



OBSERVATION REPORT

PS-7 Ghotki-III

CODE VIOLATIONS GO UNCHECKED IN GHOTKI BY-ELECTION

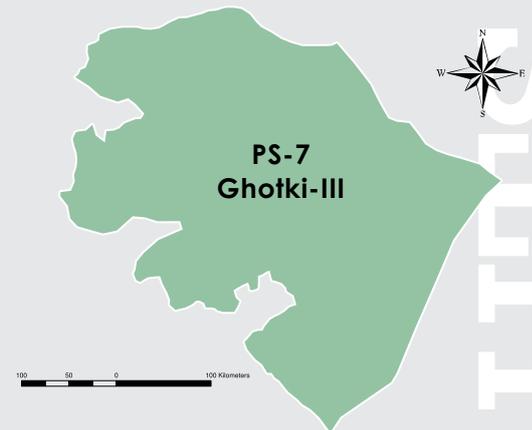
GHOTKI, March 5, 2018: Violations of code of conduct and unchecked campaigning and canvassing, marred the otherwise peaceful by-election for the Sindh Assembly seat in Ghotki (PS-7 Ghotki-III) that was held on March 5, 2018, says the Free and Fair Election's (FAFEN) observation report.

The seat had fallen vacant following the death of Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians' (PPPP) lawmaker Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan Pitafi in January 2018. PPPP had fielded Abdul Bari Pitafi, the son of the deceased lawmaker, for the by-election. Pitafi's main rival in the by-election was Pakistan Muslim League – Functional's (PML-F) candidate Mian Abdul Malik. Five Independent candidates were also in the run from the constituency that covers the areas of Daharki and Mirpur Mathelo. No women candidates were nominated for the by-election. The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) had declared a total of ten candidates as "validly nominated" under the Elections Act, 2017; however, three candidates withdrew their nomination papers leaving the race open to seven candidates.

The by-election remained peaceful with relatively low voter turnout in comparison to the General Election (GE) 2013. According to FAFEN estimates based on observation of 98 polling stations in PS-7, the turnout remained between 41.6 and 43 percent in the by-election; of which 36% were women and 47% were men. The turnout in GE 2013 was 58.2%.

FAFEN observers reported a total of 192 violations of election laws, rules and regulations on polling day. One-third of these violations (64) pertained to the availability of critical election materials including ballot papers, Result of the Count (Form-45) and Ballot Paper Account (Form-46). Moreover, the observers reported 42 violations concerning polling station security, including the deployment of

CONSTITUENCY HIGHLIGHTS ...



REGISTERED VOTERS

There are 179,843 registered voters in the PS-7 Ghotki-III. Among them, 102,676 are men and 77,167 are women .

BY-ELECTION 2018

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
102,676	77,167	179,843

GENERAL ELECTION 2013

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
90,178	70,699	160,877

POLLING STATIONS (PS)

Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has set up 164 polling stations – 35 male, 35 female and 94 combined for the by-election. Overall, 515 polling booths – 280 male and 235 female – were established.

MALE PS	FEMALE PS	COMBINED PS
35	35	94
515 POLLING BOOTHS		

untrained security staff. The observers also witnessed 32 irregularities related to campaigning and canvassing, 16 to the training of election staff, 10 to breach of secrecy and 22 to other polling day processes.

The ECP did not effectively enforce particular provisions in the Elections Act, 2017 that should ensure efficient flow of polling processes, prompt collection of election results and maximize electoral transparency. As many as 13 Presiding Officers did

TIMELINE OF ELECTIONS



not receive training on using Result Transmission System (RTS) while 15 polling stations lacked adequate number of various forms and packets used to prepare and dispatch election results. Furthermore, the ECP did not upload various election-related documents including the List of Proposed Polling Stations (Form-28), the Final List of Polling Stations, the List of Validly Nominated Candidates (Form-32), and the List of Contesting Candidates (Form-33) on its website.

As many as five ECP-accredited FAFEN observers were barred by Presiding Officers and security officials from observing the voting process. Similarly, one observer was stopped from observing the counting process.

FAFEN deployed 30 trained and non-partisan observers including 19 men and 11 women to observe the by-election. Sardar Ahmed Ali Pitafi, who died of cancer, successively won this seat during GE 2008 and retained it in GE 2013; bagging 41.1% and 43.1% of the polled votes in each election respectively. The turnout in the constituency was recorded at 58.82% in 2013 and 51.82% in 2008. He had lost the seat to Nadir Ahmad Khan Laghari of the National Alliance in GE 2002.

FAFEN observed the voting process at 98 polling stations and counting at 29 polling stations. The observers also collected Form-45 (Result of the Count) and Form-46 (Ballot Paper Account). FAFEN employs a standardized checklist for observing a comprehensive set of polling-day activities,

CONSTITUENCY HIGHLIGHTS

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

As many as 7 candidates – 2 representing political parties including PPPP & PML-F and 5 independent candidate contested the by-poll.



TOTAL CONTESTING CANDIDATES

MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
7	0	7

POLLING PERSONNEL

PRESIDING OFFICERS	164
ASSISTANT PRESIDING OFFICERS	515
POLLING OFFICERS	515

ELECTION HISTORY

GENERAL ELECTION 2013

The seat fell vacant following the death of Pakistan Peoples Party's (PPP) Sardar Ahmad Ali Pitafi.

GENERAL ELECTION 2013

VALID VOTES	REJECTED VOTES	VOTER TURNOUT
88,080	6,540	59%

GENERAL ELECTION 2008

VALID VOTES	REJECTED VOTES	VOTER TURNOUT
85,032	3,433	52%

GENERAL ELECTION 2002

VALID VOTES	REJECTED VOTES	VOTER TURNOUT
59,925	3,022	42%

MARGIN OF VICTORY

2002	2008	2013
13,379	2,462	1,380

ELECTION OBSERVERS TRAINED

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
19	11	30

including the opening and closing of polling stations, security arrangements, campaigning and canvassing around and inside polling stations, ballot processing, facilitation to the disabled and elderly voters, counting, and result consolidation processes. Trained non-partisan observers were deployed in PS-7 who spent a period ranging from 45 minutes to 60 minutes at each polling station to record their observation on the checklists. The observation also included interviews of Presiding Officers regarding election arrangements.

Presence of Election Staff and Availability of Critical Election Materials: According to FAFEN observers, some polling stations lacked adequate quantities of essential election materials. Moreover, at one polling station, the number of Assistant Presiding Officers (APO) was less than the number of total booths. In order to ensure efficient voting processes according to election laws and bye-laws, an APO and a Polling Officer must be present at each polling booth in a polling station. In addition to this, polling staff were not present at two polling stations at the official start time of polling, i.e. 8:00am. Four polling stations lacked sufficient numbers of Form-45 (Result of the Count), i.e. fewer forms than the number of candidates. Similarly, five polling stations did not have sufficient quantity of Form-46 (Ballot Paper Account). Similarly, 49 polling stations had fewer ballot papers than registered voters. Under the Elections Rules, 2017, the ECP has introduced separate packets numbered from one to 19 to pack and seal election-related materials at the end of polling. However, six Presiding Officers reported to have received fewer packets than required. Yet, the ECP ensured that all polling booths had transparent ballot boxes, secrecy screens, electoral rolls, official ECP stamps, ink pads, indelible ink and other required stationery.

Campaigning and Canvassing on Election-Day: Notwithstanding clear legal requirements, campaigning and canvassing around the limit of 400 yards and inside polling stations was observed at 30 out of the 98 observed polling stations. According to FAFEN observers, party workers had established camps near nine polling stations, where they were also canvassing for their respective candidates. In another incident, workers of contesting candidates were seen transporting their voters outside 10 polling stations. At six polling stations, the election officials did not ensure removal of party posters, banners and flags, which were displayed on the walls of polling station buildings. The candidates' promotional material was observed inside two polling stations as well. The

provision of "voter parchis" bearing the credential of voters as well as the party symbols also could not be completely controlled during the by-election. Such reports were received from three observed polling stations.

Unauthorized Personnel inside Stations:

FAFEN observers reported the presence of influential persons at two polling stations who were seen trying to persuade voters to support their party or candidate. Moreover, the observers witnessed the presence of government officials inside two polling stations and other unauthorized persons inside three polling stations.

Security Arrangements:

The ECP had sought assistance from the Pakistan Army to ensure fool-proof security inside and outside polling stations on Election-Day. According to a notification issued by the ECP, the designated Army officials were given First Class Magisterial powers in case of personation of a voter, capturing of polling stations, illegal canvassing or illegal practices related to the polling process. The ECP had declared 130 polling stations as sensitive.

According to FAFEN observers, security officials were present outside 97 and inside 91 of the 98 observed polling stations. The observers reported the presence of armed persons at three party camps set up within 400 meters of the polling stations. While security officials were required to check the NICs of voters before allowing them to enter polling stations, voters' identities were not inspected at the entry points of two polling stations. This may be due to lack of training as security officials at 37 polling stations told FAFEN observers that they did not receive any training. Only five of the 192 booths observed had security cameras installed. As many as 10 of 98 presiding officers interviewed during Election-Day said they had to use their magisterial powers to keep the voting process smooth and peaceful.

Voter Identification and Ballot Processing at Polling Stations:

Through its trainings, the ECP significantly improved the processing of voters at polling stations – from identification of voter to the issuance of ballot paper. However, further improvement is needed to ensure complete enforcement of these critical processes. At six polling booths, polling officers were either calling out the names of voters in a low voice or not calling them out at all before crossing out their names on the

electoral rolls. At two booths, Polling Officers did not cross out voters' names on the electoral roll. At one polling booth, an APO did not mention the voter's gender on the counterfoil while at another, an officer was not taking voters' thumb impressions on counterfoils.

Breach of Secrecy:

The protection of the right of voters to secrecy has also been significantly improved as compared to GE 2013. FAFEN observers reported from only one polling station that voters were accompanied by unauthorized persons behind secrecy screens in full view of election officials. Moreover, the polling staff and the polling agents were observed stamping the ballot papers on behalf of the voters at four and one polling stations, respectively.

Voter Registration:

A total of 179,843 voters were registered to vote in the by-election – 102,676 men and 77,167 women. The constituency has witnessed an increase of 18,966 voters since GE 2013, when 160,877 total voters were registered, including 90,178 men and 70,699 women. Despite an increase of women voters by nine percent, a gender-gap of 14.2% remained in voter registration, indicating that a total of 25,509 women were not registered for they by-election.

List of Polling Stations:

The District Returning Officer (DRO) issued the List of Polling Stations 17 days prior to the polling day, i.e. February 16, 2018. According to Section 59(6) of the Elections Act, 2017, the DRO is required to issue the List of Polling Stations at least 30 days prior to the polling day. According to this list, as many 164 polling stations – 35 for women, 35 for men and 94 combined – were established for the by-election. These polling stations comprised a total of 515 polling booths – 280 for men and 235 for women.

A total of 18 additional polling stations (in comparison of GE 2013) were set up to cater to an increase of 18,966 voters. Although Section 59 (3) of the Elections Act, 2017 requires the polling stations and booths, as far as practicable, to not have more than 1,200 and 300 voters allocated respectively, as many as 38 polling stations were allocated to more than 1,200 voters. Similarly, on average, over 300 voters were allocated at the polling booths of 143 polling stations. The highest number of voters assigned to a polling station was 1,675 at PS # 7 Government Primary School, Azmat Pitaf.

Training of Election Staff:

FAFEN observers conducted interviews with Presiding Officers to know about the availability of election materials as well as any difficulties faced by them in performing their duties. As many as three Presiding Officers had not received any training from the ECP prior to the polling day while 13 Presiding Officers reported not receiving training on the Result Transmission System (RTS), a mobile application used to promptly collect polling results.

Electoral Transparency: According to the Elections Act, 2017, the ECP is required to upload the following on its official website: Election Programme, the List of Proposed Polling Stations (Form-28), the Final List of Polling Stations, the List of Validly Nominated Candidates (Form-32), the List of Contesting Candidates (Form-33), the Public Notice for the date and hour of the Poll, the Notice of Withdrawal of a Candidate from the election, and the Code of Conduct for Political Parties, Contesting Candidates, Election Agents and Polling Agents. Of these, only the Election Programme, Notice of the date and hour of the poll; and the Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Contesting Candidates were available on the ECP website on March 3, 2018.

Suspicious Voting Patterns:

Suspicious voting patterns were observed at 19 polling booths of 15 polling stations. In these polling booths, the average rate of voting was higher than 45 votes per hour at the time the turnout data was documented. The highest voting rate was recorded as an average of 97 votes per hour at a polling booth in a polling station set up in Dino Mako area.