

# **Promoting a Peaceful, Transparent and Credible Biometric Voter Registration Process**

**Ghana's Election 2012**

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CDD-Ghana

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# CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	v
Executive Summary	1
<b>Chapter One: In Search of a Credible Voters' Register in Ghana- CODEO's BVR Observation Project</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Ghana's Record of Producing a Credible Voters' Register and the Biometric Voter Registration	
1.3 CODEO and Ghana's 2012 Elections	8
1.4 CODEO's Observation of The BVR Exercise	
1.5. Dissemination of CODEO BVR Observation Findings	9
<b>Chapter Two: Summary of CODEO Overall Findings from the BVR Observation Exercise</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1.1 BVR Registration Exercise	11
2.1.1.1 Opening and Closing of Registration Centers	
2.1.1.2 Reliability of BVR Equipment	
2.1.1.3 Conduct of Registration Officials and Supervisors	
2.1.1.4 Registrant Turnout	12
2.1.1.5 Issuance of Voter ID Cards	
2.1.1.6 Identification of Eligible Registrants	
2.1.2 District Registration Review Committees (DRRCs)	
2.1.2.1 Composition of DRRCs	
2.1.2.2. Following Procedures at the DRRC	
2.1.2.2. Filing of Applications and Resolution	
2.1.3 Provisional Voter Register Exhibition	13
2.1.3.1 Conduct of Exhibition Officials	
2.1. 3.2 Turnout at Exhibition Centers	14
2.1.3.3 Incorrect Registration Details	
2.1.3.4 Missing Names from the Register	15
2.1.3.5 Objections and Removal of Names from the Register	
2.1.3.6 Presence of Party Agents and Security Personnel at Exhibition Centers	
2.1.3.7 Delayed Exhibition at Some Centers	
2.1.4 Pilot Biometric Voter Verification Exercises	
2.1.5 Violent Incidents during the BVR Exercise	
<b>Chapter Three: CODEO Pre-Election BVR Experience and Awareness Survey</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Survey Methodology	
3.2 Geographic Distribution and Social Characteristics of Survey Respondents	17

3.2.1	Gender and Age of Survey Respondents	18
3.2.2	Language used in the Conduct of the Voter Registration Interviews	
4.2.3	Type of Registrants	
3.3.	Survey Findings	
3.3.1	Sources of Information on BVR Exercise	
3.3.2.	Registrants' Opinions of the Registration Process	20
3.3.3	Assessment of the Biometric Voter Registration Exercise	24
<b>Chapter Four: Post-Election Biometric Voter Verification Experience and Awareness Survey</b>		
4.1	Survey Methodology	28
4.2	Geographical Distribution and Social Characteristics of Survey Respondents	29
4.2.1	Gender and Age of Survey Respondents	
4.2.2	Educational Qualification of Respondents	
4.2.3	Ethnic Composition of Survey Respondents	30
4.2.4	Participation in Previous Elections	
4.3	Survey Findings	41
4.3.1	Voting Processes and Procedures	
4.3.2	Voting with or without Biometric Verification	32
4.3.3	Voters' Experiences with and Attitudes toward the Biometric Verification Process	
4.3.4	Knowledge on Election Observation	
4.3.5	Petition against Election Results	34
4.3.6	Trust and Confidence in the Electoral Commission and EC Election Officials at Polling Station	35
<b>Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations</b>		
<b>37</b>		
5.1	General Findings on the Biometric Voter Registration Exercise	
5.2	Identified Challenges during the BVR Exercise	
5.3.	General Conclusion	38
5.4.	General Recommendations	39
APPENDICES		42

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This report was prepared by the CODEO secretariat. CODEO and CDD-Ghana retain responsibility for all errors, omissions and misinterpretations in this report.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

Under the auspices of the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Coalition of Domestic Elections Observers (CODEO) mounted a nation-wide observation of the 2012 Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) exercise as part of its comprehensive election observation project for the 2012 presidential and general elections. The project, under the theme *'Promoting Peaceful Voter Registration Process and a Transparent as well as a Credible Biometric Voter Register'*, aimed at systematically engaging the BVR exercise undertaken by the Electoral Commission of Ghana as part of its preparations for the December 7<sup>th</sup> 2012 presidential and general elections.

CODEO deployed over 650 trained observers to observe the main BVR exercise throughout the country and reported to the secretariat using specially designed checklists, from March 24 to May 5, 2012. CODEO also observed the registration of Ghanaian prisoners at various prison locations which took place on 24th May 2012. Other BVR-related activities observed by CODEO included the limited mopping-up voter registration exercise conducted by the EC on June 9, 2012; the review of registration challenges by the District Registration Review Committees (DRRCs); and the 10day voters' register exhibition exercise. CODEO further undertook two experiential pre and post election surveys.

Throughout the period of the exercise, and prior to the December 7 polling day, CODEO progressively disseminated its observation findings to key stakeholders, the media and the public through press conferences and releases.

## Summary of Key Findings

### Observation Findings from the Main Biometric Voter Registration Exercise

- A majority of the registration centers opened shortly after the stipulated time of 7am. Approximately half of the observed registration centers closed at the scheduled time of 6pm or beyond, and the other half closed earlier. Technical faults, equipment breakdown and late arrival of staff were the main contributing factors to these time discrepancies in opening and closing of centers. A number of registration centers were also without the required number of registration officials.
- BVR equipment malfunction was the most common of the challenges encountered during the exercise. Registration kit malfunction and challenges, including login difficulties, screen freezes and printer breakdowns were experienced.
- Turnout at many centers observed was generally lower than expected. Total turnout figures obtained from the 54 centers observed on the last day of the exercise

indicated that about 26% of those centers recorded less than 50% expected total turnout figures.

- During the prisoners' registration exercise, prison officials were reported to have kept voter ID cards issued to inmates at the facilities, ostensibly on behalf of their owners.
- The identity of registrants was not checked at some registration centers and the eligibility criteria was not strictly adhered to. Twenty-two (22) incidents of registration of suspected minors were recorded by CODEO observers.
- There was generally low incidence of violence during the BVR exercise. The few incidents that occurred manifested in the form of violent attacks, assaults, intimidation and harassment of EC officials, marauding thugs on unregistered motorbikes, and property destruction, including that of registration kits.

#### Observation Findings from the Voter Register Exhibition Exercise

- A low turnout was recorded at most of the exhibition centers observed.
- Exhibition officers largely followed procedures for checking names, for correcting registration details, and for raising objections. In a few centers however, exhibition officers appeared not to be conversant with the procedures.
- About 5% of the 644 exhibition centers visited recorded complaints from registered voters such as missing names from the provisional register.
- Out of the 644 exhibition centers observed, 7% recorded cases of people requesting for the removal of some names from the provisional voters' register.
- A significant number (i.e. 38.5%) of all exhibition centers observed were not represented by agents from any of the political parties. In centers represented by party agents, 49% came from only one political party while 51% represented mainly the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP).

#### Findings from the Pre-Election BVR Experience and Awareness Survey

- Over three-quarters of respondents (78%) agreed that the BVR was far better than the previous manual registration systems.
- A greater majority of the respondents (87%) had no difficulty locating the BVR centers in their localities.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents agreed that the equipment used in the registration exercise did not break down at the centers where they registered.
- A majority of registrants (92%) agreed that the EC officials at the centers where they registered conducted themselves well and showed understanding of the registration process. In addition, 87% of respondents affirmed that EC officials easily captured the fingerprints of registrants without any major difficulty.
- Most respondents (76%) disagreed with the suggestion that time spent receiving their new electronic registration card was too long.

- A majority of respondents (87%) agreed or strongly agreed that the new voters' register would help to promote peaceful and credible elections in 2012.

#### Findings from the Post-Election Experiential Survey

- Almost all of the respondents (99%) found their names in the voter's register, with the same percentage of respondents saying their particulars, as captured in the register, were accurate.
- Even though some voters could not have their fingerprints captured by the verification machine, an overwhelming majority of respondents (98%) were able to have their fingerprints verified before being allowed to vote.
- A majority of respondents (76%) said people whose fingerprints could not be verified were not permitted to vote. However, a significant minority (11%) said those whose fingerprints could not be verified were allowed to vote.
- Whereas 36% of respondents said time spent at the verification center was too much, a majority of respondents (60%) did not think so.
- A majority of respondents (69%) believed the Biometric Voter Verification (BVV) is far better than the manual system. However, a sizeable number of respondents (21%) disagreed.
- A clear majority of respondents (71.8%) said Ghana should continue with and consolidate the BVV system rather than reverting to the manual verification.

#### Recommendations

Based on its observations and survey findings, CODEO makes the following recommendations:

To the Electoral Commission:

- The EC must apply the "open registration" or "continuous registration" system instead of the present practice of periodic revision of the voters' register.
- The EC should consider collaboration with the National Identification Authority (NIA) on citizenship identification to assist in future voter registration exercises. Such collaboration can help eliminate or minimize the misunderstandings surrounding voter eligibility.
- The EC should adopt effective measures to streamline the distribution of election materials in order to avoid shortages during registration.
- The EC should review its recruitment process for temporary staff by providing enforceable minimum requirements to ensure professionalism. The Commission should consider collaborating with other CSOs and professional bodies to assist in recruiting competent staff for future registration exercises.

- The EC should consider inviting credible CSOs to the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings so as to get a neutral that could provide a middle ground to bridge the gap between the EC and political parties, and to prevent a recurrence of controversies that characterized the BVR and procurement processes in the run-up to the 2012 elections.
- The EC must consider a revision or provide clarification to section 1(1)(d) of the Public Elections (Registration of Voters) Regulations, 2012 (C.I. 72) on what exactly is meant by being “...ordinarily resident in an electoral area” in order to reduce (violent) confrontations and agitations that characterized the discourse on residency and eligibility during registrations.
- The EC and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) must deepen their collaboration in the area of voter education to improve the quality and quantity of these education programs.

To the Security Agencies:

- The security agencies, particularly the Police, must show courage and be proactive in arresting and prosecuting electoral offenders to serve as a deterrent to others in.
- The Police and the Attorney General’s Department must enhance their collaboration and put measures in place to fast-track the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators of election-related violence in. We also recommend to the Police Service to publicize electoral offences for the education of the public.

# CHAPTER ONE: IN SEARCH OF A CREDIBLE VOTERS' REGISTER IN GHANA— CODEO'S BVR OBSERVATION PROJECT

## 1.0. Introduction

In democracies across the world, citizens who are of voting age go through a routine exercise periodically to have their data captured in a National Electoral Register by the Election Management Body (EMB). This routine exercise enables citizens to exercise their franchise during elections. Whereas the task of developing a credible register of voters has become less of a burden for established democracies, many other developing democracies, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America still struggle to produce a credible register that is acceptable to all stakeholders in an electoral contest. Indeed, a credible register of voters is fundamental to election integrity.

Compiling the register of voters could take a 'passive' or an 'active' form<sup>1</sup>. A voter registration system is 'passive' if it doesn't require any input from the voter to collate the register. In order to achieve this, there must be an accurate residential data system. However, because many African countries lack the infrastructure required to achieve this, many of them have resorted to the use of the 'active' form of registration where the applicant physically visits a registration center and applies to be registered as a voter. The down side to this form of registration is obvious: possible registration of unqualified people, including foreigners (due to the porous nature of borders in Africa), and difficulty in expunging the names of deceased voters from the register. These problems, among others, feed into the perception normally held by many people particularly opposition parties that the voters' register often lacks credibility and does not usually provide an accurate representation of qualified voters in Africa.

A registration system could be continuous or periodic in nature. Very often, periodic registration is manual in nature and has limited opportunities for amendments and/or updates at short notice. As a result, many citizens are usually left out of the register of voters, especially those who reach voting age after the closure of a registration period but before an election, and those who missed the registration dates due to some exigencies. Thus, due to challenges associated with periodic registration, some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including South Africa engage in continuous registration that allow citizens to register to vote at any given time before an election. This process ensures that the register of voters is constantly updated to capture new registrants who attain voting age, as well as delete the names of deceased voters. Indeed, continuous registration requires huge financial and other resource commitments, hence countries without the technical

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<sup>1</sup> See Astrid Evrense (ed), 2010. Voter Registration in Africa: A Comparative Analysis (Johannesburg: EISA)

and financial capacity to undertake continuous registration, including Ghana, go through periodic voter registration, usually timed to coincide with general elections.

Undoubtedly, a clean register of voters should incorporate newly enfranchised citizens who turn the voting age between elections, and also purge the register of deceased voters and minors, including “ghost” names. Such a register is fundamental to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections. In an effort to produce a highly accurate voter register, some African countries have begun to shift away from the manual periodic voter registration to a computerized, biometric and continuous registration. As noted elsewhere, “voter registration is not an end in itself: its true test is in its use – particularly in its control, authentication and access functions on voting day”.<sup>2</sup>

Accordingly, a biometric register of voters has been viewed to have these positive features — easy to control, easy to authenticate the identities of voters, and easy to access or retrieve voters’ data. As opposed to less high-tech voter registration methodologies, the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) requires that digital electronic photographs and fingerprints of registrants are captured in the register of voters in addition to the provision of biometric voter ID cards. Hopefully, the adoption of the biometric system would help overcome the main challenges facing register of voters across Africa, challenges which include the registration of unqualified voters (foreigners), minors, and previously-registered voters (i.e double registration). A biometric method could effectively prevent multiple registration by cross-checking the digital photographs and fingerprints of the registrants with the fingerprints stored in the national voter database.

It should be noted, however, that the BVR is not a panacea to all voter registration problems in Africa. The system, for example, cannot by itself detect fraudulent registration like the inclusion of foreign nationals or underage voters in the voters’ roll. It also cannot, without further control measures, identify and expunge names of deceased persons from the database. The BVR should therefore be seen as complementary to the necessary tools required for compiling a credible register of voters.

In Africa, countries such as Nigeria, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Zambia, Togo, and Uganda have adopted the BVR to help produce a register of voters that can be described as legitimate and verifiable. Ghana joined the ranks of African countries applying the BVR by compiling a new register of voters in 2012. Ahead of the December 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections, the Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC) undertook a nationwide BVR exercise to register all eligible voters in a bid to produce the first biometric voter’s register in Ghana’s history.

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

## 1.1 Ghana's Record of Producing a Credible Voters' Register and the Biometric Voter Registration

Ghana has proven to be one of Africa's most progressive electoral democracies in the past two decades. Prior to the conduct of the 2012 elections, and beginning with the 1992 transitional elections, the country had executed five relatively peaceful elections. These elections were generally recognized by both domestic and international election watchers as credible. Within this period, two of the elections resulted in successful turnover of power from a ruling party to an opposition party. These success stories, however, were not without challenges to election administration<sup>3</sup>. In spite of the improvements made in the electoral process, the Electoral Commission (EC) has often been criticised for its inability to prevent the registration of unqualified voters, impersonation as well as multiple registrations, resulting in an over bloated register. Thus, the failure of the EC to produce a voter's register that is regarded by all stakeholders as credible has remained a major setback in election administration in Ghana over the years.

Article 45 (a) of the 1992 Constitution vests authority in the Electoral Commission (EC) to compile a register of voters for purposes of public elections. The EC has executed this mandate successfully over the years, albeit with some challenges. Until 2012 when the BVR was introduced for the presidential and parliamentary elections, Ghana used the Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) process to register eligible voters. The register of voters was computerized but the registration process did not include collecting the biometric details of the prospective voter. An eligible voter was required to present him/herself at a registration center where the OMR scannable form was completed with personal information. The completed forms were used to compile a computerised voters' list for specific polling stations. This method did not allow for the sharing of voter registration information among the over 23,000 (as at the last 2008 election) polling stations, thus making the detection of double or multiple registrations difficult, if not impossible. A potential consequence was double or multiple voting.

This method of generating a register of voters proved unsatisfactory, with many people describing it as over bloated. Allegations of a bloated register of voters in the run up to general elections were rife<sup>4</sup>. The search for a solution to these problems necessitated the introduction of a biometric voter registration (BVR) by the EC. The EC embarked on a nation-wide BVR exercise in March 2012 to compile a new register of voters in an effort aimed at eliminating the problem of multiple registrations. Thus, Ghana, in 2012, became another African country that applied biometric technology to its elections.

From March 24 to May 5, 2012, the EC organized a nationwide mass registration of eligible voters using the biometric technology. Prior to the commencement of the exercise,

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<sup>3</sup> See Baffour Agyeman-Duah, 2008. "Elections Management and Electoral Politics", in Baffour Agyeman-Duah (ed) Ghana: Governance in the Fourth Republic, pp. 155-194 (Tema: Digobooks Ghana Ltd)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

the EC conducted a series of public education and publicity programs on various fora and media platforms to create public awareness about the BVR exercise. The EC also engaged members of the various political parties at Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings to brief them on plans and preparations for the implementation of the BVR, including the processes of procuring a service provider for the supply of equipment for the BVR process<sup>5</sup>.

### **1.3 CODEO and Ghana's 2012 Elections**

The Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) was formed in 2000 under the auspices of the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) to mobilize citizens to participate in elections and to promote free, fair and transparent elections in Ghana. Prior to the 2012 elections, CODEO had observed three presidential and parliamentary elections. CODEO also observes local government elections, constituency by-elections and political party primaries. The coalition is made up of 40 professional, religious and civic advocacy bodies (see Appendix A) and it is the largest independent and non-partisan domestic election observation body in Ghana.

In line with its mission, CODEO trained and deployed observers to conduct a comprehensive observation of the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections. CODEO anticipated teething problems with the implementation of the BVR since it was the first of its kind in Ghana. Consequently, CODEO made the BVR exercise a key component of its observation project in the 2012 elections.

### **1.4 CODEO's Observation of the BVR Exercise**

CODEO's observation of the 2012 BVR exercise was as novel as the exercise itself. The BVR observation had two key components: the observation of the registration activity and a registrants' experiential survey. Observing the registration activity involved deploying CODEO observers to some six hundred and twenty (620) randomly sampled registration centers across the country. This activity was carried out by the 620 observers trained and supervised by 50 regional CODEO coordinators. The CODEO observers undertook observation in the sampled registration centers from March 24 to May 5, 2012 when the nationwide BVR exercise took place. CODEO observers were deployed to registration centers to observe the conduct of the registration in all the four phases of the exercise. In all, the 620 observers completed a total of 6,188 checklists (representing 99.8% of reports) out of the targeted total of 6200.

In addition to observing the main BVR exercise, CODEO also observed the registration of prisoners at some selected prison facilities as well as the mopping-up registration

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<sup>5</sup> Notwithstanding these, the EC faced some criticisms from the political parties during this preparatory phase. On one occasion, political parties' representatives reportedly walked out of an Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meeting called by the EC to discuss the BVR system. The parties were not impressed about the selection of companies by the EC for the supply of BVR equipment. See news report on <http://politics.myjoyonline.com/pages/news/201108/72065.php>, accessed on March 1, 2013.

exercise undertaken by the EC. The coalition also observed the work of 28 district registration review committees (DRRC), out of the many, set up by the EC to adjudicate registration challenge applications filed during the period of the registration exercise. CODEO also observed a total of 644 exhibition centers across the country during the 10-day voter exhibition exercise conducted by the EC.

CODEO field observers reported their findings directly to the CODEO secretariat using appropriately designed checklists (see Appendix B). The checklist provided information on the conduct of the registration officials, the supply and handling of equipment and materials, the conduct of party representatives, the role of the security personnel, and the response of the public to the exercise among others.

The voter registrant experiential survey on the other hand had two stages. First, CODEO observers conducted interviews of 8000 registrants at 204 registration centers in 80 sampled constituencies nationwide between March 24 and May 5, 2012. This survey aimed at assessing registrants' level of understanding of the BVR and to test their awareness of the exercise. The information was also used to advise the election management body on improving upon specific aspects of the exercise in the subsequent phases of the registration. In all, 620 field observers were trained to undertake this pre-election survey. The findings from the survey provided baseline data which was used to assess the quality of the BVR exercise.

Second, CODEO undertook a post-election survey on the Biometric Voter Verification (BVV) exercise between January 24 and February 5, 2013. Twenty-nine (29) observers conducted face-to-face interviews with 2400 voters in 100 constituencies spread across the 10 regions of Ghana, to assess voters' experiences with, and their attitude toward the biometric voter verification system.

### **1.5. Dissemination of CODEO BVR Observation Findings**

CODEO released periodic press statements on the general conduct of the BVR exercise. These statements contain general findings from the survey and specific recommendations aimed at improving the conduct of the exercise. Three separate reports covering the four phases of the exercise were issued with recommendations for the EC, political parties, the media, civic/voter education groups and the electorate. CODEO released its preliminary statement on the BVR to the media on March 27, 2012. The preliminary report was based on findings on the first phase of the BVR exercise as observed by 50 roaming CODEO field observers across the 10 regions of the country. The two reports that followed the preliminary statement were issued as media briefings. The first media briefing was held on April 24, 2012, and it covered the findings up to the end of the second phase of the registration process. The second media briefing was held on May 17, 2012 at the end of the fourth and final phase of the BVR. It was presented as an interim report of CODEO's overall findings at the end of the registration of all eligible Ghanaian voters ahead of the 2012 polls (see Appendix C for the three statements). Subsequent disseminations came in the form of press releases, and interviews on radio and television.

## CHAPTER TWO: SUMMARY OF CODEO'S OVERALL FINDINGS FROM THE BVR OBSERVATION EXERCISE

### 2.0 Introduction

*In this chapter, the summary of findings as reported by CODEO during the four stages of the registration exercise is presented. As indicated in the previous chapter, the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) observed the entire stages of the EC organized biometric voter registration exercise.*

First, CODEO deployed 670 observers to randomly sampled registration centers across Ghana during the main BVR exercise between March 24 and May 5, 2012. The observers were deployed to 620 registration centers drawn from 300 Electoral Areas in 100 districts in all 10 regions of Ghana. In order to obtain a nationally representative sample of centers for observation, consideration was given to the total number of EC designated registration centers in each of the 10 regions in Ghana. Similar consideration was made at the regional, district and electoral areas. By approaching the observation in this format, CODEO was able to gather accurate information about the biometric voter registration exercise throughout the country.

Second, CODEO deployed observers to selected prison facilities to observe the registration exercise carried out by the EC for prisoners on May 24, 2012. The prison facilities observed included Kumasi Central in the Ashanti region, Nsawam and Akuse in the Eastern region, Ankaful in the Central region, and Bawku and Navrongo in the Upper East region.

Third, CODEO deployed observers to selected centers to observe the EC's residual (mopping up) registration exercise at selected registration centers between June 9-10 2012, to capture eligible registrants who were unable to register during the main registration period. During this limited mopping up exercise, CODEO observed 24 out of the 187 registration centers where the exercise took place.

Fourth, CODEO observed the work of the District Registration Review Committees (DRRCs) set up by the EC to investigate applications filed by citizens and political party agents challenging the eligibility of some registered voters. In this exercise, which followed immediately after the closure of the registration exercise, CODEO observed the work of 28 DRRCs in nine regions.

Fifth, CODEO deployed 54 observers at selected centers in all the 10 regions to observe the EC's 10-day provisional voter register exhibition exercise. The exercise, carried out from October 1 to 10, 2012, allowed registered voters to check and confirm their names and data in the register of voters. In all, CODEO observed 644 exhibition centers. Finally,

CODEO observed the national pilot biometric voting verification exercise organized by the EC on November 3 and 4, 2012. The exercise was to test how the biometric verification voting would work on Election Day. CODEO observers were deployed in the Northern, Eastern, Central, Ashanti and Volta regions.

## **2.1 Overall Findings from the BVR Observation Exercise**

CODEO observers were trained to use different sets of checklists that provided them with indicators on what to look out for at each stage of the observation. Among others, CODEO tasked its observers to look and report on processes adopted by election officials in conformity with the electoral laws and regulations, reliability of the biometric equipment, conduct of officials, role of stakeholders such as party agents, and turnout of registrants. The findings are presented below under key headings.

### *2.1.1 BVR Registration Exercise*

#### 2.1.1.1 Opening and closing of registration centers

In general, observers reported that the majority of the registration centers opened shortly after the appointed time of 7am. Approximately half of the observed registration centers closed at the scheduled time of 6pm or shortly afterwards, while the other half closed earlier. Technical faults, equipment breakdown and late arrival of officials were the main contributing factors to the late opening and early closing of many registration centers. In the final phase of the registration exercise especially, equipment breakdown and shortage of registration materials resulted in some centers completely suspending registration for days, in some cases, until the problem was addressed.

#### 2.1.1.2 Reliability of BVR Equipment

BVR equipment malfunction was the most common of the challenges encountered during the registration period. Registration kit malfunction, including login difficulties, screen freezes and printer breakdowns were common. In some instances, technical challenges lasted for hours and many registrants had to visit the centers more than once to finally get registered. In total, approximately 8 percent of registration centers observed recorded some form of equipment malfunction. Very little was done to quickly address these technical challenges in the most affected areas, resulting in the suspension of registration at these centers. However, CODEO observed only a few minor incidents of equipment breakdown during the registration of prisoners and during the mopping up exercise.

#### 2.1.1.3 Conduct of Registration Officials and Supervisors

CODEO observers reported that a significant number of registration centers were without the required number of registration officials. Only around half of the centers observed had the stipulated number (i.e. six officials) of EC personnel per registration center present during the registration exercise. Observers reported that a number of registration officials could not operate the biometric kits properly, a situation which negatively affected the pace of the registration. Furthermore, 61 percent of the centers observed were not visited by monitors from the EC. Only a third (33 percent) of CODEO observers confirmed the presence of EC monitors over the period.

#### 2.1.1.4 Registrant Turnout

Turnout for the main BVR exercise was low at some centers in the rural areas. This was mainly due to inadequate public education about the registration exercise, and challenges associated with the cluster system of registration adopted by the EC. Turnout was also low at the prisoner facilities where CODEO observed. In many instances, the inmates declined to be listed on the BVR for reasons CODEO was unable to ascertain. Turnout for the BVR mopping up exercise was mixed with some centers reporting high attendance while others were reportedly low.

#### 2.1.1.5 Issuance of Voter ID Cards

Shortage of materials at some registration centers meant that capturing the bio data and issuing voter ID cards to registrants could not be carried out on the spot, compelling registrants to make repeat visits to the EC. Some of the people who received their identity cards found out that although the quality of photographs were generally of good, there were instances where photographs were blurred or quite dark. CODEO observers reported that prison officials kept the voter ID cards on behalf of inmates ostensibly for safe keeping.

#### 2.1.1.6 Identification of Eligible Registrants

CODEO observed that the identities of registrants were not checked at some registration centers and the eligibility criteria was not strictly adhered to. Identification documents or guarantors were not demanded at some polling centers, especially in rural areas and smaller urban communities. CODEO observed, however, that procedures were followed properly in most cases where the eligibility of registrants was challenged. In other cases, those who challenged the eligibility of prospective registrants demonstrated poor understanding of the eligibility criteria for registration, particularly criteria related to residency, age, identification and procedures for guarantors and challenges. CODEO however recorded 22 incidents related to the registration of minors. In the last phase of the registration exercise, CODEO observed that EC officials insisted on strict application of procedures for raising challenges against registrants suspected to be ineligible.

### 2.1.2 District Registration Review Committees (DRRCs)

#### 2.1.2.1 Composition of DRRCs

CODEO observers reported that most of the DRRCs observed were correctly composed in accordance with the Public Elections (Registration of Voter) Regulations 2012 (C.I. 72). Members of the DRRCs comprised of representatives of the political parties, particularly, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP), Traditional Authorities, District Education Directors, the Police Service and District Officers of the EC. The committees largely followed laid down procedures for reviewing challenge applications filed during the registration exercise.

#### 2.1.2.2. Following Procedures at the DRRC

CODEO observers reported that the DRRCs largely followed the laid down procedures for reviewing challenges filed during the registration exercise. Unconventional procedures

were, however, sometimes adopted in a few instances. In one district in the Central Region, for example, the District EC officer did not constitute any review committee and personally resolved the two challenge applications that had been filed during the registration period. In another district in the Ashanti Region, the EC officer ignored the review committee's decision to conduct further investigations into some cases and unilaterally went ahead to release the voter ID cards to some of the registrants whose cases had not been resolved by the Committee.

#### 2.1.2.2. Filing of Applications and Resolution

CODEO observed that political party agents filed most of the applications challenging the eligibility of registrants. These were often made on the basis of age, residency, and nationality. CODEO observed that several people could not appear before the DRRCs due to difficulties on the part of the EC in serving them with invitations. For instance, in Bolgatanga in the Upper East Region, only 6 out of 26 challenged registrants could be contacted to appear before the Committee. Other registrants who were contacted though also failed to appear before some of the Committees.

#### 2.1.3 *Provisional Voter Register Exhibition*

##### 2.1.3.1 Conduct of Exhibition Officials

CODEO observers reported that exhibition officers largely followed the correct procedures for checking and correcting registration details, raising objections and removing names of dead persons from the register. In a few centers however, the exhibition officers appeared not to be conversant with the exhibition procedures. For example, at one of the centers observed in the Mpraeso Constituency in the Eastern Region, the Exhibition Officer who was not conversant with the exhibition procedures told the CODEO observer that he did not take part in the EC's training for exhibition officers. Some of the centers observed did not open on some of the exhibition days. In the Lawra/Nandam Constituency in the Upper West Region, for example, the Exhibition Officer did not open the center on some days.

##### 2.1.3.2 Turnout at exhibition centers

On the whole, CODEO observed a generally low turnout during the voters' register exhibition exercise. This situation must have been caused by inadequate publicity of the exercise as well as the cumbersome procedure of tracing names of registered voters in the register. Total turnout figures obtained from the 54 centers observed on the last day of the exercise indicated that about 26% of the centers recorded less than 50% total turnout figures while about 44% recorded between 50% and 79% at the end of the exercise. The lowest turnout figure was 31%. At the Buzzy Kids Nursery School Exhibition Center in the Kpone Katamanso District in the Greater Accra Region, for example, only about 387 registered voters, representing 30.7% of a total of 1,261 registered voters, had turned-up to check their details by the close of the exercise. About 30% of centers observed on the last day however recorded very impressive turnout figures ranging from 80% to almost 100% by the end of the 10-day period. The Gun L.A. Primary School Exhibition Center in the Tolon-Kumbungu District and the St. Charles R/C Primary Exhibition Center in the Saboba District of the Northern Region, for example, recorded 98.8% turnout figures of a

total of 457 and 429 registered voters respectively.

Although, the provisional voter's register exhibition was poorly patronized at centers where CODEO observed, the exercise, on the whole, took place peacefully. Observers attributed the low turnout to insufficient public awareness and the inability of some registrants to locate the exhibition centers.

#### 2.1.3.3 Incorrect registration details

Generally, some registered voters had incorrect registration details in the register. Most of the issues related to incorrect spelling of names, inconsistencies in voter ID numbers, errors in determining the gender and right ages of voters. Affected persons went through the EC's correction procedures to rectify the errors.

#### 2.1.3.4 Missing names from the register

CODEO observers reported that few of the exhibition centers recorded complaints of missing names from the voters' register. About 5% of the 644 centers visited by CODEO observers recorded cases of names of registered voters missing from the register. The number of missing names per exhibition center ranged from 1 to 30. At the Agave Local Council Exhibition Center in the Asutsuare Electoral Area in the Shai Osudoku District in the Greater Accra Region, for example, more than 30 registered voters could not find their names in the register.

#### 2.1.3.5 Objections and removal of names from the register

CODEO observers recorded only about 7% of all 644 centers it visited where people requested the removal of names from the voter register. On the last day of the exercise, only 18.5% of the 54 centers observed had objections against some registered voters. The number of registered voters against whom objections were raised was quite high at some centers, mainly in the country's border regions. At the Chebi-Gbledi RC Primary School Exhibition Center located at the Ghana-Togo border area of the Hohoe North District in the Volta Region, for example, objections were raised against 35 registered voters, most of whom had also been challenged during the registration process.

Striking out the names of deceased persons from the register was a major challenge that confronted several centers. Relatives of some of the deceased persons were unwilling to provide proof of the passing of their relatives to tenable election officials remove such names from the register.

#### 2.1.3.6 Presence of party agents and security personnel at exhibition centers

CODEO observers reported that a significant number (i.e. 38.5%) of all exhibition centers were not represented by party agents. For centers where party agents were present, 49% had agents from only one political party while 51% had agents from just two political parties, mainly the NDC and the NPP. The NDC was the most represented, with agents in about 57% of centers observed. The NPP followed with about 31%. In some instances, party agents only made snap checks at the centers and disappeared. Security personnel were generally not stationed at most exhibition centers.

### 2.1.3.7 Delayed exhibition at some centers

CODEO observers reported that the exhibition of the voters' register could not take place at some centers due to the late release of the register to those centers. In the Juaboso Constituency in the Western Region, for example, about six centers could not join the nation-wide exercise between September 1 & 10, 2012. The EC had to re-organize the exercise in the affected centers in the constituency later in September.

### 2.1.4 Pilot biometric voter verification exercises

The EC conducted a pilot exercise to verify voters on the new biometric voter verification (BVV) machines in a few selected polling stations prior to the December 7 polls. CODEO observers reported that the verification device was easy to operate, and that the pace of the entire voting and verification process was fast. CODEO observed no instances of device failure. However, Observers reported isolated cases of rejected fingerprints in some of the observed pilot centers (ranging from 1-2 per polling station). These difficulties were subsequently addressed by rigorous cleaning of fingers to ensure verification.

### 2.1.5 Violent incidents during the BVR Exercise

On the whole, CODEO observers reported generally low incidence of violence during the 2012 BVR registration exercise. The vast majority of incidents reported by CODEO observers occurred during the first few days of the main BVR exercise, and included violent attacks, assaults, intimidation and harassment of EC officials mostly blamed on political party representatives in and around the registration centers. CODEO observers reported that most of the violence was triggered by attempts by alleged ineligible persons to register, threats of marauding thugs to disrupt the exercise to vandalize property including BVR kits. In many cases, some party agents took the law into their own hands and physically prevented people they suspected to be ineligible from being registered.

CODEO observers did not report any incidence of violence during the registration of prisoners or during the mopping up exercises. Similarly, the exhibition of the provisional biometric voters' register was generally peaceful and incident free. However, at some DRRCs sittings, CODEO observers noted a few confrontations among party agents as a result of non-adherence to the Committees' decisions.



Mrs. Rhoda Osei-Afful (CODEO Secretariat) in a chat with CODEO observer during a monitoring visit

## CHAPTER THREE: CODEO PRE-ELECTION BVR EXPERIENCE AND AWARENESS SURVEY

### 3.0 Introduction

As part of the overall observation of the biometric registration exercise, CODEO undertook an awareness and experience survey of potential registrants. The primary objective of the survey was to document opinions and impressions of registrants at the time of going through the biometric voter registration exercise; identify challenges faced by registrants during the exercise; and make recommendations to enhance subsequent registration processes. The CODEO observers were deployed from March 24 to May 5, 2012 to observe the BVR exercise by conducting face-to-face interviews with randomly selected registrants in sampled registration centers across the country.

### 3.1 Survey Methodology

A two-stage stratification method was adopted to sample constituencies and polling stations from the EC's 2010 constituency and polling stations database. A sample size of 8000 respondents was selected from 204 polling stations located in 80 constituencies for the survey.<sup>6</sup> The first stage in the stratification process was at the national level where 80 constituencies across the ten regions were targeted on the basis of each region's estimated percentage share in the total number of constituencies in the country. Thus, Upper East and Upper West regions had the lowest number of constituencies (i.e. 4 each) while Ashanti region received the highest number (i.e. 13).<sup>7</sup> Subsequently, each constituency in a given region was assigned a serial number and simple random sampling technique was used to select specific constituencies.

At the second stage of stratification (also at the national level), the estimated percentage shares of each region in the total number of polling stations in the country were used to distribute the targeted number of 204 polling stations across the ten regions resulting in Upper West being assigned the lowest number of polling stations (i.e. 8) and Ashanti region the highest number of 35 polling stations. The allocated number of polling stations for each of the regions was then distributed across the constituencies sampled for that

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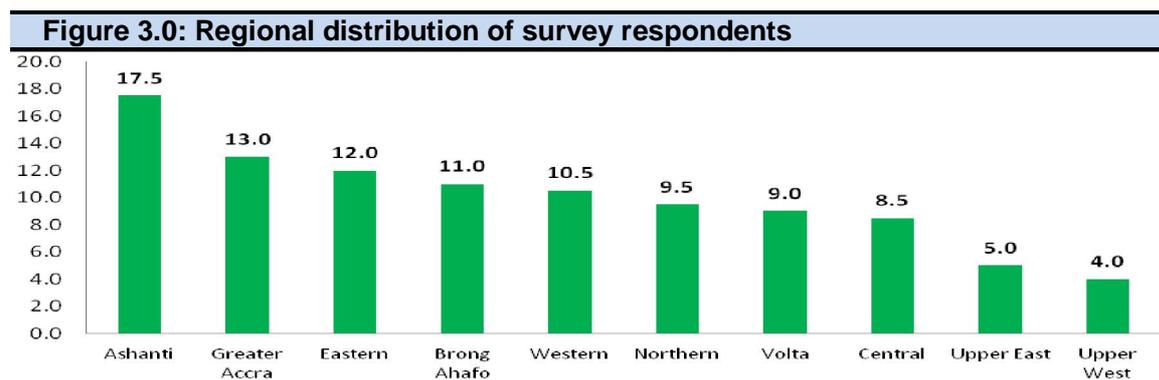
<sup>6</sup> The 2010 official polling station list from the EC had no information on the number of registered voters in each polling center. Moreover, since the survey is about an entirely new registration of all persons of voting age, it made sense stratifying by number of constituencies and polling stations but not registered voters.

<sup>7</sup> The number of constituencies allocated to Ashanti region was adjusted downward from 14 to 13 to ensure that the target of 80 constituencies was achieved.

particular region.<sup>8</sup> Finally, a target of 40 interviews per polling station was planned to help achieve the overall total of 8000 interviews planned for the survey.

### 3.2 Geographic distribution and Social Characteristics of survey respondents

As planned, a total of 8,000 adult Ghanaians in 204 polling stations<sup>9</sup> located in the 80 sampled constituencies spread across the ten regions participated in the BVR awareness and experience survey. The regional distribution of respondents as presented in Figure 3.0 below had Ashanti region recording the highest representation (i.e. 17.5%) while Upper West had the lowest (i.e. 4.0%).



#### 3.2.1 Gender and age of survey respondents

The survey respondents were roughly equally split between the two sexes. Males constituted 48.7% of the respondents and females 48.8%.<sup>10</sup> The youngest age of respondents was 18 years while the oldest is 107 years. The mean, median and modal ages of respondents are 36.4 years, 33 years and 18 years respectively. Indeed, 55.8% of the respondents are in the age bracket of 18 to 35 years. A little over a third (34.6%) of respondents are in the age cohort 36 to 60 years with 8.6% being 61 years or more (see Table 3.0).

Mean Age	36.4 years	18-35 years	55.8%
Median Age	33.0 years	36-60 years	34.6%
Mode Age	18 years	61 years and above	8.5%
Youngest Respondent	18 years	Refused to disclose	1.2%
Oldest Respondent	107 years		

<sup>8</sup> The BVR registration exercise was carried out in clustered polling stations in the constituencies. The sampling therefore did not stratify the distribution of polling stations within the constituencies. This approach was adopted to avoid putting too much workload on observers (i.e. combining observation and survey interviews) especially when polling centers that are not part of the EC's cluster were selected.

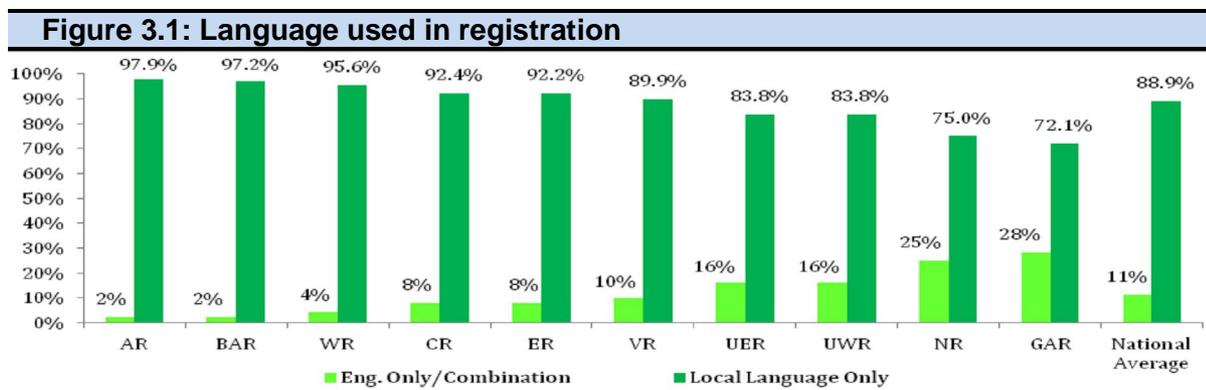
<sup>9</sup> Due to fieldwork challenges, some surveys had to be conducted in some other polling stations in some constituencies hence the excess of four polling stations over what was actually targeted.

<sup>10</sup> Gender data recorded 2.5% missing information that was as a result of omission during fieldwork.

### 3.2.2 Language used in the conduct of the voter registration interviews

Central to the success of the BVR exercise was the communication between registrants and registration officials of the EC. The ability of registrants to understand and appropriately respond to questions from registration officials made the use of a common language for the registration interview very important.

Both registrants and registration officials appeared to be comfortable with doing registration interviews in the local dialects. An absolute majority of survey respondents (89%) indicated that registration officials used local languages in conducting the registration interview. Regional averages for six regions (i.e. 89% to 98%) were relatively higher than the national average (see Figure 3.1). This finding is somehow confirmed by the fact that less than a third (28%) of registrants who fell in the selected respondents could speak English while the majority (72%) could not.



### 4.2.3 Type of registrants

The BVR basically was for all eligible voters, irrespective of whether they were first time registrants or not. To gauge the number of new registrants, the survey asked respondents to indicate whether they were first time registrants. Over three-quarters of registrants (79%) were people who had previously registered under the old system, while a fifth (21%) turned out to be first time registrants.

## 3.3. Survey Findings

### 3.3.1 Sources of information on BVR exercise

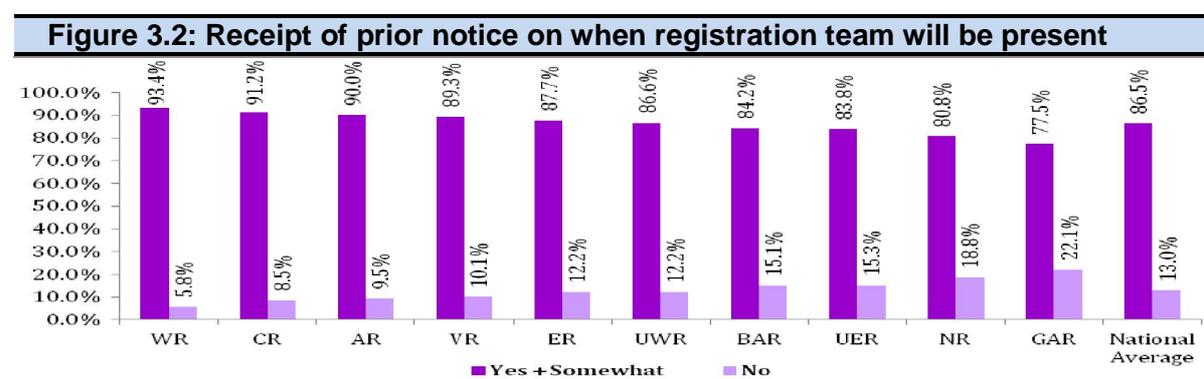
Prior to the commencement of the BVR exercise, the EC conducted a series of publicity programs on various platforms to raise awareness about the exercise. The majority of registrants reported getting their information on the BVR exercise from radio. Radio (40%) topped the list of the 15,487 multiple responses provided to the question about the sources from which respondents obtained their information on the BVR exercise. This was followed by family and friends (20%), television (19%), Churches/mosques (10%), and newspapers (5%). Together, radio and television constitute 58.6% of the list of information sources mentioned by respondents – an indication that the EC strongly relied on the electronic media in publicizing the BVR (Table 3.1). Moreover, half of respondents obtained

information from multiple sources (two to four sources, 45%; five to seven sources, 5%) while 48% got information from just one source.

<b>Table 3.1: Source of information on Biometric Registration Exercise</b>	
Radio	37.9%
Family/Friend	20.3%
Television	18.7%
Church/Mosque	10.0%
Newspaper	4.7%
Workplace	3.6%
Announcement by Information Vans & School Authorities	2.1%
Local Govt. Representatives / Community Meeting	1.5%
Traditional Authorities	0.7%
Leaflets / Posters	0.3%
EC / NCCE Officials	0.2%
<b>Note:</b> Multiple response results. Total number of responses gathered is 15,487	

Per the EC's operational arrangements, registration teams were assigned to a cluster of registration centers and worked in each center in their jurisdiction for a maximum period of ten days. Most of the EC's publicity programs also announced the dates that the electorates should expect the registration teams in their communities.

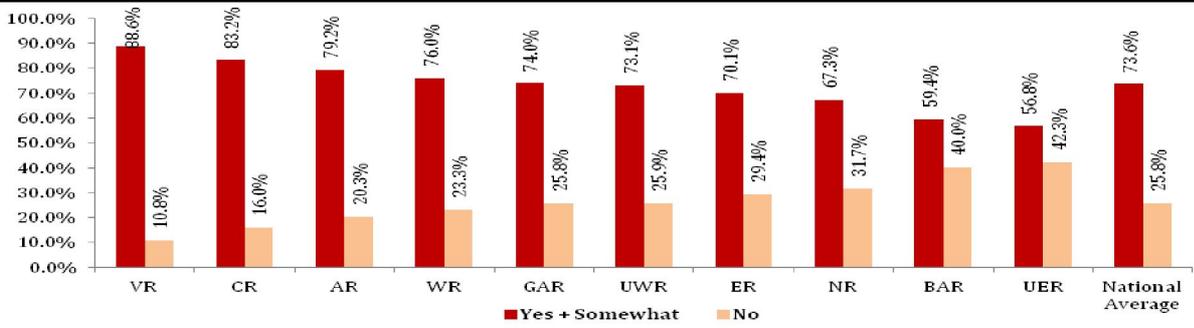
***In general, most registrants were adequately informed about the dates the registration teams would be present in polling centers in their communities.*** When asked "Did you have prior notice about when the registration team was coming to your Center" nearly nine out of every ten registrants (86.5%) responded in the affirmative. Just a little above a tenth (13.0%) never received prior notice. Indeed, in Western, Central, Ashanti, Volta and Eastern regions, the regional averages for respondents who received prior notice (i.e. from 87.7% to 93.4%) were relatively higher than the national average. For Upper West region it was (86.6%) about the same as the national average. In the remaining four regions, even though the regional averages were lower than the national average (i.e. 77.5% to 84.2%), they were still significantly higher (see Figure 3.2).



***However, some registrants reported never hearing anything about the locations in their communities where registration teams were to be stationed.*** Even though a significant number of registrants (86.5%) had indicated that they received prior notice, a comparatively lower figure (73.6%) said the notice received clearly identified the location

of the BVR team. A sizeable minority (25.8%) however did not see or hear notices indicating the location of the BVR team (see Figure 3.3). The majority of those who did not see notices on the location of the BVR team were mainly found in the Brong Ahafo (40.0%), Upper East (42.3%), Northern (31.7%), Upper West (25.9%), Eastern (29.4%), Greater Accra (25.8%), Western (23.3%) and Ashanti (20.0%) regions.

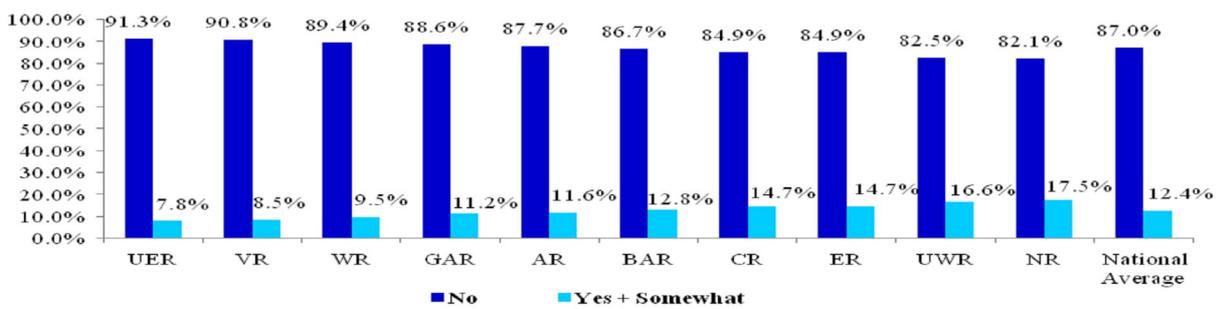
**Figure 3.3: Receipt of prior notice on where registration team will be located**



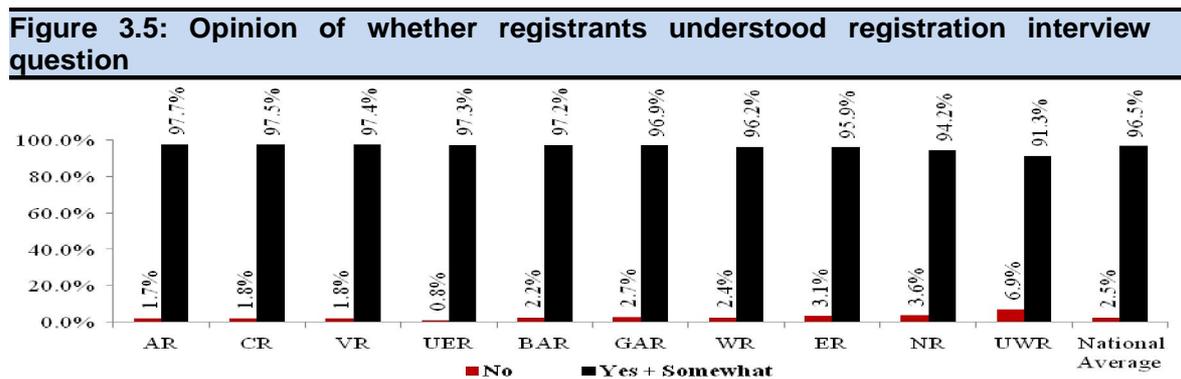
### 3.3.2. Registrants' opinions of the registration process

**Accessibility of Registration Centers:** Registrants generally found the location of registration centers to be easily accessible. At the national and regional levels, the vast majority of the registrants (National, 87.0%; Regional, 82.1% to 91.3%) claim they never had difficulties locating the BVR center in their localities (see figure 3.4).

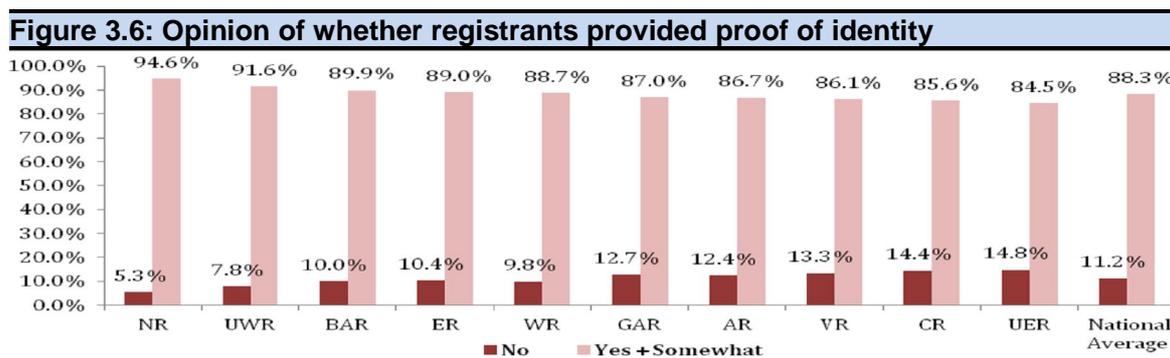
**Figure 3.4: Opinion of whether registrants had difficulty locating registration Centre**



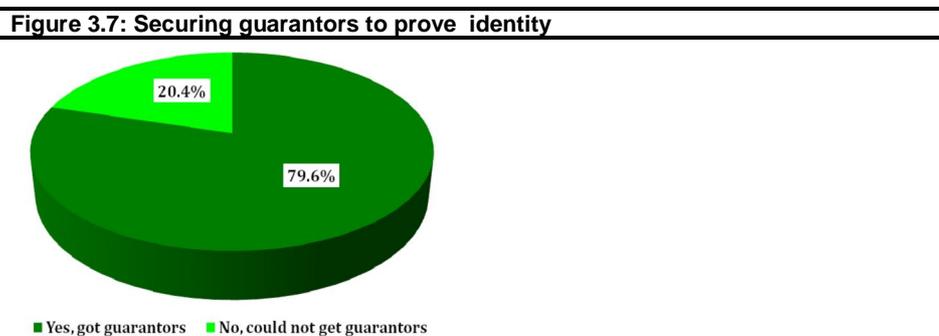
**Understanding of Registration Interview Questions:** Understanding the registration interview questions did not seem to have been a major problem to registrants. An overwhelming majority of registrants (96.5%) indicated they understood all the registration interview questions that were asked by the registration officials. The finding at the regional level is generally similar to the national one. Just a negligible minority of the respondents (2.5%) had difficulties understanding all the questions posed by the registration officials (see Figure 3.5). The simple nature of the registration interview questions, coupled with the conduct of registration interviews in the local languages may have aided registrants' understanding of questions (see section 3.5).



**Providing Proof of Identity:** Per the regulation governing voter registration exercises, only eligible citizens qualified to register. All persons who approached the registration officials to be registered as voters had to provide any of the following documents as proof of eligibility: (a) Birth certificate; (b) Baptismal certificate; (c) Passport; (d) Driver's license; (e) National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) card; (f) National Identity card; and (g) an existing Voter Identity Card. *Proving one's eligibility to get registered was not at all difficult for most registrants.* The survey found that an absolute majority of registrants at the national and regional levels (National, 88.3%; Regional, 84.5% to 94.6%) managed to provide a proof of identity. A little over a tenth (11.2%), however, were unable to provide such proof (see Figure 3.6).



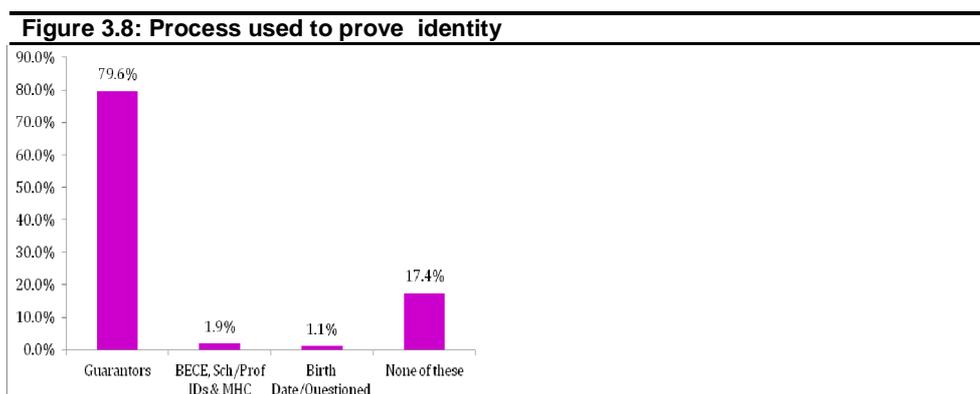
Nearly two-thirds of registrants (56.7%) used the old voter identity card to prove their identity and eligibility. Close to a fifth (17.4%) either used their national health insurance scheme (NHIS) card, driver's license, passport, national identity card, birth certificate or baptismal certificate.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Missing data constituted about 25.9% of the information on identity document used as proof of nationality.

Among those who could not provide any of the needed proof of identity, a majority (79.6%) secured the services of guarantors. A fifth (20.4%) however could not (see Figure 3.7). Of those respondents who secured the services of guarantors, majority (83.7%) did not find it difficult securing guarantors. A tenth (12.1%) however described the search for guarantors as “*very difficult*” or “*somewhat difficult*”.

Indeed, 76.6% of those who secured guarantors actually used the services of their guarantors to get registered. However, in some instances, officials at the registration centers appeared to have circumvented the rules to allow registrants (17.4%) who had neither a document nor guarantors to prove their nationality to go through the process and get registered.



EC officials also permitted 1.9% of registrants to use unofficial documents such as school and job/professional identity cards, basic education certificate examination (BECE) record, and maternal health card (MHC) as proof of their identity. Only 1.1% of respondents provided their date of birth and got registered after answering a few questions (see Figure 3.8).

**Capturing of Fingerprints:** A central component of the biometric registration exercise is the capturing and cataloguing of fingerprints of all those who registered. *In general, most registrants easily got their fingerprints captured into the system.*

The majority of registrants (87.3%) did not encounter any challenge with the process of capturing fingerprints. About a tenth (9.1%) however reported facing some difficulties (see Table 3.2). The regional averages for those who never faced difficulties (i.e. 70.6% in Upper West to 90.8% in Volta and Eastern) do not vary significantly from the national one.

<b>Table 3.2: Difficulty in capturing fingerprints</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Western	86.4%	8.2%
Central	89.7%	7.4%
Greater Accra	89.7%	8.2%
Volta	90.8%	7.4%
Eastern	90.8%	8.0%
Ashanti	85.1%	12.5%
Brong Ahafo	87.6%	7.7%
Northern	85.3%	10.3%
Upper East	88.5%	6.3%
Upper West	70.6%	15.9%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

The common challenges of registrants whose fingerprints could not be captured easily by the BVR gadget were soiled fingers (28.8%), burnt bridges of fingers (10.4%) and under-developed fingerprints (8.8%). Consequently, even though the vast majority (95.7%) had the fingerprints of all 10 fingers taken, a tiny minority (3.1%) had fingerprints of 5 and 7 fingers taken, while 0.4% had fingerprints of 2 and 4 fingers taken.

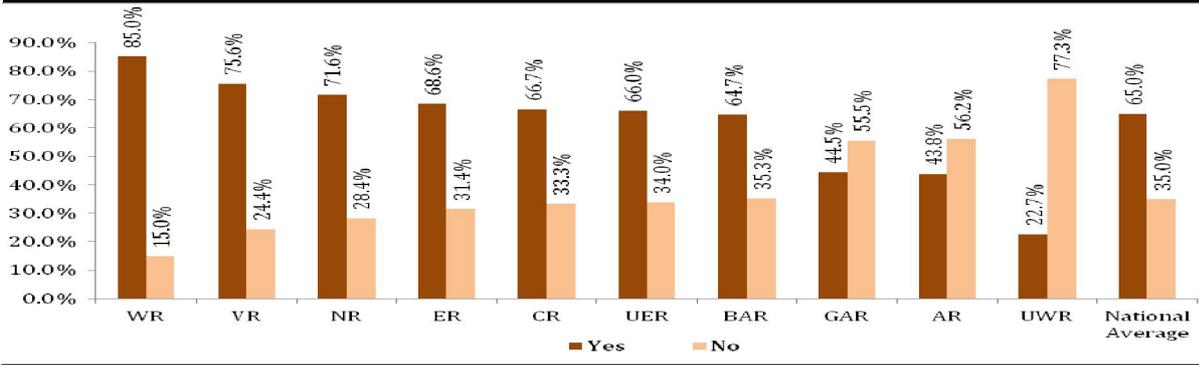
**Confirmation of Personal Details:** *Most of the registrants confirmed their personal details captured by registration officials on their own.* Eight in every ten registrants (85.5%) personally confirmed their own personal details as recorded by the registration official to ensure that the information had been correctly captured. About a tenth (8.0%) had their confirmation done by the registration official. This situation was mainly prevalent in the Upper East (14.5%), Upper West (13.8%), Brong Ahafo (12.4%), Northern (12.2%), and Ashanti (10.4%) regions. Many others had relatives and friends confirm their details for them in Volta (7.6%), Northern (7.5%), Eastern (4.1%) and Brong Ahafo (4.1%) compared to the national average of 3.9% (see Table 3.3)

**Table 3.3: Confirmation of registration particulars**

	Yes, confirmed personally	No, confirmed by official	No, confirmed by a friend/relative
Western	92.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Central	91.0%	4.3%	3.7%
Greater Accra	89.3%	5.2%	3.4%
Volta	87.9%	2.1%	7.6%
Eastern	86.4%	7.0%	4.1%
Ashanti	84.1%	10.4%	2.3%
Brong Ahafo	82.7%	12.4%	4.1%
Northern	77.8%	12.2%	7.5%
Upper East	82.5%	14.5%	1.0%
Upper West	72.2%	13.8%	0.9%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

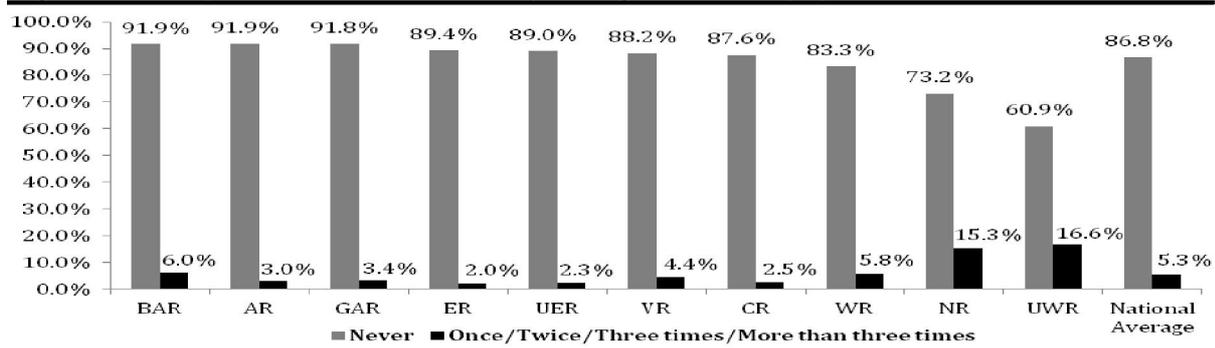
**Assistance to Specific Group of Persons:** The regulations that governed the conduct of the registration process allowed for some sort of assistance to specific categories of persons to enable them go through the electoral process without difficulties. In this regard, the survey asked pregnant women, disabled persons, old and frail people whether they received extra assistance from registration officials to go through the registration process. *In general, registration officials offered extra assistance to most of the registrants who needed it.* As presented in Figure 3.9, of the 1,304 respondents to this question, 65.0% received some extra assistance from registration officials. About a third unfortunately did not get any support. In three regions - Upper West, Ashanti and Greater Accra, the percentages of pregnant women, disabled persons, the old and frail people who did not get assistance from the EC officials (i.e. 77.3%, 56.2% and 55.5% respectively) were relatively higher than those who got some assistance (i.e. 22.7%, 43.8% and 45.5% respectively).

**Figure 3.9: Opinions on assistance to specific groups of people**



**Reliability of Registration Equipment:** *In general, the registration gadgets used in the nation-wide voter registration exercise were largely reliable to registrants (see Figure 3.10). Majority of respondents (86.8%) averred that the equipment used in the registration exercise did not break down during the registration process. In fact, in seven of the ten regions, the percentage that said the gadgets did not break down was higher than the national average. Those who claim the gadgets broke down “once, twice, three times or more than three times” are in the minority (5.3%).*

**Figure 3.10: Opinions on the reliability of registration equipment**



**Issuance of New Voter Identity Card:** Per the voter registration guidelines, new voter identification cards were to be issued to all successful registrants upon registration. A registration official could withhold a registrant’s card when a challenge of eligibility was filed against that registrant. *To a large extent, all successful registrants had new voter identification cards issued to them. Nearly all survey respondents (98.9%) received their new laminated voter identification card upon completion of the registration process. Less than 1% did not receive their voter identity cards. A large majority of registrants (88.6%) rated the quality of the photographs captured on the new voter identification cards as very clear. Less than a tenth (8.5%) described the photographs as poor, blurred or not recognizable.*

### 3.3.3 Assessment of the Biometric Voter Registration Exercise

**Officials’ Control over Registration Process:** Registration officials’ ability to effectively handle the biometric registration equipment is a major factor in ensuring a smooth registration exercise. *Registration officials received positive rating for their control over the process. Most respondents (91.9%) shared the opinion that registration officials actually*

had good control over the use of the biometric kits; 6.1% of respondents thought otherwise.<sup>12</sup>

**Time Spent on Registration:** *Registrants generally do not consider the time spent getting registered to be excessive. While three-quarters of respondents (76.0%) “strongly disagree” or “disagree” with the statement that the time spent to get registered is excessive, a sizeable minority (19.4%) “strongly agree” or “agree”. However, 2.7% of respondents neither agree nor disagree. Registrants in Northern (37.8%) and Brong Ahafo (25.3%) regions were much more disenchanting with the time spent going through the registration process than their counterparts in the other regions (see Table 3.4).*

**Table 3.4: Popular Assessment: Time spent on the BVR excessive or not**

	Strongly disagree & Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree & Agree	Don't know & Missing
Western	73.8%	3.6%	19.5%	3.1%
Central	76.8%	1.9%	20.0%	1.3%
Greater Accra	75.5%	3.1%	18.8%	2.6%
Volta	81.4%	1.8%	15.1%	1.7%
Eastern	79.5%	3.0%	16.4%	1.1%
Ashanti	83.9%	2.1%	13.5%	0.6%
Brong Ahafo	72.0%	0.9%	25.3%	1.7%
Northern	55.4%	2.8%	37.8%	4.1%
Upper East	82.8%	1.3%	14.3%	1.8%
Upper West	75.9%	11.9%	10.3%	1.9%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

**Registration Procedure and Paperwork:** *Registrants do feel burdened by the procedures and paper work involved in getting registered. When presented with the statement “The BVR paper work and procedures are quite burdensome” and asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement, the majority (72.0%) “strongly disagree” or “disagree” with the statement. Nonetheless, a little above a fifth (21.2%) “strongly agree” or “agree” with the statement. Comparatively, many more registrants in the Northern (37.8%) and Brong Ahafo (25.3%) regions than the other regions again considered the paperwork and process cumbersome (see Table 3.5).*

**Table 3.5: Popular Assessment: Registration paper work and procedure quite burdensome**

	Strongly disagree & Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree & Agree	Don't know & Missing
Western	71.0%	3.8%	21.5%	3.7%
Central	76.8%	5.6%	15.4%	2.2%
Greater Accra	81.1%	3.9%	12.6%	2.4%
Volta	76.3%	3.6%	17.8%	2.4%
Eastern	75.6%	2.8%	19.3%	2.3%
Ashanti	78.9%	4.0%	15.8%	1.3%
Brong Ahafo	68.4%	1.6%	27.8%	2.2%
Northern	43.3%	5.1%	46.8%	4.7%
Upper East	74.5%	2.8%	20.5%	2.3%
Upper West	60.0%	12.5%	19.7%	7.8%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

<sup>12</sup> Two percent missing responses were recorded for this question.

**Comparing the Biometric and Traditional Voter Registration Methods:** Overall, the biometric voter registration (BVR) system was assessed as being superior to the traditional system of voter registration. It was also found to be a useful tool for promoting credible and peaceful elections. A little above three-quarters of the registrants (78.4%) “strongly agree” or “agree” with the statement that the BVR is far better than the previous (or traditional) system of voter registration. About 7.4% disagree with this statement (see Table 3.6).

<b>Table 3.6: Popular Assessment: Biometric voter registration better than traditional method</b>				
	<b>Strongly disagree &amp; Disagree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Strongly agree &amp; Agree</b>	<b>Don't know &amp; Missing</b>
Western	7.7%	6.5%	74.9%	10.8%
Central	6.5%	5.1%	84.4%	4.0%
Greater Accra	9.3%	6.9%	73.9%	9.8%
Volta	6.4%	6.7%	78.8%	8.2%
Eastern	6.3%	4.6%	78.8%	10.4%
Ashanti	8.9%	8.7%	77.9%	4.6%
Brong Ahafo	5.2%	3.8%	84.9%	6.1%
Northern	6.4%	7.4%	74.2%	12.0%
Upper East	10.8%	4.5%	75.8%	9.0%
Upper West	4.4%	3.1%	84.7%	7.8%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

Furthermore, majority (87.3%) of respondents “strongly agree” or “agree” that the BVR system would help promote peaceful and credible elections in 2012. This significant endorsement of the BVR cuts across the ten regions. Just 3.9% of registrants “strongly disagree” or “disagree” with this assertion (see Table 3.7).

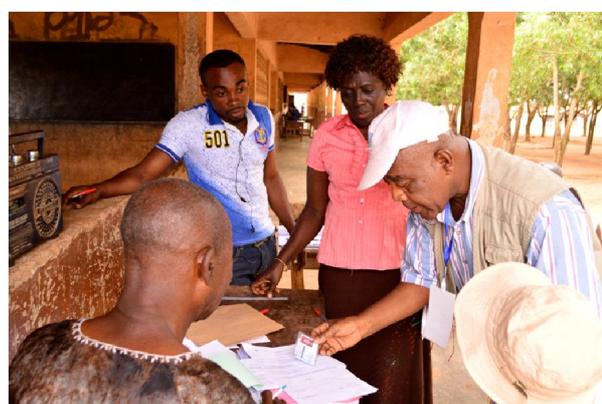
<b>Table 3.7: Popular Assessment: Biometric Voter Registration will help promote peaceful and credible elections in 2012.</b>				
	<b>Strongly disagree &amp; Disagree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Strongly agree &amp; Agree</b>	<b>Don't know &amp; Missing</b>
Western	3.6%	2.7%	87.0%	6.7%
Central	3.2%	3.8%	89.4%	3.5%
Greater Accra	4.7%	5.3%	82.4%	7.6%
Volta	7.1%	6.3%	81.3%	5.4%
Eastern	3.8%	2.3%	88.8%	5.2%
Ashanti	4.0%	4.2%	88.6%	3.1%
Brong Ahafo	1.8%	2.2%	93.2%	2.8%
Northern	3.9%	3.8%	87.1%	5.1%
Upper East	4.0%	2.8%	88.8%	4.5%
Upper West	2.8%	3.8%	85.3%	8.1%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

Additionally, registrants believe there is a vast difference between the BVR and traditional methods of voter registration. Nearly two-thirds of registrants (61.0%) “strongly disagree” or “disagree” with the statement that no significant difference existed between the BVR and the previous or traditional system of voter registration. A sizeable minority (24.5%) however expressed contrasting opinion. Apart from the Upper West and Northern regions,

more than a fifth of respondents (i.e. from 22.5% to 32.8%) in the other eight regions did not see any difference between the two systems (see Table 3.8).

**Table 3.8: Popular Assessment: No difference between Biometric voter registration and traditional method**

	Strongly disagree & Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree & Agree	Don't know & Missing
Western	53.5%	4.9%	29.9%	11.8%
Central	56.9%	6.0%	32.8%	4.3%
Greater Accra	58.5%	5.6%	26.3%	9.7%
Volta	58.2%	6.4%	23.8%	11.7%
Eastern	57.7%	5.0%	27.6%	9.7%
Ashanti	63.9%	7.8%	22.5%	5.9%
Brong Ahafo	64.3%	3.5%	23.3%	8.9%
Northern	63.4%	6.4%	17.2%	12.9%
Upper East	63.8%	2.3%	25.0%	9.0%
Upper West	82.2%	4.1%	7.5%	6.3%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>



CODEO National Coordinator, Mr. John Larvie, Board Member Ms. Sena Gabianu together with a representative of one Member Organization on monitoring visits

## CHAPTER FOUR: POST-ELECTION BIOMETRIC VOTER VERIFICATION EXPERIENCE AND AWARENESS SURVEY

### 4.0 Introduction

The objective of the post-election experiential survey was to evaluate voters' attitudes and impressions of the biometric verification process on Election Day and also to understand the challenges voters faced during the voting and voter verification processes. Aside this, the survey also measured voters' opinions and impressions with other issues such as performance of the EC staff, voting procedures, the biometric verification process, the role of election observer missions, and the resort to the law courts in addressing election disputes, among others. CODEO recruited, trained and deployed 29 field research officers from January 24 to February 5, 2013 to conduct face-to-face interviews with voters in sampled polling stations.<sup>13</sup>

### 4.1 Survey Methodology

Similar to the pre-election experiential survey, a two-stage stratification method was employed to sample constituencies and polling stations from the EC's 2012 constituency and polling stations database. A sample size of 2400 respondents selected from 200 polling stations located in 100 constituencies was targeted for the survey (see appendixes G for the list of constituencies and polling stations sampled).

The first stage in the stratification process - a national level stratification - involved the distribution of a target of 100 constituencies across the ten regions on the basis of each region's estimated percentage share in the total number of constituencies in the country. Thus, Upper East and Upper West regions had the lowest number of constituencies (i.e. 5 and 4 constituencies respectively) while Ashanti region received the highest number (i.e. 16). Next, each constituency in a given region was assigned a serial number and simple random sampling technique was used to select specific constituencies.

At the second stage of stratification (also at national level), the estimated percentage shares of each region in the total number of polling stations in the country were used to distribute the targeted number of 200 polling stations across the ten regions resulting in Upper West being assigned the lowest number of polling stations (i.e. 7) and Ashanti region the highest of 36 polling stations. Next, the allocated number of polling stations for each of the regions was distributed across the constituencies sampled for that particular

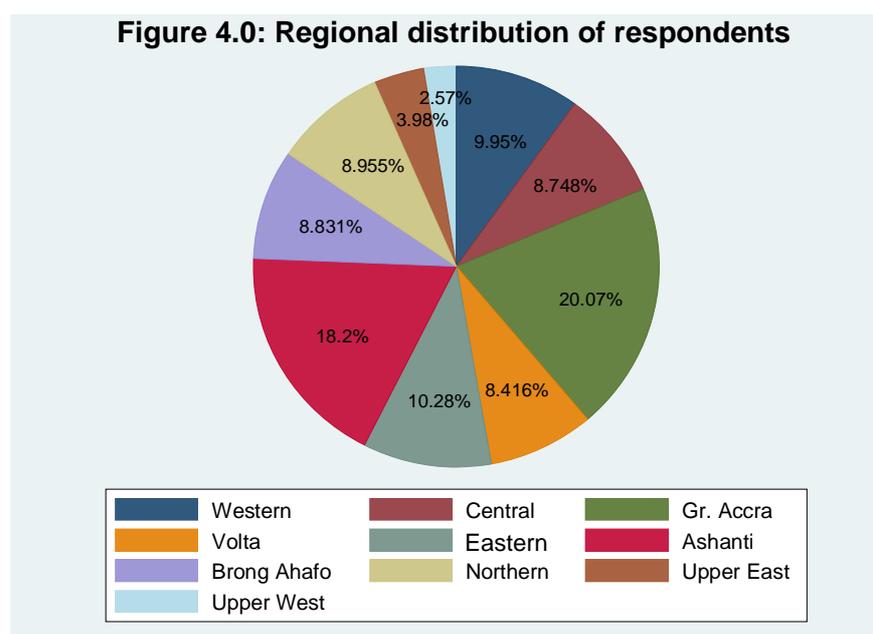
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<sup>13</sup> It must be noted that the survey of respondents occurred at a time when there was a petition filed at the Supreme Court challenging the 2012 presidential election results. Therefore, it is important to factor the post-election political environment and election dispute context in the views expressed by respondents.

region. Lastly, a target of 12 interviews per polling station was planned to help achieved the overall total of 2400 interviews planned for the survey.

## 4.2 Geographical distribution and Social Characteristics of survey respondents

A total number of 2400 respondents in 200 polling stations located in 100 constituencies across all the 10 regions of Ghana participated in this post-election experiential survey. In terms of the regional distribution of respondents, Ashanti region had the highest number (18%) whilst the Upper West region had the lowest (3%). The regional distribution of surveys is presented in the diagram below and matches roughly with the 2010 Ghana Census figures.<sup>14</sup>



### 4.2.1 Gender and age of survey respondents

Even though field research officers used the day code in selecting households for the interviews, there was an element of purposive approach in selecting respondents from the households with the objective of achieving some level of gender balance. A slight majority of the survey respondents were male (51%), with females representing a slightly smaller percentage (48%).<sup>15</sup> In terms of age distribution of our respondents, 31% were under the age of 30, 50% were between 30 and 50 years of age, while the remaining 18%

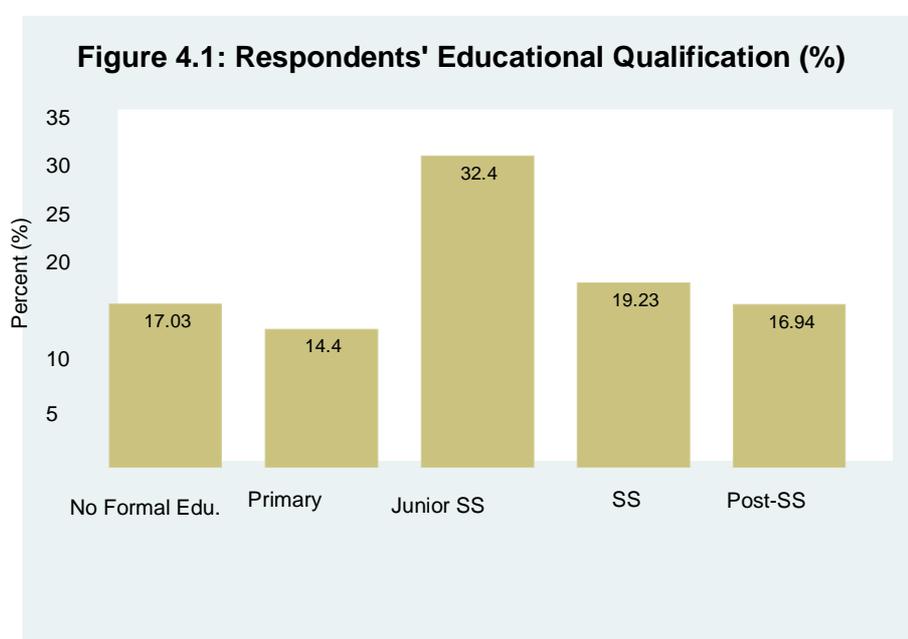
<sup>14</sup> The 2010 census regional population percentages, followed by the survey percentages: Western- Census 9.6%, BVR 9.95%; Central- Census 8.9%, BVR 8.748%; Greater Accra- Census 16.3%, BVR 20.07%; Volta- Census 8.6%, BVR 8.416%; Eastern- Census 10.7%, BVR 10.28%; Ashanti 19.4%, BVR 18.2%; Brong Ahafo- Census 9.4%, BVR 8.831%; Northern- Census 10.1%, BVR 8.955%; Upper East- Census 4.2%, BVR 3.98%; Upper West- Census 2.8%, BVR 2.57%.

<sup>15</sup> 0.3% of the interviews returned without gender having been recorded. This is an improvement from the 2.5% missing gender data in the pre-election survey.

were 50 or older. The youngest respondent was 18 years and the oldest was 99 years. The average age of our respondents was 36.98.

#### 4.2.2 Educational qualification of respondents

The level of educational qualification of our respondents was as diverse as the respondents themselves. A majority of the survey respondents (83%) reported having received some level of formal education. Seventeen percent of the respondents, however, indicated having either no formal education or having received some level of informal education. Again, 14% of our respondents did not attain higher than a primary school level of education, 32% did not attain higher than a Junior Secondary School (JSS), 19% did not go beyond a Senior Secondary School (SSS) education, while 17% of respondents attended at least one class at a post-senior secondary institution, including at a training college or university (see figure 4.1).



#### 4.2.3 Ethnic composition of survey respondents

When asked about their ethnic or cultural groups, the survey respondents identified 19 different ethnicities within Ghana to which they belong. About 1% of the respondents saw themselves as 'Ghanaian only' or 'doesn't think of self in those "ethnic" terms' but only see themselves as 'Ghanaian only'; 2% refused to answer, and less than one percent (0.2%) replied that they 'Don't Know'. Of the 97% of our respondents who did identify themselves with an ethnic or cultural group, majority (50%) were Akans, Mole Dagbani's comprised 20% of the respondents, with Ewe/Anglo at 13%, and Ga/Adangbe at 7%. This ethnic distribution approximates those found within the 2010 Census<sup>16</sup>, increasing our confidence that our respondents provided a representative sample of the national population.

<sup>16</sup> Ghana's 2010 census reports Ghana's ethnic distribution as follows: Akans (47.5%), Mole Dagbani (16.6%), Ewe (13.9%), and Ga-Dangme (7.4%).

#### 4.2.4 Participation in previous elections

The survey targeted people who voted in the December 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections. Hence, all respondents (100%) voted in the 2012 elections. Additionally, voters were asked to indicate if they voted in the previous elections (2000, 2004 and 2008 presidential and parliamentary elections). Sixty-two percent of the respondents indicated voting in the 2000 elections whereas 37% did not. For the 2004, 71% of the respondents voted, but 28% did not. In the year 2008, 84% of the respondents voted in the presidential and parliamentary elections and 16% did not. This information is represented in the table 4.0.

**Table 4.0: Voting in 2000, 2004 and 2008 elections**

Did you vote in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 elections?

	2000	2004	2008
<b>Yes</b>	61.5%	71.2%	84.0%
<b>No</b>	36.7%	28.0%	15.6%
<b>Missing/refused to disclose</b>	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%

### 4.3 Survey Findings

The findings from the post-election awareness and experience survey are highlighted below:

#### 4.3.1 Voting Processes and Procedures

Overall, our respondents reported going through smooth voting processes on the December 7 & 8, 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections.

- There was adequate information on the location of polling stations prior to the elections as 97% of respondents said they had prior knowledge of the polling station where they voted. Some respondents (3%) however reported some difficulty in locating their polling stations.
- Respondents were asked about the identification and verification procedures at the polling stations where they voted. Ninety-eight percent said they carried their voter identity cards with them for verification at the polling stations. Almost all of the respondents (99%) said their names were found in the voters' register and that their personal details as recorded in the voters' register were accurate. When asked if the biometric machine was able to verify their fingerprints before being allowed to vote, 98% of respondents responded in the affirmative.
- Though the vast majority of our respondents experienced smooth voting processes and procedures, other voters encountered some challenges during the voting process. For instance, less than one percent (0.3%) of our respondents reported

that an incorrect image, other than their own, appeared in the voters' register.<sup>17</sup> In another instance, some voters had their identity challenged by others who said that they were not residents in the community.<sup>18</sup>

- Other problems occurred with the verification machines. Specifically, several of our respondents experienced verification troubles because it was alleged their hands were either dirty, too dry, or because they worked with cement or other materials that made verification impossible. Apparently, respondents reported using readily available substances like pomade or coca-cola to lotion or wash their hands before attempting verification again. In some cases, respondents' fingerprints could be verified after washing of fingers. However, other respondents were not so lucky.

#### 4.3.2 *Voting with or without biometric verification*

It is significant to note that even in some cases where voters could not be verified by the biometric verification machine, they were permitted to vote using other forms of identification.

- In all, 98% of respondents reported that the biometric machine verified their identity prior to voting, which suggests that 2% of respondents *may not* have had their identities verified by the biometric machines prior to voting.
- More importantly, 11% of our respondents, or 256 voters, said that at the polling stations where they voted, some people were permitted to vote without biometric verification in at least one instance. These 256 reports span 54 out of our 100 (53%) sampled constituencies, and voting without biometric verification was reported at least once in all ten regions. The most reports of voting without biometric verification occurred in the Upper East (96 reports) with the fewest reports occurring in the Upper West (1 report).

#### 4.3.3 *Voters' experiences with and attitudes toward the biometric verification process*

Voters were generally supportive of the biometric voter verification, though some concerns remained about the time it took to verify voters.

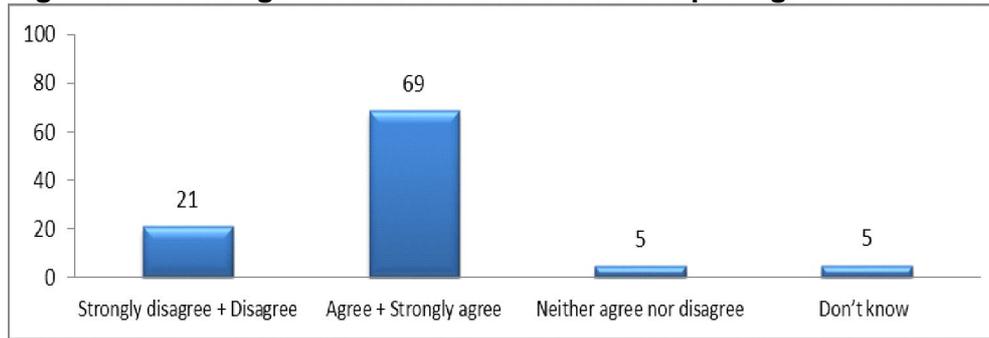
- Overall, 69% of respondents "agreed" or "strongly agreed" that the biometric verification of voters was far better than the manual verification used in previous elections (see figure 4.2a), and 72% "agreed very strongly" or "agreed" that Ghana should consolidate the biometric voter verification and use it in subsequent elections (see figure 4.2b).

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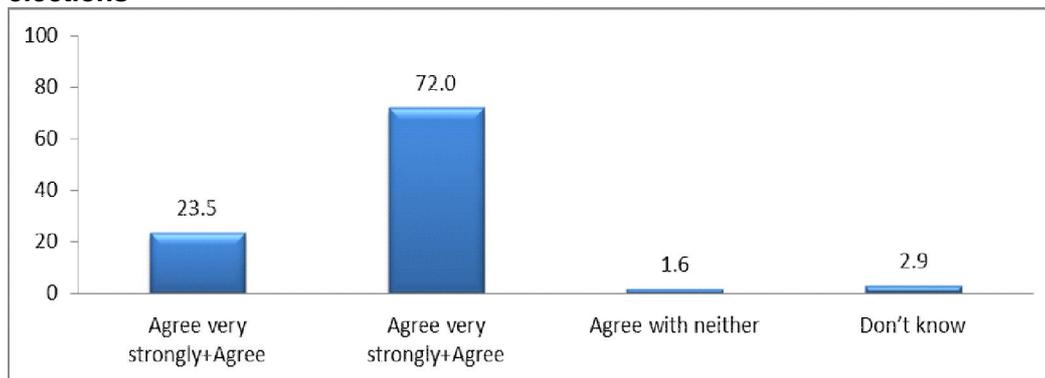
<sup>17</sup> A respondent whose image in the register was incorrect had people in line verify his/her identity before being permitted to vote.

<sup>18</sup> In one case, a voter was eventually allowed to vote after a policeman testified that he was the respondent's relative. In another instance a challenged voter was only permitted to vote after the party agents agreed (s)he could vote after presenting their voter ID card with the correct polling station number.

**Figure 4.2a: Voting with biometric verification at polling stations**

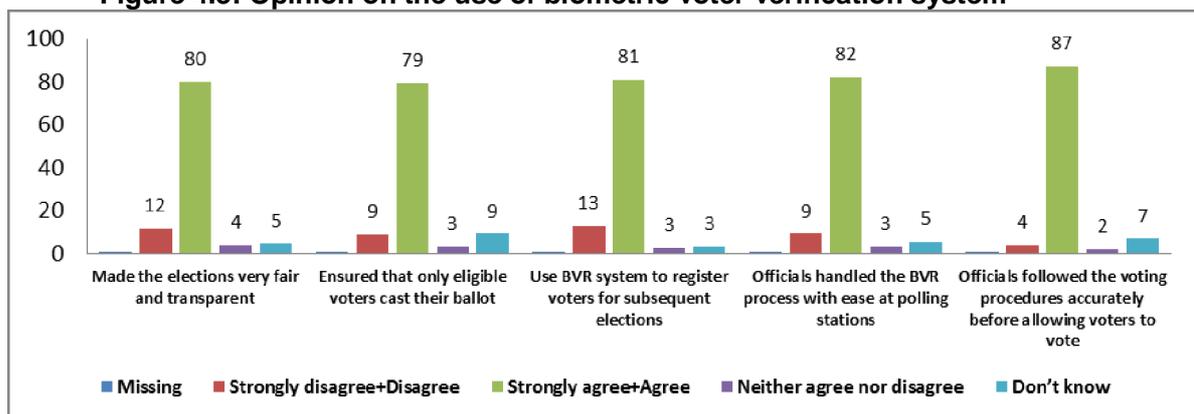


**Figure 4.2b: Consolidate the biometric voter verification and use it in subsequent elections**



Further, 80% of respondents felt the biometric machines made the elections at the polling stations where they voted very free and transparent; 79% agreed that the biometric machines at their polling station ensured only eligible voters cast their votes, and 81% of respondents felt the biometric machines helped to reduce multiple voting (see figure 4.3).

**Figure 4.3: Opinion on the use of biometric voter verification system**



Similarly, respondents generally found that the biometric machines did not cause problems for election officials at their polling stations. Eighty-two percent of respondents felt that the election officials at their polling stations handled the biometric verification process with ease, while 87% found that their polling station election officials followed voting procedures accurately before allowing voters to vote.

A sizeable proportion of the respondents were however concerned that the biometric verification caused voting delays and long queues at the polling stations where they voted. Though only 36% agreed that the time spent on biometric verification of voters was too much at their polling stations, and 33% agreed that the voting procedure was burdensome, 45% of respondents did agree that the biometric verification of voters slowed down the voting process at the polling stations where they voted. This is in comparison to the 50% who disagreed that the voting procedure slowed down the voting process.

#### 4.3.4 Knowledge on election observation

Knowledge of and attitudes towards domestic and/or foreign election observer missions was also tracked.

- Many of our voters were familiar with election observation missions and 43% reported seeing election observer(s), apart from political party agents, at the polling stations where they voted.
- When asked whether the presence of foreign observer groups was critical to ensuring credible election outcomes, 69% responded in the affirmative, while 14% disagreed with the suggestion that the presence of foreign observer groups was critical to ensuring credible election outcomes.
- Quite encouraging is the finding that 75% agreed that election observation by local independent groups is very critical to ensuring such outcomes.

**Table 4.1: Support for local and foreign election observer groups’ activities**

<b>Election Observation by local independent groups is very critical to ensuring credible election outcomes.</b>				<b>The presence of foreign observer groups in Ghana during elections is critical in ensuring credible election outcomes.</b>			
Agree or strongly agree	Disagree or strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Don't Know	Agree or strongly agree	Disagree or strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Don't Know
74.9	13.5	3.5	8.0	68.5	14.3	4.3	12.8

#### 4.3.5 Petition against election results

Voters’ attitudes to the use of the law courts in resolving electoral disputes were also positive. The survey findings revealed that voters generally were in favour of the resort to the law courts in resolving election disputes, or when candidates disagreed with election results as announced by the EC.

- Given a choice between two options, 82% of our voters agreed with the suggestion that the resort to the law courts for the resolution of electoral disputes is good for democracy in Ghana. Only 9% of the voters or 204 voters agreed or strongly agree with the statement that “in this country it is sometimes necessary to use other means, including violence, to resolve disagreement with election results”.

**Table 4.2: Support for the resort to the law courts and the use of violence to resolve election disputes**

The resort to the law courts for resolution of electoral dispute is good for democracy in Ghana		It is sometimes necessary to use other means, including violence to resolve disagreements with election results	
Agree	Agree very strongly	Agree	Agree very strongly
32.2	49.7	5.6	2.9
<b>Agree with Neither</b>			6.6
<b>Don't Know</b>			2.9

Ghanaians seem to have a high level of confidence in the ability of the judicial system to resolve election disputes.

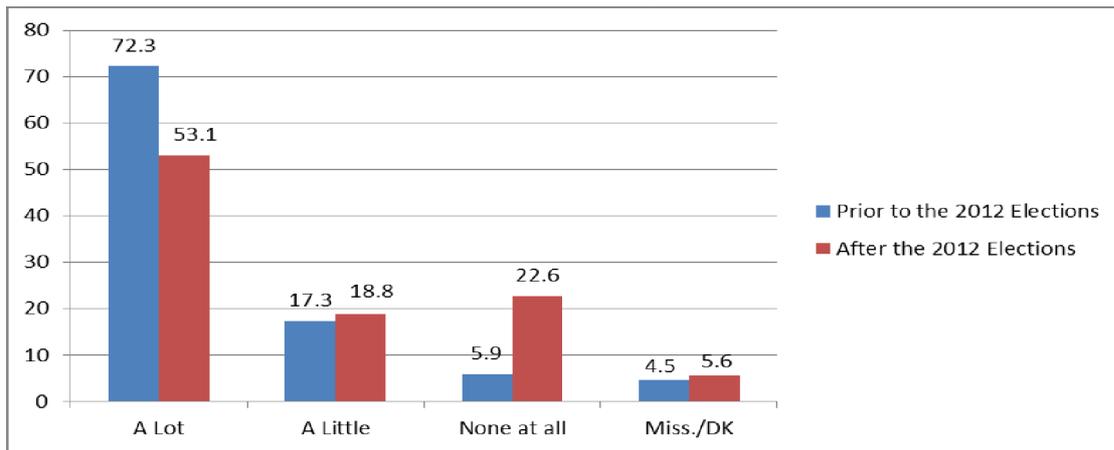
- Again, given two options, 59% of voters agreed with the statement that “any person who is dissatisfied with election results declared by the Electoral Commission must seek redress through the law courts.” A significant minority of the voters (38%) are however less supportive of the resort to the law courts and agree to the suggestion that “citizens who are dissatisfied with election results should not go to the court of law to challenge but rather allow the declared winner to assume office for the sake of peace and stability.”
- Furthermore, whereas 31% of the voters have some reservations regarding legal challenges to election results, suggesting that “attempts by any citizen to challenge election results declared by the Electoral Commission in the court of law can undermine the peace and stability of the country”, the majority (63%) of voters thought otherwise, arguing that “any legal challenge of election results declared by the Electoral Commission helps in strengthening democracy in the country.”

#### *4.3.6 Trust and Confidence in the Electoral Commission and EC election officials at polling station*

Respondents were asked to indicate the level of trust they had in the EC as an institution prior to and after the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections.

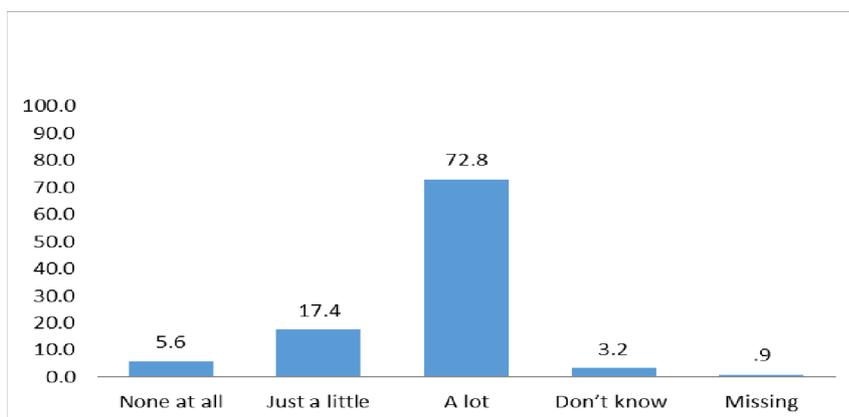
- A significant majority of voters (72%) said they had a lot of trust in the EC prior to the 2012 election. After the 2012 election, however, the percentage of voters who trusted the EC ‘a lot’ dropped to 53%. Those who trusted the EC ‘a little’ slightly rose from before the election (17%) to 19% after the election (see figure 4.4 below).

**Figure 4.4: Trust in the Electoral Commission prior to and after the 2012 elections**



- Prior to the elections, only 6% of voters indicated that they had no trust at all in the EC. After the elections however, the percentage jumped to 23% of voters who expressed their lack of trust in the EC (see figure 4.4 above).
- It is important to note that the level of trust/confidence voters had in the EC prior to the elections and in the EC officials at the polling stations where they voted on Election Day remained unchanged. For instance, when voters were asked, “at the polling station where you voted, how much confidence would you say you had in the election officials to deliver transparent, free and fair elections”, 73% reported having ‘a lot’ of confidence; 17% had ‘a little’ confidence; and 6% had no confidence at all in the EC officials (see figure 4.5 below). These responses are almost exactly as the level of trust voters expressed in the EC prior to the elections as highlighted above.

**Figure 4.5: Level of confidence in election officials at polling stations where you voted.**



## CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the overall assessment of CODEO's comprehensive observation of the BVR exercise is presented. CODEO's general findings based on its observation of the different phases of biometric voter registration as captured in chapter 3, findings from the pre-election prospective voter experiential survey as captured in chapter 4, and the findings from the post-election voter experiential survey are summarized. This is followed by CODEO's general conclusions. A list of recommendations based on the findings is provided to conclude the chapter.

#### 5.1 General findings on the biometric voter registration exercise

- CODEO observed that many of the registration centers opened rather late. Some centers closed earlier whilst others closed very late. Technical faults, equipment breakdown and late arrival of staff were the main contributing factors to these time discrepancies.
- BVR equipment malfunction was the most common of the challenges encountered during the BVR exercise. Registration kit malfunction, including login difficulties, screen freezes and printer breakdowns were experienced.
- Several number of registration centers were without the required number of registration officials. In some cases, inadequate supervision of EC monitors was observed.
- Shortage of materials at some registration centers made it impossible to capture the bio data and to issue instant voter ID cards to registrants. .
- The identities of registrants were not checked at some registration centers and eligibility criteria were not strictly adhered to.
- Over three-quarters of voters (78%) agreed that the BVR was far better than the previous system (manual registration).
- A vast majority of voters (87%) agreed or strongly agreed that the new voter register would help to promote peaceful and credible elections in 2012.
- Majority of voters surveyed (98%) were able to have their fingerprints verified before being allowed to vote.
- A clear majority of the voters (76%) claimed that people whose fingerprints could not be verified were not permitted to vote. However, a significant minority (11%) said those whose fingerprints could not be verified were allowed to vote.
- On the time spent on the verification process, whereas 36% of respondents said

time spent at verification was too much, a clear majority of respondents (60%) said otherwise.

- Majority of voters (69%) believed the BVV is far better than the manual system of verification, even though a sizeable number of voters (21%) disagreed.
- When asked whether Ghana should go back to the manual verification system or consolidate the BVV and a clear majority of the respondents (72%) said Ghana should continue with the BVV system.

## **5.2 Identified Challenges during the BVR Exercise**

- Incidents of equipment breakdown prevented prospective voters from registering during designated hours. CODEO observed that fingerprint machines were less likely to function later in the afternoon when the temperature rose.
- Inefficiency in the voter registration system caused long queues, forcing some voters to abandon registration out of frustration.
- Bogus registration challenges by party officials who did not follow the EC's procedure for filing complains, and thus created unnecessary chaos at some registration centers.
- Inadequate civic/voter education and/or misinformation (sometime partisan) which might have caused potential registrants to stay away from registration centers. For example, there was a rumor that the BVR machines could cause cancer to those exposed to it. Such deliberate mongering of rumors might serve as a deterrent to mass voter registration.
- Weak enforcement of criteria for registration allowed the registration of some well-known persons who did not possess any documentary proof of eligibility.
- The policy of providing guarantors in the absence of eligibility documents was massively abused at many rural and urban centers. CODEO observed that some strange persons availed themselves as guarantors to needy registrants without the faintest trace of knowledge or personal relationships. Because no background investigations were conducted by the EC, many of such guarantees may have facilitated fraudulent registrations.
- The lack of clarity as to who is "... ordinarily resident in an electoral area" as contained in Regulation 1(1)(d) of C.I. 72, 2012, proved very contentious, and might have disallowed eligible or allowed ineligible persons to register in an electoral area.

## **5.3. General Conclusion**

CODEO is of the view that the BVR exercise was generally smooth across the country and that the majority of eligible Ghanaians readily heeded the call to register. The biometric technology for capturing eligible voters had the potential of providing adequate checks against the registration of illegitimate voters. CODEO observation and survey findings further showed that there were several other problems with the implementation of the

BVR system. However, based on the general findings presented in the preceding chapters, and summarized above, and consistent with CODEO's conclusions contained in public briefings and statements released during the registration period, CODEO expresses its broad satisfaction with the conduct of the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) exercise towards the 2012 general elections.

While the 2012 biometric voters' register may not have been a perfect document, its quality was substantial and therefore an improvement over previous ones. As such, it contributed to credible and peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections in 2012. CODEO commends all Ghanaians, the Electoral Commission of Ghana, the Ghana Police Service, and civil society organizations for their respective roles in helping to conduct this exercise smoothly. Ghanaian voters were generally satisfied with the biometric verification process, with the majority in support of its use in the next elections.

However, concerns and challenges, about the BVR and BVV systems, as highlighted above remain. Accordingly, CODEO urges the EC to consider the recommendations made in this report as part of the overall efforts to deepen the integrity of the BVR exercises and enhance the credibility of the register of voters in subsequent elections.

#### **5.4. General Recommendations**

Based on the findings and the identified challenges from CODEO's comprehensive observations of the BVR exercise, the following recommendations are made to contribute to improving the biometric registration process and verification systems in future elections so as to increase public confidence in the entire electoral process:

To the EC:

1. The EC must take extra care to provide adequate protection from the weather and other conditions that cause equipment breakdown to prevent breakdown of equipment in future voter registration exercises;
2. The EC must ensure the provision of adequate back-ups at or near all registration centers and polling stations and the availability of prompt technical assistance at or near the registration centers to reduce the problem of long delays for replacement or repair of equipment.
3. The EC must ensure that its voter registration field officials are properly trained in the use and management of the registration and verification equipment in future exercises to avoid unnecessary delays, long queues and equipment malfunction. In addition, the EC should pay greater attention to monitoring its field staff. These temporary staff are often under massive pressure in the field and any neglect of their care and well-being can expose them to making costly mistakes, as happened at some stages of the BVR exercise.
4. The EC must review or strictly enforce eligibility criteria for voter registration so that they are neither too tight to exclude undocumented Ghanaians, nor too loose to make registration for ineligible persons easy.

5. The EC must enforce an “open registration” or “continuous registration” system instead of the present practice of periodic revision of the voters’ register. Even if the current method (periodic registration) is to be maintained for a while, the EC should find resources to avoid the tendency of staggering the registration exercise as the ‘cluster’ system only encourages multiple registrations. It also lures registration officials into collusion with corrupt politicians to abuse the regulations.
6. The EC should consider collaboration with the National Identification Authority (NIA) on citizenship identification to assist in future voter registration exercises. Such collaboration can help eliminate or minimize registration of minors.
7. The EC must continually share information regarding what numbers are added or subtracted through such review exercises as DRRC’s work, multiple registration review, mop-up registration, prisoners’ registration, diaspora registration, among others, in the process of cleaning future provisional register.
8. The EC must consider a more innovative mechanism for conducting provisional voter exhibition exercises in the future. A more visual display of the pages of the register at each center would perhaps attract more people to confirm or correct their particulars and or object to the inclusion of unqualified entries.
9. The EC must intensify the dissemination of information through media outlets, particularly radio, to increase voter/public awareness on the use of the registration and verification equipment so as to bolster confidence in the verification process and use of the biometric register.
10. The EC must adopt the practice of publishing in the newspapers/media the names and photos of all declared offenders not only of multiple registrations, but also of illegal registrations of underage persons and non-citizens. All other measures of sanction against offenders such as exclusion from the register must be strictly enforced.
11. The EC must take steps (working with the Ghana Police Service) to prosecute those who deliberately engage in multiple registration and other offenses to serve as a deterrent in future.
12. The EC must consider reviewing or clarifying what exactly is meant by being “... ordinarily resident in an electoral area” as contained in Section 1(1)(d) of the Public Elections (Registration of Voters) Regulations, 2012 (C.I. 72). Misinterpretation or inadequate understanding of this provision will continue to pose threats to peaceful voter registration exercises in the future.
13. The EC must endeavor to complete the finalization of the register of voters for future elections on time, if possible, two months before the polling day in order to make them available to political parties in due time.

To the Political Parties:

14. CODEO urges the political parties to take interest in all the stages in the voter registration exercise (registration, review and exhibition phases) so as to ensure

that they work hand in hand with the EC to produce a more credible register of voters.

To the Ghana Police Service:

15. The Ghana Police Service should endeavor to speed up investigations and prosecution of alleged perpetrators of violence during future voter registration exercise. The investigation process and the outcome of prosecutions must be made public in the mass media as a deterrent to others.



A CODEO Observer at work at the University of Ghana (Commonwealth Hall) Registration Center

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: List of CODEO member organizations for 2012 General Elections

1. Ghana Registered Midwives Association
2. Ghana Federation of the Disabled (GFD)
3. Legal Resources Centre (LRC)
4. Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT)
5. Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC)
6. International Association for the Advancement of Women in Africa (ASAWA)
7. Ghana Bar Association (GBA)
8. Christian Council of Ghana (CCG)
9. Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)
10. The Ghana Muslim Mission
11. Council for Development and Humanitarian Services (ICODEHS)
12. National Association of Graduate Teachers (NAGRAT)
13. Federation of Muslim Councils (FMC)
14. National Network of Local Civic Union (NETCU)
15. Amnesty International
16. Hedge Ghana
17. WILDAF Ghana
18. International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
19. Ghana Pentecostal and Charismatic Council
20. Centre for the Development of People (CEDEP)
21. National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS)
22. Centre For Human Rights and Advanced Legal Research (CHRALER)
23. Office of the National Chief Imam
24. Ghana Muslim Academy
25. Ghana Journalists Association (GJA)
26. Regional Council for Islamic Education Unit
27. Ghana Medical Association (GMA)
28. Youth Bridge Foundation
29. Junior Chamber International-Dansoman
30. Ghana Registered Nurses Association
31. Ghana Institution of Surveyors
32. Council of Independent Churches
33. University Teachers Association of Ghana (UTAG)
34. Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)
35. Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission, Ghana
36. Civil and Local Government Staff Association of Ghana (CLOGSAG)
37. Muslim Dialogue and Humanitarian Organization
38. Eanfoworld
39. ABANTU for Development
40. Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

**Appendix B CODEO Biometric Voter Registration Observation Checklist****CODEO BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION CHECKLIST**

<b>Observer's Name</b>				<b>Observer's Code</b>				
<b>Region</b>	2b	<b>District &amp; Code</b>		2c	<b>Constituency</b>			
<b>Electoral Area (EA)</b>	2e	<b>Registration Centre</b>		2f	<b>Village/Town</b>			
<b>SECTION A: OBSERVATION OF REGISTRATION CENTER</b>								
<b>Please circle all your answers</b>								
Is the registration centre easy to reach for people in the community?						<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
Is the venue accessible to Persons with Disability?						1	0	3
Are there posters directing people to the registration center?						1	0	5
<b>SECTION B: OPENING OF REGISTRATION CENTER</b>								
At what time did you arrive at the registration centre? (Use 12 hour clock)						___ h ___ m		6
At what time did the registration center open?						___ h ___ m		7
Was the registration centre open when you arrived?						<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
						1	0	8
At what time did actual registration start?						___ h ___ m		9
At the time of your arrival, how many people had registered?								10
How many registration officials were present at the time of opening of registration center?								11
Were the following logistics available at the time of opening of registration?								
	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>			<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>		
Generator (with fuel tank)	1	0	12a		12e	Bottle of oil for fueling generator	1 0 12e	
Water tap	1	0	12b		12f	Hand wipes	1 0 12f	
Fingerprint scanner	1	0	12c		12g	Washing bowl with water & soap	1 0 12g	
Generator	1	0	12d		12h	Ink pad	1 0 12h	
					12i	Lamination machine	1 0 12i	
How many of the following forms were available at start of registration?								
Form 1A			Form 1C		Challenge Form		13	
Form 1A			Form 1C		Challenge Form			
Did the login of the computers for the registration officials?								14
<b>SECTION C: GENERAL OBSERVATION</b>								
Were there any security personnel present at the registration centre?						<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
						1	0	15
Were there any political party representatives present at the registration centre?						1	0	16
If you answered <b>YES</b> to Q16, please circle all the political parties that were represented by their agents.								17
NDC	b). NPP	c). CPP	d). PNC	e). Other (specify) _____				
What was the average time for taking participants through the interview process?						___ h ___ m		18
What was the average time for confirming details of registrant, fingerprint scanning, photo-taking and production of Card per person?						___ h ___ m		19
Was the quality of photographs good?						<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
						1	0	20

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re there any faulty equipment?	1	0	21
as, were those equipments replaced?	1	0	22
How much time did it take to replace faulty equipments?	___ h ___ m		23
	YES	NO	
monitors from the EC visit the registration center?	1	0	24
Does every person who successfully registered given a laminated card?	1	0	25
<b>CLOSING OF THE DAY'S REGISTRATION</b>			
How many amputees were registered at the close of the day?			26
How many guarantee registrations were done by close of the day?			28
While you were at the registration centre, how many people successfully registered?			29
How many of the different registration forms were processed by close of the day?			
Form 1A		Form 1C	
		Challenge Form	
How many people (if any) were not permitted to register?			31
How many of the people who were not permitted to register (if any), do you think were eligible?			32
How many people (if any) were permitted to register who you thought were ineligible? (please give reasons)			33
	YES	NO	
Did anyone challenge the registration of an applicant? (If Yes, explain below)			34
While you were at the registration centre, how many people (if any) were registered to vote who you thought were ineligible? (Please state your reasons below)			35
	YES	NO	
Was the registration centre forced to close at any time? (If Yes, explain below)	1	0	36
Was there any incidence of violence or confusion at the registration centre? (If Yes, explain below)	1	0	37
At what time did the registration center close?	___ h ___ m		38
<b>At this only on the last day of the BVR exercise</b> How many people were in the queue at the time of closing registration center?			39
	YES	NO	40
Was the day's complete data transferred to the District Office?	1	0	41
At what time did you leave the registration centre?	___ h ___ m		42
Did political party agents provide copies of the end of day report?			
Please describe any incidents, problems or formal complaints at the registration centre			
Signature: _____ Date: _____			

## Appendix C

### Checklist for the Biometric Voter Register exhibition observation exercise

#### CHECKLIST FOR THE OBSERVATION OF THE EXHIBITION OF BIOMETRIC VOTERS PROVISIONAL REGISTER

The Constitutional Instrument 72 enacted by Ghana's Parliament in March 2012 to govern the compilation of new voters register for elections requires the Electoral Commission to exhibit the Provisional Voters' Register. The primary objective of the Exhibition of the Provisional Voters' Register is to provide an opportunity to registered voters to verify their details, correct any discrepancies and to object to the inclusion of names of persons who they can prove are not qualified to register and vote in elections.

#### Instructions to Regional Coordinators/Observers

CODEO Observers must undertake one Exhibition Center observation each day in randomly selected registration centers/polling stations under their district/constituency using the checklist below. Each CODEO observer **MUST submit ten completed checklists by the end of the Exhibition period. Observers should not leave any answer space blank on the checklist.**

a. Name of Observer: .....		
b. District: .....		
c. Constituency:.....		
d. Region:.....		
e. Name of Exhibition Center .....		
f. Exhibition Center Number:.....		
g. Date of Observation.....		
<b>Please answer ALL questions. Circle all your answers, and where applicable, cross-out any mistaken responses</b>		
1. What time did you arrive at the Center?	.....	
2. Was the Exhibition Center open when you arrived? (If No, what time did the Center open?) .....	Yes	No
3. Was the Centre accessible to all registered voters?	Yes	No
4. Did the EC officials provide instructions to people on how to verify their details and make claim or objection?	Yes	No
5. How many exhibition officials were present at the center? .....		
6. How many names were on the provisional voters' register at the Center? <i>Also indicate the number of objection and correction forms available at the Center when you arrived.</i>		
A) Objection Forms ..... b) Correction forms..... c) Claim forms.....		
7. Were nursing mothers, pregnant women, the disabled and the aged given priority to check their names?	Yes	No
8. Were all registered voters allowed to check their names on the register whiles you were at the exhibition center?	Yes	No
9. If no to Question 8, how many people were prevented from checking their registration details and why? .....		
10. Were registered voters asked to show their voter ID cards before checking their names?	Yes	No
11. Were there registered voters who could not find their names in the register?	Yes	No
12. If <b>yes to Question 11</b> , how many people could not find their names in the register a) 1-10 people      b) 11-50 people      c) 51-100 people      d) more than 100 people		
13. Did registered voters make claims to <b>correct</b> information on the register? If yes, how many?.....	Yes	No
14. Did registered voters make claims to <b>add</b> a person's name to the register? If yes, how many?.....	Yes	No
15. Did registered voters make objections to <b>remove</b> a person's name from the register? If yes, how many?.....	Yes	No
16. Did the EC Exhibition officials correctly follow the <b>Claims and Objections</b> procedure?	Yes	No
17. How many people used the following forms whiles you were are the Center? A) Objection Forms ..... b) Correction forms..... c) Claim forms.....		
18. Were there any security agents present at the Center? If yes, how many? .....	Yes	No
19. Were there any political party agents present at the center?	Yes	No
20. If <b>yes to Question 19</b> , list all the parties that had agents present at the center. .....		
21. Were there any incidents of violence, harassment or disruption at the Center at any time?	Yes	No
22. How would you describe the turnout of voters to the Center? a) 300-500 (High)      b) 100-300 (Average)      c) below 100 (Low)		
23. What time did you leave the Center?		
<b>Please describe any incidents, problems or formal complaints at the Center</b>  ..... .....		
Observer's Name _____	Observer's Signature _____	Date of observation _____

## Appendix D: CODEO Checklist for work of the District Registration Review Committees

### CHECKLIST FOR OBSERVING THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT REGISTRATION REVIEW COMMITTEES

The District Registration Review Committee (DRRCs) is set up under Constitutional Instrument (C.I.) 12 as amended by C. I. 72 pursuant to the Electoral Commission Act, 1993, (ACT 655). The DRRC's mandate is to examine the challenges related to the registration of voters in a district and make a determination as to whether a person is qualified to be included in the voters register. The decision of the DRRC is then communicated to the Electoral Commission. A person aggrieved by an adverse decision of the DRRC may appeal the decision.

#### Instructions to Observers/Coordinators

The following is a checklist for CODEO Pre-Election Observers who will be watching the activities of the DRRCs. Each observer is to observe proceedings of review committees in at least **Two (2) Districts for 2 Weeks**. Observers should shuffle between the two districts and spend at least two days each at a time to ensure that the two district hearings receive equal coverage. Observers should complete separate reports for each districts using the checklists and should submit two reports over the two-week period. The first report should cover the first week and second and final report to cover second week work and overall observations.

1. Name of Observer.....
2. District of Review Committee .....
3. Date and Time of observation .....
4. When did the DRRC in your district start work? .....

5. Which of the members of the DRRC were present while you observing?

*Notes: Per the law, the DRRC should be made up of members of active political parties in the district, the EC district director who serves as Secretary to the Committee and 4 others appointed by the EC.*

6. How many cases of registration challenge did the DRRC hear while you were observing?

7. What were the grounds of the challenges?

Notes: Please breakdown the frequencies according to the following categories:

- (a) Citizenship: .....(b) Age:..... (c) Residency:.....  
(d) Mental health..... (e) Others (please state the reason/s & number)

8. While you were at the hearing, what was the profile of those who had made the challenge?

Please breakdown the frequencies according to the following categories:

- (a) ordinary citizens:..... (b) registered voters:.....  
(c) party agents/activists:..... (d) others (please describe their status and numbers).....

9. How many of the persons who were challenged were in attendance at the hearing? .....

10. How many of the persons who were challenged were allowed to state their side of the case?.....

11. What is the basic procedure used by the DRRC in your district?

12. On what basis did the DRRC reach its decisions?

Please breakdown the frequencies according to the following categories:

- (a) lack of evidence:..... (b) lack of a defence:.....  
(c) others (please state the reason/s and number).....

13. While you were at the committee hearing, how many challenges were (a) upheld .....and how many (b) were dismissed:.....

14. Please use additional papers to report on any other related issues.

## Appendix E: Questionnaire for the pre-election experiential survey

### BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION (BVR) EXERCISE CODEO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REGISTRANTS

This questionnaire is designed to elicit responses from registrants on their experiences with the BVR exercise. The instrument is aimed at identifying the strengths and gaps associated with the BVR process for the purpose of building a database of knowledge and experiences on the BVR to help address any loop holes in the system.

**Note:** Please tick [v] all selected answers. Where a respondent decides to change the first answer, cross out the already ticked answer and tick the new one.

#### SECTION A: BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT OBSERVER AND REGISTRATION CENTER

**A1.** Observer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A2.** Observer's ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**A3.** Registration Centre Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A4.** Registration Centre Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**A5.** Name of Electoral Area: \_\_\_\_\_

**A6.** Constituency Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A7.** Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION B: BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT

**B1.** Gender of respondent: Male | 1 | Female | 2 |

**B2.** Age of respondent (complete years): \_\_\_\_\_

**B3.** Are you a first time voter/registrant? Yes  No

**B4.** Can you speak English? Yes  No

**B5.** Can you read and understand English? Yes  No

**B6.** What language do you speak and understand? \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION C: RESPONDENT'S AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE BVR PROCESS

**Q1.** What language was used by the registration officials for the interview (specify)? \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2.** How did you get to know about the registration exercise? (Please tick all that apply)

Radio  Television  Newspaper  Family/Friend

Church/Mosque  Workplace  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE TICK YOUR RESPONSES	Yes	No	Somewhat
<b>Q3.</b> Did you have prior notice about when the registration team was coming to your Centre?	1	0	2
<b>Q4.</b> Were there notices indicating the location of the registration centres?	1	0	2
<b>Q5.</b> Did you have any difficulty locating your registration Centre?	1	0	2
<b>Q6.</b> Did you understand all the interview questions you were asked?	1	0	2
<b>Q7.</b> Were you able to provide the required identification documents for your registration?	1	0	2

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**Q8.** If No to **Q7**, what form of identification did you provide? *(If yes to Q7, skip Q8 to Q11)*

Previous Voter ID  Driving License  Passport  Other   
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q9.** Again, if No to **Q7**, were you able to get guarantors to guarantee for your registration? Yes  No

**Q10.** If Yes to **Q9**, how difficult was it getting guarantors to sign the guarantors' form for your registration?  
 Very difficult  | Somehow difficult  | Not at all difficult

**Q11.** If you had difficulties getting guarantors, explain the nature of the difficulties?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q12.** Were you able to confirm your registration details personally?  
 Yes  No, confirmed by a friend/relative  No, confirmed by registration official

**Q13.** Did you encounter any challenges with the capturing of your fingerprints? Yes  No

**Q14.** If Yes to **Q13**, what was the nature of the challenge?  
 Soiled fingers  Undeveloped finger   
 Burnt ridges  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q15.** How many of your finger prints were taken during the registration  
 All 10 finger  Between 5 to 7 fingers  Between 2 to 4 fingers   
 Only 1 finger  None (Amputee)  None (not amputee)

**Q16.** Did the registration official appear to have control over the use of the biometric kit? Yes  No

**Q17.** Were you given your Laminated Voter ID Card after going through the registration? Yes  No

**Q18.** If Yes to **Q17**, what was the quality of your photograph?  
 Picture very clear  Picture somehow blurred   
 Picture very poor  Image cannot be recognised

**Q19.** *[For pregnant women, disable persons and old and frail people only]* Were you offered some extra assistance by registration officials to go through the process?  
 Yes  No

**Q20.** How often did the registration kit break down while you were going through the process?  
 Never   
 Once  Twice  Three times  More than three times

**Q21.** What are some of the opinions that people in your community had about the BVR exercise? *(At most 3)*  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION D: RESPONDENT'S ASSESSMENT OF BVR PROCESS**

<b>Q22. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [Interviewer: Probe for strength of agreement or disagreement]</b>						
	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Don't know [DNR]</b>
<b>a.</b> Time spent on the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) is too much.	0	1	2	3	4	9
<b>b.</b> The paper work and procedure are quite burdensome.	0	1	2	3	4	9
<b>c.</b> The Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) system will help promote peaceful and credible elections in 2012.	0	1	2	3	4	9
<b>d.</b> The Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) is far better than the previous system of voter registration.	0	1	2	3	4	9
<b>e.</b> There is no significant difference between the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) and the previous system of voter registration.	0	1	2	3	4	9

**Appendix F Questionnaire for the post-election experiential survey****BIOMETRIC VOTER VERIFICATION EXPERIENTIAL SURVEY: A POST-ELECTION SURVEY****INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY**

My name is (SURVEYOR'S NAME). I am working on behalf of a research project being carried out by the Coalition for Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) in collaboration with the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana). The survey is an independent research project and has no ties to any political party or any government.

This survey is being conducted in selected polling stations in a number of constituencies spread across the ten regions in Ghana. The survey generally aims at tracking the experiences of the ordinary Ghanaian voter with the Biometric Voting system in the recently held 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The results will help to improve on the electoral system and processes in subsequent general elections in Ghana.

The survey is completely confidential. We will not collect any contact particulars that could easily be traced to you. Moreover, whatever information you provide would be pooled with similar information from other respondents thereby making it difficult to trace you per information offered. In all, a total of 2,400 respondents will be interviewed. Your participation in this research is completely voluntary and there is no penalty should you decide not to participate. You will receive **no compensation** for participating. The survey will take approximately **60 minutes**.

*[Interviewer: In order not to waste questionnaire, record on the questionnaire only if respondent answers "Yes" to both TR1 and TR2. Where the response to either TR1 or TR2 is "No", STOP INTERVIEW. Just keep record of the numbers who refused to participate or did not vote in the 2012 elections and report in on this in your field technical report].*

<b>TR1.</b> Having heard and understood all of the above, do you agree to voluntarily participate in this study?		
No		0
Yes		1
<b>TR2.</b> Did you vote in the recent 2012 elections?		
No		0
Yes		1

**ID.** Interview Date [dd/mm/yyyy]  **IST.** Interview Start Time [hh:mm]

**SECTION A: PARTICIPATION IN THE 2012 ELECTIONS**

**Q1.** Did you have prior knowledge of the location of the polling station where you voted? No  Yes

**Q2.** Did you have any difficulty locating your polling station? No  Yes

**Q3.** If No to **Q2**, were there directional signs showing voters where the polling station was located? No  Yes  Not Applicable

<b>Q4.</b> Did you vote in the general elections held in the following years: <i>[Interviewer: Read out options]</i>		
	No	Yes
2000	0	1
2004	0	1
2008	0	1

<b>Q5.</b> How much trust did you have in the Electoral Commission before the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections? <i>[Interviewer: Read out options]</i>	
None at all	0
Just a little	1
A lot	2
Don't know [DNR]	99

**SECTION B: VOTING PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES**

	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Q6.</b> Were you able to provide your voter identity card for verification before being permitted to vote?	0	1
<b>Q7.</b> Can you tell me the process you went through after providing your voter identity card? <i>[Interviewer: Do not read options. Code from responses provided. Note, this is a Multiple response question]</i>		
Provide voter ID Card	1	
Check voter ID card particulars against those in the register	2	
Go for verification of fingerprints	3	
Get little finger marked with the indelible ink	4	
Get stamped and endorsed presidential ballot paper	5	
Get to voting booth to mark ballot and cast it in the presidential ballot box	6	
Get stamped and endorsed parliamentary ballot paper	7	
Get to voting booth to mark ballot and cast it in the parliamentary ballot box	8	
Don't know	99	

	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Q8.</b> Did the election officials find your name in the voters' register?	0	1
<b>Q9.</b> If Yes to <b>Q8</b> , were your personal details as recorded in the voter register accurate?	0	1
<b>Q10.</b> Again, if Yes to <b>Q8</b> , did you find the picture in the voter register to be your correct image?	0	1
<b>Q11.</b> Was the biometric machine able to verify your particulars before being permitted to vote?	0	1

**Q12.** If No to **Q11**, what made it impossible for the machine to verify your particulars? *[Provide one reason]*

---

**Q13.** Again, if No to **Q11**, what form of verification was used to enable you to vote?

---

**Q14.** Were other voters allowed to vote at the polling center where you voted without biometric verification? No  Yes

**SECTION C: ASSESSMENT ON THE BIOMETRIC VERIFICATION PROCESS**

**Q15.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the presidential and parliamentary elections at the polling station where you voted? [Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know (DNR)
A. The time spent on the biometric verification of voters to cast your ballot was too much at the polling station I voted.	0	1	2	3	4	99
B. The voting procedure, including the biometric verification at the polling station where I voted was burdensome to me as a voter.	0	1	2	3	4	99
C. The biometric verification of voters' particulars slowed down the voting process at the polling center where I voted.	0	1	2	3	4	99
D. The biometric verification of voters' particulars led to more people still in queue at the polling center where I voted at the close of polls at 5:00pm.	0	1	2	3	4	99
E. The application of biometric verification of voters at the polling station where I voted was far better than the manual verification used in previous elections.	0	1	2	3	4	99

**Q16.** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. [Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

Statement 1: Ghana should go back to the manual voter verification in the next presidential and parliamentary elections in 2016.		Statement 2: It will be prudent for Ghana to consolidate the biometric voter verification and use it in the next presidential and parliamentary elections.	
Agree Very Strongly With Statement 1 1	Agree With Statement 1 2	Agree With Statement 2 3	Agree Very Strongly With Statement 2 4
Agree With Neither [Do not read]		5	
Don't know [Do not read]		99	

**Q17.** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Ghana should plan and adopt electronic voting in future presidential and parliamentary elections starting from the 2020. [Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Neither agree nor disagree	2
Disagree	1
Strongly disagree	0
Don't know (DNR)	99

**Q18.** At the polling station where you voted, how much confidence would you say you had in the election officials to deliver transparent, free and fair elections? [Interviewer: Read out options]

None at all	0
Just a little	1
A lot	2
Don't know [DNR]	99

**Q19.** Please tell me the extent to which you disagree or agree with the following statements regarding the presidential and parliamentary elections at the polling station where you voted? [Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know (DNR)
A. The biometric verification system helped to reduce multiple voting at the polling station where I voted.	0	1	2	3	4	99
B. The biometric verification system made the parliamentary and presidential elections at the polling station where I voted very fair and transparent.	0	1	2	3	4	99
C. The Biometric voter verification at the polling station where I voted ensured that only eligible voters cast their ballot.	0	1	2	3	4	99
D. Ghana should use the biometric voter registration system to register voters for subsequent elections.	0	1	2	3	4	99
E. The election officials handled the biometric verification process with ease at the polling station where I voted.	0	1	2	3	4	99
F. The election officials at the polling station where I voted followed the voting procedures accurately before allowing voters to vote.	0	1	2	3	4	99

**SECTION D: VOTER PREFERENCE**

**Q20.** Did you vote for a presidential candidate in the 2012 election? No  Yes

**Q21.** If Yes to **Q20**, which of these factors informed your choice of presidential candidate in the 2012 election? *[Interviewer: Do not read options. Code from response by ticking all that apply. Code Not Applicable = 77 if answer to Q20 is No = 0]*

The personality of the candidate	1
Competency of the candidate	2
The good performance of candidate in public office	3
The policies of the candidate	4
Candidate is from my ethnic group	5
Candidate is from the party that I support	6
Candidate will be able to deliver jobs or development	7
Candidate will be receptive to the views and opinion of Ghanaians	8
Candidate will be able to manage the economy better	9
Candidate will be able to promote the rule of law	10
Candidate will be able to promote the rights and freedoms of citizens	11
Not Applicable [DNR]	77
Other (specify)	88
Don't know [DNR]	99

**Q22.** Again, if Yes to **Q20**, which party's candidate did you vote for in the presidential election? *[Interviewer: Don't read options. Code from response. Code Not Applicable =77 if answer to Q22 is No = 0]*

John Dramani Mahama of the National Democratic Congress (NDC)	1
Henry Herbert Lartey of the Great Consolidated People's Party (GCPP)	2
Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)	3
Paa Kwesi Nduom of the Progressive People's Party (PPP)	4
Akwasi Addai Odike of the United Front Party (UFP)	5
Hassan Ayariga of the People's National Convention (PNC)	6
Michael Abu Sakara Forster of the Convention People's Party (CPP)	7
Jacob Osei Yeboah, the Independent Candidate	8
Not Applicable [DNR]	77
Refused to answer [DNR]	98
Don't know [DNR]	99

**Q23.** Did you vote in the recent 2012 parliamentary election? No  Yes

**Q24.** If Yes to **Q23**, which of these factors informed your choice of parliamentary candidate in the 2012 election? *[Interviewer: Do not read options. Code from response by ticking all that apply. Code Not Applicable = 77 if answer to Q23 is No = 0]*

The personality of the candidate	1
Competency of the candidate	2
The good performance of candidate in public office	3
The policies of the candidate	4
Candidate is from my ethnic group	5
Candidate is from the party that I support	6
Candidate will be receptive to the views and opinion of constituents	7
Candidate will be able to put across the needs of constituents on the floor of parliament	8
Candidate will be able to deliver jobs or development	9
Candidate will be able to contribute to the making of good laws for the country.	10
Candidate will be able to monitor the president and his government.	11
Not Applicable [DNR]	77
Other (specify)	88
Don't know [DNR]	99

<b>Q25.</b> Again, if Yes to <b>Q23</b> , which party's candidate did you vote for in the parliamentary election? <i>[Interviewer: Don't read options. Code from response. Code Not Applicable = 77 if answer to Q25 is No = 0]</i>	
National Democratic Congress (NDC)	1
Great Consolidated People's Party (GCPP)	2
New Patriotic Party (NPP)	3
Progressive People's Party (PPP)	4
United Front Party (UFP)	5
People's National Convention (PNC)	6
Convention People's Party (CPP)	7
National Democratic Party (NDP)	8
The Independent Candidate	9
Other <i>[Specify]</i>	Post Code
Not Applicable [DNR]	77
Refused to answer [DNR]	98
Don't know [DNR]	99

### SECTION E: ELECTION OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES DURING 2012 ELECTIONS

	No	Yes	Not Applicable [DNR]	Don't know/ Can't tel
<b>Q26.</b> At the polling station where you voted, was there any election observer(s) apart from political party agents?	0	1		99
<b>Q27.</b> If Yes to Q26, did you find any CODEO observer at the polling station where you voted? <i>[Interviewer: Code Not Applicable = 77 if answer to Q25 is No = 0 or Don't know/Can't tell = 99]</i>	0	1	77	99

**Q28.** Before the December 7, 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections, did you hear of the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO)?

No  Yes

<b>Q29.</b> What about during the December 7 and 8, 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections, how often did you hear about CODEO?	
Never	0
Once/twice	1
Many times	2
Always	3
Don't know [DNR]	99
<b>Q30.</b> <i>If response to Q29 is "Once/twice", "Many times" or "Always", Ask: From which of the following sources did get information on CODEO's Election Day activities? [Interviewer: code Not Applicable = 77 if response to Q29 is Never = 0 or Don't know = 99]</i>	
Radio	1
Television	2
News papers	3
Internet	4
Relatives and Friends	5
Not Applicable [DNR]	77
Other (Specify)	88
Don't know [DNR]	99

**Q31.** To what extent do you disagree or agree with the following statements? *[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know (DNR)
<b>A.</b> Election Observation by local independent groups is very critical to ensuring credible election outcomes	0	1	2	3	4	99
<b>B.</b> CODEO is a credible and objective non-partisan domestic election observer group	0	1	2	3	4	99
<b>C.</b> The presence of foreign observer groups in Ghana during elections is critical in ensuring credible election outcomes	0	1	2	3	4	99

**SECTION F: PETITION AGAINST ELECTION RESULTS**

**Q32.** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. *[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]*

<b>Statement 1:</b> The resort to the law courts for the resolution of electoral dispute is good for democracy in Ghana.		<b>Statement 2:</b> In this country, it is sometimes necessary to use other means, including violence to resolve disagreement with election results.	
Agree Very Strongly With 1 1	Agree With 1 2	Agree With 2 3	Agree Very Strongly With 2 4
Agree With Neither <i>[Do not read]</i>			5
Don't know <i>[Do not read]</i>			99

**Q33.** **Statement 1:** Any person who is dissatisfied with election results declared by the Electoral Commission must seek redress through the law courts. **Statement 2:** Citizens who are dissatisfied with election results should not to go to the court of law to challenge but rather allow the declared winner to assume office for the sake of peace and stability.

Agree Very Strongly With 1 1	Agree With 1 2	Agree With 2 3	Agree Very Strongly With 2 4
Agree With Neither <i>[Do not read]</i>			5
Don't know <i>[Do not read]</i>			99

**Q34.** **Statement 1:** Attempts by any citizen to challenge results declared by the Electoral Commission in the court of law can undermine the peace and stability of the country. **Statement 2:** Any legal challenge of election results declared by the Electoral Commission helps in strengthening democracy in the country.

Agree Very Strongly With 1 1	Agree With 1 2	Agree With 2 3	Agree Very Strongly With 2 4
Agree With Neither <i>[Do not read]</i>			5
Don't know <i>[Do not read]</i>			99

**Q35.** Now tell me, how much trust do you have in the Electoral Commission after the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections? *[Interviewer: Read out options]*

None at all	0
Just a little	1
A lot	2
Don't know [DNR]	99

**SECTION G: DEMOGRAPHICS**

**D1.** Gender of respondent Male  Female

**D2.** How old are you? *(in complete years)* \_\_\_\_\_

**D3.** What is your level of education?

	None	Did not complete	Completed
None/Informal	0		
Primary		1	2
JHS		3	4
SHS		5	6
Vocational/Professional training		7	8
Tertiary (Polytechnic, University)		9	10
Other (specify) .....		11	12

<b>D4. What is your ethnic or cultural group? [Interviewer: Don't read. Code from response]</b>			
Akan	0	Ghanaian only or "doesn't think of self in those terms"	4
Ewe/Anglo	1	Refused to answer	8
Ga/Adangbe	2	Don't know	99
Mole Dagbani	3	Other (Specify) _____ (Post _____)	

**Note:** Mole Dagbani include the Dagomba, Mamprusi, Nanumba, Gonja and Grusi

<b>D5. What is your religion, if any? [Interviewer: Don't read. Code from response]</b>	
None	0
Christianity	1
Islam	2
Traditional / ethnic religion	3
Agnostic (Do not know if there is a God)	4
Atheist (Do not believe in a God)	5
Other (specify) _____	88
Refused	98
Don't know	99

**D6. What is your occupation? (State the major one) \_\_\_\_\_**

Region, Constituency, Polling Station and Locality names					
<b>D7. Region</b>					
Western	1	Ashanti	6	<b>D8. Constituency Name</b>	
Central	2	Brong Ahafo	7		
Greater Accra	3	Northern	8	<b>D9. Polling Station Name</b>	
Volta	4	Upper East	9		
Eastern	5	Upper West	10	<b>D10. Locality Name</b>	
<b>IET. Interview End Time [hh:mm] _____</b>					

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME**

#### **SECTION H: CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

<b>CXT. Are the following services and facilities present in the locality of survey respondents?</b>			
	No	Yes	Can't determine
1. Electricity grid that most houses could access	0	1	99
2. Piped water system that most houses could access	0	1	99
3. Sewage system that most houses could access	0	1	99
4. Mobile phone networks and services	0	1	99
5. Public basic school that most kids could attend	0	1	99
6. Police Station that attends to the security needs of the community?	0	1	99
7. Health Clinic that attends to the health needs of the community?	0	1	99
8. Tarred road linking the community and neighbouring towns?	0	1	

**Appendix G: List of sampled constituencies and polling stations**

REGION	CONSTITUENCIES	% SHARE	ALLOCATED CONSTITUENCY	POLLING STATIONS	% SHARE	ALLOCATED POLLING STATION	REGISTERED VOTERS	% SHARE	ALLOCATED RESPONDENTS	INTERVIEWS PER POLLING STATION	ALLOCATED INTERVIEWERS	INTERVIEWS PER RESPONDENT
Western	26	9.5	12	2,618	10.1	30	1,425,158	10.2	244	8	2	122
Central	23	8.4	11	2,192	8.4	25	1,231,513	8.8	211	8	2	105
Greater Accra	34	12.4	16	4,114	15.8	47	2,792,576	19.9	478	10	4	119
Volta	26	9.5	12	2,283	8.8	26	1,156,740	8.2	198	8	2	99
Eastern	33	12.0	16	2,961	11.4	34	1,429,682	10.2	245	7	2	122
Ashanti	47	17.1	22	4,628	17.8	53	2,557,122	18.2	437	8	4	109
Brong-Ahafo	29	10.5	14	2,740	10.5	32	1,245,954	8.9	213	7	2	107
Northern	31	11.3	15	2,386	9.2	28	1,263,462	9.0	216	8	2	108
Upper East	15	5.5	7	1,136	4.4	13	565,097	4.0	97	7	1	97
Upper West	11	4.0	5	944	3.6	11	364,489	2.6	62	6	1	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>14,031,793</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	

1. *Regional distribution of sampled constituencies and polling stations*

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR WESTERN REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
A	Western	Ellembelle	Ellembelle	58,385	113	Sel
A	Western	Ahanta West	Ahanta West	63,792	126	Sel
A	Western	Shama	Shama	49,329	88	Sel
A	Western	Prestea/Huni-Valley	Prestea Huni-Valley	100,915	166	Sel
A	Western	Wassa Amenfi East	Amenfi East	67,093	143	Sel
A	Western	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Wiawso	72,128	116	Sel
A	Western	Bodi	Bodi	35,119	58	Sel
A	Western	Bia East District	Bia East	27,813	59	Sel
A	Western	Mpohor	Mpohor	23,301	51	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR WESTERN REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
A020602a	Esiama Sec Tech, Esiama (A)	Western	Ellembele	Ellembele	621	Sel
A020702	Old Mosque, Kamgbunli	Western	Ellembele	Ellembele	789	Sel
A022101	Cath. Prim. A. B. Bokazo	Western	Ellembele	Ellembele	599	Sel
A042002	R C Prim Sch Princess	Western	Ahanta West	Ahanta West	376	Sel
A042201	D/A Prim Sch.Abase-Tumentu	Western	Ahanta West	Ahanta West	627	Sel
A042902	Comm. Center Yaako	Western	Ahanta West	Ahanta West	235	Sel
A090803	Nenamus Square, Bentsir Shama	Western	Shama	Shama	439	Sel
A091403	Old Canary Bar Aboadze	Western	Shama	Shama	957	Sel
A131202	D/C J S S Sch Wassa Nkran	Western	Prestea/Huni-Valley	Prestea Huni-Valley	837	Sel
A132103	D/C Prim Sch Juabeng	Western	Prestea/Huni-Valley	Prestea Huni-Valley	628	Sel
A140802	R C Prim Epom Kokofu	Western	Wassa Amenfi East	Amenfi East	408	Sel
A141905	Cocoa Shed Botwekrom	Western	Wassa Amenfi East	Amenfi East	138	Sel
A202101	Rc Primary Futa	Western	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Wiawso	836	Sel
A202803a	Sda Church Asawinso (A)	Western	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Wiawso	704	Sel
A230402a	Ang Prim Bodi (A)	Western	Bodi	Bodi	729	Sel
A230804	D C Prim Krayawkrom	Western	Bodi	Bodi	550	Sel
A250902	English-Arabic Sch.Camp 15 Junction	Western	Bia East District	Bia East	428	Sel
A251105	D.C Primary School,Sikafre mogya	Western	Bia East District	Bia East	415	Sel
A111003	Old Market, Manso	Western	Mpohor	Mpohor	527	Sel
A111203	Community Centre, Edaa	Western	Mpohor	Mpohor	443	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR CENTRAL REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
B	Central	Ekumfi	Ekumfi	33,408	81	Sel
B	Central	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	60,119	119	Sel
B	Central	Gomoa West	Gomoa West	66,515	131	Sel
B	Central	Awutu Senya East	Awutu Senya East	81,665	106	Sel
B	Central	Agona West	Agona West	72,745	133	Sel
B	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	59,292	107	Sel
B	Central	Assin North	Assin Central	37,297	60	Sel
B	Central	Upper Denkyira East	Upper Denkyira East	49,457	102	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR CENTRAL REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
B050303	Home Science Centre Essarkyir	Central	Ekumfi	Ekumfi	314	Sel
B050801	Catholic Prim. Ekumpoano	Central	Ekumfi	Ekumfi	359	Sel
B051101	D/A Prim. Sch Akwakrom	Central	Ekumfi	Ekumfi	690	Sel
B063702	Catholic Prim. School, Abaasa	Central	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	665	Sel
B064601	D/A Prim School, Abaka	Central	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	456	Sel
B070104	D/A Prim Sch, Mprumem	Central	Gomoa West	Gomoa West	555	Sel
B072702a	Cath Prim Sch Eshiem (A)	Central	Gomoa West	Gomoa West	578	Sel
B110101a	D/A Pry Sch Odupongkpehe (A)	Central	Awutu Senya East	Awutu Senya East	860	Sel
B110401a	Great Word Of God Church Kasoa (A)	Central	Awutu Senya East	Awutu Senya East	630	Sel
B120802	Meth. Church Bibianhia Swedru	Central	Agona West	Agona West	506	Sel
B121901	Mosque Nyakrom	Central	Agona West	Agona West	780	Sel
B141401	Presby Prim Sch Afofosu	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	425	Sel
B141502	Meth. J S S Amanfopong	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	512	Sel

B151501b	D A J S S Breku (B)	Central	Assin North	Assin North	628	Sel
B151502	Saviour Church Breku	Central	Assin North	Assin North	429	Sel
B190202	Market Area Kadadwen	Central	Upper Denkyira East	Upper Denkyira East	674	Sel
B191801	Cath. Church Kyekyewere	Central	Upper Denkyira East	Upper Denkyira East	711	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR GREATER ACCRA REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
C	Greater Accra	Ga South	Weija / Gbawe	78,885	109	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Ga Central	Anyaa/Sowutuom	105,150	147	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso Central	85,084	130	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso West Wuogon	82,658	118	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei Central	61,981	94	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei North	69,900	105	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma Central	122,009	172	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Ashiedu Keteke	Odododiodioo	97,928	160	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-Central	55,906	81	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-West	103,968	153	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso	Kpone-Katamanso	79,442	112	Sel
C	Greater Accra	Adentan	Adentan	90,516	125	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR GREATER ACCRA REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
C010904a	Its, Oblogo (A)	Greater Accra	Ga South	Weija / Gbawe	592	Sel
C010906	Temp Booth, Old Tettegu	Greater Accra	Ga South	Weija / Gbawe	662	Sel
C011111b	Anson Snr High Sch, Top Base-Gbawe (B)	Greater Accra	Ga South	Weija / Gbawe	564	Sel
C020103b	Apostle Safo's Sch Of Sciences, Awoshie (B)	Greater Accra	Ga Central	Anyaa/Sowutuom	620	Sel
C020208a	Nic, Anyaa (A)	Greater Accra	Ga Central	Anyaa/Sowutuom	685	Sel
C020311b	Lorry Station, Gonse Agape (B)	Greater Accra	Ga Central	Anyaa/Sowutuom	729	Sel

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C060707	Adjacent Sampi House 2	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso Central	185	Sel
C061013b	Kotobabi 1 J H S 1 (B)	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso Central	553	Sel
C061024	Ebony Restaurant 2 Pig Farm	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso Central	520	Sel
C061211a	Accra Girls Vocational Institute Tesano (A)	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso West Wuogon	943	Sel
C061303a	Prisons 1&2 Jhs Roman Ridge (A)	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso West Wuogon	917	Sel
C061705a	Christian Book Centre East Legon (A)	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso West Wuogon	841	Sel
C070903b	Little Saints School Apenkwa (B)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei Central	986	Sel
C071205b	Abeka Christian Church Abeka 1 (B)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei Central	892	Sel
C071305b	Acc Primary School 1 Fadama (B)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei Central	573	Sel
C071403a	Ghana Nat Ass Of Private Sch Reg Sec Nii Boiman (A)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei North	1011	Sel
C071607a	Asiamah Memorial School Akweteman 1 (A)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei North	552	Sel
C071708b	Achimota Central Market (1) (B)	Greater Accra	Okaikwei	Okaikwei North	563	Sel
C080805	Central Mosque Abossey Okai	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma Central	458	Sel
C081205a	Ansarudeen Islamic Sch. Shukura (A)	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma Central	747	Sel
C081205c	Ansarudeen Islamic Sch. Shukura (C)	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma Central	749	Sel
C090106	James Town Mantse Court	Greater Accra	Ashiedu Keteke	Odododiodio	248	Sel
C090505	Old New Era Secondary School Press	Greater Accra	Ashiedu Keteke	Odododiodio	763	Sel
C090613a	Gprt Office (A)	Greater Accra	Ashiedu Keteke	Odododiodio	923	Sel
C130501	Republic Road No1 Prim Sch No 1	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-Central	891	Sel
C131102a	Nashong - Living Bread Ministry C.9 (A)	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-Central	680	Sel

C131907b	Mexico Prim School N0.1 (B)	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-West	632	Sel
C132205	Comm.5 N0.2 Prim Sch.N0.2	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-West	212	Sel
C141101a	Church Of Christ Nsrehu (A)	Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso	Kpone-Katamanso	989	Sel
C141106b	Services Primary Sch Michel Camp N0.1 (B)	Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso	Kpone-Katamanso	682	Sel
C160505	Spring Of Life Int School	Greater Accra	Adentan	Adentan	285	Sel
C160602a	Haramain Central Mosque Nana Krom (A)	Greater Accra	Adentan	Adentan	658	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR VOLTA REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
D	Volta	Ketu South	Ketu South	126,659	174	Sel
D	Volta	Akatsi North	Akatsi North	18,800	45	Sel
D	Volta	North Tongu	North Tongu	48,577	103	Sel
D	Volta	Hohoe Municipal	Hohoe	67,615	125	Sel
D	Volta	Afadjato South	Afadjato South	34,183	70	Sel
D	Volta	Biakoye	Biakoye	40,136	121	Sel
D	Volta	Kadjebi	Akan	38,553	88	Sel
D	Volta	Krachi East	Krachi East	40,647	84	Sel
D	Volta	Nkwanta South	Nkwanta South	52,363	111	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR VOLTA REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
D020107a	T.B Atilikope Aflao (A)	Volta	Ketu South	Ketu South	617	Sel
D023301b	L/A Primary School Asorgor (B)	Volta	Ketu South	Ketu South	553	Sel
D050203	Temp Booth Hanyive	Volta	Akatsi North	Akatsi North	88	Sel
D051002	Temp Booth Hadave	Volta	Akatsi North	Akatsi North	137	Sel
D082301	E.P Prim Sch.Torgordzi	Volta	North Tongu	North Tongu	327	Sel
D082501	E.P Prim Sch Kpomkpo	Volta	North Tongu	North Tongu	732	Sel

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D162703	Temp Booth Agbesia	Volta	Hohoe Municipal	Hohoe	180	Sel
D162803	M A Prim Sch Dzogbega	Volta	Hohoe Municipal	Hohoe	115	Sel
D170204	Post Office-Golokwati	Volta	Afadjato South	Afadjato South	309	Sel
D171503	R C Prim Sch Have-Etoe	Volta	Afadjato South	Afadjato South	376	Sel
D190205	Pentecost Church Ck Korpe	Volta	Biakoye	Biakoye	623	Sel
D190602	L A Jhs Tapa Supawkese	Volta	Biakoye	Biakoye	625	Sel
D201002	Border Offices, Menuso	Volta	Kadjebi	Akan	566	Sel
D201802	C P B At Titiaka	Volta	Kadjebi	Akan	364	Sel
D211504	L/A Primary Ayirafie-Battor	Volta	Krachi East	Krachi East	511	Sel
D211701	L/A Prim School Kpelema	Volta	Krachi East	Krachi East	1054	Sel
D242101	D A Prim Sch Brewaniase	Volta	Nkwanta South	Nkwanta South	687	Sel

SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR EASTERN REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
E	Eastern	Akwapim North	Akwapim North	55,392	111	Sel
E	Eastern	Akwapim North	Okere	30,018	87	Sel
E	Eastern	Nsawam/Adoa gyiri	Nsawam/Adoa gyiri	58,564	103	Sel
E	Eastern	Suhum	Suhum	60,217	115	Sel
E	Eastern	Birim South	Akim Swedru	19,035	39	Sel
E	Eastern	East Akim	Abuakwa South	46,138	84	Sel
E	Eastern	Atiwa	Atiwa West	27,485	56	Sel
E	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa South	24,363	70	Sel
E	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa North	29,770	121	Sel
E	Eastern	Kwahu West Municipality	Nkawkaw	65,061	113	Sel
E	Eastern	Kwahu South	Mpraeso	41,593	105	Sel
E	Eastern	Afram Plains South	Afram Plains South	32,879	98	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR EASTERN REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
E060501a	L/A Primary School Aboasa (A)	Eastern	Akwapim North	Akwapim North	626	Sel
E063202	Timber Nkwanta Polling Station	Eastern	Akwapim North	Akwapim North	212	Sel
E065101	L A Prim Sch Twumguaso	Eastern	Akwapim North	Okere	475	Sel
E065102	Meth Prim Sch Amani	Eastern	Akwapim North	Okere	372	Sel
E080303b	Nsawam Sec. School Assembly Hall (B)	Eastern	Nsawam/Adoagyiri	Nsawam/Adoagyiri	570	Sel
E081902	L/A Sch Kwafokrom	Eastern	Nsawam/Adoagyiri	Nsawam/Adoagyiri	434	Sel
E091001	D/A Day Care Neefio	Eastern	Suhum	Suhum	440	Sel
E091502	Cmb Shed Brong Densusu	Eastern	Suhum	Suhum	1063	Sel
E140403	Sekunne Akim Swedru	Eastern	Birim South	Akim Swedru	588	Sel
E140601	Presby Prim Sch Awisa	Eastern	Birim South	Akim Swedru	563	Sel
E190801a	Community Centre, Kibi (A)	Eastern	East Akim	Abuakwa South	638	Sel
E191402	Presby. Prim. Sch. Wrenkyeren Amanfrom	Eastern	East Akim	Abuakwa South	531	Sel
E200401	R/C Prim Sch Akrofufu	Eastern	Atiwa	Atiwa West	850	Sel
E200402	Market Area Akrofufu	Eastern	Atiwa	Atiwa West	539	Sel
E211201	Zongo Mosque Bosuso	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa South	496	Sel
E211602	Junction Bepoase	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa South	86	Sel
E212202	Apeaning Street Begoro	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa North	420	Sel
E214304	R C Prim Sch Abetinso	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa North	80	Sel
E221201	The Point	Eastern	Kwahu West	Nkawkaw	586	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR ASHANTI REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
F	Ashanti	Adansi North	Fomena	24,012	48	Sel
F	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai	65,480	143	Sel
F	Ashanti	Amansie West	Manso Adubia	43,712	94	Sel
F	Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya	Atwima Nwabiagya South	64,617	104	Sel
F	Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	Atwima Kwanwoma	69,450	109	Sel
F	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia South	49,592	81	Sel
F	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia North	62,429	96	Sel
F	Ashanti	Asokwa	Asokwa	79,228	123	Sel
F	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Juaben	34,040	66	Sel
F	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Ejisu	74,948	117	Sel
F	Ashanti	Asante Akim South	Asante Akim South	61,084	126	Sel
F	Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipality	Asante Akim Central	41,660	79	Sel
F	Ashanti	Asante Akim North	Asante Akim North	40,204	82	Sel
F	Ashanti	Offinso North	Offinso North	42,264	86	Sel
F	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South	Ahafo Ano South West	36,422	88	Sel
F	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North	Ahafo Ano North	45,278	107	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR ASHANTI REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
F020602	Market Square Dompoe	Ashanti	Adansi North	Fomena	522	Sel
F020603	Doabin D/A J H S Dompoe	Ashanti	Adansi North	Fomena	622	Sel
F021204	Social Centre Akrokerrifie	Ashanti	Adansi North	Fomena	500	Sel
F040205	Oppong Memorial S H S	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai	524	Sel
F041601	Meth Prim No 1 Kensere	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai	476	Sel
F042306	Abodom-Odumase M/A Prim Sch	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai	228	Sel
F073003	Cath Prim Sch Odaho	Ashanti	Amansie West	Manso Adubia	445	Sel
F073802	C M B Shed Gyeduako	Ashanti	Amansie West	Manso Adubia	321	Sel
F074101	Meth Prim Sch Datano No 1	Ashanti	Amansie West	Manso Adubia	883	Sel

F081104 a	R/C Pri Sch Sepaase (A)	Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya	Atwima Nwabiagya South	627	Sel
F081501	Catab Voc Sch Akwi Allah	Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya	Atwima Nwabiagya South	521	Sel
F081504 a	Abuakwa R/C Prim Sch (A)	Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya	Atwima Nwabiagya South	827	Sel
F112001	Educational Complex Adumasa	Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	Atwima Kwanwoma	1019	Sel
F112502 b	Cocoa Shed Kwanwoma (B)	Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	Atwima Kwanwoma	649	Sel
F150210	31st. Dec. Prim. Sch Ash Town	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia South	407	Sel
F150809	Nigration Mission Dichemso	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia South	191	Sel
F150906 a	Ziba Cinema Moshe Zongo (A)	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia North	659	Sel
F151006 a	M/A Primary School Buokrom (A)	Ashanti	Manhyia	Manhyia North	777	Sel
F190313 a	Taxi Rank's Line (A)	Ashanti	Asokwa	Asokwa	805	Sel
F190816	M/A Prim 2 Ahinsan	Ashanti	Asokwa	Asokwa	55	Sel
F251004	Nobewam Presby Prim. Sch.	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Juaben	440	Sel
F252203	Juaben Town Council Hall	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Juaben	176	Sel
F254002	Onwi Community Centre	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Ejisu	501	Sel
F254203	Essienimpong M/A J.H.S. No 1	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Ejisu	524	Sel
F263102	Presby Prim Sch Morso (B)	Ashanti	Asante Akim South	Asante Akim South	301	Sel
F263601	Wenkyi Presby Prim Sch	Ashanti	Asante Akim South	Asante Akim South	524	Sel
F270502 b	Railways Station Konongo (B)	Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipality	Asante Akim Central	686	Sel
F272502	Church Of Christ Prim Sch Praaso	Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipality	Asante Akim Central	637	Sel

### SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR BRONG AHAFO REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
G	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi South	Asutifi South	34,193	72	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi North	Asutifi North	34,957	79	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Tano North	Tano North	41,339	103	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Dormaa West	Dormaa West	19,417	39	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Jaman North	Jaman North	40,216	91	Sel

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G	Brong-Ahafo	Wenchi	Wenchi	53,015	97	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Kintampo North	Kintampo North	53,087	133	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza South	53,427	127	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru West	25,955	48	Sel
G	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru East	36,273	72	Sel

**SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR BRONG AHAFO REGION**

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
G030301	D/A J H S Achirensua	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi South	Asutifi South	603	Sel
G030302	D/A Pri Sch Achirensua	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi South	Asutifi South	142	Sel
G030802	D/A Prim Sch Amanfrom	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi South	Asutifi South	630	Sel
G040102	Temp Booth, Alhajikrom	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi North	Asutifi North	201	Sel
G041201	Anglican Pri Sch Kenyasi No I	Brong-Ahafo	Asutifi North	Asutifi North	628	Sel
G060103	C M B Shed Akokoammon	Brong-Ahafo	Tano North	Tano North	134	Sel
G061705	Pentecost Church Ahyiyem	Brong-Ahafo	Tano North	Tano North	144	Sel
G090603	R/C Prim Sch Kwameyeboakrom	Brong-Ahafo	Dormaa West	Dormaa West	634	Sel
G091004	L/A Prim Sch Adiembra N0.4	Brong-Ahafo	Dormaa West	Dormaa West	556	Sel
G140605	D/A Prim. Sch. Buko	Brong-Ahafo	Jaman North	Jaman North	159	Sel
G141501	R/C Church Kabile	Brong-Ahafo	Jaman North	Jaman North	644	Sel
G170506	Model 'C' Wenchi	Brong-Ahafo	Wenchi	Wenchi	254	Sel
G170701	Mframafo Dwaso Wenchi	Brong-Ahafo	Wenchi	Wenchi	410	Sel
G191101	S D A Primary School 'A' Asantekwaa	Brong-Ahafo	Kintampo North	Kintampo North	397	Sel
G193501	D/ A Prim Sch Portor	Brong-Ahafo	Kintampo North	Kintampo North	1063	Sel
G220602	Sda Prim A Kissiman	Brong-Ahafo	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza South	867	Sel
G221701	Presby Prim Lower Broahoho	Brong-Ahafo	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza South	605	Sel
G240307	Market Square Burkina	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru West	634	Sel
G241101	D/A Upper Prim Prang	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru West	443	Sel
G241901	D/A Prim Sch Kobre	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru East	523	Sel
G242802	D/A Prim Sch Kupua	Brong-Ahafo	Pru	Pru East	188	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR NORTHERN REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
H	Northern	North Gonja	Daboya / Mankarigu	20,396	53	Sel
H	Northern	Kpandai	Kpandai	46,711	106	Sel
H	Northern	Gushegu	Gushegu	44,477	82	Sel
H	Northern	Savelugu/Nanton	Nanton	22,190	55	Sel
H	Northern	Tamale	Tamale North	38,123	53	Sel
H	Northern	Sagnarigu	Sagnarigu	49,667	68	Sel
H	Northern	Kumbungu	Kumbungu	39,478	74	Sel
H	Northern	West Mamprusi	Walewale	56,236	102	Sel
H	Northern	East Mamprusi	Nalerigu/Gamgaba	58,160	106	Sel
H	Northern	Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo	Bunkpurugu	35,923	67	Sel
H	Northern	Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo	Yunyoo	19,119	51	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR NORTHERN REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
H040402	Old Court Office Daboya	Northern	North Gonja	Daboya / Mankarigu	327	Sel
H040801	Presby Prim. School Lingbinsi	Northern	North Gonja	Daboya / Mankarigu	994	Sel
H071205	D/A Prim. Sch. Dodope	Northern	Kpandai	Kpandai	310	Sel
H071802	Jhs Bladjai	Northern	Kpandai	Kpandai	765	Sel
H160401	Health Centre (A) Gushegu	Northern	Gushegu	Gushegu	891	Sel
H161402	L/A Primary School Sakorgu	Northern	Gushegu	Gushegu	436	Sel
H183504	Moya Meeting Place	Northern	Savelugu/Nanton	Nanton	152	Sel
H184501	D/A Prim Sch Zokuga	Northern	Savelugu/Nanton	Nanton	529	Sel
H194301	State Housing Corporation	Northern	Tamale	Tamale North	749	Sel
H194602	Anglican Prim Sch Wovogu	Northern	Tamale	Tamale North	395	Sel

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H200201b	Bagabaga J H S Sch Sagnarigu (B)	Northern	Sagnarigu	Sagnarigu	627	Sel
H201201a	Jisonayili Prim School (A)	Northern	Sagnarigu	Sagnarigu	756	Sel
H221604	L.A Primary School Jaagirigu	Northern	Kumbungu	Kumbungu	763	Sel
H222003	E.A Primary School Gbugli	Northern	Kumbungu	Kumbungu	499	Sel
H232105	Temp. Booth Jagsi	Northern	West Mamprusi	Walewale	164	Sel
H251504	T/B Bongni	Northern	East Mamprusi	Nalerigu/Gamgaba	419	Sel
H262604	L A Prim School Bombila	Northern	Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo	Bunkpurugu	167	Sel
H262502	Temp Booth Puloti	Northern	Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo	Yunyoo	347	Sel

SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR UPPER EAST REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
J	Upper East	Builsa South	Builsa South	16,757	52	Sel
J	Upper East	Builsa North	Builsa North	27,730	71	Sel
J	Upper East	Bongo	Bongo	49,078	94	Sel
J	Upper East	Nabdam	Nabdam	18,940	41	Sel
J	Upper East	Garu-Tempene	Tempene	37,111	58	Sel

SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR UPPER EAST REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
J010501	Jinningsa Primary School	Upper East	Builsa South	Builsa South	607	Sel
J010903	Garibensa Primary School	Upper East	Builsa South	Builsa South	289	Sel
J021501	Yimonsa K.G	Upper East	Builsa North	Builsa North	314	Sel
J022804	Yipaala Primary School	Upper East	Builsa North	Builsa North	176	Sel
J061001	Namoo Prim School	Upper East	Bongo	Bongo	379	Sel
J063401	Soe Market Sqaure	Upper East	Bongo	Bongo	401	Sel
J080402	Zua Day Care	Upper East	Nabdam	Nabdam	374	Sel
J081305	Dagliga	Upper East	Nabdam	Nabdam	561	Sel
J120801	Tempene S S S	Upper East	Garu-Tempene	Tempene	684	Sel

## SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES FOR UPPER WEST REGION

Region Code	Region Name	District Name	Constituency Name	Total Voters	Polling Stations	Status
K	Upper West	Wa Municipal	Wa Central	75,130	132	Sel
K	Upper West	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	17,177	44	Sel
K	Upper West	Lawra	Lawra	25,327	79	Sel
K	Upper West	Sissala East	Sissala East	30,033	76	Sel

## SELECTED POLLING STATIONS FOR UPPER WEST REGION

Polling station code	Polling station name	Region name	District name	Constituency name	Total Voters	Status
K010303	Tampianyiri Prim School	Upper West	Wa Municipal	Wa Central	241	Sel
K012003	T. I. Ahmadiyya Jhs Ssnit Wa	Upper West	Wa Municipal	Wa Central	274	Sel
K050602	T B Daboziiri	Upper West	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	461	Sel
K051301	Challa Prim Sch	Upper West	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	Daffiama/Bussie/Issa	199	Sel
K080402	Lawra Daily Market	Upper West	Lawra	Lawra	488	Sel
K080602	Dikpe Day Care Centre	Upper West	Lawra	Lawra	256	Sel
K112002	Duu Prim School	Upper West	Sissala East	Sissala East	331	Sel