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October 25th, 2015 Elections: A Massive Planned Operation of
Electoral Fraud

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I. INTRODUCTION

On October 25, 2015, municipal elections, the second round of the partial legislative elections and the first round of presidential elections were carried out on the national territory.

Organized as a coalition, the *Haitian Women's Solidarity* (SOFA), the *National Election Observation Council*(CNO), the *Haitian Council of Non-State Actors* (CONHANE) and the *National Human Rights Defense Network*(RNDDH) observed the election as well as the process leading up to it.

In the current report, which is divided into seven (7) parts, the Coalition presents a summary of highlights from the first round of legislative elections, reviews the various decisions taken by the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), and details the observations of the Coalition concerning the October 25, 2015 elections. The report also includes comments and recommendations.

II. OBSERVATION METHODOLOGY

The Coalition deployed *one thousand six hundred forty* (1,640) observers. Among them were fixed observers posted in the polling stations, and mobile observers who were responsible for traveling to the different polling centers where they were assigned. In addition, fourteen (14) supervisor teams, each consisting of four (4) or five (5) people, were assigned throughout the different departments of the country. Each department was staffed by a team, except for the West, which had four (4) teams, and the Center and the Artibonite which both had two (2) teams.

Lastly, an information center was set up. The information center was tasked to collect information about the voting process in the different departments of the country and relay important information to the emergency cell of the CEP.

Out of *one thousand five hundred and eight* (1,508) polling centers established by the CEP, the Coalition observed a total of *one thousand one hundred and fifty-five* (1155) or 76.59% of the installed polling centers.

III. SUMMARY OF FIRST ROUND ELECTIONS

On July 9, 2015, the *Provisional Electoral Council* (CEP) opened the electoral campaign for the partial legislative elections. The various legislative candidates then had a month to present and discuss their programs in order to persuade the Haitian population to vote for them. However, this campaigning period was plagued by violence and several serious incidents were reported including cases of death and armed clashes between supporters of different candidates.

The Coalition identified:

- Nine (9) armed clashes
- Five (5) murders
- Two (2) assassination attempts

- Nine (9) bullet wounds
- Two (2) injured by knife
- Seventeen (17) sustained injuries from stones
- Ten (10) cases of beating.

On August 9, 2015, the first round of the partial legislative elections was held in the country.

The average opening time of polling centers was nine (9) o'clock in the morning although they should have started operations at six (6) o'clock. The reasons for the delays were numerous. Here are a few reasons:

- the late receipt of materials
- incomplete material delivery
- the absence of those responsible for running the polling centers
- the incitement of violence in the vicinity of polling centers
- transferring of materials from one polling center to another

Election materials such as ink, voting booths, ballot boxes were not of good quality. They were unsuitable for their intended use.

Within ten (10) departments of the country, individuals close to political candidates and candidates themselves campaigned on election day, political party monitors caused much trouble, and many electoral observers acted as party monitors.

On election day on August 9, 2015, rocks and broken bottles were launched all over the country. Firearms and tear gas were used by candidates and Haitian National Police (PNH) officers alike to disperse voters and to allow fraud to occur through ballot stuffing.

At least nineteen (19) people were arrested on election day, no less than thirteen (13) others were arrested the day before (August 8, 2015) and three (3) others on the day after the election (August 10, 2015).

Although the majority of the political parties were clearly involved in acts of violence and electoral fraud, the *Parti Haïtien Tet Kale* (PHTK) and the political network *Réseau National Bouclier Haïtien* proved to be the most aggressive.

In addition, the fact that acts of violence, massive electoral fraud, vandalism and destruction of polling centers were committed in plain sight and with full knowledge of the PNH who did not intervene suggests orders had been given to refrain from intervening.

August 9, 2015 confirmed the belief that the CEP was not prepared for the elections, especially with a very low voter turnout of 18%.

Faced with the irregularities, violence and massive fraud mentioned above, the CEP adopted the following measures in order to restore public confidence for the other elections scheduled in the electoral calendar:

- At least fifteen (15) parliamentary candidates and one senatorial candidate were removed from the race;
- The irregularities in the votetally sheets treated by the Vote Tabulation Center of the CEP;
- On September 18, 2015, the CEP published a shortlist of fifteen (15) national organizations authorized to observe the October 25, 2015 elections. The list included the following organizations:

1. Center for Observation and Electoral Training (COFE)
2. CNO
3. COJHIT
4. December 4 Collective
5. National Confederation of Educators of Haiti (CHEH)
6. Haitian Council of Non State Actors (CONHANE)
7. FENATEC
8. IERAH / ISERSS
9. IMED
10. Justice and Peace (JILAP)
11. Haitian League for Civic Action and Morals (LHACIM)
12. OCID
13. Platform of Haitian Human Rights Organizations (POHDH)
14. RNDDH
15. National Unit for Applied Development (UNADA)

IV. SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT AFTER THE AUGUST 9, 2015 POLLING

On July 22, 2015, the MARTELLY/PAUL Government adopted, in total silence, a *“decree identifying and establishing the boundaries of the Departments, Districts, Municipalities and the Communal Sections of the Republic of Haiti”*, creating a new town called *The Arcadins*. This decision angered the population of Arcahaie who believed that much of the revenue of their municipality was being reallocated to benefit the Artibonite Department.

This decree was not announced to the public until much later. Therefore, it was not until September 2, 2015, that those affected by the decree began to mobilize in order to force the government to reconsider its decision. This gave rise to a situation of tension that paralyzed the town and resulted in heavy human and material losses:

Four (4) cases of death were identified. They were:

- ✓ Gustave LOUIS alias Dado.
- ✓ Ezemanie MAY
- ✓ Adams DELVA
- ✓ A motorcycle taxi driver

At least nine (9) people were injured, namely:

- Jean Waldo CADET, received shots to the left arm and right foot
- Jeff ULYSSE, was shot in the right thigh
- Pierre Denis LOUISVILLE, aka Patchouco was shot in the foot. He was accompanied by Gustave LOUIS alias Dado
- Patricia Marie PIERRE, wounded by bullets
- Loveline NORMIL, shots passed through his right shoulder from the back to the front
- Carlensky Jonathan NOËL, a newborn, fell unconscious from the tear gas used by security force agents
- Casha CANTAVE, a motorcycle taxi driver, was beaten by PNH officers to the point of losing a tooth
- Two (2) PNH officers were hit by stones

Two (2) houses were set on fire.

More than two dozen motorcycles were damaged or burned.

Simultaneously, the population put pressure on the government and threatened to obstruct the October 25, 2015 election in Arcahaies should the decree not be retracted. On October 22, 2015, three (3) days before the election of October 25, 2015, the government finally agreed to repeal the decree.

Furthermore, following the elections of August 9, 2015, voices were raised to denounce the use of arms, intimidation and massive fraud committed by candidates and their supporters. For some, the August 9 elections put the CEP's abilities to follow the electoral calendar and realize free, fair, democratic, inclusive and credible elections to the test. Several politicians, political parties and candidates decided to no longer put their trust in the electoral body and demanded the resignation of the members of the CEP.

The tension grew gradually as reports from observers denounced the various cases they recorded. A collective was established to demand the annulment of the August 9 elections. It consisted of candidates who had withdrawn from the race, others who challenged the conditions under which elections were conducted on August 9, and political personalities who believed that the current government was preparing for an electoral coup d'état.

Demonstrations were held all over the country. However, the CEP decided to continue with the electoral process as planned, and promised to consider the various issues raised and take measures to address them.

Publication of the results of the elections of August 9, 2015

On August 20, 2015, the CEP published the preliminary results of the elections.

These results were followed by denunciations. Indeed, many candidates considered themselves to be victims of the CEP's decision to reject a number of vote tally sheets. As predicted by the Coalition, the CEP's decision to validate results from polling centers who submitted a minimum of 70% of its vote tally sheets, disadvantaged candidates who were the target of violence by their opponents.

Disputes arose everywhere and doubts intensified as to whether the electoral body would be able to hold the October 25, 2015 elections. The CEP dispute bodies, ie, The *Departmental Electoral Litigation Office* (BCEDs) and the *National Electoral Litigation Office* (BCEN) were established to investigate candidates' contestations and determine their validity.

On September 26, 2015, the CEP published the final results of the first round of the partial legislative elections held on August 9, 2015. These results are presented below:

Senatorial Results

Department	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Northwest	Evallière Beauplan	Onondieu Louis	Johnson Dieujuste	Jean Garry Sanon
North	Nawoon Marcellus	Dieudonné Etienne Luma	Kelly Bastien	Justin Métellus
Northeast	Ronald Lareche	Jacques Sauveur Jean	Chena Pierre Martial	Renan Etienne
Artibonite	Youri Latortue	Carl Murat Cantave	Jean Willy Jean Baptiste	Levaillant Louis Jeune
Central	Willot Joseph	Wilfrid Gélin	Jean Junior Jiha	Grégory Chevry
West	Jean Renel Sénatus	Antonio Cheramy	Alix Didier Fils-Aimé	Jean Myrtho Muraille
Southeast	Joseph Lambert	Dieupie Chérubin	Wencesclas Lambert	Ricard Pierre
Nippes	Marie Carme Sinéas Dumelfort	Nenel Cassy	Francenet Dénius	Jean William Jeanty
South	Richard Lenine Hervé Fourcand	Jean-Marie Junior Salomon	Yvon Buissereth	Francky Exius
Grand'Anse	Guy Philippe	Sorel Jacinthe	Michel Clerié	Jean Maxime Roumer

Parliamentary Results

	District	First	Second
Northwest			
1.	Anse à Foleur	Louis-Marie Bonhomme	Appolius Raphael
2.	Bassin-Bleu	Denis Saint-Fort	Wilbens Sylvain
3.	Bombardopolis / Baie de Henne	Nonciles Valbrun	Jean Michel Moïse
4.	Chansolme	Fils Joseph	Théophile Pierre
5.	Jean-Rabel	Jean Wysner Gentilhomme	Gérard Théramene
6.	La Tortue	Jean Asthene	Acilus Gros-Nègre
7.	Môle Saint Nicolas	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
8.	Port-de-Paix	Leslie Gélin	Jean Mary Florestal
9.	Saint-Louis du Nord	Freud Maurancy	Webelaire Amiel Dufresne
North			

10.	Acul du Nord	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
11.	Borgne	Jude Faustin	Gérard Saint-Jean
12.	Cap-Haïtien	Jean Etienne	Eddy Jean-Pierre
13.	Dondon	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
14.	Grande Rivière du Nord / Bahon	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
15.	Limbé	Frandy Louis	Joseph Firmin Junior Bruno
16.	Limonade	Tertius Tanis	Gluck Théophile
17.	Pignon / Ranquitte / La Victoire	Hidson Nelson	Peter Castin Constantin
18.	Pilate	Worms Perilus	Exil Lucienna
19.	Plaine du Nord / Milot	Claude Lesly Pierre	Modeline Joseph
20.	Plaisance	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
21.	Port-Margot	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
22.	Quartier Morin	Hugue Célestin	Esaïe Prophète
23.	Saint Raphaël	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
Northeast			
24.	Ferrier /Les Perches	Gérald Jean	Elience Petit-Frère
25.	Fort-Liberté	Miolin Charles-Pierre	Jacquelin Rubes
26.	Mombin Crochu	Fils Aimé Ignace Saint Fleur	Michel Jacques St Louis
27.	Mont Organisé / Capotille	Willa Alphonse	Frist Adrien
28.	Ouanamithe	Elisma Florvil	Jean-Wisner Fidèle
29.	Sainte Suzanne	Pierrogene Davilmar	Philippe Parvilus
30.	Terrier Rouge	Rodeley Pierre	Jovenel Louis
31.	Trou du Nord / Caracol	Wanique Pierre	Donal Dorsainvil
32.	Vallières / Carice	Jean Berthole Bastien	Phanese R. Laguerre Jean Baptiste
Artibonite			
33.	Desdunes	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
34.	Dessalines	Garcia Delva	Hyppolite Vixama
35.	Ennery	Cholzer Chancy (1er tour)	
36.	Gonaïves	Jacob Latortue	Netlande Pierre Derius
37.	Grande Saline	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
38.	Gros Morne	Fritz Chéry (1er tour)	
39.	L'Anse Rouge	Edouanel Chéry	Ronald Ledix
40.	L'Estère	Reynald Exantus	Carlo Estard
41.	La Chapelle	Hermano Exinord	Fanel Salomon
42.	Marmelade	Salem Raphaël	Wilson Vilmar
43.	Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
44.	Saint Marc	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
45.	Saint Michel	Patrick Joseph	Myriam Amilcar
46.	Terre Neuve	Dulaurier Jacques	Jodson Leroy Rosemond
47.	Verrettes	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
Central			
48.	Belladere	Lutherking Marcadieu	Emmanuel Guerchon Guerrard
49.	Boucan Carré	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
50.	Cerca Carvajal / Quartier de Los Palis	A. Rodon Bien Aimé (1er tour)	
51.	Cerca La Source	Rony Célestin (1er tour)	

52.	Hinche	Fred Pitton	Vaniet Louis
53.	Lascahobas	Gabriel Lyonel Jean (1er tour)	
54.	Maïssade	Louis Romel Beaugé	Denis Joseph Jean Baptiste
55.	Mirebalais	Abel Descollines	Renald Pierre
56.	Saut- d'Eau	Romial Smith	Prospère Louis Jeune
57.	Savanette / Quartier Baptiste	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
58.	Thomassique	Francisque Delacruz	Nicson Dorestil
59.	Thomonde	Enel Appolon	Souverne Delvard Jean
Southeast			
60.	Anse à Pitre	Bel-Ange Pierre	Onell Marcelin
61.	Bainet	Malherbe François	Sony Cabe
62.	Belle-Anse	Vilma Mathieu	Rossini Jean-Pierre
63.	Cayes Jacmel	Pierre Roosevelt Dubreuze	Jean Benissoit Mercredy
64.	Cote-de-Fer	Roudy Devil	Lesly Guirand
65.	Grand Gosier	Paul Hermann Vil	Jean Onel Charles
66.	Jacmel	Ketel Jean-Philippe	Pierre Jacques Junior Khawly
67.	La Vallée de Jacmel	Nestor Ambroise	Franck Lauture
68.	Marigot	<i>Sans Résultat Préliminaire</i>	
69.	Thiotte	Vikerson Garnier	Harmel Cazeau
West			
70.	Anse à Galets	Micalerme Pierre	Elonie Audain
71.	Arcahaie	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
72.	Cabaret	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
73.	Carrefour	Jacques Beauvil	Romage Fritzner Millien
74.	Cité Soleil	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
75.	Cornillon	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
76.	Croix des Bouquets	Wilner Jean Jean	Eric Cabner
77.	Delmas	Gary Bodeau	Jean François Martin
78.	Fonds-Verrettes / Ganthier	Pierre Jude Destine	François Sanozier
79.	Grand Goave	Jean Marcel Lumérant	Jean Philippe B. Sassine
80.	Gressier	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
81.	Kenscoff	Anfredo Junior Antoine	André Gustave Louis
82.	Léogane	Jean Wilson Hippolite	Jean Baptiste Anthony Dumont
83.	Petit-Goave	Germain Fils Alexandre	Jacques Stevenson Thimoléon
84.	Pétion-ville	Jerry Tardieu	Jean Israel Phinéus
85.	Pointe à Raquette	Jackie Guerrier (1er tour)	
86.	1ère circonscription de Port-au-Prince	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
87.	2ème circonscription de Port-au-Prince	Jean René Lochard	Ronald Romain
88.	3ème circonscription de Port-au-Prince	Bélizaire Printemps	Nesly Antoine
89.	Tabarre	Caleb J. Desrameaux	Maxene Estime
90.	Thomazeau	Price Cyprien	Rosvel Noelus Fenelus
Nippes			
91.	Anse à Veau / Arnaud	Wilner Guervil	Eddy Foresmy
92.	Baradères / Grand Boucan	Briere Borgelin	Patrick Norzeus

93.	Fonds des Nègres	Iverno Guerrier	Poly Faustin
94.	L'Asile	Lemann Premier	Frantz Delia
95.	Miragoane	Yvon Geste	Mikerlange Pierre
96.	Petit Trou de Nippes / Plaisance du Sud	Claude Luc Guillaume	Liphete Jean Marie
97.	Petite Riviere de Nippes / Paillant	Edouard Laureore	Smith Mathurin
South			
98.	Aquin	Jean-Robert Bosse	Antoine André
99.	Camp Perrin / Maniche	Bertin Augustin	Ogline Pierre
100.	Cavaillon	Wuinchel Olivier	Delinois Delia
101.	Chardonnières / Les Anglais	Jean Romelus Lisma	Jean Galvy Charles
102.	Coteaux	Beonard Dorismond	Astrel Dolne
103.	Les Cayes / Ile à Vache	Max Antoine Simon	Clauvy Robas
104.	Port-à-Piment	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
105.	Port-Salut	Maxime Saintil	Bertrand Sinal
106.	Roche à Bateau	Pierre-Louis Ostin	Paul Olivar Richard
107.	Saint Jean du Sud / Arniquet	Joseph Benoit Laguerre	Jean Roland Boisrond
108.	Saint Louis du Sud	Gandhy Dorfeuille	Felix-Jean Mevius
109.	Tiburon	Louinor Saintima	Jean Philippe Belisaire
110.	Torbeck / Chantal	Hervé Charles	Guy Gérard Georges
Grand'Anse			
111.	Abricots / Bonbon	Jean Rigaud Belizaire	Jean Chavenet Clerjour
112.	Anse d'Hainait / Les Irois	Orelie Joachim	Joel Semerzier
113.	Beaumont	Anouce Jhon Bernard (1er tour)	
114.	Corail	Rolphe Papillon	Ronald Victor
115.	Dame Marie	Jean Acklush Louis Jeune	Curolo Loiseau
116.	Jérémie	<i>Sans Résultat Préliminaire</i>	
117.	Moron / Chambellan	Jean Guerrier Benoit	Pierre Donique Similien
118.	Pestel	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	
119.	Roseaux	<i>Without Preliminary Results</i>	

On the basis of these final results:

- Two senatorial candidates, Youri Latortue and Jean Renel Senatus, were declared elected in the first round amidst contestation and confusion about the conflicting interpretations of the counting methods by the CEP's different bodies. The others were called to participate in the next electoral round.
- Eight (8) Parliamentary candidates were elected in the first round. They are:
 - Rodon BIEN-AIME - Cerca-Carvajal / Los Palis Quarter - PHTK
 - Anouce Jhon BERNARD - Beaumont - PHTK
 - Cholzer CHANCY - Ennery - AAA
 - Rony CELESTIN - Cerca la Souce - PHTK
 - Fritz CHERY - Gros Morne - AAA
 - Garcia DELVA - Marchand Dessalines – PHTK
 - Jackie GUERRIER - Poite-à-Raquette - INITE PATRIYOTIK
 - Gabriel Lyonel JEAN - Lascahobas - VERITE

• Other Parliamentary candidates were called to participate in the second round of elections. However, within twenty-five (25) electoral districts where elections were canceled, the CEP still needed to complete the first round of elections:

1. 1st district of Port-au-Prince
2. Acul North
3. Arcahaie
4. Boucan Carré
5. Cabaret
1. 6. Cité Soleil
7. Cornillon
8. Desdunes
9. Dondon
10. Grande Rivière du Nord
11. Grande Saline
12. Gressier
13. Jérémie
14. Marigot
15. Mole Saint-Nicolas
16. Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite
17. Pestel
18. Plaisance
19. Port Margot
2. 20. Port-à-Piment dans le Sud
21. Roseux
22. St. Marc
23. Saint-Raphael in the North
24. Savanette
25. Verettes

In addition, for the October 25, 2015 election, fifty-four (54) candidates who registered and were accepted by the CEP were called to participate in the presidential elections. Among them, fifty-two (52) registered under political parties and two (2) registered independently.

The various candidates for the municipal elections were also invited to compete in the October 25, 2015 elections.

IV. ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

On September 9, 2015, the CEP announced the opening of electoral campaign period. Several candidates who decided to run for office, participated in radio and television broadcasts, and travelled to different departments of the country in order to present their programs to the public. Pictures, posters, placards, and billboards were placed in larger cities, carrying the slogans of the candidates.

Simultaneously, surveys were conducted by several institutions, especially for the presidential candidates. President Michel Joseph MARTELLY openly supported the candidacy

of Jovenel MOISE. He actively campaigned for MOISE which led to accusations of him using State assets to promote Jovenel MOISE.

In general, candidates, including presidential candidates, were satisfied with the way the campaigning was conducted in the country. However, the Coalition recorded several cases of pre-electoral violence which should be noted.

- On October 15, 2015, gunmen from the communal section Mellac, Ferrier, supporters of parliamentary candidate Elience PETIT-FRÈRE, affiliated with the political party *Fanmi Lavalas*, tore and burned posters of another parliamentary candidate, Gérald JEAN of *Plateforme Verite*. In response, supporters of Gérald JEAN tore the posters of candidate Elience PETIT-FRÈRE.

As a sign of retaliation, the brother of the candidate Duchène PETIT-FRÈRE, Justice of the Peace Jordany JOSEPH, and a man commonly known as Papo, all supporters of the candidate Elience PETIT-FRÈRE, began to fire into the air, spreading fear in the area. Soon after, they assaulted Joseph JOAZARD, aka Lele, a supporter of candidate Gérald JEAN. Other supporters of the latter threw rocks and broken bottles. The situation only calmed down when the agents of the *Departmental Unit for the Maintenance of Order* (UDMO) intervened.

- On October 18, 2015, in *Fort-Liberté*, the parliamentary candidate affiliated with political party KID, Jacquelin RUBES, known as Met Tijk, campaigned with his followers in *Gad Saline*. On his return, he and his followers crossed paths with supporters of parliamentary candidate Charles-Pierre MIOLIN, affiliated with political party *Fanmi Lavalas*
- On October 18, 2015, in *Fort-Liberté*, the parliamentary candidate affiliated with political party KID, Jacquelin RUBES, known as Met Tijk, campaigned with his followers in *Gad Saline*. On his return, he and his followers crossed paths with supporters of parliamentary candidate Charles-Pierre MIOLIN, affiliated with political party *Fanmi Lavalas*.

Elionel CÉLECTIN, known as Mò, employed by the *National Credit Bank of Fort-Liberté*, blocked the road with his motorcycle preventing supporters of candidate Jacquelin RUBES to pass. Gun shots were heard and rocks were thrown. Robert LESSAGE, a resident of *Gad Saline* was at home when he was hit by a rock. The deteriorating situation drove the candidate from the political party KID to appeal to law enforcement.

Other supporters of *Fanmi Lavalas* and KID also clashed in the town of *Fort-Liberté*. Supporters of KID and candidate Jacquelin RUBES were travelling to *Fort Saint Joseph* when supporters of *Fanmi Lavalas* blocked the road. The two (2) camps clashed, armed with knives, rocks, and machetes.

- On October 16, 2015, an individual known as *Bat Rèd*, close to the parliamentary candidate of political party *Renmen Ayiti*, and Pierre LEMAIRE, positioned as the frontrunner for the post in *Bois Neuf* in the upcoming October 25, 2015 battled for

control when *Bat Rèd* received a shot to the foot. Not having been taken to the hospital immediately, he died from blood loss.

That same day, armed individuals known to be relatives of Pierre LEMAIRE orchestrated a retaliation raid in *Bois Neuf* and *Projet Drouillard* where they attacked the population. According to many, at least seven (7) people were killed and their bodies burned, leaving no trace. Of these, the Coalition was able to identify two (2). They were Désulienne SÉNATUS ESAÏE and a woman known commonly as Tita, both of them pregnant women.

- On October 18, 2015, the presidential candidate, Jean Henry CÉANT visited the city of *Port-de-Paix*, in order campaign to when a young supporter, named Fregui MAXIMILIEN, eighteen (18) years old and likely supporter of the candidate, living in the street *Admiral Killick*, was killed following an injury to his collarbone.
- On October 21, 2015, in *Trou du Nord*, at about 6:00 pm, the population divided into two (2) different groups and demonstrated with supporters of the parliamentary candidates of PHTK and *Platfom Pitit Dessalines*.

Supporters of *Platfom Pitit Dessalines* began assaulting people and ransacking their businesses. Jean Jacques KENAND, a supporter of *Platfom Pitit Dessalines*, took the opportunity to enter the courtyard of a water vendor known as Tu and savagely beat him. The same scenario was repeated in the town of *Terrier Rouge*. In protest, burning tires were placed on different roads leading to *Trou du Nord*.

- On October 22, 2015, the towns of *Ouanaminthe* and *Fort-Liberté* welcomed presidential candidates Moïse JEAN CHARLES, Maryse NARCISSE, and Jovenel MOÏSE.

In *Ouanaminthe*, three (3) individuals were injured and several vehicles that were parked in the courtyard of *Radio Masak*, had their windshields broken.

In *Fort-Liberté*, when the procession of presidential candidate Moïse JEAN CHARLES arrived in the area Sicard, near the arcade in *Fort-Liberté*, two (2) groups of individuals clashed, one of which was composed of supporters of presidential candidate, Moïse JEAN CHARLES. They were armed with rocks and broken bottles. Assaulted merchants were forced to abandon their businesses, bystanders were attacked, etc. The same scenario was observed in *Ouanaminthe*.

Some victims of violence were registered in *Ouanaminthe* and *Fort-Liberté*:

- Wisly SÉVÈRE, a disabled thirty (30) year old man, a vendor of cell phones and gasoline. On October 22, 2015, he asked his brother, Dudley PIERRE, fourteen (14) years old, to keep watch over his business. One of candidate Moïse JEAN CHARLES's security guards demanded that he hand over everything in his possession and then hit him on the head with his gun. According to the victim, this security guard stole *two thousand five hundred (2,500) gourdes*, *three (3) touchscreen phones* and *two (2) Natcom phones*. Then he stole gasoline and put it in his vehicle.

- Myrcie JACQUES, avendor of fried street food. Security guards of presidential candidate Moïse JEAN CHARLES poured gasoline in her boiler before overturning it. Her foot was burned.
- Iselande VOLMAR, twenty-four (24) years old, wearing a shirt with the image of presidential candidate Moïse JEAN CHARLES, was targeted by unidentified individuals who tore the shirt. Among the attackers was Leicka, a food vendor.
- Pascal PIERRE, a motorbike taxi driver, was ill-treated by security agents of presidential candidate Moïse JEAN CHARLES of political party *Platfom Pitit Dessalines* because he was in possession of a photo of Jovenel Moïse. Supporters of Moïse JEAN CHARLES asked him to throw the photo away. For not wanting to throw away the photo, six (6) men pointed their weapons at him, ordered that he lie down and then walked over him.

VI. HOLDING THE OCTOBER 25, 2015 ELECTIONS

A. OPERATIONALIZING THE ELECTION

On October 25, 2015, elections took place throughout the national territory. The electoral machinery, set in motion by the CEP, had urged the population to vote in large numbers through a broad awareness campaign, so that the people themselves could choose their political leaders. The preparation of the actual voting can be analyzed as follows:

1. Accreditation Cards

The distribution of accreditation cards to observers, political party monitors and candidates was done within a reasonable timeframe. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of October 2015, political parties and candidates were invited by the CEP to collect their accreditation cards to distribute to their agents. On October 19, 2015, organizations involved in election observation came and collected their accreditation cards.

The cards were designed better and included safety measures which, had they been respected by those responsible of the polling centers, would have prevented political party monitors, observers or any other person from voting several times

2. Registration list and partial electoral list

The partial electoral list was made available on time and was displayed in most of the country's polling centers. However, in many polling centers, the problem of the lack of correspondance between the electoral list and the registration list remained.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Marfranc*, town of *Jérémie*, Grand'Anse, voters were able to find their names on the partial electoral list but not on the registration list. Consequently, they were unable to vote. The same scenario was observed in many other polling centers across the country, such as:

- ✓ Ecole Nationale de Moreau, Saint-Marc, Artibonite
- ✓ Complexe Administratif de Corail, Jérémie, Grand'Anse
- ✓ Ecole Nationale de Maurepas, Saint Marc, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole Nationale de Lachapelle, commune la Chapelle, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole Nationale de Calvaire Citron, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole Nationale de Minguette, Passe-reine, Ennery, Artibonite
- ✓ Savane Salle de Lalomas, 4ème section, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole du Bon Berger, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole Nationale Zone Bas-de-sault, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite
- ✓ Ecole Evangélique, aka Ecole 4 C, Port-de-Paix, Nord-Ouest
- ✓ Lycée Louis Joseph Janvier, Jean Rabel, Nord-Ouest
- ✓ Lycée Tertulien Guilbaud, Port-de-Paix, Nord-Ouest

Other problems related to the partial electoral list have also been identified by the Coalition:

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Fond Rouge de Torbeck*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse, voters could not find their names on the partial electoral list. After checking with the emergency hot line set up by the CEP, they learned that their polling center was moved and that they needed to vote in a communal section other than that to which they are usually assigned.
- Although it was their usual polling center, two (2) voters Rachele CASIMIR and Marie Lita CHARLES were surprised to learn on October 25, 2015, that they were no longer entitled to vote at the center of *EFACAP de Jérémie* but instead had to go to *Didon*, a locality situated in Marfranc, Jérémie. They had not been notified that their polling center had been relocated.
- Upon arriving at their usual polling center located at *Lycée Fabre Geffrard*, Gonaïves, Artibonite, many voters were told that their assigned polling stations were transferred to the polling center in *Bayonnais*. They did not vote.

3. Electoral Materials

In general, the electoral materials were delivered on time. However, the Coalition noted that at some polling centers materials were missing while in others, the delivered materials were not complete. Examples:

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Mixte Ouanaminthe*, North East, twenty-eight (28) polling stations were installed. However, only seventeen (17) were functional because in the other eleven (11), equipment such as ballot boxes for the Parliamentary, the Municipal and the Senatorial elections had not yet arrived. The boxes containing the other materials were then used instead of the missing ballot boxes. It was only about eleven (11) o'clock that the supervisor of the polling center, Gabriel DELIENTE, distributed the missing equipment.
- At polling center *Georges Muller of Ouanaminthe*, North East, the polling stations # 1 to # 11 received the ballots at about nine (9) o'clock.

- The polling stations of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Calvaire Citron*, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite, were open at 6: 25 am. However, they were unable to serve the population due to the fact the materials did not arrive until 7: 17 am.
- Polling station #3 of polling center of *Eglise Méthodiste Libre de Bois-Mary*, Marchand Dessalines, Artibonite, did not receive the partial electoral list.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Madame Pageot*, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, the delay in delivery of materials resulted in voting being delayed until eight (8) o'clock in the morning.
- Polling station #7 of polling center *Ecole Nationale Chameau*, Moron, Grand'Anse, did not receive ballots for the Municipal elections. The supervisor of the center, Wesly MILIEN, collected forty (40) ballots from polling station # 8 and # 9 to allow voters to vote in polling station #7.

4. Placement of polling centers and polling stations

For the October 25, 2015 election day, the CEP installed *one thousand five hundred and eight* (1508) polling centers and *thirteen thousand seven hundred twenty-five* (13,725) polling stations. Twenty-five (25) of these polling stations were installed in private homes, two (2) in nightclubs, three (3) in private homes belonging to members of the Communal Section's Administrative Council (CASEC), and two (2) others in gallodromes.

Polling centers installed in private homes:

1. Private Home of Mosée Noël, Danglisse third section, Abricots, Grand'Anse
2. Private Home of Simon Renon, 6th section Chardonnette, Beaumont, Grand'Anse
3. Private Home of Jean Pierre Gilbert, 5th Matador section Jorgue, The Irishman, Grand'Anse
4. Private Home of Regent St. Vil, 6th Belair section, Les Irois, Grand'Anse
5. Private Home of Maurice Beauséjour, 7th section Garcasse, Les Irois, Grand'Anse
6. Private Home of Pierre Ricot Bourdeau, the third section l'Assise ou Chameau, Moron, Grand'Anse
7. Home of Pastor Lindor Emilio, 6th section, Cayemittes Island, Pestel, Grand'Anse
8. Private Home of Dieulet Gabou, 13th section Corail Thor, Carrefour, West
9. Private Home of Gertha Joseph, 13th section Petit Harpon, Leogane, west
10. Private Home of an old CASEC, 6th Section Orangers, Leogane, West
11. Private Home of Joseph Diegue, 9th section Citronniers,, Leogane, West
12. Private Home of Dieuville Erazile, 6th section Cas de Lacroix, Baint, South East
13. Private Home of Francique Clébert Anita, first section, Champin Caracol, Northeast
14. Private Home of François Compère, 2nd section Ecrevisse, Vallières, Northeast
15. Private Home of Madame De Dile, 6th section of Montagne Noire, Bahon, North
16. Private Home of Amelina Preuvil, 3rd section Mornet, L'Acul North, North
17. Private Home of Pierrelus Anasse, 5th section Coupe à David, L'Acul du Nord, North

18. Private Home of L'Eternel est Grand, 5th Section Camp Coq, Limbe, North
19. Private Home of Pierrelus John, 7th section Rivière Laporte, Pilate, North
20. Private Home of Hilaire Montilus, 8th section Margot, Pilate, North
21. Private Home of Joseph Ogeste Altena, 6th Section La Ville, Plaisance, North
22. Private Home of Benita Pierre, 1st section Bois Neuf, Saint Raphaël, North
23. Private Home of Francio Veillard, 2nd section Mathurin, Saint Raphaël, North
24. Private Home of J.M. Edene and Annexe Privée, 4th section Sain Yago, Saint Raphaël, North
25. Home of Toussaint Eriverne, 3rd section Corosse, Vallières, Northeast

Polling centers installed in nightclubs:

1. Songebebe Night Club, 1st section Anote or first Tapion, Moron Grand'Anse
2. Kayanou Night Club of Minseroux, 1st section Lazarre, Port-Salut, South

Polling centers installed in CASEC offices:

1. CASEC Office, 3rd section Brodequin, Aquinas, South
2. CASEC Office, first section Grande Fonds, Saint Louis du Sud, South
3. CASEC Office, 2nd section Champagne, Plaisance, North

Polling centers installed in Cock Fighting Arenas (Gallodromes)

1. Gagnerre Merilus John Jacques, 4th section Sarazin, Sainte Suzanne, Northeast
2. Gagnerre Duprebil Saint Preux, 3rd section Petit Bourg Borgne, Borgne, North

Polling center located in Community Cantines (Ede Pèp)

1. Cantine Ede Pèp, 8th section Martissant, Port-au-Prince, West

9. Polling center spaces



Despite the fact that the CEP had decided to reduce the number of polling stations installed in a single room in some polling centers, the spaces were still too cramped

- Polling center *Armée du Salut de Desruisseau*, Miragoane, Nippes, had twenty-two (22) polling stations, many of which were located in tents in the yard.
- Polling stations # 9 to #18 of polling center *Sœurs du Sacré Cœur de Miragoane* were located in a single, cramped room.
- Because of its size, the polling center *Ecole Nationale Mixte de Torbeck*, Torbeck, South, was transformed into a real public market and members of the polling stations were overwhelmed by the crowd that was present at the polling stations.
- At polling center *Ecole des Sœurs à Thomassin*²⁵, some of the classrooms contained up to four (4) polling stations, including all of the polling station members, party monitors, and election observers. It is in this cramped space of thirty (30) square meters that the polling center hosted voters.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Colora*, Belladère, Central Department, voters had to wade through water and mud in order to fulfill their civic duty.



It should be noted that pictures of candidates were seen in the courtyards of several polling centers located throughout the country, giving these premises an ambiance of election campaigning.

- At polling center *Lycée National de Préval*, Marmalade, Artibonite, cards with the image of PHTK candidate Jovenel Moïse were found all over the floor.

6. Placement of Voting Booths



The voting booths did not guarantee the secrecy of vote because they were poorly placed. They were found in the most unlikely places: by a window, on the floor, under the sun, on benches, on a bucket of water, in dirty corners.



- At polling center *ONA de Delmas 17*, West, the voting booths were placed under the sun.
- All of the voting booths at polling center *Institution Mixte Père Foisset*, Delmas 65, West, were placed in one single area, creating chaos.



Privacy of vote was not guaranteed at polling center *Ecole Nationale des Zanglais*, Saint Louis du Sud, South, because the booths were poorly placed. Torrential rain had fallen in town. Voters who were in the courtyard of the polling center had to take refuge inside the polling stations. Several voters and agents took the opportunity to vote several times.

10. Election Security

On October 25, 2015, the *Haitian National Police* (PNH), assisted by the *United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti* (MINUSTAH), were responsible for securing the elections.

On the eve of the election, following the renewal of the mandate of MINUSTAH, it was decided that *two thousand* (2,000) UN soldiers would be responsible for



supporting the *ten thousand* (10,000)PNH officers to be deployed throughout the country to protect the population on election day.

The PNH responded to this call and was very present on election day. All the specialized units were mobilized to lend a hand. The balance sheet shows the good work that was done: PNH arrested *two hundred and thirty-four* (234) individuals who were in all likelihood involved in acts of embezzlement, attempts at fraud, in the actual perpetration of fraud, massive fraud

The involvement of the PNH acted as a deterrent, significantly reducing poll-related violence. In some polling centers, PNH officers checked the registration cards before allowing voters to enter. In other centers, they paid special attention to the accreditation card holders, which allowed them to exclude individuals carrying fake accreditation cards.

The presence and involvement of thePNH in securing the October 25, 2015 election day was well received by the population in general and by voters and organizations involved in election observation in particular. However, several complaints about excessively aggressive or passive behavior of the PNH caught the attention of the Coalition. For example:

- At polling center *Lycée de Carrefour-Feuilles*, Port-au-Prince, West, the police were so aggressive towards the people, particularly during searching, that many voters decided to return home without having voted.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Merger*, Gressier, West, the PNH were extremely aggressive with voters.



A search very close to the polling center entrance

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Tabarre*, West, an agent from the BOID unit fractured the skull of an attorney because he felt the latter spoke to him disrespectfully.
- In other polling centers, the passivity of PNH officers was criticized. At the main entrance of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chardonnières*, Roche à Bateau, South, a man known as Tifritz was pinned by an Electoral Security Agent (CSA), St. Claire MÉRITÉ because his shirt was not tucked in his pants as it should be. An altercation ensued between the two (2) men who finally exchanged blows. The fight took place under the passive watch of PNH officers on duty outside the center.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Charrier*, Petite Rivière de Nippes, Nippes four (4) individuals were seen with each a bottle of beer in hand. The PNH did not intervene to prevent them from entering the polling center. A vendor was seen carrying at least half a case of beer without PNH finding it necessary to intervene.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Charrier*, Petite Rivière de Nippes, Nippes alcoholic beverages were sold in the courtyard in an ambiance resembling that of a recreational day. The PNH present at the scene did not intervene.
- A white *Nissan Patrol* with tinted windows, license plate number OF 00224, was stationed at *Ecole Nationale d'Orouck*, Anse à Veau, Nippes. In addition, two (2) individuals in possession of beer were inside the courtyard of the voting center. PNH did not intervene in either of these cases.
- At polling station # 4 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chalon*, Nippes, a female monitor for the political party MUR had a bottle of beer in her possession from which she drank while inside the polling station.

The Haitian authorities had distributed vehicles to PNH officers because they believed this would make them more effective in their interventions on election day. However, these vehicles were distributed to the various departemental directorates of the PNH by influential individuals holding unknown positions. For example:

- On October 24, 2015, the *Departmental Directorate of Artibonite* received seventeen (17) *Daihatsu Terios* as well as seventeen (17) individuals on a mission for the MARTELLY / PAUL government. In the afternoon, the Coalition noted a meeting conducted by the Departmental Director Berson SOLJOUR with agents of the *Departmental Unit for Law Enforcement* (UDMO), the *Intervention Corps for the Maintenance of Order* (CIMO) and the seventeen (17) civilians in order to train them. Some among these seventeen (17) individuals were carrying personal firearms.
- On October 24, 2015, the *Departmental Directorate of Nippes* received eight (8) vehicles. Eight (8) individuals accompanied these vehicles. The Coalition noted that the Departmental Director of Nippes, Frantz ELBE, decided to let them wait in a hotel until after the elections, claiming that he could not deploy civilians and policemen together in operations.

8. Opening of polling centers and polling stations

On election day, polling stations opened their doors after six (6) o'clock in the morning. The reasons for this systematic delay are numerous: lack of electricity, late arrival of voting materials, non-receipt of voting materials, etc. For example:

- At polling station # 21 of polling center *EFACAP de Jérémie*, the counting of ballots began at seven (7) o'clock in the morning. At polling station # 22 of the same polling center, voters had not yet been invited to vote at eight (8) o'clock, because the political party monitor had not finished voting.
- It was already seven (7) o'clock in the morning when not a single polling station at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Miragoâne* had finished the counting of the ballots. This situation was also observed at polling center *Ecole Communautaire*

Cœur à Cœur d'Haiti à Carrefour Feuilles and at polling center *Ecole Don Bosco de Projet Drouillard, Cité Soleil, Cité Soleil, West*. It should be noted that the latter polling center housed fifty-four (54) polling stations but voters did not gain access until ten (10) o'clock in the morning.

- Monitors, observers and voters were invited to enter polling center *Lycée National Beaumont, Beaumont, Grand'Anse* at 7:20 am. The voting process began shortly before eight (8) o'clock in the morning.
- Civil Status Officer Ronald IÉ refused to open the door giving access to polling station #5 of polling center *Complexe Administratif de Corail, Jérémie, Grand'Anse*, due to the fact that the room had not been cleaned since the August 9, 2015 elections. The door only opened at 7:30 am, which had great impact on the commencement of the voting process. It was decided to start the voting without counting the ballots, which was postponed until the counting of the votes.

B. ALL PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE ELECTION

1. *Identification of personnel involved in the election*

One of the biggest problems in the October 25, 2015 elections was the impossibility of identifying the various people involved in the electoral process.

The decision of the CEP to ban the wearing of shirts bearing their affiliation made all observers, voters, political party monitors, and candidates appear alike, all being dressed in civilian clothes.

This decision wasn't officially communicated to observers until practically on the eve of the election. A first consequence of this restriction imposed by the CEP was that the supervisors of the polling centers did not recognize observers and were unable to distinguish them from others involved in the electoral process. Some were even mistaken for being voters.

Furthermore, those who were required to wear a uniform, especially the members of the polling stations, refrained from doing so. Some of them did not even want to carry their identification badges. For example:

- At polling center *EFACAP Jérémie, Grand'Anse*, several members of the polling stations were not wearing their jerseys. Among them, the Vice President of polling station # 21, the vice president and the Secretary of polling station # 22, and the Vice President of polling station # 23.
- At polling stations #10 and #11 of the *Lycée National de Moron, Grand'Anse*, some members were not wearing their shirts.
- Members of the polling station #7 at polling center *Ecole Nationale Mixte de Miragoane, Nippes* were not wearing their shirts. The same was noticed in polling

station # 7 of polling center *Armée du Salut de Desruisseaux*, Miragoane, Nippes, in polling station # 1 of the polling center *Ecole de Hereauld*, Avenue Pouplard, Port-au-Prince, West, etc.

2. *Behavior of those responsible of polling centers and stations*

Several of those responsible of polling centers and several members of polling stations did not behave like election agents on election day. For example:

- The President of polling station # 2 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chalon*, Miragoane, Nippes, voted but did not want his fingernail to be marked with indelible ink. It was only after the the protest of political party monitors present in the voting station that he finally agreed to have his fingernail marked. The Deputy Chairman of the polling station, likewise, did not want his fingernail marked by ink.
- Members of polling station #2 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Thor*, Carrefour, West, handed out pieces of paper to voters so that they could remove the ink on their fingernails.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale des Zanglais*, Saint Louis du Sud, South, the voting process was stopped around noon, because of Denel BAZIL, President of polling station #1, who was identified by a political party monitor as being a candidate for the *Communal Section Assembly* (ASEC). This created a situation of tension. He was eventually replaced by Paul Jean FANÈS. Thirty (30) minutes later, the process resumed.
- The President of the *Municipal Electoral Bureau* (BEC) of Ile à Vache, South, Mentor JEAN BAPTISTE, was caught trying to vote several times at polling stations # 5 and # 6 of the *Ecole Nationale de Trou Milieu*, Ile à Vache, South.
- Several ballots were not signed by the President of polling station #1 of polling center *Lermite Chez Magna* Abricots, Grand'Anse, which created an altercation between an PHTK political party monitor and the polling station President, who was known to be a supporter of the political party OPL.
- The Assistant Supervisor of polling center *Eglise Croisade Evangélique de la Rivière*, Ennery, Artibonite, voted several times in different polling stations. Officials also allowed voters to vote more than once at polling station # 1 of the polling center.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Guérin*, La Chapelle Artibonite, Liphét DORCÉUS was allowed to vote with a copy of his National Identification Card whereas Odès CLÉMENT voted without his name appearing on the voters list.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Madame Pageot*, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, the officers at polling station # 1 allowed supporters of the political party Palmiste to vote several times although their names did not even appear on the voters list.

- At polling station # 24 of polling center *Collège du Bon Berger*, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite supporters of the political party *Platform Pitit Dessalines* repeatedly voted without identification cards and with the complicity of the officials present at the polling station.
- The Secretary of polling station #5 of polling center *Georges Muller de Ouanaminthe*, North East, was in possession of several electoral cards he had hidden under a bench. At polling station #13, the Secretary wanted to proceed with the counting of the votes and the filling out of the tally sheets even though it was only one (1) o'clock in the afternoon.
- Members of polling station # 2 of polling center *Ecole Nationale du centre ville de Caracol*, Northeast, did not have any control over the ballot boxes.
- The supervisor MAURISSETTE of polling center *Ecole Jean Jacques Dessalines*, Belladère, openly behaved as a supporter of *Plateforme Vérité*, allowing those with the same affiliation access to the voting booths while preventing others from voting.

Furthermore, the Coalition was able to identify several tally sheets that were not signed by the members of the polling stations. For example:

- Tally sheet PR32685, from polling center *Collège Eben Ezer*
- Tally sheet PR24598, from polling center *Ecole Nationale de Corail*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse
- Tally sheet PR28257 from polling center *Ecole Nationale de Trou Sable* Tally sheet MA 31186, from polling center *Collège la Raison Saine de Valère*, Torbeck, South

While in some cases, the documents were not signed either by accident or due to a lack of knowledge, in other cases, the Presidents of the polling stations deliberately refrained from signing the results because of their political affiliation. This was noticed, for example, at polling center *Eglise Méthodiste-Libre de Bois-Mary*, Marchand Dessalines, Artibonite, where the President of polling station # 6 refused to sign the ballots of voters who came to vote for the municipal candidates under the banner of the political party AAA.

The Coalition has also identified tally sheets that contained only the signature of the Presidents of polling stations. Some examples:

- Tally sheet MA30151 from polling center National School polling center *Ecole Nationale de Poulie Saint Jean Baptiste*, Center
- Tally sheet MA0019 from the polling center *Ecole Nationale Fabre Nicolas Geffrard*,

Moreover, having noticed that many political party monitors and election observers still had the security corner of their accreditation card - which must be cut after voting - intact,

observers of the Coalition approached several members of polling stations and polling center supervisors who confirmed not being aware of their duty to cut the security corner from the accreditation cards.

For example, at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chartiers, Petite Rivière de Nippes*, and *Lycée National de Petit-Trou de Nippes*, all the political party monitors who had voted still had the security corner of their accreditation intact. This allowed them to vote multiple times, since the indelible ink was transparent and political party monitors could choose which thumb to mark or even refused to have their thumb marked altogether. At polling center *Lycée Anténor Firmin, Port-au-Prince, West*, the security corners of the accreditation cards of monitors and observers were not removed.

5. Electoral observers

On September 18, 2015, the CEP published a list of fifteen (15) national organizations authorized to observe the October 25, 2015 elections. The list included the *National Unit for Applied Development (UNADA)*. However, on October 24, 2015, UNADA was removed from the list by the CEP because of fraud and the sale of accreditation cards.

However, the Coalition noted that in several polling centers across the country, members of the organization UNADA continued to observe the elections. Examples of polling centers where 'observers' of UNADA organization were seen:

- Lycée Nord Alexis, Jérémie, Grand'Anse
- Lycée National de Marfranc, Jérémie, Grand'Anse
- Mairie des Roseaux, commune des Roseaux, Grand'Anse
- Complexe Administratif de Corail, Jérémie, Grand'Anse
- Ecole Jean Jacques Dessalines, Belladère, département du Centre
- Lycée National de Préval, Marmelade, Artibonite
- Ecole Nationale de Marmelade, Artibonite
- EFACAP de Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite
- Ecole Nationale de l'Estère, Artibonite
- Ecole Nationale Jean Jacques Dessalines de Croix-Fer, Belladères, département du Centre
- Lycée du Bicentenaire des Gonaïves, Artibonite

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Calvaire Citron, Saint Michel of Attalaye, Artibonite*, observers of UNADA, Willy CEDELMA et Nixon DESALANT voted several times. The supervisor of the polling center did not know that the CEP had expelled the organization from the list of those allowed to observe the October 25, 2015 elections.

- At polling center *Ecole Communautaire de Lacroix Périsset, L'Estère Artibonite*, the UNADA observer voted several times in different polling stations

- At polling center *Lycée Capois Lamort de Ouanaminthe, North East*, Venel CHARLES et Yonaldo LUCIEN, two (2) UNADA 'observers' presented themselves

at polling station #4 to vote for voters whose names were not registered on the voter list.

- At polling center *EFACAP de Meyer*, Jacmel, Southeast, UNADA observers disrupted the voting process by attempting to influence voters.
- At polling center *Lycée Charlemagne Péralte*, Belladères, Center, a UNADA observer named Jacques Dany PIERRE, identified NIF 02-01-99-1982-07-00032 voted in polling stations # 1, # 22 and # 24.

Observers of the organization UNADA even signed the vote tally sheets. For example:

- Tally Sheet MA32065 from polling center *Lycée Nord Alexis, Jérémie*, Grand'Anse, signed by Richkard CINÉAS
- Tally Sheet PR21242 from polling center *Ecole Nationale de Pernier*, signed by Royal MAGNOR
- Tally Sheet PR22736 from polling center *Ecole Nationale de Damien*, West, signed by Watson TOUSSAINT
- Tally Sheet MA29471 from polling center *Ecole Nationale Guillaume Mogé*, Verrettes, Artibonite, signed by Jean Thony TAINSIN.
- Tally Sheet PR26219 from polling center *Lycée René Bretous*, Grand Gosier, Southeast, signed by Edith RENÉ

It should be emphasized that many of them did not present themselves as observers but as political party monitors. For example, at polling center *Lycée National Préval*, Marmalade, Artibonite, a UNADA observer approached by the Coalition stated that the accreditation card he held was issued by the municipal candidate for Port-au-Prince, West, Yuri CHEVRY.

It is due to the CEP's banning of identifying shirts that UNADA observers were able to observe the October 25, 2015 elections without any fear.

Some individuals, deployed by the organizations LHACIM and COFE, also had difficulty explaining why they were holding observer accreditation cards. They told the Coalition that it was due to a lack of sufficient accreditation cards for political party monitors that the CEP had decided to grant them observer accreditation cards instead.

In addition, at *Lycée National de Moron*, Grand'Anse, two (2) observers of MINOEH, an organization banned from election observation due to fraud during the August 9, 2015 elections were noticed. The first wore a sky-blue color jersey with MINOEH inscription and was seated in a white Nissan Patrol, license plate number AA-54046. A VIP pass issued by the CEP was posted on the windshield. The second circulated freely around the center. Observers from the organization MINOEH, in uniform, were also seen at the polling center *Ecole Notre Dame de Fatima*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest.

Other observers also behaved as political party monitors. For example:

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chalon*, Miragoane, Nippes, a COFE observer held a badge identifying only the organization's name and the name of the assigned department. There was no name, no photograph or national identification number identifying the observer. He welcomed voters at the gate and accompanied them to the voting booths, especially for voters voting by "declared vote"¹. In the same center, the observers of the Coalition also noted individuals equipped with COJHIT observation cards which did not contain any information about the cardholders
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Coi-David de Limonade*, North, individuals holding electoral observer cards of the organization LHACIM were in fact substitutes for political party monitors. Among the most zealous was Markenson MONDESTIN LHACIM observer.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Croix David*, North, observers acted as political party monitors
- At polling center *Ecole Bethleem Desronceray*, Paillant, Nippes, observers of the organization FENATEC behaved as political party monitors. They had no pictures on their accreditation cards.
- At polling center *Lycée Charlemagne Péralte*, Belladères, Central Department, the observers of the organization LHACIM behaved as monitors of *Plateforme Vérité*.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Labaye, Chardonnières*, South, observers were observed influencing voters. Gaspard DUNEL, observer on behalf of ACNI, pressured voters and urged them to vote for candidates of *Plateforme Vérité*.
- At polling center of *Eglise Catholique de Colsse*, Les Anglais, South, observers deployed by the organization COFE and LHACIM behaved as monitors *Plateforme Vérité*
- At polling center *Ecole du Bon Berger d'Arniquet*, South, around nine (9) o'clock in the morning, Jean Marie JEUNE, an accredited observer, was arrested with two (2) accreditation cards for political party monitors in his possession.
- At polling center *Jean Mary Vincent*, Tabarre, West, FENATEC observers incorporated the political party monitors at the polling stations.
- At polling center *Centre Sportif de Carrefour*, West, COFE observers acted as monitors of the political party PHTK, voting several times without ink on their fingernails.

¹A person who is unable to vote due to physical limitations can seek assistance and 'declare' his vote to an electoral official who will then vote for him.

- At polling center of *Ecole Nationale de Merger*, Gressier, West, COFE observers behaved as political party monitors.
- At polling center *Lycée Anténor Firmin*, Port-au-Prince, West, COFE observers openly stated that they were members of the political party PHTK. One among them, Regis SAMSON adopted his role as PHTK party monitor and oriented the voters' choice.
- Around ten (10) o'clock in the morning in several districts of the Lower Artibonite, a host of observers, from the organization called LHACIM, stormed polling centers with regular as well as dozens of photocopied observer cards.
- At polling center *Charles Bel Air de Verrettes*, Artibonite, two (2) police officers called Joseph JUSTIN and Joséphine RAYMOND arrested a person attempting to commit fraud. In L'estere the police arrested an AAA candidate who was in possession of fake monitor cards. The fraudster arrested in Verrettes said that more than three thousand (3,000) fake observer cards were in circulation in favor of the AAA parliamentary candidate.
- At polling center *L'évêque de Verrettes*, Artibonite, the police arrested the interim mayor Reynold PETIT VIL who was in possession of fake observer cards and who was in the process of voting in several offices.

6. *Political party monitors and candidates*

In order to have access to the polling centers, political party monitors and candidates needed an accreditation card which they had to wear around their necks. This rule was generally not followed. Consequently, it was difficult to identify them and determine to which political party they were affiliated. For example:



Political party monitors at Efacap de Jérémie

- Out of a dozen (12) political party monitors present at the polling center *Eglise Nazareth de Bezin*, Paillant, Nippes, only one wore his accreditation card.

- At polling center *Ecole Jean Marie Vincent* Tabarre, West, political party monitors had their accreditation cards well hidden.

Other monitors held accreditation cards that only displayed the names of the political parties they represented. For example:

- At polling center *Ecole Baptiste de Fermathe*, West, a number of political party monitors had accreditation cards without photos or personal information.

In several polling centers located in the South Department, political party monitors behaved as polling station officials. This was observed at polling station #1 of *Ecole Nationale Pointe Sable*, Port-Salut, South, where monitors of LAPEH, Fanmi Lavalas, PHTK, ADRENA, RESPE, Randevou, were counting ballots, installing the ballot boxes, explaining to voters what to do, etc. This was also noted in polling station # 2 of polling center *Ecole Saint Baptiste de Tiburon*, South.

Several monitors of political parties and candidates campaigned on election day. Others clearly showed that they had a mission to engage in subversive acts on election day. For example:

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Camathe*, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite, a monitor of MOPOD, called Amadis CABENES was campaigning for the political party PHTK inside the polling center.
- Wisly DUVERNA, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite, had in his possession two (2) accreditation cards / mandates, one for political party MAS, number 583,173 and the other for *Plateforme Vérité*, number 667239. He was placed under arrest.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Marmelade*, Artibonite, Anoual CAMEDISTE held two (2) accreditation cards, one from Platform INITE and the other from party MPH. He was arrested.
- At polling center *Lycée du Bicentenaire*, Artibonite, monitors and supporters of the presidential candidate for LAPEH, Jude Celestin, openly campaigned in favor of him without worries. In addition, the PNH seized more than a hundred fake monitor cards for the political parties KID and AAA. However, the cards weren't seized until after monitors had already voted multiple times.
- At polling center *EFACAP*, Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Artibonite, the voting was not secret. Representatives and supporters of the Organization of the People's Struggle (OPL) campaigned inside the precincts of the polling center.
- At polling center *Eglise Croisade Evangélique de Zaboca*, Terre-Neuve, Artibonite, supporters of the *Réseau Bouclier Haïtien* were dressed in red, roamed the streets of the town and shouted the name of parliamentary candidate, Jodson Rosemond LEROY, with the clear objective of encouraging the population to vote for this candidate.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Martineau*, La Chapelle, Artibonite, monitors of political parties AAA, PHTK, Platform Pitit Dessalines, Platform INITE and LAPEH and Platform Vérité, campaigned openly for their respective candidates.
- At polling center *Ecole de Sainte Anne*, Port-au-Prince, West, political party monitors attempted to influence voters saying they should vote for Maryse Narcisse. Between noon and one o'clock in the afternoon, an air of panic blew through the center.

- At polling center *Lycée des Jeunes Filles*, Capois Street, Port-au-Prince, West, monitors of PHTK were carrying lots of electoral cards as well as their monitor cards. They voted several times in different polling stations. COFE observers were also noticed. They, too, acted as monitors of PHTK, distributing monitors cards.
- At polling center *Lycée Jacques Ier*, Croix des Bouquets, West, monitors and supporters of the political party LAPEH, offered sachets of water to members of the polling stations and voters.
- An individual holding several accreditation cards was arrested in the center of *Ecole Nationale de Guérin*, Leogane, West.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Thor*, Carrefour, West, monitors and supporters of political parties MAS, PHTK and of *Plateforme Vérité* made propaganda. The members of the polling stations allowed monitors of PHTK vote multiple times without electoral cards or monitor cards.
- At voting center *Ecole Nationale de Thozin*, Grand Goave, West, a monitor of the political party United Front for the Rebirth of Haiti, Alexandre MARS, voted as a monitor at polling station #4, then went to station #12 where he voted with his national identification card. Moreover, in this center, agents of political parties KID PHTK, LAPEH, Truth Platform, influenced the choice of the voters.
- At polling station #1 of the polling center Lermite At Magna, Abricots, Grand'Anse the monitor of the Platform INITE, Sébastien DÉPENNE was convincing voters to vote for the candidate of his party. In the same polling center at 8:30 am, representatives and supporters of the PHTK candidate campaigned, which created chaos in the center.
- At polling center *Complexe Administratif de Corail*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse, monitor exerted a lot of pressure on voters until they finally agreed to declare their votes. In the same polling center, at 7:42 in the morning, a monitor of the political party *Respè*, Mario BELLU, was kicked out of a polling station for not having his National Identification Card in his possession while being in the possession of a monitor card for the political party *Respè*.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Pommier*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse, a monitor held a fake accreditation card. He was kicked out by the PNH.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Privilé*, Jérémie, Amérel BERNARD, monitor of the political party PHTK and living near the polling center, began to direct voters by offering them small cards with images of PHTK candidates. In return, he gave them fifty (50) gourdes each before retrieving the card. Guyroné Manese with NIF: 08-01-99-1977-10-00198 and Vanya Dorilas with NIF: 08-01-99-1954-10-0010 are among the voters who received the money.
- Some officers of the political party OPL campaigned inside the center of *Ecole Nationale de Dasma*, Maniche, Sud.

- Monitors of political parties CANAAN, PENH, KID and MOPOD, were observed trying to vote several times in the center *Ecole Nationale de Trou Milieu*, Ile à Vache, South,.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale des Garçons*, Les Anglais, South, monitors of different political parties had come together to influence voters in favor of the candidates of *Platform INITE* and *Platform Vérité*
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Beauchamp*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, a political party monitor assaulted a member of polling station #12 because the monitor insisted that voters declare their votes.
- At polling station #10, *Ecole Nationale de Laurent*, James FONTAINE, monitor of the ruling party PHTK, accompanied voters into the polling booths. Polling station #6, all monitors did the same.
- At polling center *Foyer Culturel Cité Soleil*, Cité Soleil, West, all monitors entered polling station #2 at the same time. At around two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, there was ballot stuffing. Furthermore, supporters of *Platform Vérité* pressured voters to vote for the parliamentary candidate of that political party. There were very few PNH officers for the forty-one (41) polling stations in that center.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Tabarre*, West, monitors voted several times. They visited the center with a liquid allowing them to remove ink from their fingernails immediately.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Merger*, Gressier, West, monitors of Fanmi Lavalas assaulted members of the polling stations so that they would let them vote several times.
- At polling center *Ecole Baptiste de Fermathe*, Kenscoff, West, many political party monitors and candidates tried to vote several times.
- At polling center *Jean Marie Vincent de Tabarre*, West, two (2) individuals were taken into custody for having in their possession backpacks containing countless false mandates/accreditation cards.
- Around one (1) o'clock in the afternoon, several monitors of *Plateforme Vérité*, who were not present in the morning, arrived in crowds at the polling center *Ecole Nationale de Dumé*, Cavaillon, South, and demanded to vote, which they were able to do several times.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Trou Milieu*, Ile à Vaches, South, Jude SEMÉ, monitors of Fanmi Lavalas, was found in the process of voting multiple times at polling stations #1, #2, and #4.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Atleta*, Boucan Carré, Central, many monitors of political parties and candidates voted several times. Some of them even held accreditation cards of several political parties.
- In the Artibonite Department, Benson LICIUS was arrested with a monitor accreditation card in his possession containing no personal information.
- In several polling centers in Artibonite, AAA monitors voted several times. Moreover, in this center, many false accreditation cards were in circulation. Here is information about some of the holders of these false accreditation cards :
 - ✓ Jean-Louis Wilces identified NIF: 01-07-99-1983-08-00013.
 - ✓ Roosevelt Rosemond identified NIF: 05-13-44-1977-05-00019
 - ✓ Rockmander Merceda
 - ✓ Kesnold Louis
 - ✓ Commonly known as Ti Roro
- With the complicity of members of the polling stations, monitors repeatedly voted at polling center *Ecole Nationale Madame Pageot*, Petite Riviere, Artibonite Department. At this polling center, a monitor of the political party *Palmiste* and another of the political party *Rapwoche*, refused the marking of their fingernail after voting.
- At polling center *Bassin Bellier*, monitor Max DESRONVIL was arrested for electoral fraud. He held an accreditation card of *Platform INITE*, number 664,597, which contained information that did not correspond to his identity. He also had in his possession four (4) cartridges.
- At polling station #6 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Minguette Passe-reine*, Ennery, Artibonite, Eniol GASPARD had in his possession three (3) mandates/accreditation cards of the following political parties: PHTK, MOPOD and TRUTH. Still in the same polling center, a monitor of the *Réseau Bouclier Haïtien* named Archil VILLARD voted at polling stations # 3 and #7.
- At polling stations #5 and #6 of polling center *Ecole des Sœurs du Bel'air de Miragoane*, Nippes, a monitor of political party KID called on voters to vote for the PHTK presidential candidate, Jovenel MOÏSE.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Mixte de Ouanaminthe*, North East, Rony THÉLUS, a monitor of political party PHTK was seen with an expired accreditation card dated August 9, 2015. In the same polling center, a monitor of the *Réseau Bouclier Haïtien*, Kesnel BELY, distributed money to voters, urging them to vote for the candidates of his party.
- At polling station #12 of polling center *Georges Muller de Ouanaminthe*, North East, the political party *Réseau Bouclier Haïtien* was represented by three (3) monitors at the same time. Offended, a monitor of PHTK party personally expelled

them from the polling station. In addition, supporters of political parties PHTK and *Réseau Bouclier Haitien* forced voters to vote for their respective candidate.

- In several polling centers in the Central Department, polling stations were overcrowded and the polling station officials were visibly overwhelmed. The supervisors took the opportunity to put pressure on the voters. This was noticed:
 - ✓ At polling center *Ecole Mixte Main Contré*, Boucan Carré, Central
 - ✓ At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Thomonde*, Central
- At polling center *Institution Mixte La Pléiade*, Delmas, West, monitors of political parties tried to vote multiple times

In several polling centers located in the North department, individuals held several mandates/accreditation cards from different political parties and were able to vote in different polling stations. Moreover, several individuals were using fake political party monitor accreditation cards.

At polling center *Ecole Nationale Coi-David de Limonade*, North, monitors of political party *Kontra Pèp Lawere* in possession of different accreditation cards issued by the CEP. Monitors of the *Plateforme VERITE* exhibited accreditation cards intended for observers. This, however, did not prevent them from fulfilling their function of political party monitors.

Furthermore, in many polling centers throughout the country, the rotation of monitors proved to be a problem. Sometimes, monitors would not leave. Other times, the rotation process delayed the voting process. For example :

- In all polling stations of polling center *Lycée Nord Alexis de Jérémie*, Grand'Anse, great delays occurred whenever the rotation of monitors had to be done. The voting process was suspended several times.
- At polling center *Ecole Bethleem Desronceray*, Paillant, Nippes, the rotation of monitors posed a great security problem; supervisors admitted that they had no control over the process. Even security officers did not have the capacity to control the situation.
- At polling center *Institution Frère de l'Instruction Chrétienne*, Petion-ville, West, there was very little monitor rotation. In each tent in the central courtyard, one could notice the presence of fifty (50) monitors of political parties and candidates. No control was one on monitors from a single political party present in the same polling station.
- At polling center *Ecole Municipale Pierre Labitrie*, Delmas, West, political party monitors were reluctant to leave the polling stations at each rotation.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Garçons et Filles*, Northeast, the voting process was stopped for a few hours by Shema MARTIA. Political party monitors from the first group did not want to leave upon the time of rotation.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Mixte de Ouanaminthe*, North East, contrary to the prescribed rotational system for political party monitors put in place by the CEP, several monitors refused to give up their spot to monitors of other political parties. This caused chaos and disrupted the flow of the process.
- At polling station #4 of polling center *Sœurs du Sacré Coeur de Miragoane* the fingernails of monitors and observers were not marked after they finished voting.
- At polling stations #1 to #4 of polling center *Ecole Nationale d'Orouck*, Anse à Veau, Nippes, political party monitors refused to show their accreditation cards. This was also noticed in the following polling centers:
 - ✓ *Lycée Boisrond Tonnerre* de l'Anse à Veau, Nippes
 - ✓ *Ecole Communautaire de Berth*
 - ✓ *Ecole Communautaire de Carrefour Lundi*
 - ✓ *Assemblée de Dieu*
 - ✓ *Lycée National de Petit Trou de Nippes*, Nippes.
- At polling station #1 of polling center *Lermite Chez Magna*, Abricots, Grand'Anse, all political party monitors were allowed to vote without presenting their National Identification Card. They only used their accreditation card to fulfill their civic duty.

Meanwhile, in many polling centers, political party monitors were not permitted to monitor the voting process. In others, they were simply put at the door. Examples:

- At polling center *Lycée Charles Bel'air*, Port-au-Prince, West, neither political party monitors nor observers had access to the center, except for the monitors of the political party *Consortium* and 'observers' from the organization COFE.
- At polling center of *Lycée des Jeunes Filles de Jérémie*, Grand'Anse, at six (6) o'clock in the morning, monitors who were already at the polling stations were asked to leave their respective station in order to await the arrival of at least three (3) orienters to actually begin the voting process, according to supervisor Francesca JEAN BAPTISTE.

5. Voters and supporters of candidates

Many voters were gathered in the courtyards of polling centers on election day, among them many who had already voted and others who were waiting for political party monitors to invite them to vote for their candidates.

In other polling centers, as *l'Ecole Saint Vincent de Thomassin*, Kenscoff, West, the Coalition noticed the presence of large numbers of voters and vendors. Finally, in some polling centers such as *Lycée de Pétion-Ville*, West, several people who had already voted and others who had come to see how the elections were going, were just hanging out in the courtyard.

Voters and supporters of candidates campaigned at polling centers and even inside polling stations. They wore shirts with inscriptions encouraging other voters to vote for their candidate, and they had in their possession their candidate's card or political program. In some places, they openly declared their vote for the obvious purpose of influencing other voters.

- At *Collège Alcibiade Fleury Battier*, Petite Riviere de Nippes, Nippes, a woman named Nadege accompanied a voter whom she presented as being blind. It is thanks to the protesting of another voter who was waiting in line that she was expelled from the polling station.
- At polling center *Armée du Salut de Desruisseaux*, Miragoane, Nippes, many voters had in their possession pictures of candidates from the political parties KID LAPEH, PHTK, Fanmi Lavalas, Plaftom Pitit Dessalines etc.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Madame Pageot*, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, at 2:31 in the afternoon, a supporter of *Réseau Bouclier Haïtien* offered three (3) plates of food to the polling station officials. They allowed a voter and partisan of the abovementioned party to vote without his name appearing on the voters list.
- At the polling center *Lermite Chez Magna*, Abricots, Grand'Anse, several individuals loudly invited the public to vote for the presidential candidate of the political party in power, Jovenel MOÏSE. Moreover, Sonson BRUNACHE, former election supervisor, went to polling station #1 of the abovementioned polling center to vote. He told anyone who would listen that he was going to vote for the five (5) PHTK candidates and invited all other voters to follow.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Sageotte*, Abricots, Grand'Anse, a supporter of the candidates for the political party OPL, Gytone ST-FLEUR, gave small cards to voters with the photo of the party's parliamentary candidate, Jean Riga BÉLIZAIRE. Supporters of other candidates solicited the PNH to remove the cards and ST-FLEUR.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Gommiers*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse, at 9:59 in the morning, a voter named Mercilia JEAN attempted to use a National Identification Card belonging to a deceased person whose name was Antoine YLERVIA CIN: 08-09-99-1954-10-00089. The president of the polling station where she had presented the card confiscated it and appealed to PNH, who let the woman go.
- About two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Prévilé*, Jérémie, Grand'Anse, Amos, a well known supporter of Senatorial candidate Guy PHILLIPPE, carried an accreditation card without a photo. He offered voters in polling stations #2 and #3 bags of candy while inviting them to vote for the abovementioned candidate.
- At polling station #2 of polling center *Ecole Nationale Nathalie Lumba*, Bonbon, Grand'Anse, many voters decided not to use the polling booths. They voted in full view of everyone.

- At polling center *Ecole Jean Marie Vincent*, Tabarre, West, many voters openly campaigned for candidates of the Fanmi Lavalas party. At the same polling center, a banner of LAPEH presidential candidate Jude Celestin was placed on election day.
- At polling stations #1 to #3 at polling center *Ecole Don Bosco de Projet Drouillard*, Cité Soleil, West, voters were able to vote without their national identification card.
- Many supporters of the ruling party PHTK were present at polling center *Ecole Baptiste de Fermathe*, Kenscoff, West.
- At polling center *Nouvelle Semence de Delmas*, West, supporters of Wilson JEUDY created panic.
- At polling station #1 and #2 of polling center *Charlotin Marcadieu*, Croix des Bouquets, West, voters were accused of fraud.
- About eleven (11) o'clock in the morning at polling station #5 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Chardonnière*, Roche à Bateau, Sud, Hyppolite EMMANUEL, a voter, was arrested for having voted with the national identification card of Moses DOUMICK, another voter.
- Supporters of various candidates campaigned inside polling center *Ecole Nationale d'Haiti de Colette*, Cayes, South.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Thomonde*, Central, PNH arrested two (2) individuals for disturbing public order. They campaigned in the courtyard, inviting voters to choose their candidates.
- At polling center *Ecole Evangélique aka Ecole 4 C*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, voters campaigned for their candidates and were allowed to vote multiple times at the same polling station.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Cabaret*, Jean Rabel, Northwest, supporters of PHTK political party actively campaigned in favor of the presidential candidate Jovenel MOÏSE.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Aubert*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, supporters of PHTK and PONT pressured voters to vote for the candidates of the two (2) parties. The same scenario was observed at polling center *Ecole Nationale Richard Brisson*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, where voters were literally assaulted by others.
- A voter carrying the photo of PHTK Presidential candidate, Jovenel MOÏSE'S, spoke to other voters in the twenty-six (26) polling stations at polling center *Ecole Notre Dame de Fatima*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest.

6. Conduct of Electoral Security Agents (ESA)

Many *Electoral Security Agents* (ESAs) used excessive force. For example:

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Arabin Coicou*, Abricots, Grand'Anse, an electoral security agent named Roudy JEAN walked down the line of voters inviting them to vote for all candidates of the ruling party PHTK. After that, still with the intention of influencing voters, he began to accompany the elderly into the voting booths of station #2.
- At polling center *Cœur Immaculé de Terrier Rouge*, Northeast, the National High School Annex, a fake electoral security guard was arrested by the PNH, taken into custody and brought to Fort Liberté police station.

Political party monitors and electoral security agents did not always agree amongst each other while doing their work. Some electoral security agents were very aggressive. For example, at polling station #2 of polling center *Ecole Nationale des Anglais*, a monitor of PHTK known as Timonjil, was repeatedly physically assaulted by electoral security agent Calin GERMEILLE for voting several times.



Calin Germeille assaulting

Timonjil

It should be noted that electoral security agents were also assaulted. For example, at polling center *Ecole Nationale Madame Pageot*, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, around ten (10) o'clock in the morning, a monitor of the PPG18 political party grabbed the baton of one of the electoral security agents and used it to deliver a blow.

7. Counselors

For the October 25, 2015 elections, the CEP deployed counselors who had the task of hosting the polling center entrances and to help voters find their polling station. This provision responded to a real need and was intended to compensate the lack of a voter education campaign, since in several polling centers, voters had great difficulty identifying their polling stations and did not know how to vote. For example:

- At polling center *Centre Africaine de Carrefour*, West,
- At polling center *Institution Frère de l'Instruction Chrétienne*, Petion-ville, West
- At polling center *Ecole Saint Vincent de Thomassin 25*, West.

Some counselors abused their power. They took the opportunity to influence the voting process and direct voters to vote for the candidate of their choice. Others behaved as observers, political party monitors and candidates by signing the vote tally sheets. For example, at polling center *Ecole Nationale Roche Jabouin*, a counselor named Benitho SIRIAC signed the vote tally sheet MA31415.

C. FRAUD AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE

Massive fraud and several acts of violence were registered during the October 25, 2015 election despite the fact that these cases were more subtle than those recorded on August 9, 2015. Some examples by department :

1. WEST DEPARTMENT

- In Petit Goave, the PNH seized a stuffed ballot box at the entrance of voting center *Ecole Nationale des Frères*. One person was arrested. Furthermore, at polling center *Lycée Faustin Soulouque*, four (4) armed individuals were arrested, one of whom is named Joanel JEAN. They said they were in Petit-Goâve on a mission for the candidates of the political party PHTK.
- At polling station #8 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Carrefour Cosse*, voters were able to vote several times.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Tamiser*, polling stations #2, #3, and #5 were invaded by armed individuals, supporters of *Plateforme Vérité* parliamentary candidate Pierre BRUNORD.
- In Petit Goave, fifteen (15) armed individuals, who are not from the town of Petit-Goâve and who are in the service of PHTK parliamentary candidate Jacques Stevenson THIMOLÉON were arrested by PNH.
- At polling center *Ecole Sainte Bernadette*, Anse-à-Pebble, West, individuals had the intention of creating chaos and havoc. Due to the intervention of PNH officers, order was restored.
- At polling center *Lycée Faustin Soulouque*, Petit Goave, West, voters, monitors and observers used force against security agents that were preventing them from entering the polling center. Moreover, thirty-two (32) individuals, twenty-two (22) of which from Port-au-Prince, monitors of candidate Jacques Stevenson THIMOLÉON, were arrested. At this polling center, many fake accreditation cards were circulating. Four (4) other individuals who had false cards in their possession were arrested by the PNH.

Around eleven (11) o'clock, supporters of the PHTK political party broke into the voting center and attempted to remove the Parliamentary ballot box. Not having succeeded in their attempts, they tried to convince voters who finished voting to grab the ballot box. PHTK monitors were actively campaigning and shouting political slogans.

- At polling center *Ecole Méthodiste Terre Sèche*, Pointe à Raquette, West, a MAS political party monitor, Wislet ST. LOUIS, was in possession of a monitor card without photo ID. Moreover, the information on the card did not match the information on his national identification card. The polling station officials did not

allow him to vote. He left only to return with the accreditation card of an independent candidate and was then allowed to vote.

2. NIPPES DEPARTMENT

- At polling center *Labosse*, 1st communal section Arnaud, Nippes, at four (4) o'clock in the afternoon, polling station officials were beginning the count when a group of unidentified hooded individuals, presumably supporters of candidates Nènel CASSY and Wilner GUERVIL, candidates for the Senate and Parliament respectively, accompanied by Nicol JEAN, messenger of the Commissioner of Anse-à-Veau, occupied the center. Odlen ALSAINT, a political party monitor for the parliamentary candidate for *Plateforme Vérité*, Eddy FORESNY, was assaulted. He was blindfolded and abducted by some members of the group. Meanwhile, those who remained in the voting centers began to stuff ballot boxes. The next day, Odlen ALSAINT was taken to the Commissioner by his captors. He was released about ten (10) o'clock the next morning.
- In the third (3rd) communal section of Morcourt, Arnaud, Nippes, masked gunmen, supporters of PHTK and Fanmi Lavalas candidates for the parliament and senate, visited the polling center with the intention of shutting it down.
- In Grande Saline, Tiby, second section, the PNH arrested an individual who was in possession of a 9mm calibre gun near the polling center *Ecole Communautaire de Saint Cyr*, Petit-Trou de Nippes, Nippes.

3. SOUTH DEPARTMENT

- At polling station #5 of polling center *Ecole Nationale des Anglais*, Saint Louis du Sud, South, several voters who had been allowed to vote in the voting booths, attempted to run off with the ballot boxes instead of depositing their ballots.
- At polling station #5 or voting center *Ecole Nationale Mixte de Torbeck*, South, commonly known as Borga, a PHTK monitor did not have his national identification card with him, but tried to vote anyway. He had already received the ballots from the polling station officials when the officers in the room stopped him. PNH officers intervened and expelled him from the polling center.
- Many voters came to polling station #3 of polling center *Eglise Catholique du Sacré Coeur*, Les Anglais, South, to fulfill their civic duty. They discovered that other voters had already voted in their place. The officials of the respective voting station had to erase the identification numbers of the fraudsters and replace them with those of the real voters. Only the secretary of the polling station, Wilson LAMY, was transferred to polling station #1.
- At approximately nine (9) o'clock in the morning, Jean Louis HYACINTHE was arrested by PNH officers for throwing rocks at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Bon Berger*, Ile à Vache, South.

- At about two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, Nickenson LUCIEN entered polling station #1 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Garçon de Roche-à-Bateau*, South, where he threw the ballot boxes on the floor. He was aided by Ansel SALOMON, a PHTK monitor. This incident created a climate of tension throughout the center. The two (2) men were restrained by UDMO and MINUSTAH agents who were present at the scene. The political party monitor was released one (1) hour later.
- At about four (4) o'clock in the afternoon, when ballot counting started, twenty (20) armed individuals attacked the polling center *Eglise Baptiste de Duval, Roche à Bateau*, South, and ran off with twelve (12) ballot boxes. The polling center staff, the polling stations officials, and the PNH officers had to vacate the premises.
- At the time of the count, about five (5) o'clock in the afternoon, individuals threw rocks at polling center *Ecole Congréganiste Nationale Mme Bernard, Ile à vache*, South, which disrupted the process. PNH officers intervened to restore order.
- Romane LAGUERRE, President of polling station #1 of polling center *Ecole Congréganiste Nationale Mme Bernard, Ile à vache*, South had been seen several times trying to accompany voters to the voting booths, which created a situation of tension in the polling station.
- Jameson SAINT HILAIRE and Wilsorne NONCENT were arrested by the PNH in Masseillant, Aquinas, South, with fake *Plateforme Vérité* accreditation cards in their possession.
- Unidentified individuals entered polling center *Eglise Baptiste de Duval, Roche à Bateau*, South, and ran off with the ballot boxes.
- Ten (10) monitors of the PHTK political party were denied access to polling center *Ecole Nationale de Dasma*, South, because they held fake accreditation cards.

4. GRAND'ANSE DEPARTMENT

- Three (3) supporters of the PHTK political party, monitor Marie Paulette PAUL, brother of municipal candidate Rocemet PIERRE John PIERRE, and François NEPTUNE aka Tijean, entered polling center *Ecole Nationale Nouvelle*, Beaumont, Grand'Anse, and took away the presidential ballot box which had not yet been used. In this polling center, officials decided to end the voting process and to start the count at three (3) o'clock in the afternoon.
- At polling center *Lermite Chez Magna*, Apricot, Grand'Anse, Manigat FRANÇOIS was campaigning by distributing photos and emblems of PHTK candidates. Having been reprimanded by an agent of the PNH named Jacques ANDRÉ, he armed himself with rocks and attacked the officer. Furthermore, Marcus FONTAIN visited polling station #1 for the obvious purpose of voting with the national identification card of

his brother. The PNH arrested him. He was released at the request of PHTK municipal candidate S  raphin BRUNACHE.

- At polling station #1 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Gommiers*, J  r  mie, Grand'Anse, around 11: 45 am, the declared vote of a woman for a parliamentary candidate was overturned by supervisor Daniel BERGEAU.
- Twenty-three (23) names were on the voters list of polling station #3 of polling center *Ecole Nationale de Fond Rouge*. Forty (40) votes were made by persons on the voters list, whereas thirty-five (35) were cast by persons who voted on record and outside of the voters list.
- At polling station #5 of polling center *Ecole Nationale Lumba*, Bonbon, Grand'Anse, at one (1) o'clock in the afternoon, two (2) supporters of PHTK and OPL respectively came to blows because the PHTK partisan was urging the voters to vote for the candidates of the political party in power. PNH had to use firearms to restore order.

5. SOUTHEAST DEPARTMENT

- Several fake accreditation cards in the possession of ill-intentioned individuals were torn up by the CEP representative Pierre MANIGAT Jr, who was in the Southeaston election day. These false cards were seized at various centers including polling center *Lyc  e C  lie Lamour* and *Lyc  e Pinchinat de Jacmel*.
- At 10:25 am, unidentified individuals threw rocks at polling center *Ecole Nationale Evelynna L  vy*, Jacmel, Southeast. The same was observed at polling center *Ecole Nationale Charles Moravia*, Jacmel, Southeast.
- At polling station #5 of polling center *Lyc  e Pinchinat*, Jacmel, at the moment of the count, several ballots were found not to be signed by the station's officials.
- At polling station #8 of polling center *Ecole Nationale Evelynna L  vy*, Jacmel, Southeast, two (2) Parliamentary ballots were found folded together.
- Rocks were thrown at polling center *Ecole Nationale Charles Moravia*, Jacmel, Southeast, necessitating the PNH to intervene to restore order.
- Polling center *de Bigot*, Baintet, South East, was attacked by unidentified gunmen. The PNH intervened in order to restore order, and were eventually forced to close the center.

6. ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT

- About one (1) o'clock in the morning of election day, unidentified persons fired shots at polling center *Ecole Communale de la Croix P  rissette*, de L'Est  re, Artibonite.

Several bullet holes were observed on the facility's gate. In addition, heavy firing from automatic weapons was heard near the voting center all throughout the day.

- At polling center *Lycée National Jacques Ier Marchand Dessalines*, Artibonite, Gracia DELVA, who was elected in the first round of elections on August 9, together with several of her supporters, had in their possession a large quantity of bananas and encouraged voters to vote for the PHTK Presidential candidate, Jovenel MOÏSE. In this polling center the AAA political party monitor, Huberman ORÉLUS, was arrested and tortured by the PNH at the order of PHTK monitors because he had denounced PHTK monitors who voted several times.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Rossignol*, Grande Saline, Artibonite, the PNH arrested Djamond CAJUSTE for voting several times at polling station #2.
- At about ten (10) o'clock in the morning, gun shots were heard near polling center *Ecole Nationale Chevreau Londard*, Artibonite.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Bois-Neuf*, Terre-Neuve, Artibonite, Rony BONHOMME was arrested for stuffing the ballots in favor of *Réseau National Bouclier* candidates. He was able to stuff ballots in favor of parliamentary candidate Rosemond LEROY with the assistance of the polling station president, Sindy NÉRÉLUS.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale KA Philippe*, Terre-neuve, Artibonite, a municipal candidate, Rudlin SÉRILUS, intervened, accompanied by several of his supporters whom he allowed to vote several times with the complicity of polling station officials in the polling center.
- Around noon, rocks and gunfire were directed at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Savane Salle*, Saint Michel de L'Attalaye. The windshield of the vehicle belonging to the municipal candidate of Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Noël CHEDELIN, was shattered.

7. NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT

- Heavily armed unidentified individuals blocked the road to Marre-rouge, Mole St. Nicolas. Benjamin ANADIN was arrested in possession of a firearm.
- At polling center *Ecole Evangélique ci-devant Ecole 4 C*, Port-de-Paix Northwest, monitors and supporters of PHTK and PONT offered money to voters urging them to vote for their candidates. Moreover, the monitors in the polling center were aggressive and assaulted voters who refused to declare their vote.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Baudin*, Northwest, a Fanmi Lavalas monitor was arrested by the PNH because he had in his possession a fake accreditation card, issued by municipal candidate Gina GENÈVE. The candidate presented herself at the polling center but the PNH officer continued to hold the monitor in custody. Another monitor then assaulted the PNH officer.

- Fanmi Lavalas supporters created a lot of noise at polling station #7 of polling center *Lycée Dominique Savio*, Jean Rabel, Northwest. The political party monitor Withny PIERRE invited voters to vote for Fanmi Lavalas candidates. The polling station President Eddy PHANORD intervened to restore order. He was physically assaulted by the aforementioned monitor.
- At polling center *Collège Eben Ezer*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, one (1) voter was caught with five (5) national identification cards in his possession belonging to five (5) different people.
- Members of polling stations #1, #17, #19 and #20 of polling center *Ecole Notre Dame de Fatima*, Port-de-Paix, Northwest, supporters of political parties PHTK, KID, and Fusion des Socio-démocrates, allowed voters to vote several times without their national identification card, provided that they voted for the partisans' political parties. After the vote, their fingernails were not marked with ink.
- In the Northwest department, PNH arrested an individual named Pierre Toussaint RIBELSON who was in possession of five (5) different national identification cards.

8. NORTH DEPARTMENT

- Unidentified gunmen prevented voters from entering polling center *Ecole Nationale Martin Luther King de Moreau*, North. Furthermore, an individual was arrested with fifteen (15) electoral cards in his possession.
- At polling stations #5 and #6 of polling center *Lycée Toussaint Louverture*, Cap-Haitien, North, supporters of Fanmi Lavalas disrupted the vote because they wanted their monitors to vote multiple times at all cost.
- At polling center *Lycée Chartard de Plaisance*, a man known as Unéus was arrested with a false PNH card in his possession.
- At polling center *Lycée National Philippe Guerrier*, Cap-Haitien, Nord, Augustin ALEX was arrested with sixteen (16) national identification cards in his possession.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Bande du Nord*, Cap-Haitien, Nord, there were clashes between PNH officers and voters because the latter were refusing to have their fingernails marked with ink.
- At polling stations #34, #35, and #36 of polling center L *Lycée Jean Baptiste Cinéas de Limbé*, supporters of Frandy LOUIS, alias TIFAP, candidate for *Plateforme Vérité*, voted several times with complicity of some polling station officials.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Camp-Coq*, Limbe and polling stations #9 and #10 of polling center *Ecole Nationale Coi-David de Limonade* some monitors were given access to sensitive material.

9. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Atleta*, Boucan Carré, the PNH arrested seven (7) persons who were seated in a white Nissan Patrol with license plate number AA65784, with in their possession a 45 caliber gun which, according to the Boucan Carré Mayor Charles Edmon Prospère, belonged to former Interim Mayor Max Millien, former parliamentary candidate for Cerca La Source, affiliated with the political party *Réseau National Bouclier Haïtien*.
- At voting *Ecole Nationale de Casse*, Lascahobas, Central Department, PHTK, *Fusion des Socio-démocrates*, *Plateforme Vérité*, *Réseau National Bouclier Haïtien* party monitors literally assaulted voters, urging them to vote for their respective candidates.

Around noon, the situation escalated. Unidentified individuals went on a mound overlooking the polling center *Ecole Nationale de Casse* and bombarded it with rocks. The UDMO officers threw tear gas, which also affected voters and polling station officials.

Subsequently, unidentified individuals took hold of the ballots from polling stations #1, #5 and # 2 and had burned them. At the polling station #11, they tore ballots.

10. NORTHEAST DEPARTMENT

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Garçons et Filles de Trou du Nord*, Northeast, Shela MARTIAL, a representative of Fanmi Lavalas showed up at the polling station requesting the PNH to allow access to his monitor. The process disrupted the polling station for about thirty (30) minutes.
- Monitors at polling station #2 of polling center *Lycée Paul Eugène Magloire*, witnessed the Vice President of the polling station snatch two (2) parliamentary ballots. During the count it was discovered that two (2) ballots were folded together. At polling station #1, seven (7) ballots with votes for parliamentary candidate Pierre Charles MIOLIN were not signed by the polling station officials.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale Colonie*, Terrier Rouge, Northeast, monitors voted several times in the place of voters. At polling station #13, a voter declared his vote, but the polling station President his vote in favor of the PHTK Presidential candidate Jovenel MOÏSE. He also diverted the voter's municipal vote to the candidate of his choice. This behavior caused a heated argument between the president and the monitors of other political parties and candidates in the room.
- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de l'Acul Samedi*, L'Acul Samedi, Northeast, a voter ran off with the voter list. He was pursued by a polling station official who was able to recover the list.

- At polling center *Ecole Nationale de Dilairé*, Haut Marie Bahaut, Ouanaminthe, North East, an individual was arrested by the PNH for offering money to voters to vote for his candidate.
- Supporters of deputy candidate of Fort-Liberté, Pierre Charles MIOLIN threw rocks at polling center *Ecole Nationale de Garate*, Fort Liberté, Northeast. A Fanmi Lavalas supporter opened fire in the polling center. The PNH responded with teargas, causing at least a half hour of interruption.

The Fort Liberté Judge of the Peace, François COLAS, recorded his findings and the Government Commissioner, Me. Beloved Herod, was also present on the scene.

- In Malfety, at polling center *Ecole Nationale Bayaha*, Fort-liberté, Northeast, heavy gunfire was heard and tear gas was launched from a garden located near the polling center.

D. SUMMARY OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF THE ELECTION

The following statistics reflect only the records of the SOFA and RNDDH for a total of four hundred and sixty (460) observed polling centers.

Department	Grand'Anse	Central	Artibonite	West	South	Southeast	Nippes	North	Northeast	Northwest	Percentage
PC installed in assigned place	45	51	47	127	32	36	25	33	29	34	99.35 %
PC installed in places other than where they were assigned	00	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	0.65 %
PC not installed	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	0.21 %
PC installed	45	52	47	125	32	37	25	33	28	32	99.79 %
PC operational before 6 am	08	04	06	19	13	06	02	04	03	08	15.86 %
PC operational between 6 -7	32	02	04	29	16	26	04	18	07	00	30 %
PC operations between 7-8	03	46	35	69	02	04	19	11	10	24	48.47 %
PC operational after 8 am	02	00	02	10	01	01	00	00	09	02	5.86 %
PC closed with voters in line	03	03	08	45	04	00	03	03	03	06	16.95 %
PC closed before 4 pm	14	09	05	08	08	02	00	03	15	08	15.65 %
PC closed between 4-5	31	42	42	119	24	34	25	30	14	26	84.13 %
PC installed without LEP	00	00	01	03	00	00	00	00	04	00	1.73 %
PC with incidences of violence	05	07	08	00	01	03	05	05	09	06	18.91 %
PC with	07	04	15	31	00	07	00	10	11	04	19.34 %

interruptions											
PC with direct pressure on voters	11	08	14	00	07	07	02	07	11	14	17.60 %
PC where the process where the voting process was not respected	15	10	21	39	01	02	00	04	06	07	22.82 %
PC installed without ASE	00	07	05	10	00	00	00	00	00	01	5%
PC with Police force present during the count	45	51	47	88	31	33	25	30	14	33	86.30 %
PC without Police force present during the count	00	00	00	39	01	03	00	03	15	01	13.47

VII. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On October 25, 2015, the electoral observation coalition composed of the *Haitian Women's Solidarity* (SOFA), the *National Electoral Observation Council* (CNO), the *Haitian Council of Non-State Actors* (CONHANE), and the *National Human Rights Defense Network* (RNDDH) deployed a total of *one thousand six hundred and forty* (1.640) observers all over the national territory in order to observe the electoral process in *one thousand one hundred fifty-five* (1.155) voting centers.

The reports of the coalition's observers revealed positive points which demonstrate that the electoral body took into account some of the recommendations of the electoral observation organizations in general and of the coalition in particular. For example:

- The accreditation cards were delivered timely to the political parties and candidates as well as to election observation organizations. Moreover, the cards were better designed and demonstrated the CEP's efforts to improve.
- The necessary electoral materials were available in the majority of the country's polling centers. The availability of the electoral materials helped to improve the respect for the opening hours of the voting stations. Indeed, the average starting time of the electoral activities was 7:30AM.
- The Haitian National Police was more active in providing security during the voting process. As far as the climate of security on election day is concerned, the October 25, 2015 elections can be considered a success. The active involvement of the police forces confirmed the coalition's conviction that the police institution indeed received orders of non-intervention for the August 9, 2015 elections.
- In the majority of the polling stations, at least one (1) woman was present.

However, these efforts were insufficient to guarantee that the October 25, 2015 election take place in accordance with democratic principles. The recommendations made by the Coalition following the August 9, 2015 elections- which were considered to be an affront to democratic norms -, have only partially been taken into account.

Moreover, the CEP ignored the recommendation of the Coalition concerning the installation of polling stations in inappropriate facilities such as private homes, galleons, CASEC offices, night clubs and even food distribution canteens.

In addition, the voting booths used during the October 25, 2015 elections were the same as those used August 9, 2015: two (2) joint pieces of cardboard, generally ill-positioned, that did nothing to ensure the secrecy of the voting. The indelible ink was easily removed from the fingernails of those who wanted to engage in subversive acts.

That said, the Coalition would like to draw attention to the disturbing reports of its Observers. The information collected and processed indicates multiple levels of fraud implicating different political parties. Whereas some political parties managed to organize themselves in order to influence the vote on the October 25, 2015 election day, others

benefited from the complicity of electoral officials at higher levels to orchestrate a vast operation of electoral fraud.

Concerning the political parties close to the government in power, namely the *Réseau National Bouclier Haïtien*, *KID*, and the political party currently in power, *PHTK*, the conception, organization and technical aspects of the fraud can not be attributed solely to them. Indeed, the massive fraud documented in the October 25, 2015 elections could not have been achieved without the active participation of the *Provisionary Electoral Council* (CEP). In order to understand what truly happened on October 25, 2015, the following considerations must be made:

Accredited institutions. Although political parties and election observation organizations received their accreditation cards on time, the CEP provided blank cards containing only the names of the organizations. This left the door open for fraudsters and represented therefore an incentive for fraud. For this reason, the Coalition was not surprised to find out that these cards were being sold on the market and that photocopies were being produced.

It is also important to bring to everyone's attention that many officials of the polling centers and polling stations declared not having been trained on the security measures with which the accreditation cards were equipped. They were not even aware that they were supposed to remove the security corner of the card after its bearer has cast his or her vote. Had proper training been given, this would have allowed unmasking and arresting more fraudsters.

The number of accreditation cards. Officially, all political parties with a presidential candidate received thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty five (13,725) accreditation cards intended for political party monitors. To circumvent this equality, the CEP decided further along to favor the political party in power and political parties close to power. In order to do so, election observation organizations were exceptionally used in the benefit of those political parties. Thousands of accreditation cards were offered to them, which were used not for the purpose of election observation, but for the work of the monitors of these political parties. In fact, the holders of accreditation cards of election observation organizations such UNADA, COFE, LHACIM, COJHIT, FENATEC have themselves declared that they were in fact political party monitors, aided by the CEP who due to a lack of monitor cards provided them with those observer cards.

The Coalition wishes to remind that the accreditation of non-partisan election observation organizations is generally awarded only to civil society organizations that are well-known and that have a reputation for being able to accomplish their mission of making elections credible; this movement started in the 80's in Latin America, Africa and Asia. It is painful to see that after the August 9, 2015 elections, the CEP's list of accredited election observation organizations still included organizations that have never taken part in the democratic process.

An exorbitant number of accreditation cards were issued to election observation organizations that were recently created, are generally unknown and had no experience. The organizations having benefited from this privilege seem to be enjoying a certain proximity to the CEP and those in power. It is because of this proximity that the CEP cannot bring itself to share with the public the exact number of accreditation cards distributed to these organizations, as was demanded by the Coalition.

Furthermore, despite the CEP's decision to revoke the accreditation of certain election observation organizations that were involved in cases of irregularities and massive fraud on August 9, 2015, and despite the decision to expel UNADA from election observation on the eve of the October 25, 2015 elections because of the sale of accreditation cards, these organizations were nonetheless able to operate without difficulty. Some even had the audacity to sign off on vote tally sheets.

The ban on wearing uniform. There is no doubt that the intention was to facilitate the monitors of these organizations who, in fact, have nothing to do with election observation, that the CEP decided on the eve of the election to ban the wearing of uniform for national observers. This decision allowed those monitors to fulfill the mission entrusted to them: to divert votes by stuffing ballot boxes, voting several times, influencing voters, forcing voters to vote for candidates of their political parties by trafficking and passing on the accreditation cards in their possession. Indeed, several political party monitors said their party had given them a lot of accreditation cards which they had to use at all cost.

The rotation of monitors of political parties and candidates. This procedure developed into a rotation of people rather than a rotation of political parties and promoted the systematic stuffing of ballot boxes. The number of votes 'on record' instead of through the voters list in the different polling stations across the country attests to this fact. In many polling stations, the number of votes 'on record' surpassed the number of votes of those whose names were on the voters list. However, mathematically, the number of votes on record should not have exceeded fifteen (15): three (3) votes for polling station officials, two (2) for observers, ten (10) votes for the ten (10) political parties during the first series of rotations.

The refusal of transparency CEP. The day after the October 25, 2015 elections, the Coalition recommended the CEP to make efforts to provide transparency concerning the operation of the Vote Tabulation Center, the recruitment of and the verification lawyers, the reasons behind the decision to keep the vote tally sheets in quarantine, etc. This recommendation, which the Coalition reiterated all throughout the tabulation of the results, was also taken by several interested persons, who demanded a verification of the official records of the polls. However, to-date, the CEP refuses to implement the recommendations of the Coalition, which only adds to the mistrust of the population towards the electoral machine and reinforces the belief that the CEP is implicated in the massive fraud that was recorded on October 25, 2015.

Turnout. According to the official figures, the rate of voter participation in the October 25, 2015, elections was 26.5%. The Coalition puts the rate at 25%. Taking into account all the irregularities that marked this election, including a significant number of virtual voters, the actual voter turnout percentage will be less.

All of the chaos caused by the influx of political party monitors, observers and voters in the polling centers and polling stations bring into question by the Coalition whether the virtual absence of a civic education campaign was not a conscious strategy to increase the rate of abstention of the population. All the while, the electoral crimes perpetrated by candidates and political parties who were judged guilty by the CEP on August 9, 2015, remain unpunished.

Furthermore, it should be stressed that the compiled results of the presidential elections have not been published per geographical department, which does not facilitate transparency of the electoral process. Similarly, the results of the elections have not been the subject of an official communication of the CEP. They have merely been posted on the website of the electoral body in the night of Saturday November 7, 2015 to Sunday November 8, 2015.

In addition, the CEP has not provided any clarifications in relation to the number of political party monitors and observers who voted outside of the voters lists on election day.

All told, more than ever, the situation is worrying and fragile. Faced with this situation, the Coalition recommends:

The Office of the Prime Minister:

- Publish the names of the electoral observation organisms that benefited from subsidies of the Haitian government.

The CEP:

- Verify all information regarding voters who voted outside of the voters' lists.
- Allow only members of the voting stations to vote through on a through a separate record designed for this purpose.
- Require observers and political party monitors to vote exclusively in the voting stations where their names are officially registered in the voters' lists.
- Provide the electoral observation organization and the political parties with accreditation cards that carry the surname, name, national identification number and picture of the person concerned.
- Conduct an audit on the electoral process in order to shed light on the numerous revelations made by political actors.
- Conduct an investigation into the behavior of electoral observation institutions such as COFE, UNADA, COJHIT, LACHIM, FENATIC and establish their level of involvement in this vast operation of electoral fraud.
- Bring the above-mentioned institutions before the appropriate courts in view of sanctioning.
- Apply, with the utmost rigor, the sanctions provided by the electoral decree and the Haitian Constitution for candidates, partisans, political parties and electoral staff implicated in fraudulent operations.

- Gradually inform the Haitian people on the results of the polls on the evening of the elections and all throughout the tabulation of the results.
- Publish the procedures of the *Vote Tabulation Center*.