

THE INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE



ADVANCING DEMOCRACY WORLDWIDE

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA NATIONAL ELECTIONS

OCTOBER 11, 2005

NOVEMBER 8, 2005

ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION FINAL REPORT

Republic of Liberia National Elections
October 11, 2005
November 8, 2005

Election Observation Mission Final Report



The International Republican Institute

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Executive Summary

The International Republican Institute (IRI) deployed international delegations to observe Liberia's October 11, 2005, presidential and legislative elections and the November 8, 2005, presidential run-off election. The elections were found to be well administered, organized, credible and peaceful.

During both elections, IRI deployed nine teams of delegates to observe election activities. In the October 11 election, observers were deployed to eight of 15 counties¹. For the November 8 run-off, observers were deployed to seven counties². IRI's delegations witnessed a generally orderly, calm and violence-free process. Polling officials appeared to be well-trained, and took their duties seriously. Voters turned out in large numbers, and remained relatively calm, despite long waits. Domestic observers, from political parties and civil society organizations, were present in significant numbers. The vote count was well executed, and observers accepted the results at nearly all polling stations.

The National Elections Commission (NEC) conducted the elections under difficult circumstances. Mandated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to conduct elections under significant time constraints, the NEC also was tasked with the revision and establishment of electoral laws, drafting and adoption of numerous electoral guidelines and making procedural and administrative adjustments, often on short notice. The NEC operated with minimal constitutional precedent and many NEC officials administered the elections with little prior experience. The NEC was flexible and consultative throughout the electoral process, which included formulating procedures for the creation of electoral districts (despite a lack of census data), making provisions for internally-displaced persons to vote and responding to administrative, logistical and legal challenges on the ground.

The NEC enjoyed financial, technical and administrative support from the international community, particularly the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). UNMIL was tasked with such critical tasks as transporting election materials to otherwise inaccessible areas of the country via helicopter, hiring and paying NEC poll workers and transmitting election results by email to the national data center.

¹ Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedah, Margibi, Montserrado, Lofa and Nimba counties.

² Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedah, Margibi, Montserrado, Lofa and Nimba counties.

I. Introduction

After 25 years of turmoil and 14 years of civil war, the 2005 elections were a turning point for the people of Liberia. Liberia's slide into conflict, poverty and corruption began in 1980 with a military coup led by Samuel Doe, which overthrew a democratically elected government. Following Doe's coup, civil war broke out and Doe was ousted by rebel leader Charles Taylor in 1989. Taylor's regime proved corrupt, autocratic and murderous, which ultimately led the International Criminal Court to indict him for crimes against humanity. In an attempt to escape prosecution, Taylor fled into exile in 2003 and the National Transitional Government of Liberia was established. The new government, with support from the international community called for presidential, parliamentary and local elections in October of 2005.

To assist Liberia's political parties prepare for the elections, IRI opened an office in Monrovia and focused on political party capacity building. IRI was instrumental in facilitating the creation of a political party code of conduct, training party poll-watchers and organizing Liberia's first presidential debate. IRI also sent a delegation to assess the voter registration process in May 2005, and participated in a campaign monitoring assessment organized by the National Democratic Institute and Carter Center in September 2005.

To observe voting for the first round and the run-off elections, IRI fielded two separate election observation delegations. In each round, observers were deployed throughout Liberia. Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Constance Newman, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Richard S. Williamson and IRI Executive Vice President Judy Van Rest served as IRI delegation leaders during the October observation mission. The November observation mission was led by former U.S. Ambassador Charles Twining, Ugandan Member of Parliament Margaret Otim and IRI Senior Vice President Georges Fauriol. Teams were deployed two days before Election Day in order to meet with local stakeholders and assess the political and security atmosphere. Election Day activities included monitoring the opening of polls, voting, closing of polls and vote counting.

This report summarizes the pre-election, Election Day and post-election findings of IRI's election observation mission and make recommendations on aspects of Liberia's electoral system that may need to be reviewed.

October 2005 Election Observation Delegation

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II. Pre-Election Period

A. Electoral Framework and Support

After 14 years of civil war and 25 years of political upheaval in Liberia, the CPA was signed in Accra, Ghana in August 2003, between the former government of Liberia, and two rebel groups, Liberians United for Reconstruction and Development (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). The agreement laid the foundation for the October 11, 2005, presidential and legislative elections, and the presidential run-off election by calling for national elections to be held “no later than October 2005.” The CPA further mandated that the elections conform to United Nations standards, required the revision of existing electoral law and the reconstitution of the NEC.

As a result of the CPA, the seven members of the NEC were appointed by the Chairman of the Liberian Transitional Government and approved by the National Transitional Legislative Assembly (NTLA) in April 2005. The commissioners were responsible for the regulation and administration of the 2005 elections, including regional oversight, civic education, poll-worker training, budgeting and liaising with political party representatives. Internal NEC meetings were not open to the public. NEC programs and policies were implemented by 18 Election Magistrates, who were appointed by the NEC and responsible for voter education, hiring and training poll-workers, making logistical plans and tabulating election results in their districts. In total, the NEC had more than 230 full-time staff.

The Electoral Reform Law of 2004, presented to the NTLA and passed in December 2004, established the legal framework for the 2005 elections. The law specified changes to the electoral system, suspended certain constitutional provisions and established the macro framework for the 2005 election of the president, senators and representatives. The law also limited campaign expenditures, outlined how internally displaced persons (IDP) would vote, articulated voter eligibility requirements and referenced the delineation of electoral districts.

After the passage of the Electoral Reform Law, the NEC drafted and established guidelines for various election-related activities, such as voter registration, publication of the voting roster, the campaign timeframe, district delineation, the registration of independent candidates and political parties, and the establishment of political party coalitions and alliances. Campaign finance regulations, complaints procedures, dispute and appeal processes, polling day administration and ballot tallying procedures were also codified. Regulations were drafted and made publicly available at every stage of the electoral process.

With significant input from the UNMIL legal division, as well as consultants from the European Commission and IFES, the NEC drafted the rules and guidelines that determined the implementation of the election. During this part of the process, stakeholder consultation and input was limited. However, the NEC should be commended for its efforts during the electoral district delineation exercise. Due to a lack of reliable census data this exercise was necessary to determine district boundaries for the House of Representatives and was subject to significant input from political parties, local government officials and community leaders. The original

NEC proposal for electoral districts was later put aside in favor of a formula more acceptable to the political parties.

While the NEC maintained final oversight and management authority for the elections, the commission was greatly supported by UNMIL's electoral division. In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1509, UNMIL provided legal, logistical and technical assistance throughout the electoral process. UNMIL's electoral division operated 18 regional offices, co-located in cities with NEC offices. Regional UNMIL support included emailing county poll results to the main tabulation center in Monrovia, paying poll-workers and transporting necessary election materials and equipment in UN vehicles.

In addition to UNMIL, the NEC was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through its implementing partner, IFES. IFES provided budgetary, legal and technical expertise to the NEC. The European Commission and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also provided support to the NEC. Overall, significant financial support was donated by the international community to develop and distribute voter education materials, procure election materials, distribute salaries for poll-workers and rehabilitate offices³.

B. Candidate Registration, Voter Education and Campaigning

Unprecedented excitement and enthusiasm for the 2005 elections resulted in a large number of candidates and parties registering. Twenty-one political parties registered, 219 candidates contested 30 senate seats, 543 candidates contested 64 house seats and 22 individuals sought the presidency. Notably, the revised electoral law suspended the constitutional provision requiring residency, allowing individuals who lived outside Liberia during the civil war to run for office.

With significant logistical assistance from the international community, voter registration was generally handled satisfactorily. Liberia's approximately 190,000 IDPs presented a significant registration challenge, but by election day 71 percent of IDPs had returned to their home counties to vote. Those who remained in the IDP camps were permitted to vote for the presidency, but not for parliamentary candidates.

Massive voter education projects were undertaken to counter high illiteracy and the population's unfamiliarity with the electoral process. Voters needed to be informed on where and how to register and vote. The NEC, in partnership with domestic and international organizations, embarked on a large-scale voter education campaign. The difficulty of the effort was compounded by the inaccessibility of many areas of the country. Of the more than 1,420 precincts, 273 were considered inaccessible sites by the NEC. Polling sites with this designation required UN helicopter transport to distribute and recover voter-education and election materials. Delivery of those supplies could still require more than a day's hike from the drop-off point to the location of the polling precinct.

³ Amounts committed during the 2005 election cycle were: National Transitional Government of Liberia, \$4 million; UNMIL, \$4.4 million; USAID/IFES, \$2.5 million; UNDP, \$580,000; European Commission, \$3.5 million. UNMIL figure excludes funds expended for logistical support.

Additionally, the NEC certified more than 130 civil society organizations to conduct voter education throughout Liberia. However, a significant percentage of the organizations never received funding. The NEC, UNMIL electoral division and several civil society groups maintain that voter education was a success given financial and other impediments, while political parties and other stakeholders found the exercise superficial, concentrated in urban centers and failing to effectively impact the majority of the highly illiterate rural population.

In terms of campaigning, much of it was centralized due to extremely difficult travel conditions outside Liberia's urban centers. As a result, many campaigns were not launched until two weeks prior to Election Day in many remote areas of Liberia. Compounding matters, the campaign period was limited to six weeks, which hindered the ability of the parties to communicate their platform in rural areas.

Media voter education efforts were similarly limited. Print media in Liberia has a very small circulation, with most of it focused in and around Monrovia. However, since most Liberians get information from radio broadcasts, UNMIL's radio service served as an effective conduit of information to the electorate. UNMIL made its facilities and broadcasts available to all parties contesting the elections.

C. Campaign Period Complaints and Appeals

Before the October 11, 2005, elections there were four cases before the Supreme Court challenging NEC rulings. The two most important cases were brought by the political party Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia (COTOL) and by independent candidates:

- While two senate seats were contested in each county, original NEC procedures allowed voters only one vote for senate. COTOL challenged this procedure in the Supreme Court, arguing that voters were entitled to two votes, one for each senate seat. The court overruled the NEC in favor of COTOL. NEC complied with the court ruling and allowed voters to mark the senatorial ballot twice and choose up to two candidates. The ruling required a significant voter re-education campaign, necessitated re-training of polling staff and required the NEC to provide an informational insert on the senatorial ballot days before the election.
- Another Supreme Court ruling overruled the NEC's rejection of Councilor Marcus Jones's and three other contenders' nomination to contest elections. This decision was reached after the ballots for the October 2005 elections had been printed. A re-printing of the ballots would have caused a postponement of the election and violated the CPA mandate to conduct the election by the end of October. To avoid a postponement of the election, the candidates were invited to Abuja, Nigeria, by the International Contact Group on Liberia to negotiate a settlement. All candidates agreed not to pursue their cases and the election proceeded as scheduled.

D. Campaign Finance Reporting Compliance

The NEC issued its Campaign Finance Regulations in July 2005. The regulations stipulated reporting requirements and schedules for parties and candidates and specified proper accounting procedures. Candidates were to establish campaign committees to report on contributions and expenditures 10 days before an election and 15 days after an election. The NEC would then make the documents available to the public.

Fewer than 31 percent of the candidates filed the required pre-election disclosures for the October 11 elections and fewer than 18 percent of the candidates filed post-election disclosures. For the presidential run-off, the Unity Party (UP) filed both required reports, while the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) did not file either report. While the NEC had authority to impose penalties on candidates for not filing the required reports, including the withholding of certificates to take their seats or imposing fines, it has proven unable or unwilling to enforce the campaign finance regulations. On December 19, 2005, the NEC issued certificates of election to all legitimate winning candidates, including those who had not filed their campaign finance disclosure reports.

III. Election Period

A. Pre-Election Meetings, October 2005 elections

IRI observations throughout Liberia in the days prior to the elections were positive. In meetings with stakeholders prior to the election, observers learned that political parties, civil society and NEC officials were optimistic that the elections would be conducted in an open and transparent manner. Observers who met with United Nations Civilian Police, UNMIL and Liberia National Police (LNP) representatives found that security preparations were well under way and that security forces did not expect any large-scale violence.

The leaders of IRI's delegation met with the standard-bearers and party officials of the several contesting political parties including CDC's George Weah, UP's Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the National Patriotic Party's Roland Massaquoi, and COTOL's Chairman Isaac Mannah. The meetings provided an opportunity for open exchange between candidates and delegates on the eve of the elections. The candidates did not express significant concerns about electoral malfeasance, believing the elections would be relatively open and transparent. Their confidence derived largely from the participation of numerous international organizations in election preparation and monitoring, including IRI, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, IFES, the UN Development Programme, and above all, UNMIL. The presence of these international monitoring groups, they felt, would ensure that the electoral process would be sufficiently transparent.

IRI delegates also met with local officials throughout the country prior to the elections, including media representatives, religious leaders and local government officials. All expected the elections to be conducted with little difficulty, with the exception of logistical concerns attributable to inaccessible roads.

B. Election Day, October 11, 2005

IRI observers throughout the country noted that voters turned out in large numbers, with many voters arriving at polling precincts hours before the opening of polls at 8:00 a.m. This led to long lines for voters waiting to cast their ballots. Election materials were well distributed, and observers generally did not find any shortages of critical supplies to conduct the voting. While opening proceedings started slowly, NEC officials appeared well trained. Only a few of the polling places where IRI observers were present did not open on time. Once the polls opened, polling officials processed voters according to NEC guidelines and training. As officials became more accustomed to their duties, voters were processed more quickly.

While many voters did not appear to be aware of the Supreme Court decision to allow voters to mark the senatorial ballot twice, polling officials seemed to have been informed on the change in procedure and were able to explain the adjustment to voters. Party poll-watchers and civil society monitors were present at all polling places IRI observers visited.

Security measures were appropriate, with at least one officer from the LNP and one soldier from UNMIL present at most precincts. Security coverage seemed sparser in rural areas, but

observers generally found security preparations to be adequate. IRI observers noted the absence of any incident of intimidation or violence.

Closing and vote-counting procedures were properly followed in all polling places where IRI observers were present. In only a few instances did poll workers have difficulty reconciling the ballots. Many of those problems were due to ballots having been moved to other polling places within the precinct during the day. The count was generally conducted in an orderly fashion, and observers did not witness any conflicts over the final count. Domestic observers received a copy of the final tally-sheet and did not raise any objections regarding the procedure.

Local observers had previously received training and guidelines on how to identify improper procedures from the international monitoring organizations which allowed them to reach their own quantitative conclusion on the legitimacy of the vote counting process. As well, IRI observers met and interviewed local observers, including party representatives, all of whom expressed satisfaction with the transparent nature of the process.

Despite the general success of the October 2005 election, IRI observers did note some opportunities for improvement:

- Materials did not always arrive on schedule, such as the ballot stickers that informed voters how to mark the senatorial ballot. This situation forced some improvising on the part of the presiding officers at precincts.
- Long waits to vote were commonplace, sometimes requiring UNMIL and LNP security officers to restore order due to unruly crowds.
- A significant procedural concern witnessed throughout the day was the frequent level of assistance that polling officials provided voters who appeared confused by the number of candidates listed on the ballot. While polling officials often assisted voters, it remains unclear if any polling officials influenced the vote of those who requested assistance⁴. Both domestic and political party observers raised concerns about the level of assistance provided in certain cases, including allegations of polling officials telling voters where to mark their ballot.

C. Pre-Election Meetings, November 2005 election

While polarized campaigning before the presidential run-off election raised tensions around the country, the outlook for the election remained positive. In meetings with civil society representatives, UNMIL electoral and security representatives, the two contesting political parties (CDC and UP) and local and national leaders, observers noted that all stakeholders expected a smooth and peaceful election process.

UNMIL noticeably stepped up its security presence around the country in the days prior to the election. Political rallies, while enthusiastic and impassioned, were devoid of violence. With the

⁴ The NEC subsequently barred poll workers from assisting voters in the November run-off election.

rainy season coming to a close, election administrators were less concerned about logistical problems than they had been in the previous round.

D. Election Day, November 8, 2005

The long lines that had characterized the previous election were absent in the second round. Voters opted to vote later in the day, rather than queue up early in the morning. While turnout remained strong (61 percent), it was lower than the first round (74 percent). Most polling precincts where IRI observers were present opened on time. NEC staff demonstrated that they were competent, well trained and took their duties seriously.

New NEC procedures stating that polling officials were not to assist voters were thoroughly adhered to in all polling places observed by IRI. Voters requiring assistance were now required to bring friends or family members to help them with voting. In some cases voters were confused when NEC staff did not explain voting procedures to them, and at least in one case a voter left the polling station in frustration.

Observers noted that at least one observer from each of the two contesting parties was present at each polling place. Party representatives generally conducted themselves well and observers noted very few incidents in which party representatives became intrusive or aggressive. There seemed to be a significant decline of civil society monitors at the polls, compared to October 11.

Despite the increase in tensions and negative rhetoric between the contesting parties prior to the run-off election, observers investigated two security concerns – a stabbing in Nimba County on Election Day and rioting by 200 Liberians in Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County the day after the election. The stabbing in Nimba was one of four later confirmed by UNMIL.

Closing and vote counting procedures were completed much more quickly in the November election. Observers reported counting was nearly two hours shorter than in the first round of voting. There was only one incident in which observers noted a dispute in the vote count. Closing and counting procedures were orderly and transparent, and all party monitors but one signed the tally sheets in polling locations where IRI observers were present.

Again, IRI observers did note some areas for improvement:

- In some polling locations, sample ballots had been placed inside the polling booth. Some of the sample ballots had been marked in favor of one candidate. When this issue was brought to the attention of polling officials, poll workers promptly removed the sample ballots.
- At multiple polling precincts the presiding officer was observed saying the CDC party slogan, “shine your eyes” to voters as they entered the polling sites.

E. Election Day Complaints, Appeals and Fraud

Thirty official complaints were filed with the NEC following the October 11, 2005, elections. The nature of the complaints were diverse, including complaints that official election results deviated from the complainant's own data, and allegations that presiding officers at polling places induced voters to vote for certain candidates, that observers were not able to witness the counting procedure properly and that NEC officials had manipulated the results in favor of one candidate.

Of these complaints, eight were dismissed because the complainant failed to appear. Eight other cases were dismissed on the basis that the complaints encompassed criminal misconduct, which is beyond the NEC's jurisdiction. In those cases, complainants were advised to pursue the issue with the Ministry of Justice.

The NEC did determine that fraud had occurred in Gbarpolu County. After the county Magistrate had been transferred to Montserrado County because of his relation to one of the candidates, several of the key positions in the regional administration shifted. As a result, the County Coordinator became the Acting Assistant Magistrate, in which position he was responsible for transferring the vote count from the polling place tally sheets to official worksheets so that the results could be emailed to the central tabulation center in Monrovia. The Assistant Magistrate changed the results on the worksheet from multiple polling places during reporting, resulting in falsified information being sent to Monrovia by the UNMIL election support officer. Safeguards in the central tabulation center software caught the changes. As a result, the fraud was investigated, the offender handed over to the Ministry of Justice, and the correct election results released.

One of the candidates in the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives was found to have fraudulently registered as a candidate. The candidate failed to register to vote, and thus registered as a candidate with his father's voter registration card. The fraud was not discovered by the NEC until the candidate won the election and his opponents filed a complaint. The complaint was filed outside the prescribed time limit and was therefore not part of the official complaints procedure. However, the NEC ruled the case serious enough to merit a special hearing. The NEC disqualified the winning candidate and ruled that a special election would be held for that seat at a later date.

Following the November 8, 2005, run-off election, the CDC filed a number of complaints alleging widespread fraud and bias in the NEC. The party presented evidence on inconsistencies in tally sheets and statements by various witnesses. Unlike the hearings after the October elections, these hearings were well attended by the media, political party representatives, observers and other interested parties. After a month of hearings, the complaints filed by the CDC were dismissed, and the CDC appealed to the Supreme Court.

IV. Findings and Recommendations

The Liberian elections were conducted in an efficient, orderly and effective manner. The results of the elections are credible and Liberians – in particular NEC staff, poll-workers, political parties, the media and civil society organizations – should be commended for their efforts. The NEC staff and other stakeholders should, however, identify those weaknesses that detracted from the elections process and seek remedies for those problems. IRI has identified some areas of weakness and offers the following recommendations.

Finding 1: The political party and civil society observers who were present at the polls on Election Day added greatly to the transparency of the election.

Recommendation 1: This kind of stakeholder involvement should be expanded to the electoral process at large. Political parties should be given the opportunity to better monitor the decision-making process within the NEC, and there should be a regular forum where their input can be heard. This could be accomplished by institutionalizing the Inter-Party Consultative Committee (IPCC) to allow parties to provide feedback to the NEC on its policies, or by making the NEC a body composed of actual political stakeholders to allow the various stakeholders to monitor each other.

Oversight and transparency should not be limited to the highest echelons of decision making at the NEC. Transparency should be increased for the appointment of the Regional Magistrates of Elections. The NEC should set clear guidelines for the criteria of these posts and allow for local stakeholder input on appointments.

Finding 2: The elections were supported by the international community both financially and technically. Operational aspects of the elections relied on the resources deployed by the United Nations. These resources included helicopters, vehicles and information technology.

Recommendation 2: The NEC, in anticipation that significant international support may not be available for its future elections, should invest heavily in the training of its permanent staff. This training should extend to all areas of its operations, with particular attention to operations and logistics, where the capacity of the NEC may have been weakest.

Finding 3: The dispute resolution process for the elections was slow and cumbersome. Further, the complaints hearings were presided over by NEC's own staff, raising the possibility of conflicts of interest.

Recommendation 3: The NEC should consider implementing administrative procedures that would make the hearings less time consuming, and setting up a separate body that would hear electoral disputes, to avoid the appearance of conflicts of interest.

Finding 4: The rainy season poses considerable logistical hurdles for the conduct of elections.

Recommendation 4: A change of the election date to the dry season would reduce the difficulties of organizing elections, improve campaign opportunities and increase voter access to their polling precincts.

V. IRI in Liberia

After working in Liberia before the 1997 elections, IRI returned in early 2003 and began work to open an office and political party resource center. Those efforts were part of its programming aimed at political party capacity-building in preparation for the then-scheduled 2003 elections. When the country's civil war reached Monrovia in May 2003, IRI staff was forced to leave Liberia.

Despite postponing activities in Liberia, IRI remained heavily engaged in raising awareness of Liberia's situation. IRI conducted roundtable discussions on Liberia's peace process and also began its Liberian Leadership Series by hosting presentations by Liberian government and opposition leaders on several occasions. Through this series, IRI provided a forum for visiting Liberian political leaders to share their views with the interested public.

IRI resumed work in May 2004, re-opening its office and resource center. The resource center provides political parties with access to computers, photocopiers, reference materials and other resources required to effectively carry out their activities. IRI worked with political parties in the lead up to the 2005 elections to implement voter-oriented, effective campaigns. With IRI's assistance, 18 political parties signed the Political Party Code of Conduct to govern their behavior during the campaign and its aftermath.

Post-election, IRI continues to strengthen the political parties by providing training on organizational development, strategic planning, caucus development and coalition building. As county-level elections in Liberia continue, IRI holds campaign training as appropriate. Additionally, IRI continues to conduct voter research in advance of these by-elections.

VI. Appendices

A. Preliminary Statement, October 12, 2005



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For Immediate Release
October 12, 2005

IRI's Preliminary Statement on Liberia's Elections

Monrovia, Liberia – After 25 years of turmoil and 14 years of civil war, yesterday's election was a victory for the Liberian people and an important step towards finding the reconciliation and opportunity that the Liberian people deserve.

The International Republican Institute's (IRI) election observation delegation has collectively observed more than 50 national elections worldwide and monitored more than 90 polling sites throughout Liberia including one camp for internally displaced persons. While the results of the Liberian elections are still preliminary, IRI observation teams found the October 11 elections to be peaceful, with an overwhelming turnout among Liberian registered voters. Liberians stood in long lines for hours in an orderly and respectful way before casting their votes for the future.

IRI observers witnessed Liberian election officials as well-trained, knowledgeable, professional and serious-minded in the execution of their responsibilities. Voting at many sites began late due to a delay in delivery of ballots and other voting supplies. However, polling station proceedings were overall orderly, methodical and in compliance with election laws. The National Elections Commission (NEC) should be commended for addressing problems by issuing a midmorning Election Day statement to accommodate the exceedingly long lines of Liberians patiently waiting to vote, and to alleviate confusion over marking ballots. Despite this, IRI observers did note that many voters had not been educated about the voting process and that NEC officials at times went behind voting booths to explain the voting process, which runs contrary to election procedure.

IRI observed that the large numbers of observers from political parties and civil society at every polling station were critical to the transparency and legitimacy of this election and public trust in the process. In particular, the counting process at election stations was done meticulously and

adhered to NEC procedures, allowing ample transparency for the many domestic and international observers and contributing to the public confidence.

The presence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and Liberian National Police, which have contributed to stability nationwide, provided confidence of security for voters.

IRI's delegation does express some concern regarding reports from civil society groups that money or other inducements had been offered to secure votes prior to Election Day. However, IRI saw no evidence of such transactions.

IRI observation teams note that in the coming days during which the tally will be finalized, it is important for all candidates to work towards inclusion and avoid disruption to enable the Liberian people to move towards a possible run-off election.

Everyone with an interest in a brighter future for Liberia should be encouraged by the step taken by the Liberian people to build a sustainable democracy. IRI looks forward to fielding another election observation team to observe the transparency of the election process should a run-off occur.

IRI's delegation was led by IRI board member Ambassador Richard S. Williamson, former U.S. state department representative for special political affairs to the United Nations; and Constance Berry Newman, former assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Other delegates were The Honorable Maimuna Adaji, member of parliament of Nigeria for Kwara State; Donald Bogue, chairman and chief executive officer, Command Audio Corporation; Geoffrey S. Connor, attorney, Jackson Walker, LLP, and founder, Texas Global, LLP; Nicolas Cook, specialist on African affairs, U.S. Congressional Research Service; Eric Dell, chief of staff and counsel, Office of Congressman Joe Wilson (SC-2); Dr. Kwesi Jonah, acting head, Governance Center at the Institute for Economic Affairs in Ghana; Dr. J. Peter Pham, director, William R. Nelson Institute for Public Affairs, James Madison University; Gregory Simpkins, professional staff member, U.S. House Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations; Richard J. Wall, managing partner, O'Donnell Waiss, Wall and Meschke; and The Honorable Noah Wekesa, member of parliament of Kenya for Kwanza constituency.

IRI staff also served as monitors and assisted in the mission. IRI staff was led by Judy Van Rest, executive vice president of IRI, Jeffrey Krilla, regional director for IRI's Africa division and Xav Hagen, country director for Liberia.

In May 2004, IRI established an office in Liberia to provide capacity building and other resources to political parties to prepare them for the October 11 elections. Earlier this year, IRI fielded a pre-election assessment mission to observe the progress of voter registration and the overall election environment.

IRI has monitored more than 160 elections worldwide since 1983.

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A nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing democracy worldwide

B. Preliminary Statement, November 9, 2005



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For Immediate Release
November 9, 2005

IRI's Preliminary Statement on Liberia's Election

Monrovia, Liberia – Following a successful first round of elections in October, yesterday's run-off marked a major turning point in Liberia's democratic future. As citizens of the oldest independent republic in Africa, Liberians once again showed their determination to participate in the democratic process by casting their ballots for a new Liberia.

The International Republican Institute's (IRI) election observation delegation monitored more than 170 polling places in Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Montserrado and Nimba counties.

Under extraordinary circumstances, the National Elections Commission (NEC) executed a run-off election 28 days after the country's historic October 11 elections. IRI's delegation witnessed an orderly and peaceful process, one that reflects Liberia's commitment to build a democracy. IRI's observers again saw election officials who were serious-minded, professional and recognized the importance of the task before them. Officials clarified key procedural instructions that resulted in a measurable improvement in secrecy of the ballot.

Party agents from the competing parties were at all polling places visited by IRI observers. Independent observation groups were also present in many of the polling stations IRI visited. These large numbers were critical to the transparency and legitimacy of the election and should dispel any allegations of cheating.

Once again, the presence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and of the Liberian National Police contributed to stability and security on Election Day.

While these accomplishments mark a significant step forward for Liberia, a successful election is one step in creating a viable democracy. This election is the beginning of a long process, and all Liberians will need to come together to rebuild their country.

Although not affecting the election outcome, IRI's delegation took note of a few procedural issues that should be addressed to ensure clarity in voting procedures. Intended as a voter education tool, sample ballots sometimes were posted inside the voting booths and were marked for specific candidates. To their credit, presiding officers quickly removed the documents when they became aware of the problem. Although party agents played an important role in the process, there were more agents than the regulation allows in several polling places. These issues were minor and should not take away from the tremendous work by the NEC, the thousands of dedicated poll workers, and their partners.

IRI congratulates both candidates for the critical role they played in guiding their supporters to act responsibly and refrain from violence. IRI encourages them to continue. The international community must sustain its support of the Liberian people and their efforts to build a democracy. IRI staff will continue to monitor the count, and will issue a full report of its findings. In the coming months, IRI will maintain its work with political parties and newly elected officials to strengthen democracy in Liberia.

IRI's delegation was led by Charles Twining, former U.S. ambassador to Cameroon and Cambodia. Other delegates were Honorable Margaret Ateng Otim, member of the Ugandan parliament; Kassim Sule Afegbua, director general of the National Democratic Party of Nigeria; Robert F. Krill, retired diplomat and instructor in public diplomacy at the Foreign Service Institute; Kwesi Jonah, acting head of the Governance Center at the Institute for Economic Affairs in Ghana; Robert Lloyd, professor of International Relations at Pepperdine University and chair of the International Studies & Languages division; Nesbit "Marty" Ryall, former chairman of the Arkansas Republican party; Jason C. Roe, chief of staff to Congressman Tom Feeney of Florida; and David Woodruff, manager of government and industry relations for Volkswagen of America, Inc.

IRI staff also served as monitors and assisted in the mission. IRI staff was led by Georges A. Fauriol, senior vice president of IRI, Paul Fagan, deputy director for IRI's Africa division and Xav Hagen, country director for Liberia.

In May 2004, IRI established an office in Liberia to provide capacity building and other resources to political parties to prepare them for the October 11 elections. Earlier this year, IRI fielded a pre-election assessment mission to observe the progress of voter registration and the overall election environment and participated in a mission that observed the campaign period. IRI monitored the first round of elections. Delegates found the October elections to be "an important step towards finding the reconciliation and opportunity that the Liberian people deserve." Now that the November 8 election has concluded, IRI takes this occasion to wish Liberia full success.

IRI has monitored more than 160 elections worldwide since 1983.

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C. Election Results, October 11, 2005 Elections



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
11 OCTOBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election (Ordered by Votes Obtained)

Updated 20 Oct 2005 1:54p
3,070 of 3,070 Polling Places Reported

Presidential Candidate	Vice-Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Votes	%	
WEAH, George Manneh	JOHNSON, J. Rudolph	Congress for Democratic Change (CDC)	275,265	28.3%	
JOHNSON-SIRLEAF, Ellen	BOAKAI, Joseph Nyuma	Unity Party (UP)	192,326	19.8%	
BRUMSKINE, Charles Walker	WARD, Amelia Angeline	Liberty Party (LP)	135,093	13.9%	
TUBMAN, Winston A.	SULUNTEH, Jeremiah Congbeh	National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL)	89,623	9.2%	
SHERMAN, Harry Varney Gboto-Nambi	FANIA, John Kollohlon	Coalition for Transformation of Liberia (COTOL)	76,403	7.8%	
MASSAQUOI, Roland Chris Yarkpah	PAYGAI, SR., Q. Somah	National Patriotic Party (NPP)	40,361	4.1%	
KORTO, Joseph D. Z.	BARCLAY, JR., James Kollie	Liberia Equal Rights Party (LERP)	31,814	3.3%	
KROMAH, Alhaji G. V.	RUSSELL, SR., Emmanuel Mac	All Liberian Coalition Party (ALCOP)	27,141	2.8%	
TIPOTEH, Togba-Nah	DAHAN, Marcus S. G.	Alliance for Peace and Democracy (APD)	22,766	2.3%	
TUBMAN, William Vacanarat Shadrach	WILLIAMS, Garlo Isaac	Reformed United Liberia Party (RULP)	15,115	1.6%	
MORLU, John Sembe	DEMEN, Joseph Omaxline	United Democratic Alliance (UDA)	12,068	1.2%	
BARNES, Milton Nathaniel	HARRIS, Parleh Dargbeh	Liberia Destiny Party (LDP)	9,325	1.0%	
TOR-THOMPSON, Margaret J.	MARSH, SR., J. Rudolph	Freedom Alliance Party of Liberia (FAPL)	8,418	0.9%	
WOAH-TEE, Joseph Mamadee	BROH, I., Samuel Washington	Labor Party of Liberia (LPL)	5,948	0.6%	
CONNEH, Sekou Damate	SALI, Edward Yarkpawolo	Progressive Democratic Party (PRODEM)	5,499	0.6%	
FARHAT, David M.	GBOLLIE, Saah Ciapha	Free Democratic Party (FDP)	4,497	0.5%	
KIEH, JR., George Klay	TOKPA, Alaric Komu	New Deal Movement (NDM)	4,476	0.5%	
JALLAH, Armah Zolu	SAMMY, SR., Isaac G.	National Party of Liberia (NPL)	3,837	0.4%	
KPOTO, Robert Momo	SINGBE, Sylvester Bondo	Union of Liberian Democrats (ULD)	3,825	0.4%	
KIADII, George Momodu	MCGILL, Washington Shadrack	National Vision Party of Liberia (NATVIPOLO)	3,646	0.4%	
DIVINE, SR., Samuel Raymond	MAMU, SR., Jacob Gbanalagaye	Independent	3,188	0.3%	
REEVES, Alfred Garpee	SHERIF, Martin Mohammed Njavola	National Reformation Party (NRP)	3,156	0.3%	
			<i>Total Valid Votes</i>	973,790	100.0%
			<i>Invalid Votes *</i>	38,883	
			<i>Total Votes</i>	1,012,673	

* Invalid votes account for 3.8% of total votes.



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
11 OCTOBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election by County

Updated 20 Oct 2005 1:54p

Votes Obtained by Candidates

	Bomi	Bong*	Gbarpolu	Grand Bassa*	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Margibi*	Maryland	Mont-serrado*	Nimba	River Cess	River Gee	Sinoe	TOTAL
<i>Polling Places Reported</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BARNES, M. (LDP)	429	1,572	229	1,290	256	67	95	528	1,001	284	2,129	1,017	170	147	111	9,325
BRUMSKINE, C. (LP)	911	6,914	477	38,498	946	311	806	2,130	12,302	1,455	45,375	18,160	5,505	911	392	135,093
CONNEH, S. (PRODEM)	215	990	78	600	105	60	59	523	411	205	1,400	607	62	108	76	5,499
DIVINE, SR., S. (Ind)	111	640	75	364	52	14	50	230	287	106	748	390	41	54	26	3,188
FARHAT, D. (FDP)	162	573	59	1,033	110	37	32	205	332	100	1,174	440	128	86	26	4,497
JALLAH, A. (NPL)	154	505	459	219	53	23	62	191	232	79	1,448	315	21	36	40	3,837
JOHNSON-SIRLEAF, E. (UP)	9,114	10,353	6,291	4,032	2,531	522	1,052	13,161	16,419	4,389	110,740	7,990	1,611	2,595	1,526	192,326
KIADII, G. (NATVIPOL)	111	939	53	244	169	16	30	182	222	118	1,011	440	29	28	54	3,646
KIEH, JR., G. (NDM)	84	512	132	483	40	124	116	247	300	63	951	1,144	159	78	43	4,476
KORTO, J. (LERP)	62	375	46	116	39	18	34	176	185	56	586	30,054	7	36	24	31,814
KPOTO, R. (ULD)	49	508	18	75	53	28	18	1,202	126	28	822	833	8	34	23	3,825
KROMAH, A. (ALCOP)	730	1,385	193	212	183	241	28	9,059	761	83	13,408	764	13	40	41	27,141
MASSAQUOI, R. (NPP)	521	9,369	136	536	496	30	99	3,690	5,871	101	9,249	9,967	130	81	85	40,361
MORLU, J. (UDA)	214	371	54	162	55	11	13	7,365	371	53	2,994	355	9	22	19	12,068
REEVES, A. (NRP)	89	425	192	130	548	15	44	299	185	53	722	333	20	28	73	3,156
SHERMAN, H. (COTOL)	2,688	5,117	1,332	1,726	16,336	248	1,237	3,869	2,558	1,358	17,684	19,985	306	1,596	363	76,403
TIPOTEH, T. (APD)	88	525	42	144	83	31	2,263	232	216	246	6,350	4,225	12	831	7,478	22,766
TOR-THOMPSON, M. (FAPL)	392	1,392	59	1,043	123	26	50	133	1,116	140	2,616	932	259	78	59	8,418
TUBMAN, W. (RULP)	905	3,730	792	774	202	49	132	2,428	1,862	1,374	1,608	1,004	54	152	49	15,115
TUBMAN, W. (NDPL)	3,008	43,348	1,548	2,819	288	406	628	2,402	10,792	8,333	10,105	5,057	152	604	133	89,623
WEAH, G. (CDC)	6,670	10,987	2,253	11,534	3,276	20,171	7,081	2,509	12,025	7,791	138,513	32,710	3,243	7,578	8,924	275,265
WOAH-TEE, J. (LPL)	200	2,077	92	303	54	392	80	132	722	178	1,092	459	37	73	57	5,948
Total Valid Votes	26,907	102,607	14,610	66,337	25,998	22,840	14,009	50,893	68,296	26,593	370,725	137,181	11,976	15,196	19,622	973,790
Invalid Votes	1,365	7,263	453	2,824	918	563	561	3,111	3,148	1,389	10,980	4,454	606	705	543	38,883
Total Votes	28,272	109,870	15,063	69,161	26,916	23,403	14,570	54,004	71,444	27,982	381,705	141,635	12,582	15,901	20,165	1,012,673
Invalid Votes as % of Total Votes	4.8%	6.6%	3.0%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	3.9%	5.8%	4.4%	5.0%	2.9%	3.1%	4.8%	4.4%	2.7%	3.8%

= Leading Candidate

* County results include special polling places for IDPs registered for county of origin but voting in Presidential election at IDP camp.



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
11 OCTOBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



Senate Election - Top 3 Candidates per County

as of 23 Nov 2005 12:47p

County	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%
Bomi	98 of 98	LANSANAH, Lahai Gbabyte (NDPL)	5,403	12.2%
		DEVINE, Richard Blamah (COTOL)	5,198	11.7%
		JOHNSON, Sando Dazoe (NPP)	4,523	10.2%
Bong	309 of 309	HOWARD-TAYLOR, Jewel Ceaineh (NPP)	50,452	28.4%
		SIAKOR, Franklin Obed (Ind)	35,422	20.0%
		KERMUE, Melee I. L. (NPP)	14,742	8.3%
Gbarpolu	61 of 61	TORMETIE, Samuel Sumo (NRP)	4,693	22.2%
		NAATEHN, SR., Daniel Flomo (UP)	3,016	14.3%
		WESSO, A. Kanie (Ind)	2,230	10.6%
Grand Bassa	250 of 250	FINDLEY, Gbehzohngar Milton (Ind)	25,036	21.2%
		INNIS, SR., Nathaniel K. (LP)	20,949	17.7%
		WHITFIELD, JR., John F. (Ind)	12,618	10.7%
Grand Cape Mount	82 of 82	MASSALAY, Abel Momolu (NPP)	12,415	28.9%
		MOMO, James Kormah (NPP)	6,955	16.2%
		PAASEWE, Varney (COTOL)	6,738	15.7%
Grand Gedeh	73 of 73	NYENABO, Isaac Wehyee (NDPL)	8,331	19.6%
		SANDY, William Cheyety (COTOL)	6,537	15.4%
		GAYE, Alphonso G. (UP)	5,091	12.0%
Grand Kru	47 of 47	WOTORSON, Cletus Segbe (COTOL)	3,528	16.3%
		NELSON, Blamoh (APD)	3,175	14.6%
		DOE, J. Sawoloday (LP)	2,119	9.8%
Lofa	215 of 215	KUPEE, Sumo G. (COTOL)	13,325	15.4%
		KANNEH, Fomba (ALCOP)	11,096	12.8%
		JOE, Saa Philip (CDC)	7,123	8.2%

County	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%
Margibi	229 of 229	JAH, Clarice Alpha (LP)	22,726	19.1%
		KAINE, Roland Cooper (CDC)	15,215	12.8%
		DENNIS, William E. (UP)	10,756	9.0%
Maryland	106 of 106	BALLOUT, JR., John Akel (UP)	7,147	15.0%
		MUSU-SCOTT, Gloria Maya (UP)	6,933	14.6%
		JEFFY, Paul R. (LP)	4,479	9.4%
Monterrado	937 of 937	FREEMAN, Joyce Musu (CDC)	86,008	13.3%
		BRENT, Hannah G. (CDC)	80,331	12.4%
		UREY, Clemenceau Blayon (UP)	70,137	10.8%
Nimba	411 of 411	JOHNSON, Prince Yormie (Ind)	81,820	33.8%
		DOLO, Saye-Taayor Adolphus (COTOL)	42,229	17.4%
		KOAH, Evans Vaye (Ind)	34,828	14.4%
River Cess	42 of 42	BANNEY, Jay Jonathan (UP)	4,378	21.2%
		MOORE, George Dee (LP)	2,983	14.4%
		SAWMADAL, Arthur D.K. (NDM)	2,655	12.8%
River Gee	47 of 47	CHERUE, Frederick Doe (COTOL)	7,490	26.9%
		JOHNSON, Isaac Nyenekartoe (COTOL)	2,992	10.7%
		WESSEH, Conmany B. (UP)	2,856	10.3%
Sinoe	67 of 67	NYENPAN, Mobutu Vlah (APD)	9,165	29.8%
		NAGBE, Joseph Nyenetue (APD)	7,906	25.7%
		BARTEE, Nathaniel Sniweah (COTOL)	4,352	14.1%



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
11 OCTOBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



House of Representatives Election - Top 2 Candidates per Electoral District

as of 23 Nov 2005 3:02p

County	District	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%
Bomi	1	33 of 33	TYLER, Jenekai Alex (COTOL)	1,910	21.5%
			BROWN, Jeru S. (NDPL)	1,466	16.5%
	2	35 of 35	SIRYON, Haja Fata (NDPL)	2,530	28.7%
			DAVIS, JR., Ballah K. M. (NDM)	1,388	15.7%
	3	30 of 30	COOPER, Tamue H. (CDC)	2,530	30.8%
			DAVIS, Ernest Gray (COTOL)	1,649	20.0%
Bong	1	48 of 48	BARCLAY, Corpu G. (UP)	4,215	27.6%
			LOMAX, Emmanuel A. (NPP)	2,874	18.8%
	2	58 of 58	CORNEH, Adam Bill (NPP)	2,354	16.1%
			BRIGGS, Molley (RULP)	2,147	14.7%
	3	50 of 50	BONDO, G. Samuel K.S. (LP)	4,899	30.7%
			COOPER, Viola Nyamah (COTOL)	4,436	27.8%
	4	52 of 52	MULBAH, George Sylvester (NPP)	3,261	18.6%
			YALLAH, Henry Wailee (NDM)	3,161	18.0%
	5	59 of 59	MULBAH, Tokpah J. (CDC)	6,193	32.0%
			ZACKPAH, Adolphus Besman Gborgar (Ind)	3,639	18.8%
	6	42 of 42	JUAH, Edwin Tokpa (NDM)	4,214	28.9%
			FLOMO, James C.R. (COTOL)	2,879	19.7%
Gbarpolu	1	21 of 21	QUIAH, Gbondojever S. (NRP)	1,373	32.6%
			LAMIN, Gertrude Tene (UP)	1,153	27.3%
	2	17 of 17	SARNOR, Armah (LP)	810	19.1%
			SARNOR, Momo Gornah (UP)	785	18.5%
	3	23 of 23	YARSIAH, SR., Dickson Temo (UP)	2,668	44.4%
			KOMAH, Roland Flomo (NDPL)	1,584	26.4%
Grand Bassa	1	66 of 66	PAGE, SR., Samuel Dornaworio (LP)	3,621	24.0%
			SPILLER, Austine Wreemongar (COTOL)	3,295	21.8%
	2	73 of 73	HODGES, Vinicius Sona (LP)	4,188	26.0%
			CEE, John Siahn (NPP)	3,338	20.7%
	3	60 of 60	SUNDAYGAR, Edward Bueh (LP)	3,178	20.2%
			JACKSON, Eric B. (FDP)	2,994	19.0%
	4	51 of 51	SMITH, Gabriel B. (LP)	8,099	47.8%
			NASSER, Etta Summarmah Kpui (UP)	2,746	16.2%

County	District	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%
Grand Cape Mount	1	20 of 20	BENSON, James Amsu (COTOL)	2,631	36.4%
			PAASEWE, Charles Boima (LP)	1,728	23.9%
	2	36 of 36	DARBLO, SR., Matthew V. Z. (COTOL)	4,457	45.8%
			QUAYE, SR., Philip Momoh (UP)	1,881	19.3%
	3	26 of 26	WARE, SR., Mohammed Abraham (COTOL)	3,151	38.0%
			SONII, Mambu Mahamudu (Ind)	2,707	32.6%
Grand Gedeh	1	25 of 25	GBIEOR, Rufus Wonblayon (NDM)	2,354	29.7%
			WHYEE, Kai-Matthew (CDC)	2,106	26.5%
	2	27 of 27	PENNUE, Zoe Emmanuel (Ind)	5,044	57.9%
			SAYDEE, Goldy William (LP)	936	10.7%
	3	21 of 21	FARLEY, Kai G. (CDC)	2,099	36.2%
			BOWAH, Patrick G. (ALCOP)	1,062	18.3%
Grand Kru	1	21 of 21	SLOPADOE, Gbenimah Balu (APD)	1,250	22.8%
			SARKOR, Isaiah Moboe (UP)	1,203	21.9%
	2	26 of 26	BLAMOH, George Wesseh (COTOL)	2,223	26.4%
			BROWNE, James G. (LP)	1,274	15.1%
Lofa	1	53 of 53	KPARKAR, Eugene Fallah (LP)	4,347	33.0%
			NYUMALIN, SR., F. Sakila (Ind)	2,125	16.1%
	2	57 of 57	KAMARA, Vaforay Alhaji Musa (ALCOP)	2,572	26.1%
			NGOMBU, Prince Sao (UP)	2,115	21.4%
	3	49 of 49	JALLABAH, Malian Kanneh (ALCOP)	3,900	29.9%
			SHERIFF, Boakai Mohammed (PRODEM)	2,520	19.3%
4	56 of 56	KOLLIE, Moses Yarkpazuo (COTOL)	5,799	40.8%	
		HOWARD, Beyan D. (LP)	3,226	22.7%	
Margibi	1	64 of 64	NUQUAY, Emmanuel James (Ind)	5,794	35.9%
			SONII, Dao Ansu (COTOL)	3,912	24.2%
	2	53 of 53	LACKIE, Ansu Washington (UP)	3,304	20.1%
			DENNIS, Joseph S. (UDA)	2,656	16.1%
	3	56 of 56	GBOLLIE, Saah Richard (NPP)	4,472	27.5%
			MULBAH, Henry Zayzay (FDP)	3,369	20.7%
	4	56 of 56	CHIDERYOU, Flasher Garjuan (Ind)	3,528	22.1%
			WRIGHT, George S. (LP)	2,999	18.8%



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
11 OCTOBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



House of Representatives Election - Top 2 Candidates per Electoral District

as of 23 Nov 2005 3:02p

County	District	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%	
Maryland	1	44 of 44	SAYDEE, David Gwiah (APD)	3,102	34.2%	
			WAH, G. Glomah (UP)	2,073	22.8%	
	2	34 of 34	CHAMBERS, Bhofal (UP)	2,801	29.4%	
			WILSON, Nathaniel C. (NDPL)	1,771	20.0%	
	3	28 of 28	BINEY, James Pobee (NPP)	4,278	53.3%	
			THOMPSON, Alfred Thowone (COTOL)	1,471	18.3%	
	Montserrado	1	68 of 68	ENNOS, Alomiza M. (CDC)	11,104	41.0%
				MAMBU, Prince V. (UP)	3,818	13.8%
		2	66 of 66	NEUFVILLE, Rufus Dio (CDC)	11,785	47.1%
KORTIE, David Ernest (UP)				4,309	17.3%	
3		70 of 70	MURRAY, Kettehkumuehn Earl (CDC)	5,398	19.1%	
			JARBOI, Tamue (UP)	4,490	15.9%	
4		69 of 69	WOLOKOLIE, Dusty Lawrence (UP)	7,424	27.0%	
			KAILONDO, SR., George Bobby (CDC)	6,970	25.4%	
5		59 of 59	SNOWE, JR., Edwin Melvin (Ind)	14,210	59.3%	
			LAWRENCE, Augustus Alexander (LP)	2,885	12.0%	
6		63 of 63	DORBOR, Kuku Younger (LP)	6,816	28.8%	
			NORMAN-SIEBU, Keturah B. (UP)	4,851	20.5%	
7		61 of 61	FALLAH, Thomas Pangar (CDC)	4,741	19.9%	
			MULBAH, Joseph Godfray (NRP)	4,281	18.0%	
8	68 of 68	KOOMEY, Dave (CDC)	5,739	21.3%		
		SNOH-BARCON, Nyenekon Beauty (UP)	5,266	19.5%		
9	70 of 70	TANDANPOLIE, SR., Moses Saah (CDC)	6,335	23.1%		
		KAMARA, Nerissa Finda (UP)	4,789	17.4%		
10	68 of 68	TEAH, Regina Sokan (CDC)	10,910	41.9%		
		CORNEH, Abraham Vamuyah (NPP)	3,856	14.8%		
11	65 of 65	BARCLAY, Elmond Tatius (CDC)	7,795	32.0%		
		PELENAH, Jenkins Dah-Nunmah (COTOL)	4,041	16.8%		
12	64 of 64	FORH, Edward S. (CDC)	10,021	41.9%		
		BARCLAY, SR., Ebenezer Chea (APD)	3,236	13.5%		
13	75 of 75	LYNCH, Victoria (CDC)	3,876	17.9%		
		COOPER, I, Stephen Faithful (Ind)	3,075	14.2%		
14	71 of 71	HOLDER, Richard I. A. (Ind)	3,194	18.7%		
		GEORGE, SR., Lawrence Ashton-Sackie (NPP)	2,883	15.0%		

County	District	Polling Places Reported	Candidate	Votes	%
Nimba	1	59 of 59	KARWAY, Francis Luogon (UP)	5,005	25.5%
			WEANQUOI, George Flumo (LERP)	4,846	24.7%
	2	57 of 57	FARNGALO, Martin M. (COTOL)	11,152	57.0%
			WOLEH, Samuel G. Z. (LP)	5,760	29.4%
	3	65 of 65	DUNAH, Worlea-Saywah (NDM)	10,045	45.8%
			DOE, Daniel Zlankerwon (COTOL)	3,379	15.4%
	4	54 of 54	KIDAU, Nohn Rebecca (COTOL)	7,694	46.5%
			MAWEAHN, Francis N. (LP)	3,744	22.6%
	5	59 of 59	FLINDOR, Jackson Saye (CDC)	7,292	35.7%
			JOHNSON, David Madean (COTOL)	4,844	23.7%
	6	54 of 54	MANEH, David Saye (UP)	4,835	25.3%
			TUAZAMA, SR., Paul Duo (COTOL)	4,582	24.0%
	7	63 of 63	GAYE, Edwin Power (Ind)	4,403	22.8%
			ZARLEE, David N. (NPP)	3,554	18.4%
River Cess	1	19 of 19	MITCHELL, Ronald Alexander (Ind)	1,338	23.9%
			GLASSCO, Idamay Dehconwulu (CDC)	999	17.8%
2	23 of 23	MASSEH, Jerry Bowier (UP)	1,338	22.0%	
		HARVEY, JR., John F. (LP)	989	16.2%	
River Gee	1	18 of 18	BARDYL, Charles K. (CDC)	2,975	50.3%
			DARBEH, Hixenbaugh Kear (COTOL)	1,834	31.0%
	2	13 of 13	SEAH, Elijah Flahn (APD)	1,481	33.0%
FORPOH, JR., George Tee (COTOL)			1,431	31.9%	
3	16 of 16	TOE, Albert S. (LP)	1,418	29.2%	
		TARLESSON, Josephus N. (LDP)	916	18.9%	
Sinoe	1	21 of 21	BARH, Nelson Wah (UDA)	1,941	31.4%
			JELLY, SR., A. Kai (NATVIPOL)	1,427	23.1%
	2	20 of 20	DAVIES, James Timothy (APD)	1,625	26.2%
			JARTEH, Priscillia G. Kargeor (NRP)	1,019	16.4%
	3	26 of 26	KANMOH, Jefferson Seykonmuh (APD)	2,328	33.3%
			NYENPAN, D. Wisseh (CDC)	1,655	23.7%

D. Election Results, November 8, 2005 Run-Off Election



Republic of Liberia
 NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
 8 NOVEMBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



President/Vice-President Runoff Election

Updated 15 Nov 2005 9:15a
 3,070 of 3,070 Polling Places Reported

Presidential Candidate	Vice-Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Votes	%
JOHNSON-SIRLEAF, Ellen	BOAKAI, Joseph Nyuma	Unity Party (UP)	478,526	59.4%
WEAH, George Manneh	JOHNSON, J. Rudolph	Congress for Democratic Change (CDC)	327,046	40.6%
			<i>Total Valid Votes</i>	100.0%
			<i>Invalid Votes *</i>	
			<i>Total Votes</i>	

* Invalid votes account for 2.4% of total votes.



Republic of Liberia
 NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
 8 NOVEMBER 2005 ELECTION RESULTS



President/Vice-President Runoff Election by County

Updated 15 Nov 2005 9:15a

Votes Obtained by Candidates

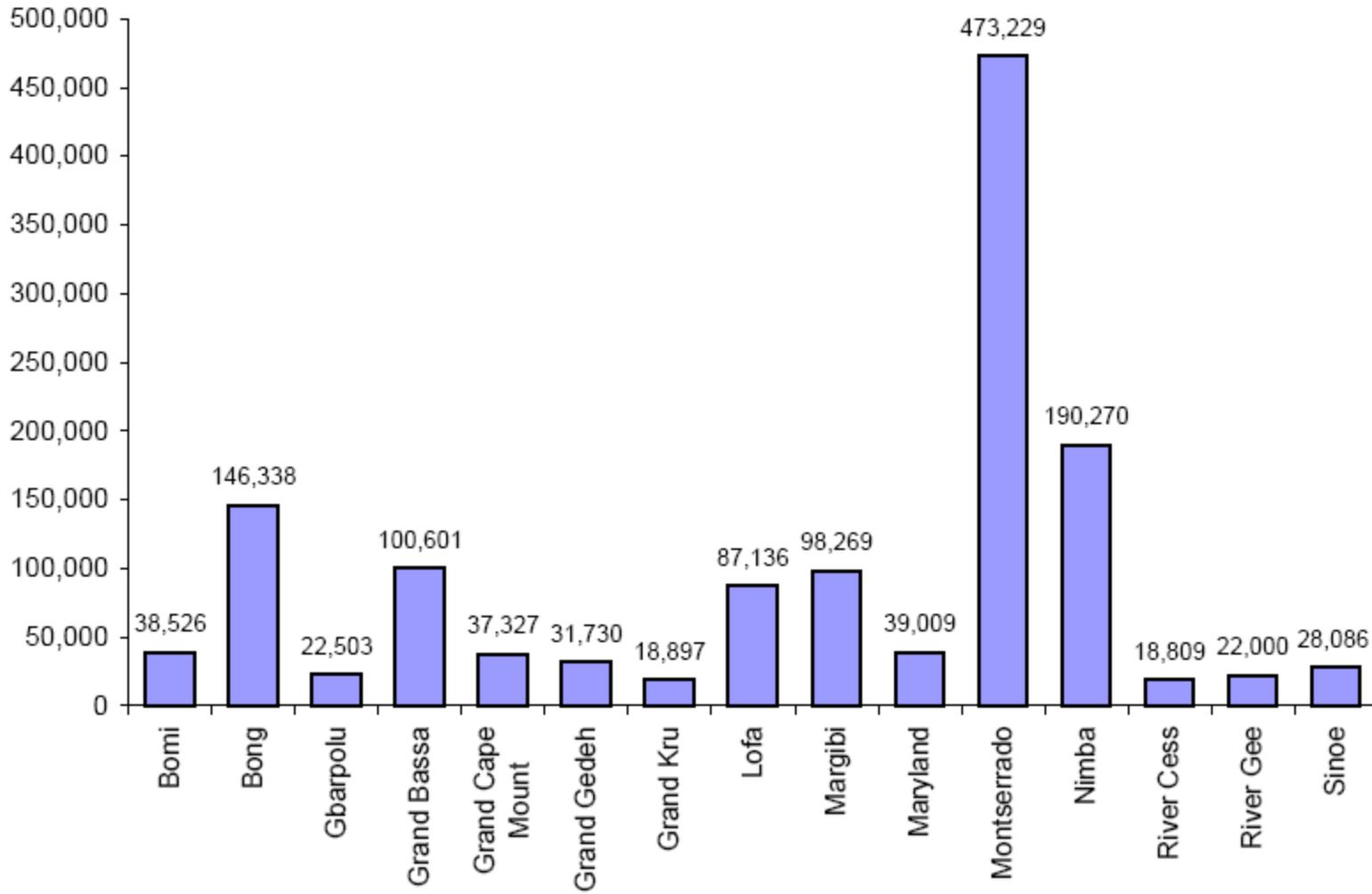
	Bomi	Bong*	Gbarpolu	Grand Bassa*	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Margibi*	Maryland	Mont-serrado*	Nimba	River Cess	River Gee	Sinoe	TOTAL
<i>Polling Places Reported</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JOHNSON-SIRLEAF, E. (UP)	17,082	53,608	9,666	29,238	11,378	800	2,093	26,875	42,739	11,647	189,739	75,003	3,842	2,826	1,990	478,526
WEAH, G. (CDC)	6,394	22,808	2,611	14,389	7,095	21,670	7,562	17,733	13,742	9,480	158,367	22,276	3,970	6,297	12,652	327,046
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>	23,476	76,416	12,277	43,627	18,473	22,470	9,655	44,608	56,481	21,127	348,106	97,279	7,812	9,123	14,642	805,572
<i>Invalid Votes</i>	574	2,368	344	1,796	725	313	250	1,546	1,688	706	6,254	2,847	282	204	247	20,144
<i>Total Votes</i>	24,050	78,784	12,621	45,423	19,198	22,783	9,905	46,154	58,169	21,833	354,360	100,126	8,094	9,327	14,889	825,716
<i>Invalid Votes as % of Total Votes</i>	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%	4.0%	3.8%	1.4%	2.5%	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	1.8%	2.8%	3.5%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%

E. Voter Registration Data

Summary

Total Registered Voters:	1,352,730
Females:	676,390
Males:	676,340
Females as Percent of Total:	50%
Males as Percent of Total:	50%
Average Age:	35
IDP's:	61,189
IDP's as Percent of Total:	5%

Total Registered Voters



F. List of Political Parties

National Reformation Party (NRP)		Free Democratic Party (FDP)	
National Party of Liberia (NPL)		National Patriotic Party (NPP)	
Liberty Party (LP)		Unity Party (UP)	
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)		Labor Party of Liberia (LPL)	
All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOP)		Nation Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL)	
Union of Liberian Democrats (ULD)		Liberia Equal Right Party (LERP)	
Liberia National Alliance (LNA)		New Deal Movement (NDM)	

Congress for
Democratic
Change (CDC)



Liberia Destiny
Party (LDP)



Progressive
Democratic Party
(PRODEM)



Alliance for
Peace and
Democracy (APD)



Freedom Alliance
Party of Liberia
(FAPL)



Reform United
Liberia Party (RULP)



National Vision Party
of Liberia
(NATVIPOL)



Coalition for
Transformation of
Liberia (COTOL)



G. Accredited Domestic Observer Groups

The List of Observers Accredited by the NEC (as of 13, October)

Domestic Organizations		Number of ID/ badges issued
Click the Organization for links to its Statement on 2005 Liberia Elections		
1.	Amnesty International Liberia	16
2.	Association of Disabled Female International (ADFI)	27
3.	Association of Evangelists of Liberia (AEL)	50
4.	Campaign Monitoring Coalition (CMC)	39
5.	Civic Campaign for Democratic Empowerment	7
6.	Civil Society Movement of Liberia	60
7.	Coalition for Democracy (CODEL)	53
8.	Collaboration of Churches – Bong	138
9.	Committee for Peace and Development Advocacy (COPDA)	15
10.	Concerned Christian Community	20
11.	Concerned to save humanity in Liberia	10
12.	Elim Foundation for Humanity Inc.	10
13.	Economic Council of West African States	21
14.	Equip Youth	76
15.	European Federation of Liberian Association (EFLA)	8
16.	Foundation for Democracy in Liberia (FDL)	30
17.	Human Rights Monitoring	4
18.	Islamic Da-WAH Agency (IDA)	4
19.	Justice and Peace Commission (JPC)	136
20.	Liberia Council of Churches (LCC)	247
21.	Liberia Democracy Watch	5
22.	Liberia Girl Guide Association	50
23.	Liberia Needy Women and Children Organization	15
24.	Liberia United for Peace and Democracy	1
25.	Liberia Youth Network	10
26.	Lutheran Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Programme	41
27.	Mano River Women Peace Network (MARWOPNET)	22
28.	Mano River Relief and Development Network	13
29.	National Committee for Elections Monitoring (NACEM)	1302
30.	National Human Right Center of Liberia (NHRCL)	60
31.	National Youth Movement for Transparent Elections (NAYMOTE)	5
32.	Observe Liberia Vote	30
33.	Overcoming Violence Through Evangelism and Reconciliation	10
34.	Overcoming Violence Through Evangelism and Reconciliation	10
35.	Oxfam GB Liberia	30
36.	Progressive Action for Change (PAC)	80
37.	Project Aid Liberia Inc. (PAL)	15
38.	Refugee Development	5
39.	Resource Center for Community Empowerment and Integrated Development	172
40.	Search for Common Ground/Talking Drums	120
41.	The Concerned Mandingo Society of Liberia (COMASL)	100
42.	The Liberia Cause (TLC)	20
43.	The Liberian Cause	20
44.	The Triumphant Transformation Children Outreach Ministries	10
45.	United Liberia Rural Women	120
46.	United Minority Rural Women	120
47.	West African Civil Society Forum (WASF) – Liberia	33

48.	Woman-Child Alert	13
49.	Women and Children Development Association of Liberia	80
50.	Women in Development	30
51.	YMCA of Liberia	40
52.	Youth Aid Education Health and Development	30

TOTAL **3583**