



Report Election Monitoring Mission

Pakistan Election Monitoring
A 3 points Gender Action Plan



The First All-Female International Election Observation
Gender Mission led by Gender Concerns International
February 13-21, 2008

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OVERALL SUMMARY REPORT

GENDER CONCERNS INTERNATIONAL (GCI) REPORT

Country: Pakistan

Mission: Election Observation Mission

Lead Organisation: Gender Concerns International

Form: All-female International Elections Observation Gender Mission

Mission Statement: There is a need for active participation of women in the struggle for the protection of human rights and enduring democracy. GCI maintains its stand that women should be given a chance to actively participate in decision-making at all levels of political positions for there to be enduring democracy. It is an undisputed fact that ‘while men remain leaders of the society, women are discouraged and denied for sharing of that role in almost all societies. In order to create and maintain a gender balanced society it is vital to have top political decision-making bodies operationally gender balanced.

We need to ‘Say Yes Now (SYN)!’ to women to have their rightful position in democratic processes.

SUMMARY

Though Pakistani National Assembly is blessed with 75 women parliamentarians but mainly this is due to selected nomination by their respective political party leadership then through direct electoral process. The Pakistani elections appeared democratic and were free and fair; however they were not without some shortcomings. The Gender Concerns International delegation to the Pakistan Election Monitoring Mission 2008 came up with the following findings:

OBSERVATIONS

- I. **Infrastructure:** Polling booths were arranged in a confusing pattern. For example, many of the booths were lodged in one block thereby making it difficult for voters to identify the right booth for them. In short, the voting procedure lacked proper organisation.
- II. **Campaign:** Campaign materials such as party symbols, pictures of their candidates and party badges were seen at the polling booths. Voting slips also bore party symbols and pictures of candidates.
- III. **Training:** Polling staff appeared to lack proper training as some were not able to assist and guide voters properly; e.g. in how to use the stamp and how to fold the papers.

- IV. **Gender Concerns:** Attention for gender issues turned out to be important, as many women were denied their right to vote (disfranchised) and female polling staff left stations earlier than their men counterparts, hence making it impossible for them to witness the vital and the most important aspect of voting process: the vote counting, signing and sealing of the election result envelope and proper hand over.
- V. **Disability consideration:** The old and the disabled were not given due consideration at all in voting arrangements. They experienced much struggle and inconvenience while attempting to cast their votes.
- VI. **Logistics:** Polling facilities provided were not the best of the polling facilities.
1. There were very poor quality ballot papers, poor ink pads and stamps etc.
 2. There was family voting and unauthorised persons entered the polling booth at the time of counting.
- VII. **Resources:** Gender Concerns International is happy to continue to pursue the goal of election monitoring and active women participation in the realisation of enduring democracy in Middle East and indeed across the globe, however, it is constrained by resources to go about this noble goal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations were drawn up based on the above mentioned findings:

- I. **Improve the polling infrastructure:** The polling infrastructure needs some improvement. The materials need to be simple and user-friendly. Different booths should not be lodged in one building to avoid confusion, otherwise; the list of the voters in the same booth should be posted at the entrances of the polling booth.
- II. **No visible campaign material:** Polling booths must devoid of all traces of campaign materials and voting slips must not bear any political symbols.
- III. **Capable and adequate staffing:** There should be enough and capable staff to maintain each booth. Staff must be properly trained in order to carry out efficient service.
- IV. **Gender inequality:** The government needs to address this issue from a legal perspective. It must provide practical policy instruments that would allow all female voters to exercise their right to vote and protect female staff to stay at the polling station till the end of the voting process to enable them conclude their work.
- V. **Disability consideration:** the old and the disabled must be availed of their right to vote without struggle or obstacles.
- VI. **Logistics:** Care must be taken to ensure that polling stations and their facilities are ready prior to the voting day. Polling booths should not be located far away from the voters houses.

- VII. **Confusing situation:** Confusing situations such as family voting must not be encouraged. In addition, letting strangers/unauthorised persons into the station at the time of counting must be prohibited.
- VIII. **Resources:** Adequate resources need to be allocated to ensure the realisation of gender issues especially as it has an effect on democratic processes. Election monitoring from an expert gender perspective is vital to gender equality and in achieving of fairness in democracy.

CONCLUSION

The active participation of women in democratic process is vital to the realisation of enduring democracy; this includes election monitoring from gender perspective such as the GCI mission has pioneered in Pakistan. Gender Concerns International therefore, calls on local authorities, host countries, donor organisations, the European Union and all concerned to ensure the realisation of this noble goal by providing enough attention, sufficient resources and the necessary backing to realise equity and enduring peace and safety in our world.



The first All-female International Election Observation Gender Mission in a polling station

Pakistan Elections 18th February 2008

Introduction:

Gender Concerns International is an International (GCI) Organisation committed to the realisation of gender justice in every ramification in middle East and indeed across the globe. It advocates, advances and supports active participation of women at all levels of political decision-making. It believes that enduring democracy is yet to be realised in many countries of the world, especially in Middle East because women are in-active in the participation in the democratic process. In 2005, in a bid to the realise this commitment, GCI launched a campaign for the first time supporting and promoting women participation in the democratic process of the Middle East in favour of the first Egyptian presidential candidate.

-Cairo Conference and follow-up:

In May 2005 in cooperation with Arab Women's Solidarity Association (AWSA) GCI organised an international conference in Cairo on women and democracy in the Middle East. At this Cairo conference we decided to promote the democratic role of women in regional politics. At that stage Gender Concerns International presented the idea of *Say Yes Now (SYN): There is no Democracy not without Women*.



-SYN Campaign

This idea was endorsed by the participants of the conference. As a follow-up, we invited Dr. El-Saadawi to the Netherlands to launch the SYN campaign and indeed on June 28th 2005; the SYN campaign was launched. Although the SYN campaign focussed on the support of El Saadawi's candidacy as the first Egyptian presidential candidate, later GCI **adopted SYN and included it amongst it's core programme**, thereby making it an all-time concern for Gender Concerns International.

Gender and Democracy Programme and Pakistan

Under the Gender and Democracy Programme, Gender Concerns International has taken a serious interest in encouraging women's participation in democratic processes all over the world. From Middle East to Africa, North and South America and Asia, we promote and cherish women's active and visible participation at all political decision-making levels. In this

context we have been observing rising tensions in Pakistan and especially the implications of the assassination of Benazir Bhutto, the first female Prime Minister of an Islamic country. Ms. Bhutto, was a woman who managed to gain great popularity in Pakistan and who fought for greater democratization of her Country.

GCI feels that there is a need **to highlight the importance of women's role in the realisation of human rights and enduring democracy in middle East in particular and the world in general.**

Invitation of the Pakistan Centre for Media and Democracy (CMD)

CMD is a platform for journalists, civil society activists, and experts on media and democracy. It invited the director of Gender Concerns International to join its team of International Election Observers. Director of GCI then proposed to CMD to take a team of gender experts with her to Pakistan; CMD agreed to this proposal and Gender Concerns International led the all-female delegation of international election observers to Pakistan.

Pakistan Elections and Gender Concerns International Action

GCI was delighted with the prospect of deputing a first ever all-female international election observers team. The team had a three tiered action plan; which is as follows:

- 1-Deputation of a Gender Mission to Pakistan .12-21 February
- 2-Election-Day Hot-Line Cell at our office in The Hague and/18,19 February
- 3-A Public Debriefing Meeting discussion with the mission delegates soon after their homecoming./25th February

This plan was successfully implemented with the support of CMD-Pakistan and CMC and Oxfam-Novib, the Netherlands.

Mission Objectives

1- Strengthen civil society organisations in Pakistan and promote cultural tolerance for a participatory system of governance by adding the voice of women and minority groups. To promote MDGs. While the gender dimension of the electoral process is seen as an added value to the whole process, it is certainly not limited to this scope only.

2- **Highlighting the importance of women's inclusion in international election observation teams and possibly forming of an experienced group at the disposal of Gender Concerns International with a purpose of including women gender experts as election observers in international missions.**

Methodology:

The Gender Mission was formed to join the team of international observers that primarily followed the scheduled programme of the host organisation CMD in Pakistan (see schedule plan below). The gender mission also took upon itself the voluntary task of including a gender dimension to the election observation process. For this purpose preparatory expert meetings were planned here in the Netherlands as well as field assessment and strategies sessions in Pakistan.

Duration

Mission duration: 10 days 12-21 February 2008:

Plan Election-Monitoring Mission Pakistan 2008

Head of Mission: Sabra Bano

Organisers: Gender Concerns International (GCI), The Netherlands

Host: Centre for Media and Democracy (CMD), Pakistan

Election Monitoring Schedule

International Election Observer Group-

Mission Findings

Karachi and Lahore reports


Joint Conclusions and Recommendations

Follow-up

Areas covered by the International Election Observers:

1. Lahore
2. Islamabad
3. Quetta
4. Karachi
5. Sukhar
6. Peshawar
7. Faisalabad
8. Hyderabad

Mission delegation

| Election-Monitoring Programme Pakistan 2008 Members of Gender Concerns International's Mission | |
|---|---|
| Head of the Mission | |
|  Sabra Bano | <p>Sabra Bano (Director, Gender Concerns International), has been professionally engaged in the area of gender and development for over twenty years. Based in the Netherlands since 1984, she has also had professional experiences in Asia, the Middle East and several Eastern-European countries. Besides her work at Gender Concerns International, Ms. Bano is also the Strategic Director on Gender at TransCity and a member of the Steering Committee on Integration in the Dutch Municipality Haarlemmermeer. She is also the member of Steering Board of the Dutch Platform Women for Sustainable Peace. (VDV)</p> |
| Delegations of the Mission | |
|  Magdalena de Meyer | <p>Magdalena de Meyer is a Belgian politician who is active for the party <i>Socialistische Partij Anders</i>. Meyer has devoted herself to many different causes which include a campaign against the advertising plastic surgery, animal rights and the support for homosexual couples who would like to have a child. As a student, Meyer was involved in the women's movement.</p> |
|  Ruth Hopkins | <p>Ruth Hopkins works as a freelance journalist and writes mainly on human rights issues. Additionally she is the co-researcher and author of a research report on trafficking in human beings in three member states of the EU. Hopkins regularly publishes articles on human rights issues in academic publications as well as in Dutch and English newspapers. She conducted an in-depth investigation into and published a report on UN reform for the organisation NCDO.</p> |
|  Godelief Swank | <p>Godelief Swank is the editor foreign affairs of the daily newspaper <i>De Pers</i> Amsterdam. She started working as a freelance journalist for several Dutch newspapers (<i>De Volkskrant</i>, <i>Brabants Dagblad</i>) and for Dutch opinion magazines (<i>Vrij Nederland</i>, <i>Pitch</i>). She travelled to all the 27 European Union-members in 2005 and wrote articles about the differences and similarities between the member countries, and also about minorities. In 2006 she worked as a journalist for a Dutch economical magazine called <i>Intermediair</i>.</p> |

Election Monitoring Schedule

| Date | Time | Activity |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Feb 10-12, 08 | 08:30 am – 10:00 pm | Arrival of international participants at Islamabad |
| Feb 13, 08 | 10:00 am | Briefing by CMD Electoral experts |
| | 12:00 pm | Meeting with Secretary Election Commission |
| | 03:00 pm | Meeting with leading political parties representatives |
| Feb 14, 08 | 11:45 am | Meeting with President of Pakistan |
| | 03:30 pm | Meeting with Chief Election Commissioner |
| | 06:00 pm | Meeting with civil society and local media |
| Feb 15, 08 | 11:00 am | Meeting with Prime Minister of Pakistan |
| | 03:00 pm | Press briefing |
| | 06:00 pm | Departure to locations |
| Feb 16, 08 | 10:00 am | Meeting with CMD regional team and volunteers |
| | 12:30 pm | Monitoring election campaigns |
| Feb 17, 08 | 11:00 am | Meeting with provincial governors (where possible) |
| | 02:30 pm | Meeting with district administration |
| | 05:00 pm | Meetings with local press |
| Feb 18, 08 | 08:00 am | Polls monitoring |
| | 05:00 pm onward | Monitoring vote counting |
| Feb 19, 08 | 08:00 to 02:00 pm | Return to Islamabad |
| | 04:00 pm | Debriefing session |
| | 07:00 pm | Cultural evening |
| Feb 20, 08 | 11:00 am | Press conference |
| Feb 21, 08 | 02:00 pm onwards | International Departure |

Gender Concerns International Report

Editors:

Ruth Hopkins
 Magda De Meyer
 Sabra Bano
 Godelief Swank

1. Introduction

The delegation of Gender Concerns International was in Pakistan from 13 to 21 of February to observe the February 18, 2008 Pakistan elections, at the invitation of the Centre for Media and Democracy (CMD). GCI team was part of a group of international observers from Serbia, Australia, Canada, India, United States, Belgium and the Netherlands. On Election Day, Magda de Meyer and Sabra Bano of the GCI group were assigned to cover Karachi while Ruth Hopkins and Godelief Swank monitored the election process in Lahore. Other members of the team were dispersed throughout the country. The Lahore team visited 12 polling stations (PS) and the Karachi team visited 9 stations. Below is a detailed account of our activities.



Gender Mission Delegation at the office of Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan



Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan

➤ Lahore report

Godelief Swank
 Ruth Hopkins

Pre election meetings and observations

The Lahore team met with Mr. and Mrs Misbah-ur-Rehman and their son, the latter was a candidate for the PPP in his constituency. Mrs. Misbah was a PPP candidate for the gender seats in the National Assembly. Subsequently we visited the governor of the Punjab, Mr Maqbool Khalid. He talked with us about the procedures in the province, particularly related to security issues. Then we met with the PML-N candidate Rahil Asghar. Lastly we had a meeting with a PPP candidate for the general elections Samina Khalid Ghurki.



The Lahore team visited the following constituencies: NA 118, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130. Within these constituencies we visited several polling stations.

1. Opening of the poll

The Lahore team started in the constituency NA 124, PP 146, PS 148, at the men and women's PS, to observe the opening of the PS. We arrived at 07hr.53. At 08hr.00 the PS was not yet fully equipped. The ballot boxes were not yet sealed, because they were waiting for the political polling agents. The computerised voters list was supplemented with a hand written list of voters. The PS was registered as having two voters booths, yet in the PS there was only one. The presiding officer claimed this was caused by lack of space. There were 7 men in the PS committee and five women members of the PS committee. A total of 1103 women were listed on the voters list. The total number of men on the voters list was 858. When we left at 08hr.40 only one woman had cast her vote.

2. Observation during the day

- Our team witnessed many irregularities in one particular Polling Station. In NA 128 PP 160, PS 58 the location of the Polling Station had been changed twice during the previous night. The PS was situated in a private school, not in a governmental building. Due to lack of space, there was just one booth for the women voters, according to the presiding officer. However, there were four voting booths for men. The Polling Station was overcrowded; women were waiting outside and inside the Polling S, up to two to three hours. The presiding officer and one member of the polling staff were men, in the women's polling booth. There were disabled women who were seriously hampered in their access to the polling booth. 2700 women were registered on the voters list. At our departure at 11hr.50 a number of 105 women had cast their votes, while 400 men of the total number of 3319 registered voters had cast their vote. In front of the PS men were being let in, while an increasing queue of women was building up, in the midday sun. In the men's polling booth we witnessed several occasions of assisted and family voting. The secrecy of the ballot was breached. For example;
- Several political polling agents wore or carried symbols, badges and photos of their parties, for example in NA 125, PP 156, PS 8.
- NA 125, PP 156, PS 2 a man was seen registered twice as a voter. He provided us with two slips of paper he had received from his party.
- In many instances, polling stations were supposed to have several booths, but we observed just one booth. For example in NA 130, PP 157, PS 72 there were 1463 women voters and there should have been 4 booths, but only two booths existed.
- In all polling stations, voters were provided with a slip of paper by the political parties with photos and symbols of the various candidates respectively the political parties.
- Voters went into the polling stations with these slips of papers and presented it to the polling staff. A voter asked us if she could only vote for the party symbol on her slip or not.

- In NA 125, PS 8, there were two numbers for the PP: 155 and 156. Later, 155 was scrapped from the notice outside the Polling Station.
- In one buildings, several polling stations were instituted; this led to confusion among the voters. In NA 125, PP 156, there were six polling stations in one building and we came to know that the polling scheme was changed just a day before.

3. Closing procedure

The team visited NA 126, PP 152, PS 62. The Polling Station closed on time. There were approximately twenty women there who still had to cast their vote and they were allowed to do so. We witness group voting among the women. The vote counting of the male and female votes took place separately. The polling staff were all female. The political polling agents were present. They reported that there were no votes that had been contested. 1700 women were registered on the voters list, of which 696 names had been crossed off on the voters list. 737 ballot papers had been torn out of the ballot book and subsequently fingerprinted. Of the NA votes, 747 votes in the ballot box were counted; this includes votes for political candidates and the invalid votes. The numbers that was declared from the counting and the registering of votes did not match. This could be due to the faulty ballot paper books. We observed that some pages in these books did not contain serial numbers or had double serial numbers which the staff decided not to use, because they considered it as an administrative error. The team did not witness the final registration procedure; the sealing of envelopes, signing the final documents etc. There were no irregularities observed in the men’s polling station.

➤ Karachi report

Sabra Bano
Magda De Meyer

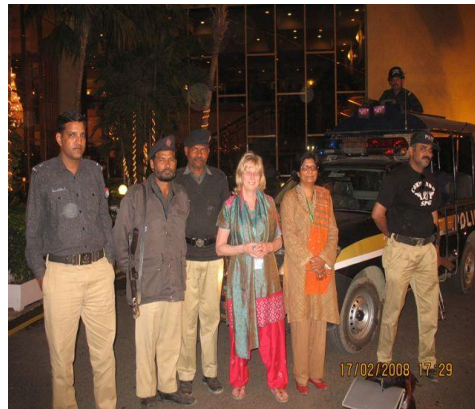
Pre-election meetings in Karachi



Upon its arrival from Islamabad to Karachi on 16th February late evening, the Karachi team was introduced to CMD’s local contacts early in the morning of 17 February. The Karachi local team had chalked out a productive and a fully engaged programme of the day ahead for our international observer’s team. We began our morning with an interview by Newsone TV, for an hour long discussion programme. Then we visited the local secretariat of PPP and later met with the Secretary General of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Senator Iqbal Haider at his residence. At lunch the female candidate for the PPP, Ms. Fauzia Wahab was invited to meet with us at our election office in the Marriot Hotel. This was followed by a meeting with Mr. Ishrat ul Ibad, the provincial governor of Sindh at the Governor’s House. The press was present at this meeting. From there we visited Mr. Qamar-uz-Zaman at the Provincial Election Commission. On our way back to the hotel for a dinner meeting with the MQM candidate Mr. Syed Abbass Hyder Rizvi, we made a brief stop at the CNBC TV networks for a TV interview. The meeting with the MQM was concluded with the promise that our team will try its best to visit the large and diverse constituency of Mr. Rizvi. We are glad to note that we were able to keep our promise.



Gender Mission Team with Secretary General of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Senator Iqbal Haider



GCI delegates escorted by Pakistani Security Forces on the day of elections in Karachi

1. Opening polling station

Our team visited nine polling stations. The Karachi team witnessed the opening of the men and women's polling station in constituency NA 250. PS, 113 116, 126.

This constituency was also the constituency of a female candidate Ms. Khush Bakht Shujaat. The opening procedure was disorganised, it did not start on time. One ballot box was not properly sealed, which was taken care of later on. Party symbols were visible inside the Polling Station, namely polling agents wearing party badges. Polling agents of political parties were present, they in possession of the voters lists and could counter check the names of the voters on this list. There were 494 women registered on the voters list. At 09hr.40 a total of 29 voters had cast their votes. There were no clear directions in the polling stations, which could guide the voters to their respective polling booths. This caused a lot of unnecessary confusion among the people. Voters were provided with a slip of paper by the political parties with photos and symbols of the various candidates respectively the political parties. Voters went into the polling stations with these slips of papers and presented it to the polling staff.

2. Observations during the day

- In general, police and army posted outside and inside the polling stations. They provided security to the voters. We did not observe any intimidation or uncalled influence by police nor army.
- In all polling stations, political polling agents were visibly wearing badges or symbols of the political parties.
- Inside PS 121, in NA 113 staff did not provide sufficient information to the voters.
- NA 113, PS 122 not all members of the polling staff were wearing identification, which led to confusion among the voters.
- In many polling stations, for example, NA 239, Polling Station12, old and disabled persons faced problems in accessing the PS

- In PS 151, NA?? (Business area of Karachi) a voter wanted to register with a photocopy of his identification, it was decided this was allowed, after all polling agents and presiding and returning officers were consulted.
- In PS 151, NA?? (Business area of Karachi) the ballots were folded by the polling staff for the voters before they cast their vote.
- We witnessed an occasion of family voting; a 13 year old accompanied several women in the polling booth. The presiding officer did not interfere.
- In many polling stations there was a problem with the ink, the ballot papers were too thin which deformed the ballot paper and messed up the booth.? This led to problems in vote counting.
- In many instances, polling stations were supposed to have several booths, but we observed just one booth, for example in NA 253, PS 118.

3. Closing procedure: vote counting

We witnessed the closing procedure in NA 250, PS 60. They closed on time and no voters were waiting outside or inside the PS. The seals of the ballot boxes were opened in front of the polling staff and political polling agents. The vote counting was transparent. In case of invalid votes, all parties agreed on the procedure. There was one instance when a vote was invalid because a fingerprint was applied instead of the stamp. The votes were counted by ballot box. The numbers were noted by all the political polling agents and they all agreed. When the political polling agents received the final results, they went away. They did not receive a written confirmation of the result. The polling staff was left alone to execute all the relevant tasks. The results of both polling booths, male and female were counted together. However, the female polling staff left the building before all the steps in the official procedure were completed such as: sealing of the envelopes, signing documents etc). The women signed the document that was designated for the registration of the definite result before it was finalised.



Gender Mission Team visiting polling station in Karachi

Join Conclusions and Recommendations

OBSERVATIONS

Observation / Findings. The following were observed:

- I. **Infrastructure:** polling booths were arranged in a confusing pattern. For example, many of the booths were lodged in one block thereby making it difficult for voters to identify the right booth for them. In short, the voting procedure lacked proper organisation.
- II. **Campaign:** Campaign materials such as party symbols, pictures of their candidates and party badges were seen at the polling booths. Voting slips also bore party symbols and pictures of candidates.
- III. **Training:** Polling staff appeared to lack proper training as some were not able to assist and guide voters properly; e.g. in how to use the stamp and how to fold the papers.
- IV. **Gender Concerns:** Attention for gender issues turned out to be important, as many women were denied their right to vote (disfranchised) and female polling staff left stations earlier than their men counterparts, hence making it impossible for them to witness the vital and the most important aspect of voting process: the vote counting, signing and sealing of the election result envelope and proper hand over.
- V. **Disability consideration:** The old and the disabled were not given due consideration at all in voting arrangements. They experienced much struggle and inconvenience while attempting to cast their votes.
- VI. **Logistics:** Polling facilities provided were not the best of the polling facilities.
 1. There were very poor quality ballot papers, poor ink pads and stamps etc.
 2. There was family voting and unauthorised persons entered the polling booth at the time of counting.
- VII. **Resources:** Gender Concerns International is happy to continue to pursue the goal of election monitoring and active women participation in the realisation of enduring democracy in Middle East and indeed across the globe, however, it is constrained by resources to go about this noble goal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations were drawn up based on the above mentioned findings:

- I. **Improve the polling infrastructure:** The polling infrastructure needs some improvement. The materials need to be simple and user-friendly. Different booths should not be lodged in one building to avoid confusion, otherwise; the list of the voters in the same booth should be posted at the entrances of the polling booth.
- II. **No visible campaign material:** Polling booths must be devoid of all traces of campaign materials and voting slips must not bear any political symbols.
- III. **Capable and adequate staffing:** There should be enough and capable staff to man each booth. Staff must be properly trained before he is able to carry out efficient service.
- IV. **Gender inequality:** The government needs to address this issue from a legal perspective. It must provide practical policy instruments that would allow and protect female staff to stay at the polling station till the end of the voting process to enable them conclude their work.
- V. **Disability consideration:** the old and the disabled must be availed of their right to vote without struggle or obstacles.
- VI. **Logistics:** Care must be taken to ensure that polling stations and their facilities are ready prior to the voting day. Polling booths should not be located far away from the voters houses.
- VII. **Confusing situation:** Confusing situations such as family voting must not be encouraged. IN addition, letting strangers/unauthorised persons into the station at the time of counting must be prohibited.
- VIII. **Resources:** Adequate resources need to be allocated to ensure the realisation of gender issues especially as it has an effect on democratic processes.

CONCLUSION

The active participation of women in democratic process is vital to the realisation of enduring democracy; this includes election monitoring such as the GCI mission in Pakistan and indeed across the globe. Gender Concerns International therefore, calls on local authorities, host countries, donor organisations, the European Union and all concerned to ensure the realisation of this goal by providing sufficient resources and the necessary backing to realise equity and enduring peace and safety in our world.

Follow-up strategies

- Networking with major women's organisations in Pakistan
- Forwarding recommendations to Election Commission of Pakistan
- Remain vigilant to the policies of the new government, political parties and civil society organizations.
- Keep Dutch and international media , human rights and development organisations informed on how best to support women in Pakistan, middle East and the world.
- Pursue the realisation of Gender Missions in current and future international election observation missions. Seek European, international and local partners and supporters in order to achieve this objective

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GRATITUDE TO:

