

Sun Network for Monitoring Elections
In Cooperation with
Amman Center for Human Right Studies
Final Report
Of the Sun Network for Monitoring the Registration of Voters in
all Iraqi Governorates
2008/8/28 -2008/ 7/ 15

Preamble:

Sun Network for Monitoring Elections is a voluntary gathering of civil society institutions. It has been established in 2004 by 113 organizations, associations and unions. It executed the monitoring of elections in the last year and the general referendum on the constitution in 2005 through deploying 3328 monitors in all the Iraqi governorates. In its new project, Sun Network has announced that it will monitor the whole upcoming election cycle (Monitoring of the issuance of election laws, election committee regulations and orders, voters', electorates' and candidates' registration, the election campaigns and their funding, the election day, counting of votes and campaign promise.



At the conclusion of every monitoring process, cyclical and final reports will be issued concerning the most salient point regarding the

progress and the extent of the success of the election process based on international standards.

To implement this monitoring process, 2000 monitors were trained in the first stage. More than 3000 monitors were already included in the human power resources of the network supported by a large number of trainers and highly experienced and skilled monitors and trainers some of who conducted monitoring of elections in other countries like Germany, Poland, Yemen Republic, and Jordan.

The registered monitors at the Independent High Commission for Election in Iraq, started the process in August 15, 2008. They began monitoring the registration process in (65) centers of voters' registration in all the Iraqi governorates on daily and continuous bases. In (102) additional centers, the monitors oversaw voters' registration by conducting cyclical visits, besides (49) visits were paid in companions of the High Commission's mobile teams. Overall the total number of the registration centers monitored by the Networks' monitors was (167) centers and (49) mobile teams in all the Iraqi governorates.

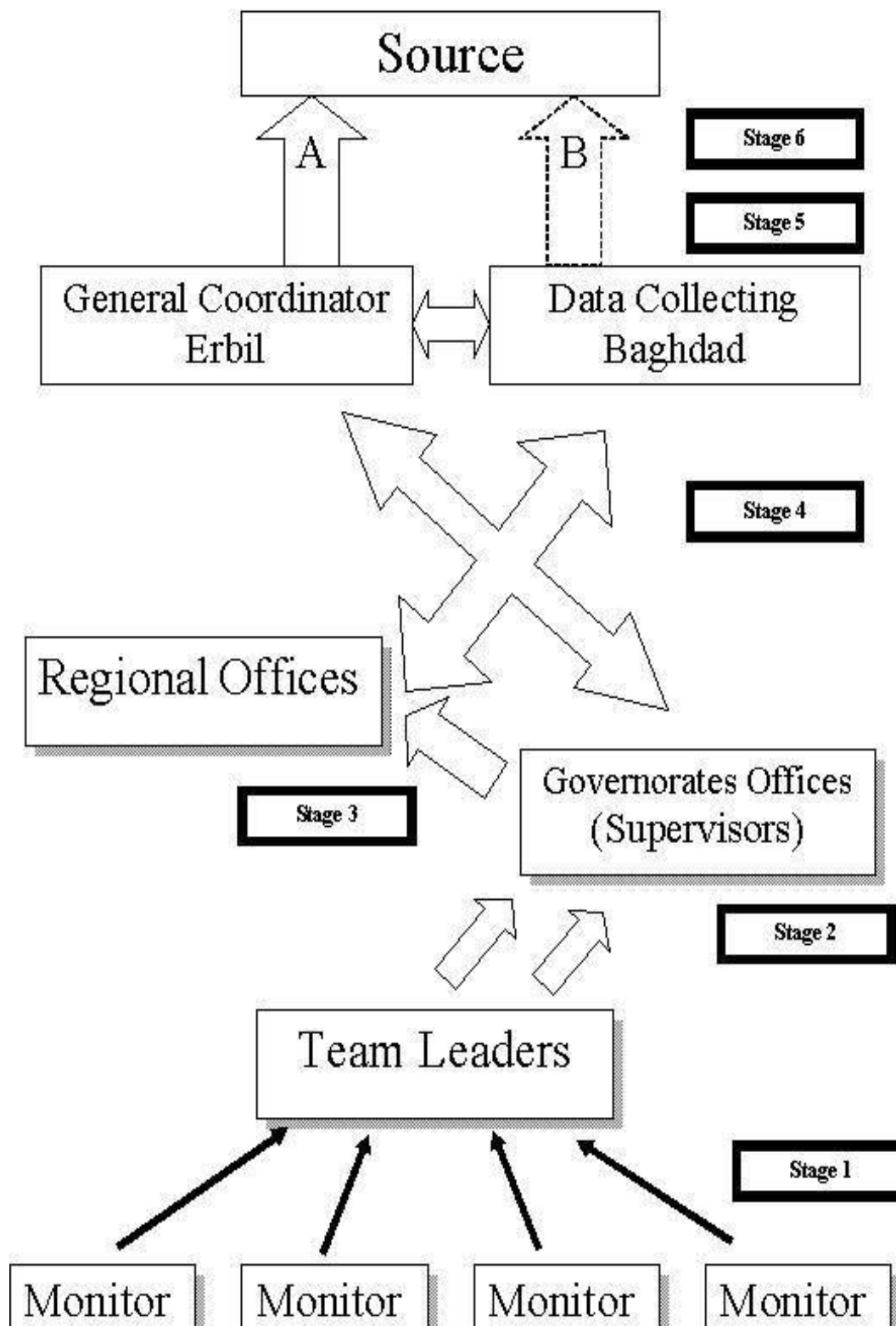
The monitors where distributed according to a mechanism put in place by the Managing Board of the Sun Network for Monitoring Elections. Based on that mechanism, each voter registration center will be monitored by a team on daily bases. 3 cyclical reports will be issues covering the whole process and a final report at the conclusion of the voter registration process. Sun Network was obliged to choose a registered organization in each governorate to lead the monitoring process. The network had to do that because of the difficulties arising as a result of legal hurdles facing the registration of monitors in the Independent High Commission of Election, and in order to start the monitoring process at the specified time.

The office of the Independent High Commission of Election was approached after the partner organizations in the corresponding governorates prepared the necessary information and official required documents (licensing of the organization, and the application form of the registration of the monitoring team (form 132))



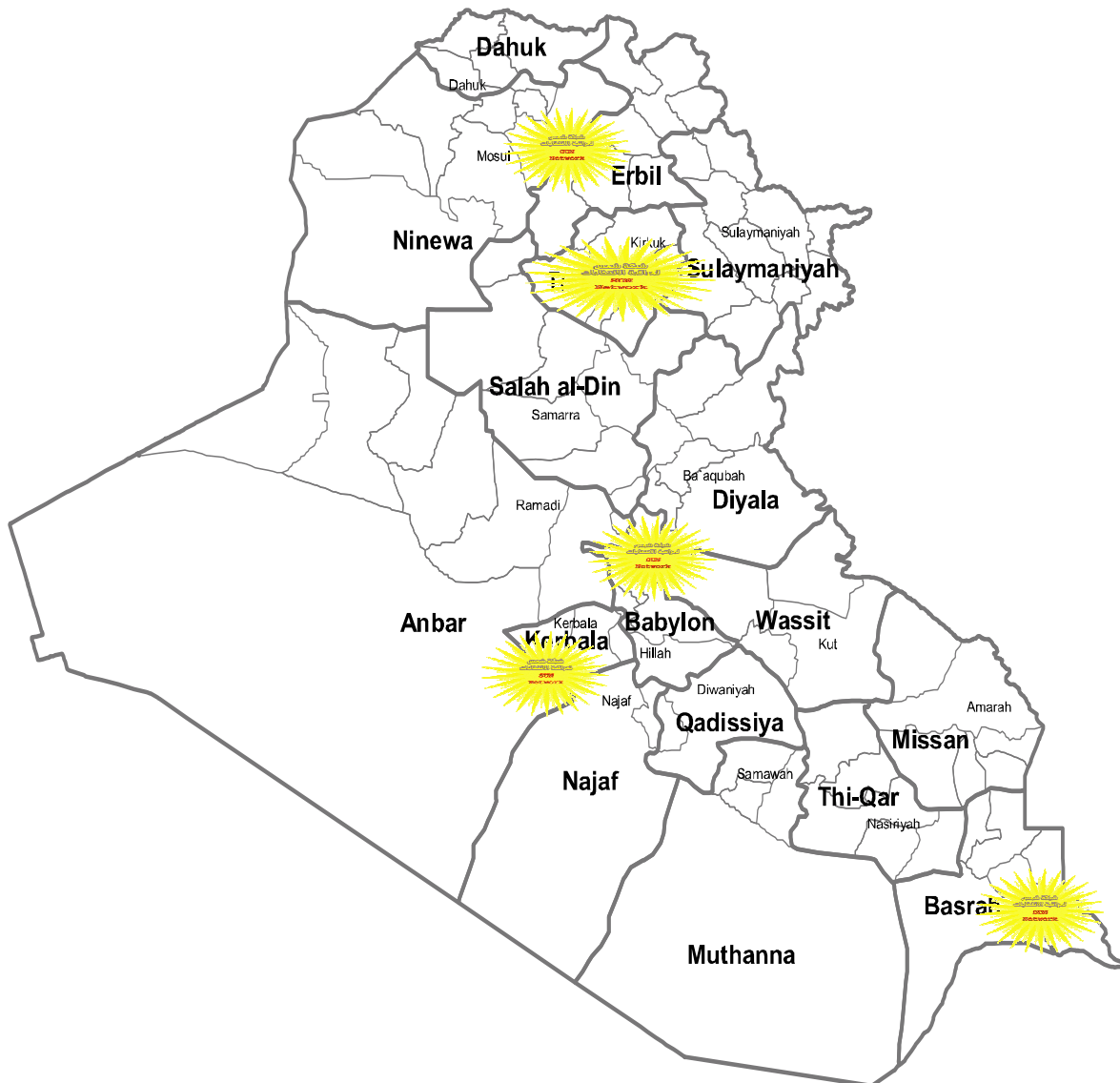
Number	Governorate	Organization	Licensing Number
1.	Sun Network for Monitoring Elections, Women Association for Development, Kurdish Women Forum, Public Aid Organization/Baghdad Office, The Iraqi Center for Supporting Youth Role	Bagdad/Rasafa	0/0/2_1z5295
2.	Sun Network for Monitoring Elections, Women Association for Development, Kurdish Women Forum, Public Aid Organization/Baghdad Office, The Iraqi Center for Supporting Youth Role	Baghdad/Karkh	1z5295
3.	High Euphrates Institute for Rescue and Development	Ramadi	1z43143
4.	The Cultural Institute for Iraqi Youth	Wasit	11
5.	The Iraqi Council for Peace and Cooperation/ Basra Brach	Basra	35-8-1z1074
6.	The New Down Organization	Muthana	0146784
7.	Returnees Not-for-Profit Association	Mesan	34-9
8.	The South Rescue Humanitarian Organization	Thy-Qar	33-21-1z42729
9.	Brotherhood Organization for the Displaced	Dywanian	10-1i7628
10.	Karbala Association for Fine Artists	Krbala	13
11.	Rafedain Association for Human Rights, Nahrain Institute for Supporting Democracy	Najaf	2813 2819
12.	Babel National Association for Human Rights	Babel	13
13.	Human Rights and Democratic Advancement Center	SalhAldain	12
14.	The National Association for Human Rights-Diayla Brach	Diayla	21
15.	Civil Development Organization	Kirkuk	23
16.	Civil Development Organization	Sulaymania	0-6-1-719
17.	Public Aid Organization	Erbil	051-5378
18.	The Iraqi Association for Defending the Rights of Journalists	Nenawa	1G25556
19.	Public Aid Organization	Duhok	29

The team of the monitors for the voters registration centers were selected based on their full availability for the mission and the level of experience and preparation in elections monitoring process. The monitoring report was distributed by the central office to the regional and governmental offices to coordinate the details of the execution of the project and the assignment of the monitors to the corresponding offices according to the agreed upon time table. The monitoring report was also discussed in the governorates especially regarding the mechanisms of communication among the monitors, the governorate offices and the central office. The following framework explains the mechanism of the coordination and coordination allotted to above;



Name tags were distributed to the monitors who were assigned to the voter registration centers in all the Iraqi governorates according to the fore-mentioned and displayed framework. The preparation stage was executed by communicating through the phone with the monitors. Phone calls emphasized the details of the monitoring process as well as the time table for the execution. The monitors clearly adhered to their assignment. This observation was noticed in the repetitive and unexpected field visits to the voter registration centers in the governorates by the mobile teams which monitored the process according to the following schedule:

***The Regional Offices of the Network in Iraq:**



Centers Monitored Continuously and on Daily Bases:

N	Governorates		Center Number	Center Name
1.	Baghdad-Resafa	Baghdad	067	كمب سارة
2.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	080	سومر
3.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	081	عدن
4.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	093	ابي ذر
5.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	103	عتبة بن غزوان
6.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	108	ذات الصواري
7.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	109	عمار بن ياسر
8.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad	121	ابي عبيدة
9.	Dahuk	Dahuk	234	دهوك
10.	Dahuk	Dahuk	236	سميل
11.	Erbil	Erbil	205	زانكو
12.	Erbil	Erbil	212	عنكاوة
13.	Erbil	Erbil	219	باليسان
14.	Erbil	Erbil	220	بيرزين
15.	Erbil	Erbil	224	خليفان
16.	Erbil	Erbil	226	سوران
17.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	261	مركز المدينة – 1
18.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	263	مركز المدينة – 3
19.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	265	مركز المدينة – 5
20.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	266	مركز المدينة – 6
21.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	267	مركز المدينة – 7
22.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	281	سيد صادق
23.	Ninewa	Ninewa	301	تلغفر 1
24.	Ninewa	Ninewa	306	العياضية
25.	Ninewa	Ninewa	315	وانة
26.	Ninewa	Ninewa	325	مخمور
27.	Ninewa	Ninewa	326	الكوير
28.	Ninewa	Ninewa	327	قراج
29.	Ninewa	Ninewa	337	الشفاء
30.	Ninewa	Ninewa	338	العريبي
31.	Ninewa	Ninewa	340	الرفاعي
32.	Ninewa	Ninewa	342	الجزائر
33.	Ninewa	Ninewa	347	النصر
34.	Ninewa	Ninewa	348	المنصور
35.	Ninewa	Ninewa	351	ابي تمام
36.	Ninewa	Ninewa	352	المأمون
37.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	382	الانتفاضة/ رابرين
38.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	392	المصلي
39.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	397	خاصة
40.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	401	التون كويري
41.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	402	ليلان

42.	Diyala	Diyala	508	مندلي / قزانية
43.	Anbar	Anbar	544	الورار
44.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	024	المارد العربي
45.	Babylon	Babylon	598	القرى السياحية
46.	Babylon	Babylon	612	مركز محافظة/الويسية
47.	Kerbala	Kerbala	687	الجدول الغربي
48.	Kerbala	Kerbala	689	العامل
49.	Kerbala	Kerbala	691	رمضان
50.	Wassit	Wassit	783	النعمان
51.	Wassit	Wassit	784	قتيبة
52.	Wassit	Wassit	791	موسى بن نصير
53.	Salah Al-Din	Salah Al-Din	444	سامراء
54.	Najaf	Najaf	641	الكرار
55.	Najaf	Najaf	642	الجديدة
56.	Qadissiya	Qadissiya	741	الحسين (ع)
57.	Qadissiya	Qadissiya	744	كميل بن زياد
58.	Muthanna	Muthanna	727	المهدي
59.	Thi-Qar	Thi-Qar	865	الفضيلية
60.	Thi-Qar	Thi-Qar	867	كرمه بني سعد
61.	Missan	Missan	831	علي الشرقي
62.	Missan	Missan	839	العدل
63.	Missan	Basrah	921	أشعلة
64.	Basrah	Basrah	936	التاميم
65.	Basrah	Basrah	937	أنس
مجموع	18			65

***The Centers Monitored Through Visits :**

N	Governorates		Center Number	Center Name
1.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	065	الكرادة
2.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	069	بغداد الجديدة
3.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	076	المدائن
4.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	078	النهر وان
5.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	084	الراشدية
6.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	086	الشعب
7.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	097	المعامل
8.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	100	جميلة الاولى
9.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	111	العبيدي
10.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	112	المشتل الاولى
11.	Baghdad Rusafa	Baghdad Rusafa	118	الفضيلية
12.	Dahuk	Dahuk	231	بلند
13.	Dahuk	Dahuk	232	جكرخوين
14.	Dahuk	Dahuk	237	عماديه
15.	Dahuk	Dahuk	238	زاخو
16.	Dahuk	Dahuk	242	عقرة
17.	Erbil	Erbil	217	كويسنجق
18.	Erbil	Erbil	218	طق طق
19.	Erbil	Erbil	222	شقاوة
20.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	275	كلار

21.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	282	حلبة الشهيد
22.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	283	بنجوين
23.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	284	دوكان
24.	Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	292	رانيه - 2
25.	Ninewa	Ninewa	302	تلغفر 2
26.	Ninewa	Ninewa	305	ربيعه
27.	Ninewa	Ninewa	307	حمام العليل
28.	Ninewa	Ninewa	311	الحضر
29.	Ninewa	Ninewa	313	تلكيف
30.	Ninewa	Ninewa	320	سنجار
31.	Ninewa	Ninewa	322	البعاج
32.	Ninewa	Ninewa	349	باب جديد
33.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	383	الحويجة
34.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	384	داقوق
35.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	391	تازة
36.	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	400	الزباب
37.	Diyala	Diyala	500	كنعان
38.	Diyala	Diyala	505	العظيم+اطراف الخالص
39.	Diyala	Diyala	512	بني سعد
40.	Anbar	Anbar	550	الفلوجة الشهداء
41.	Anbar	Anbar	556	الخالدية
42.	Anbar	Anbar	565	الرطبة
43.	Anbar	Anbar	565	الرطبة
44.	Anbar	Anbar	566	القائم
45.	Anbar	Anbar	568	عنة
46.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	002	المنصور
47.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	005	السيدية
48.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	006	البياع
49.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	014	العامل الثانية
50.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	021	هور رجب
51.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	027	الكاظمية الثانية
52.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	030	التاجي
53.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	035	الحرية الخامسة
54.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	049	أبو غريب
55.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	124	المحمودية
56.	Baghdad Karkh	Baghdad Karkh	125	اليوسفية
57.	Babylon	Babylon	599	ابي غرق
58.	Babylon	Babylon	611	الاسكندرية
59.	Babylon	Babylon	618	الهاشمية
60.	Babylon	Babylon	622	الكفل
61.	Babylon	Babylon	624	المحاويل
62.	Babylon	Babylon	625	المحاويل / جبلة
63.	Kerbala	Kerbala	683	الحسينية
64.	Kerbala	Kerbala	685	عين التمر
65.	Wassit	Wassit	787	المثنى
66.	Wassit	Wassit	789	واسط
67.	Wassit	Wassit	792	الحفريه
68.	Wassit	Wassit	793	العزيرية
69.	Wassit	Wassit	794	النهر وان
70.	Wassit	Wassit	797	الحي

71.	واسط	Wassit	800	النعمانية
72.	صلاح الدين	Salah Al-Din	443	العلم
73.	صلاح الدين	Salah Al-Din	450	الشرقاط
74.	النجف	Najaf	652	مسلم بن عقيل
75.	النجف	Najaf	654	العباسية
76.	النجف	Najaf	657	الحيرة
77.	النجف	Najaf	658	المشخاب
78.	القادسية	Qadissiya	753	غماسي
79.	القادسية	Qadissiya	754	المهناوية
80.	القادسية	Qadissiya	755	الحمزة
81.	القادسية	Qadissiya	757	الشنافية
82.	القادسية	Qadissiya	758	عفاك
83.	المثنى	Muthanna	729	السلمان
84.	المثنى	Muthanna	730	بصية
85.	المثنى	Muthanna	731	الخضر
86.	المثنى	Muthanna	733	الرميثة
87.	المثنى	Muthanna	736	الوركاء
88.	ذي قار	Thi-Qar	868	اور
89.	ذي قار	Thi-Qar	871	الفهود
90.	ذي قار	Thi-Qar	878	الرفاعي
91.	ميسان	Missan	835	قلعة صالح
92.	ميسان	Missan	836	العزير
93.	ميسان	Missan	837	المجر الكبير
94.	ميسان	Missan	841	السلام
95.	ميسان	Missan	861	علي الغربي
96.	البصرة	Basrah	935	المعقل
97.	البصرة	Basrah	939	خور الزبير
98.	البصرة	Basrah	940	أم قصر
99.	البصرة	Basrah	941	سفوان
100.	البصرة	Basrah	942	القرنة
101.	البصرة	Basrah	944	طلحة
102.	البصرة	Basrah	952	الفاو
مجموع				102

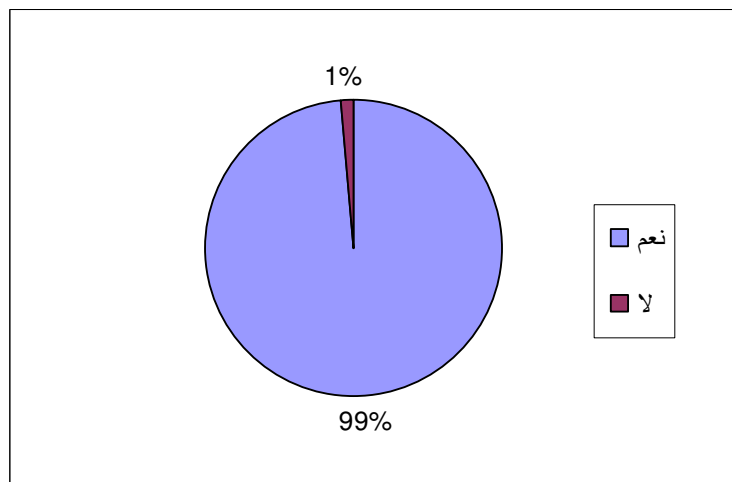
Content:

The Numeric letter:

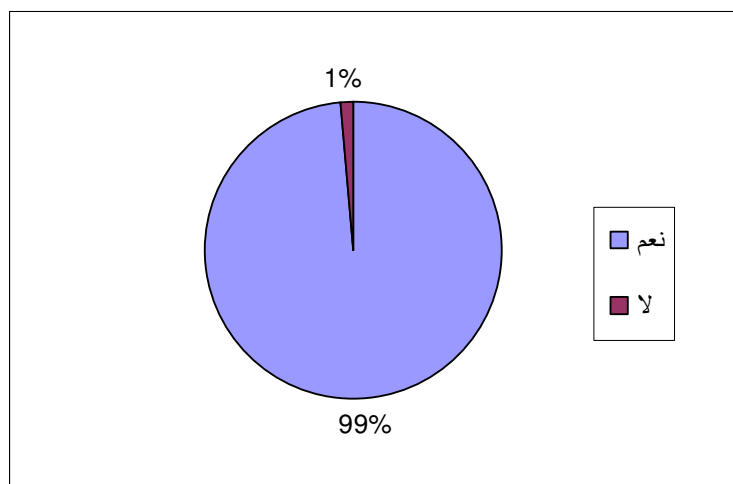
The answer of our monitors on the questions which were 27 questions was based on a specific questionnaire form prepared by the network. Out of 2535 questionnaire form only 2157 form was included in the calculation of the answers because the rest, 378, were disregarded because they didn't contain precise information. The following table shows the numeric report:

The Final Result			
No	Yes		
%1	%99	1	Was the location of the voter registration center convenient for you
%1	%99	2	Was the voter registration center open at the specified time
%20	%80	3	Were all the 12 members of the team present at the registration center
%46	%54	4	Were the representatives of the Political parties and bodies present at the
%67	%33	5	Were other local monitors present at the center
%95	%5	6	Was any monitor denied entry to the center
%0	%100	7	Were all the materials for voter registration available, especially the Primary Voter Roaster
%97	%3	8	Were there individuals prohibited from entry inside the center
%1	%99	9	Were the legal conditions (prove of nationality) checked and the corresponding governorate approved
%1	%99	10	Was the identity of the voter approved according to the rules.
%1	%99	11	Was help offered to those voters who needed it
%89	%11	12	Was anyone permitted to register in lieu of another person
%92	%8	13	Was any complain documented
%99	%1	14	Was any threat to or delay in the registration of any citizen noticed
%2	%98	15	Did every employee entered all the information correctly in form number
%3	%97	16	Were the voters registered in the voters forms without discrimination
%100	%0	17	Was there any request to register or change the voting center after the conclusion of the legal deadline
%11	%89	18	Were errors in the voters form corrected appropriately
Low	Medium	High	How was the citizen participation in the registration process
%70	%18	%12	
%25	15121	Addition	20 How many voters were added to the voter's form
%1	680	Deletion	How many voters were deleted from the voter's form
%12	7515	Correction	How many voter's information were corrected
%43	26242	Change	How many voter's information were change
%19	11803	Addition of Displaced	24 How many voters were registered as displaced inside Iraq
%100	61361	Total	
	%7	%93	25 Was it confirmed from the displaced person that s/he was displaced after 2003/4/9
	%100	%0	26 Were anyone was registered who born after 1990/12/31
Weak	Medium	Good	
1%	%11	%88	27 What is your assessment of the employees at the center

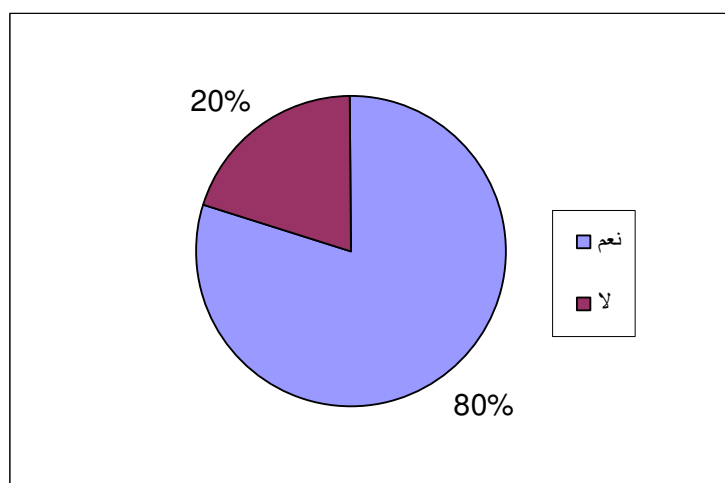
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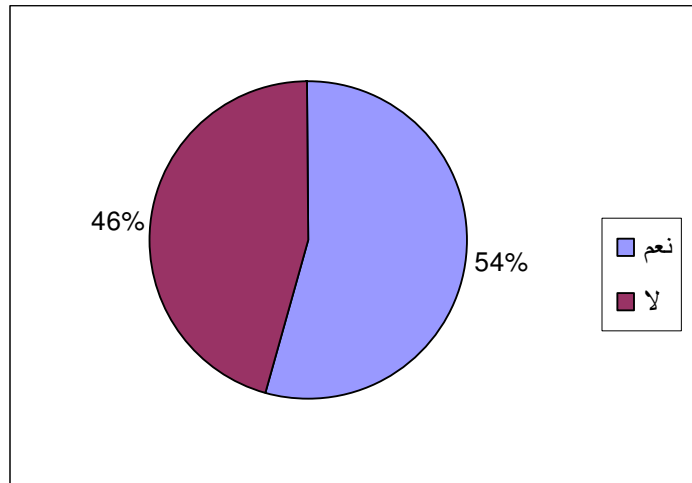
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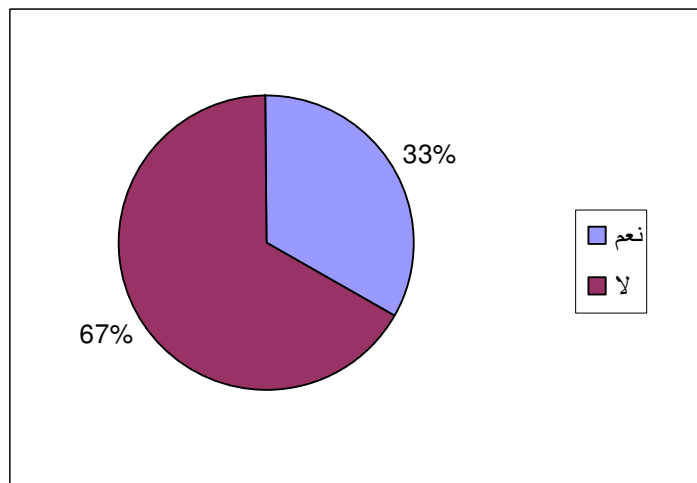
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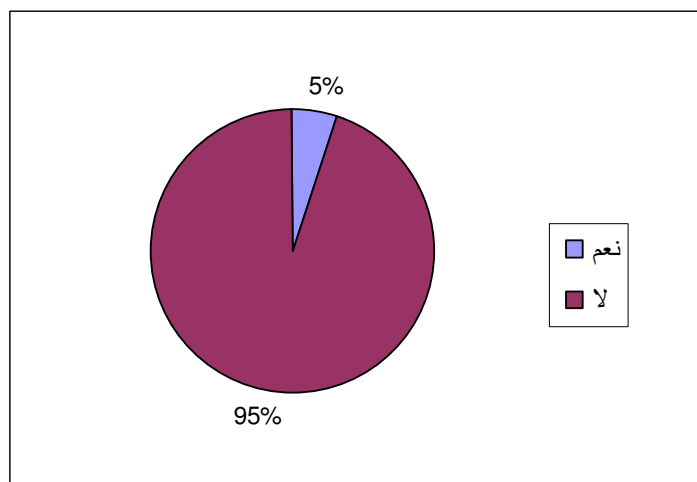
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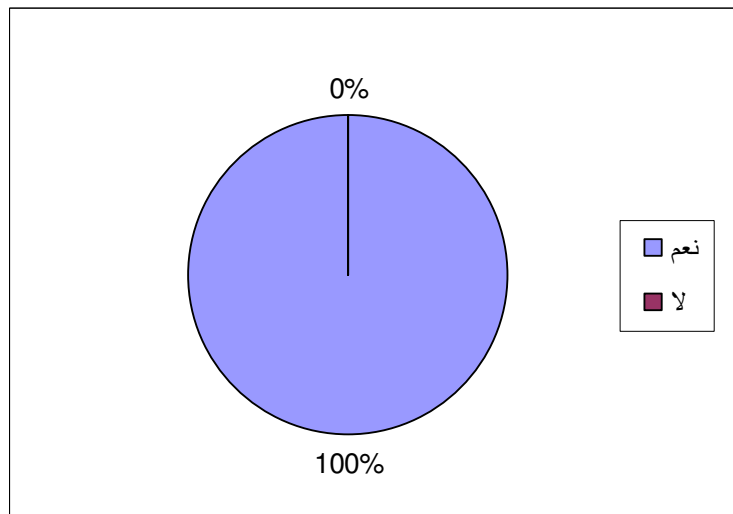
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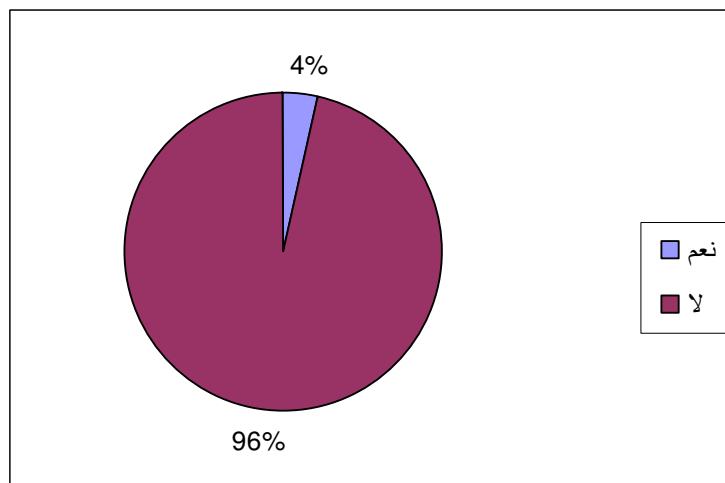
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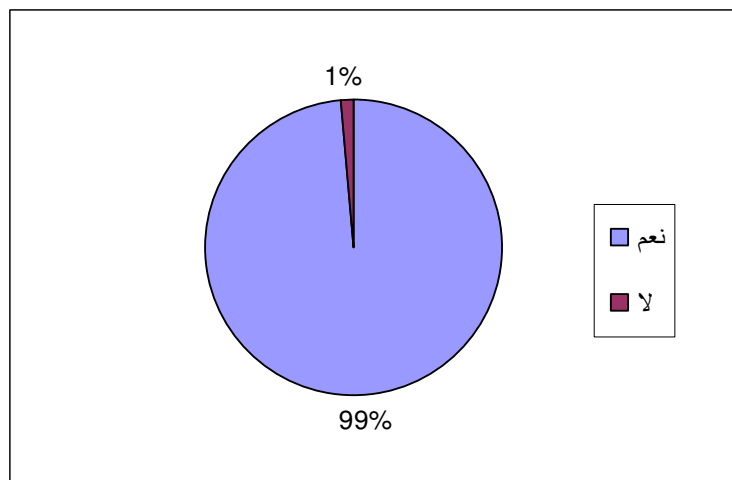
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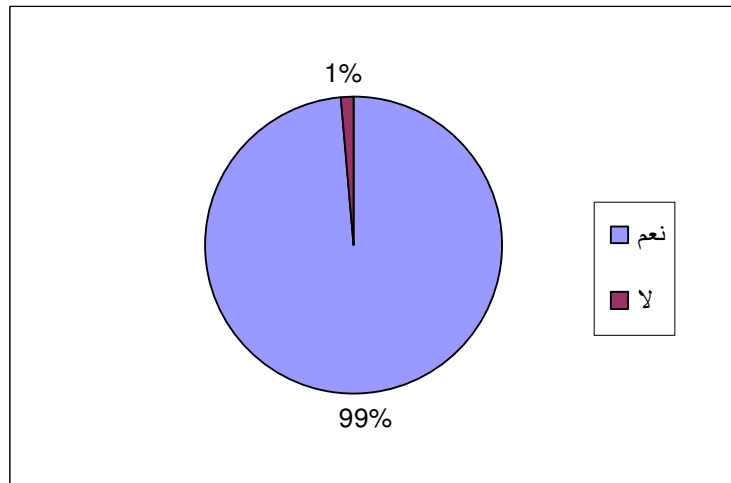
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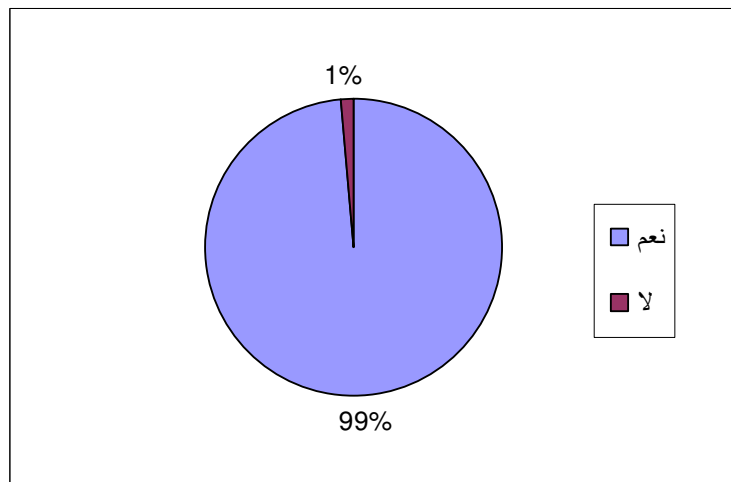
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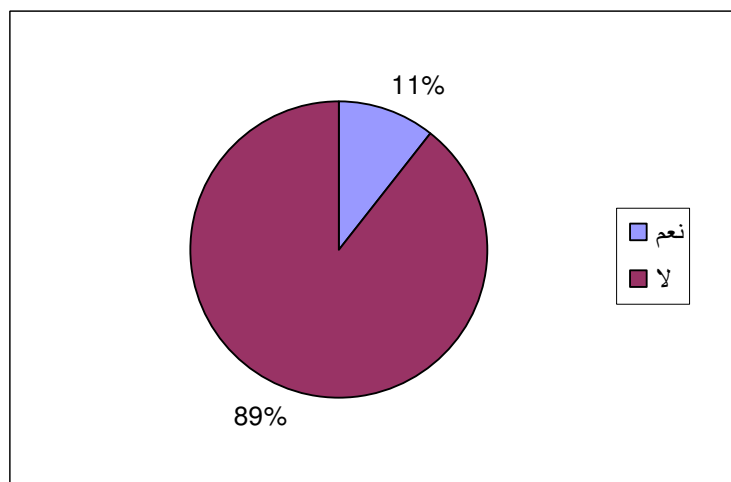
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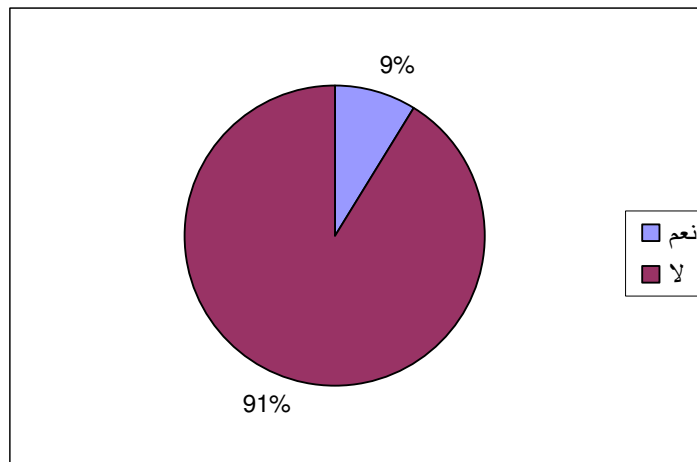
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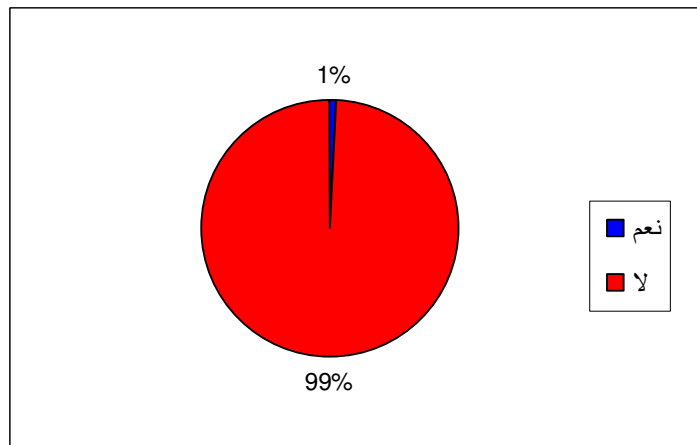
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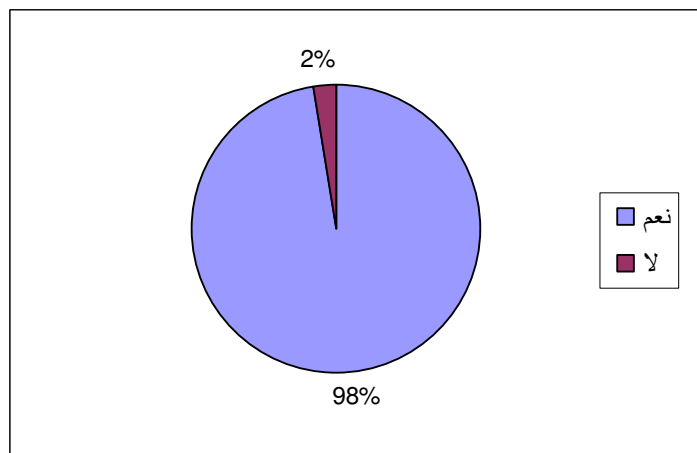
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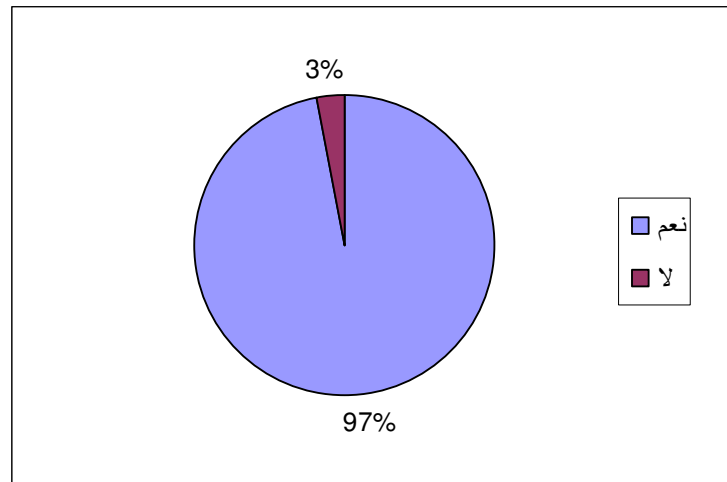
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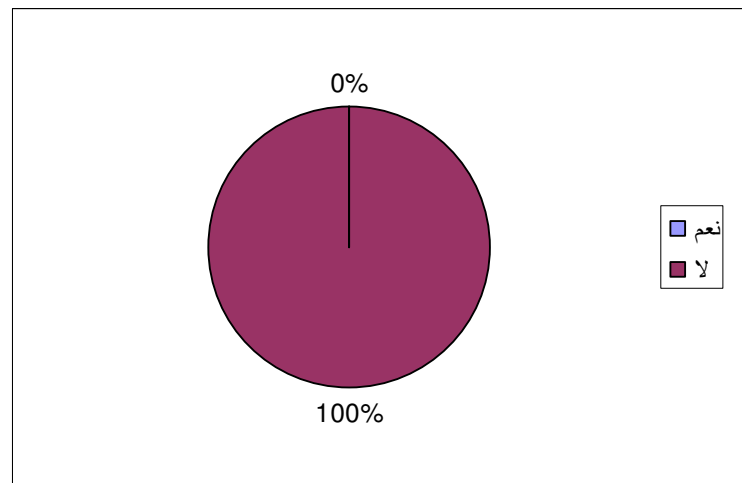
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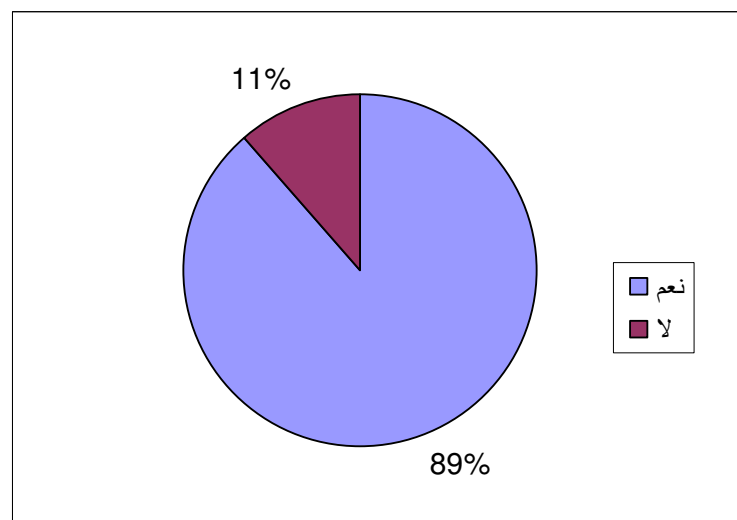
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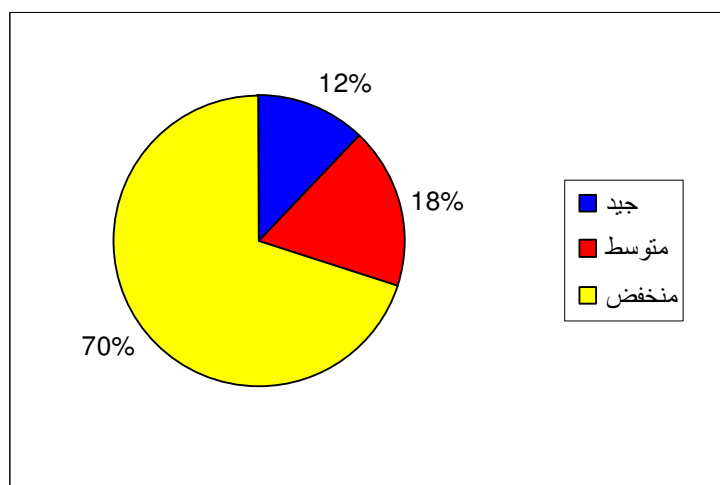
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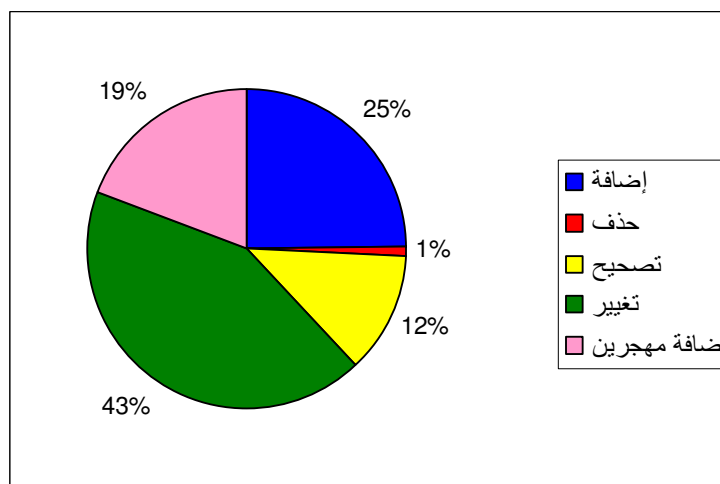
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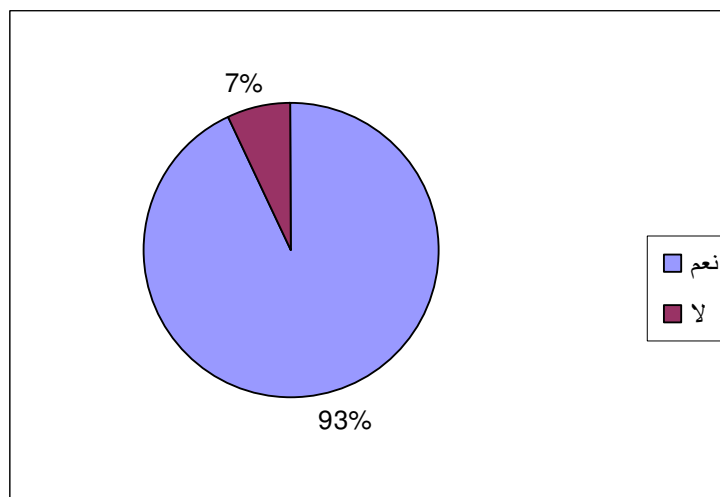
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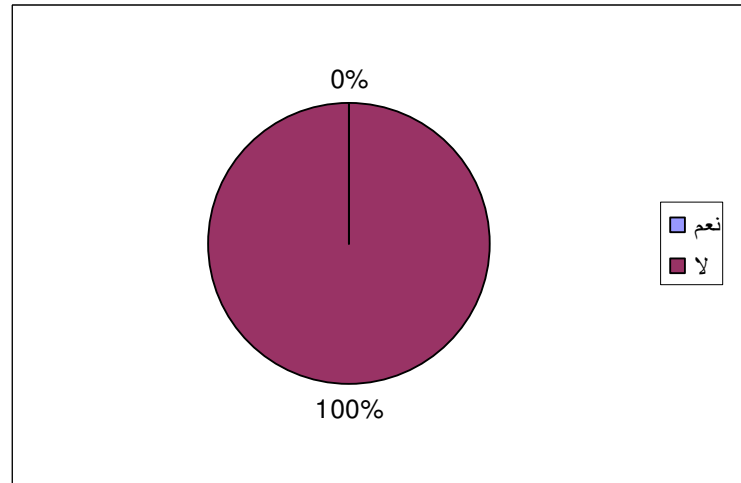
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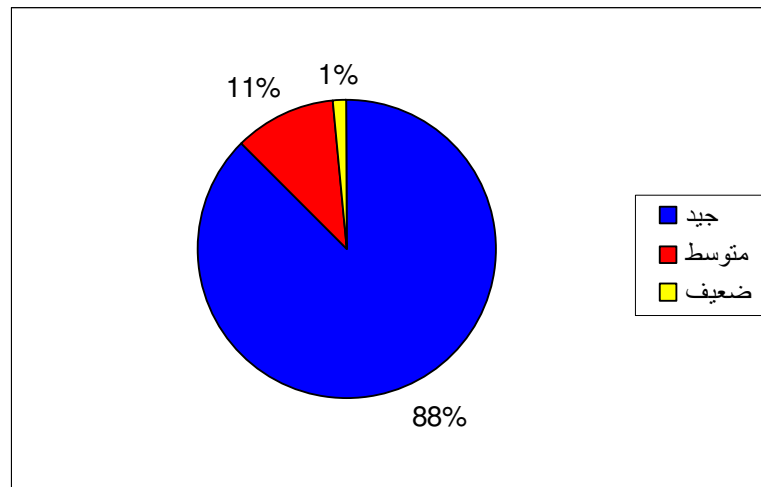
Q25



Q26



Q27



The Numerical Letter:

Notes	Date	Name and Number of the Center	Governorate
The center was supposed to be in Ally 910Km Sara and the indicated name was Yasmin Kindergarten, however such a center did not exist. Upon questioning about the center the High Commission's center in Rasafa, they confirmed to us that it was replaced by Shroq Kindergarten that lies close to Mashriq Club. When our monitored visited the center they didn't find any employee in the center or any evidence for their existence.	7-15	Center # 067	Baghdad
In Karikh there was no center 024 under the name Marid Al-Arabi, despite the fact that the media branch of the High Commission's Karik center informed us that there were no changes with regard to that particular center.	7-15	Center # 024	
Abu-Obida center had been replaced from Al-Ahid school to Kamil Bin Ziyad school.	7-15	Center # 121	
This day was a holiday in Baghdad therefore this center was not open at that day.	7 -29	All centers	
A Monitor from political parties (Kurdistan Coalition) visited the center, but there were no local monitor.	7-31	That Al-Sawari Center 108	
There was a monitor from the Isalh political movement and a local monitor from Al-Ain network.	8-2	Amar bin Yasir Center 109	
Most of the centers didn't have banners or signs, those who had one where placed in a position that were difficult to notice.	7-15to -28 8	Most Centers	
Some of the centers didn't have the necessary equipments like chairs. For example one of the centers which had 12 officers had only 6 chairs.	7-15to -25 7	Aqaba Bin Nafi3 center	
In the High Commission's Karikh office the Media Representative of the commission refused to offer the monitoring organizations the necessary name tags and badges that led to a delay of the monitors.	7 -15	The High Commission's center in Karikh	Salahaddin
Voters from the peripheries of the voting center number 445 who live within the territory of center number 444 but can't reach the former center because it is far away from the.	15 7-To-28 8	444 Samarra	
A large number of militants live within the territory of center number 444. Those from this territory whose their name was registered in the center number 445 could reach the latter because of those militants which created a big problem for them, due to the inability to transfer their name to the former center.	7-15 To-28 8	445 Samarra	
Two representatives of the political parties attended on daily bases. One was from the Al-Tewafiq front and one monitor from the August	7-15to 8-28	444Samarra	

Network who came for one time on 21/07.			
It was noticed that there members of the Islamic Group in the employees of the center.	7-15to -28 8	444Samarra	
The number of employees in this center is 11. There were only one representative of the one of the political parties in the region. Afterwards one employee was added	From 15 to 2008/8/4 -7/	Numan Center (783)	Wasit
The number of employees in this center is 10 until 8-10 at which another one is added. There was only one representative from the political parties, in 4/8/2008 at noon, a young man assaulted one of the voters at the doorstep of the center in Anwar Al Sadir neighborhood in which the center is located. The young man asked the voters not to vote and assaulted him because the latter refused. The security of the force had to detain him. He was released later with the permission of the directorate of the center. Posters and banners were torn in this center.	2008/7/15 to 2008/8/28	Qutaiba Center (784)	
There is only one representative from the political parties. No Civil Society monitor were available except for Sun Network.	7-15to -28 8	Musa Bin Nasir 971	
<p>The participation of people was very weak in the first week or close to non existing. This is due to the negative impression of citizen about the overall election process. They attributed that to the failure of the government in providing basic services and the existence of political "slaughtering" between the political parties which reinforced by the election law. As a result the High Commissioner's office conducted a number of awareness forums in the governorate participated by the political parties, members of the governorate council and representative of the civil society and monitoring networks including ours. In addition the high commission implemented many other forums for the Mukhtars of the neighborhoods and the food stamps and citizens in all of the districts and sub-districts of the governorate. One of the general problems was the absence of electricity in Al-Warar Center.</p> <p>According to the recommendation of the High Commission, two teams of the employees were established each team consisting of 2 employees. The teams cruised through the neighborhood to assure the validity and accuracy of the information provided for each citizen.</p> <p>IT was interesting to notice that each team didn't take the documents necessary for registering voters but took the voters roaster and pieces of paper to record the information pertaining to each voter. Upon the return to the center, they entered the information in the form number 111 if the information were valid and accurate that name is checked and then the citizen's copy would be given to him in the next day. There were 12 employees in the center who took turn in the going out for the checking process. Al-Jadid Center did a similar process however they did hand the citizens their copy of form 111 at the</p>	7-15to -15 2008- 8	Al warwar center (544)	Anbar

point of checking of the accuracy of the latter's information.			
In the last extension period the employees of the center where assigned to the main centers for registering voters.	8-15to -28 8		
The representatives of the political parties where present in addition to representatives from Al-Ain network.	8-15to -28 8		
The representatives of the political parties where present sometimes, particularly the representative of the Islamic Party. Local monitors didn't present, the director of the center refused to stamp the forms and upon questioning about that from the High Commission in Basra by the regional coordinator, the former attributed that to instruction from Baghdad for not stamping the forms. In the same time however, there was a decision to cancel that rule and to stamp the forms and the director of the center was informed about this new rule.	7-15to -28 2008-8	Anas Center (937)	Basra
The participation of citizens is not reaching expectations. The same problem about not stamping the forms applied to this center as well.	7-15to -28 2008-8	Altamim Center (936)	
A number of people visited the center and their information was correct but they were not recorded because of the deficiency in the forms. They were not given a specified deadline to re-visit the center again. This creates a loophole that leads to the manipulation of the number of the citizens who checked in the center.	7-15to -28 8	Shula center (921	
Monitors from Al-Ain and Tamoz network were present in addition to representatives of the political parties however their presence was for short whiles that didn't exceed minutes. In the first days we noticed the absence of participation by the voters but because of efforts by the High Commission the number of the participant increased through the creation of mobile teams to reach out for the citizens in their inhabitant areas.	2008 -7-19	Mahdi Center) 727 (Muthana
The abilities and training of the High Commission's Cadre are not good in general. The participation of the political parties' monitors was not good in general either. Only one representative from the Communist Party visited the center on 21/7 and in the previous day representatives from the Mehrab al Shahid Institute visited the center without displaying any badge to disclose their identity and the director of the center gave permission for them to enter. They asked about the progress of the registration and they gave the impression that they are the authority responsible for the whole process.	7-15to-28 2008-8	Karma Bin Said center – (876)Soq AL-Shewiqh	Thi Qar
The High Commission's cadre went out to register voters in their homes.		Al-Fathial Cetner 865	
-The inadequate skills and abilities of the High Commission's employees, some of whom didn't have any experience with the monitoring elections or the whole process. The inadequacy of	8-15to-28 2008- 8	Oir Center (868) AL-Fohod center (871) Al-Rafiy center)	

<p>the media campaign of the center and the absence of awareness forums and meeting with the religious preachers, and other representatives from the community. In addition there were no banners and signs in the assigned locations despite the fact they were scores of them in the center besides monthly reports about election that were designed for the purpose of making citizens aware of the election process. There was a clear neglect of the displaced people and the inadequacy of attempts to aware them about the importance of checking their names and going through the process of registering them as displaced. One of the hurdles to do that by the displaced persons was the fact that they had to go to the Ministry to bring a reference if their name did not exist in the centers documents. Because this required time and money paid by the register, they used that as an excuse for not checking their names.</p> <p>The High Commission's cadre was selected based on an internet based random selection of applicant and it wasn't based on skills, abilities, educational level or experience. Furthermore most of them are shy personalities who are unable to deliver speeches in a large crowd of people about the importance of the elections and registration.</p> <p>There was a feeling by the High Commission's cadre that the monitors are there to spy on them and look for mistakes. Therefore the former were trying to hide mistakes and shortcomings and not be transparent to discuss some of the concerns expressed by the monitors. This condition was persistence despite the fact that the cadre was reassured many times about the fact that the monitoring process is serving the interests of the High Commission to make the process as transparent as possible so that to protect the High Commission from accusations that are not based on evidence, and to protect the rights of citizens.</p>		(878	
There were representatives of the political parties to monitor the voters forms and there were no local monitors.	7-15To-28 2008-8	Al Adil Center (839) Ali Al-Sharqi Center (831)	Missan
<p>-There were no monitoring on Saturday and Sunday 16 \$ 17/ 8 because of the pilgrimage to Karbala.</p> <p>In the center number 691 one of the food ration guardians was transferred to another area together with the 400 families that were recorded in his records which led those families to forgo checking for their name in the new location.</p> <p>Some of the monitors were not allowed access to the registration centers because their appearance was assumed to be not fitting in 6 cases and one monitor want allowed because of a mistake in his name which led the director of the center to terminate his monitoring because the High Commissioner's office affirmed that the nametag</p>	7-15To-28 2008-8	689) in Al Amil Center 691) in al Mothafin center (687)مرکزIN the Jadwal Al-Gharbi in AL-Hindea district	Karbala

<p>cannot be changed or the name corrected.</p> <p>In center number 691 in the Muthafin Ally there were no visiting by the voters for 8 dayss</p> <p>In center number 687 in the Al Jadwal Al-Gharby no visitor went to the center in 7 days.</p> <p>In center number</p>			
<p>The number of the employees in the centers didn't reach the required 12. The number of the employees in the Al Karar center was 10 one was added after 2 weeks from the start of the renovation process. In Al-Jadida center the number of the employees was 11 until the last day of the process. (the shortage in the number of the employees was intentional because of not employing the required number by the Governorate's Office and not because of the absence of the employees after their employment.)</p> <p>The location of the two centers was very close to each other (the distance was about 50M). It would have been better to chose another location mainly because the constituent covered by each center were different. The director of the center number 642 complained about the lack of serious and productive cooperation with the police force that was assigned to protect the center.</p> <p>We were informed from reliable sources that the Al-Haydaria center number 646 that is away from the center of Najaf city by about 40Km the number of the visitors in one day reached 1184 upon asking from the director of the center about the news he confirmed the news and attributed to the fact that the Advisor Council threatened the constituent not to give them the food ration cards if they don't visit the registration centers to sign their for the voting.</p> <p>The same situation was repeated in the Al-Mekhshab district by not giving house certificates for the citizens unless the presence of their names were ascertained in the center.</p> <p>The room assigned for the work in the center was very small despite the fact that the center was located in a primary care center in the district which is a big building.</p> <p>The absence of electricity in some of the centers led to closing those centers before the specified time. However, AL-Jadida center and the Karar center did close at the specified time.</p> <p>The two mobile teams didn't have the necessary equipment and documents to register voters. What they did was to take the voters roaster and a copybook, to document the information about the voters. After they returned to the centers they entered the information through form 111, if the information were correct the name was checked and the citizen's copy (the yellow paper) were given to him the next day. In AL-Jadid center they did a similar thing but the teams took all the equipment and documents necessary for the registration of voters and handed the yellow paper to voters at the same time that they checked their names.</p>	<p>7-15to-28 2008-8</p>	<p>641)Al-Karar 642Al-Jadida (</p>	<p>Najif</p>

One of the mobile team belonging to Al-Hadiqa center in Prince Hassan Primary School was exposed to beating from citizens despite the fact that the area is inhabited by a large number of people.	8 -17	Alhassan center (674) (Najaf
An order was issued by the Najaf Office of the High Commission numbered 14 and signed by Mss. Bushra Kathim AL-Zamily included an instruction not to provide any information regarding employees in the centers.	8-13 في	The High Commission Center in Najaf	
There were 2-3 employees in the center because the majority went out to do campaigning in the neighborhoods and they tool all the documents with them.	-28 إلى 7-15 2008-8	Al-Hussain center (741)	Dywania
The presence of a member of the local council or representatives to help with the awareness campaign. One representative of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq was present as well.		Kamil Bin Ziad center (744) رقم	
One member of the voter registration teams resigned. Mss. Thikra (a member of the governorate's council came to the center and remained in the hall for more than half an hour talking with the High Commission team. She was accompanied by a person who was carrying a camera and she was carrying the ID card of one of the displaced person. The director of the center didn't accept to take it from her. The members of the High Commission's team were not trained well especially regarding the mobile team work which was a surprise for all of them because they don't have experience in field work.	2008-8-21	598 in AL-Hila city	Babylon
No comments		612 in AL-Hila city	
IN the first 12 days no voter registered in the center	-28 إلى 7-15 2008-8	(261Center number)	Sulaymania
No comments		(263 Center number)	
No comments		(265 Center number))	
No comments		مركز المدينة رقم (266)	
No comments		(267 Center number)	
The center was 25 to 30 KM away from the voters which affected the number of the voters visiting the center.		(281 Center number))	
There is no center carrying this name and after contacting the High Commission about it they changed the location to another one.	15 -28 إلى 7- 2008-8	382 AL-Intifatha	Karkuk
A fraud case happened in this center. One of the members of the political parties monitors (the Turkman Front) coordinated the fraud operation with the director of the center who is Turkman as well to register voters who don't exist through brining fraud food ration cards. An investigation committee was formed and the problem solved.-		392 Al-Musala	
-There was a deficiency in the number of the employees in the first few day of registration in			

the Khasa two centers.			
There was a deficiency in the number of the employees in the first few day of registration in Alton Kobry two centers. – there was a strong response from citizen to register in the fist ten days of the process, this was due to the fact that the director of the subdistric informed the food ration representatives that they should not give any component of the food ration cards to any person or family if they didn't register and bring a small piece of paper stamped by the registration center and filled by the representative. Representatives of the political parties were present in addition to representatives from the Al-Ain Network.		401 Alton Kopry	
No comment		402Lailan	
the participation of the voters was very weak in the first week. The tearing of the posters and banners of the voter registration campaign as previously mentioned. There was relocation of the center 508 which was in the youth center to Mandaly Secondary school because of the locating an army brigade in it. The election centers were distributed based on the location of the food ration centers of the Ministry of Commerce. In Beldroz there are two sub-district which are far away from Nadali however there is a center in Qazania which is 10Km from mandali and there is no one in Mandali Sub-district.	15 -28 إلى 7-2008-8	Center (508)	Diayala
A mobile team went to the Jidadat Al-Shat region on 14/8 which is 16 Km away from the election center, we went with the team but there no one of the citizens showed up. The team used load speakers to encourage the voters to sign up. However the participation was weak, among 3240 voters only 114 voters did actually signed up.	15 -28 إلى 8-2008-8	Center 507 Habhab	
The absence of the political parties representatives and the local NGOs except for the representative of the Kurdistan Democratic Party who stayed for a short period of time. All the members of the High Commission team of employees were present every day except for 29/7/2008 in which the center closed at 1PM because of the recent developments. On 11/8/2008 4 member of the employees of the center went out to register displaced voters.	15 -28 إلى 8-2008-8	212)Inkawa	Erbil
The absence of the monitors of the local NGOs. The reperesntatives of the political parties including the KDP, PUK and The Kurdistan Communist Party discontinuously were present. Most of the participant in the registration process was the head of families bringing the food ration forms and registering the rest of the family.		220)Perzin	
The absence of the monitors from the political parties and local NGOs except for the KDP and PUK representatives حضور عدم who were present		(205) Zanko center	

for only three days and for short length of time. A representative of the High Commission visited the center for two days to follow the progress of the implementation of the process and the representative of the Al-Ain network was present in a discontinuous way.			
All the members of the employees were present every day except for one of them who was delegated to Koysinjq Sub-District. The absence of the political parties and local NGOs representatives until 11/8/2008 in which most of the employees went to the neighboring villages in Balisan Sub-district in order to register voters.		219) balisan	
Most of the people who visited the center for registration were head of families who came with the IDs of the members of their families. The absence of the monitors from the local NGOs and political parties except for the representative of the KDP, PUK, Communist Party, and the Islamic Group for short period of times. ما اثنتين من موظفي the director of the center declined from providing information for the monitors about questions number 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in the monitoring questionnaire form in each of the following dates 9, 12, 13/8/2008.) (226Soran	
-1the location of the center was changed to Mardin Primary School because of a request from citizens. Some of the employees were delegated to Rawandiz center because of the shortage of employees in that center. The absence of the monitors from the local NGOs and the political parties except for the KDP and PUK who were present for only 2 days.		Khalifan 224	
There were representative from AL-Ain network and political parties including PUK, Labor Party and The Communist Party.	حتى تاريخ 15-8	Koysinjq 217	
Representatives of the political parties were present including from PUK and labor parties and a representative from AL-Ain network.		Taq Taq 218	
Representatives of the political parties were present including from PUK and labor parties and a representative from AL-Ain network.		Shaqlaw 222	
The selection of the two centers was done easily however not all the 12 members of the center were present. In center numer 234 one of the employees took a sick leave in the first day of the monitoring process and didn't join the process except for the last part of the registration process. In addition two employees resigned. The director of the center had a vacation in Turkey and didn't join the center until after 2 weeks from the start of the process. In center 236 one of employees resigned and one were relocated. Representatives of the political parties and local monitors. The representatives of the political parties, local	7-15 إلى 28-2008	Centers 236 ، 234) (Duhok

<p>monitor which were present for few minutes and abandon their locations without writing any notes.</p> <p>Not any monitors was prohibited from entry and all the documents and forms were present and they were making sure that the people IDs and their information is valid. The participation of the voters was weak.</p>			
<p>Because of the bad security situation . in the governorate the participation be the voters was very weak in the beginning especially in centers number 303 and 306 in Telafi and Al-Aiaythia Sub-districts where the were no participation at all in the first week of the registration process mainly due to threats from the terrorist groups to the registration centers.</p> <p>In some of the centers the number of the employees didn't reach the required 12 due to many reasons mainly employing people from other areas, which happened in Al-Aiathia center 306 which operated for 14 days with 11 employees. The reason for that is the continuous threat from the terrorist groups for the employees of the center. The same thing happened in Abi Temam center number 351 in which there were deficiencies in the number of the employees on 20-21/7 during which the center was operating by 10 employees after those dates other employees joined the center. In Center number 327 the number of the employees was 9 and center number 326 some of the employees were absent due to personal and administrative issues in some cases.</p> <p>We were faced with some hurdles during the monitoring process, for example the director of the center refused to stamp our monitoring forms and the refusal of the directors of the center to provide us with recommendation. they refered that instruction from the High Commission not to do that. That happened during the fist few days of the process. Some of the centers continued doing that while others did provide us with the required documents. One of our monitors was denied access to center number 337 and number 352 and the reason was according to them because of the instruction from the high commission however the problem lasted only 3 days and then they allowed the monitors entry.</p> <p>Some comments were recorded regarding the failure to complete the primary voters form in a number of centers including Al-Nasir center number 347 and Abi-Temam center number 351 and Al-Maamoon center number 352 and the team of the monitors were not allowed looking at the documentation forms in the mentioned centers.</p> <p>Some of the center allowed the entry of persons who didn't have the permission to enter including center 347, 351, 348, those people were coming for personal visits to the employees of the centers.</p> <p>Some of the centers didn't do a good job in</p>	7-15 الى -8-28 2008	301 تلعفر	Nenewa
		306 العياضية	
		315 وانة	
		325 مخمور	
		326 الكوير	
		327 قراج	
		337 الشفاء	
	7-15 الى -8-28 2008	338 العربي	Nenewa
		340 الرفاعي	
		342 الجزائر	
		347 النصر	
		348 المنصور	
		351 ابي تمام	
		352 المأمون	

<p>validating the names and the Nationality of the voters at the time of registration that happened in centers number 347, 351 and 342 in which 14 cases were recorded. Some centered allowed registration by some one else other than the real person, like his brother or sun or relative. This happened in 55 cases in centers number 337, 347, 351, 342, 348, 306, 303, 352.</p> <p>With regard of recording the complaints of citizens in which 5 cases were recorded by the High Commission employees didn't allow our monitors to take a look at those complaints. Compliants were recorded in centers number 337, 347, 342 and 352.</p>			
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The analysis of information:

What are the strength and weakness pointes in the monitoring process? The analysis done according to the SWOT rule. We also looked at the barriers and hurdles that faced the monitoring teams and the High Commission work. Considering those issues what are the best solutions and alternatives.

External Environment:

Weaknesses	Strengths
<p>The weak logistic performance of the High Commission in some of the governoates in failing to provide the necessary equipments for the registration process or the delay in receiving those equipments in some centers.</p> <p>The media campaigns were not working and ineffective and late.</p> <p>The limited participation of the representatives of the political parties in a serious and continuous way in the monitoring process. There was no role of the political parties in the awareness campaigns of the citizens.</p> <p>The usage of arcane mechanisms and the failure to use advance up to date one in the registration process like electronic roasters which is was inefficient in term of time and effort of the workers.</p> <p>Part of the high Commissions workforce is incomplete from the skill and experience perspective due to the selection of the employees through a lottery process which led to inconsistency in the capacities of the workforce. Some of the employees were not familiar with the rules and regulations of the High Commission and the rights of the monitors in addition some of the them was their first time working in such a setting.</p> <p>Some fo the shortcomings that were recorded was denying the stamping of the forms of the monitors by the centers because the directors of the latter regarded that outside their scope of responsibilities.</p> <p>The participation of the employees was not consistent and complete in all the centers. In some center the participation was limited to 4 employees only.</p> <p>The formation fo the mobile teams was very late. This led to the increase in the number of the registered voters late in the process (the last week). It was much better to start forming those mobile teams early in the process in which the centers did registered very limited number of voters. Besides the employees of the centers were not ready for the mobile teams in terms of training.</p> <p>It was noticed in some of the centers that the representatives of some political parties were freely able to move around the center without carrying any badges indicating their identity. That can be explained by the fact that some of</p>	<p>The strength points that were recorded during the monitoring process were the following:</p> <p>The continuous communication between the directors of the centers and their seniors.</p> <p>Some of the center employees were good in their work and received the appropriate training and the monitoring reports indicated the discipline in the continuous existence in the centers by the employees.</p> <p>The mechanisms of selecting the employees are good which an online application process and electronic lottery in addition to interviewing the shortlisted applicants. The very latter point led to the absence of the influence of political parties in the selection process and the work in the centers.</p> <p>The continuous, serious and skillful monitoring of the centers by the monitors lead to an excellent process in most of the registration centers.</p> <p>The cooperation of some of the High Commissions employees and staff led to the facilitation of the process to a great extent in providing information and clarification to the monitors.</p> <p>The establishment of mobile teams which went to the citizens in their house to encourage the participation in checking their names of the registration.</p> <p>The continuous field visits to the registration centers by the directorate of the network and monitoring the whole process which was a direct cause for the seriousness of the monitoring.</p> <p>The provision of the necessary security by the national police and the Iraqi Army for the centers.</p>

<p>those centers were under the control of those political parties or they feared them.</p> <p>A negative point about form number 111 is that it doesn't contain a field for those registered voters whose information was complete.</p> <p>Few number of registration centers, some of the voters for example couldn't visit centers because those centers were far away from the geographic location of their inhabitants.</p> <p>In some centers there were some over emphasis on the security protection in the number of the personnel and military equipments.</p>	
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External Environment:

Opportunities	Challenges
<p>The international and local civil pressures for the conduction of elections according to the timetable specified.</p> <p>Having official recommendations and documents from the presidency of the council of representatives and the high commission.</p> <p>The prolongation of the registration process and meeting the decision makers in order to encourage the participation from the citizen in the process.</p> <p>The existence of more than one project from the local and international NGOs to encourage the participation of the citizens in the election process.</p>	<p>-Not issuing the election law by the Representative Council and the political tension surrounding reaching a consensus was one of the main challenges.</p> <p>The limited trust from citizens in the democratic process and election due to the inability of the government to fulfill its promises offered during the election campaigns and especially in the field of civil services.</p> <p>The climate condition was not welcoming for the participation of the voters in the registration process. The temperature during the summer was very high in the period between 15/7-20/8</p> <p>The weak role of the political parties in encouraging citizen in the participation</p> <p>The bad security situation in some of the governorates and part of Iraq.</p>

Success Stories:

The selection of a representative of the network on represents civil society organization in a large conference in Babylon which was conducted in the University of Babylon Meeting Hall. The conference was attended by the Director of the High Independent Commission of Elections in Iraq accompanied by a number of the members of the commission. Lawyer Fathil Al-Jobori was selected to represent civil society organization. The discussion and questions and answered was done afterwards.

A number of the partner organizations in the network were selected by the High Independent Commission of Elections in Iraq to attend the training conducted by IFES international organization in cooperation with the United Nations and the High Commission.

The representative of Karbala volunteered to visit Mosques to discuss with the worshipers the necessity of visiting the voter registration offices. Everyone was interested in the discussion; however their excuse for not going to the offices despite elapsing of two weeks from the start of the process was that they didn't know the location of the offices despite the fact that the office was two blocks

right behind the Mosque. This demonstrates clearly the fact that the influence of the offices on voters' registration was ineffective or unclear.

A talk was conducted with the Media Committee of the Husainia about the importance of the registering to vote in the Friday worship gatherings. In addition, a large number of network's representatives gave speeches and participated in media programs and discussion forms in Radio and TV.

Volunteering to monitor voter registration offices from 15/8 to 28/8/2008 in all of the Iraqi governorates.

A specific example of the success stories of our network's work was when the vice-president of the High Independent Commission for Election in Basra paid a visit to one of the registration centers and there were no body to monitor the process except for a representative of our network. The man was very pleased for finding our representative who is well known by the commission for his neutrality and independence in monitoring the elections.

The coordinator of the network in Wasit said this; "there were a positive and productive cooperation between the officers in the registration centers and the monitors of the network. The officers asked our network's monitors to assist them with filling the election application forms. In addition one of the positive aspects of our endeavor was the strength and the legacy of the network in its persistence to continuously monitor the process in the registration centers. This was obvious from the inquiry of each monitor coming to the centers, who were asked whether they were belonging to the Sun Network. An incident that indicates the large presence of the network in the monitoring process was what happened in Qutaiba Registration Center. A monitor came to the center and was documented as one of the Sun Network's monitor. When Wasit's Coordinator checked on his name, he realized that the monitor doesn't belong to the Network. When he inquired about that, he was informed that the monitor was asked as soon he entered the center whether he was from the Sun Network and he answered positively. When further investigation was conducted, it turned out that this monitor was actually a representative of one of the political parties. This incidence indicates the widespread presence and persistence of the network in monitoring the registration process.

After knowing that there will be a mobile team that will pay a visit to (Jadidat Al-Shat) region in Diayla governorate, we accompanied the team to the area which is 16Km far away from the election center. After two hours from the arrival of the team, no body showed up. The team started using loud speakers to encourage the citizens to check their names but the participation was very weak and among 3240 voters only 114 showed up.

In the registration center number (303) in Talifer, a team continued to monitor the process despite the fact that the director of the registration center didn't agree to stamp the network's reporting form and refused to offer the monitoring team his permission to conduct the monitoring process. However the team continued their monitoring and finally was successful in convincing the director of the center to offer them the permission documents. The director agreed to do that only in the last remaining days of the monitoring process.

Despite the threat of the terrorist groups Al-Aiatha sub-district which contained registration number 306, the monitoring team refused to give up the monitoring process. This was continued even after attacking the center by rockets that fall down very close to the center but fortunately didn't cause any harm.

Conclusions:

After the conclusion of the voter registration process the monitoring team offers the following conclusions and recommendations:

The absence of desire to participate and confidence in the registration process on part of the citizens due to various reasons. One of the most important of those reasons is related to the performance of the government with regard to offering services to citizens.

Reconsidering to train the cadre of the High Commission to prepare them for the actual election process. This is imperative partly due to the complicated and difficult election process compared to the registration one. The latter is characterized by the absence of tension and friction among different political parties and electorate bodies. Therefore to prepare for the actual election the High Commission is in need for highly independent and personality wise strong cadre.

The weakness of the media campaign of the High Commission led to undermining the registration process. We are not implicitly indicating the failure of the whole process; however the results of voter registration were unsatisfactory.

The numbers indicating the participation of citizens in the registration process shows the reluctance on part of the people from engaging in and the absence of their confidence in the overall election process and the candidates. Besides the numbers announced by the High Commission doesn't reflect the numbers observed by the monitors.

During the extended deadline period for registration, some illegal processes were used to force citizens to register. Those included but not limited to threats to discontinue wages and salaries, and disenfranchising those don't participate from the food stamps.

Some of the governmental institutions and political parties refused to cooperate with the High Commission by not encouraging people to refer to the registration centers.

It is imperative to include educational materials addressing the importance, necessity mechanism and rules of elections in schools.

It is imperative to develop a specific mechanism to mandate citizens to refer to the registration centers. The rules that are followed in a lot of developing democratic countries can be taken as a model in this regard. For instance people through the proposed mechanism would lose their voting right if they fail to register to vote beforehand, and the foregoing the dependence solely on the food stamp forms.

The High Commission should request a general and thorough census at the end of 2009.

It is imperative to issue a law or rule for the function of the High Commission to regulate its structure, vision, mission and administration. The absence of such a law was further complicated by the repetitive postponement of the elections which created a state of disrespect and non-trust toward the constitutional bodies including the High Commission.

The emergence of political movement and bodies in areas that didn't experience such a new movement before. Some of these new political movements refuse participation in the democratic process, a policy that was practiced by the followers of those movements. This was reflected in the weak participation in the registration process in the fore-mentioned areas.

Through the monitoring process we concluded that it is imperative for Sun Network to expand its presence and involvement in the process because citizens

believe that monitoring the elections and the registration process is the only guarantee for maintaining the integrity, transparency of the elections.

The monitoring process concluded successfully due to the training of the monitors of the network continuously which empowered them to conduct the process skillfully. The High Commissions beside others commended the high performance of the network's monitors. A friendly relationship was maintained with the registration centers cadre and governorates' office employees and the central office of the Commission in Baghdad. Continuous visits were paid to governorate's offices in which different issues were discussed including the mechanisms used by the mobile teams, the cooperation of the team members with the governmental institutions and the activities of the governorate offices in encouraging citizens to register to vote in addition to future plans of the Network to monitor the whole upcoming election cycle.

