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Human Rights Defense Network (RNDDH)

**RNDDH presents its report on the second round
of presidential and parliamentary elections on
March 20th, 2011**

March 23rd, 2011

SUMMARY

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On March 20th 2011, the second round of presidential and partial legislative elections held throughout the country.

The National Human Rights Defense Network of (RNDDH) and its' departmental structures, engaged in the struggle for the establishment of a society that respects the laws and principles, observed the elections on March 20th, 2011.

This election observation report reviews the socio-political context of the country before the second round of elections, the electoral campaign preceding the second round of elections and the various observations of RNDDH and its' departmental structures.

I. SOCIOPOLITICAL CONTEXT BEFORE THE SECOND ROUND OF ELECTIONS

1. Summary of voting on November 28th, 2010

The first round of presidential and partial legislative elections took place on Nov. 28th, 2010. *Nineteen* (19) presidential candidates, *ninety-seven* (97) candidates in the Senate, *eight hundred twenty-six* (826) candidates for deputies formed the backdrop for a campaign that was very colorful and often animated to perfection.

The Haitian people woke up with enthusiasm on Election Day. Early in the morning, many voters were massed in front of the polling centers to fulfill their civic duty.

Early on in the day, the initial enthusiasm gave way to disillusionment. Numerous irregularities and incidents of violence were recorded in several parts of the country, as well as cases of massive fraud that slowed the enthusiasm of the population. The election on the 28th of November was indeed marred by numerous irregularities¹, fraud and abuse which include:

- The failure to identify polling centers by many voters;
- Failure to respect the time of the opening for polling stations;
- The non-display of the partial electoral list (voters list);

¹ RNDDH report on the presidential and partial legislative elections of Nov.28th, 2010, pages 4-8

of displayed electoral lists with those in the polling stations;

- The late arrival of voting materials at most voting centers;
- Non-compliance with the secrecy of the vote;
- The lack of orienteers to assist voters;
- The failure of the Operation and Verification Centers (COV);
- Numerous cases of insecurity and armed violence.

In addition, representatives of the Departmental Electoral Offices (BED), centre supervisors, members of polling stations, police and judicial authorities and representatives of local authorities campaigned for INITE platform candidates and engaged in acts of violence, fraud, embezzlement and intimidation.

On Election Day, proxies of political parties other than the presidential platform were, for the majority, denied access to polling stations. Meanwhile, voters could vote multiple times, persistently, with the collusion of election officials.

Within *ten* (10) departments of the country, several political parties were involved in cases of fraud and violence such as AAA, VEYE YO, LAVNI, RESPE, RDNP, RENMEN AYITI, FORCE 2010, ALTERNATIVE, RASANBLE, REPONS PEYIZAN, etc.. The platform INITE took top honors in cases of systematic abuse that were registered across the country on November 28th, 2010.

On the security front, on the eve of voting, firearms were distributed to zealous platform voters in an attempt to control the elections through violence and intimidation. The National Police of Haiti (PNH) and agents of the United Nations Mission for Stabilization in Haiti (MINUSTAH) remained passive on November 28th, 2010 vis-à-vis the numerous cases of violence recorded across the country.

By mid-day, several presidential candidates decided to face the many problems mentioned above, to call in their proxies and demand the cancellation of elections. These candidates: Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT, Garoudy LAGUERRE, Michel Joseph MARTELLY, John Henry CÉANT, Chavannes JEUNE, Yves CHRISTALLIN, Josette BIJOUX, Génard JOSEPH, Marc Smarcky CHARLES, Jacques Edouard ALEXIS, Charles Henry BAKER, and Léon JEUNE, gathered under the name of *the Group of twelve* and were quickly gave press conference in which they indicated that the election was a sham and that in no way, could they endorse this masquerade.

the Hyppolite MANIGAT and Michel Joseph Martelly. When the vote was being made known, both decided to separate from the group and continue in the race.

2. Situation in the country after the publication of partial results

On December 7th, 2010, the CEP released the partial results of the first round of elections, positioning Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT (RDNP) and the candidate of the presidential platform, Jude CELESTIN (INITE) respectively in first ^(1st) and second ^(2nd) position.

Following the publication of these results, violent protests were reported across the country. Public and private institutions came under armed attack. Others were burned. Scenes of looting were identified particularly in the South and West departments. At least *two* (2) people lost their lives.

In order to stem the crisis and to end the tense situation prevailing in the country, the CEP decided to establish an audit commission to review the election results. This commission has never emerged.

The President of the Republic has sought instead to engage the ***Organization of American States***, sending a mission of experts empowered to check the minutes (process verbaux) ***at the Tabulation center***, contrary to section 190 of the Electoral Law, which is clear on the procedure for disputes and in cases requiring verification. Indeed, according to this article, under order of the Electoral court, and the institution(s) in question, audits must be conducted by a committee of *three* (3) members whose composition is within the competence of the aforementioned body. However, ***only the National Electoral Office of Litigation (BCEN) is empowered to order and carry out an audit of the Tabulation Center.***

The report of the Expert mission was officially presented to the Executive, on January 13th, 2011. The recommendations in this report focused on the unity of legal control over the CEP, the international community, the administration of polling stations, the Tabulation centre, etc.. In addition, the Expert Mission partly reversed the preliminary results published by the CEP for president. The RDNP candidate, Mirlande Hyppolite Manigat kept her first ^(1st) place position but the candidate under the banner of REPONS PEYIZAN, Michel Joseph MARTELLY, placed in the (2nd) position, at the expense of the INITE candidate, Jude CELESTIN² The post-election crisis born of the poll itself raised several questions which the expert mission had no mandate to address such as: the number of irregularities, fraud, violence recorded, etc..

² Verification of the Expert Mission – Presidential Election: 1st Round Final Report by the Organization of American States, 37 pages

RNDDH presents its' report on the 2nd round of the presidential and partial legislative elections of March 20th, 2011.

the Expert missions' report that the various the candidate's disputes. *Three* (3) weeks after the official presentation of this report, on February 2nd, 2011, CEP published the final results of the first round. The results are thus presented:

- *Twenty* (20) candidates for deputies were elected in the first (1st) round so that one *hundred and fifty four* (154) were entitled to take part in the second round, the ballot must be returned within *three* (3) districts ;
- *Four* (4) Senate candidates are elected in the first round and *fourteen* (14) others were to take part in the second round of elections;
- Candidates for the Presidency, Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT and Michel Joseph MARTELLY were allowed to take part in the second round of elections.

However, the actual number of votes obtained by each of these *two* (2) candidates for the Presidency *has never been published*.

The date of March 20th, 2011 was retained by the CEP to implement the second round of presidential and parliamentary by-elections. ***For the first time in the country's electoral history, a second round of presidential elections was scheduled.***

3. Measures taken by the CEP after the elections of November 28th, 2010

As noted above, the CEP canceled the elections for deputies in *three* (3) districts. The constituencies of ***Verrettes, La Vallee de Jacmel*** and ***Verrettes / Ganthier***, respectively located in the departments of ***Artibonite, Southeast and West***. *Three hundred and forty two* (342) election supervisors were dismissed by the CEP after the various cases of irregularities, fraud and violence in the country that were recorded in the first round of elections on November 28th, 2010.

4. Campaign before the election on March 20th, 2011

After publishing the results of the first round , on February 17th 2011, the campaign was declared open for a period of *one* (1) month, from February 17th to March 18th, 2011.

During this election campaign, several cases of violence attracted the attention of RNDDH and its' departmental structures.

- In the town of ***Port-au-Prince***, March 5th, 2011 *three* (3) supporters, who at the time were hanging posters for the presidential candidate under the

Hyppolite MANIGAT, were arrested by officers in **Port-au-Prince**. They respond with the names of Emmanuel FRANTZ LOUIS, Young and Marco Sternson Jordanian well known. The bodies of the first *two* (2) respectively between the ages of *thirty* (30) years and *twenty-three* (23) years, were found in the morgue **of the Hospital of the State University of Haiti** (HUEH) on March 6th, 2011 while the other is still missing. In all likelihood, these individuals were tortured before being killed by officers of the PNH.

The Inspector General of the PNH took precautionary measures against *eight* (8) police officers involved. They are:

1. Bonhomme LUCKNER A4, registration number 11PP-0525
 2. Marc JERRY, A2, registration number 05-17-05-08-024;
 3. Dorival Jean THOMAS, A1, registration number 05-17-02-07751
 4. Klébert BEN, A1, registration number 05-17-08-08234
 5. ANTOINE Junior, A1, registration number 05-17-10-08362;
 6. AMEDEE Andrenor, A1, registration number 05-17-09-08287
 7. TOUSSAINT Romane, A1, immatriculé au numéro 05-17-02-07808
 8. TOUSSAINT Ronald, chief of staff, registration number 95-08-01-03703
- In the town of **Cap-Haitien**, a rally was being held in the public square , on Thursday, March 10th, 2011 by the presidential candidate, Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT. The rally was disrupted by individuals claiming to be supporters of the candidate Michel Joseph MARTELLY. They threw stones and bottles at the crowd. Several injuries were reported.
 - In **Mirebalais**, a meeting was planned by the RDNP candidate, Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT, on Tuesday, March 15th, 2011. The candidate, and her supporters and sympathizers were attacked. A confrontation ensued after which the candidate had to be evacuated by emergency officials of the PNH. A tense situation developed in the town. Individuals claiming to be close to the candidate Michel Joseph MARTELLY were subsequently attacked. The Chief Commissioner of the PNH in **Mirebalais** Noël NAZAIRE was transferred, after these events.
 - In the town **of Croix des Bouquets** individuals presenting themselves as supporters of the REPONS PEYZAN presidential candidate, Michel Joseph MARTELLY, violently disrupted a campaign meeting organized by the candidate Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT, on March 18th, 2011. The candidate was forced to prematurely end the meeting.

ed by physical violence and intimidation directed
Hyppolite MANIGAT, and her supporters and
sympathizers.

Meanwhile, in several districts of the country, candidates for deputies and the senate created a climate of fear, intimidation and violence characterized in order to weaken their competitors and force them to abandon the electoral race.

- In the town of **Saut D'Eau** in the **Central** department, the former member Smith ROMUALD, candidate for succession under the banner of the INITE platform, and authorized to take part in the second round of elections, along with several of his supporters, boarded a blue **Montero** with the plate number OF 0095, on January 17th, 2011. On their way, they attacked a blue **Lexus** that was being driven by Rodrigue ROMULUS, brother of Marc Faublas ROMULUS, the LAVNI parliamentary candidate, also approved for the second round of elections. Rodrigue ROMULUS was struck by *two* (2) gunshots including one in the left eye and the other in the face. In addition, *four* (4) supporters of Faublas ROMULUS were attacked. Aliases Fénold and aka Ti Pè were stabbed, while Blanchard ROMULUS and Dada PETIT-HOMME were wounded by gunshots respectively in the left shoulder and neck. After intervention by the PNH, at least *two* (2) persons were arrested while having in their possession, machetes and picks. They are Paul Eugenold MAXIME and Patrick PETIT-HOMME.
- In the town of **Port-de-Paix**, in the **North-West** department, Saint Aubin MICHEL, coordinator of the **Struggling People's Organization** (OPL) for the department, professor at the **Lycée Tertullian Guilbaud**, and regional campaign manager for Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT, was assassinated on the night of March 15th-16th 2011 while he was returning from a political meeting organized by the PONT political party in support of the candidate mentioned above. Saint Aubin MICHEL was shot *seven* (7) times and suffered *two* (2) stab wounds including one to the mouth. This heinous murder was committed near the transit station of **Jean Rabel**.
- In the town of **Trou du Nord**, in the **North-East** Department, on March 16th, 2011, **Radio Vibration FM** organized a debate on the elections in which Joël PREDESTIN parliamentary candidate under the banner of AAA, and Wanick PIERRE were supposed to participate. Supporters and sympathizers of the INITE parliamentary candidate Donald DORSAINVIL, aboard a white, double-cabin pick-up truck, stopped near **Vibration FM Radio** station and caused panic by throwing rocks.
- In the town of **Plaisance**, in the **Northern** Department, on the eve of the election, at least *one* (1) person died: Doris PRUD'HOMME. *Twelve* (12)

sticks by an armed militia named **Lame Dòmì Nan** by the former deputy Audné ALCIDE, the INITE candidate for succession.

- In the town of **Borgne**, in the **Northern** Department, an armed group, led by vice-delegate for **Borgne / Port-Margot**, Marc LAMOUR sowed terror on the eve of the election.
- In the commune of **La Chapelle**, in the **Artibonite**, Michel Ange CHRISOSTOME and François Anick JOSEPH, respectively- senatorial candidates for INITE and ALTERNATIVE who were entitled to take part in the second round of elections. The first supported the presidential candidacy of Michel Joseph MARTELLY and the second, supported Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT. On March 16th, 2011, a meeting was organized by the INITE candidate at **L'Ecole Nationale de la Chapelle**. Supporters and sympathizers of ALTERNATIVE, unhappy that the CEP decided to exclude persons designated by their platform from serving as members of polling stations, raided the premises. They beat the participants of the meeting and at least *five (5)* persons were injured. These include among others:
 - Noé AUGUSTIN, who had a broken arm;
 - Saint Juste PIERRE suffered a head injury;
 - Préval PAULÉUS was beaten repeatedly with sticks.

In **Les Cayes** in the **Southern** Department, on March 12th, 2011 at 9:58 am, a terrible accident occurred on highway # 2 after a transit bus headed for **Jeremie** violently struck the barricades placed on the road by protesters, who were demanding recruitment to the electoral staff. At least *fifteen (15)* people were killed and *twenty-four (24)* others were seriously injured.

After observation, the Justice of the Peace of **Les Cayes**, Pierre Richard LIGONDE ordered the immediate arrest of *four (4)* protesters. *Two (2)* were released and *two (2)* others were retained by the authorities. They are Carlin GERMEIL and Maxon ETIENNE. In addition, the Judge issued *fifteen (15)* other warrants against other protesters.

II. Election day on March 20th, 2011

As expected, the CEP has realized the elections on March 20th, 2011. Voting took place throughout the territory. Some positive points are noteworthy in the context of this Election Day.

lection March 20th, 2011

In general, the new measures adopted by the CEP helped ease the electoral process and helped to give credibility to this round of the elections.

1. Presence of orienteers

Unlike the elections of November 28th, 2010, in consideration of the wishes of RNDDH and its departmental structures, the CEP decided to place orienteers in the voting centers, in order to help potential voters in fulfilling their civic duty. Consequently, it was easier for voters to find their polling stations. Some orienteers had available to them the partial electoral list, for the voting center to which they were assigned.

2. Ballot Security

On the security front, the PNH and MINUSTAH were deployed across the country. They were observed both within and outside voting centers, with at least *two* (2) PNH officers and *two* (2) MINUSTAH officers at each center. However, in some places, PNH officers entered the premises of the polling centers, meanwhile MINUSTAH, kept a certain distance from these centers, but were ready to intervene when needed.



Overall, the PNH and MINUSTAH proved to be tough on troublemakers, contrary to Election Day on November 28th, 2010. Indeed, the PNH and MINUSTAH arrested and questioned at least *fifty-five* (55) persons, including officials. Those arrested include among others:

1. Eneld APPOLON ; The former deputy and INITE candidate for **Thomond**;

Government Commissioner at the Court of First

3. Henry PHILIPPE; vice-delegate for *Grande Riviere du Nord / Bahon*,
4. Jean Fritz ABRAAM, Centre
5. Marius JOSEPH, Centre
6. Kendy PIERRE, Centre
7. Peter ANDRE, Centre
8. Jean Rémy PLAISIR, Centre
9. Joseph BENJAMIN, Centre
10. Vladimir BENJAMIN, Centre
11. Georges BENJAMIN, Centre
12. Arnouald LUBIN, Centre
13. Vincent MONDÉSIR,
14. Roger JULES, Centre
15. Lesly THERMIDOR, Centre
16. Jude THIMOGENE, Centre
17. AKA Jean RAYMOND, North-West
18. Marie Régine JOSEPH, West
19. Fénélon JEAN, South
20. Métélus JOSEPH, South
21. Yacinthe JEAN BRENARD, South
22. Fritz Daniel ALEXIS, South
23. Asny THÉOPHIN, North-West
24. Paul Destin ASSONET, North-West
25. Nickson DUBREUS, North West
26. AKA John,
27. AKA Edoine, Centre
28. AKA Yvelt,
29. AKA Bonaventure,
30. AKA Jude, Nord-East
31. Junior DEVARISTE, North-West
32. Faustin ONES, North-West

The charges are varied: illegal weapons possession, fraud, possession of multiple voter registration cards, impersonation of a proxy, possession of multiple proxy ID cards issued in different names, violence, disruption, etc..

In addition, *ten* (10) handguns, *six* (6) rifles, *two* (2) knives, *twenty-five* (25) grenades and tear gas canisters were seized.

3. Identification of Polling stations

Polling stations were, in contrast to November 2010, clearly identified by a sign.



4. Displaying of the partial electoral list(s)

In most polling stations, the partial electoral list was posted on the walls. In addition, they were generally identical to those held by members of the polling stations.



5. Identification of electoral staff

Supervisors in voting centers, members of the polling stations and electoral guards wore, mostly, a t-shirt given by the CEP, printed with their position titles: MBV (Members of Polling Stations), ASE (Electoral security agents), etc.. In addition to wearing t-shirts, some of the officers wore a badge that identified the individual and their position.



6. Ability of electoral staff

Unlike November 28th, 2010, the electoral staff election was more capable and showed a certain level of professionalism in its work.

7. Mobilization of the judiciary

The ***Minister of Justice and Public Security*** mobilized a segment of the judiciary to the Election Day. Some judges worked all day on March 20th, 2011 while others answered the call, when they were needed. For example, the voting center at the ***Ecole Nationale D' Orouk***, the magistrate Luxama DANIEL accompanied by his clerk Reginald FLEURY, visited different polling stations, asking about the process as it was unfolding. In addition, the Government Commissioner at the Court of First Instance ***Miragoane***, Enock PIERRE LOUIS, accompanied by the PNH, toured several polling centers located in several municipalities of this department, particularly in ***Miragoane and Fond-des-Nègres***.

8. Presence of women in the electoral staff

Unlike the elections of November 28th 2010, many women across the country were involved in the second round of elections. Indeed, in many voting centers, there were women in positions of supervision, guidance or serving as members of polling stations.

9. Access of proxies

In general, proxies of all candidates had access to different stages of the election of March 20th 2011, from the opening of polling stations until their closure.

10. Emergency planning for March 20th, 2011

The CEP established, on polling day, an emergency team to coordinate all election activities of March 20th, 2011 and address the various problems registered on the day. The judiciary and the PNH were both represented in that unit. In addition, a group equipped with computers, who responded to voters in difficulty, in their local polling station.

11. Updating the voters list

Fifteen thousand (15,000) voters in possession of electoral cards before Sept. 28, 2010, and whose names did not appear on the CEP's electoral list were not included in the first round of elections. For this second round, the **National Identification Office** (ONI) forwarded to CEP the data on these potential vote

B. NEGATIVE POINTS OF THE VOTE OF MARCH 20TH, 2011

Irregularities, fraud and other incidents, recorded on March 20th, 2011 have captured the attention of RNDDH and its departmental structures.

1. Irregularities in the voter list(s)

At several polling stations in the country, many voters found their names on the partial electoral lists displayed outside the station, but their names did not appear on those held by the officers. In addition, the partial lists distributed to members of the polling stations did not have photos of voters, despite the fact that their names appear on the partial lists displayed. Other voters found another picture in place of their own. For example:

- At **Ecole Nationale Alcibiade Fleury Battier**, in the Department of **Nippes**, the electoral list displayed totaled *two thousand three hundred and twenty seven* (2327) potential voters for the *six* (6) stations located in the center. The partial list totaled *two thousand two hundred forty* (2,240) potential voters, leaving a difference of one *hundred seven* (107) names of potential voters for this single center to vote.
-

In the **Western** Department, the partial electoral list, indeed, the lists posted at the doors of some voting centers located in **Petit-Goave, Grand Goave, Carrefour**, etc.. did not correspond to those held by members of the polling stations.

- At the voting Center at **Ecole Sainte Claire** located in **Marchand Dessalines**, in the **Artibonite**, many voters could not find their names in voter lists posted.
- At the **Ecole Evangelique Baptiste de Marre Joffrey**, located in the town of **Grand Gosier**, in the **South-east** Department, the display names of several voters were not on the list held by members of the polling stations.
- In stations #4 and #10 of the voting Center at **Ecole de Soeurs de Miragoane**, Peterson CHARITABLE and Fritz JEAN, found their names on the partial electoral list held by the staff, however their pictures were not included.
- In polling station #6 of the **Lycée Dumarsais Estimè**, located in the city of **Hinche**, in the **Central** Department, Patric BRIZARD, vice-president of station #2 of the same center found his name on the partial electoral list with a picture of a another person.

2. *Ill- placement of voting booths*

In most polling stations, voting booths were placed out of balance, on a bench and did nothing to protect the secrecy of the vote. The following picture illustrates this fact.



3. *Non-respect of the schedule*

While, generally speaking, the opening hours of 6:00am was observed in several polling centers, polling station staff were unable to start the voting process due to problems beyond their control such as late receipt of materials, receipt of defective materials, material that did not correspond to the commune, lack of sensitive materials delivered in the packages, etc.. Moreover, polls found it difficult to start due to lack of skill, or lateness of the staff. For example:

- At the *Ecole Nationale Alcibiades Fleury Battier*, in the Department of *Nippes*, all stations, without exception, started working very late because the ballots were received late. This was also noticed in many polling stations in the *Ecole Nationale D’ Orouk*, in the same department.
- At the voting centre at *Lycee National de Mirebalais*, in the *Central* Department, voters gathered outside the various stations, and protested against the fact that the voting could not start on time.
- The majority of polling centers in the **Western** Department began operations late to vote.
- In most polling centers in the **Southern** Department, the opening hours were not respected due to lack of ability of staff in the ballot counting. For example, members of the polling stations #19 and #20, at the *Lycee Philippe Guerrier* in *Aux Cayes*, were forced to count to the ballots for president *three* (3) times. In addition, several members of the office came in late. In general, the voting began in this department after *seven* (7) o’clock in the morning.
- In the majority of the voting centers in the *Northern* Department, the voting began very late due to the fact that members of the polling stations took a long time to conduct an audit of voting materials, equipment and counting of the ballots received.

4. *Problems encountered with materials*

The forms issued to acknowledge receipt of the materials were in English. Consequently, several members of polling stations said they had difficulty in completing these forms. This has been noticed in the voting center at *Saint Ange de La Vanneau*, in the department of the *Southeast*.

5. *Switching of materials*

led voting materials. As examples:

- In station #1 at the voting center at ***Ecole Communautaire Sainte Claire***, located in the town of ***Saut d'Eau***, in the ***Central*** Department, ballots for deputy, in the riding of ***Miragoane*** were found. Consequently, the head of the center informed his superiors and called upon the magistrate of the court, Jean Louis Joseph ELYSEE, to make a detailed report. To remedy the situation, center officials were forced to take the extra ballots from other polling stations and to give the staff of station #1. This delayed the voting in this station.
- The same scenario was repeated in station # 8 of the voting center at ***Ecole Nationale Flandé***, located in the 2nd communal section of ***Juanpas***, in the commune of ***Lascahobas***, in the ***Central*** Department, where the ballots for deputy in the constituency of ***Cornillon Grand Bois***, of the ***West*** Department, were distributed.
- In station #5 at the ***Ecole Armee du Salut de Fond-de-Negres (Nippes)*** voting center, ballots printed for the candidates for deputy in the ***Western*** Department had been received.
- Station #2 at the ***Ecole Nationale des Orangers***, in the Department of the ***Southeast***, the ballots for the deputy in the North-west district of ***Port-de-Paix*** were found.

6. ***Receiving incomplete packages***

Several polling centers received incomplete packages in which minutes (process-verbaux) were not found. As examples:

- Stations #4 and #5 of the ***Ecole Nationale de Filles***, in ***Port-a-Piment***, in the ***Southern*** Department, the stations have functioned without the minutes. Members of these offices recorded their information on loose leaf paper.
- Station #2 at the voting center in the ***Ecole Nationale des Orangers***, in the Department of the ***South-east***, did not receive the minutes for deputy. This same scenario was seen in the polling centers at ***Lycee Fritz Pierre Louis*** and ***Lycee Marie Jeanne***, both located in the town of ***Port-au-Prince***, in the ***Western*** Department.
- At the ***Ecole Nationale de Mapou***, located in the town of ***Baie de Hennes***, in the Department of the ***North-west***, the voting began at *eight* (8) o'clock in the morning because the indelible ink had not been delivered.

Absence / lack of orienteers

If in general, the voting centers in the country were assigned orienteers, they mostly were not clearly identified. In other centers, they were simply absent. In addition, the number of orienteers assigned to voting centers was largely insufficient compared with the number of offices located in some voting centers. For example:

- In the center at ***Armee du Salut de Fonds-de-Negres***, *thirteen* (13) stations worked with the services of *one* (1) orienter;
- At the voting Center at ***Ecole Nationale Du Parc***, in ***Miragoane***, *only one* (1) orienter was assigned to *sixteen* (16) polling stations.
- At the ***Ecole Nationale de Meyer***, voting center in the town of ***Jacmel***, in the Department of the ***South-east***, *sixteen* (16) stations were identified. Yet, no orienter was assigned to the centre.

7. Continued Campaigning on Election Day

Several supporters of candidates that were approved for the second round of elections were campaigning on Election Day. This was observed across the country. In addition, voters, zealous and enthusiastic after voting, invited those they encountered en-route, to vote for their candidates. For example:

- The president of station #8 at ***Ecole Nationale des Orangers***, in the Department of the ***South-East***, Jacques JUSTE, was campaigning for the Michel Joseph MARTELLY, and called on voters to vote for him. Chaos followed which almost lead to the suspension of voting in this office. In response supporters and sympathizers of RDNP called PNH officers to arrest Jacques JUSTE. The situation returned to normal after the intervention of police, though no arrests to date took place.
- In the ***Nippes, North, Northeast*** and ***Central*** departments, several vehicles were used to transport voters. According to them, they were transported by supporters of candidates for deputies and president, and then subjected to vote in favor of those same candidates.
- In the courtyard of the ***Ecole Nationale d'Orouk***, in the Department of ***Nippes***, cards bearing the likeness of candidates for deputy and president, Wilner AUGUSTIN and Michel Joseph MARTELLY were noticed. In addition, an individual known as the Docteur JUNIOR in the community of

for Wilner GUERVIL, a deputy candidate for the JUNIOR offered *fifty* (50) gourdes to all who were willing to vote for his candidate. The same scenario occurred at ***Ecole Nationale d' Arnaud*** where photos of candidates Wilner GUERVIL (ANSANM NOU FÒ) and Wilner AUGUSTIN (ALTERNATIVE) were scattered on the grounds.

- At the ***Ecole Nationale de Thozin***, located in ***Grand Goave***, in the ***West*** Department, the INITE parliamentary candidate Jean Marcel LUMERANT and supporters and sympathizers of REPONS PEYIZAN and RDNP openly led campaigns for their respective candidates. Moreover, INITE supporters were in possession of the partial voters list, and a number of voter registration cards that they were handing out to voters on polling day.
- At the voting center located in the ***Ecole Nationale de Sèguin***, located in the town of ***Saint Marc***, in the ***Artibonite***, supporters of AAA and RDNP waved the photo of the RDNP candidate for president, Mirlande Hyppolite MANIGAT and the parliamentary candidate for the riding of ***Saint Marc*** Altesse TOUSSAINT, with the purpose of influencing voter choice.
- At ***Ecole Nationale Rèpublique Centre Africaine***, in ***Carrefour***, in the ***West*** Department, supporters and sympathizers of the REPONS PEYIZAN party, led campaigns both inside and outside the voting center. Voters chanted slogans in favor of Michel Joseph MARTELLY. Pictures of him, as well as pink armbands and handkerchiefs were distributed to voters.
-
- At polling station #6, at the ***Lycée Henry Christophe*** in ***Marigot***, in the Department of the ***South-east***, a heated argument erupted between *two* (2) supporters of parliamentary candidates for the constituency ***Cayes-Jacmel / Marigot***, Kenol CHARLES an independent candidate, and Rosenie GUSTAVE, a candidate under the banner of the political party ANSANM NOU FÒ because supporters of GUSTAVE chanted slogans in favor of the latter.
- In the center located at ***Ecole Evangelique Baptiste de Marre Joffrey***, located in the town of ***Grand Gosier***, in the ***Southeast*** Department, the INITE and the REPONS PEYIZAN proxies led campaigns on behalf of their respective candidates.
- In stations #3, #4, #5 and #6 of the voting center at ***Ecole Nationale des Filles***, located in ***Port-a-Piment***, in the ***Southern*** Department, supporters and sympathizers of political parties INITE, REPONS PEYIZAN, and ANSANM NOU FÒ, in the courtyard, influenced voters through the windows and walls, urging them to vote for their candidates.

- WINSTON CELESTIN, the orienteer assigned to the voting center at **Ecole Nationale de Raymond**, located in the town of **Cayes-Jacmel**, in the **Southeast** Department, wore pink armbands on behalf of presidential candidate Michel Joseph MARTELLY.
- Ednel TITUS, Coordinator of the Association of CASECs in Grand'Anse (ACAGA) made his vehicle available to voters, provided that they agree to vote for INITE parliamentary candidate Rupert LAFOREST.

8. Identifying non-election staff in some voting centers

If several members of the polling station were wearing shirts identifying them, others had not received them, in all departments of the country.

9. Replacement and attempt to replace members of offices

On March 20th, 2011, election officials were replacing members of the polling stations. The replacements were, for the most part, friends and comrades of the local election officials. It should be noted however that in some cases, this attempt failed.

- The voting center at **Ecole Nationale d 'Arnaud**, it was 5: 30 am when the general supervisor, Fritz Gerald FÉQUIÈRE, alias Sonson , attempted to replace a member of the polling station with his step-brother. Acute tension ensued. To restore calm, Fritz Gerald Féquière was forced to abandon his project.

10. Inconsistent training of electoral staff

Different messages appear to have been broadcast in the training of electoral staff, given the differences in behavior of the officers encountered in different regions. Several facts can be taken as an example:

- Station #2 in the voting center at **Assemblée de Dieu** located in **Petit Trou de Nippes**, in the Department of **Nippes**, Marie DELVA, Rodrigue FÉQUIÈRE , Jean Michel MATHURIN, and - respectively the president, vice-president and secretary, decided not to accept declared votes.
- Polling stations in some of the department of **Nippes**, PNH officers were able to vote, while in other stations they were forbidden from voting.

Ecole Nationale Alcibiade Fleury Battier, in the septuagenarian was accompanied by a friend to help him vote. After voting, the officers, Kepler Kathy BOUCHER, John Joseph THEODORE and Lauben METELUS, respectively- president, vice-president and secretary, decided to mark the thumb of the person accompanying the elderly man, saying it was the latter who had voted. Were it not for the intervention of PNH officers and security personnel, the ballot would have been suspended in this office.

- At the **Ecole des Soeurs** in **Miragoane**, in the Department of **Nippes**, the members proceeded to count ballots in the absence of proxies who, while near the entrance of the center, were barred by the guards.
- After counting, some staff decided not to post the minutes while other members of polling stations did so.
- Inadvertently, some polling stations did not mark voters' thumbs. Others voluntarily decided not to do so, in order to facilitate fraud.
-
- The staff of station #7 at the **Lycee Toussaint Louverture d' Ennery**, in the **Artibonite** Department, did not count the ballots for the opening minutes. Consequently these members were unable to establish the difference between the invalid ballots, spoiled ballots and the ballots assigned to no candidate.
- On order of the principal supervisor, Polince YACINTHE, the gate of the voting center **Ecole Nationale Mixte (formerly Lycée)**, located in **Ouanaminthe**, in the Department of the **North-east** closed at 3:30pm. This prevented many voters from performing their civic duty.

11. **Transcription errors**

Several members of polling stations committed transcription errors, when noting the National Identity Number (NIN) of voters. Consequently, many voters appeared at polling stations assigned to them and could not vote. For example:

- At station #1, at the **Ecole Nationale d'Application**, located in the town of **Marfranc**, in the department of **Grand Anse**, Marie Gladys ALEXIS could not vote because members of the polling station had written, in the transcript box reserved for him, the NIN of another person with the same name;
- At station #7 in the centre at **Eglise Mary Madeleine**, located in the town of **Thiotte**, in the **South-east** Department, led by Altanie DAUPHIN, Pierre JEAN MARC, and Gilot JEAN PIERRE, respectively- president, vice-

presented Maxo PIERRE, identified by his NIN: 02-09-99-1969-08-00015. He was told by the president that he has already voted. However, another NIN was transcribed next to his photo. It was the NIN 02-09-99-1969-08-00015.

12. *People who could not vote at their usual voting centre*

- At the ***Lycee National*** polling center in ***Petit Trou de Nippes***, many voters could not vote in the second round of elections, when they had previously voted in the same centre, on November 28th, 2010. For example, Gesner MONDELUS, Mitheline LACOSTRADE, Jean Philippe ALTEMA, Rosana FEQUIERE, Dikinsy GUERRIER, etc..
- In the polling station # 5, at the ***Lycee Philippe Guerrier***, in the ***Southern*** Department, Mary Exileine GERMEIL could not find her name on the electoral list despite the fact that she had voted in the same center in the 1st round of elections on November 28th, 2010.

13. *Behavior of those involved in the process*

- In several polling centers listed throughout the country, the partial voter's lists that were displayed were torn up by proxies of political parties or by voters who were angry at not having found their name.
- In station #2, at the voting center in the ***Ecole Nationale de Thozin*** in the town of ***Grand Goave***, in the ***West*** Department, the proxy for REPONS PEYIZAN replaced a member of the polling station by directing potential voters and passing the ink on their thumbs, with the tacit complicity of the supervisor Michelet CHERY. In addition, a member of polling station #4 of the same centre, Beatrice MILORD, took off her shirt and badge and voted a second time at station #10.
- At ***Lycée Philippe Guerrier***, located in the town of ***Cayes***, in the ***South*** department, the proxy Jean René JOSEPH identified by NIN: 01-01-99-1980-01-00210, introduced himself as a "mobile proxy" and claimed his right to vote in the centre. He changed his clothing and was able to vote several times. This is also the case for Sinal DAMAS, another "mobile proxy", identified by NIN: 01-01-99-1970-11-00031 who also voted several times.
- At the ***Ecole Nationale des Filles***, located in the town of ***Port-a-Piment***, in the ***Southern*** Department, proxies accompanied the voters into the polling booths, with the complicity of members of the polling stations. For example, the proxy for ANSANM NOU FÒ, Réverdieu JULES assigned to polling station #2 accompanied Eliata CHEVALIER identified by the NIN: 07-14-99-

ore, the INITE proxy Remus METELLUS ME identified NIN: 07-13-99-1946-11-00044. The supervisor, Kenol BEKNIER informed of the situation, said that it was beyond his competence to intervene.

- At the *Ecole Evangelique Baptiste de Marre Joffrey*, located in the town of *Grand Gosier*, in the department of the *South-east*, the proxies for REPONS PEYZAN and INITE told voters who were trying to find their name, that they could not vote in the centre because their names were not on the partial electoral list. The above-mentioned proxies did not allow voters to check the partial electoral list themselves. Faced with the voter's insistence, the proxies fled.
- Many voters entering the centre at *Lycée Henry Christophe*, in the department of *South-east*, were in possession of alcohol contained in glass bottles.
- At different polling centers in the department of *Grand Anse*, the number of orienteers was insufficient, and several proxies functioned as orienteers. However, some took the opportunity to campaign for their own political party. In addition, at the *Lycee Nord Alexis*, located in *Jeremie*, the INITE proxy Richardson CASENEUVE voted *two* (2) times.
- At the opening of polling station #2 at *Ecole Nationale Philippe Guerrier de Maïssade*, in the *Central* Department, until eleven (11) o'clock in the morning, members had difficulty working because the president, Alexis JOSEPH, smoked repeatedly, annoying the other officers and some voters. There followed a heated argument during which PNH officers and centre supervisors had to intervene to restore calm.
- Many voters did not want to have their thumbs marked after voting. Such is the case of Bruny GUERRIER who voted in station #4, at the *Ecole des Soeurs de Miragoane*, in the Department of *Nippes*. Other voters at the polls equipped with alcohol wipes, scrubbed their thumbs after voting to remove the ink. For example, Méprilia JEAN FRANCOIS voted at the above-mentioned centre and removed the ink from her thumb as she was leaving the polling station.
- At the *Lycee Nationale de Petit Trou de Nippes*, in the Department of *Nippes*, Famil ALEXANDRE and Saurel PIERRE were both centre supervisors and proxies for the INITE party.

BY DEPARTMENT

1. Central Department

Besides the communes of *Savanette, Boucan Carrè, Thomonde* and *Saut d'Eau*, the elections took place in the Central Department in a generally calm atmosphere. However, irregularities, fraud and attempted fraud have been found at several levels:

- In the town of *Boucan Carrè*, the Government Commissioner at the Court of First Instance *Mirebalais*, Mr. Joel LUBIN, brother of the parliamentary INITE candidate for the constituency *Mirebalais / Boucan Carre*, the former deputy Jean Claude LUBIN, at the head of an armed group, tried to sabotage the voting at *Eglise Pentecostale Unie*, located in the 2nd communal section of *Boucan Carre*, at *Fè yo byen*. Acute tension ensued during which *two* (2) supporters of Abel DESCOLLINES the LAVNI parliamentary candidate, namely Jonas PIERRE and Lionel LUBIN were injured and rushed to the hospital. MINUSTAH officers called in as reinforcements, stepped in and arrested Mr. Joel LUBIN and *two* (2) of his accomplices, Arnouald LUBIN and Vincent MONDESIR. Several shotguns, including an automatic rifle, 12 and 9mm firearms, were seized during the arrest. The Government Commissioner's badge was confiscated by MINUSTAH soldiers. It should be noted that on the eve of the poll, the Commissioner LUBIN issued *five* (5) warrants against Huguens BELLEVUE, Frank LUBIN, Elionel CASSÉUS, deputy mayor of *Mirebalais*, Voguenague VALLIERES and alias Hemanold, on charges of vagrancy against the Haitian State. They are all supporters of LAVNI parliamentary candidate Abel DESCOLLINES.
- At station #2 at *Ecole Savanette Cabral*, a voter could vote without his or her national identification card, with the complicity of officers Vald MILET, Renold SAINT LOUIS and ELIPHADZ MERÇON, respectively the president, vice-president and secretary of the polling station. This generated a heated argument punctuated by rock throwing. The voting centre supervisor was forced to temporarily suspend the voting in this office.
- At *Cerca La Source*, unidentified individuals threw stones at *Ecole Nationale de Cerca la Source*. MINUSTAH intervened, firing into the air to disperse the troublemakers. The incident occurred at 8:45am. A few hours later, the vote recommenced. In the same district, voting at the *Ecole Nationale de Pacasse*, Roger JULES and Leslie THERMIDOR were arrested with 9mm weapons in their possession. They were held in the police station in *Cerca La Source*.

ing in **Eglise Baptiste Conservatrice**, in the 1st riding of **Saut d'Eau**, in the **Central** Department, Jude THIMOGENE presented himself as an observer for REPONS PEYIZAN. He aggressively led campaign in favor of presidential candidate Michel Joseph MARTELLY. He was later questioned by the PNH.

- At station #3 of the voting center at **Ecole Presbyterale Saint Thomas D'Aquin**, at **Saut D'Eau**, in the **Central** department, Esthénio BAPTISTE, magistrate, and an advocate of the INITE parliamentary candidate for the district of **Saut d'Eau**, Smith ROMUALD, accompanied by two (2) unidentified persons, barged into said office. He demanded that the president allow the abovementioned people to vote without their national identification card. The LAVNI proxy, Fanfan ROBERT offended by such audacity, was categorically opposed. BAPTISTE drew his weapon and struck the proxy, threatening to kill him. Alarmed, the PNH intervened, however the magistrate had already gone. It should be noted that this voting center was totally controlled by partisans and supporters of the candidate Smith ROMUALD. The other individuals were able to vote several times without having their thumbs marked.
- At the **Nouvelle Eglise Saint Etienne de Saltadère**, located in **Thomond**, in the **Central** Department, supporters of the two (2) candidates for deputy Enel APPOLON and Marie Denise BERNADEAU, under the banners of the INITE and LAVNI parties, came to blows. Stones were thrown from both sides. In order to restore order, voting was stopped, and MINUSTAH together with officers of the PNH were forced to fire shots into the air.
- The day after the election, around one (1) o'clock the afternoon, at the request of a group of individuals living in the 2nd communal section of **Juanpas**, the Justice of Peace for **Lascahobas**, Foris SAUTHÈRE, accompanied by PNH officers, visited the **Flanbe cemetery**, in the 2nd communal section of the above locality. A batch of *two hundred sixty two* (262) ballots for president and deputy, were discovered in a bag. Some were valid and others were found un-used.
- In the town of **Dalaise**, in the communal section **Riviere Caneau**, in the town of **Saut d'Eau**, in the **Central**, the **Ecossa de Dalaise** voting centre was the subject of two (2) attempted sabotages, by an armed group headed by Smith ROMUALD, parliamentary candidate for the riding of **Saut D'Eau**, and another armed group headed by Lochard LAGUERRE, INITE candidate for senate in the **Central** Department.
- The voting center at the **Ecole Nationale de Colombier**, located in the town of **Savanette**, was vandalized by an armed commando. Supporters of the

...a Simon DIEUSEUL and Lochard LAGUERRE, and the political parties LAVNI and INITE, accused each other of being responsible for this act.

- At the *Lyce National Jean Jacques Dessalines*, located in the town of *Croix-Ster* in the commune of *Belladeres*, in the *Central* Department, the ballots were torn up. The proxies for RDNP, LAVNI, INITE - Deno NOËL, Yvon ANGER, Peterson MILORD, and another citizen named Denis LAFLEUR were forced to flee under the threats of armed groups. Meanwhile, Jean Baptiste THOMAS aka Babi, Léonel CHARLES, Francis LISIUS, Robin PRÉSENDIEU, and Wilner CAMEAU were severely beaten by André Charles GEORGES aka Ti Georges, Germain SOLON, James BAZILE aka Papi, and alias Loulou. The magistrate for *Belladeres* Louis Vernet CIVIL was required to prepare a record of the incident. After these clashes, materials and torn ballots were handed over to officials of Municipal Electoral Office (BEC).

2. Department of Nippes

In the department of *Nippes*, apart from a few scuffles observed in voting centers known to be “red zones”, the ballot took place in a calm and serene manner. However, voter turnout was very low. This is because the senator for the department, Jocelerme PRIVERT, and the deputy Frantzner DÉNIUS, candidate for succession to the constituency of the *l’Asile* were elected in the first round of elections. Overall, the PNH and MINUSTAH were seen in most polling centers in the department. However, some voting centers were not equipped with security guards. For example, the *Eglise Nazareth Bondos*, *Centre Eglise de Dieu de Morpou*, etc..

However, it is important to note some irregularities and fraud cases recorded in this department.

- At station #7, in the *Lycée Saint Joseph de Peméle*, the ink marker was faulty, and the voting process was suspended. The centre supervisor was forced to file a petition with the Municipal Electoral Office (BEC) to request a new marker.
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- At the *Ecole Armee du Salut de Desruisseaux*, throughout the day, malicious individuals, supporters and sympathizers of *two* (2) candidates for deputy, Yvon GESTE and Poly FAUSTIN, tried to intimidate potential voters. Several incidents between proxies and the (2) individuals were observed. On several occasions PNH officers and MINUSTAH were forced to intervene. Around *two* (2) o’clock in the afternoon, *one* of the groups identified with one candidate, began to fire into the air with the clear aim of frightening

identified troublemakers broke into polling station box for deputy, which contained *ninety five* (95) ballots and scattered them throughout the courtyard of the voting centre and on the adjacent street. Voting was suspended. To restore calm and continue with the voting, the Justice of the Peace for **Miragoane**, Jean Robert JOURDAIN was required to record the incident and PNH and MINUSTAH staff collected the ballots. Of the *ninety five* (95) stolen ballots, only *fifty* (50) were retrieved.

- At the **Ecole Armee du Salut** in **Fond-de-Negres**, it was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when *five* (5) individuals, posing as supporters of parliamentary candidate Yvon GESTE, under the banner of the party MOCHRENHA boarded a red **Tracker** driven by alias Jean RENALD. They arrived at the voting centre and proceeded to tear up the partial electoral lists on display. Were it not for the vigilance of PNH officers, the situation would have worsened.

3. West Department

In the department of the West, the voting went relatively well. However, for this region (2) major deficiencies were observed.

The sensitive materials were distributed late in at least *forty* (40) polling stations. At varying times, the voting began in these centers. The table below shows the opening hours of some of them.

Communes	Voting centers	Hours
Pétion-ville	Lycée National de Pétion-ville	8 : 55
	Eglise Conservatrice, 3ème Sect, 3rd Sect. Etang du Jonc, Pétion-ville	7 : 30
	Lycée La Boule 13, 3. Sect. Sec. Etang du Jonc, Pétion-ville	7 : 30
	Ecole Méthodiste Frères, Pétion-ville	6 : 30
Port-au-Prince	Ecole Municipale Carl Bouard, Ville, Port au Prince	8:40
	Marche du Canapé Vert, 6. Section Turgeau, Port au Prince	8 : 30
	Lycée Jean Jacques Dessalines, Port au Prince	11 :50
	Lycée Marie Jeanne	8 : 30
	Lycée Fritz Pierre Louis	9 : 30

- The voting center located in the **Ecole Nationale République Centre Africain**, located in **Carrefour**, the supervisor, Marie Regine JOSEPH,

anced by proxies, she was arrested after a justice of

- At the ***Ecole Nationale de Thozin***, it was a little past 1:00pm when the INITE parliamentary candidate, Jean Marcel LUMERANT entered the premises, to the cheers of many of his supporters. There followed a tension during which stones and broken bottles were thrown. The PNH and MINUSTAH soldiers at the scene did not intervene in time to restore order.
- At ***Lycee Marie-Jeanne***, polling stations #15, #21 and #22 had to use a single ballot box for the presidency and for deputies. In addition, the materials received did not include the minutes (process-verbaux) for the results of the vote for president or deputy.
- At polling station #18, in ***Petite Place Cazeau***, the president came to work with liquor. After a few hours, he was drunk.
- At the voting center located in the ***Ecole Don Bosco de Drouillard***, supporters of INITE parliamentary candidate for ***Cite Soleil***, Daniel ST. HILAIRE, was stabbed by the brother of the ALTERNATIVE candidate for deputy, Almetis Junior SAINT FLEUR. Consequently, the operation of the vote started after 10:30am. In polling stations #22, #23 and #39 of the same center, voters voted without national identification cards.
- At ***Lycee de Cite Soleil***, located in ***Soleil 17***, it was ten o'clock when the members of the polling station #32 decided to close the centre, in the absence of agents.

4. Department of South-east

In the department of South-east, the elections passed without particular tension, however, voter turn-out was timid. Apart from isolated campaigning, voters could vote freely. RNDDH and its' departmental structure in the Southeast have noted zero cases of arrest.

5. Southern Department

In general, the elections took place in a serene atmosphere. However, some isolated cases of irregularities or incidents have been reported. For example:

- On the night of March 19th to 20th 2011, in the commune of ***Coteaux three*** (3) individuals, Fenelon JEAN, Metelus JOSEPH and Yacinthe JEAN BRENARD were seen circulating in the courtyard of the ***Ecole Nationale de***

t,. They were arrested with a homemade weapon

- At polling station #1 in the voting center at the ***Ecole National de Damassin***, Renan MORANCY, the proxy for the political party ALTERNATIVE, was in possession of several proxy IDcards which he distributed on Election Day. A proxy for REPONS PEYIZAN, Hutéus ZEPHYR, unhappy, railed against the actions of MORANCY. A heated argument ensued following which the PNH together with MINUSTAH, forced Morancy to leave the voting centre. Upon his arrival outside, he threw stones, forcing officials to temporarily suspend voting operations.
- In the town of ***Camp-Perrin***, in the ***Southern*** Department, Fritz Daniel ALEXIS was arrested in possession of a dozen national identification cards.
- In the voting center located in the ***Ecole Nationale de Tiburon***, polling stations #1, #2 and #3 received a total number of *two hundred* (200) ballots printed with ink stains on the picture of the INITE candidate for deputy in Saintima LOUINOR.

6. Department of Grand'Anse

Elections in the department of Grand Anse were held peacefully. However, attempts at fraud that led to cases of violence were reported. For example:

- At polling station #7 in the ***Ecole Nationale François Chéron***, located ***Duchiti***, it was about 1:30 in the afternoon when a group of minors, in complicity with staff of that polling station, were able to vote. They had in their possession, national identification cards of other potential voters. There followed a tense situation and MINUSTAH threw tear gas canisters into the center.
- At polling station #5, of the voting centre in the ***Sogebebe Night Club***, Jean Nickson DUPRÉVIL alias Doudou, son of Justice of the Peace in the town of ***Moron***, Lavoix DUPRÉVIL, and member ALTERNATIVE party - stole the partial electoral list from members of that polling station and fled the premises. This provoked a heated argument and voting operations were suspended in the office for more than thirty minutes. The vote was recommenced following the intervention of the president of the Communal Electoral Office (BEC), Wilner LUMA.

In the northern department, some cases of fraud and violence have attracted the attention of RNDDH and its departmental structure in the North:

- At the ***Ecole Nationale de Galman Dupla***, in the commune of ***Morin***, with the complicity of electoral staff of various polling stations, voters were able to vote several times, with or without national identification cards. In addition, voters did not allow their thumbs to be marked.
- At the voting centre in the ***Ecole National de Barriere Blanche***, located in the town of ***l'Acul du Nord***, staff of polling station #1, Abner MARCELLIN, Morange LOUIS and Auguste Maclay MÉRILIEN, respectively- president, vice-president and secretary , proceeded to stuff the urns with ballots in favour of the candidates of their respective political parties, despite the presence of PNH.
- In polling station #10 of the voting center located in the ***Salle Paroissiale de la Grande Riviere de Nord***, electoral staff, Rose Carmelle BELONY, Rachele DAMUS and Alix ARLY, respectively- president, vice-president and secretary were gave, to supporters of INITE candidate for senate Nawoon MARCELLUS, a number of ballots for the obvious purpose of influencing election results. Moreover, in this office, several people were able to vote without a national identification card. This was repeated in several other polling stations of the same centre.

8. Artibonite

The second round of elections took place in the Artibonite Department in a mixed climate, sometimes calm, sometimes agitated.

- At approxiamtely *ten* (10) o'clock the morning, unidentified persons threw stones at the ***Institution Mixte Nouvelle Jerusalem***, with the clear purpose of disrupting the vote. At least *two* (2) individuals, identified as supporters of the INITE senate candidate, circulated amongst voters carrying 9 mm weapons. They tried to force voters to vacate the premises in order to stuff the ballot boxes. Informed of the situation, PNH officers on the scene called for reinforcements.
- At ***Ecole Nationale de Payen***, a stronghold of the parliamentary candidate of the AAA party, Jean Beauvoir DORCON, individuals identifying themselves as his supporters were pressuring voters to bring them to vote in his favour.

morning, ballot boxes were stuffed for the AAA and the INITE senate candidate in the areas of **Liancourt, Deschapelles, La Chapelle and Verrettes.**

- Wilfrid TOUSSAINT, and Mussot JOSEPH, respectively- president and vice president's of polling station #7 at the **Ecole Nationale Jacques Premier**, located in the town of **Dessalines**, agreed to give ballots to the proxies, in order for them to vote in favour of the candidates Gracia DELVA, Francois Anick JOSEPH and Mirlande Hyppolite Manigat.
- At the **Ecole Nationale de l'Estere**, MINUSTAH staff arrested at least *two* (2) individuals, including Junaud CLERVIL, professor of social sciences, and proxy for ANSANM NOU FO, for possession of ballots.

9. Department of North-west

In this department, the second round of elections took place in an agitated climate. At least one person was killed. Some examples illustrate the tensions recorded.

- At the **Ecole Nationale de Marre Rouge** in communal section depending on the town of **Mole Saint Nicolas**, supporters of parliamentary candidate for the same constituency, Yves DUPRAT, Jean RAYMOND, Wesny DUPRAT, and alias Saintilus, having learned that their candidate was poised to lose the election, started shooting, throwing stones, and tear gas canisters into the voting center. Voters in panic ran in all directions. Billy John ALEXIS, cousin of the candidate for deputy, Yves DUPRAT; was shot in the head and died on the spot. Meanwhile, Junior DEVARISTE, and Faustin ONES alias Ti Soude, respectively- president and secretary of polling stations #6 and #11, threw ballots about the courtyard while Carinet DUPERAT, president of polling station #4, left with all the minutes (process-verbaux). PNH officers intervened and arrested Junior DEVARISTE, Faustin ONES, Ophny THEOPHIN, Paul Destin ASSONET.

Note that Ophny THEOPHIN is a policeman who was seconded to the Security Service of the former deputy Elourne DOREUS, while Paul Destin ASSONET is a supporter of former deputy and ALTERNATIVE candidate to succeed him for the district of **Mole Saint Nicolas**.

- At polling station #3 at **Ecole Nationale La Decouverte**, located in the town of **Mole Saint Nicolas**, staff members, Ivans ARMONY, Marie VITA and Lezetude PIERRE-LOUIS allowed voters to vote as many times they wanted.

Montry, in the department of the *North-West*, it noon when the INITE proxy, Nickson DUBRÉUS while in possession of a .45 caliber weapon, forced electoral staff of the voting centre to stuff the ballot boxes in favor of his candidate for deputy, Asterne JEAN. Nickson DUBRÉUS was arrested.

10. Department of North-east

The elections were held in the department of North-east in the context of profound irregularities and fraud. Witness the following examples:

- The principal supervisor Joël ALEXIS voted repeatedly in all stations at the **Centre Feminin**, located in **Perches**. In addition, this supervisor authorized INITE supporters to do the same.
- At the voting centre in the **Ecole Nationale Mixte (ex-Lyce)** located in **Ouanaminthe**, one of the supervisors, Polince HYACINTHE allowed an individual known as Miralin – an INITE supporter, to vote. Faced with protests from the other persons present at the scene, HYACINTHE gave a Miralin an observers t-shirt, in order to facilitate his access to the various polling stations of the same centre.
- Station #8 in the voting centre at the **Ecole Nationale de Ouanaminthe**, Jude, a well-known INITE supporter entered the premises, in complicity with electoral staff, with multiple ballots in his possession. He began to stuff the ballot boxes. At the request of the proxies, he was arrested by the PNH. Also in the same polling station, Tuto MOMPREMIER, president and INITE representative, often left his post to accompany voters to the polling booths in an attempt to guide their votes.
- In the *eleven* (11) polling stations at the **Ecole Nationale Colonie de Grand Bassin**, located in the town of **Terrier Rouge**, the supervisors and the electoral staff agreed to support the UCCADE candidate for deputation, a native of **Grand Bassin**, Jocelyn PIERRE; to the detriment of the AAA candidate, Jean Pierre ARINCKS, a native of **Terrier Rouge**. Indeed, all voters, at the centre were required to vote for Jocelyn PIERRE. For example, in station #3, the candidate Jocelyn PIERRE received *four hundred fifty* (450) votes and the candidate Jean Pierre ARINCKS *zero* (0) votes. Meanwhile, at the **Lycee de Terrier Rouge**, which included *fourteen* (14) polling stations, voters, supporters of parliamentary candidate for the constituency of **Terrier Rouge**, Jocelyn PIERRE, could not vote. The voters, who came to the polling stations, were told they had already voted. After counting the ballots for station #8 of this centre, Jean Pierre ARINCKS received *four hundred forty*

one vote PIERRE. It should be noted that the
before the election.

- In polling station #6 of the voting center, at noon, the stock of ballots was already exhausted. Some voters, who arrived at center, were told they had already voted. This was also noticed at the *Lycee National du Terrie Rouge*.
- A supporter of the UCCADE political party came to polling station #5 and wanted to vote without his national identification card. The secretary of this office Rony CHARLES, who opposed this action, was slapped by the voter.
- At the voting center at *Ecole Notre Dame de Mombin Crochu*, in the department of *North-east*, the staff list of the polling stations was falsified in favor of members of the political party SOLIDARITE. Ulrick BIEN-AIME, brother of the President of the Communal Electoral Office threw a stone in the direction of Antoine SAINT FLEUR, an INITE supporter. He was rushed to the hospital. In addition, at *nine* (9) o'clock in the morning, the president of station #1 of the center, Ronique CHARLES was caught giving two (2) ballots to a voter, in order to allow him to vote for the SOLIDARITE candidate.
- At the *Ecole Nationale Saint Joseph*, president of polling station #2, Petit Frere HELLIN was surprised when on two (2) occasions, he was caught trying to give two (2) ballots for president.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The second round of presidential and partial parliamentary elections was better conducted than the first round on November 28th, 2010 in spite of the boycott called by various political parties. The PNH and MINUSTAH were generally very involved in the provision of security for the election, which discouraged troublemakers from committing crimes.

In addition, the PNH and MINUSTAH arrested and questioned *fifty-five* (55) people across the country including officials from government, public servants, agents of the PNH and citizens. These arrests and investigations are linked to the election issue and were made on the days before, the day of, and the days following March 20th. Weapons as well as handguns were confiscated.

The CEP took a number of recommendations into consideration, advice coming from election observation organizations. In this sense, improvements have been made in the process. Orienteers were placed in the majority of centers to assist voters who

names on the partial electoral lists. Supervisors of polling stations and security guards for the most part, were distinguished by their t-shirts and/or ID badges. The officers, except in rare cases, were more skilled in performing their tasks.

Voting centers were clearly marked, for the most part. In addition, electoral lists were more visible and they were in most cases identical to those held by members of the polling stations.

However, isolated cases of irregularities, violence and fraud, were identified across the country. Zealous voters, overflowed with passion for their candidates. Consequently, they called aloud for people to make the same choices. Additionally, proxies of the political parties INITE, LAVNI, MOCHRENHA, RESPONS PEYIZAN, ALTERNATIVE, RDNP, AAA, etc... engaged in acts of election fraud. Supporters and sympathizers made their personal vehicles available to voters, provided that they vote for their own candidates.

At least *two* (2) people lost their lives in these elections, *one* (1) in **Marchand Dessalines**, in the **Artibonite** Department and the other **at Marre Rouge**, a communal section of **Jean Rabel**, in the department of the **Northwest**.

In all departments of the country, voters, having voted, did not want to have their thumbs marked. This led to serious disputes between constituents and members of polling stations and delayed the elections.

If in the provincial towns, the voting began between 6 am and 8 am in **Port-au-Prince**, greater delays were experienced. This forced the electoral authorities to extend voting beyond the time-frame set by the Electoral Law.

Several members of polling stations were implicated in cases of fraud, enabling supporters and supporters of various political parties to vote multiple times. Cases of fraud and violence recorded in the poll of March 20th, 2011, were committed for the greater majority, by the fans and supporters of candidates for deputies and to a lesser extent, for the Senate. Regarding the presidential candidates, the cases of irregularities and fraud were scattered. However, it should be noted that all cases of fraud and irregularities considered, they represent unsystematic, isolated incidents.

Overall, the poll on March 20th, 2011 can be considered a success when compared to the first round of elections. However, RNDDH and its' departmental structures, can say that several voting centers were indeed the scene of violence, vandalism, fraud, stuffing of ballot boxes, etc.. However, in all these cases the police demonstrated rigor and mastery against troublemakers before, during and after the vote. Nonetheless, the recorded irregularities, fraud and abuse cases, are not likely to influence the election results.

RNDDH and its' departmental structures and

- Ensure that the process of vote tabulation is done transparently and in compliance with established standards for accounting records;
- Publish the results that reflect the people's choice in this election;
- Respect the electoral timetable regarding the publication of results;
- Punish with the utmost severity the staff involved in electoral fraud and the incidents mentioned above;
- Penalize candidates involved in acts of violence recounted in this report;
- Give attention to the findings of the electoral observation organizations.
- Take all steps to ensure that disputes are heard, analyzed and processed with the sense of seriousness in respect of the rights of all.
- Restore the integrity of the election at all levels through honest and courageous decisions of BCED and BCEN, on cases of fraud established;
- Respect the decisions of the BCED and BCEN in the publication of the final results;
- Take measures to organize, in the shortest possible time, by-elections in areas where it is deemed necessary.