



CFPA

Centre for Foreign Policy Analysis



CFPA FINAL REPORT ON SUDAN ELECTIONS 2010

**This document consists of the preliminary report of 21 April 2010,
and the updated comments of 9 June 2010.**

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Preliminary Statement of the CFPA observer mission

Summary

The CFPA deployed 50 long-term and short-term observers during March and April in both Northern and Southern Sudan. The complexity of the election resulted in numerous procedural issues, especially in the south. We note that difficulties in transport and terrain limited our access to rural areas in the south. Although we made determined and often long-range journeys into the rural areas, our teams were based in the larger southern and northern towns. In Juba, the election was by and large peaceful and reasonably well conducted. In the countryside, for example in Terekaka, Central Equatoria, we observed a number of irregularities, including intimidation and harassment, especially of independent and other opposition candidates.

The dominance of the two incumbent parties in the north and south presented obstacles to a free and fair election, and were a serious impediment in the election, especially in southern Sudan. Disputes over the census and the size of constituencies compounded the difficulties. The freedoms to mobilise the opposition vote, especially the right to hold rallies, were restricted. The two ruling parties' interference in the media throughout the country was also noted. Nevertheless, the overwhelming country-wide commitment to voting, the infectious enthusiasm and the generally disciplined desire of the citizenry to participate are to be applauded.

After continuous disaffection or war since 1955, the fact that a national election was held in Africa's largest country, with few traditions of democratic contests, widespread illiteracy and poor infrastructure, especially in the south, is to be commended. We consider the election to be a credible and important step on the road to political pluralism.

Front Cover:

A montage of a number of the presidential candidates who took part in Sudan's first multi-party elections.

The CFPA believes that this is a crucial part of the peace process instituted by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005. This process, created by consensus between the two major combatants in a long civil war, has been a hard road, but we anticipate that the democratic transition in the country will continue. In particular, we hope that the lessons learned from the 2010 election will be utilised for the 2011 referendum in the south.

Background

The CFPA was founded in 2004. It is an independent UK-based organisation, which concentrates on conflict resolution and good governance. It has worked in a variety of countries, for example in Nepal, the Maldives and Zimbabwe, but it has also focused on Sudan. It has held a series of conferences on Sudan in London, usually with the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI).

The CFPA deployed three long-term observers in late February. Six observers joined them on 23 March. Forty-one short-term observers arrived on 9 April. Three teams worked in greater Khartoum, while one team visited the Blue Nile state. The five-person deployment to Darfur was cancelled because of security concerns. The majority of the observers deployed to the south. Teams were based in Juba, Wau, Malakal and Bentiu. The CFPA also deployed a roving team to record evidence.

Coverage of the Elections

The CFPA observer group endorses the spirit of the CPA that led to these elections and again wishes to place on record its admiration for the dedication and hard work of the vast majority of the polling station staff it encountered. It was impressed greatly by the seriousness of the Sudanese people in seeking to cast their ballots and by their unremitting patience and determination during the days of voting. It was also impressed by the enthusiasm of the large number of female voters.

In this light, the CFPA observer group questions the late withdrawal of candidates in these elections. Although these withdrawals were accompanied by arguments as to why withdrawal was deemed necessary, the CFPA observer group did not regard such withdrawals as desirable because of the prospect of the Sudanese people being able to cast their ballots in a contested election for the first time in 24 years.

The CFPA observer group noted with concern the tense atmosphere that permeated some polling areas, and the reports it received of intimidation and arbitrary detention in the south. However, the CFPA observers detected no evidence of any nationally or widely coordinated patterns of intimidation, though it regrets that local party officials were not always fully aware of the spirit of free electoral competition. Our teams were also given widespread access to polling stations/centres; to voters; to election officials and polling agents from the various parties; and to police and security staff.

Nationally, however, the CFPA noted the lack of robustness, precision, and helpfulness of the registration lists supplied to the overwhelming majority of the polling stations it was able to visit. Many Sudanese citizens would have been denied their right to vote because of difficulties locating their names on the registration lists. The extension of the period of polling, and the supply to some stations of original registration lists ameliorated but did not overcome these problems completely.

The CFPA observer group also noted that many stations opened late because of lack of materials, and in some cases, lack of security particularly in the south. Many stations complained that staff had not been supplied throughout the process, including the extended portion, with sustenance and water. The CFPA observer group urges serious consideration into how fundamental logistical problems can be overcome in the future.

However, the CFPA observer group, comprising many persons highly experienced in African and post-conflict election processes around the world, wishes to emphasise its view that the Sudanese elections, in the context of the special circumstances and given the history of conflict in Sudan, should be regarded as having reached the threshold of acceptability for this stage in the country's transition to peace and pluralism. The elections were an important step and the group considers them a serious step.

None of this obviates the many flaws that the CFPA will itemise in a later fuller report, together with its statistical data and its more regionally detailed verdict. This report should be made available within the next six weeks.

The integrity of the office and function of international observers was respected by nearly everyone the group encountered, and the CFPA observer group thanks the United Nations and the people of Sudan for their assistance, courtesy and hospitality. We also thank the National Elections Commission for its invitation to take part in international observation.

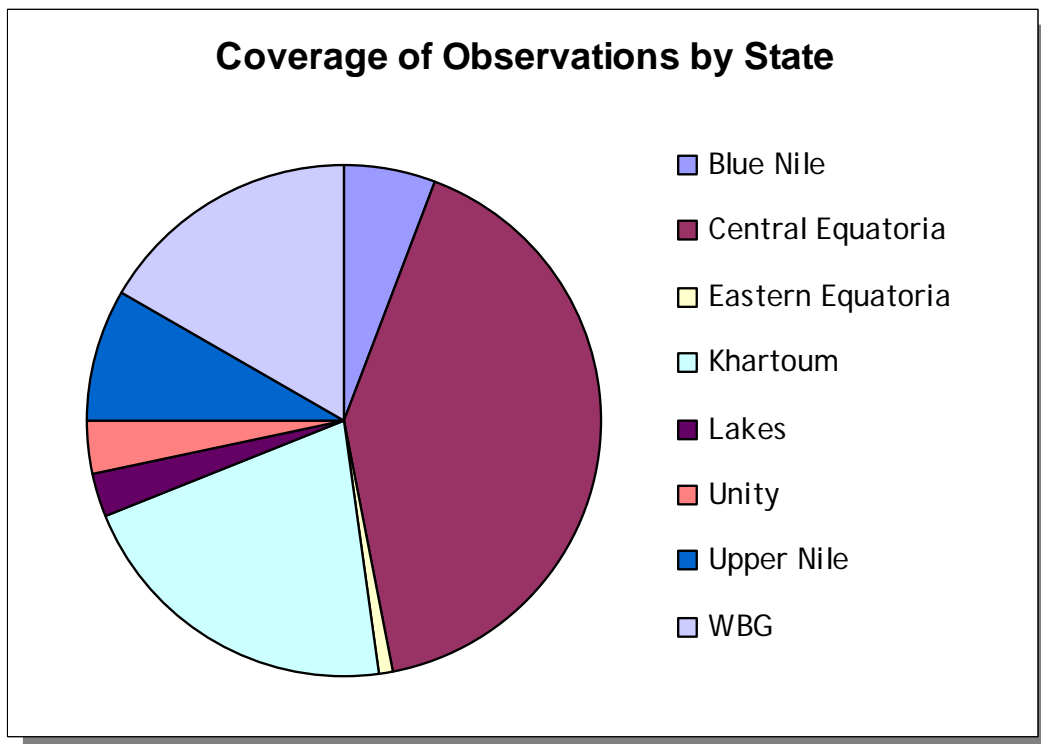
Professor Paul Moorcraft

Head of Mission

CFPA Director

Appendix to preliminary statement

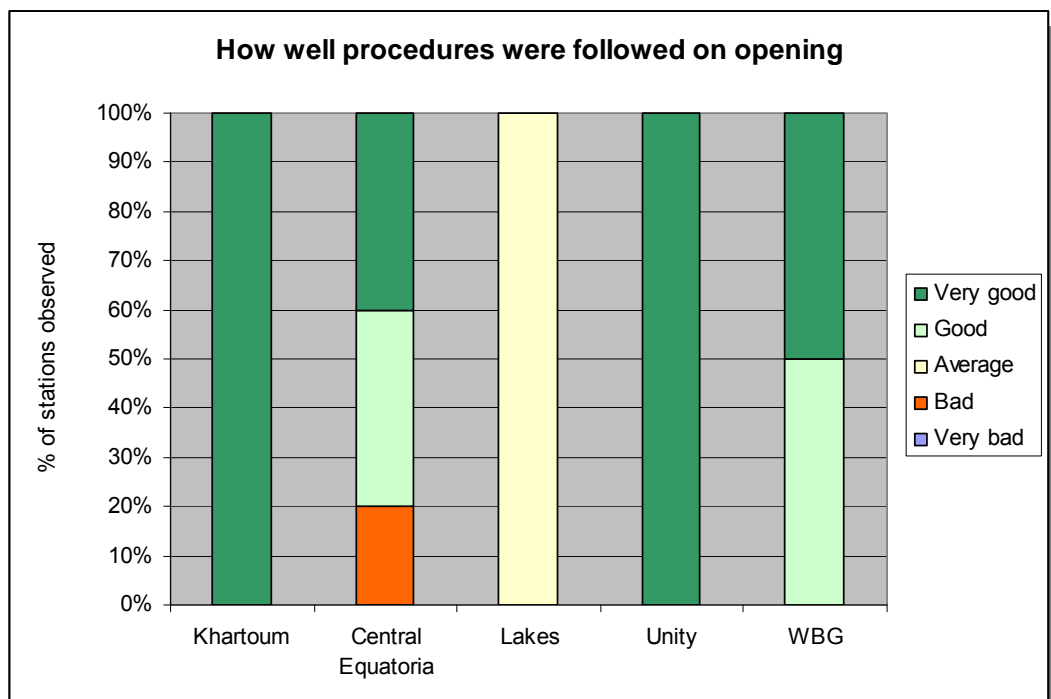
General observations taken from polling station visits by CFPA Teams



- The chart indicates the percentage of recorded observations by the CFPA by State.
- The majority of stations visited were in urban areas.

Openings

- On day one only 30% opened on time. This delay was more pronounced in the South. None of the stations observed in Juba opened on time – most were around 12.00.
- Polling staff understanding of the processes was high (95% good or better).
- In the overall assessment 92% were considered ‘good or better’.
- On day two onwards, queues of voters were observed at half the stations visited.
- The opening processes on day two onwards were considered to be good or better in all cases.

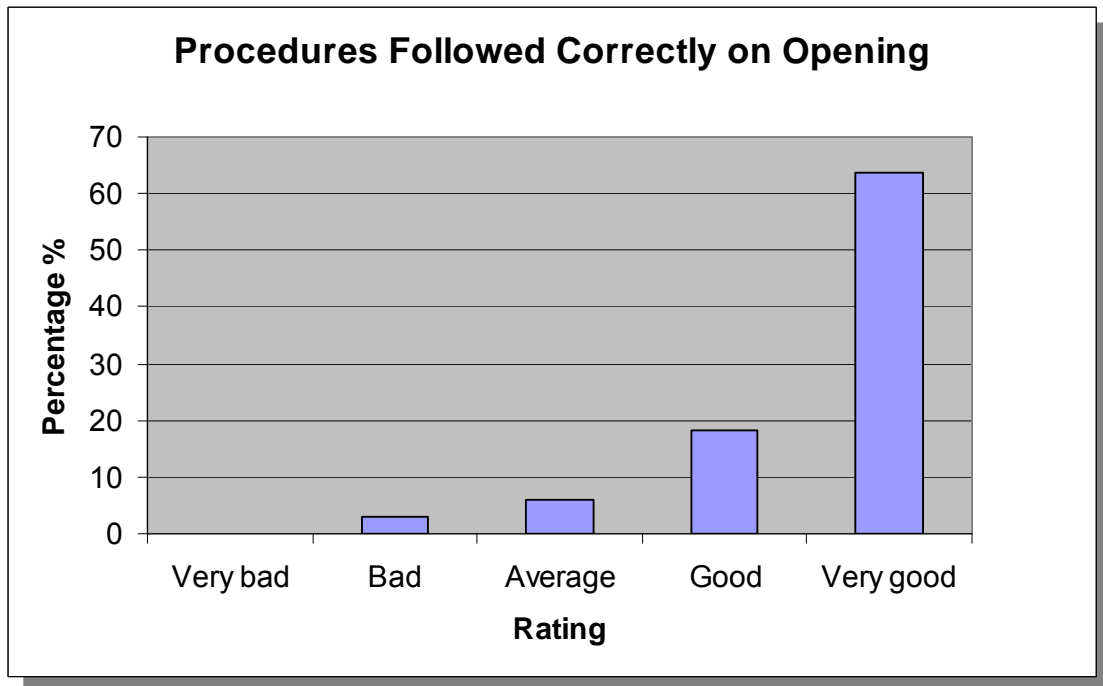


Only one station observed in Lakes

Note the predominance of ‘Good and Very good’ elsewhere

Polling

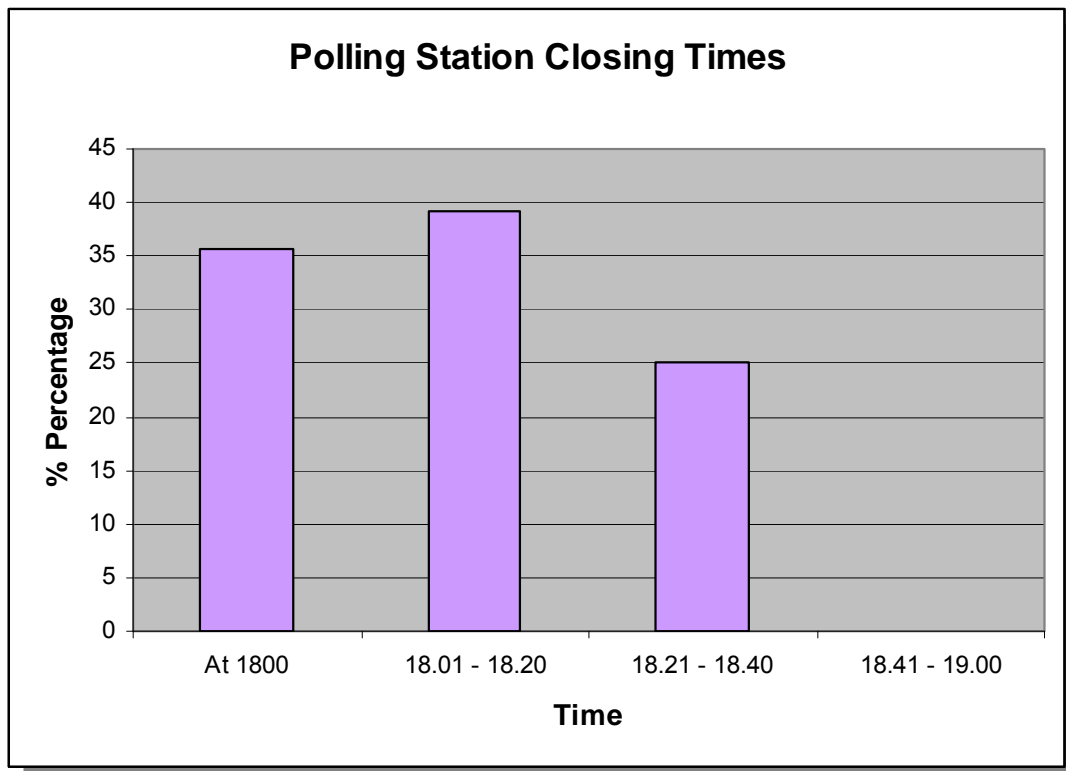
This graph demonstrates that the vast majority of polling station staff followed procedures very well during opening on all observed days.



- Our group visited over 415 stations and observed the processes in detail in 333 instances.
- The majority were in urban locations (72% urban / 28% rural).
- Almost all (94%) had party agents present
- General polling procedures were considered good or better in over 90% of stations
- The staff understanding of the process was considered good or better in 97% of visits
- Voters were observed being turned away at 27% of stations

Closing

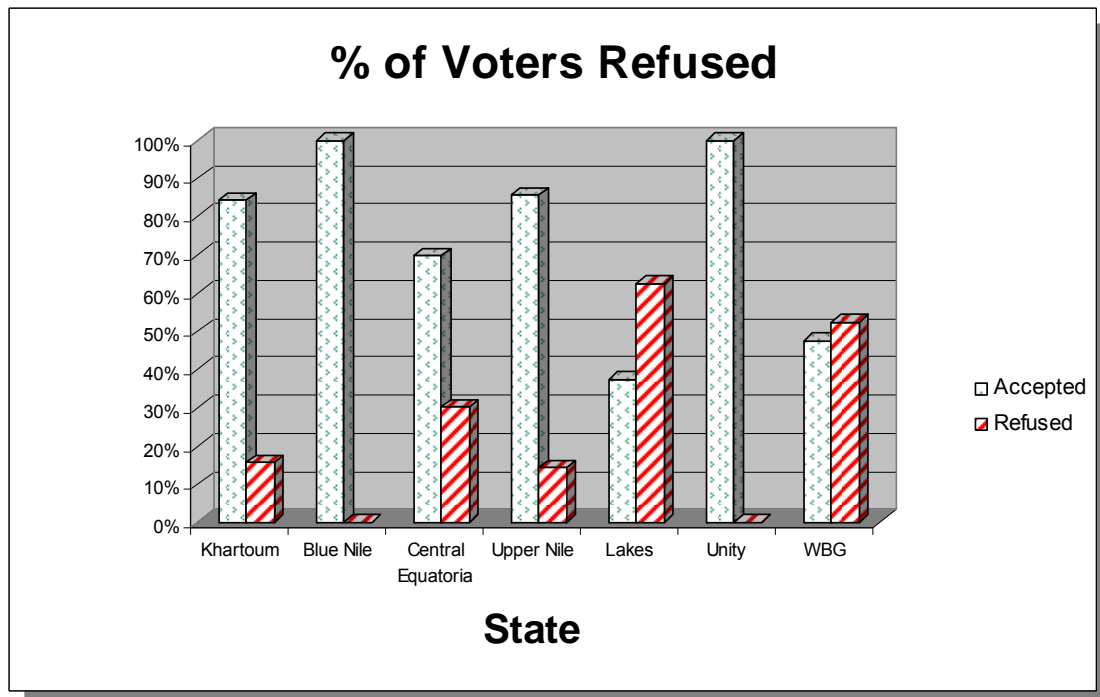
The polling stations were planned to close at 6pm. The graph below shows the times of the last votes cast within the stations observed.



- 40% were observed to close at 18.00, the rest generally by 18.40
- There was only one instance (5%) where procedures were not observed to be followed completely. A party agent announced the closing at 18.35 and someone other than the head of the station sealed the boxes.

Votes Refused

The graph below shows the percentage of polling stations that turned voters away due to problems with the Full Voters List (Electoral Rolls).



Conclusion

The statistics suggest a serious problem with the lists used to check registered voters at each polling station. Although a nationwide problem, the final graph demonstrates that those most seriously affected by this issue were from the states of Lakes, WBG and Central Equatoria.

However, voters in Khartoum, Blue Nile and Unity states experienced much less of a problem.

Final report of the CFPA Mission

The final section consists of:

- Summary of one long-term observation team in the south
- Recommendations for future elections
- General political observations
- Conclusion

- Additional statistical data

The initial data was published in the preliminary report; the fuller data can be found at the end of the final report. The 50 observers used an assessment form which was based on the standard developed by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The CFPA form was similar to the one used by, for example, the EU. Our version was slightly modified for Sudan by Paul Wesson, a CFPA long-term observer, and a veteran of 21 election missions.

A Long-term observation Report 14 March - 11 April 2010

This was written on the eve of the election. The team members covered Juba and then travelled by road to Wau.

The Political Environment in the South

The south of Sudan represents a different world to the north in many ways. It is difficult to make election-related statements that apply equally to both; there are significant differences between the two political environments that render caveats to overall assessments in the reports.

One salient observation, however, is that the relatively sophisticated political environment of the north (decades-experienced politicians, many of whom have held high office, and have long track records in the political arena) is less recognisable in the south. High political office in the south is commonly earned by long and distinguished military service during the civil war, not civilian politics.

The south is a post-conflict transitional society in which the dominant fighting force of the previous decades of war has continued to form the political leadership under the auspices of the CPA. Although independent candidates exist, it is hard to gauge their abilities given the much shorter exposure on the political platform since the conflict ended. A sizeable number of independent candidates announced their independence from the SPLM in the run up to elections, and accordingly it is hard to make definitive judgements about the degree of relative independence given such a short track record.

Various verbal reports suggest the SPLM are predicting around an 80% share of the vote, and their popularity is assured.

Nonetheless, stories have emerged during the period spent in the south concerning heavy-handed and criminal behaviour of troops in the SPLA: rape, robbery, intimidation, commandeering of private vehicle for SPLA purposes. It is unclear whether any, or all, of this is election-related.

A number of blacked-out Landcruisers were observed on the campaign trail heading into Yirol, Lakes State, accompanied by an ambulance and two 'technicals' with circa 40 military personnel. No similarly armed convoy has been observed in other parts of south Sudan visited, although other SPLM members have campaigned in the presence of single-figure armed and uniformed men, such as in the village of Lual Anjok, near Wau. The term 'exuberance' could characterise this campaign meeting where security concerns were obviously different.

Dr Lam Akol of the SPLM-DC related to the CFPA LTO team personally (and on camera) difficulties — intimidation, stone-throwing at his entourage — he had encountered when campaigning in greater Bahr al-Ghazal, from where he felt obliged to suspend his election campaign citing security fears.

Akol alleges this was undertaken with the knowledge of state security personnel, and reports that his complaints to the SPLM/A have fallen on deaf ears.

Juba, Central Equatoria, and Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal

Juba offers a greater concentration of people and infrastructure and general concentration of recent urbanisation than other parts of the south and as such is an interesting example for elections. It is worth noting that, apart from Jonglei, Central Equatoria is the most populous state in the south. Juba has also experienced something of a boom as it attracts workers from neighbouring countries (Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia), who may or may not find work.

Election posters can be seen very regularly around town. Of course, Salva Kiir (SPLM) posters form the majority, but Omar al-Bashir (NCP) posters can also be seen. Other candidates have their posters displayed for varying offices, including opposition parties such as the United Democratic Party.

Nonetheless, the SPLM is the dominant political force: perhaps by coincidence or by design, an SPLM rally (c.600 attendees) was held (Thursday 25 March) in the central Juba town square, while a United Democratic Front (UDF) rally was held (Saturday 20 March) in a more marginal spot further from the town centre (c.400

attendees). As elections drew closer, the number of attendees grew; on 7 April, the SPLM candidate for governor of Central Equatoria drew a crowd of c.2,000.

At the level of the population, enthusiasm is apparent, and as time passed approaching April, and beyond, reports received from major stakeholders (UNDP, UNMIS, International Foundation for Electoral Systems [IFES], National Democratic Institute [NDI], individual State Higher Committees and others) sounded increasingly upbeat (not starting from a high position, admittedly).

A great deal of work has been done by many organisations and individuals who have seen that the relevant materials reach the correct areas on time. For example, UNMIS drafted additional logistical military staff to Eastern Equatoria State in order to coordinate the airfreight of sensitive and non-sensitive materials to the required areas.

It would appear to this LTO team, based on what has been observed, that these operations have been successful. An (apparently) secure warehouse was visited in Juba on 26 March in which materials were in the process of being dispatched to various states. Palettes seen bore airfreight stickers denoting the UN as the carrier.

Further transportation activity was taking place at this warehouse at around 6.30pm on a Friday evening, the time of visit. A visit to a similar warehouse in Wau on 6 April found a near empty building and a UN coordinator reporting with some evident relief that the work is done, and the remaining palettes were only local materials, some of which were dispatched while under observation.

Visits to a number of polling stations on 8 April (such as primary and secondary schools, a youth centre) found materials in place and upbeat staff, as well as the added security required.

Voter Education

In terms of voter education, again a number of local and international organisations have worked hard to facilitate progress in this area. Many report favourable responses to initiatives such as distributing wind-up radios to rural areas and broadcasting relevant programmes, while requesting of recipients that they gather others to listen (NDI).

This LTO team has limited evidence of the success of such programmes, however. The same organisation suggested that some problems relating to non-registration of voters may be expected, amounting to people expecting to be able to vote but being turned away. However, this is expected to be localised and of minor import.

A number of internationals have suggested only by holding elections will the population grasp more clearly what's involved, particularly given the complex nature of these elections.

Throughout the second half of March, organisations such as the Sudan Network for Democratic Elections (SUNDE), which is an umbrella organisation of 78 individual organisations headquartered in Juba, have delivered upbeat assessments of their efforts in terms of voter education. SUNDE has acted as a focal point for their partners in other states to provide a south Sudan-wide picture of progress. They reported having trained some 2,400 local observers, although expect 10% to drop out. SUNDE is funded by NDI.

Additionally, the training of local election observers was also observed by this LTO team. Featuring a high percentage of female observers, enthusiasm and willing participation at a training workshop were self-evident.

Final Comments

As international observers, we have been made to feel welcome, and have at no stage suspected any kind of obstruction to the relatively simple requests made of anyone we have visited, whether Sudanese or international. This LTO team is also pleased to report very good cooperation from UNMIS, who have advised well and facilitated promptly and willingly any requests made of them.

The senior LTO in Wau was pleased to ascertain that a line could be drawn under difficulties experienced by other members of the mission upon their early arrival. [A female CFPA observer was assaulted by a group of SPLA members, who identified themselves as police].

The LTO team took on a new driver and translator, and was able to conduct interviews and courtesy visits in both Arabic and English and found a very satisfactory response from those visited, which have included senior security officials, senior members of the SPLM, and UNMIS security and Electoral Affairs Division (EAD) representatives in Wau.

While naturally aiming to observe prudently during the elections, no particular concerns to the observer teams are felt, although the full team will be given a security brief by the local UNMIS security coordinator, who has been made aware of team members and satellite phone contact details of the group.

Ends

This report has been included to give a sample of the work of the Mission and the mood on the eve of the election in the south.

Recommendations

Strategic

1. Improvements need to be made in census figures and delimitation of constituency boundaries.
2. Restrictions on freedom of assembly of opposition parties to be lifted.
3. Media freedoms to be ensured. Unequal access to the media was a common complaint from opposition parties. For example, opposition parties were allocated 20-30 minutes in the early morning or late at night on state-controlled media. This prompted Umma leader Sadiq al-Mahdi to boycott his slot on national radio.
4. Continuation of voter education, especially in the south.
5. Continuation of staff training for electoral staff. Better methods of gauging the success of these training programmes should be introduced. Systematic protocols are needed at the various levels of the electoral process, rather than simply starting again next time round. Such methodologies should be initiated and run by Sudanese.
6. More energetic and interventionist leadership in the National Elections Commission.
7. Active investigation of complaints by the National Supreme Court.
8. Better training of army and police personnel in their roles of aiding the civilian infrastructure during elections in the south.

Recommendations

Operational

1. Provisions of proper, early and full voter registration lists, making better use of the specific (and unique) number attached to each name, to avoid confusion of surname and first name, and transliterations between Arabic and English, a clear problem in the south.
2. Clearly identifying the polling station on each voter's voting slip. This would overcome the problem of voters touring round local polling stations looking for their name.
3. Provision of more polling centres/stations, especially in the south.
4. Better logistics and early provision of voting materials, especially ballot papers.
5. In the south, provision of proper pay and sustenance for staff at polling stations.
6. Selection of more suitable buildings (some stations in the south were in the open air) for polling stations. This proved difficult in the early rains.

Political comments

In their preliminary reports, the election was judged to fall short of international standards by the European Union and Carter Center observers, while the Arab League and the African Union considered the poll to be free and fair. Nevertheless, the head of the Carter Center, the former president, Jimmy Carter, concluded that the elections were 'relatively peaceful, calm and orderly'.

This is also the view of the CFPA. President Carter also made the crucial political point that the elections were an important and required step on the way to the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The CFPA judged the elections purely on the observed data; the data which follows this report supported our initial view (and that of the Carter Center and other observers) that, despite the difficulties of the political environment and the complexity of the poll, the election was to be commended, not damned. It was crucial for Sudan's future that the election be conducted reasonably well; a disastrously managed election could have undermined the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the 2011 referendum in the south and the Darfur peace process.

Nevertheless, some aspects of the counting and numerous complaints and contested results are causes for concern (not least because delayed elections are to take place in Gezira, South Kordofan and other areas).

In the south, independents and minor parties, especially the SPLM-DC, have continued to report serious intimidation of party members, including elected officials. If even a fraction of these reports is verified, it does raise questions about the governance of an independent south Sudan.

The SPLM leader won 93 per cent of the presidential vote in the south and the party now dominates the region and the southern legislature, while also taking nine out of the ten state governorships; northern Sudan is even more in the control of President Bashir (who won 68% in the presidential poll) and his party, which won nearly every northern seat it contested, other than in disputed areas along the north-south border.

President Bashir has shored up his political base – indeed the results surpassed the wildest hopes of many NCP leaders – in the run up to the southern referendum, scheduled for January 2011.

In the National Assembly, the NCP won 73% of the seats, while the SPLM took 22%, the remaining 5% was won by the smaller opposition parties. Under the interim constitution the northern opposition parties were allocated 14% of the seats, but this will now be drastically reduced. The NCP can now dominate the National Assembly's legislation. In Darfur, the NCP won 75 (87%) of the National Assembly seats.

Political conclusions

Some of the pre-election hopes have materialised, especially the enthusiastic participation of women in voting for the 25 per cent of seats reserved for them. This liberal measure could shame many Western polities. And even in Britain's May national election foreign observers noted failures in the election process (especially in postal voting, lack of ID, shortage of ballot papers and closing some voting stations while queues remained outside). UNMIS also fulfilled its mandate to assist the election in the south; its work impressed all observers.

Nevertheless, the lead-up to the election had also promised to open up much more space for multi-party development and democratic advancement. This argument is difficult to sustain now that Sudan has become essentially a two-party state, with authoritarian governments controlling their respective regions. This strong-man tradition of African politics may, however, be a possible prelude to an amicable divorce of north and south.

The elections were largely peaceful and orderly, and this may be a pointer to the conduct of the southern referendum. Crucially, final demarcation of the north-south border, and the adjacent oil-fields, may yet disturb a peaceful separation. The SPLM has made it clear that any delay in the referendum will lead to a unilateral declaration of independence. And that could lead to further conflict.

If many of the flaws in the April 2010 election are remedied in a timely referendum in 2011, and a peaceful secession follows, the Sudan-wide April poll may be seen, in historical perspective, as a success story for the long diplomatic process initiated by the CPA. Moreover, more optimistic observers might suggest that a successful resolution of the southern conflict might create the political space and will to bring an end to the war in Darfur. The 2010 election, therefore, should be measured primarily in terms of peace dividends.

Observation Data

The 50 observers on the CFPA mission used an assessment form which was based on the standard developed by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The CFPA form was similar to the one used by, for example, the EU. Our version was slightly modified for Sudan by Paul Wesson, a CFPA long-term observer, and a veteran of 21 election missions.

CFPA Opening Day 1 observations

<i>STATE</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Khartoum	3
Central Equatoria	6
Lakes	1
Unity	1
WBG	4

- A total of 15 observations were made
 - 3 in the north
 - 12 in the south
- Security was present at all but 1
- Staffing
 - 107 staff
 - 86 male
 - 21 female
 - Station heads were all male
- International observers were present at 7 of the 15 stations
 - EU x 4
 - AU x 2
 - Arab League x 3
 - Carter x 2
 - Other x 5
- No intimidation of voters was observed

- Around a quarter of the polling stations observed had not got all the necessary materials in time – mostly the Journal, screens or papers

Were all election materials present?						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Yes	2	3	1	1	4	11
No	1	3	0	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	3	6	1	1	4	15

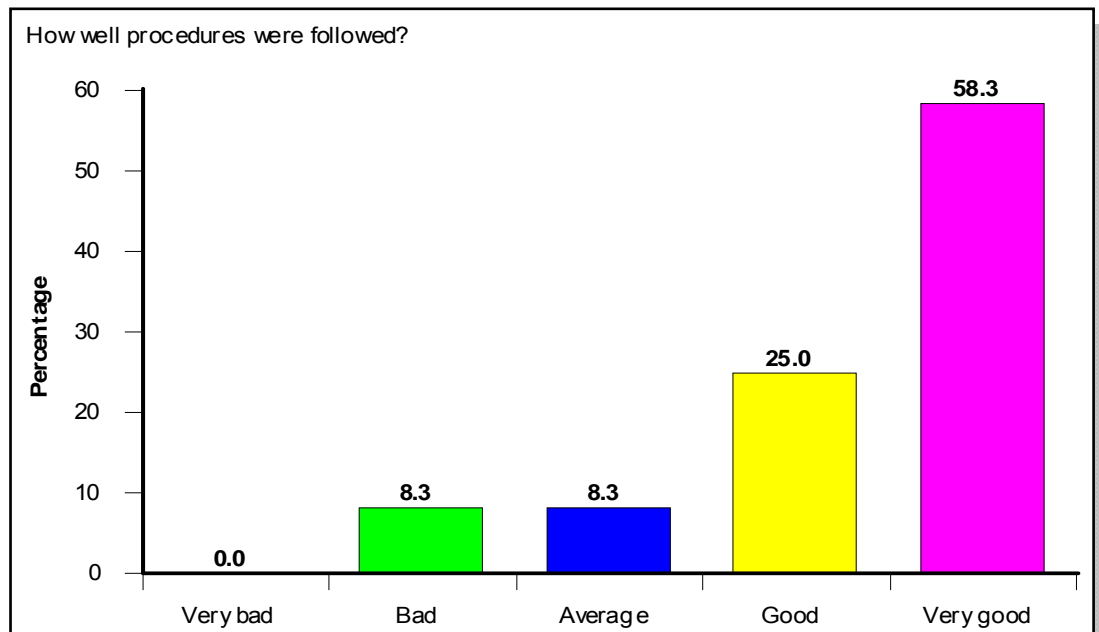
- Only 30% opened on time

Did the polling station open on time?						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	0	1	1	0	0	2
Yes	2	0	0	0	2	4
No	1	5	0	1	2	9
<i>Total</i>	3	6	1	1	4	15

- Of those that did not open on time most opened between 11 and 12 on day one

If not on time, when did it open?	Frequency
0801 - 0900	2
0901 - 1000	0
1001 - 1100	1
1101 - 1200	5
1201 - 1300	1

- Opening procedures were generally followed well.



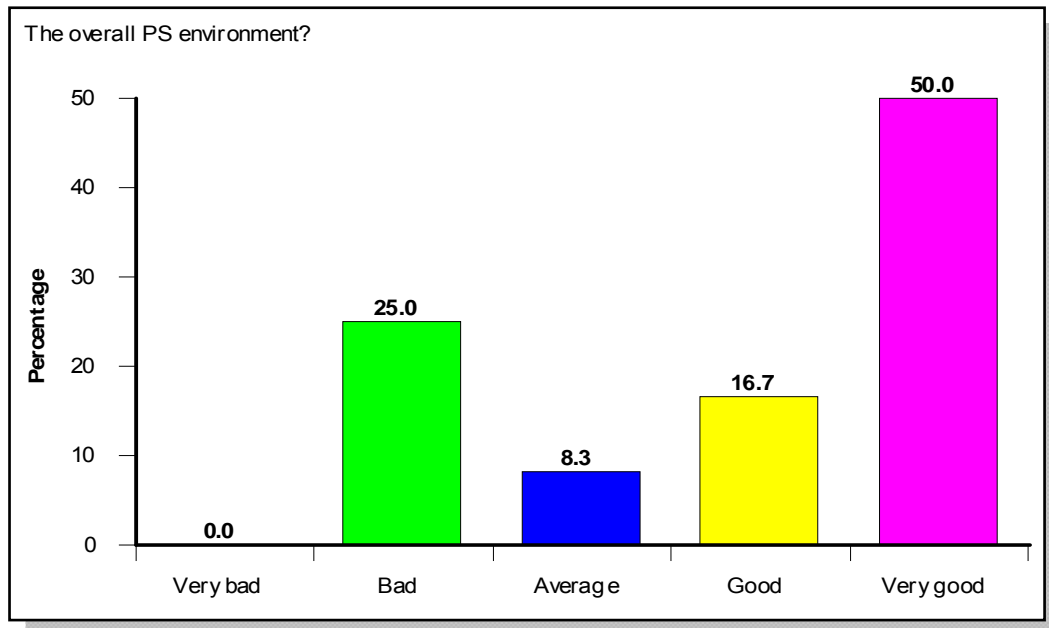
<i>How well were procedures followed?</i>						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	0	1	0	0	2	3
Very bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad	0	1	0	0	0	1
Average	0	0	1	0	0	1
Good	0	2	0	0	1	3
Very good	3	2	0	1	1	7
Total	3	6	1	1	4	15

- PS staff understanding of the process was high – 100% were considered to be average or better.



<i>PS Officials understanding of the process</i>						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	0	1	0	0	2	3
Very bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	0	2	1	0	0	3
Good	1	0	0	1	1	3
Very good	2	3	0	0	1	6
Total	3	6	1	1	4	15

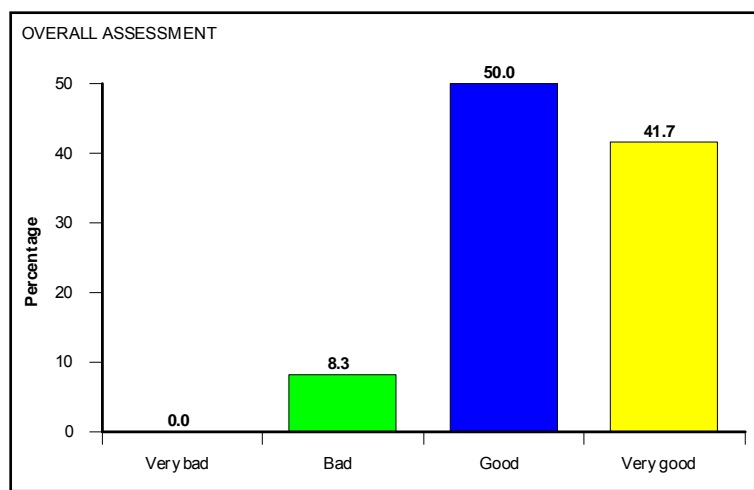
- However, 25% of stations observed were considered to be a substandard environment



- These were in Central Equatoria and Lakes

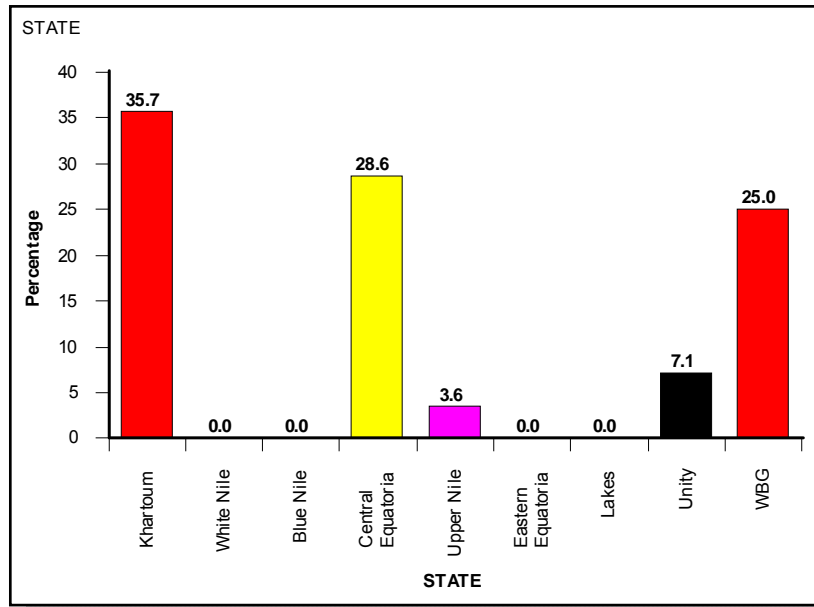
<i>The overall environment of the polling station</i>						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	0	1	0	0	2	3
Bad	0	2	1	0	0	3
Average	0	0	0	0	1	1
Good	0	2	0	0	0	2
Very good	3	1	0	1	1	6
Total	3	6	1	1	4	15

- In the overall assessment 92% of day one openings observed were considered good or better



CFPA Observations – Closing All Days

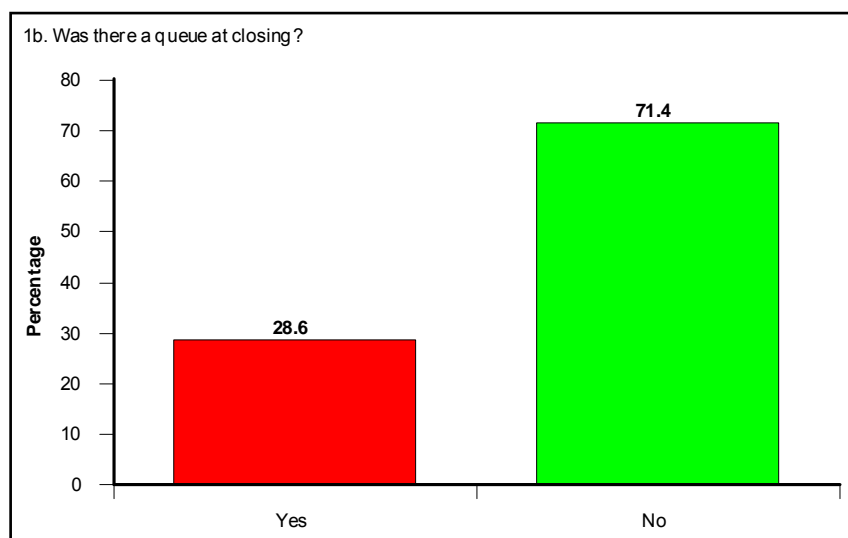
- Observations were made of the closing procedures at 28 stations
 - 11 North
 - 17 south



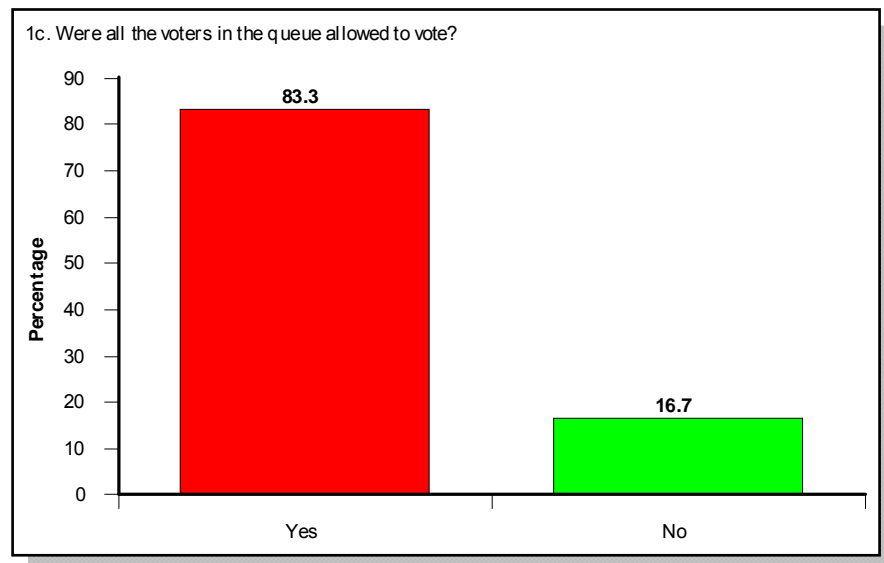
- 40% were observed to close at 6, the rest generally by 6.20

<i>Closing times</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
At 1800	10
18.01 - 18.20	11
18.21 - 18.40	6
18.41 - 18.50	1
18.51 - 19.00	0

- Queues were observed on closing at 29% of stations.



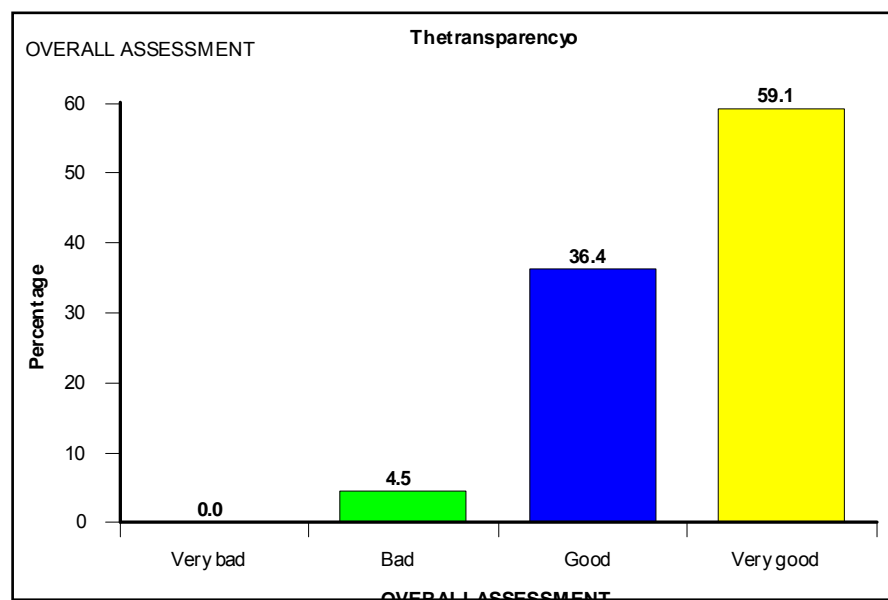
- Despite the queues, in the majority of cases voters were allowed to vote



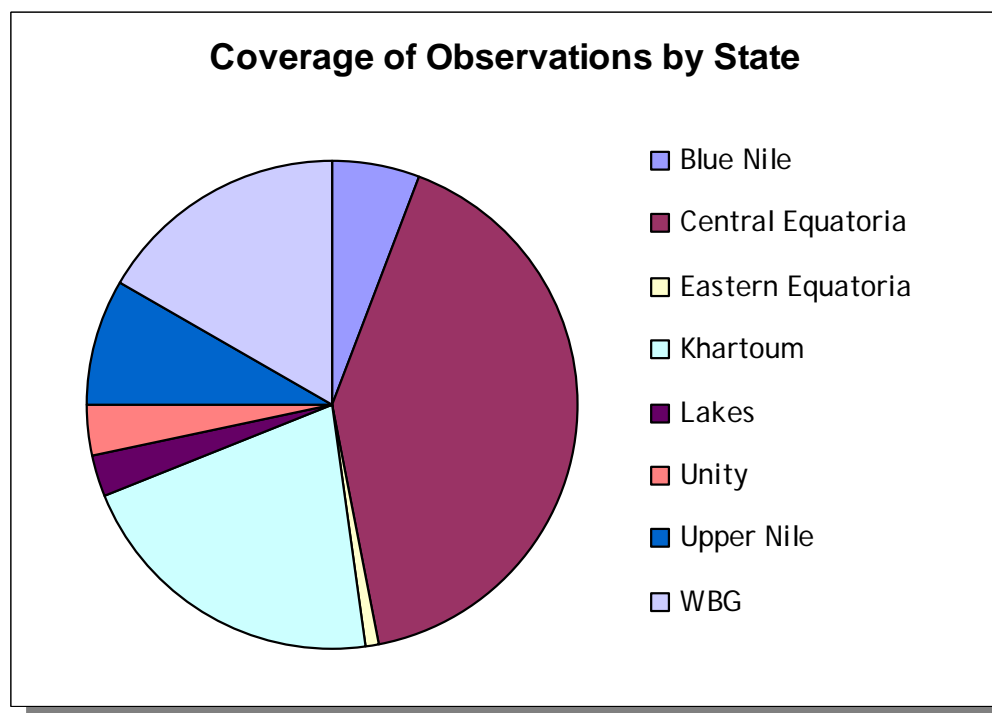
- Only 1 instance (4%) was observed where procedures were not seen to be followed properly & rated bad

<i>Overall how well were the procedures followed</i>						
	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Upper Nile	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	3	1	0	0	0	4
Bad	0	0	0	1	0	1
Average	1	0	0	0	2	3
Good	2	2	0	0	2	6
Very good	4	5	1	1	3	14
Total	10	8	1	2	7	28

- The overall assessment of closing procedures was 95% good or better



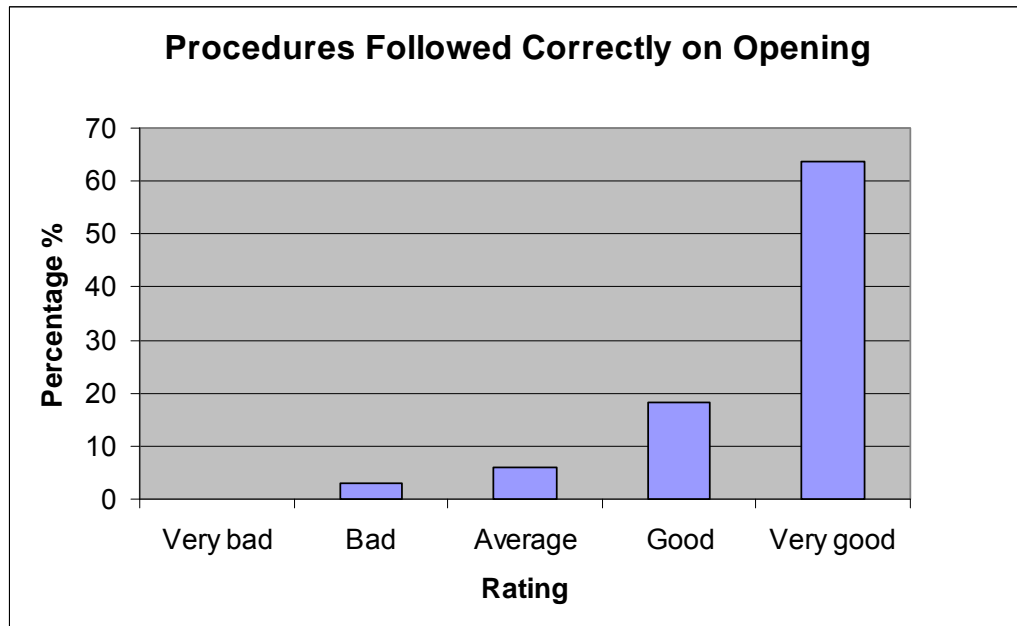
General observations taken from polling station visits by CFPAs Teams



- The graph above demonstrates the percentage of recorded observations by the CFPAs by State.
- The majority of stations visited were in urban areas.

Openings

- 35 openings were observed (15 day 1 + 20 other days)
- On day 1 only 30% opened on time. This delay was more pronounced in the South. None of the stations observed in Juba opened on time – most were around 12.00.
- Polling staff understanding of the processes was high (95% good or better).
- In the overall assessment 92% were considered ‘good or better’.
- On day 2 onwards, queues of voters were observed at half the stations visited.
- The opening processes on day 2 onwards were considered to be good or better in all cases.



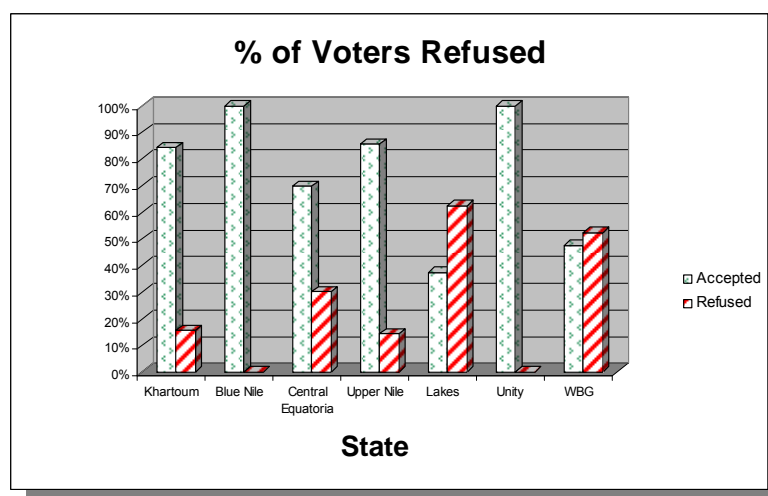
- This graph shows that the vast majority of Polling Station staff followed procedures very well during opening on all observed days.

Polling

- 333 stations observed and the processes recorded in detail.
- The majority were in urban locations (72% urban / 28% rural).
- Almost all (94%) had party agents present
- General polling procedures were considered good or better in over 90% of stations

- The staff understanding of the process was considered good or better in 97% of visits

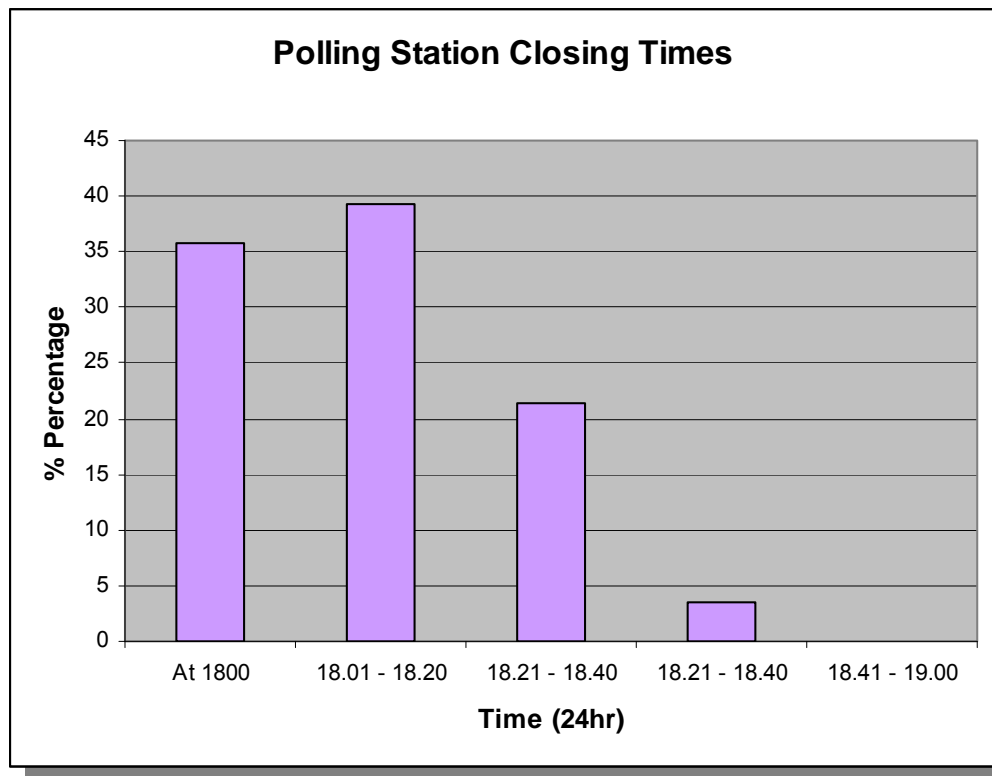
- Voters were observed being turned away at 27% of stations



- The graph shows the percentage of polling stations that turned voters away due to problems with the Full Voters List (Electoral Rolls).

Closing

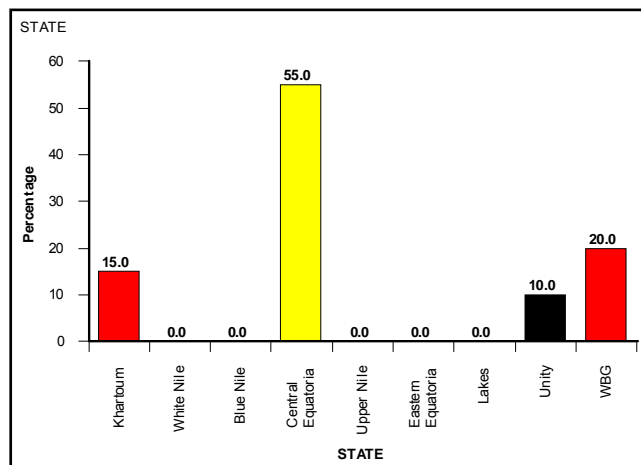
- 28 station closings were observed (11 in North + 17 in South)
- 40% were observed to close at 18.00, the rest generally by 18.30
- There was only one instance (5%) where procedures were not observed to be followed completely. A party agent announced the closing at 18.35 and someone other than the head of the station sealed the boxes.



CFPA Observations – Openings Days 2 onwards

A total of 20 Observations

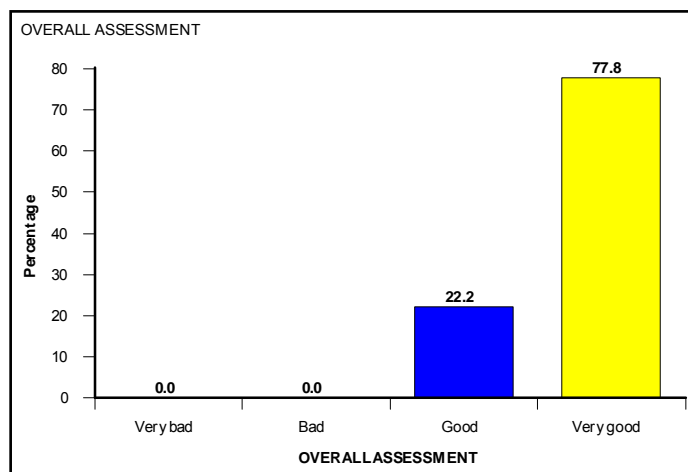
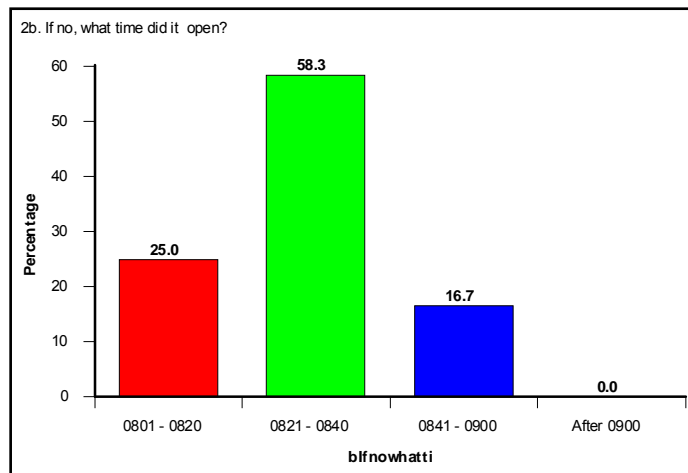
STATE	Frequency
Khartoum	3
White Nile	0
Blue Nile	0
Central Equatoria	11
Upper Nile	0
Eastern Equatoria	0
Lakes	0
Unity	2
WBG	4



- 95% were secure on arrival
- 50% had voters waiting
- Only one instance of someone trying to influence voters
- All had security present (mostly police)
- All had kept materials overnight in a safe place and followed opening procedures correctly
- Only 40% opened on time. Most delays were in the southern states

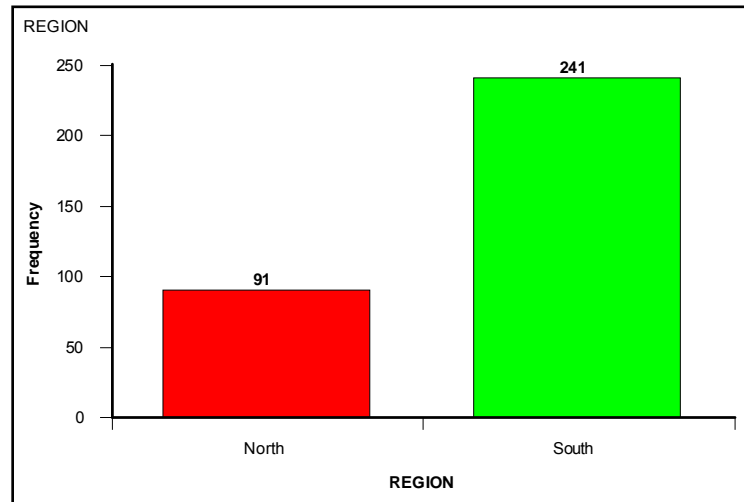
Did the polling station open on time?					
STATE	Khartoum	Central Equatoria	Unity	WBG	Total
Yes	2	6	0	0	8
No	1	5	2	4	12
Total	3	11	2	4	20

- Most of those that did not open on time opened around 08.30
- There were national observers in 15 of the 18 stations observed, but international in just one other station
- The opening process was considered to be 100% good or better

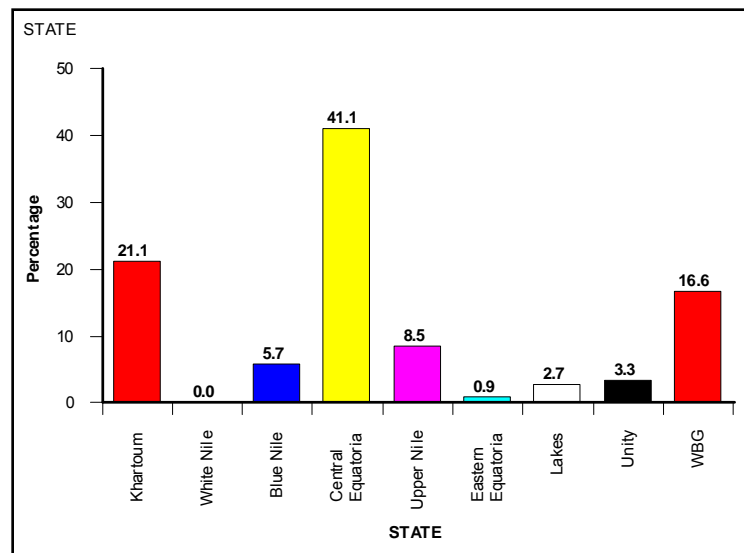


CFPA Observations – Polling all days

- 332 polling stations were observed
 - 91 in North
 - 241 in South
- Over 2000 voters were observed through the entire process



- Coverage of observations

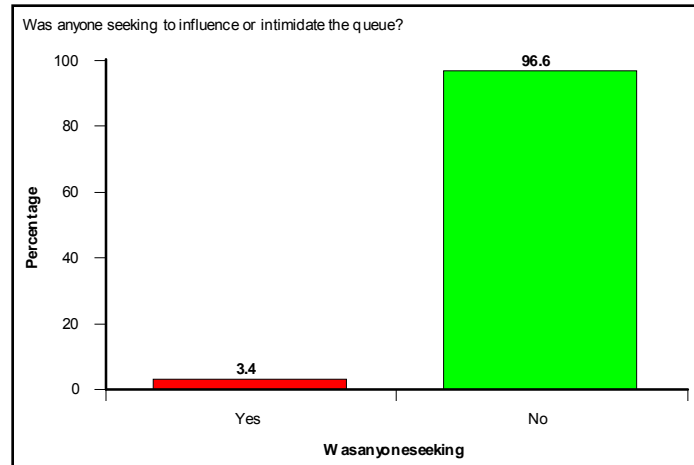


Where we observed polling taking place

STATE	Khartoum	Blue Nile	Central Equatoria	Upper Nile	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG
Frequency	70	19	136	28	3	9	11	55

- The greatest number of observations were in Central Equatoria (Juba) and the majority of visits were to urban sites: - 72% Urban / 28% Rural
- Stations were easily accessible (97%), people were queuing in 61% and the queues were invariably orderly (95%).

- People were observed trying to influence the vote in only 7 stations (3%). This was generally low level activity such as having a bandana with symbol visible. No forcible intimidation was observed.



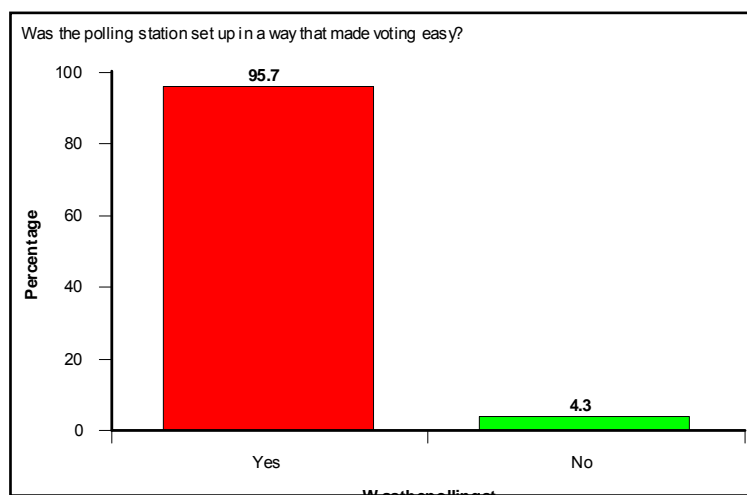
- 78% of polling stations had local observers present
- International observers were seen in 14% (47) stations

Agents:
 227 NCP
 223 SPLM
 86 SPLM-DC

International agencies:
 9 EU
 3 AU
 1 AL
 13 Carter
 32 other

- 5% (16 stations) had unauthorised persons in attendance. The highest incidence was in Unity.

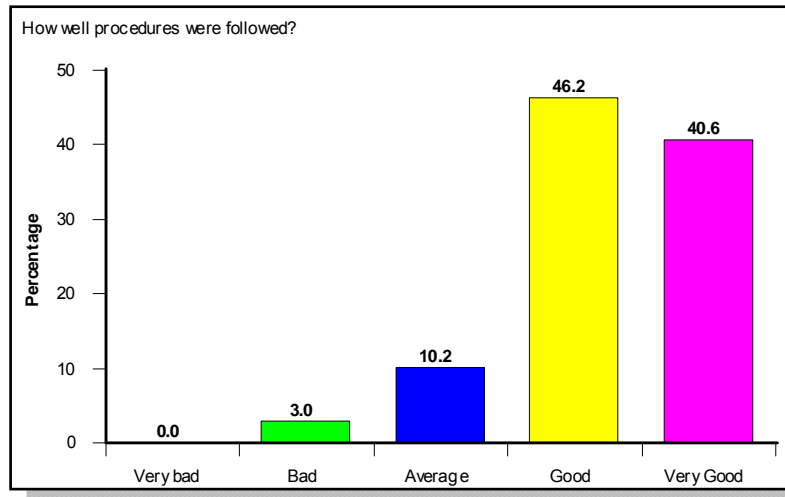
Unauthorised observers									
	Khartoum	Blue Nile	Central Equatoria	Upper Nile	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
Not answered	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yes	4	0	2	2	0	1	7	0	16
No	65	19	133	26	3	8	4	55	314
Total	70	19	136	28	3	9	11	55	332



96% of Polling Stations were set up in a way that made voting easy.

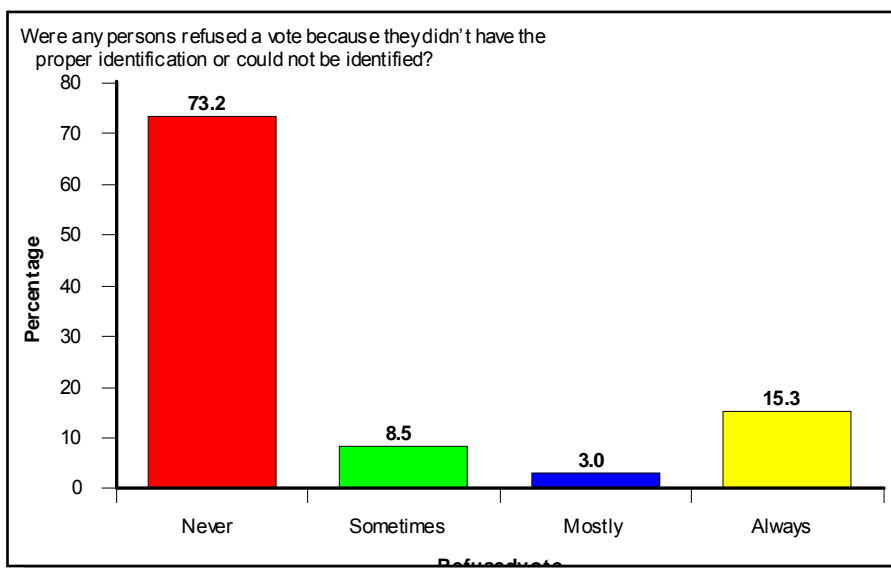
Processes in stations

- Overall around 95% of the stations visited were considered to be following the correct processes
- 97% had procedures good or better and in 97% the staff were considered to have a good understanding of the process



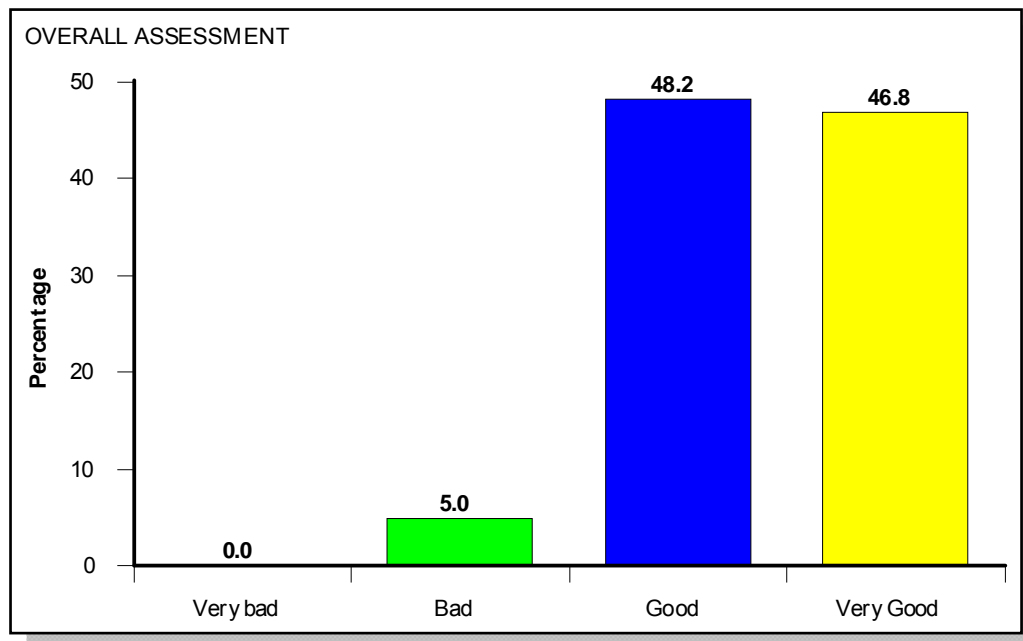
- 27% of stations observed refused voters the opportunity to vote as they could not be found on the lists

Refused vote								
STATE	Khartoum	Blue Nile	Central Equatoria	Upper Nile	Lakes	Unity	WBG	Total
No	84%	100%	70%	86%	38%	100%	48%	73%
Yes	16%	0%	30%	14%	63%	0%	52%	27%



Overall assessment of polling procedures

- The issue of voters being excluded from the process is significant. However, this is an organisational issue, which needs to be resolved centrally. Within the stations, the overall assessment of the procedures was 95% good or better. This does great credit to the enthusiasm and abilities of all the people involved.



<ENDS>