

Number of votes polled by each contesting candidate	Number of challenged votes polled by each contesting candidate	Total votes polled by each contesting candidate (2) + (4)	Remarks
3	4	5	6
NIL	NIL	NIL	
NIL	NIL	NIL	
NIL	NIL	NIL	
03	NIL	03	
01	NIL	01	
NIL	NIL	NIL	
173	NIL	173	
NIL	NIL	NIL	
NIL	NIL	NIL	
01	NIL	01	

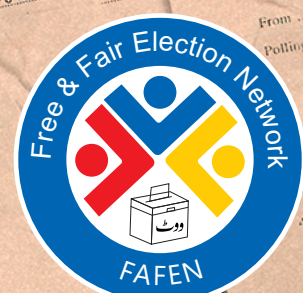
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
Sindh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balochistan

Ballot papers taken out of the polling station from Serial No. 396301
Total 1300

Ballot papers taken out of the polling station from Serial No. 396978-397000, 39
Total 23

FORM XV
[See rule 25]
BALLOT PAPER ACCOUNT

Election to the *National Assembly
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
Sindh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balochistan.



From N.A. 260 Constituency
Polling Station 214 Agricultural College, A.P.A.
Ballot papers received for use at the polling station from Serial No. 395601
to 396300 Total 700

Total number of ballot papers taken out of the ballot box or boxes and counted 698

Total number of tendered ballot papers 698

Total number of challenged ballot papers NIL

Total number of ballot papers spoilt and cancelled NIL

Total number of ballot papers under item numbers (2), (3), (4) and (5) NIL

Number of un-issued ballot papers from Serial No. 396000 to 396300 Total 301

Total number of item numbers (6) and (7) 301

FORM XVI
[See rule 26(1)]
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE COUNT FURNISHED BY THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

Contest	Contesting Candidate	Number of votes	Number of challenged votes	Total votes	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
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10					
11					
12					
13					
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100					

Election to the *National Assembly
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
Sindh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balochistan

From N.A. 260 Constituency
Polling Station 214 Agricultural College, A.P.A.
Ballot papers received for use at the polling station from Serial No. 395601
to 396300 Total 700

Total number of ballot papers taken out of the ballot box or boxes and counted 698

Total number of tendered ballot papers 698

Total number of challenged ballot papers 000

Total number of ballot papers spoilt and cancelled 12

Total number of ballot papers under item numbers (2), (3), (4) and (5) 384

Number of un-issued ballot papers from Serial No. 395884 to 396000 Total 116

Total number of item numbers (6) and (7) [should be equal to the total of item No. (1)] 700

Name of the contesting candidate	Number of votes	Number of challenged votes	Total votes
260			
261			
262			
263			
264			
265			
266			
267			
268			
269			
270			
271			
272			
273			
274			
275			
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298			
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300			

FORM XVI
[See rule 26(1)]
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE COUNT FURNISHED BY THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

Place Agricultural College
Date 11/5/14

Signature of the Presiding Officer

Name of the contesting candidate	Number of votes	Number of challenged votes	Total votes
301			
302			
303			
304			
305			
306			
307			
308			
309			
310			
311			
312			
313			
314			
315			
316			
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2013 General Elections Post-Election Observation and Consultations for Reforms

December 2014

Free and Fair Election Network
www.fafen.org

Acknowledgements

FAFEN's extensive observation and analysis of General Election 2013 is being handled by a dedicated Election Oversight, Research and Reforms (EORRs) Program. The program is tasked to provide insightful perspectives on areas of critical interest – particularly, areas related to public education, participation and oversight of the electoral system. The report on post-election observation is part of FAFEN's blanket observation of the 2013 elections highlighting issues of complaints handling and mechanism as well as a roundup of the consultative meetings with key stakeholders on the subject of electoral reforms.

FAFEN owes gratitude to its member organizations and its secretariat staff for making the comprehensive and daunting task of fielding the largest number of citizen observers in the 2013 general election coupled with extensive desk research. TDEA-FAFEN Chief Executive Officer Shahid Fiaz and Director of Programmes Muddassir Rizvi deserves special mention for their leadership and skillful management of the network's successful implementation of the program's objectives and facilitation of EORRs Program staff and the partner organizations' country wide efforts for data collection.

The tremendous amount of data received as a result of this unprecedented initiative has been managed and analyzed into insightful findings and analysis by Director EORRs Sahibzada Saud. He was supported by FAFEN's data management team, led by Yasser Javed with assistance from Asma Bibi, Ibrahim Mughal, Shahid Zaidi, Kiran Afraz and a host of data entry officers, who laid the foundation for the analysis culminating into insightful reports. The report writing team of Mohsin Shayan and Sarah Anver worked on numerous drafts to finalize the report. Safia Zain's and Azhar Ali's contribution to election observation and indexing of legal provisions helped enrich the reports. The list of key contributors would not be complete without mentioning the talented FAFEN report designer Hammad Hussain.

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
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- 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)
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- 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

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Executive Summary

Free and Fair Election Network's (FAFEN's) election observation was divided in three logical phases; pre-election, Election Day and post-election. This report is based on post-election observation conducted by FAFEN observers in 124 districts across the country. Lehri and Sohbatpur in Balochistan and Korangi in Sindh were not treated as separate districts in this report as they were granted the status of district after 2013 General Elections while National Assembly constituencies in Muzaffargarh, Kohlu and Khyber Agency were not observed. The observation started in June 2013 and continued till the end of July, focusing primarily on election-related complaints, returned candidates' election expenses along with collection of Election Day forms from the offices of Returning Officer, District Returning Officer and District Election Commissioner. FAFEN observers also collected information regarding electoral and political violence from the office of District Police Officers.

Collection and Scrutiny of Election Documents

Section 45 of the Representation of the People Act 1976 states that all documents retained by the ECP except the ballot papers shall be made available for public inspection upon an application made by any citizen following the formal procedures. Using this right, Free and Fair Election Network requested the concerned authorities to make the abovementioned documents available so that election transparency and authenticity can be ensured after scrutiny of the official documents. FAFEN observers obtained 39,690 Form XIVs (Statement of the Count) from 160 constituencies and 27,781 Form XV's (Ballot Paper Account Form) from 127 constituencies across the country. These forms were then scrutinized on constituency basis and formed the foundation for FAFEN's detailed report on election audit, which will be separately published. FAFEN observers also managed to obtain 155 Form XVI's (Consolidation of Statements of the Count), 162 Form XVII's (Result of the Count) and 137 polling schemes from across Pakistan.

Electoral Finance

Information related to winning candidates' campaign expenses from 159 constituencies during the post-election period was also collected as a part of post-election observation. These included 83 constituencies of Punjab, 31 of Sindh, 27 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, nine of Balochistan, seven of FATA and both constituencies of ICT. No information could be collected from 113 constituencies. The findings from these documents helped FAFEN come up with recommendations to improve check and balance on electoral finances.

Election Complaints

ECP claims to have established an effective complaint handling mechanism in most, if not all, constituencies of Pakistan. FAFEN collected information related to election complaints from offices of concerned officers to analyze the effectiveness of these mechanisms in practicality. The data shows that as many as 1,317 complaints were filed with ECP of which 1,023 were resolved.

To evaluate the law and order situation during the election period, FAFEN collected information regarding reported incidents of illegitimate campaign-related activities from District Police Officers. The data suggested that 49 FIRs were filed in as many as 86 districts regarding unlawful campaigning activities during this period.

Consultation with Stakeholders

Following the election exercise, FAFEN started consultative sessions with different stakeholders across the country in order to gather suggestions and recommendations related to the electoral reforms that are deemed necessary by the stakeholders. In this regard, partner organizations working as a part of the network organized 304 meetings in which more than 6,000 stakeholders participated. During these meetings 5,510 recommendations related to different themes were recorded. After rigorous research and scrutiny of election practices and laws, FAFEN published its recommendations for electoral reforms, which are reflective of the observations and suggestions from consultative sessions.

1. Collection of Election Forms

Section 45 of the Representation of the People Act 1976 states that all documents retained by the ECP except the ballot papers shall be made available for public inspection upon an application made by any citizen following the formal procedures.¹ These include Form XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and the polling scheme used in general election. Using this right, Free and Fair Election Network applied requested the concerned authorities to make the abovementioned documents available so that election transparency and authenticity can be ensured after scrutiny of the official documents.

1.1. Collection of Form XIV and XV

FAFEN observers obtained 39,690 Form XIVs (Statement of the Count) from 160 constituencies and 27,800 Form XVs (Ballot Paper Account Form) from 127 constituencies across the country. These forms were then scrutinized on constituency basis and formed the foundation for FAFEN's detailed report on election audit, which will be separately published. Findings from this election audit, along with the findings from other observations, have formulated the backbone of FAFEN's recommendations for electoral reforms (published as a separate document).

Table 1: Breakdown of Form XIV and Form XV Obtained

Region	Polling Stations Established	Form XIVs Received		Form XVs Received	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9,306	4,553	48.9%	3,628	39.0%
FATA	1,048	345	32.9%	282	26.9%
ICT	550	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Punjab	39,547	23,437	59.3%	17,103	43.2%
Sindh	14,441	9,349	64.7%	6,016	41.7%
Balochistan	3,679	2,006	54.5%	752	20.4%
Total	68,571	39,690	57.9%	27,781	40.5%

Regionally, Form-XIVs of 64.7% of the 14,411 polling stations in Sindh, 59.3% of the 39,547 polling stations in Punjab, 54.5% of the 3,679 polling stations established in Balochistan, 48.8% of the total 9,306 polling stations established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 32.9% of the 1,048 polling stations established in FATA.

Similarly, Form-XVs of 43.2% polling stations of Punjab, 41.7% polling stations of Sindh, 39% polling stations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 26.9% of the polling stations of FATA and 20.4% of the polling stations of Balochistan. No form could be collected from any polling stations in ICT.

¹ *The Representation of the People Act 1976, Section 45: Public inspection of documents.*—The documents retained by the Commission under section 44, except the ballot papers, shall be open to public inspection at such time and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and the Commission shall, upon an application made in this behalf and on payment of such fee and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, furnish copies of, or extracts from, those documents.

1.2. Collection of Form XVI, XVII and Polling Schemes

FAFEN observers managed to obtain 155 Form XVIs (Consolidation of Statements of the Count), 162 Form XVIIs (Result of the Count) and 137 polling schemes. These documents, along with the Forms-XIV and XV, were scrutinized and formed the part of FAFEN's election audit report.

Table 2: Breakdown of Form XVI, Form XVII and Polling Schemes Obtained

Region	Total NA Constituencies	Constituencies Analyzed	Form XVI Received from		Form XVII Received from		Polling Scheme Received from	
			No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	35	18	51.4%	16	45.7%	19	54.3%
FATA	12	10	4	40%	6	60%	1	10%
ICT	2	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Punjab	148	146	87	59.6%	84	57.5%	65	44.5%
Sindh	61	59	38	64.4%	43	72.9%	44	74.6%
Balochistan	14	14	8	57.1%	13	92.9%	8	57.1%
Total	272	266	155	58.3%	162	60.9%	137	51.5%

FAFEN collected Form-XVI from 64.4% constituencies in Sindh, 59.6% constituencies in Punjab, 57.1% constituencies in Balochistan, 51.4% constituencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 40% constituencies in FATA. Similarly, Form-XVII was collected from 92.9% constituencies of Balochistan, 72.9% constituencies in Sindh, 57.5% constituencies in Punjab, 60% constituencies in FATA and 45.7% constituencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Polling schemes were received from 74.6% constituencies in Sindh, 57.1% constituencies in Balochistan, 54.3% constituencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 44.5% constituencies in Punjab and only 10% constituencies in FATA. No form or polling scheme could be collected from ICT.

2. Campaign Expenses of Winning Candidates

Section 49 of the Representation of the People Act 1976 states that no candidate can spend more than PKR 1.5 million for contesting election on a National Assembly seat.² This also includes any expenses on campaigning made by any other person for a candidate of his or her choice. Section 50 of the same act demands all candidates to submit election expense returns within thirty days of official result declaration.³ Section 83 makes it clear that failure to comply with the section 50 may result in disqualification of the return candidate.⁴ The findings from these documents helped FAFEN come up with recommendations to improve check and balance on electoral finances.

FAFEN collected information related to winning candidates' campaign expenses from 159 constituencies during the post-election period. These included 83 constituencies of Punjab, 31 of Sindh, 27 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, nine of Balochistan, seven of FATA and both constituencies of ICT. No information could be collected from 113 constituencies.

The observers reported that 135 (85%) out of 159 Returning Officers received the copies of campaign expenses for each candidate; 19 (12%) did not receive complete information while five (3%) ROs did not respond to the question. Furthermore, only three (2%) ROs claimed to have received instructions to deal with challenges against winning candidates' campaign expenses, while 139 (87%) responded otherwise. As many as 17 (11%) ROs did not respond to the question. The data further shows that no objection was filed against the campaign expenses submitted by winning candidates.

² *The Representation of the People Act 1976, Section 49: Restriction on election expenses.*—(1) No person other than the candidate shall incur any election expenses of such candidate: Provided that where any person incurs any election expenses on behalf of such candidate, whether for stationery, postage, telegrams, advertisement, transport or for any other item whatsoever, such expenses shall be deemed to be the election expenses incurred by the candidate himself. (2) The election expenses of a contesting candidate shall not exceed, in the case of an election to a seat in the National Assembly, one million and five hundred thousand rupees and, in the case of an election to a seat in a Provincial Assembly, one million rupees. (3) A candidate shall, through bills, receipts and other documents, vouch for every payment made in respect of election expenses, except where the amount is less than five hundred rupees.

³ *The Representation of the People Act 1976, Section 50: Return of election expenses.*—(1) every contesting candidate, other than the returned candidate, shall submit the return of his election expenses within thirty days of the publication of the name of the returned candidate. (2) The return of election expenses of the returned candidate referred to in sub-section (3A) of section 42 and of every contesting candidate referred to in sub-section (1) shall be submitted to the Returning Officer in the prescribed form containing— (a) a statement of all payments made by him together with all bills and receipts; (b) a statement of all disputed claims; (c) a statement of all unpaid claims, if any; and (d) a statement of all moneys, securities or equivalent of money received from, or spent, by any person for the benefit of the candidate, specifying the name of every such person. (3) The returns submitted under sub-section (2) shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the candidate in the prescribed form.

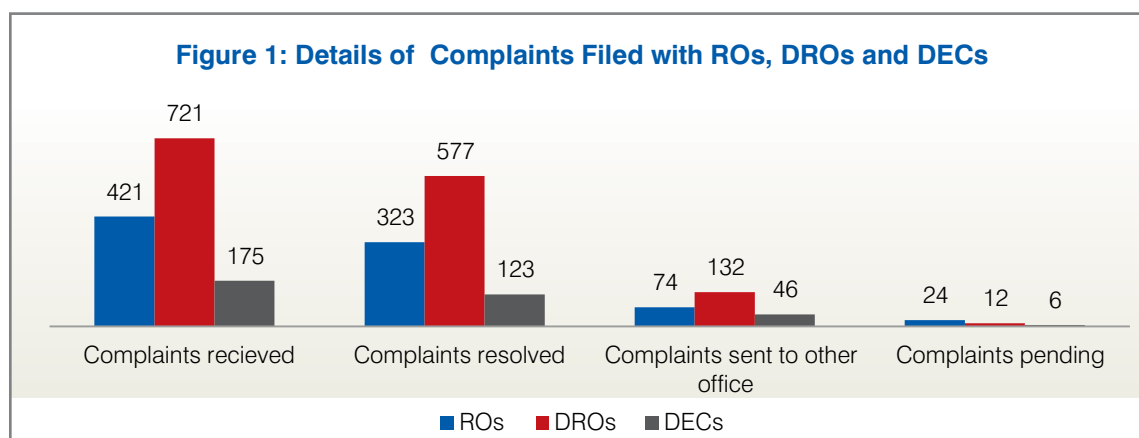
⁴ *The Representation of the People Act 1976, Section 83: Illegal practice.*—(1) A person is guilty of illegal practice if he— [(a) fails to comply with the provisions of section 50;]

3. Election Complaints

ECP claims to have established an effective complaint handling mechanism in most, if not all, constituencies of Pakistan. FAFEN collected information related to election complaints from the offices of Returning Officers, District Returning Officers and District Election Commissioners to analyze the effectiveness of these mechanisms in practicality.

The data shows that as many as 421 election complaints were filed with the Returning Officers (ROs) in 207 constituencies while 721 complaints were filed with District Returning Officers (DROs) in 87 districts in addition to 175 complaints filed with District Election Commissioners (DECs) in 113 districts.

The number of cases resolved in the office of the DROs was 577, followed by 323 complaints addressed by ROs and 123 by DECs respectively. The DROs diverted 132 complaints to other offices, followed by 74 by ROs and 46 by DECs.



Most of the complaints were related to the pre-election activities followed by Election Day complaints. As many as 99 ROs said they received complaints prior to the elections, 50 ROs received complaints on Election Day and 32 following the elections.

Similarly, as many as 47 DROs received complaints before the elections; 27 said they had received complaints on Election Day while 24 said they received complaints after the elections.

Furthermore, as many as 49 DECs received complaints before the polls; 16 received complaints on Election Day while 12 received complaints after the elections.

FAFEN's data suggests nearly half the (105 out of 207) ROs did not keep any record of the complaints they received during the entire election process. Similarly, as many as 54 (48%) out of 113 DECs and 38 (44%) out of 87 DROs did not keep a record of the complaints.

4. Region-wise Offences in Campaign Period

Election Commission also claimed to have organized a vastly peaceful and well-organized election across the country. In this regard, one of the most important components of FAFEN's post-election observation was the monitoring of reported unlawful activities during the entire election period so as to analyze the validity of ECP's claim. Data related to offences was gathered from the office of the District Police Officer. Our observers managed to gather information from 86 districts– 27 from Punjab, 24 from Balochistan, 17 from Sindh, 14 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 4 districts of FATA. No information could be collected from ICT.

A total of 49 FIRs were registered in as many as 86 observed districts. Twenty such FIRs were reported from Punjab – 11 in Faisalabad, three each in Bhakkar and Hafizabad, two in Nankana Sahab and one in Sheikhpura. There were 15 cases filed in Sindh – six from Badin, five from Karachi West, two from Khairpur and one each from Kambar Shahdadkot and Tando Mohammad Khan.

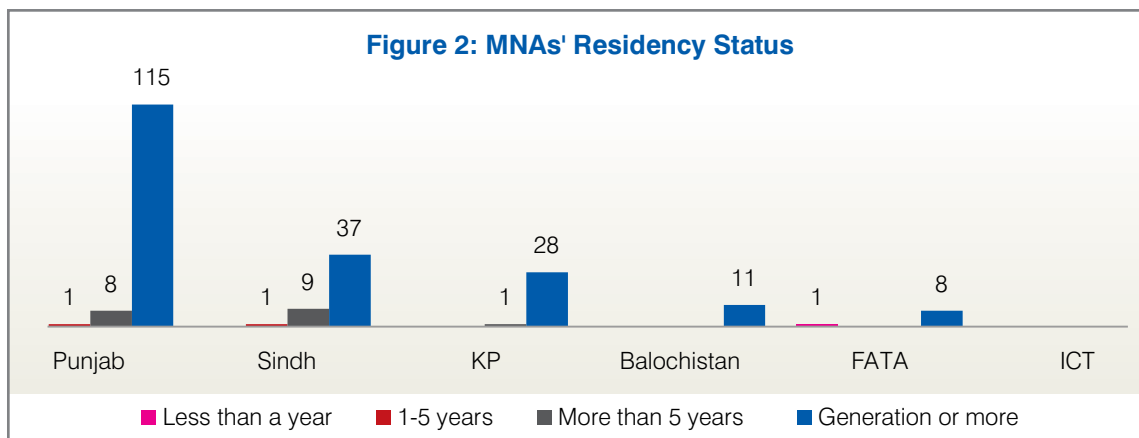
Similarly, seven cases each were filed in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Balochistan, three cases were reported in Loralai and two each in Nasirabad and Quetta while all the seven cases from KP were reported in Charsadda.

5. Profiles of National and Provincial Assembly Members

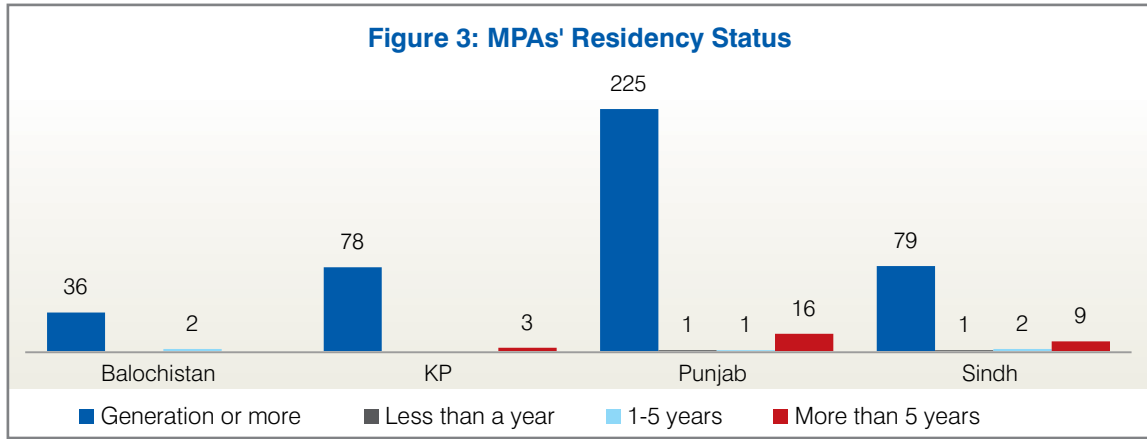
The profiling of Member National Assembly (MNA) was carried out in order to analyze the connection between the elected members and their constituents. FAFEN observers collected information from 255 constituencies, out of which 249 members were male and six were female. As many as 140 MNAs, including three female MNAs, belonged to Punjab; followed by 58 MNAs from Sindh, 31 members from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 members from Balochistan, 11 members from FATA and two from ICT.

As many as 199 (78%) MNAs have lived for a generation or more in the constituencies they contested. Of these, 115 belonged to Punjab, 37 belonged to Sindh, 28 to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 11 to Balochistan and eight MNAs belonged to FATA. Among other members, 18 (7%) MNAs lived in their contested constituencies for five years or more; two members lived between one to five years in their contested constituencies, while one member lived in the contesting constituency for less than a year. Information of residence for as many as 35 (13.7%) MNAs was not available.

Out of the total 255, as many as 225 (88.2%) MNAs were permanent residents of the constituency they contest from – 125 members from Punjab, 48 from Sindh, 29 members from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 11 members each from Balochistan and FATA and one member from ICT. On the contrary, 29 members did not live or own land in their contesting constituency.



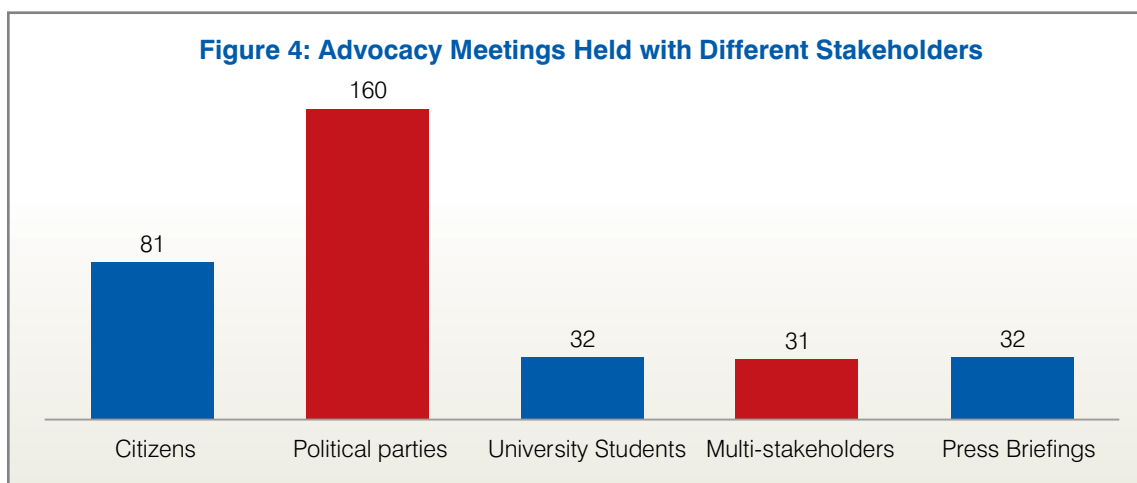
FAFEN observers also collected information for 515 Members of Provincial Assembly (MPAs). As many as 503 MPAs were male while 12 were female. There were 418 (81.1%) members who lived in their contested constituency for a generation or more, while 28 (5%) MPAs lived in the constituency for more than five years. However, five candidates lived in the constituency between one to five years and two candidates resided the constituency for less than a year.



According to the observation, 466 (90%) MPAs were permanent residents of the locality, whereas 36 (7%) MPAs were not residents of the locality and did not own any land in their contested constituency. FAFEN observers could not gather information about 13 Members of Provincial Assembly.

6. Advocacy and stakeholder input for Electoral Reforms Recommendations

Based on the findings from FAFEN's observation, a series of consultative meetings were conducted with different stakeholders in collaboration with partner organizations to come up with suggestions to improve the electoral processes.



In this regard, 304 consultative meetings were conducted with different stakeholders. Of these, 160 meetings were conducted with political parties, 81 were conducted with citizens and 32 consultative meetings were conducted with university students. Additionally, 31 consultative meetings were conducted with multiple stakeholders. There were 2,192 citizens, 1,275 representatives of political parties, 900 university students and 1,639 members of different segments of society who attended consultative meetings in order to suggest improvements in the electoral processes and system. The details of these consultative sessions and their participants can be seen in annexure I and II respectively.

During these consultative sessions, 5,510 recommendations came to the front from different stakeholders. Of these, 402 were related to elected assemblies, 532 were related to post-election processes and follow-ups, 703 were related to institutional and legal issues, 1,549 were regarding Election Day processes and 2,324 were pertinent to improvements in pre-election processes.

Suggestions and recommendations for improving the pre-election processes formed the most popular theme among the stakeholders. The issues such as voter facilitation, formulation of polling stations and polling schemes and the code of conduct were of particular interest for the participants under the theme of pre-election processes. Recommendations regarding the Election Day processes were the second-most discussed theme. Under this theme, issues like free and fair voting, appointment of election staff, security arrangements and vote counting dominated the debate and discussion.

Among the institutional and legal issues brought forward during the consultative sessions, formulation and implementation of the code of conduct and eligibility criteria for the

candidates were discussed in detail. While discussing the process of voting, the issue of electronic voting machines and implementation of code of conduct on election-day were highlighted by a large number of the participants. The details of popular themes and sub-themes can be seen in annexure III and IV.

The post-election observation formed an essential element in not only highlighting critical issues in the election dispute mechanisms but also helped seek a diverse set of perspectives on the recently concluded elections. The meetings with key stakeholders helped enrich the observation-based recommendations for electoral reforms agenda (published as a separate document and share widely with political parties and other stakeholders).

Similarly, ongoing post-election observation of election tribunals' work has helped highlight issues in dispute settlement system and mechanism. Following the closure of the tribunals' work, a comprehensive report will be issued on critical aspects of the post-election activities and measures, including but not limited to the tribunals' performance.

Annexure I: Detail of Activities by Organization and Type of Activity

Organization	Consultative Meeting with Citizens	Consultative Meeting with Political parties	Consultative Meeting with University Students	Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting	Total
ACE	4	5	1	1	11
AWARD	1	5	1	1	8
AWAZ	5	5	1	1	12
BB	2	5	1	1	9
BEDARI	3	5	1	1	10
BEFARe	3	5	1	1	10
CARAVAN	1	5	1	1	8
CDP	1	5	1	1	8
CPD	2	5	1	1	9
CPDI	6	10	2	2	20
CRD	1	5	1	1	8
DevCon	3	5	1	1	10
FHRP	5	5	1		11
GSF	2	5	1	1	9
IRC	4	10	2	2	18
IRSP	3	5	1	1	10
KK	2	5	1	1	9
PAIMAN	5	10	2	2	19
Pattan	7	10	2	2	21
PLS	3	5	1	1	10
SANGAT	6	10	2	2	20
SPO	2	5	1	1	9
SUDHAAR	3	5	1	1	10
SUNGI	2	5	1	1	9
Takhleeq	2	5	1	1	9
URDO	2	5	1	1	9
Youth	1	5	1	1	8
Total	81	160	32	31	304

Annexure-II: Number of Participants by Organization and Type of Activity

Organization	Consultative Meeting with Citizens	Consultative Meeting with Political parties	Consultative Meeting with University Students	Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting	Total
ACE	99	40	26	49	214
AWARD	21	33	41	47	142
AWAZ	141	51	26	58	276
BB	51	37	27	44	159
BEDARI	74	19	21	43	157
BEFARe	77	73	25	57	232
CARAVAN	25	35	40	44	144
CDP	25	30	25	80	160
CPD	57	76	32	43	208
CPDI	161	58	54	107	380
CRD	34	25	29	53	141
DevCon	78	82	34	27	221
FHRP	143	26	22		191
GSF	50	43	22	50	165
IRC	98	109	79	114	400
IRSP	79	34	29	52	194
KK	50	20	30	50	150
PAIMAN	139	39	68	110	356
Pattan	199	50	42	90	381
PLS	81	63	28	55	227
SANGAT	174	106	63	130	473
SPO	57	57	34	50	198
SUDHAAR	90	22		52	164
SUNGI	46	63	20	39	168
Takhleeq	56	20	27	53	156
URDO	60	25	31	92	208
Youth	27	39	25	50	141
Total	2192	1275	900	1639	6006

Annexure-III: Major Themes of Recommendations about Electoral Reforms

Organization	Election & Assembly	Election Day	Institutions/ Legal Issue	Post-Election	Pre-Election Process	Total
ACE	28	29	13	5	67	142
AWARD	9	64	37	25	106	241
AWAZ	37	174	56	57	193	517
BB	7	37	19	14	78	155
BEDARI	4	41	23	11	40	119
Befare	22	145	69	51	150	437
CARAVAN	12	70	19	25	86	212
CDP	4	25	11	11	62	113
CPD	13	26	19	9	55	122
CPDI	37	81	35	22	92	267
CRD	9	27	12	13	56	117
DevCon	6	21	12	9	50	98
FHRP	17	31	14	8	49	119
GSF	23	84	36	33	151	327
IRC	20	138	61	34	161	414
IRSP	5	40	14	6	42	107
KK	4	58	31	23	73	189
PAIMAN	10	43	9	3	42	107
Pattan	14	104	39	25	261	443
PLS	16	47	19	28	78	188
SANGAT	30	40	32	13	97	212
SPO	6	68	39	23	103	239
SUDHAAR	16	23	10	23	47	119
SUNGI	15	14	20	4	34	87
Takhleeq	17	30	22	2	38	109
URDO	20	73	25	40	75	233
Youth	1	16	7	15	38	77
Total	402	1549	703	532	2324	5510

Annexure-IV: Sub-themes of the Recommendations about Electoral Reforms

Theme	Sub-Theme	Consultative Meeting with Citizens	Consultative Meeting with Political parties	Consultative Meeting with University Students	Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting	Total
Election & Assembly	Assembly Tenure			1		1
	Code of Conduct	38	60	16	16	130
	Democracy within party		1			1
	Election Material		1			1
	Election Reforms	2	10		4	16
	Eligibility Criteria	1				1
	EVM	42	60	19	23	144
	Free and Fair Voting	34	23	10	11	78
	LG Elections		8	1		9
	Misc	3	6		1	10
	Party Manifestoes		1			1
	Security Arrangements	1		2		3
	Vote Counting	3				3
	Voter Facilitation	2	2			4
Total	126	172	49	55	402	
Election Day	Code of Conduct	24	44	12	12	92
	Counting Process		1	1		2
	ECP Staff		1			1
	Election Material	18	5	3	4	30
	Election Results	18	35	2	14	69
	Election Staff	70	101	34	30	235
	Eligibility Criteria	3	4	1	3	11
	Free and Fair Voting	108	181	38	46	373
	Polling agents				2	2
	Polling Booth	9	9	2	1	21
	Polling Stations	7	3			10
	Security Arrangements	78	100	45	54	277
	Vote Counting	66	63	12	24	165
	Voter Facilitation	51	68	18	26	163
	Voting Process	34	41	8	11	94
	Misc	2	2			4
Total	488	658	176	227	1,549	
Institutions/ Legal Issue	100% Turnout	18	16	4	3	41
	By-Elections		2			2
	Code of Conduct	92	161	34	40	327
	Democracy within party	1	2			3
	Development Funds				1	1
	ECP Staff		2			2
	Election Results	5				5

Theme	Sub-Theme	Consultative Meeting with Citizens	Consultative Meeting with Political parties	Consultative Meeting with University Students	Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting	Total
	Election Staff	2	16	3	2	23
	Eligibility Criteria	49	44	27	23	143
	EVM	1	3			4
	Family Politics		2	1		3
	Free and Fair Voting	11	26	2	7	46
	Misc	3	4			7
	NADRA	5	23	4	4	36
	Party Manifestoes		2			2
	Polling staff	1	1			2
	Polling Stations		1			1
	Vote Counting	1				1
	Voter Education				1	1
	Voter Facilitation	9	17	6	8	40
	Voter Lists		1			1
	Voter Registration	8	2		1	11
	Voter Rights		1			1
	Total	206	326	81	90	703
Post-Election	Candidate Facilitation		1			1
	Code of Conduct		1			1
	Complaint Mechanism	4	25	2	5	36
	Democracy within party		1			1
	Election Complaints	1				1
	Election Results	140	206	52	64	462
	Election Staff	1		1		2
	Free and Fair Voting	6	1	1		8
	Legislation		5	1	1	7
	Misc	1		1		2
	Vote Counting	2	5	1	2	10
	Voting Process	1				1
	Total	156	245	59	72	532
Pre-Election Process	Candidates Eligibility	3				3
	Code of Conduct	137	164	35	38	374
	Delimitation	5	18	1	5	29
	Democracy within party	2	6	1	1	10
	Election Campaign		2	1		3
	Election Material		2			2
	Election Reforms	1	4		2	7
	Election Staff	91	134	34	33	292
	Eligibility Criteria	2	1		1	4
	Free and Fair Voting	8	18	6	3	35
	Misc	2	8	3	2	15
	NADRA		1			1

Theme	Sub-Theme	Consultative Meeting with Citizens	Consultative Meeting with Political parties	Consultative Meeting with University Students	Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting	Total
	Nomination Process		4			4
	Party Manifestoes		3		1	4
	Polling agents	2	1			3
	Polling Material	3				3
	Polling staff	3	2			5
	Polling Stations	160	203	50	52	465
	Scrutiny process	1				1
	Security Arrangements	5	8		1	14
	Vote Counting		2	2	2	6
	Voter Education	10	6	3	1	20
	Voter Facilitation	124	224	62	76	486
	Voter Lists	1	1		1	3
	Voter Registration	188	230	62	55	535
	Total	748	1,042	260	274	2,324
Grand Total		1,724	2,443	625	718	5,510

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.

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