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• 37.1% National turnout

RASSED Coalition for Monitoring Elections continued to monitor the polling proceedings on the Election Day, where a team of 5,000 fixed observers and 250 mobile teams provided data to the Central Operations Room and a team of 90 researchers trained on collecting, classifying and verifying data based on pre-set models.

The voting process began at 7:00am in polling stations across the kingdom, with slight disparities between polling stations of up to 1 hour. In the evening, voting was extended by one hour in each of the five districts of the capital, four districts of Irbid, Zarqa, Ajloun, Balqa, Madaba, and Jerash. The remaining districts did not receive an extension but polling stations remained open until all voters present in the polling centers casted their votes.

The final analysis shows that there was a total voter turnout of 37.1% of the total number of registered voters, with percentages varying greatly between districts. The Southern Badia district had the highest voter turnout, with 83.39%. In the meantime, the capital, Amman, saw the lowest turnout, with 23.5%. Throughout the day, the Independent Election Commission and its staff were responsive and accessible. Despite this, however, the frequency of incidents and electoral violations increased towards the end of the day as the deadline for voting approached, leading to a state of chaos and lack of control in some districts. RASSED's field monitoring team reported a total of 952 incidents over the course of the day, mostly concentrated in Madaba, Mafraq, Karak and Central Badia.

In regards to these incidents, the repeated expulsion of local observers from stations accounted for 5% of the total number of incidents. In comparison, repeated attempts to influence voters or prevent them from voting accounted for 11.4% of all reported incidents. Vote buying accounts for 5.8% of all incidents, with reports of attempts to buy votes more than once by voters accounting for 2.7%. E-link breakdowns accounted for 6.3% of all incidents, and improper use (or lack thereof) of electoral ink for 2%.

Additionally, violent incidents in or around polling stations accounted for 13.1% of all incidents, and incidents of public voting (or declared votes) made up 16.7% of all incidents. Finally, there were reports of repeated ballot-stopping during the voting period, which made up 3.6% of all incidents.

As for the current information circulating about the theft of ballot boxes in the Central Badia district, this does not correspond with RASSED's monitoring data. However, RASSED's data is not exhaustive, as RASSED's coverage of Central Badia is not comprehensive. Nevertheless, RASSED's reporting does not rely on IEC statements, press releases, or citizen complaints, but rather on its own observers in the field. RASSED will continue to investigate this issue until the theft is definitively proven or disproven.

Incidents occurred throughout the day and during the evening period, which includes some of the following:

1. Electoral ink was stolen from Al-Mukevftah Box No. 128. A candidate noticed and asked the thief to return the ink, which was done.
2. Attacks were conducted on some Committees, such as at the election centers in Sama Al Sarhan, in Mafraq, and Majra, in Karak.
3. There were large numbers of voters transferred to polling stations in collective vehicles, such as in Amman's first and fifth districts and Karak
4. Repeated attempts to impersonate voters occurred, with one woman pretending to be her sister and voting in Bouwaiyda Station in Irbid's first district. In Zeiy, an imposter was taken to the prosecutor for attempts to falsify votes. At Al-Khansa school in Irbid's third district, someone voted on behalf of someone else and this was noticed after he cast the ballot.
5. Some polling stations saw cases of collective voting, with more than one person in the polling booth were present at a time.
6. There were incidents of public (declared) voting, such as at Um al-Hukkm school in Ma'an.
7. There were cases of vote-buying in Amman's first district and Tafilah.
8. Crowding occurred within polling stations, namely by supporters of candidates, such as in Mutah Secondary Girl's School in Karak.
9. In Lamis bint Amro girl's school, box No. 160, a disabled man was unable to access the second floor so the ballot was brought down to him and he was allowed to vote outside the polling station (but within the

polling center). Most of the Committees declined to permit information to observers, such as the proportion and number of voters.

10. Some polling stations stopped functioning at different points in time due to crashing in the electronic system, such as at Qadisiyah School for Girls in Amman, and the First School for Girls in Ajloun. Additionally, in Baj Secondary School the Committee members had to leave the polling station because of a brawl taking place there.

11. Qadisiyeh Girl's School in Amman's first district and Ajloun Girl's school closed because of problems with the electronic system. Baej School was closed because of a fight that occurred inside the polling station.

12. In Aa School in Karak, there was an attempt made to steal ballot box No. 283. The same thing happened in Al-Hamra School in the Northern Badia district.

13. Illiterate citizens came to vote and the Committees tried to convince them to vote for particular candidates or lists.

14. Some polling stations did not match veiled women's faces with their personal ID cards, such as Al-Nasr Secondary School in Amman's third district.

15. The repeated signing and sealing of the ballot booklets by the Heads of Committees in Jerash, Ajloun, and Amman's third district.

16. The existence of electoral propaganda within the walls of polling stations, and the distribution of brochures for candidates inside polling stations.

17. People voted outside the polling booths and in front of the Head of the Committee, publicly, in Khadija bint Khuwaylid School in Maan.

18. The camera used to count votes broke down in Mushayrifah School in Karak box No. 166.

19. A group of citizens were unable to vote despite their names being registered on the electronic voter lists due to their lack of presence on the paper lists.

20. Some polling stations were not equipped to receive people with disabilities, such as Hieran Secondary School for Boys.

21. Non-conformity between number of voters and ballots was found at the Merwed School in Karak, where the number of registered voters exceeded the number of ballots prepared.

22. In Sahem Secondary School for Girls in Irbid's second district, there were voters located within the polling center before closing time. They were ushered from one room to another, and finally when the voting time had ended, were told that they were unable to vote and must leave the polling station.



RASSED's Third Statement for Election Day – End of Polling

Incidents and Violations on Election Day

952 INCIDENTS

Frequency of Incident Reporting by RASSED Observers

