

Christian Council Of Ghana

Election Events and Observation Report



2012 PRESIDENTIAL & PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

7th December, 2012





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Acronyms

AU	Africa Union
BNI	Bureau of National Investigation
BVD	Biometric Verification Device
CCG	Christian Council of Ghana
CHW	Christian Home Week
CODEO	Coalition of Domestic Election Observers
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CPP	Convention Peoples Party
EED	Church Development Service
EC	Electoral Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPG	Eminent Persons Group
GJA	Ghana Journalist Association
GTV	Ghana Television
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
LCCs	Local Council of Churches
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDC	National Democratic Congress
NPP	New Patriotic Party
PNC	People's National Convention
PPP	Progressive People's Party
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDP	National Democratic Party
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NMC	National Media Commission
PO	Presiding Officer
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STAR	Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in Ghana
SPD	State Protocol Department



Acknowledgement

We are grateful to the Almighty God for His goodness and mercy throughout the implementation of the project, most importantly during and after the election period.

The Christian Council of Ghana acknowledges the role of the Statesmen, Technocrats and Church Leaders who dedicated their time in working together with heads of Churches and leadership of the Council towards a peaceful Ghana. We salute our Local Council of Churches for their enthusiasm and commitment to efforts geared towards peaceful and credible elections in Ghana. We hope to continue to nurture this relationship to influence interventions especially at the local level to foster national cohesion.

We cannot show how grateful we are to the audience provided by the high echelons of state institutions such as the Chief Justice Chambers, National Security Coordinator's Office, Ghana Police Service, National Media Commission, Bureau of National Investigation among others.

The open warm arms and commitment with which the four major political parties including the New Patriotic Party, National Democratic Congress, Peoples National Convention and the Convention Peoples Party gave the CCG and Eminent Persons' Group members during engagements on peaceful election is worth noting.

The partnership extended by Church Development Service, an Association of

Protestant Churches (EED), Germany through financial support will always receive applause and commendation from the CCG community. The recognition of the importance of the Church's participation in good governance, hence timely support in voter education and election observation will always be cherished. This support has expanded our local voter educators and observer base across the country. We are profoundly grateful to EED for this gesture and believe that this wonderful relationship would continue.

We are most grateful to the Electoral Commission (EC), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO), and Civic Forum Initiative (CFI) for the various levels of collaboration in ensuring peaceful election 2012.

We commend our international observer team led by Heiko Meindhart from EED / Bread for the World, Germany for the quality work and contribution to the CCG observer team.

We finally thank the team at the CCG Secretariat especially Rev. Dr. Fred Deegbe, Mr. George Sagoe-Addy, Joyce Steiner and Bernice Appianing-Agyemang for the immense commitment and energy invested into this exercise to consolidate Ghana's democracy in a peaceful environment while fortifying CCG's participation in electoral processes and reforms and peacebuilding.



Overview and Preparation for Election 2012

Context

Since the Fourth Republic, Ghana has successfully conducted five (5) elections with three (3) successful transfers of political power and government. These laudable achievements in the process of deepening our democracy has had its fair share of irregularities including rejected ballots, violence, protracted and insulting language and tension with the potential to trigger civil unrest.

For instance, the photo finish of the 2008 presidential election which saw the current government win by a margin of over 40,000 votes raised tensions within the period. The calmness that prevailed post-election was brokered reactively by some civil society organisations, CCG and some eminent members of society.

Again, the continuous tension between the two major political parties NPP and NDC believing they each command the numbers to win the election continue to be a worry. This phenomenon and polarisation of the two major parties has aggravated into war of insults and other protracted language with the penchant to win the election at all cost. The misconception and misunderstanding of the introduction of biometric registration and verification into the 2012 Election amongst political parties, intellectuals and the general public also complicated the political climate and fuelled mistrust in the electoral system.

It is also critical to recognize the relationship of sustained democratic governance to the development of the Ghanaian Economy in the context of human resource, socio-economic and infrastructure development in an enabling environment where citizens can express their God given rights in the ambit of the freedom spelt out in the Constitution of Ghana.

The CCG in the 2012 Election period therefore sought to contribute to sustaining the peace in a proactive manner with involvement of major stakeholders. In the same vain, contribute to developing a strong local observer base which will participate in citizen civic education whiles participating to ensure a credible, free and fair Election 2012. For these reasons the Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) supported our Voter Education and Election Monitoring 2012 Project whiles Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness (STAR-Ghana) supported the proactive engagements of the Eminent Persons Group.



Training of Election Observers

The CCG sought to strengthen its existing local observer base from the 2008 Election Observation by increasing the total number of trained observers and voter educators. This year the area of operation increased from three to five regions while the total number of Local Council of Churches (LCCs) actively involved in observation increased from 12 to 19 LCCs. A Training of Trainers workshop and downstream training activities were organized in two parts to refresh about 300 local observers and train 200 new observers in the Ashanti and Volta regions respectively (See participating LCCs in the Annexes). Participants were drawn from the various groupings in the church including, women and youth leaders and representatives, ministers and leaders of the LCCs.

The course was carefully designed to educate participants about their civic rights and obligations as key players in a democratic election as well as equip them with the knowledge, principles, techniques, and tools for election observation. Some of the areas covered included:

- Introduction to Elections: Why are General Elections organized?

- Citizenship and the Sovereign will of the People
- Electoral Operations in a Democratic System
- Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors
- Electoral Campaigning and Pre-elections activities
- Election Observation and Monitoring
- Observers' Roles and Responsibilities
- Observers' Code of Conduct
- Observing the Polls
- Observers' Checklist/Incident Form
- Elections Day and Voting Procedures
- Elections Offences and Irregularities
- The Church and Elections

The materials for training were developed and delivered by staff of the Electoral Commission (EC), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the implementation team of the CCG. Simulation exercises were also conducted to provide practical perspective of events of voting day and the common occurrences on the day.



A simulation exercise by a section of the participants during the ToT.

The downstreaming of activities commenced on the 5th August to 28th August 2012. This was organized by the leadership of the LCCs and the trainers with supervision and direction from the implementing team of the CCG. This approach was in line with CCG's efforts in attempting to empower grass-root participation and ownership of programmes while ensuring the relevance of the Council to its constituents. Most of the training at the local level was handled by the trainers. Where necessary, strong collaborations were forged with the District National Commission on Civic Education and the Electoral Commission at the District level to support in the delivery of training at the local level.

The CCG in the entire process of downstreaming mobilized a monitoring team to provide backstopping and ensure the contents of the training was adhered to at the LCC training.



Group Discussion during downstreaming at Hohoe



Simulation Exercise during downstream training in Juaben

Staff was also trained to observe on election day while monitoring the stationed 470 election observers. This was to ensure that the CCG covered more grounds and also safeguard the ethics and code of conduct of observers of the CCG. A total of 511 observers made up of both male and female were trained for deployment during the 2012 Election.

Advocacy Events

The CCG continues to recognize the need to deepen awareness and expand coverage in our education drive to get citizens of the country to support peace efforts while voting with clear understanding of their civic rights and responsibilities. In this regard a few activities were implemented to complement the many efforts of civil society and government institutions to educate the public on their civic rights and responsibilities while conducting themselves in a peaceful electioneering process.

Sensitisation workshops

Two regional sensitization workshops were organized in Tamale and Ho in the Northern and Volta regions respectively. Participants were drawn from the clergy, church leadership, moslem community and representation from the major political parties within the locality of the forum. Political parties such as the NDC, NPP and PNC were present to share their national and local commitment to ensuring a peaceful Election 2012 devoid of violence and unnecessary infractions.

Over 120 participants were taken through topics on Understanding Elections in a Democratic System, Electoral Laws and Election Process, Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors among others. Most importantly participants were taken through the process of voting and the application of the Biometric verification on voting day.

Participants agreed to use their platforms in the pulpits, groupings, fellowships among others to attempt to dissuade the electorate from minor voting, multiple voting, touring of polling stations by unauthorized party agents and breakdown of verification machines among others.

Church leaders tasked the political party representatives to inform their regional leadership of the outcomes of the forum and to embark on education among party supporters.

The religious leaders were also tasked to collaborate with heads of schools to educate pupils on the dangers associated with minors coming out to vote and educate members in the mosque and church.

The various youth leaders in the Churches and Mosques pledged to organize the youth in their localities to educate them about the election.

Various advocacy materials were also developed to sensitise and educate the public on the need for exercising their franchise peacefully and the effects of violent action. These materials were distributed to member churches and LCCs across the country and also at workshops and seminars.



EC official taking participants through the use of the biometric verification machine in Ho.

Production and Airing of Peace Messages

In contribution to the many efforts made by Council to support a peaceful and credible Election 2012, a video clip composed of messages sampled from a cross-section of the clergy and some citizens was aired on television on the eve of voting day and during and after voting to admonish the public to conduct themselves at polling stations, adhering to the rules of the process and peacefully casting their votes. This was supported and aired on the national television - GTV and Metro TV.

Church Participation for Peaceful Election 2012

The State Protocol Department (SPD) organized in collaboration with the CCG and other Church institutions organized a national prayer week during the period. This year's National Week of Prayer and Fasting focused on the theme 'Peace, Security and Stability within your Borders, Oh Ghana'-Ps 122:6-8. This was a call to prayer from all Ghanaian Christians in the election period and the dark clouds of tensions that were looming over the 2012 Election. Prayer bulletins were produced and distributed across the country using the membership of various churches and faith-based organisations.

The former General Secretary of the Christian Council of Ghana, the Late Rev. Dr. David Asante Dartey, wrote and published a user friendly guide dubbed 'Peaceful Elections for Progressive Development'. This document provided insights on the theological perspective of the role of the church as community of peacemakers, effective communication tools for peaceful elections and national development, Christian duty and responsibility to work for peace among others. Booklets were distributed to all LCCs during the Christian Home Week Celebration (CHW).

A selected number of LCCs organized prayer sessions and in some instances processions in the streets of their communities to admonish the public to vote peacefully and adopt a non-violent approach to the 2012 General Election. The enhanced participation of the church in voter education in congregations using prayer as a conduit considerably contributed to the peace experienced in the localities of the participating LCCs during the electioneering period.

EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

In 2012 the CCG with support from STAR Ghana formed an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) which was composed of statesmen, technocrats and clergy well respected in society. This group was to proactively avert violence and unnecessary conflict in the bid to sustain the peace of the country before, during and after Election 2012. The group engaged multiple stakeholders including political parties represented in parliament, judiciary, security institutions, media organisations among others.



The Eminent Persons during their orientation for the exercise ahead in May 2012



adjudication where necessary.

Again the knowledge acquired from the transparent and open engagements between the EPG and key stakeholders contributed to the use of their good office to either re-orient or influence the public through the media to avert violence and implore senior public officials to exercise restraint during verbal attacks on their persons or office.

The Eminent Persons Group through its engagement with multiple stakeholders and players in the democratic and electoral processes contributed to the current peaceful post-election atmosphere and adherence to the rule of law. It contributed in resolving the impasse on the formation of the 45 new constituencies between the Electoral Commission (EC) and political parties; entreated the EC to clarify issues such as voting of minors, alternative arrangements for breakdown of Biometric Voter Verification equipment, voting process on Election Day among others.

Some specific interventions included collaborating with religious groups to engage leadership of political parties and EC to address issues on the creation of the 45 new constituencies which had then heightened tensions on the political landscape in the country.

Further discussions with the EC provided clarity on concerns raised on “minors”, status of ballot count, equipment breakdown/replacement and sought commitment of leadership of political parties for peace and non-violent participation in Election 2012.

Its engagement with various stakeholders such as political parties, media organisations and state institutions elicited commitment and pledges to deliver on mandates in non-partisan manner. For instance, regulatory bodies in the media such as National Media Commission, Ghana Journalist Association and Editors Forum publicly assured the citizenry of their plans and preparedness to facilitate a peaceful process before, during and after election.

Using the good offices of EPG members with support from some CSO networks, media platforms through TV shows, radio and press briefing were used to contribute to averting Potential violence in post-election 2012.

The approach and cadre of members in the engagement processes assured leadership of various stakeholders that non-partisan statements issued by parties and other stakeholders of the electoral process were encouraging, optimistic and supportive of their work. This resulted in multiple calls on the EPG to avail itself for Future post-election engagement and also to act as mediators and arbiters for post-election



A cross section of EPG members in a discussion.



CCG Election Observation 2012



Pre-Election reports

The period prior to Election 2012 saw vigorous campaigning at the primaries where parliamentary hopefuls went at each other to secure the party ticket. A few giants in parliament lost the opportunity to represent their constituencies. The presidential primaries were characterized with less drama as the NPP maintained Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo as their flagbearer. The NDC with a small stint with Nana Konadu Agyemang Rawlings, challenging the incumbent President John Evans Atta Mills maintained the latter with overwhelming support from party executives. The CPP, with the breakaway of their 2008 Election Flagbearer, Paa Kwesi Ndom to form the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP) chose Dr. Abu Sakara Foster as their candidate while PNP maintained the founder as flagbearer.

Within this same period, the month of July 2012 saw the passing away of the Late President John Evan Fiifi Atta-Mills with subsequent national mourning and burial. This unfortunate situation left the mantle of leadership of Government to the then Vice President John Dramani Mahama who was later chosen as flagbearer of the NDC party. The 2012 elections' campaigning manifested a gradual departure from the usual rhetoric of mere propaganda with no specific focus on national development to some clear issues for development. Top of the agenda for most political parties was education and industrialization. This period also saw a national debate organized by IEA being represented for the first time by a sitting President. Again,

indicating the significant growth in our democracy.

It is also significant to note that there was some high tensions characterized by a few pockets of infractions and violent behavior in some parts of the country. This was also countered by multiple peace campaigns from mostly civil society organisations across the country.

As the Election Day got closer, tension seemed to mount up in some communities. The Observers reported that 1.6% of the polling centers had some form of political party campaigning within the last 24 hours prior to voting. This violates the electoral laws of the country that disallow political parties to undertake any form of political campaigns within this period. It was however observed that most (98.4%) of the polling stations observed did not experience any political campaign from the political parties within the last 24 hours before the polling day.

In general, most electoral areas visited 24 hours before the polling day were calm and peaceful. The peace and calmness in these areas contributed to the high voter turnout in most of the polling centers as voters were convinced of a peaceful process during the voting day. However some residents in a few (1.9%) electoral areas visited by the observers 24 hours before voting indicated that there was some uneasy calm in their communities due to the presence of heavy security personnel and they had also identified some unknown people who had pitched camp in their community.

Election Day

The CCG undertook observation in 27 districts located in five regions namely Ashanti, Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern and Northern regions. 744 polling stations were sampled for observation. Observation was carried out on the 7th and 8th December 2012.



Before Voting

Most polling officials were present at the various centers before voting began. The observers reported that all the polling officials were present before voting started in 93.8% of polling stations visited. A few polling officials who were not present in some of the polling centers as at the time voting should have started attributed it to the fact that they had difficulty in locating the stations since most of them were not indigenes at the communities they were stationed.

The electoral materials for the various polling stations were also mostly available before voting began. Ballot boxes for instance were all available at all the polling stations, with all of them being transparent

and empty. Other materials like the Voter's Register, Ballot Papers, Indelible Inks and Seals were all available at all the observed polling stations before voting. A few electoral areas reported the unavailability of some electoral materials as at the time elections was to begin. Stamp pads were not available in 0.7% of the centers whereas 0.4% of the centers did not also have strings available. In all of these cases, however, these materials were later provided as the presiding officers at these stations ordered for some. These instances therefore did not have any significant effects on either the voting process or during counting.

Present at the polling stations before voting commenced were the agents for the various political parties contesting the 2012 elections. It was however observed that only the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the National Democratic Congress (NDC) had agents in all the centers observed.

Voting time for the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections as given by the Electoral Commission was at 7 o'clock in the morning. However only 47% of the polling centers visited started voting at 7:00 AM. Voting at some centers started as late as between the hours of 11 am and 12 noon. The main reasons for the late start of voting at most of these polling centers as obtained from the presiding officer were due to delay in the delivery of election materials at those polling stations and difficulty in fixing the BVD for operation.

Voting Period

Voting in general throughout the various polling stations visited by the CCG observers were conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner, with observers confirming this at 97.5% of the polling centers. The polling officials were mostly found to be performing their duties diligently at their various centers. The presence of security personnel at most (98.7%) of the polling stations also contributed to the smooth and orderly manner of voting. Some voters attested to the fact that the security personnel were helpful and performed their duties professionally without any prejudice as they helped control voters in queues and prevented any act of intimidations at the polling centers.

Despite the general orderly nature of voting at most polling stations, there were a few (2.5%) polling stations that observers recorded a few distractions during the period. These were mainly attributed to the late arrival of security personnel at the polling station, voting official perceived to be slow in attending to voters, breakdown of the BVD's among others.

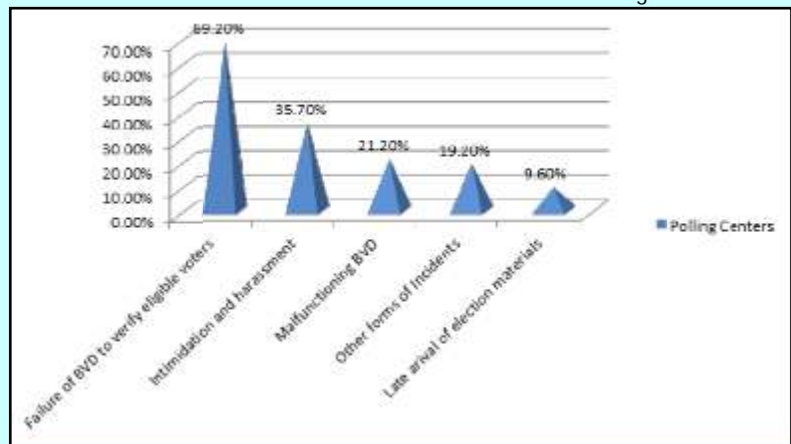
The presence of various observer groups at polling stations indicates how much keen interest most organizations like the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG) have in the conduct of the elections. There were 54% of the polling stations that had at least one observer group aside the CCG. These observers included; the Ghana Catholic Bishop Conference, the Africa Union (AU), the British High Commission, Coalition of

Domestic Election Observers (CODEO), ECOWAS, the US Embassy, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), IDEG Ghana, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), and the Danish Embassy.

Incidents Reported

There were a total of 104 polling stations (which represents 13.8% of the centers) that recorded various forms of incidents, ranging from intimidations, harassment, malfunctioning of BVDs, amongst others (refer to figure 7). Most of these incidences had occurred in more than one center. The CCG Observers however indicated that these incidents did not affect any of the ballots cast by voters. Descriptions of these incidents and irregularities have been outlined below;

Figure 7: Polling Stations with Recorded Incidents and Irregularities



Source: Election Monitoring Survey, December, 2012.

Intimidation and Harassment

A total of 35.7% of the polling station visited recorded various forms of intimidation and harassment especially among voters. These included

- Intense exchanges between some party agents and polling officials

when some voters were not allowed to vote because the BVD could not verify them;

- Some voters in hot exchange and shouting at each other when others tried to jump the queue.
- Voters getting furious and shouting at polling officials especially those with the BVD for delaying the process.
- Hot exchange between some voters and polling officials when they could not locate their names in the voters register.
- Verbal assault by voters on security personnel by voters for allowing some voters to jump the queue.



Failure of Biometric Verification Device to Verify some Eligible Voters

The most common incidence recorded at the polling stations visited was the rejection of eligible voters by the BVD. This incident occurred in 69.2% of the polling stations visited. Some eligible voters whose names were found in the voters registers could not cast their votes because the BVD could not verify them. Some of these voters were successful after trying several times and in a typical case a voter had to try the process for 13 times before the device verified the finger print. In many other cases such voters could not even vote as the device failed to verify/identify them. Examples of such polling centers included the Atia Presbyterian Church, Adwesu Bethel Presbyterian Church, Kambala Area "A", St Francis Demonstration Primary and the Santa Klaus Day Care Center in Juaben, New Juabeng South, Yendi, Hohoe and Ayawaso Central constituencies respectively.

Late Arrival of Election Materials

Incidence of this nature was reported in 9.6% of polling stations visited. Voting materials to some of the polling stations arrived very late and hence affected the starting time of voting which in most cases consequently extended voting deep into

Malfunctioning of Biometric Verification Device (BVD)

The CCG Observers reported that malfunctioning or the breakdown of the Biometric Verification Device was recorded in 21.2% of the polling stations visited.

BVDs in most polling stations broke down and hence halted the process. Voters for instance had to wait for several hours before such devices were replaced. This resulted in delays in the voting process contributing to voting ending very late at those polling centers in most cases. The worst scenarios were in cases where voting had to be suspended to the following day as it happened in two of the polling stations visited by the CCG. These stations were the Kadawu Polling Center at the Bole Bamboi Constituency and the Yendi Primary School at the Yendi Constituency both in the Northern Region.

the night. Voting materials for instance arrived at some polling stations as late as 11am, when voting was to start at 7 am.

Other Forms of Observed Incidence

There were other forms of incidents and irregularities which occurred in 19.2% of the polling stations with recorded incidents. These included the following;

- An attempt of vote buying. An incidence where a man known to be affiliated to a political party attempted to distribute money to voters to vote for a particular candidate was reported. This occurred at the St Francis Demonstration Polling station at the Hohoe Constituency. Some voters present however alerted the Electoral Officials and the Security Personnel and he was quickly sent away from the station.
- A voter arrested by security personnel for double registration. At the Kalamazoo Hotel Polling Center in the La Dadekotopon Constituency, a voter whose name was detected in the EC's list of double registration was arrested by the security personnel after making an attempt to vote.
- An imposter dressed in the official attire of the Electoral Commission arrested by security personnel for possessing two Voter ID cards. At the Korle Gonno Girls Polling Station in the Ablekuma South Constituency, a man who claimed to be an official of the Electoral Commission came to the center around 2pm to observe proceedings. However upon further interrogations by the security personnel and polling officials, two

Voter ID Cards with the same names but different polling centers were found in his possession. He was then arrested and sent to the police station for further questioning.

- There were also incidence of misunderstanding between some party agents and polling officials during the counting of votes. Some of the centers where such incidence occurred included the Akwamu Abuakwa L/A Primary and the Mangoase Presbyterian JHS both in the Asuogyaman Constituency, the BOSEC Polling Station in Bole Constituency, Proxy Cinema in Manhyia South, Dagbon Traditional Council in Yendi, Municipal Assembly Center in Ho Central, Agbawe Shed B in La Dadekotopon, among others. The causes of such misunderstanding included situations where the total number of ballots counted exceeded the total votes cast which were mainly resolved by double counting by polling officials. There were also disputes on rejected ballots. There were instances of arguments on ballot papers stained with indelible ink which were



considered as rejected and various objections on ballots that voters' thumbprints had exceeded the box for a particular candidate.

drinks and with some instances had to rob their fingers with sand before they could be verified by the device.

Despite these incidents at some of the polling centers, voters in general were properly identified both with the register and the BVD as confirmed at 89.4% of the centers observed. There was no incident of multiple voting reported in all observed centers, a phenomenon which could be attributed to the adoption of the biometric registration process.



Verification of Registered Voters

The biometric verification device could not verify some voters in 10.6% of the observed polling centers, hence making the identification of such voters incomplete and thereby unable to vote. Even though voters had identified their names in the register, the verification machine could not verify the fingers/thumbs of these voters. Observers at these polling centers indicated that failure of the device to verify the finger prints of some registered voters was much peculiar with the elderly, farmers and those who usually engage in hard work with their palms. Such voters had to try again for several times before some were verified. In one polling station for instance, a voter had to try for about 13 times before the finger was verified and given the chance to vote. In most cases voters had to wash their hands with water or







Report From International Observers

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Introduction

In the last two decades Ghana is widely perceived as a maturing democracy with a tradition of frequent elections. The 2012 General Election was the sixth in a row since 1992. The country has gone through a peaceful shift from military dictatorship to civilian rule. The former military ruler, Flight Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, introduced a democratic constitution in 1992 and called for competitive elections which he won twice in 1992 and in 1996 on the ticket of the National Democratic Congress (NDC). In a rare development in African politics he obeyed the constitution which barred him from seeking a third term of office in the year 2000. Consequently he did not contest and instead supported his Vice President John Evans Atta Mills as presidential candidate of the NDC. In this election an even more significant shift of power took place when the opposition New Patriotic Party (NPP) won the elections and President John Agyekum Kufuor took over. He was re-elected in 2004 for a second and final term. In the highly contested 2008 elections the opposition candidate Atta Mills won by a very small margin of only 42,000 votes (0.2%) in a run-off election.

Elections in Ghana are mostly centred on the two big parties NDC and NPP. The NDC has its strongholds in the Eastern and Northern parts of the country while the NPP recruits most of its support from the Western and Central parts of Ghana.

The outcome of the 2012 General Elections was perceived by the general public as quite unpredictable. A close race was expected as it was in the 2008 elections. What made the elections even more exciting was the death of President Atta Mills in July 2012. His successor, the former Vice President John Mahama, only had about four months to perform his duties as Head of State and in addition to campaign as presidential candidate for the NDC. He was challenged by the NPP candidate, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nana Akufo-Addo, who lost to Atta Mills in the 2008 elections.

There was widespread fear for political violence and a lot of activities of the civil society, including our partners, the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG), focussed on calls for peace. While the election campaign was generally peaceful, violence was expected for the time during and after announcements of the results. There was a substantial amount of tension in the country. Although there is a history of military coups in Ghana the country has been a place of peace and stability over the last two decades. This has significance for the whole troubled region.

The Brot für die Welt/Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst Observers mission

It needs to be mentioned that the mission was shorter than usual because of some logistical challenges. The mission only started on 1st December 2012 when the Team Leader arrived from Sierra Leone



elections) and multiple voting almost impossible.

Ghanaians were called to elect a President and 275 Parliamentarians in single member constituencies. 45 additional constituencies were created in 2012 to balance the population growth. There were about 1.5 million voters more than in the 2008 elections (12.47 million). There were eight presidential candidates (all male) and 1332 parliamentary aspirants of which only 134 (10.1%) were women.

While the Parliamentarians are elected by simple majority, a presidential candidate needs an absolute majority of 50 percent plus one vote to succeed.

The certified results of the General Elections of 7th December were announced on 9th December – within the legal requirement of 72 hours.

where he had observed the elections. Therefore it was not possible to observe the campaign activities or to conduct discussions with the various stakeholders.

The Team comprised of Millicent Botsio and Dorcas Spitzhorn, two Brot für die Welt/EED project advisors based in Ghana. Niko Wald, a senior media expert at the Public Relations Department of Brot für die Welt in Berlin coordinated the media work of the team, conducted interviews, took photographs and published news and features on different media outlets including the website of Brot für die Welt.

Timeframe and electoral system

For the first time in the history of Ghana a biometric voter identification system was put in place. The 14,158,890 registered voters were easily identified by their finger prints. A Biometric Verification Device (BVD) was available at all 26,002 polling stations. The voter's register was equipped with bar codes which were to be read by the BVD. This system has made double registrations (a serious problem in previous

The candidate of the NDC, John Dramani Mahama obtained 50.70% of the valid vote cast and the absolute majority of the valid votes cast. His major contender Nana Akufo-Addo scored 47.74%. The other contenders remained insignificant: Dr. Paa Kwesi Ndoum (PPP) 0.59%, and the candidates of PNC (0.22%), GCPP (0.35%), Independent (0.14%), CPP (0.18%) and UFP (0.08%). The turnout was impressive at 79.43%, almost 10 % higher than in 2008 (69.52%), the number of rejected (invalid) votes was 2.2%. In the Parliamentary Elections the NDC won an absolute majority of the 275 seats (148) while the NPP scored 123. One seat went to PNC and three to independent candidates.

Role of the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG)

The Christian Council of Ghana provided 506 Domestic Election Observers for the 2012 elections who were supported by four International Election Observers of Brot für

die Welt/EED. Together with about 40 other NGOs the CCG is a member of the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO). Overall CODEO deployed about 4500 Domestic Election Observers. Out of the 4500 mentioned above, 1500 were actively involved in a parallel vote tabulation exercise. The aim of this “rapid response” was to compare the official results with the parallel ones from 1000 polling centres.

On top of the observation activities the CCG was actively involved in civic and voters education and engaged itself in “keep the peace” campaigns (T-shirts, radio and TV-spots).

Allocation of domestic election observers was affected by the exclusion of observers from special voting. Special voting was usually provided for staff and officials of the Electoral Commission (EC), security staff, journalists and domestic observers. In the 2012 Elections Act this was limited to EC and security staff. In order not to deprive domestic observers from their right to vote they had to be deployed in areas where they registered.

International Observation Missions

The Elections attracted some international attention. International Election Observers were sent by various organisations including the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Commonwealth, the British High Commission and other Embassies, the Carter Centre, and the National Democratic Institute (NDI). However, the EU did not deploy a mission.

Electoral Commission (EC)



The EC was chaired by K. Afari Gyan who already served in this capacity during the 2008 General Elections. The EC was able to maintain its impartiality throughout the process. Its conduct was professional and competent.

There were, however, some shortcomings observed. The EC was late with the biometric voters registration exercise and consequently the final voters register was published just a short time before polling day. This negatively affected the verification of the register.

Voter education materials and training materials were published at a very late



stage of the process. The EC was not able to provide the Team Leader with a copy of the Elections Act which was eventually made available by the Supreme Court Registrar's Office. Other training materials and even the accreditation of international observers were made available only three days prior to polling day. This made it impossible for the Team to observe campaign rallies.

Although voters' education started late, the number of rejected (invalid) votes was moderate (2.2%) and even slightly improved compared to 2008 (2.4%). This shows that Ghanaians are quite familiar with elections.

A special accreditation for the national collation centre was required. The application of CCG was turned down but eventually granted to the Team Leader after a short discussion with the Director of Elections.

Gender

According to the Electoral Commission a total of 1332 Parliamentary Candidates filed nominations to contest the 275 seats. This included 134 women (10.0%, in 2008: 9.5%). Out of the eight Vice-Presidential Candidates three were women (PPP, PNC and CPP). They did not belong to one of the two major parties. 27 women made it into Parliament (2008: 19), a meagre 9.8% (2008: 8.3%). Every fifth female candidate was elected which was identical with the quota of male candidates. Female candidates were successful especially in the Greater Accra Region (7 seats), Central (5 seats) and Ashanti (4 seats).

Women took a fair share of polling agents. However, they were underrepresented in the group of Presiding Officers.

The Electoral Commission does collect data on the share of female voters. However this information has not been

published. According to the teams' observations in Greater Accra more women seemed to cast their votes than men. In Ashanti Region there seemed to be more men voting than women and in the Volta Region there seemed to be slightly more women than men.



Election Monitoring

Election related activities

The Team visited the following institutions: Electoral Commission, Director and Deputy Director Ashanti Region (Team Leader)

Electoral Commission: Press Conference on 9th December 2012 (declaration of results) (Team Leader and Niko Wald)

Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) (Team Leader)

New Patriotic Party, Mr. Boakye K. Agyarko, National Campaign Manager (Team Leader)

Botswana High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr. G. Duke Lefhoko (former leader of SADC Parliamentary Election Observer Group) (on his request) (Team Leader)



Media

The opposition parties were able to access the media freely and publish advertisements which had to be paid for. The vibrant private media landscape added to media freedom. The journalists Niko was able to talk to showed great interest in the election process and in the information and education of voters. They proved to be very knowledgeable in terms of elections, the process and the backgrounds of parties and candidates.

Before, during and after the election the media took great efforts in coverage. Newspapers published texts about the process of election itself, about news from the EC, but they also investigated possible failures of officials or failures of the system. During the election TV and radio stations aired the results and featured a nearly 24/7 live coverage from different places around the country, emphasizing that they are keen to cover more than the capital Accra.

Most of the media had their own peace campaign, with printed advertisements of aired versions of their commitments to fair and unbiased election coverage.

The media also took great interest in the assessment of our mission showing that the presence of international observing missions definitely have impact in the country itself, giving us opportunity to show that "we care" and that we assist our partners from CCG to assess the election process.

Several people on the street and in polling



Political Party Conduct

Incidents of intimidation and sporadic violence against opposing parliamentary contestants took place. However they lacked an endemic and systematic nature. As a rule the campaign posters were not tampered with.

The NPP called on their supporters in radio advertisements to stay at the vicinity of the polling stations in order to watch the process until the results were announced. This was in clear contradiction to the laws. Every voter has to leave the polling station after casting his/her vote. Only the vote counting process was open to the public. However, the team did not witness any (NPP)-voters who insisted to stay inside the polling station after having voted.

queues as well as journalists declared that they appreciate our work and commitment very much and that they find it important for us as foreigners to be in the country for monitoring the elections.



Observations on the General Elections 7th December 2012

On December 7th 2012 the team visited 72 polling stations in the regions

Greater Accra, Odododiodio Constituency, 37 polling stations (Heiko)

Greater Accra, Korle Klottey, 6 polling stations (Niko)

Ashanti Region, Kumasi, 15 polling stations (Dorcas)

Volta Region, Ho, 14 polling stations (Millicent)

Preparations

Generally, election materials arrived timely and in sufficient quantities. This included the Voters Register and the Biometric Verification Device (BVD). Polling staff in St. Mary's Primary School in Odododiodio (C090314) arrived by taxi with all sensitive and non-sensitive materials in their possession (but properly

sealed). Before voting commenced, short prayers were said asking for peaceful and credible elections.

Set up

At 07:00 a.m. people had already queued at the polling stations. Voters were eager to cast their votes. Most polling stations were placed outdoors and covered with a tent roof. In Accra (Odododiodio) a considerable number of polling stations were set up in the middle of small roads. This affected in some cases the order of the process (commotion). The environment in a number of cases observed was not conducive for the secrecy of the ballot because it was not possible to place the voting screens in a way which guaranteed secrecy. However, this was not a concern to most of the voters. A more serious potential problem was security. Such polling stations on the road were vulnerable to security risks. Despite the presence of an unarmed police or security officer at every polling station, a rioting crowd could have seriously affected the voting and counting process. In Odododiodio a substantial number of armed mobile security staff was deployed patrolling the area and rushing to trouble spots. However, no rioting was observed except for crowd control problems.

In some voting centres the distribution of voters wasn't carried out wisely. For example in Odododiodio at St. Mary's Primary School No. 1 (C090314) there were 640 registered voters while at No. 2 (C090315) on the same compound there were only 75. While No. 1 was extremely busy coping with long queues, staff of station No. 2 were bored.

Voting process

General observations

In general, the process was orderly and peaceful however in quite a number of

polling stations very slow – especially in the morning in Accra. In Ho the mornings were the busiest times with overcrowding and long queues till about 2.00 pm where some polling stations visited were virtually empty.

The polling staff were generally helpful and knowledgeable. However, some Presiding Officers for one reason or the other did not live up to the expectations because they did not manage their Polling Station efficiently. Mostly the staff answered our questions to a great extent, sometimes dully, which could be rooted in the high pressure they were in.

NPP and NDC party agents were present in almost every polling station. PPP, CPP and Independent were represented in the polling stations too – according to their respected representation in the constituency. The same applied to agents of independent parliamentary candidates.

The team found Domestic Observers to be present in many of the Polling Stations. In some of the stations in Greater Accra and Volta Region/Ho the team met domestic CCG observers. A few stations had been visited by International Observers too.

The team observed the use of party seals for the ballot boxes in a significant number of cases. In most cases the NPP made use of this legally granted right more frequently than the other parties. In some cases the (NDC) also used their seal. In Ho both the NDC and NPP had their party seals on the ballot boxes.

The security personnel were neutral as well as professional and as a rule friendly and helpful too. There was at least one security officer on duty at almost all the polling stations visited.

The BVD did not always recognise voters despite the fact that they were duly identified by name and photograph or by identification by polling staff. In most cases the BVD recognised the voter on a second, third or fourth (in some cases even more)

trial. Voters were told to wash their hands which sometimes helped. However, most of the polling stations visited reported that 1-5 voters were denied by the BVD. In most cases these voters were denied to vote despite the fact that their names and photos were in the register. In other cases they were allowed to vote (i.e. 090103B) and their names were taken down in the Presiding Officer's Journal.

The voting screens (carton) were not strong enough. By noon in many stations observed the screens started losing stability and had to be readjusted from time to time. This, however, did not seriously affect the process.

The number of party agents was not restricted. In many cases there was more than one party agent per party present at a time. Usually two NPP and NDC agents were present at a polling station. In their statements people stressed how important it is for them to vote and that they are keen to choose the leader of their state. They underlined the importance of the elections being fair, transparent and – last, not least – peaceful every so often.

Specific observations:

Greater Accra/Odododiodioo:

The most serious incident was observed at polling station Osofo Owuo Memorial School No.2 (C090115). When checking the result sheets at 9.30 a.m. the TL discovered that the sheet had already been filled (except for the results) and signed by the Presiding Officer (Edna) and three party agents. The TL took photographs of the form. This was like signing a blank cheque because with the signatures on the form became a legal document. The PO called the EC Supervisor and asked the TL to talk to him. It was resolved that the pre-signed forms should be marked “null and void” and exchanged with fresh ones. This was done. Therefore there was a potential risk for rigging but since the issue was solved nothing serious actually happened which

could have affected the credibility of the process.

At station C090304A the ballot paper issuer tore the parliamentary ballot papers together with the serial numbers and handed them over to the voters.

At station C090201 the police officer on duty assisted three disabled voters and entered the voting screen with these voters. When asked by the TL, the Presiding Officer stopped this and warned the police officer. The same malpractice was observed at station C 090323 where the police officer (Ms. M. Binfo) assisted two voters.

At some stations NPP-party agents were in possession of a copy of the voters' register. They identified the voters and ticked their names. While there was no problem with having a copy of the register, it was illegal to identify the voters. This was stopped by the Presiding Officers after the TL questioned this practice (C090322, C090321, C090106).

At stations C090305, C 090306A and C090606 the NPP-party agents inked voters on request by the PO who wanted to speed up the process. This was illegal and stopped after asking the PO whether this was in line with his regulations. At station C090306A the NDC party agent was seated at the desk of the ballot paper issuer and not at the designed bench for party agents. At station C090106 it was the CPP party agent, at C090101B an NPP-party agent.

There were queue control problems in a number of stations caused by queue jumpers (C090201). In other stations voters did not know on which line to queue. Some voters were running out of their patience and caused noise (C090208, C090204, C090102). At station C090607 at 3.50 p.m. a middle aged couple jumped the queue of about 100 voters after they had allegedly bribed a polling officer. Since this happened right in front of the TL, I asked whether they were in a hurry. This attracted

the attention of the PO. When asked to join the queue the couple decided to leave the station.

At station 090314 there was no physical count of the received ballot papers. However, this was done after the TL asked for the reason why they had not done it. There was also no parliamentary result sheet available at station C090101A. This was discovered only when the TL asked for it. EC was contacted to provide a copy. There were technical problems with the BVD at station C090114A which were solved. Outside polling station C090204 a Cabinet Minister appeared with an accredited party observer (NDP) and introduced himself to the TL. He did not enter the station premises.

Greater Accra/Korley Klottey:

The most serious incident occurred at Polling Station CDR A. The presidential ballot box was not properly closed on one side of the box' lid. The green seal could not be attached for the plastic material was broken and the hole of the lid was virtually not there. The Presiding Officer (Ebeenzah) and the Polling Agents said that they had been aware of it and that a spare ballot box with an intact lid had been requested from the EC. All three Polling Agents declared that they kept observing the partly unsealed ballot box. When the observer returned at 4:40 pm the ballot box was replaced and properly sealed. The identification paper glued to the box was not the computer printed one, but written by hand.

At Gemaa A Polling Station a woman was sent away without being allowed to cast her vote because the biometrical scanner did not approve her. She tried more than ten times to have herself verified, with different fingers from both hands and tried to clean her hands, which led to no avail. At this station I saw this happen to another woman as well. The Presiding Officer explained, though, that everything worked. The three Polling Agents confirmed.

At Polling Station Olympia Cinema A and B, in the early morning a number of voters, about 200, had already queued, some said they had been queuing for hours, one man explained that he had shown up as early as 10 PM the evening before. People waited patiently. At about 6 am the polling material including ballot boxes arrived. They were open and not sealed, obviously because too many polling material had to be carried inside them.

When returning some minutes before the closing of the polls, the queues had notably diminished. 30 people eager to vote waited in queue of station A, 10 waited in queue B. At closing time a police woman closed the queue of station A. One man who showed up clearly too late was politely asked to leave the queue by the Presiding Officer; a request which he fulfilled quietly. All in the queue had clearly had the opportunity to cast their votes.

Ashanti Region/Kumasi:

The most serious incident in Ashanti region occurred at old M F U Office, Abrepo Junction, in Bantama constituency (F120203). When checking the result sheets at 1 p.m., I found out that here as well, it had been filled (not the results) and signed by three polling agents and the PO (Aboache). The PO called the Supervisor and handed the phone to me. The Supervisor promised to come around as soon as possible. The observer took photos of the sheets. The PO promised to call Dorcas as soon as the Supervisor had arrived. Two hours later the observer returned to the polling station. The PO called the Supervisor again who said he did not have any plain sheets but was on his way. Dorcas asked the PO if all polling agents had signed, because there were more around than just three. The PO then made them write their names on the sheet but not sign. This way the forms could no longer be used for rigging and the problem was solved.

Some polling stations which were divided

into two or three queues, caused some confusion and in the morning, when many voters were queuing up, they were about to lose their temper, e.g. at the Presby Primary School in Bantama (F120104A, B, and C). After having been standing in the queue for a long time and wanting to cast their vote, people were told that they were standing in the wrong queue and had to start again in another queue. Papers indicating the initial letters of names for the respective sub-polling stations were posted on pillars in order to clarify where to queue up and pregnant women were given the opportunity to jump the queue and cast their votes immediately. The people then calmed down.

Generally the number of rejected voters by the BVD was quite small. At Lebanon Club B (F120101B) however, at 10.30am. ten voters had already been rejected whereas at Lebanon Club A (F120101A) none had been rejected. Thus, at polling station A, voting took place in a quiet and orderly manner, whereas at Lebanon Club B it seemed a bit chaotic and the voters were dissatisfied. Those rejected were not allowed to vote at that time but told to come back later to have another try. At one polling station (F120203) an old lady was rejected by the BVD, but as she was identified without doubt and well-known to the PO, she was allowed to vote. The same occurred at Methodist Church in Suame (F170102A). At Salvation Army JHS, Suame (F170201B) one lady was rejected repeatedly. She went home to wash her hands and came back six times but was still rejected and not allowed to cast her vote.

Volta Region/Ho:

At Sokode-Lokoe (D111305) there was a situation where a man who had registered and came to vote but had had stroke affecting his arm and fingers. His finger could not be placed on the Biometric Verification device. The EC Regional office was contacted who gave the go-ahead for the man to be allowed to vote since they could identify him at least with his

photograph. At this same polling station there was a young man who had an ID Card but his name was not in the register and he had a suspected transfer note from the EC Accra. He was immediately asked to leave the premises. He got angry and walked away insulting the Presiding Officer who kept calm.

At Ho-Bankoe (D110108A) two people with ID Cards came to vote but their names were also not in the register. They were sent to the EC Regional Office to clear the issue. The BVD had low battery and had to be changed. This delayed the process for about 30 minutes. The observer did not hear of any voting postponed to the following day. Most of the BVD were so sensitive and peeped if the voter had sweated or had oily hands. Water, soap and tissues were then provided for voters to wash their hands and tried again. This worked in almost all instances. 1 to 2 party agents were required at every polling station. At Sokode-Lokoe (D111305) and GBC Revenue Office (D110204) there were 3 NDC Agents while some parties were not represented at all. Other party agents were not disturbed about this. However, at the District Education Office B (D110104B) there were 6 NDC party agents. The other party agents and security officer complained when the observer interviewed them. Millicent called the Presiding Officer's attention to it who then asked 4 of them to leave the premises since they had already voted. 1 to 10 people (aged and handicapped) were assisted in 11 out of the 14 polling stations. In all 52 voters were assisted as at the time visited. Dividing one polling station into A and B posed so many problems for polling officials and voters. One part was overcrowded and other almost empty. Also, the alphabetical division was posted but not visible enough. Voters unknowingly joined the queue only to be told they were in the wrong queue when it was their turn to cast their votes. Polling officials had to now explain the situation to voters who were quite irritated. Some left but came later. At STC Terminus (110304A)

I was told only one couple left and did not return. At this polling station, Millicent observed one drunkard and motor rider who entered the yard to disturb voters. They were quickly turned away by the police officers. No Presiding Officer had signed the result sheet. 4 of them had filled in the name and number of the polling station and had put it aside. The rest were waiting for the counting to be over. Most of them were quite educated and had their stations under control.

At around 4.40 pm when the observer arrived at her first and final polling station at the E.P. Primary School in Sokode-Etoe (D111302), a voter reported to her that some voters had refused to apply the indelible ink before voting. Their reason was that the ink was spoiling the ballot papers. The polling official in charge could not tell how many people had left without applying the indelible ink. The observer called the attention of the Presiding Officer (Mr. P. Afari) to this and he ordered for the ink to be applied after voting. Some voters still managed to walk away after voting but did not attempt to join the queue since the security personnel blocked the entrance to the polling station at 5.00 pm. Here, there were 1091 voters registered (too many for the station) voting ended at 6.50 pm.

Ballot count

Voting closed at 5 p.m. There were no voters observed in the queue at that time. The counting process was generally orderly, transparent and in a constructive and amicable atmosphere. In a significant number of polling stations arithmetical errors on the result sheets appeared. In some cases the Presiding Officer did not fully complete the Result Form. This caused confusion during collation.

The counting attracted larger crowds nevertheless remained peaceful. Only in one case observed a person tried to interfere verbally with the process: Discussion arose in Accra at Korley Klottey Constituency at Polling Station Olympia



Cinema A and B (Accra), at about 19:15 pm when two men with observer's badges started arguing and shouting, involving and obviously accusing the polling agents. According to a journalist from TV Africa who was able to understand the language spoken the discussion was about the difference of 11 votes between the number of polling papers counted versus the number of voters according to the fingerprint verification system, which are supposed to be equal. More casted votes in terms of papers in the ballot box were counted than the machine had voters registered. According to the journalist of TV Africa, the agitating Polling Agent was from CPP. After discussion at the polling table he moved to the gathered people and spoke loudly to them. The closely present two police officers neither intervened by themselves nor were ordered by polling officers to do so. Polling Agents present (NDC, NPP and CPP) signed the Statement of Poll after the counting; In the Statement of Poll for station A the number of papers issued was corrected from 1001 to 1225.

Regarding Polling Station Olympia Cinema A and B (Accra), it was not clear if the so called tamper prove bags were - or could be - closed properly. According to one polling

official this was not possible; an observation which I can share since I have seen ballot papers resting in ballot boxes, packed in unsealed plastic bags. The unused ballot papers remained attached to the numbered pads; they were not stamped on the back. Both unused ballot papers and stamps were packed in the shopping bag type plastic bags.

The results were publicly declared by the PO at the end of counting. Party agents present were provided with a carbon copy of the duly filled and signed result sheets. However, in none of the observed polling stations the results were posted in public. Only in Kumasi one polling station was seen which had posted the results.

Collating procedure

In the observed collating centres at constituency level the collating process was generally transparent, credible and carried out professionally.

At the collation centre of Odododiodoo constituency (Greater Accra) there was commotion, a high degree of disorder and lack of professionalism. This caused impatience of Presiding Officers who wanted to hand over their result sheets to the Returning Officer. They were all extremely tired and wanted to catch public transport for getting home. There was no queue control of any kind and the POs engaged in making noise and wrangling. Even boxing was observed. The Returning Officer who temporarily suspended the procedures was undecided. The TL encouraged him to call in the security forces to restore order. This was done and the process continued without problems.

The TL came across a lot of arithmetic errors in the result sheets, which had to be corrected by the POs or the returning officer. This process was time consuming and tried the patience of the polling staff as well as of the party agents and observers. The TL was engaged by the Returning

Officer to cross-check the arithmetical correctness of the results. He observed the entire process until early morning hours. There were no other international observers present.

In Kumasi the national observers and the polling agents around were very tired and not assisting or controlling the activities of the Returning Officer.

In Ho some observers gave up after counting in the polling stations and did not follow up to the collating centre since it was very late around 12.00 mid night (D111302) and they were tired.

At the collation centre at Accra Art Centre, the process went on quite slow, with slowing down the more polling officers dropped in. The returning of the biometric equipment took place very close to the announcement panel. Both stations interfered each other - in an acoustic way and by crowding. The announcements of the polling station's results could sometimes hardly be heard.

The ballot boxes were neither locked nor directly supervised. The observer found four boxes from special voting standing apart from the other boxes on a table and on the edge of the stage, obviously waiting to be opened and the votes to be counted.

They were properly sealed.

The Statements of Poll sometimes had to be corrected since they were not properly filled out or showed arithmetical errors. A random check of the lined up ballot boxes from the polling stations showed that some had their seals not properly attached. The official green seals could be removed since they were assembled the wrong way. From 40 boxes checked 10 had such unsafe sealing. In one case (Parliamentary Elections; Polling Station Gray Memorial Primary School) there were no party seals to secure the boxes properly. In another case (Presidency Elections, Polling Station Chief's Palace #2) the green seals could be

opened, but white party seals secured the ballot box. In most cases the slit in the lid, which could be secured with a seal as well, were not sealed.

Extended Voting

On 8th December 2012 voting continued at polling stations in which the BVD broke down on elections' day. This process was observed by the Team Leader in five polling stations in Kpone Katamanso Constituency in Greater Accra (C141204A-C, C141101A-B). Counting was observed at polling station C141101B. Voters came in substantial numbers. They were eager to cast their votes. There were no irregularities observed.

Complaints of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)

The leadership of the NPP did not accept their defeat in the elections. The reasons given were alleged widespread fraud and rigging especially in the collation process. The TL visited NPP Head Quarters and had a two-hour discussion with Mr. Boakye K. Agyarko, National Campaign Manager and confidant of Presidential Candidate Nana Akufo Addo. He claimed that the collated results were doctored in favour of John Mahama and suggested that there was a conspiracy in which external actors are involved. Since the NPP had party agents in all 26,002 polling stations the NPP is in possession of carbon copies of all the result sheets. Therefore the TL suggested that NPP should do its own collation on the basis of these data. The results could be compared with the official final results and in case of discrepancy which could affect the outcome of the election the EC and the Supreme Court could be engaged. Agyarko confirmed that they had confidence in the Chief Justice and the Judiciary. However, this straight forward way of establishing facts was – for which reason whatsoever – not really welcomed. Instead a boycott of Parliament was considered and its merits and demerits discussed at length. At least he assured the TL that peace would be

maintained and the results would only be challenged in court and not by mobilising their supporters to go on the roads. End of December 2012 NPP has filed a law suit against the EC.

Media work of the Team

The TL was interviewed by Daniel Pelz of Deutsche Welle on 09th December 2012 for the English Programme on Africa. He was also interviewed by Kathrin Gänzler, a freelance journalist based in Lagos, Nigeria (on telephone). Moreover, the TL was interviewed (mostly on live programmes) by Ghanaian TV (Channel 3, Metro) and about 12 radio stations.

On elections' day two television stations, TV Africa and Ghana TV aired a short live interview with Niko since they were interested in our mission. They accepted the fact that we are strictly independent and non-partisan and that Niko as a member of the delegation was not to come to any conclusions or assessments. On 9th December, at the EC's announcing of the result, Niko was interviewed by five radio stations, all live broadcast, and one TV station (TV Africa). He also provided German journalists of Deutsche Welle (Daniel Pelz) and ARD (Alexander Göbel) with background information.

Via Brot für die Welt's journalist platform Niko provided more than 50 press photos, about 60 audio interviews (with voters, the Team Leader, Dr Fred Deegbe (CCG), team members and members of CCG monitoring team and Ghanaian journalists) and video footage for media professionals. Audio and video footage will be available in future as core information on Brot für die Welt's election monitoring missions in general. With more than 40 postings on Twitter he promoted the media platform and kept more than 1000 followers up to date. Brot für die Welt published two media releases to announce the monitoring and its results. It proved that being on location is a big asset for providing real time, convincing and authentic information for journalists.

For donors and the interested public Niko posted daily on Brot für die Welt's blogging platform. He published ten texts, with photos, statements and documents. Altogether these texts were visited more than 2000 times. Teaser texts and photos were shared via Facebook, generating a lot of buzz in the social media sphere and generating interest in this issue of our work. Some of Niko's texts and photos are to be published in the donor's magazine ("Der ferne Nächste") and in the annual report of Brot für die Welt. Niko created a video, available via the website, Youtube and Facebook that explains the monitoring election mission in Ghana. In the video, the cooperation between CCG and Brot für die Welt is stressed, as well as voters from Ghana are to be heard. By now the video had been viewed more than 150 times, and still counting. For the next months one edition of Brot für die Welt's monthly audio podcast will be dealing with election monitoring, using the audio statement Niko has been collecting.

Cooperation with the CCG

The Team would like to commend the excellent cooperation with the CCG General Secretary, Rev. Dr. Fred Deegbe and his team, namely Mr. George Sagoe-Addy, Mr. Leonard Ackon, Ms. Joyce Larko Steiner, Mr. Andrews Frimpong and the entire staff. The General Secretary himself showed a keen interest in the work of the Election Observers and consulted the Team Leader on all relevant issues. He briefed the TL on the political situation and election related issues. There was a comprehensive debriefing after elections. This clearly demonstrated the pivotal interest of our partners in the elections and in our work. The Team would like to thank Dr. Fred Deegbe and his entire team for the warm welcome and great hospitality in Ghana.

We were assured by the General Secretary and our counterparts at the CCG that our work was highly appreciated and relevant. With the presence of domestic and international ecumenical observers the role

of the CCG in the civil society was strengthened and the visibility of the Council improved. Since a vibrant and professional civil society is the backbone of democratic consolidation the CCG has achieved a lot. We were the only international observers of the CCG. This was perceived as a sign of international solidarity and friendship.

Conclusions

According to our observations the General Elections were despite the weaknesses and problems mentioned in this report free, peaceful, transparent and overall credible. This is in line with the conclusions of the CCG Domestic Observers, the CODEO observer mission and with the judgements of international missions such as Commonwealth, AU and ECOWAS.

This, however, does not say anything about the irregularities NPP is claiming. Our Team did not observe such cases. It would be easy for NPP to support their allegations by carrying out a re-count on basis of their carbon copies of all 26,002 result sheets.

There were some weaknesses in the collating process because of deficient procedures. This should – for future elections – attract more attention because especially in a highly contested election the collating process is crucial. Arithmetic and systemic errors which occurred could easily be prevented if crosscheck mechanisms are put in place. This requires capacity building in the ranks of presiding and returning officers.

The presence of international observers was crucial because of the very close outcome and the atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and tension among NPP and NDC. Small irregularities could have affected the final results because of the narrow margin with which Mahama crossed the 50%-line (50.7%). Otherwise a run-off election would have been necessary.

The presence of international observers

also had a strong symbolic meaning. It encouraged the voters as well as the stakeholders to actively take part in the democratic process. Their presence was a major factor to build up not only the voters' trust into the process but also to reduce distrust among the political parties. The relations between the team and local as well as international ecumenical observers were excellent.

The Christian Council of Ghana again played a high-profile role in ensuring peace and democracy in Ghana. CCG is represented on the Eminent Persons Group which was established after the 2008 General Elections in order to institutionalise mediation efforts of civil society. The General Secretary, the Chairman of CCG and some Church Leaders belong to the group among other prominent senior personalities of Civil Society. The distrust and suspicion between the two parties NPP and NDC was so high that any careless move could have resulted in open violence. The NPP still has not accepted the results but is challenging them in the Supreme Court.

Recommendations

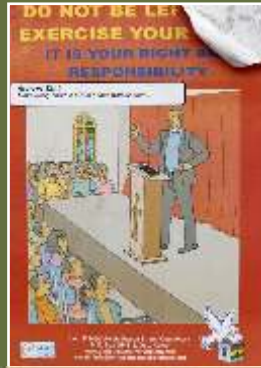
- The EC should have a sufficient number of BVDs for backup available at constituency level. It should be ensured that a broken machine can be replaced within an hour. This would have prevented the EC from extending voting at a substantial number of stations to the following day.
- Persons who are rejected by the BVD should be allowed to vote if they can be identified by names and, photographs in the register. Their names should be taken down in a special list in order to investigate such cases after elections.
- At some polling stations in Ho some voters bore the same names. This was confusing and delayed the process. In future weekday names and/or other family names

as well as dates of birth should be used for clear and quick identification.

- Polling Stations that comprise more than 800 voters should be divided in order to reduce stress on the polling agents and the voters. The team saw polling stations with more than 1000 registered voters.
- When two polling stations were located at one place, voters queuing were often confused where to queue or were not aware that there will be two queues. When Polling Officers or Security Personal had to reorganize the queues people were irritated or even frustrated. It should be considered to communicate clearly where to queue. For the sake of transparency at the polling stations important information should be spread clearly and audible to the public.
- The inking of voters should be done at the end of voting before leaving the polling station (as it is done in Sierra Leone). This avoids the risk of spoiling ballots with ink.
- The official EC seals should be of better quality and POs should be trained on how to apply them correctly and tamper free.
- Most of the paper slots of the ballot boxes remained unsealed when being transported to the Collation Center. It should be considered to provide additional seals and raise awareness of Polling Officials to seal the slots properly. The final results of polling stations should be advertised at the venue of the polling stations for informing the public.
- Police and security officers should not interfere in the process by assisting voters to mark their ballots.
- Party agents should be advised not to actively interfere into the electoral / voting process. POs should not request their assistance for performing EC duties. POs

should be encouraged to have agitating Polling Agents or other observers removed from counting at the polling station. Political Parties should consider engaging party agents for the collation process who did not observe on polling centre.

- At the Collation Center the processes of collecting ballot boxes, voting materials and biometric scanners should be separated from the calculating and announcing of the results. The announcements should be clear and loud and displayed on a board e. g. The announcing officers should have help to pre-check the Statements of Poll so they can go through announcing quickly. The collation process on constituency level should be computerised in order to speed up the process and to enhance transparency.
- The results by polling station should be displayed on a monitor to observe work in progress during the collation process.
- The collating procedure must include a crosscheck of the collated sums of results and rejected votes against the sum of the totals. The number of domestic observers should be dramatically increased to cover all polling stations. A sufficient number of them should receive special training to observe the collating process.
- The CCG observation forms should be revised and room for essential information should be provided. For example space for the number of voters in the registers, seal numbers and number of voters who were rejected by the BVD despite being on the register.
- The Elections Act should be amended to qualify domestic observers and journalists for special voting.



SOME ELECTION PROJECTS

NOTICE OF POLL
PRESIDENTIAL

7 reports have notified that the full names, political affiliations, symbols and party affiliations of the candidates nominated for election as President of Ghana are as follows:

CANDIDATE	SYMBOL	PARTY
JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA		NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS
NANA AKUFO-ADDO		GREAT CONSOLIDATED POPULAR PARTY
NANA ADDO DANKWA AKUFO-ADDO		NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY
PAPA KWESI NINSIN		PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY
NANA ACHEAMPONG		UNITED FRONT PARTY
NANA AKPAN NINSIN		PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONVENTION
MICHAEL OSEI SAKYI		CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY
NANA YAW AGYEMANG ADJEI		INDEPENDENT

I further give notice that the poll will be held at all polling stations throughout the country on Friday the 7th December, 2012 between the hours of 7:00 o'clock to the morning and 5:00 o'clock in the evening.

THUMBPRINT YOUR BALLO PAPER CORRECTLY
Correct Marking of Ballot

Wrong Marking of Ballot

PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 2012 7am - 5pm

Pictures by Brot Für Die Welt



General Conclusions and Recommendations

Overview

The 2012 General Elections saw the attempt to strengthen transparency in our electioneering processes to foster democratic growth. In view of this, the voter register was compiled using the biometric registration. This was to remove ghost names and clean the register for the election. The process and approach adopted was not adequately circulated to the average Ghanaian hence initial experience of either apathy or rush during the rotational registration process. As a result there were multiple registrations which were sometimes attributable to the breakdown in machines and in some cases criminal attempts by a minority of the public to register twice. The Council followed keenly the process of rectifying the irregularities in registration and was generally satisfied with the publication of people for adjudication. It is therefore imperative that we begin to take a second look at electoral reforms to avoid unnecessary tensions between state institutions and the general public

It is also important to acknowledge limited time provided for the receipt of procured verification devices and their piloting which caused some amount of unrest within the public and especially a polarized political space. Subsequent dissemination of the application of the BVD within the already known voting process by the public was delayed and was not effective. However this did not necessarily affect the voting on a larger scale. The

splitting of the voter register prior to the Election Day was also not effectively communicated. This resulted in unnecessary disagreements and contest at the polling station hence delaying the voting at some polling stations.

Prior to Election Day there were issues raised on the possible breakdowns of the verification devices and the kind of backup established to forestall a break in the voting process. In addition, the effect of the machines to possibly disenfranchise some section of the voting public. The EC assured Ghanaians of being ready. This was also manifested in the electoral system allowing voters to vote on the 8th December 2012 as a result of the verification devices. It is important to point out that, this phenomenon was not widespread as was anticipated.

The presence of both local and international observers continue to play a critical role in the electoral process in Ghana. This continues to bring to the fore the interest of the international community in the success of Ghana's democracy for best practice across the sub region.

The results which was rejected peacefully by the NPP, also saw the boycott of the NPP for the induction of H E John Dramani Mahama. It is also important to note that the presence of the former presidents in the 4th Republic was a gesture to suggest national unity and cohesion even in disagreements. The role of the Christian Council of Ghana in proactively engaging major stakeholders

including the political parties to work together in ensuring a peaceful Election 2012 was critical. This role gave the CCG the platform to function as mediators and the voice of reason for the political parties and some state institutions. Lessons should be shared and reviewed for best practices in the future.



Media

The consideration of the media as the fourth arm of the state cannot be overemphasized in the democratic development of the country. This role has manifested its incredible influence on the democratic development across Africa. In recent times the social media continues to be a tool for politicians and propagandists in the political discourse of the country. However, it is important to note that in Ghana the electronic media comprising radio and television continue to dominate the media landscape and influence public perception and participation in the discourse of national or political issues.

The 2012 Election period saw proactive interventions initiated by media groups and organisations such as the National Media Commission (NMC), Ghana Journalist Association (GJA), Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) among others. Focus of the programmes sought to elicit the commitment of the media to their code of ethics, fair representation of political

parties, fair and accurate reportage and the effects of negative and biased reportage on the democratic and socio-economic development of the country and the creation of God whose integrity and existence need to be protected. These programmes were also supported by various activities of other civil society organisations including Faith-based organisations and non-governmental organisations.

During the period political events continued to dominate the media airwaves than other critical socio-economic development issues as exhibited off campaigning periods pre and post-election years. The airwaves especially radio coupled with the print media were characterized by political propaganda. Admittedly the 2012 electioneering period saw a minimal reduction of protracted and divisive language on the airwaves. On the contrary there were major incidents which need to be curtailed in subsequent events. Nevertheless, the overall reduction could also be attributed to the overwhelming awareness created especially by CSOs and other groups.

The supportive role of the media to bring the events of the Election Day to the public continues to be a relevant tenet in our democratic development. The 7th of December 2012 saw the major media houses and their affiliates report on incidents and provisional results across the country for the consumption of the common citizen. The reality of some cases of biases and misreporting was evident but minimal. The Multimedia Group, Peace FM and affiliates, Citi FM, Adom FM, GTV, Metro TV and TV3 among others were influential in monitoring the conduct of the 2012 Election to a successful end.

The media also brought to the fore the acrimonious politicking and the partisan twist given to every issue of national interest hence minimizing the importance of major issues whiles aggrandizing issues

of minimal importance to the growth and stability of the economy.

The role of the media continues to be critical hence the need for the nation to engage in a debate which will focus on strengthening the existing frameworks which can provide opportunity in an enabling environment. In this context, also ensure effective monitoring of the activities of the media and enforcement of legal instruments and bye laws.

The Christian Council exploiting the good relationship with the media, issued press statements to the public and in some cases jointly with their network organisations.

Official Presidential and Parliamentary Results

Results of Election 2012 was declared on 10th December 2012 by the Electoral Commissioner Kwadwo Afari Djan. This followed some pre-declaration of the results by the General Secretary of the NPP and some objections from the opposition party.

The presidential election results indicated a win by President John Dramani Mahama of the NDC with 50.7% with Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo of the NPP obtaining 47.74% of the total votes cast. This years election saw a voter turnout of 79.43% of registered voters.

A total of 275 parliamentary seats were contested for in the 2012 Elections as opposed to 230 in the previous election. The NDC won 148 seats while the contending party NPP captured 123 seats of the total (Details of the results are presented in the Annex).

Post-Election Activities

After the declaration of the results on 10th December 2012, the NPP rejected the results and submitted a petition to the Supreme Court to avert the declaration of John Dramani Mahama as the President

elect. This petition was followed by a series of meetings by the NPP with major stakeholders of which CCG was one. The Heads of Churches and a cross section of the Eminent Persons Group engaged the party and commended the party for using the democratically accepted channels in seeking redress instead of taking to the streets. The team from the NPP was led by the flagbearer Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo with Osafo Marfo, Professor Mike Ocquaye, Elizabeth Ohene, Oboshie Sai among others. The CCG and Eminent Persons Group had the Chairman of the CCG/ National Peace Council, Most Rev. Prof. Emmanuel Asante, Prof. Emmanuel Martey-Moderator of the Presby Church, Rt. Rev. Francis Amenu, Rev. Dr. Fred Deegbe among others. The Chairman of the Council prayed that the process will be fair believing in the judicial processes in the country.

Lessons Learnt

The commitment of the Ghanaian and individuals, groups or organisations to the course of a unified agenda to facilitate nation building in a peaceful and cohesive environment is convex to the current participation exhibited through political dialogue. This worrying revelation of citizens being more aligned to their political parties, ethnic groupings or family as against mother Ghana is a recipe for national discourse to reorient the Ghanaian. Its effect on the peaceful co-existence of all and sundry especially in acrimonious partisan politics as exhibited and dominated by the two major political parties NDC and NPP.

Following the above, it has become critical to look at managing the post-election adjudication process which is been touted by the two major political parties. The entrenched positions taken by these parties therefore calls for a reorientation of the public who are divided on party lines and owe allegiance to political parties, religious sects or ethnic groups instead of Ghana. This is critical to help reshape the

political landscape of Ghana which has been acrimonious for many decades.

It has also become very obvious that the principle of governance where the winner of an election takes control of governance issues has become a concern, hence the need for some political and democratic reforms. This principle of 'winner takes all' has engineered acrimonious politicking where political parties, especially the two leading political parties (NDC and NPP) use all means to win elections at all cost. This has therefore deepened hostilities, raising tensions as a result of intrinsic view of each party as the only alternative for governance. This political response is also motivated by the high investment by political parties and the possible opportunity to recoup while in power. This therefore raises critical questions of whether Ghana needs to take a second look at the formation of government and governance in the country and also funding political parties in subsequent elections. These two major issues are actually portals that opens the Pandora box for discussion on electoral reforms and possibly re-engaging on the Constitutional Review reports and Government White Paper.

Again, the propaganda exhibited in political manifestoes and their eventual execution in national programmes such as Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS), Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (GPRS II), Ghana shared growth and development agenda are not sustainable and do not propel the economy of the country from a service dependent one to a value addition and industrial based economy. It is therefore imperative that moving the political discussion from politicking to an issue based political discourse in the national interest, post-election 2012 will have to focus on having a national development agenda which is devoid of partisanship. This again brings to the fore the discussion on the roles of various state institutions which hitherto are less independent.

Recommendations by CCG and its Observer Team

These were generally drawn from observers and a debrief workshop organized for the coordinators and a cross-section of election observers in the regions of operation.

- In our bid to deepen democracy, it is important to recognize the role of groups such as the media and other recognized local observer groups in this process during special voting exercises. The Legal instrument unlike previous years did not allow the media and CSOs participating in reportage and observation to vote early. This must be reviewed in subsequent LIs as we work together to strengthen and sustain our democracy.
- The EC should develop a system that would allow eligible voters whose names are in the register but failed the verification process by the BVD to vote.
- The provision of more quality BVDs with more backups especially at areas with more voters to serve as alternative in case of any breakdown of the device should be considered.
- Provision of adequate lighting systems at polling stations without any source of light to help in the process in case the voting processes extend into the night.
- The EC should intensify its training for the polling officials especially on the use of the BVD and also on communication skills
- The EC should have a sufficient number of BVDs for backup available at constituency level. It should be ensured that a broken machine can be replaced within an hour. This would have prevented the EC from extending voting at a substantial number of stations to the following day.

- Persons who are rejected by the BVD should be allowed to vote if they can be identified by names and photographs in the register. Their names should be taken down in a special list in order to investigate such cases after elections.
- A more disability friendly environment and materials that would allow the disabled especially the blind to cast their votes without being assisted by officials or agents should be put in place by the electoral commission.
- The distribution of election materials to all polling stations should be early enough before the stipulated time for voting.
- The EC in collaboration with other organizations like the NCCE should intensify their education to the public on the proper voting procedures to reduce the incidents of rejected cast ballots
- Polling centers with more registered voters should be divided if possible to reduce the incidence of long queues at centers which might discourage people from voting.
- The EC together with the political parties should give adequate training to party agents about the voting regulations and the duties at the polling stations.
- Polling stations should be located at more conducive and spacious environments.
- Beefing up of security at various voting centers to help maintain law and order.

Polling officials should know the location of their assigned centers before the voting day to avoid the incidence of difficulty in locating such places on the voting day which could likely lead to the delay of such officials at the centers.



Christian Council Of Ghana/Eminent Persons Group 2012 Presidential And Parliamentary Elections

Press Release

The Christian Council of Ghana wishes to join all Ghanaians to congratulate ourselves for the way we have conducted ourselves up to this stage of the electoral process during this 2012 Presidential and parliamentary elections to determine which party should govern the nation for the next four years.

The CCG will like to congratulate the political parties for their general adherence to conducting themselves during the voting period in the ambits of the rules of engagement in this period. They should continue this until voting ends and elections declared by the Electoral Commission.

We implore all Ghanaians who were unable to cast their votes at some of the polling stations to exercise their franchise and sovereign will in contributing to strengthening our democracy. This we humbly ask they do it in an orderly and peaceful manner as was generally done yesterday 7th Dec. 2012.

We have also taken note of some of the difficulties and complaints from the public, especially in areas where we have deployed observers and from our networks and coalitions; some of these include the late start of the voting process, breakdown of machines without ready backups and rectification, among other minor agitated incidents at some polling stations.

These have however been attended to by the EC in various ways to ensure that

election 2012 comes to a successful end. We are positive and believe that the EC would continue to conduct itself and deliver on its mandate to uphold the credibility of the ballot.

As we commend the security apparatus for the high professionalism exhibited within this period in maintaining peace and safeguarding the integrity of the ballot, we again encourage them to continue on this path as the process is drawing to a close.

We therefore make this passionate appeal to all political parties, the media, individuals, groups and all citizens to maintain the calm and refrain from engaging in activities that will disturb the stability of the country. Let us support the Electoral Commission in these trying times with our positive and encouraging attitude and transparent reportage.

We call for the prayers of all Ghanaians in this walk believing that the journey will come to a successful end with God on our side.

Rev. Dr. Fred Deegbe
Sign:



ANNEXURE

REGION	CONS	NDC	NPP	PPP	GCPP	CPP	PNC	IND	UJFP	TOTAL								
		John Dramani Mahama	Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo	Papa Kwesi Nduom	Henry Herbert Larley	Abu Sakara Foster	Hassan Ayaniga	Jacob Osei Yeboah	Kwasi Addai Odike									
WESTERN	26	582,193.00	54.42%	468,517	43.80%	8,599	0.80%	3,458	0.32%	3,757	0.35%	1,274	0.12%	1,215	0.11%	746	0.07%	1,069,759
CENTRAL	23	492,374.00	52.12%	430,135	45.53%	13,873	1.47%	4,258	0.45%	1,295	0.14%	1,072	0.11%	963	0.10%	716	0.08%	944,686
GT. ACCRA	34	1,125,751.00	52.31%	1,009,787	46.92%	9,532	0.44%	2,276	0.11%	2,578	0.12%	1,071	0.05%	835	0.04%	425	0.02%	2,152,255
EASTERN	33	485,187.00	42.61%	641,074	56.30%	4,923	0.43%	3,753	0.33%	1,319	0.12%	1,016	0.09%	820	0.07%	611	0.05%	1,138,703
ASHANTI	47	612,616.00	28.35%	1,531,152	70.86%	6,594	0.31%	5,483	0.25%	1,802	0.08%	1,355	0.06%	802	0.04%	1,116	0.05%	2,160,920
BRONG AHAFO	29	511,244.00	51.49%	469,909	47.33%	3,686	0.37%	3,843	0.39%	1,329	0.13%	1,169	0.12%	1,049	0.11%	670	0.07%	992,899
NORTHERN	31	570,602.00	58.23%	383,263	39.11%	7,303	0.75%	6,277	0.64%	4,145	0.42%	3,357	0.34%	3,111	0.32%	1,920	0.20%	979,978
UPPER WEST	11	186,134.00	65.54%	83,098	29.26%	3,095	1.09%	2,610	0.92%	813	0.29%	4,933	1.74%	2,790	0.98%	534	0.19%	284,007
UPPER EAST	15	274,019.00	66.44%	120,814	29.29%	2,805	0.68%	3,026	0.73%	1,098	0.27%	8,017	1.94%	1,426	0.35%	1,232	0.30%	412,437
VOLTA	26	734,641.00	85.46%	111,149	12.93%	3,952	0.46%	3,239	0.38%	2,187	0.25%	1,353	0.16%	2,190	0.25%	907	0.11%	859,618
TOTAL	275	5,574,761.00	50.70%	5,248,898	47.74%	64,362	0.59%	38,223	0.35%	20,323	0.18%	24,617	0.22%	15,201	0.14%	8,877	0.08%	10,995,262

REGIONS	REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTERS	VALID VOTES	REJECTED VOTES	VOTER TURNOUT
WESTERN REGION	1,435,112	1,097,274	1,069,759	27,515	76.16%
CENTRAL	1,240,439	971,046	944,686	26,360	78.28%
GT. ACCRA	2,819,678	2,174,645	2,152,255	22,390	77.12%
EASTERN	1,442,304	1,164,376	1,138,703	25,673	80.73%
ASHANTI	2,579,801	2,190,293	2,160,920	29,373	84.90%
BRONG AHAFO	1,258,741	1,020,470	992,899	27,571	81.07%
NORTHERN	1,276,040	1,014,956	979,978	34,978	79.54%
UPPER WEST	369,029	298,135	284,007	14,128	80.79%
UPPER EAST	570,943	432,048	412,437	19,611	75.67%
VOLTA	1,166,803	883,739	859,618	24,121	75.74%
TOTAL	14,158,890	11,246,982	10,995,262	251,720	79.43%

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF PARLIAMENT

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
	Western Region		
1	Francis Kabenlah Anaman	Jomoro	NDC
2	Emmanuel Armah - Kofi Buah	Ellembeye	NDC
3	Kwaku Tanikyi Kessie	Evalue-Ajomoro - Gwira	NDC
4	George Kwame Aboagye	Ahanta West	NDC
5	Kwabena Okyere Darko - Mensah	Takoradi	NPP
6	Joseph Cudjoe	Effia	NPP
7	Joe Baidoe - Ansah	Kwesimintsim	NPP
8	Papa Owusu Ankomah	Sekondi	NPP
9	Joe Ghartey	Essikadu - Ketan	NPP
10	Gabriel Kwadwo Esilfie	Shama	NDC
11	Isaac Adjei Mensah	Wassa East	NDC
12	Alex Kofi Agyekum	Mpohor	NPP
13	Gifty Eugenia Kusi	Tarkwa Nsuaem	NPP
14	Francis AduBlay Koffie	Prestea Huni - Valley	NDC
15	Akwasi Opong- Fosu	Amenfi-East	NDC
16	George Kofi Arthur	Amenfi Central	NDC
17	John Gyetuah	Amenfi- West	NDC
18	Mathias Kwame Ntow	Aowin	NDC
19	Stephen Michael Essuah Kofi Ackah	Suaman	NDC
20	Kingsley Aboagye - Gyedu	Bibiani - Anhwiaso - Bekwai	NPP
21	Evans Paul Aidoo	Sefwi Wiawso	NDC

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
22	Herod Cobbina	Sefwi Akontombra	NDC
23	Kwabena Mintah Akandoh	Juaboso	NDC
24	Ahi Sampson	Bodi	NDC
25	Michael Coffie Boampong	Bia West	NDC
26	Richard Acheampong	Bia East	NDC
	Central Region		
27	Stephen Nana Ato -Arthur	Komenda /Edina/Eguafo/Abrem (KEEA)	NPP
28	Ricketts - Hagan Kweku	Cape Coast South	NDC
29	Ebo Barton - Odoro	Cape Coast North	NDC
30	Anthony Christian Dadzie	Abura/Asebu/ Kwamankese	NDC
31	Aquinas Tawia Quansah	Mfantseman	NDC
32	Abeiku Crentsil	Ekumfi	NDC
33	Cassiel Ato Baah Forson	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	NDC
34	Francis Kojo Arthur	Gomoa West	NDC
35	Ekow Panyin Okyere Eduamoah	Gomoa East	NDC
36	Rachel Florence Appoh	Gomoa Central	NDC
37	Alexander Afenyo - Markin	Efutu	NPP
38	Hanna Serwaa Tetteh	Awutu Senya West	NDC
39	Mavis Hawa Koomson	Awutu Senya East	NPP
40	Charles Obeng - Inkoom	Agona West	NDC
41	Queenstar Pokua Sawyerr	Agona East	NDC
42	Georgina Nkrumah Aboah	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	NDC
43	Ambre Samuel	Assin North	NDC

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
44	Ken Ohene Agyapong	Assin Central	NPP
45	Dominic Kwaku Fobih	Assin South	NPP
46	Samuel Ato Amuah	Twifo Ati Morkwaa	NDC
47	Foster Joseph Andoh	Hemang Lower Denkyira	NDC
48	Nana Amoako	Upper Denkyira East	NPP
49	Benjamin Kofi Ayeh	Upper Denkyira West	NPP
	Greater Accra		
50	Rosemund Comfort Abrah	Weija/Gbawe	NPP
51	Daoud Anum Yemoh	Domeabra / Obom	NDC
52	Bright Edward Kodzo Demordzi	Bortianor - Ngleshie Amanfro	NDC
53	Shirley Ayorkor Botchwey	Anyaa Sowutuom	NPP
54	Emmanuel Nii Okai Laryea	Amasaman	NDC
55	Moses Anim	Trobu	NPP
56	Sarah Adwoa Safo	Dome /Kwabanya	NPP
57	Amadu Bukari Sorogho	Madina	NDC
58	Naser Mahama Toure	Ayawaso East	NDC
59	Mustapha Ahmed	Ayawaso North	NDC
60	Henry Quartey	Ayawaso Central	NPP
61	Emmanuel Kyeremateng Agyarko	Ayawaso West Wuogon	NPP
62	Ahmed Arthur	Okaikwei South	NPP
63	Elizabeth Kwatsoe Tawiah Sackey	Okaikwei North	NPP
64	Patrick Yaw Boamah	Okaikwei Central	NPP
65	Justice Joe Appiah	Ablekuma North	NPP

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
66	Theophilus Tetteh Chaie	Ablekuma Central	NDC
67	Frederic Fritz Bafour	Ablekuma South	NDC
68	Ursula Owusu	Ablekuma West	NPP
69	Edwin Nii Lantey Vanderpuye	Odododiodio	NDC
70	Nii Armah Ashietey	Korle Klottey	NDC
71	Nii Amasah Namoale	Dadekotopon	NDC
72	Benita Sena Okity - Duah	Ledzokuku	NDC
73	Nii Oakley Quaye - Kumah	Krowor	NDC
74	Daniel Nii Kwartei Titus - Glover	Tema - East	NPP
75	Irene Naa Torshie Addo	Tema - West	NPP
76	Kofi Brako	Tema Central	NPP
77	Joseph Nii Laryea Afotey - Agbo	Kpone - Katamanso	NDC
78	Alfred Kwame Agbesi	Ashaiman	NDC
79	Emmanuel Nii Ashie Moore	Adentan	NDC
80	David Tetteh Assumeng	Shai - Osudoku	NDC
81	Enoch Teye Mensah	Ningo Prampram	NDC
82	Otuteye Christian Corleytey	Sege	NDC
83	Comfort Doyoe Cudjoe	Ada	NDC
	Volta		
84	Richard Quashigah	Keta	NDC
85	Clement Kofi Humado	Anlo	NDC
86	Daniel Kwesi Ashaiman	Buem	NDC
87	Kwete Fifi Fiavi Franklin	Ketu South	NDC

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
88	James Klutse Avedzi	Ketu North	NDC
89	Edward Korbly Doe Adjaho	Akatsi South	NDC
90	Peter Nortsu - Kotoe	Akatsi North	NDC
91	Kobena Mensah Woyome	South Tongu	NDC
92	Joe Kwashie Gidisu	Central Tongu	NDC
93	Samuel Okudzeto Ablakwa	North Tongu	NDC
94	Kwame Governs Agbodza	Adaklu	NDC
95	Juliana Azumah - Mensah	Agotime - Ziope	NDC
96	Benjamin Kobla Kpodo	Ho Central	NDC
97	Emmanuel Kwasi Bedzrah	Ho West	NDC
98	Edem Asimah	South Dayi	NDC
99	Della Sowah	Kpando	NDC
100	George Loh	North Dayi	NDC
101	Bernice Adiku Heloo	Hohoe	NDC
102	Joseph Zaphenat Amenowode	Afadzato South	NDC
103	Bandua Emmanuel Kwasi	Biakoye	NDC
104	John Kwadwo Gyapong	Akan	IND.
105	Wisdom Gidisu	Krachi East	NDC
106	Helen Adjoa Ntoso	Krachi West	NDC
107	John Majisi	Krachi Nchumuru	NDC
108	Gershon Kofi Bediako Gbediame	Nkwanta South	NDC
109	John Oti Kwabena Bless	Nkwanta North	NDC
	Eastern Region		

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
110	Kofi Osei-Ameyaw	Asuogyaman	NPP
111	Ebenezer Okletey Terlabi	Lower Manya Krobo	NDC
112	Jeff Kavianu	Upper Manya Ksrobo	NDC
113	Magnus Kofi Amoatey	Yilo Krobo	NDC
114	Mark Assibey-Yeboah	New Juaben South	NPP
115	Kwasi Boateng Adjei	New Juaben North	NPP
116	William Ofori Bofo	Akropong	NPP
117	Daniel Botwe	Okere	NPP
118	Osei Bonsu Amoah	Akuapim South	NPP
119	Frank Annoh Dompseh	Nsawam/Adoagyiri	NPP
120	Frederick Opare-Ansah	Suhum	NPP
121	Ayeh-Paye Samuel	Ayensuano	NPP
122	Klenam Gifty	Lower West Akim	NPP
123	Joseph Sam Amankwanor	Upper West Akim	NDC
124	William Agyapong Quaitoo	Akim Oda	NPP
125	Yaw Owusu-Boateng	Asene/Akroso/Manso	NPP
126	Kennedy Osei Nyarko	Akim Swedru	NPP
127	Robert Kwasi Amoah	Achiase	NPP
128	David Opong Kusi	Ofoase/Ayirebi	NPP
129	Ofori Asamoah	Kade	NPP
130	Baba Jamal Mohammed Ahmed	Akwatia	NDC
131	Esther Obeng Dapaah	Abirem	NPP
132	Samuel Atta Akyea	Abuakwa South	NPP

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
133	Joseph Boakye Danquah Adu	Abuakwa North	NPP
134	Kwasi Amoako - Attah	Atiwa West	NPP
135	Abena Osei Asare	Atiwa East	NPP
136	Kwabena Amankwa Asiamah	Fanteakwa North	NPP
137	Kofi OkyereAgyekum	Fanteakwa South	NPP
138	Eric Kwakye Darfour	Nkawkaw	NPP
139	Seth Kwame Acheampong	Mpraeso	NPP
140	Peter Wiafe Pepera	Abetifi	NPP
141	Emmanuel Aboakye Didieye	Afram Plains North	NDC
142	Joseph Appiah Boateng	Afram Plains South	NDC
	Ashanti Region		
143	Ernest Kofi Yakah	New Edubiase	NDC
144	Kwabena Appiah - Pinkrah	Akrofuom	NPP
145	Atta Boafo Daniel Kingsley	Fomena	NPP
146	Kobina Tahir Hamnond	Adansi Asokwa	NPP
147	Kwaku Agyeman Kwarteng	Obuasi West	NPP
148	Edward Ennin	Obuasi East	NPP
149	Joseph Osei - Owusu	Bekwai	NPP
150	Kwadwo Kyei Frimpong	Bosome Freho	NPP
151	Emmanuel Akwasi Gyamfi	Odotobiri	NPP
152	Grace Aidoo	Manso Nkwanta	NPP
153	Yaw Frimpong	Manso Adubia	NPP
154	Anthony Osei Boakye	Atwima Nwabiagya South	NPP

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
155	Benito Owusu - Bio	Atwima Nwabiagya North	NPP
156	Isaac Kwame Asiamah	Atwima Mpomua	NPP
157	Simon Osei - Mensah	Bosomtwe	NPP
158	Kojo Appiah Kubi	Atwima Kwanwoma	NPP
159	Henry Kwabena Kokofu	Bantama	NPP
160	Owusu Afriyie Akoto	Kwadaso	NPP
161	Richard W. Anane	Nhyiaeso	NPP
162	Mathew Opoku Prempeh	Manhyia South	NPP
163	Collins Owusu Amankwah	Manhyia North	NPP
164	Anthony Akoto Osei	Old Tafo	NPP
165	OseiKyei-Mensah - Bonsu	Suame	NPP
166	Isaac Osei	Subi	NPP
167	Patricia Appiagyei	Asokwa	NPP
168	Elizabeth Agyemang	Oforikrom	NPP
169	Mohammed Muntaka Mubarak	Asawase	NDC
170	Kofi Frimpong	Kwabre East	NPP
171	William Owuraku Aidoo	Afigya Kwabre South	NPP
172	Nana Marfo Amaniampong	Afigya Kwabre North	NPP
173	Owusu Aduomi Kwabena	Ejisu	NPP
174	Ama Ampomah Andoh	Juaben	NPP
175	Kwaku Asante Boateng	Asante Akim South	NPP
176	Kwame Anyimadu - Antwi	Asante Akim Central	NPP
177	Kwadwo Baa Agyemang	Asante Akim North	NPP

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
178	Frank Boakye Agyen	Effiduase/Asokore	NPP
179	Philip Basaoh	Kumawu	NPP
180	Alex Adomaku - Mensah	Sekyre Afram Plains	NDC
181	Kwame Asafu - Adjei	Nsuta/Kwamang/ Beposo	NPP
182	Francis Addai - Nimoh	Mampong	NPP
183	Mohammed Salisu Bamba	Ejura Sekyedumase	NPP
184	David Hennric Yeboah	Afigya Sekyere East	NPP
185	Ben Abdallah Banda	Offinso South	NPP
186	Ntim Augustine Collins	Offinso North	NPP
187	Johnson Kwaku Adu	Ahafo Ano South West	NPP
188	Francis Manu - Adabor	Ahafo Ano South East	NPP
189	Adusei Kwasi	Ahafo Ano North	NDC
	Brong Ahafo		
190	Eric Opoku	Asunafo South	NDC
191	Robert Sarfo Mensah	Asunafo North	NPP
192	Collins Dauda	Asutifi South	NDC
193	Benhazin Joseph Dahah	Asutifi North	NPP
194	Hanna Louisa Bisiw	Tano South	NDC
195	Freda Prempeh	Tano South	NPP
196	Kwasi Ameyaw Cheremeh	Sunyani East	NPP
197	Ignatius Baffour Awuah	Sunyani West	NPP

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
198	Vincent Oppong Asamoah	Dormaa West	NDC
199	Kwaku Agyeman - Manu	Dormaa Central	NPP
200	William Kwasi Sabi	Dormaa East	NPP
201	Kwabena Twum - Nuamah	Berekum East	NPP
202	Kwaku Agyenim - Boateng	Berekum West	NPP
203	Yaw Afful	Jaman South	NPP
204	Siaka Stevens	Jaman North	NPP
205	Ahmed Ibrahim	Banda	NDC
206	Kwasi Agyemang Gyan-Tutu	Tain	NDC
207	George Yaw Gyan - Baffour	Wenchi	NPP
208	Adjei Mensah	Techiman South	NDC
209	Stephen Kunsu	Kintampo North	NDC
210	Yaw Effah-Baafi	Kintampo South	NDC
211	Derek Oduro	Nkoranza North	NPP
212	Emmanuel Kwadwo Agyekum	Nkoranza South	NDC
213	Sanja Nanja	Atebubu/Amantin	NDC
214	Kwabena Donkor	Pru East	NDC
215	Masawud Mohammed	Pru West	NDC
216	Kwame Twumasi Ampofo	Sene West	NDC
217	Dominic Napare	Sene East	NDC
218	Alex Kyeremeh	Techiman North	NDC
	Northern		

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
219	Joseph Akati Saaka	Bole/Bamboi	NDC
220	Donald Dari Soditey	Sawla Tuna Kalaba	NDC
221	Adam Mutawakilu	Damongo	NDC
222	Baani Abudu Nelson	Daboya/ Mankarigu	NDC
223	Amadu Seidu	Yapei - Kusawgu	NDC
224	Ibrahim Dey Abubakari	Salaga South	NDC
225	Alhassan Mumuni	Salaga North	NDC
226	Mathew Nyindam	Kpandai	NPP
227	Nitiwill Bingab Adona Dominic	Bimbilla	NPP
228	Laliri George Maban	Wulensi	NDC
229	Jabaah John Bennam	Zabzugu	NPP
230	James C Yanwube	Tatale/Sanguli	NPP
231	Mohammed Habibu Tijani	Yendi	NPP
232	Alhassan Ahmed Yakubu	Mion	NDC
233	Bukari Nikpe Joseph	Saboba	NDC
234	Azumah Namoro Sanda	Chereponi	NPP
235	Thomas Kwesi Nasah	Gushegu	NDC
236	Alhassan Sualifu Dandaawa	Karaga	NDC
237	Mary Salifu Boforo	Savelugu	NDC
238	Ibrahim Muritala Muhammed	Nanton	NDC
239	Iddrisu Haruna	Tamale South	NDC
240	Inussah Fuseni	Tamale Central	NDC
241	Alhassan Dahamani	Tamale North	IND.

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
242	Alhassan Bashir Fuseni	Sagnarigu	NDC
243	Wahab Suhuyini Wumbei	Tolon	NPP
244	Muhammad Mumuni	Kumbungu	NDC
245	Sagre Bambangi	Walewale	NPP
246	Ussif Mustapha	Yagaba/Kubori	NPP
247	Tia Sugri Alfred	Nalerigu/Gamgaba	NDC
248	Solomon Namliit Boar	Bunkpurugu	NPP
249	Naabu Joseph Bipoba	Yunyoo	NDC
	Upper East		
250	Alhassan Azong	Builsa South	PNC
251	James Agalga	Builsa North	NDC
252	Mark Owen Wayongo	Navrongo Central	NDC
253	Abuga Pele	Chiana/Paga	NDC
254	Emmanuel Opam - Brown Akolbire	Bolgatanga Central	NDC
255	Dominic Ayine	Bolgatanga East	NDC
256	Abongo Albert	Bongo	NDC
257	Robert Nachinab Doameng	Talensi	NPP
258	Boniface Gambila Adagbila	Nabdang	NPP
259	Cletus Apul Avoka	Zebbilla	NDC
260	Noah Ben Azure	Binduri	NDC
261	Mahama Ayariga	Bawku Central	NDC
262	Laadi Ayii Ayamba	Pusiga	NDC
263	Dominic Azimbe Azumah	Garu	NDC

NO.	Name	Constituency	Political Party
264	David Adakudugu	Tempene	NDC
	Upper West		
265	Rashid H Pelpuo	Wa Central	NDC
266	Joseph Yieleh Chireh	Wa West	NDC
267	Ameen Salifu	Wa East	NDC
268	Alban Sumana K Bagbin	Nadowli/Kaleo	NDC
269	Puozaa Mathias Asuma	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	NDC
270	Paul Derigubaa	Jirapa	IND
271	Dery K. Edward	LambussieKarni	NDC
272	Samson Abu	Lawra	NDC
273	Benjamin Kunbour	Nandom	NDC
274	Amin Amidu Sulemani	Sissala West	NDC
275	Sulemana Alijata	Sissala East	NDC

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

REGIONAL SPREAD	POLITICAL PARTIES						NO. OF CONSTITUENCIES
REGION	NDC	NPP	PNC	CPP	PPP	IND.	
Western	18	8	-	-	-	-	26
Central	16	7	-	-	-	-	23
Greater	20	14	-	-	-	-	34
Volta	25		-	-	-	1	26
Eastern	7	26	-	-	-	-	33
Ashanti	4	43	-	-	-	-	47
Brong Ahafo	16	13	-	-	-	-	29
Northern	20	10	-		-	1	31
Upper East	12	2	1	-	-	-	15
Upper West	10	-	-	-	-	1	11
TOTAL	148	123	1	0	0	3	275

PART 1

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF GHANA ELECTION OBSERVATION 2012

SUMMARY OBSERVATION

Kindly provide additional information on the notepad where necessary with reference to the checklist

Constituency:..... Name of Observer:.....
 District:..... Name of polling station:.....
 Region:..... E-mail/Tel.No.....
 Address of Observer:.....

- A) GENERAL OBSERVATION DURING ELECTION YES NO
1. Did the process work satisfactorily?
2. Was the election FAIR overall?
3. Was the balloting FREE overall?
- If no, explain.....
-
4. Was there any serious violations(s)?
- (Give Details).....
5. Was there any minor violations(s)?
- (Give details).....
6. Were there any serious electoral incident(s)
- (Give details)
7. Was there any minor electoral incident(s)?
- (Give details).....

(B) RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

PARTY	PRESIDENTIAL(VOTES)	PARLIAMENTARY (VOTES)
A)		
B)		
C)		
D)		
E)		
F)		
G)		
H)		

PART II

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF GHANA ELECTION OBSERVATION 2012

CHECKLIST

Name of Observer..... District:.....
 Region:..... Constituency:.....
 Name and Number of polling station.....
 Time in:..... Time out:.....

BEFORE POLLING DAY

YES

NO

1. Did any political party campaign 24 hours before polling?

1.1 Was there any act of violence/intimidationbefore polling?

2. BEFORE VOTING STARTED

2.1 At what time did voting start.....

2.2 Number of registered voters..... YES NO

2.3 Were all polling officials at post before voting started?

2.4 How many Candidates/Party/Agents were present?

2.5 Were there any other observers?

Give details.....

Were the following voting material available?

- a) Ballot Boxes
- b) Voter's Register
- c) Ballot papers for all candidates
- d) Indelible ink
- e) Stamp Pads
- f) Strings
- g) Seals

2.7. Were ballot boxes transparent?

2.8. Were ballot boxes empty?

2.9. What action was taken in the event of mission/unavailable voting material?

3. DURING THE VOTING

YES

NO

3.1. Was the voting orderly?

3.2. Were the polling officials performing their duties properly?

- If not explain:.....
- 3.3 Were there any security personnel present?
 - 3.4 Were they neutral and helpful?
 - 3.5 Were there any campaigning or party symbols at or near polling station?
 - 3.6 were the ballot boxes clearly marked and placed within view?
 - 3.7 Did the polling booths guarantee the secrecy of voting?
 - 3.8 Were voters properly identified?
 - 3.9 Did voters find it difficult locating their names in the register?
 - 3.10 Were the fingers of voters checked for ink before they were allowed to vote?
 - 3.11 Was indelible ink applied to the fingers of all voters?
 - 3.12 Was the voting process clearly explained to voters?
 - 3.13 Were all ballots handled identically when given out to the voters?
 - 3.14 Were the ballot papers stamped or initialed by the polling official before given out to voters?
 - 3.15 Was there any form of intimidation and harassment?
- If yes explain.....
- 3.16 Were people refused voting because of using thumbprint ID cards only? (Specify number)
- If yes, for what reason?.....
- 3.17 were other people prevented from voting?
- If yes explain.....
- 3.18 Did any voter refuse to vote because of delay in the voting process?
 - 3.19 Any voting irregularities?
- If yes, specify.....
- 3.20 Was multiple voting observed?
- If yes, how many cases?.....
- By whom?.....
- Any interests?.....

4. AFTER VOTING

4.1 At what time did voting at the polling station end?.....

YES NO

4.2 Were the voters still in the line at the close of voting?

Were they allowed to vote?

4.3 If no, explain.....

5.1 Did counting at polling station start immediately after voting ended?.....

5.2 Were the ballot boxes completely emptied in front of the public before the counting of the votes?

5.3 At what time did counting begin?

5.4 When did counting end?

5.5 Were Party agents present during counting?

5.6 Was there complaint or misunderstanding during counting?

If yes, explain.....

Action taken.....

5.7 Were the results announced publicly?

5.8 Did party agents receive copies of declared results?

5.9 Were the ballots and documents sealed after counting?

5.10 Were all electoral forms duly signed by the designated persons:

-Election officials

-Candidates and Party Agents

If no, explain.....

6. POLLING INFORMATION

6.1 Number of registered voters.....

6.2 Number of cast ballots.....

6.3 Number of rejected ballots.....

6.4 Number of valid ballots.....

7. RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

PRESIDENTIAL PARLIAMENTARY

1. NPP

2. PNC

3. NDC

4. CPP

5. PPP

6. NDP

7. GCPP

8. GFP

9. UFP

10. Others.....(indicate in the note pad presented to Observer for additional info)

8. OBJECTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS/ SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT/
CORRECTION OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM OR OTHER COMMENTS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Signature of Observer/ Coordinator:.....

Date:.....

LIST OF COORDINATORS

	Region	LCC	Focal Person	Constituencies
1	GREATER ACCRA	Mamprobi /Chorkor	Isaac Nunoo	
2		Kaajano	Annette N A Nutakor Mr Sackey	
3		Teshie	Prince Nii Ashie	
4	EASTERN	Akosombo	Rev. Emmanuel Owusu	
5		Koforidua	Rev. Nana Boateng	
6		Akyem Awisa	Ntiamoah Coker	
7		Lower Manya	Pastor Fredrick Kwakyee	
8	NORTHERN	Karaga	Pastor Elisha Yakubu	
9		Bunkpurugu	Nelson Konlan	
10		Tamale	Michael Aikins	
11		Yendi	Wemah Alhassan	
12		Bole	Tgustave Imbeah	
13	ASHANTI	Suame	Stephen Darkwa	
14		Bantama	Joseph Asare Duah	
15		Juabeng	Cecilia Boafo	
16	VOLTA	Ho	Eworyi George Kofi	
17		Hohoe	Frederick Okutu Majih	
18		Kpando	William Gbeddy	
19		Woe	Ekuadzi Joseph	

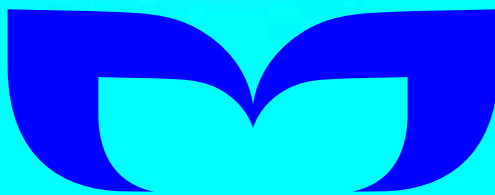
Region	District/Municipality/ Metropolis	Constituency	No of Polling Centres Visited	Percentage	
Northern	Yendi	Yendi	18	2.4	
	Bole	Bole	19	2.6	
	Bunkpurugu Nyonyo	Bunkpurugu Nyonyo	14	1.9	
	Tamale		Tamale South	5	0.7
			Tamale North	5	0.7
			TamaleCentral	3	0.4
	Sagnarigu	Sagnarigu North	8	1.1	
Karaga	Karaga	18	2.4		
Sub Total			90	12.1%	
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolis	Suame	26	3.5	
		Oforikrom	2	0.3	
		Bantema	26	3.5	
		Manhyia South	4	0.5	
		Manhyia North	2	0.3	
		Subin	3	0.4	
		Kwadaso	2	0.3	
	Afigya Kwabre South	Afigya Kwabre South	1	0.1	
	Atwima Kwanwoma	Atwima Kwanwoma	3	0.4	
	Atwima Nwabiagya	Atwima Nwabiagya	1	0.1	
	Ejisu Juabeng		Ejisu	6	0.8
Juaben			20	2.7	
Sub-Total			96	12.9%	
Volta	Ho Municipal	Ho Central	37	5.0	
	Keta	Anlo	25	3.4	
	Kpando	Kpando	24	3.2	
	Hohoe	Hohoe North	10	1.3	
		Hohoe South	13	1.7	
Sub-Total			109	14.7%	

Greater Accra	Accra Metropolis	Ayawaso Central	50	6.7
		Okaikoi Central	14	1.9
		Ayawaso West Wuogon	14	1.9
		La Dadekotopon	65	8.7
		Ablekuma Central	11	1.5
		Ablekuma South	26	3.5
		Korle klottey	71	9.5
		Okaikoi South	1	0.1
		Okaikoi North	14	1.9
	Lodzokuku Krowor	Lodzokuku Krowor	36	4.8
	Tema Metropolis	Tema West	14	1.9
	Ga East	Dome Kwabenya	4	0.5
	Ga West	Amasaman	16	2.2
Adentan	Adenta	14	1.9	
Sub-Total			350	47.0%
Eastern	Yilo Krobo	Yilo Krobo	5	0.7
	Lower Manya	Lower Manya	15	2.0
	Birim South	Akim Swedru	20	2.7
	Akuapem North	Akuapem North	1	0.1
		Akropong	1	0.1
	New Juabeng Municipal	New Juabeng South	23	3.1
		New Juabeng North	9	1.2
	Asuogyamang	Asuogyamang	25	3.4
Sub-Total			99	13.3%
TOTAL			744	100%

Table 2: Districts, Constituencies and Polling Centers Observed by CCG
Source: Election Monitoring Survey, December, 2012

EMERGENCY EXIT





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