شام 5:00 بجے سے پہلے بند کر دیا گیا۔

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
37										
38										
39										

ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [17] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
پولنگ بوتھ پر قبضہ کر لیا گیا ہے۔ صرف ایک امیدوار / پارٹی کے دوٹرز کو اندر داخل ہونے یا ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [7] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
اس پولنگ بوتھ پر کوئی دیگر مسئلہ یا تنازعہ ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [9] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
پولنگ بوتھ کے اندر کسی پارٹی / امیدوار کے پوسٹر / بنر / پرچم موجود ہیں۔ اگر ہاں تو کسی پارٹی یا امیدوار کے؟
1. _____
2. _____

5.3: پولنگ بوتھ میں موجود لوگ

نمبر شمار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
40										
41										
42										

پولنگ عملے کے تین ارکان پولنگ بوتھ پر موجود ہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو کون موجود نہیں ہے؟
 اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفیسر برائے صوبائی اسمبلی
 اسسٹنٹ پریڈائنگ آفیسر برائے قومی اسمبلی
 پولنگ آفیسر

سیکیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بوتھ پر ہتھیار کو کنٹرول کر رہا ہے۔
سیکیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بوتھ کے اندر پولنگ کارروائی میں دخل اندازی کر رہا ہے۔
اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [11] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔

پائیس
آری
ریجز
فرنیچر کا سٹیبلری
دیگر نام لکھیں؟

پائیس
آری
ریجز
فرنیچر کا سٹیبلری
دیگر نام لکھیں؟

نمبر سہار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
43										پولنگ پر پولنگ ایجنٹ موجود ہیں۔
44										پولنگ پر دیگر ملکی آئڈر موجود ہیں۔
45										پولنگ پولنگ پر دیگر بین الاقوامی انتخابی مشاہدہ کار موجود ہیں۔
46										ایجنٹوں اور آئڈرز کی نشانیوں اس طرح لگائی گئی ہیں کہ وہ پولنگ میں ہر چیز کو واضح طور پر دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔
47										پولنگ میں غیر مجاز افراد موجود ہیں۔
48										پولنگ میں مسلح افراد موجود ہیں۔

5.4: پولنگ پولنگ میں موجود مواد

نمبر سہار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
49										پولنگ پولنگ کے اندر دو بیٹ باکس (ایک قومی اسمبلی کے لئے اور ایک صوبائی اسمبلی کے لئے) موجود ہیں۔
50										دو بیٹ باکس چاروں طرف سے اچھی طرح سیل بند ہیں۔
51										بیٹ باکس ایسی جگہ پر ہیں جہاں سے ہر کوئی انہیں آسانی سے دیکھ سکتا ہے۔
52										پولنگ پولنگ میں قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹ باکس موجود ہیں۔
53										پولنگ پولنگ میں صوبائی اسمبلی کے بیٹ باکس موجود ہیں۔
54										پولنگ پولنگ میں انتخابی فہرست موجود ہے۔
55										پولنگ پولنگ میں موجود انتخابی فہرستوں پر ووٹرز کی تصویروں لگی ہیں۔
56										پولنگ پولنگ پر الیکشن کمیشن کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی گٹے کی کم از کم ایک کاپی موجود ہے۔
57										سیکرٹری سکریں اس طرح لگائی گئی ہیں کہ ووٹرز کو ہر لگاتار وقت کوئی دوسرا نہیں دیکھ سکتا۔
58										پولنگ پولنگ میں پولنگ پولنگ ہاؤس پر بیٹ باکس پر ہر لگاتار صحیح طریقہ دیا گیا ہے۔

سیکشن 6: دوپٹے کی کارروائی

(جس سوال کا جواب 'ہاں' میں ملے اس کے سامنے ہاکیس میں ✓ نشان لگائیں۔)

نمبر سہار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
59										اس پولنگ پولنگ پر پولنگ کی بنا پر معطل کر دی گئی ہے۔ (چائے کا وقت / کھانے کا وقت / نماز کا وقت / تندر کا وقت) نوٹ کریں کہ کتنی دیر کے لئے کارروائی معطل رہی اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [12] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔

6.1: ووٹرز کی شناخت کی کارروائی

نمبر سہار	8 سے 9 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	11 بجے	12 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	4 سے 5 بجے	5 بجے کے بعد
60										پولنگ آفیسر ہر ووٹر کا شناختی کارڈ چیک کر رہے ہیں۔
61										کمیونٹی رائٹرز قومی شناختی کارڈ والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔
62										اپنے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے جن کے کمیونٹی رائٹرز قومی شناختی کارڈ کی مدت ختم ہو چکی ہے۔
63										پرانی قومی شناختی کارڈ والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔
64										شناخت کے لئے کوئی اور دستاویز پیش کرنے والے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔
65										اپنے ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے جن کے پاس شناخت کے لئے کچھ بھی موجود نہیں۔
66										پولنگ آفیسر ہر ووٹر کا نام پہ آواز بلند پکار رہے ہیں۔
67										پولنگ ایجنٹ بعض ووٹرز پر اعتراض کر رہے ہیں۔
68										پولنگ عملہ اعتراض یافتہ ووٹرز کو ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دے رہا ہے لیکن ان کے بیٹ باکس پر "اعتراض یافتہ بیٹ باکس" کے لئے مخصوص لفافے میں ایک طرف رکھ رہا ہے۔
69										پولنگ آفیسر ہر ووٹر کا نام انتخابی فہرست سے چیک کر رہے ہیں۔
70										پولنگ آفیسر انتخابی فہرست میں ہر ووٹر کا نام کے سامنے نشان لگا رہے ہیں۔
71										پولنگ آفیسر ہر ووٹر سے انتخابی فہرست پر متطابق روٹاتی سے آگے نکلنے کا نشان لگا رہے ہیں۔

6.4: امتیاز، حساب دارانہ طرز عمل

5 بجے کے بعد	4 سے 5 بجے	3 سے 4 بجے	2 سے 3 بجے	1 سے 2 بجے	12 سے 1 بجے	11 سے 12 بجے	10 سے 11 بجے	9 سے 10 بجے	8 سے 9 بجے		
										95	پولنگ عملہ اقلیتی یا غیر مسلم ووٹرز کے معاملے میں امتیازی تعصب سے کام لے رہا ہے۔
										96	پولنگ عملہ کسی ایک امیدوار / پارٹی کے ووٹرز کے معاملے میں امتیازی تعصب سے کام لے رہا ہے۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟
										97	پولنگ عملہ کا کوئی رکن / ارکان ووٹرز سے پوچھ رہے ہیں کہ وہ کس کو ووٹ دے رہے ہیں۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [15] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
										98	کوئی فرد / افراد پولنگ عملہ پر دباؤ ڈال رہے ہیں کہ وہ فلاں پارٹی / امیدوار کا ساتھ دیں۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟
										99	کوئی فرد / افراد ووٹرز کو پولنگ عملہ کا کوئی رکن ہائل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ وہ فلاں امیدوار / پارٹی کو ووٹ دیں۔
											امیدوار / پارٹی ایئر / کارکن / سپورٹر
											سرکاری افسر / اہلکار
											سیورٹی عملہ

سیکشن 7: پولنگ سٹیشن اور پولنگ بوتھ بند کرنے کی کارروائی

7.1: پولنگ بوتھ بند کرنے کی کارروائی

نمبر شمار	ہاں	نہیں
100	ہاں	نہیں
101	ہاں	نہیں
102	ہاں	نہیں
103	ہاں	نہیں
104	ہاں	نہیں
105	ہاں	نہیں

پریذائیزنگ آفیسر کی جانب سے مجسٹریٹل اختیارات کا استعمال

150	ہاں	نہیں
-----	-----	------

ANNEX 3: MSTO Checklist

تفصیلی چیک لسٹ

قومی اسمبلی کا حلقہ: _____

مشاہدہ کار کا سہولت نمبر _____

مشاہدہ کار کا نام _____

حلقہ پروانکار کا نام _____

چوتھے مقررہ پولنگ سٹیشن کا نمبر _____

تیسرے مقررہ پولنگ سٹیشن کا نمبر _____

دوسرے مقررہ پولنگ سٹیشن کا نمبر _____

پہلے مقررہ پولنگ سٹیشن کا نمبر _____

- اپنے مقررہ پولنگ سٹیشن پر پولنگ شروع ہونے سے ایک گھنٹہ پہلے صبح 7:00 بجے پہنچیں۔ کسی اور پولنگ سٹیشن پر ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ البتہ حلقہ پروانکار کی طرف سے آپ کو ایسی کوئی ہدایت دی جائے تو ان پر عمل کریں۔
- اپنے پولنگ سٹیشن سے کہیں اور ہرگز نہ جائیں۔ البتہ سیورٹی کے کسی مسئلہ (تفرد کے کسی واقعہ) پر صورتحال کے مطابق فیصلہ کریں۔
- اس فارم میں دیئے گئے تمام سوالوں کے جواب دیں۔ اس فارم میں دیئے گئے تمام سوال قومی اسمبلی کی دوپگ کارروائی سے متعلق ہیں۔
- اپنے تمام ایس ایم ایس پر 0311-88888883 تکلیفیں۔ [صرف ایسی صورت میں جب اس نمبر پر ایس ایم ایس نہ جا رہا ہو تو پھر دوسرے نمبر 0324-88888883 پر ایس ایم ایس تکلیفیں]
- اس چیک لسٹ میں کچھ سوالوں کی ترتیب اور نمبروں میں فرق ہے۔ اس سے پریشان نہ ہوں۔

سٹیشن 1: پولنگ سٹیشن پر پیش آنے والے تشدد کے واقعات

اگر FAFEN کمی مشاہدہ کار کے ساتھ تشدد، ڈراؤ دمکھاؤ کا کوئی واقعہ پیش آئے یا اس کے کام میں رکاوٹ ڈالی جلتے تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [0] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔ اگر تشدد کا کوئی اور واقعہ ہو تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [1] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔

1 معمولی جھگڑا				2 بڑا جھگڑا				3 غیر مسلح تصادم				4 مسلح تصادم			
واقعہ 1				واقعہ 2				واقعہ 3				واقعہ 4			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
واقعہ کی نوعیت (ایک ہر دائرہ لگائیں)															
پولنگ سٹیشن نمبر جس کے اندر یا ارد گرد تشدد کا واقعہ پیش آیا															
واقعہ پیش آنے کا وقت															
کیا آپ نے یہ واقعہ خود دیکھا؟															
اگر نہیں تو آپ کو کس نے اطلاع دی؟ (اطلاع دینے والا نام اور پارتی وابستگی لکھیں)															
واقعہ میں ملوث افراد یا گروہوں کے نام اور پارتی وابستگی لکھیں															
پولیس نے کیا کارروائی کی؟															
کیا تشدد کے اس واقعہ سے پولنگ کی کارروائی میں کوئی خلل آیا؟ (تفصیلات لکھیں)															
زخمی ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															
جاں بحق ہونے والے افراد کی تعداد لکھیں															

سٹیشن 2: پولنگ سٹیشن کھلنے کی کارروائی

پولنگ سٹیشن کا نام	پولنگ سٹیشن نمبر	پولنگ سٹیشن کی قسم <input type="checkbox"/> مرد <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین <input type="checkbox"/> مشترکہ
مردوں کے پولنگ بوتھ کی تعداد	خواتین کے پولنگ بوتھ کی تعداد	
مشاہدہ کار کے پولنگ سٹیشن میں پہنچنے کا وقت	پولنگ سٹیشن کا قاعدہ طور پر کھلنے کا وقت	بجگر _____ منٹ

2.1: پولنگ سٹیشن کے باہر

نمبر سہ	سوال	ہاں	نہیں
1	پولنگ سٹیشن واقعی پولنگ سٹیشن میں ہی گئی ممانت میں موجود ہے۔ (اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [2] لکھ کر بھیجیں اور ہدایات کے لئے حلقہ سپروائزر کو کال کریں)۔	ہاں	نہیں
2	پولنگ سٹیشن کا بورڈ نمایاں طور پر لگا یا گیا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
3	اس بورڈ پر پولنگ سٹیشن کا نام اور نمبر دیا گیا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں

2.2: پولنگ سٹیشن کے اندر

نمبر سہ	سوال	ہاں	نہیں
4	FAFEN کے STO کو پولنگ سٹیشن میں داخل ہونے کی اجازت دے دی گئی ہے۔ اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [4] لکھ کر بھیجیں اور ہدایات کے لئے حلقہ سپروائزر کو کال کریں۔	ہاں	نہیں
5	پولنگ سٹیشن میں داخل ہونے سے پہلے پولنگ سٹیشن کے اندر کسی بھی قسم کے تشدد یا جھگڑا ہوا ہے؟	ہاں	نہیں
6	پولنگ سٹیشن کے مطابق تمام پولنگ بوتھ قائم کر دیئے گئے ہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعہ [3] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔ کونسا بوتھ موجود نہیں ہے <input type="checkbox"/> مردوں کا پولنگ بوتھ <input type="checkbox"/> خواتین کا پولنگ بوتھ	ہاں	نہیں
7	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر پولنگ کارروائی شروع ہونے سے کم از کم ایک گھنٹہ پہلے پولنگ سٹیشن پر موجود ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
8	پولنگ سٹیشن آفیسر نے پولنگ سٹیشن کا شناختی کارڈ دکھایا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
9	پولنگ سٹیشن کے تمام دیگر اراکان پولنگ کارروائی شروع ہونے سے کم از کم ایک گھنٹہ پہلے پولنگ سٹیشن پر موجود ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
10	پولنگ سٹیشن کے تمام دیگر اراکان نے پولنگ سٹیشن کے شناختی کارڈ دکھائے ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
11	پولنگ سٹیشن کے تمام پولنگ سٹیشن سے پہلے ہاں موجود ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
12	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے تمام پولنگ سٹیشن سے پہلے ہاں موجود ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
13	کیا کسی پولنگ سٹیشن کو اس بنا پر دہاں سے واپس بھیج دیا گیا کہ اس کے پاس اتھارٹی لیزر موجود نہیں تھا؟	ہاں	نہیں
14	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے تمام مشاہدہ کاروں کے اتھارٹی لیزر دکھائے ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
15	کیا کسی مشاہدہ کار کو اس بنا پر واپس بھیج دیا گیا کہ اس کے پاس اتھارٹی لیزر دکھائے نہیں گئے؟	ہاں	نہیں
16	تمام پلیٹ باکس شفاف / صاف پلاسٹک سے بنے ہوئے ہیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
17	پولنگ سٹیشن کے موقیع پر موجود تمام لوگوں کو خالی پلیٹ باکس دکھائے۔	ہاں	نہیں

سیکشن 5: پولنگ بو تھ کا مشاہدہ

ایک پولنگ بوتھ پر جائیں۔ جن سوالوں کے جواب 'ہاں' میں ملیں ان کے سامنے باکس میں ✓ نشان لکھیں

5.1: استعمال شدہ کاؤنٹرفورائل / بیلٹ سپیچر

نمبر سطر	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن
35								

تین پولنگ بو تھ پر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ سپیچر کی تعداد کا پتہ لگائیں۔ (اگر صرف ایک یا دو پولنگ بو تھ ہوں تو ان میں استعمال شدہ کاؤنٹرفورائل کی تعداد معلوم کریں۔ ہر پولنگ بو تھ پر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ سپیچر کی تعداد ایک ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے FAFEN کو بھیجوائیں۔ ہر پولنگ بو تھ کے لیے الگ الگ ایس ایم ایس کریں۔ یہ تعداد یہاں بھی درج کریں۔ ایس ایم ایس میں تعداد درج کرنے سے پہلے C ضرور ٹائپ کریں)

5.2: ایک پولنگ بو تھ پر جائیں

نمبر سطر	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن
36								
37								
38								
39								

پولنگ بو تھ 5:00 سے پہلے بند کر دیا گیا۔ FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [17] لکھ کر بھیجوائیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ پر قبضہ کر لیا گیا ہے۔ صرف ایک پارٹی / امیدوار کے ووٹرز کو اندر جانے یا ووٹ دینے کی اجازت دی جا رہی ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [7] لکھ کر بھیجوائیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ پر کوئی دیگر بڑا مسئلہ ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [9] لکھ کر بھیجوائیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ کے اندر کسی پارٹی / امیدوار کے پوسٹر / اینرز / پرچم موجود ہیں۔ اگر ہاں تو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [9] لکھ کر بھیجوائیں۔
 1- _____
 2- _____
 3- _____
 4- _____

5.3: پولنگ بو تھ میں موجود لوگ

نمبر سطر	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن
40								
41								

پولنگ عملے کے تین ارکان پولنگ بو تھ پر موجود ہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو کون موجود نہیں ہے؟
 اسٹنٹ پریذیڈنٹ آفیسر برائے صوبائی اسمبلی
 اسٹنٹ پریذیڈنٹ آفیسر برائے قومی اسمبلی
 پولنگ آفیسر
 سیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بو تھ پر قتلدار کو کنٹرول کر رہا ہے۔ پولیس

نمبر سطر	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								

آری
 ریجنل
 فرنیچر کا انسٹالیشن
 دیگر [نام لکھیں]:
 پولیس
 آری
 ریجنل
 فرنیچر کا انسٹالیشن
 دیگر [نام لکھیں]:
 سیورٹی عملہ پولنگ بو تھ کے اندر پولنگ کارروائی میں دخل اندازی کر رہا ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [11] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ پر دیگر تین الٹرا ویو اتھنٹیٹنگ آلات موجود ہیں۔
 پولنگ ایجنٹوں اور مشاہدہ کاروں کی نشانی اس طرح لگائی گئی ہے کہ وہ پولنگ بو تھ میں ہر چیز کو واضح طور پر دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ میں غیر مجاز افراد موجود ہیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ میں مسلح افراد موجود ہیں۔

5.4: پولنگ بو تھ میں مواد

نمبر سطر	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن	پہلا پولنگ سٹیشن	دوسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	تیسرا پولنگ سٹیشن	چوتھا پولنگ سٹیشن
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								
54								

پولنگ بو تھ کے اندر دو بیلٹ باکس (ایک قومی اسمبلی کے لیے اور ایک صوبائی اسمبلی کے لیے) موجود ہیں۔
 دونوں بیلٹ باکس چاروں طرف سے اچھی طرح سیل بند ہیں۔
 دونوں بیلٹ باکس ایسی جگہ پر رکھے ہیں جہاں سے ہر کوئی انہیں آسانی سے دیکھ سکتا ہے۔
 پولنگ بو تھ میں قومی اسمبلی کے بیلٹ سپیچر موجود ہیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ میں صوبائی اسمبلی کے بیلٹ سپیچر موجود ہیں۔
 پولنگ بو تھ میں انتخابی فہرستیں موجود ہیں۔

نمبر شمار	پہلا پولنگ شیٹن	دوسرا پولنگ شیٹن	تیسرا پولنگ شیٹن	چوتھا پولنگ شیٹن	پہلا پولنگ شیٹن	دوسرا پولنگ شیٹن	تیسرا پولنگ شیٹن	چوتھا پولنگ شیٹن
55								
56								
57								
58								

سیکشن 6: پولنگ بوٹھ میں ووٹنگ کارروائی
جن سوالوں کے جواب 'ہاں' میں ملین ان کے سامنے باکس میں ✓ نشان لکائیں

نمبر شمار	پہلا پولنگ شیٹن	دوسرا پولنگ شیٹن	تیسرا پولنگ شیٹن	چوتھا پولنگ شیٹن	پہلا پولنگ شیٹن	دوسرا پولنگ شیٹن	تیسرا پولنگ شیٹن	چوتھا پولنگ شیٹن
59								
76								
92								
97								

سیکشن 7: پولنگ اور پولنگ بوٹھ بند کرنے کی کارروائی
اپنے آخری مقررہ پولنگ سٹیٹشن پر جانیں اور پولنگ بند ہونے کی کارروائی ایک بوٹھ پر مشاہدہ کریں نیز پولنگ سٹیٹشن کی گنتی کے عمل کا بھی مشاہدہ کریں۔

نمبر شمار	ہاں	نہیں
100	ہاں	نہیں
101	ہاں	نہیں
102	ہاں	نہیں
103	ہاں	نہیں
104	ہاں	نہیں
105	ہاں	نہیں

نمبر شمار	ہاں	نہیں
106	ہاں	نہیں
107	ہاں	نہیں
108	ہاں	نہیں
109	ہاں	نہیں
110	ہاں	نہیں
111	ہاں	نہیں
112	ہاں	نہیں
113	ہاں	نہیں
114	ہاں	نہیں
115	ہاں	نہیں
116	ہاں	نہیں
117	ہاں	نہیں

نمبر شمار	ہاں	نہیں
118	ہاں	نہیں
119	ہاں	نہیں
120	ہاں	نہیں

121	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹل ہیپر کے ہینچل جاب مہر اور دستخط چیک کر رہا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
122	پولنگ عملہ بغیر مہر / دستخط والا کوئی بیٹل ہیپر ملنے پر یہ آواز بلند بناتا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
123	پولنگ عملہ بغیر مہر / دستخط والے بیٹل ہیپر کو "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
124	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ہر بیٹل ہیپر پر یہ آواز بلند بناتا ہے کہ اس پر کس امیدوار / پارٹی کے سامنے نشان لگا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
125	پولنگ عملہ ایسے کسی بھی بیٹل ہیپر کو "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے جس پر کوئی ایک واضح نشان نہ لگا ہو۔	ہاں	نہیں
126	پولنگ عملہ واضح نشان والے بیٹل ہیپر کو غلط طور پر "غیر موثر" والے ڈھیر میں رکھ رہا ہے۔	ہاں	نہیں
127	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے ایسے کسی بیٹل ہیپر کو غلط طور پر گنتی میں شامل کر رہا ہے جس پر کوئی ایک واضح نشان نہ لگا ہو۔	ہاں	نہیں
128	امیدوار / پولنگ ایجنٹ چیلنج کر رہے ہیں کہ قومی اسمبلی کے بعض بیٹل ہیپر کو "غیر موثر" قرار دیا جائے۔	ہاں	نہیں
129	امیدوار / پولنگ ایجنٹ چیلنج کر رہے ہیں کہ بعض غیر موثر بیٹل ہیپر کو گنتی میں شامل کیا جائے۔	ہاں	نہیں
130	پولنگ عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے کسی امیدوار / پارٹی کے معاملے میں امتیاز یا تعصب سے کام لے رہا ہے۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟	ہاں	نہیں
131	کوئی فرد / افراد پولنگ عملہ پر دباؤ ڈال رہے ہیں کہ وہ فلاں پارٹی / امیدوار کا ساتھ دیں۔ پارٹی کا نام لکھیں؟ اگر ہاں تو کون؟ □ امیدوار / پارٹی لیڈر / کارکن / سپورٹر سرکاری افسر / اہلکار □ سیورٹی عملہ □ دیگر (نام لکھیں):-----	ہاں	نہیں
132	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے ہر امیدوار کے لئے بیٹل ہیپر کے ڈھیر کی دوبارہ گنتی کی۔	ہاں	نہیں
133	پولنگ عملہ نے ہر امیدوار کے لئے "اعتراض یافتہ" بیٹل ہیپر کی الگ گنتی کی۔	ہاں	نہیں

7.4: قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کا فارم

134	پولنگ عملہ نے پوری احتیاط سے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کا بیان پڑ کیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
135	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے "غیر موثر" اور "اعتراض یافتہ" اور "ضائع شدہ" بیٹل ہیپر کو بھی گنتی کے فارم میں شامل کیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
136	امیدواروں / پارٹی ایجنٹوں سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے گنتی کے فارم پر دستخط کر دیئے۔	ہاں	نہیں
137	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کے لئے بیٹل اکاؤنٹ فارم پُر کر دیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
138	امیدواروں / پارٹی ایجنٹوں سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے بیٹل اکاؤنٹ فارم پر دستخط کر دیئے۔	ہاں	نہیں
139	پولنگ عملہ نے تمام امیدواروں / ایجنٹوں کو گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی دی۔	ہاں	نہیں
140	پولنگ عملہ نے FAFEN کے مشاہدہ کار کو گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی دی اگر نہیں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [21] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
141	پولنگ عملہ نے گنتی کے فارم کی کاپی پولنگ سٹیشن کے باہر لگا دی۔	ہاں	نہیں

7.5: انتخابی مواد کی پیکنگ

142	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کا تمام مواد پوری احتیاط سے الگ الگ لفافوں میں پیک کر دیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
143	پولنگ عملہ نے قومی اسمبلی کا تمام مواد اس کے لئے مخصوص Tamper Evident Bag میں ڈال دیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
144	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر دستخط کر دیئے۔	ہاں	نہیں
145	امیدواروں / پولنگ ایجنٹوں، سب نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر دستخط کر دیئے۔	ہاں	نہیں
146	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے تمام امیدواروں / پولنگ ایجنٹوں اور مشاہدہ کاروں کے سامنے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag کے کوڈ نمبر پر آواز بلند پڑھ کر سنانے یا دکھانے۔	ہاں	نہیں
147	پولنگ ایجنٹوں نے قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag پر لگے کوڈ نمبر قلمبند کر لئے۔	ہاں	نہیں
148	پولنگ عملہ نے تمام انتخابی مواد فی الفور ریٹنگ آفیسر کو بھیجا دیا۔	ہاں	نہیں
149	سیورٹی عملہ قومی اسمبلی کے Tamper Evident Bag کی انتخابت والی رات ریٹنگ آفیسر کو پہنچانے کے لئے روانہ ہو گیا۔	ہاں	نہیں

پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر کی حساب سے محشریل اختیارات کا استعمال

150	پریز اینڈنگ آفیسر نے کسی بھی وجہ سے اپنے محشریل اختیارات کا استعمال کیا۔ اگر ہاں تو FAFEN کو ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے [10] لکھ کر بھیجیں۔	ہاں	نہیں
-----	---	-----	------

DISCLAIMER

While significant effort has been made to avoid any factual error, any mistake and omission is accepted and will be duly acknowledged with gratitude. Please feel free to contact Ch. M. Yasser Javed, Manager Research Unit of Election Oversight, Research and Reforms Program at yasser.javed@tdea.pk.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a nationwide network of 42 Pakistani civil society organizations. It has been working since 2006 to strengthen democratic systems and promote active citizenship and is now governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA). With its primary mandate to observe elections and seek reforms to improve the quality of elections, FAFEN managed unprecedented long-term voter education and election observation initiatives that got 20,000 Pakistani citizens from every district of the country directly involved in the general election process in 2007-08.

In 2013, FAFEN deployed more than 40,000 trained, non-partisan long- and short-term observers to monitor all phases of General Election. FAFEN election observation has yielded valuable insights into the quality of the electoral process and enabled generation of critical recommendations for reforms in the constitutional, legal and procedural frameworks that govern elections in Pakistan.

In addition to its vibrant Electoral Oversight, Research and Reforms Program, FAFEN has developed innovative techniques to observe the functioning of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies in order to advocate for parliamentary reforms for a more accountable, transparent and responsive legislative governance. Under its Parliament Oversight, Research and Reforms Program, FAFEN directly observes and objectively reports on the proceedings of all elected Houses in Pakistan.

FAFEN mobilizes and facilitates citizens engagements with elected and public institutions across Pakistan as a prerequisite for strengthening democratic accountabilities as part of its Electoral Governance Oversight, Research and Reforms Program. These activities fit in with the core FAFEN's objective of promotion of active citizenry—a critical ingredient of a vibrant democratic system.



FAFEN Election Observation Secretariat
House 145, St 37, F-10/1, Islamabad

(P) 051-84 66 230-32
(F) 051-84 66 233

(E) secretariat@fafen.org
(Twitter) @_FAFEN

www.fafen.org