

Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) CONTACT

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CODEO's Pre-election Environment Observation Statement (15th July- 31st August, 2016)

Introduction

The Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) is pleased to release its findings on the pre-election environment for the period mid July to 31st August, 2016. This report is the first in the series of CODEO's pre-election environment observations for the 2016 presidential and parliamentary elections, and captures bi-weekly reports filed by CODEO's Long Term Observers (LTOs) deployed across the country. The findings in this report are based on bi-weekly field reports submitted in the month of July and August from 134 out of the 138 constituencies randomly selected from the 10 regions of Ghana. Guided by a checklist, CODEO's LTOs observe the general political environment, including election-related preparatory activities by state and non-state actors, civic/voter education programs as well as political party campaign activities. The LTOs also observe the conduct of the security agencies, electoral irregularities and pre-election disputes adjudication.

Summary of Findings:

- The National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the Electoral Commission (EC) have stepped-up civic/voter education across the country using radio as the main medium for educating the public.
- There is low visibility of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in the areas of election violence monitoring, and peace promotion activities.
- There is also little or no targeted work on the promotion, and empowerment of women candidates, as well as candidates living with disabilities (People with Disabilities (PWDs) across the country.
- The two larger parties, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP), are the most visible parties with regards to election campaigning activities across the country.

Main Findings

1. Election-Related Preparatory Activities by State and Non-State Actors (e.g. EC, CSOs)

During the reporting period, CODEO LTO observers reported low levels of election-related preparatory activity amongst key stakeholders. For example, close to a quarter (23%) of CODEO LTOs reported either observing or hearing the Electoral Commission undertake recruitment and training of their election staff. Other related activities observed during the reporting period include re-registration of persons who previously registered using National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards, continuous voters' registration exercise, and replacement of missing/lost voters ID

cards. In addition, a little over a third of LTOs (39%) also reported either observing/hearing the EC undertake District Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings.

With regards to Civil Society Organisations' election related-preparatory activities, CODEO's LTOs also reported seeing low levels of activities of CSOs across the country. Our findings revealed that only 12 out of the 138 constituencies under observation have CSOs conducting candidates' platform monitoring programs. However, in 44 out of the 138 observation constituencies CODEO's LTOs observed/heard CSOs conducting violence monitoring and peace promotion.

2. Civic/Voter Education Platforms/Modes, Actors and Targeted Audience

CODEO's LTOs reported seeing limited civic/voter education activities in the country. However; they noted that where it occurred, voter education was mainly done through radio. In more than half (56%) of the constituencies observed, LTOs reported hearing civic/voter education on radio discussion programs. A third (33%) of LTOs also reported that they observed/heard of civic/voter education at community meetings; on posters; and through street announcements in the constituencies.

Election stakeholders that were seen conducting civic/voter education across the country included the NCCE which ranked first, followed by the EC, Political Parties and CSOs.

Although the general citizenry was the main focus for civic and voter education, in terms of specific groups targeted as audience of the education message, the youth ranked first, followed by party supporters and workers, women, traditional authority and lastly, disability groups.

3. Political Parties' Election-related Activities and Policy Issue-based Campaigning in the Constituencies

When CODEO's LTOs were asked to select from a list of campaign activities (namely party march, rally, meeting and demonstration) that the political parties were engaged in within the reporting period, the NDC was observed to be having more meetings than the other political parties, whereas the NPP was also observed to be having more party marches and rallies than all the other political parties in the constituencies under observation. Other parties like the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP) and the Convention Peoples Party (CPP) were less visible in terms of their campaign activities. (Figure. 1 below shows details of the findings of political party campaign activities)

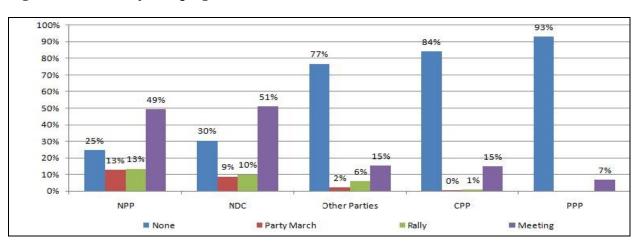


Fig 1: Political Party Campaign Activities

Furthermore, CODEO's LTOs, reported that the parties discussed various policy issues on their campaign platforms in the various constituencies observed. Four key policy priority issues CODEO LTOs observed were: Education (22%); Unemployment (18%); Health (16%); and corruption (15%).

4. Participation of Marginalized and Disadvantaged Groups in Election-related Activities

CODEO LTOs reported of very few interventions aimed at enhancing the capacity of women and persons living with disability (PWD) candidates' in the upcoming election by CSOs or any other bodies in the constituencies. Almost all CODEO LTOs (96%) reported they did not observe/hear CSO conduct women candidates' empowerment programs. Similarly, almost all LTOs (97%) also reported they did not observe/hear CSOs conduct PWD candidates' empowerment programs.

In terms of featuring these disadvantaged groups on political platforms, CODEO LTOs reported that the NPP leads as the party that featured women and PWDs as the leading speakers on their campaign platform followed by the NDC, CPP and PPP.

5. Election-Related Irregularities (e.g. vote-buying and breach of electoral laws)

Generally, CODEO LTOs reported low incidence of election irregularities during the period. However in a few constituencies (3%) LTOs reported they witnessed some people being given money and other valuables, ostensibly, to influence their vote while close to 6% only heard of such incidents; this was observed in some constituencies in all except for the Volta and Upper West region.

6. Election-related Security Activities by Security Agencies

CODEO findings reveal very few election related security activities taking place across the country during this period, as well as few election related cases under investigation. For example, close to a third of constituencies (32%) reported of either observing or hearing of a DISEC or REGSEC meeting. In terms of election related cases, one of such cases was a scuffle between NPP and NDC panelists on Rivers FM in Amenfi East in the Western Region; the case has been transferred to the Asankragua Police Division. Generally, the LTOs reported that the security agencies have acted in accordance with the law within the reporting period.

7. Pre-election Petitions and Dispute Resolutions

CODEO LTOs reported of limited pre-election petitions lodged at the district courts in the various constituencies during the period of observation. Almost all (94%) of CODEO LTOs reported that they did not observe/hear of any pre-election petitions lodged at the district courts.

Finally, the EC and NCCE topped the list of institutions conducting electoral justice education for political parties followed by CSOs and the Judiciary.

CODEO's Perspective on the Findings:

CODEO notes the reporting period coincided with a low activity period between the
conclusion of the voters register exhibition exercise and the start of campaign activities and
this may explain the low levels of election related preparatory activities reported by LTOs.
It is expected that the level of activities will increase as key stakeholders intensify their
efforts and the campaign period kicks into gear.

• It is important to note that radio continue to be an important source of informing, educating and communicating to the public and prospective voters. It places a grave responsibility on the media fraternity to utilise their platforms constructively to promote a credible and peaceful election 2016.

Recommendations:

- CODEO entreats CSOs to intensify their activities across the country particularly in the area of violence monitoring and peace promotion, monitoring of candidates platforms, women and PWDs candidates empowerment and educating the citizenry on their civic rights, duties and responsibilities to compliment the work of the NCCE and the EC.
- CODEO urges the EC and NCCE not to limit their civic/ voter education to the traditional media particularly radio but also take advantage of community meetings platforms, street announcement and other forms/modes of educating the public.
- CODEO wishes to remind all political parties and the electorate that vote-buying and vote-selling is an offence under Ghana's law and should desist from engaging in such activities.
 Apart from that such activities undermine free and fair elections and our nascent democracy. CODEO calls on the Ghana Police Service to be vigilant; to arrest and prosecute individuals and groups engaged in these activities, particularly when some of these activities are occurring in the open.

Conclusion:

CODEO notes that the election campaign period is now in full swing and expect all election stakeolders to intensify their activities. CODEO assures the public that it will continue to observe the pre-lection environment and will duly share its findings with the public on a monthly basis. CODEO's long-term constituency pre-election observation is made possible with the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Signed:

Albert Arhin,

National Coordinator, CODEO

Dated: Friday, September 23, 2016

APPENDIX

List of Constituencies Covered by CODEO for Long-Term Observation in the Reporting Period

S/No	Region	District	Constituency
1.	Ashanti	Adansi North	Adansi Asokwa
2.	Ashanti	Adansi South	Akrofuom
3.	Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre	Afigya Kwabre South
4.	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North	Ahafo Ano North
5.	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South	Ahafo Ano South East
6.	Ashanti	Asante Akim North	Asante Akim North
7.	Ashanti	Asante Akim South	Asante Akim South
8.	Ashanti	Asokore Mampong	Asawase
9.	Ashanti	Asokwa	Asokwa
10.	Ashanti	Bantama	Bantama
11.	Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	Bekwai
12.	Ashanti	Bosome Freho	Bosome Freho
13.	Ashanti	Bosomtwe	Bosomtwe
14.	Ashanti	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	Ejisu
15.	Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase	Ejura Sekyedumase
16.	Ashanti	Kwabre East	Kwabre East
17.	Ashanti	Mampong Municpal	Mampong
18.	Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal (Obuasi)	Obuasi West
19.	Ashanti	Offinso North	Offinso North
20.	Ashanti	Oforikrom	Oforikrom
21.	Ashanti	Old Tafo	Old Tafo
22.	Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	Kumawu
23.	Ashanti	Suame	Suame
24.	Brong Ahafo	Asunafo North	Asunafo North
25.	Brong Ahafo	Asunafo South	Asunafo South
26.	Brong Ahafo	Asutifi South	Asutifi South
27.	Brong Ahafo	Atebubu/ Amantin	Atebubu/Amantin
28.	Brong Ahafo	Berekum Municipal	Berekum East
29.	Brong Ahafo	Dormaa Municipal	Dormaa Central
30.	Brong Ahafo	Jaman North	Jaman North
31.	Brong Ahafo	Kintampo South	Kintampo South
32.	Brong Ahafo	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza South
33.	Brong Ahafo	Sene West	Sene West
34.	Brong Ahafo	Sunyani Municipal	Sunyani East
35.	Brong Ahafo	Tain	Tain
36.	Brong Ahafo	Tano North	Tano North
37.	Brong Ahafo	Tano South	Tano South
38.			
	Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Wenchi
39.	Central	Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese	Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese
40.	Central	Agona East	Agona East
41.	Central	Agona West	Agona West
42.	Central	Ajumako Enyan Esiam	Ajumako Enyan Esiam
43.	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa
44.	Central	Assin North	Assin Central
45.	Central	Awutu Senya West	Awutu Senya West
46.	Central	Cape Coast	Cape Coast South
47.	Central	Effutu	Effutu
48.	Central	Gomoa East	Gomoa East
49.	Central	Mfansteman	Mfantseman

50.	Central	Upper Denkyira West	Upper Denkyira West
51.	Eastern	Afram Plains South	Afram Plains South
52.	Eastern	Akwapim North	Akwapim North
53.	Eastern	Asuogyaman	Asuogyaman
54.	Eastern	Atiwa	Atiwa East
55.	Eastern	Atiwa	Atiwa West
56.	Eastern	Ayensuano	Ayensuano
57.	Eastern	Birim North	Abirem
58.	Eastern	Birim South	Akim Swedru
59.	Eastern	Denkyembuo	Akwatia
60.	Eastern	Fanteakwa	Fanteakwa South
61.	Eastern	Kwaebibirem	Kade
62.	Eastern	Kwahu South	Mpraeso
63.	Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo	Lower Manya Krobo
64.	Eastern	Suhum	Suhum
65.	Eastern	Upper West Akim	Upper West Akim
66.	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma Central
67.	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma North
68.	Greater Accra	Ablekuma	Ablekuma West
69.	Greater Accra	Ashaiman	Ashaiman
70.	Greater Accra	Ayawaso	Ayawaso East
71.	Greater Accra	Ga East	Dome/Kwabenya
72.	Greater Accra	Ga South	Weija/Gbawe
73.	Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso	Kpone-Katamanso
74.	Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Krowor	Ledzokuku
75.	Greater Accra	Osu Clottey	Korle Klottey
76.	Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	Shai-Osudoku
77.	Greater Accra	Tema	Tema-West
78.			
	Northern	Bole	Bole/Bamboi
79. 80.	Northern	Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo	Bunkpurugu
	Northern	Central Gonja	Yapei-Kusawgu
81. 82.	Northern	Chereponi	Chereponi
83.	Northern Northern	East Mamprusi Karaga	Nalerigu/Gamgaba Karaga
84.	Northern	Kpandai	Kpandai
85.		<u>'</u>	† •
	Northern	Mamprugu/Moagduri	Yagaba/Kubori
86. 87.	Northern	Mion	Mion
88.	Northern	Nanumba North	Bimbilla
	Northern	Saboba	Saboba
89.	Northern	Savelugu/Nanton	Savelugu
90.	Northern	Tamale	Tamale North
91.	Northern	Tatale/Sanguli	Tatale/Sanguli
92.	Northern	Tolon	Tolon
93.	Northern	West Mamprusi	Walewale
94.	Upper East	Bawku Municipal	Bawku Central
95.	Upper East	Bawku Municipal	Binduri
96.	Upper East	Bolga	Bolgatanga East
97.	Upper East	Bongo	Bongo
98.	Upper East	Builsa North	Builsa North
99.	Upper East	Builsa South	Builsa South
100.	Upper East	Kassena/Nankana West	Chiana/Paga
101.	Upper East	Pusiga	Pusiga
102.	Upper East	Talensi	Talensi
103.	Upper West	Jirapa	Jirapa
104.	Upper West	Lambussie-Karni	Lambussie-Karni
105.	Upper West	Lawra	Lawra
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106.	Upper West	Wa East	Wa East
107.	Upper West	Wa Municipal	Wa Central
108.	Upper West	Wa West	Wa West
109.	Volta	Afadjato South	Afadjato South
110.	Volta	Biakoye	Biakoye
111.	Volta	Central Tongu	Central Tongu
112.	Volta	Hohoe Municipal	Hohoe
113.	Volta	Kadjebi	Akan
114.	Volta	Keta	Keta
115.	Volta	Ketu North	Ketu North
116.	Volta	Ketu South	Ketu South
117.	Volta	Kpando Municipality	Kpando
118.	Volta	Krachi West	Krachi West
119.	Volta	Nkwanta North	Nkwanta North
120.	Volta	North Dayi	North Dayi
121.	Volta	North Tongu	North Tongu
122.	Western	Ahanta West	Ahanta West
123.	Western	Bia West District	Bia West
124.	Western	Effia-Kwesimintsim Sub	Effia
125.	Western	Ellembele	Ellembele
126.	Western	Jomoro	Jomoro
127.	Western	Juaboso	Juaboso
128.	Western	Nzema East Municipality	Evalue-Ajomoro-Gwira
129.	Western	Prestea/Huni-Valley	Prestea Huni-Valley
130.	Western	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Akontombra
131.	Western	Takoradi Sub	Takoradi
132.	Western	Tarkwa Nsuaem	Tarkwa Nsuaem
133.	Western	Wassa Amenfi East	Amenfi East
134.	Western	Wassa East	Wassa East