

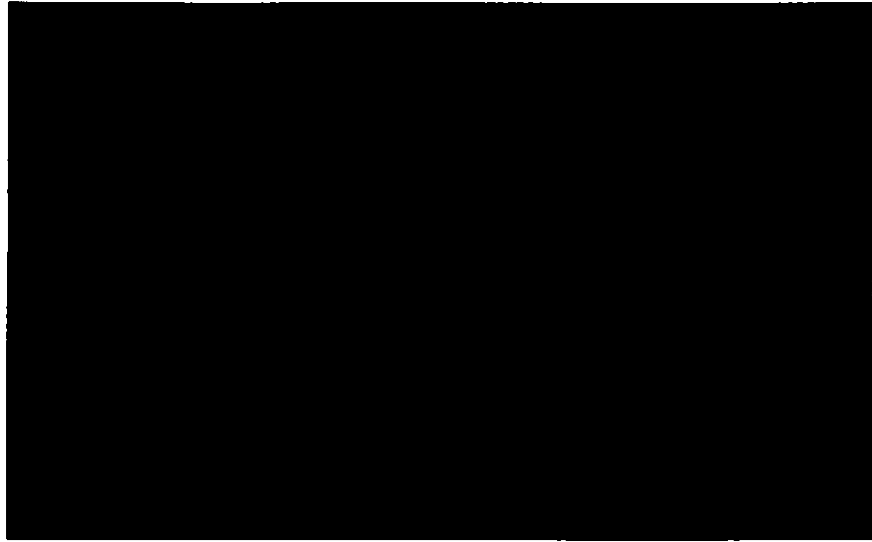
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**IFES WEST BANK AND GAZA RESOURCE CENTERS'  
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT**

**IN ADVANCE OF THE JANUARY 20, 1996  
PALESTINIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
AND RA'EEES ELECTIONS**

**DECEMBER 1995 - JANUARY 1996**

**FINAL ACTIVITY REPORT**

*not on IFES list*

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October 1996

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) is a nonprofit organization established in 1987 to support electoral processes and institutional development in emerging democracies. Nonpartisan in approach, IFES has carried out technical, advisory, conference and observation activities in more than 80 countries. Based in Washington, D.C., IFES has field offices in Africa, the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation conducts pre-election assessments and provides on-site technical assistance, including legal analysis and legislative drafting, election commodities procurement, public opinion polling, non-governmental organization institutional capacity building, voter and civic education activities, and election monitoring and observation projects. IFES also organizes symposia and regional conferences on electoral processes strengthening and democratization and publishes materials that promote the exchange of information within the international democratic development community.

The IFES West Bank and Gaza Resource Centers launched the Voter Education Project (VEP) in mid-December 1995, prior to the Palestinian Legislative Council and *Ra'ees* elections held on January 20, 1996. Through the VEP, IFES organized, in cooperation with the Palestinian Central Election Commission (CEC), nearly five hundred voting education workshops throughout the West Bank and Gaza to inform Palestinians about how, where and when to vote on election day. The project was conducted under the auspices of the IFES West Bank and Gaza Resource Centers' ongoing civic education and election assistance programs, and was financed by funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/West Bank and Gaza mission Grant # 294-0007-A-00-6519.

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Because these elections were the first for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, a wide-reaching, comprehensive voter education campaign was imperative. Most Palestinians knew little about the election process, the "right to vote," or the concept of voting by secret ballot. An IFES pilot program, for example, revealed that many Palestinians, including those with experience voting in university elections, planned to vote in the January election in a manner that would have spoiled thousands of ballots. The limited geographic reach of Palestinian television, however, precluded a conventional media-based voter information campaign.

In response to these circumstances, IFES helped the CEC to design a unique grass-roots voter education program including voting simulation sessions. During the month before election day, IFES organized and sponsored 498 voter education workshops in every village, town and city in the West Bank and Gaza, with multiple workshops in the larger communities. Election officials and student leaders from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS) were selected as workshop leaders and trained by specialists from IFES and local non-governmental organizations. Special programmatic emphasis on women was reflected in the high number of female workshop trainers and leaders, and organization of women-only workshops in many regions. In designing the VEP, IFES drew upon the basic methodology of all its West Bank/Gaza civic education programs: emphasis on small, participatory groups rather than large lecture-style "classes"; geographic breadth; incorporation of local institutions in project design and implementation; use of Palestinians only as trainers and workshop leaders; outreach to all sectors of society; and targeting of women as both activity leaders and participants.

During the VEP workshops, leaders explained the Palestinian Electoral Law to participants, initiated discussions on issues relating to democracy and civic responsibility, and answered questions about the significance of the electoral process in the Palestinian transition to self-rule. Voter simulation activities also took place, in which participants practiced the actual steps of voting, from

arrival at the polling place, to marking ballots, to placing ballots in ballot boxes. Workshops concluded with encouragements for participants to vote and to convey the information received to their families, friends and neighbors.

The VEP reached 67,000 voters directly, and many thousands of others indirectly through word-of-mouth and informal knowledge-sharing. On the whole, the workshops received an overwhelmingly positive response from both participants and workshop leaders. The low incidence of spoiled ballots and the smoothly-conducted voting at the majority of polling places --during first-time elections-- are indications of the workshops' success. By encouraging grass-roots discussion on the importance of political participation and free and fair elections, the VEP also contributed to the process of democratic institution-building during a historic period in Palestinian political life. As Jihad Abu Znaid, a workshop leader from Jerusalem, remarked, "the workshops became an important part of establishing our democracy."



## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **IFES IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA**

IFES' involvement in the West Bank and Gaza began soon after the September 1993 signing of the Declaration of Principles (DOP) with a January 1994 assessment mission to Tunis, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The assessment team met with Chairman Yasser Arafat, the newly-formed Palestinian Commission on Elections and Local Government, political faction leaders and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

On-site program activities, which began in June 1994, were a direct outgrowth of the recommendations of the assessment mission and of IFES' network Palestinian contacts. In partnership with local Palestinian NGOs, IFES launched a multi-faceted civic education and non-governmental organization strengthening program. Activities targeted women, youth and former political prisoners, to encourage these marginalized groups to participate peacefully in the political process. In addition, in the months leading up to the January 1996 elections, IFES provided technical assistance to the Central Elections Commission, including analysis of negotiating documents on the status of the Palestinian Legislative Council and preparation of technical papers on international observation and voter registration, security plans for voting in Jerusalem, and media strategies. IFES also designed a computer vote tabulation system, helped arrange a televised candidates' debate in Jerusalem and coordinated the transport of the voters' registry and administrative forms to and from the Gaza Strip on election day.

IFES has carried out many of these activities under the auspices of its Resource Centers in Al Bireh, the West Bank, and Gaza City, Gaza. The Resource Centers, which opened in early 1995, provide information on election systems, legal issues, civic education and democratization to Palestinian government officials, researchers, local and international NGOs, and the general

Palestinian public. The Resource Centers have also sponsored publications and organized discussions on democratization and governance issues.

Based on the success of IFES' West Bank and Gaza programs, the Palestinian Authority in 1996 requested that IFES provide assistance to the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) as it prepares for local government elections, which will represent a key next step in the transition to self-rule. IFES' current project, entitled "Resource Center for Education and Training in Support of Palestinian Local Elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," aims to strengthen electoral processes in the West Bank and Gaza through assisting the MLG with preparations for these elections. Elections are planned for approximately 420 municipal, village and local councils.

#### **FRAMEWORK FOR THE 1996 ELECTIONS**

The Palestinian Legislative Council and *Ra'ees* elections were held within the framework of the 1993 Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles (also known as the Oslo Accords), which states that "the aim of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations ... is, among other things, to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority [the Palestinian Authority], the elected Council...for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," to be chosen through "direct, free and general elections". The elections were to select both the head of the Palestinian Authority (PA), which governs the domestic affairs of Palestinians residing in the areas of the West Bank and Gaza transferred to Palestinian control under the Oslo Accords, and the PLC members, whose mandate is to pass legislation on the functioning of the PA. Both the PLC and the PA are explicitly transitional institutions, to remain in place until May 1999 (the anticipated end of the Interim Period).

## **II. PROJECT DESIGN**

### **IMPETUS FOR THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT**

The Palestinian Central Election Commission (CEC) was responsible for overseeing the legal, administrative and organizational framework of the elections. Because these were first-time elections, and the CEC was a newly-formed body whose members did not have previous elections management experience, there were some areas of preparations, such as voter education, that posed an organizational challenge for the CEC. In addition, Palestinian television, a fledgling self-rule institution, was quite limited in its geographic reach, and therefore was not an effective means of disseminating a visually-based information campaign to a mass audience. For these reasons, IFES proposed a grass-roots, participatory campaign, in conjunction with the CEC and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, to educate as many voters as possible on the basics of voting and on the electoral process.

### **PROJECT DESIGN**

Preparation for the VEP required unusually intensive efforts because the elections were rescheduled to be held two months earlier than anticipated. As of December 1995, when the project began, IFES staff had a compressed period in which to complete project activities: two and a half weeks for preparation, one and half weeks for the training of workshop leaders, and three weeks for the workshops themselves. Preparation included the following activities:

- IFES staff members and CEC officials met to determine overall project design and to identify and recruit suitable workshop leaders and trainers, chosen from CEC officials and from the ranks of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

- IFES staff divided the sixteen electoral constituencies in the West Bank and Gaza into smaller areas according to polling stations, and assigned to each area a team of four workshop leaders who were requested to hold at least ten workshops there over a three-week period. IFES prepared detailed maps for every area to assist teams with planning for and locating workshop sites.
- IFES staff members designed the voting booths and the ballot boxes used as demonstrations in the workshops.
- IFES staff produced training, promotional, and administrative materials and various administrative documents for workshop leaders, including detailed instructions, expense reports, contracts, and maps of assigned areas [see appendix 1].

## **MATERIALS DESIGN**

The main informational source for all VEP materials was the Palestinian electoral law, which contained all rules and regulations regarding voting eligibility, manner of voting, ballot design, polling place location and hours, and other pertinent election issues. It should be noted that frequent and unexpected changes in this law resulted in delays in IFES' production of the materials, which had the effect of adding further pressure to the project timetable. The VEP materials included:

- *Manual for workshop leaders.* This manual provided a detailed description of each step leaders should follow in conducting workshops, detailed information on the voting process (along with visual aids), and administrative information and deadlines.
- *Sample final registration lists.* These were used to familiarize voters with the final registration list they would encounter at polling places on election day and to measure

attendance at each workshop. Participants were asked to write down their names and identification numbers (or fictional names and numbers if they preferred) when entering the workshop.

- *Poster-sized ballots.* Workshop leaders used these large posters --one for Council candidates, one for *Ra'ees* candidates-- as teaching aids to show participants what the ballots would look like.
- *Mock ballots.* A mock ballot for the *Ra'ees* seat (red with matching envelope) and four different sample ballots for the council seat (white with matching envelope) were used in the voting simulations. The sample ballots used fictitious names for the candidates. Extra mock ballots were also provided to participants to take home for more practice.
- *Tally sheets.* Workshops leaders used these to demonstrate how the votes would be counted after the polling places had closed.
- *Brochure.* This included general information about election day such as voters' rights, instructions on how to vote, what to take to polling places, times of voting, etc. It was written in a question-and-answer format and included a photograph of the two ballots.
- *Poster.* Posters were the main technique used to publicize the workshops on a local level; workshops leaders were responsible for displaying them in appropriate locations in villages, towns and cities. Posters demonstrated the layout of the polling station on election day with men, women, old and young voters, and explained to each voter what to do and where to go in the polling station (voting procedures.) Posters also announced the time and location of workshops. Through the impact of an eye-catching design, the poster achieved the goal of attracting voters to the workshops.

- Press releases. IFES submitted press releases about the VEP to all Palestinian newspapers. [see appendix 2].

IFES stored materials at the Palestinian Authority printer, and distributed them to the workshop locations by CEC vans. Due to checkpoints and repeated closures in the West Bank and Gaza, IFES and CEC staff faced difficulties in delivering materials to workshop sites. For example, the materials for Hebron region were delivered just one day before the voting simulation workshops there because closure prevented the CEC van from entering earlier.

#### **TRAINING OF WORKSHOP LEADERS**

Between December 15 and 25, 1995, IFES held seven training sessions for workshop leaders in six major population centers: Nablus, Bethlehem, Jenin, Gaza, Tulkarem and Ramallah. Trainers were CEC officials, academics, and certified trainers, all of whom had significant training experience.

Nearly two hundred men and women, drawn from the CEC and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS), were trained in these sessions as workshop leaders. The CEC participants were teachers, who had been trained by CEC officials on the election process and who had conducted voter registration. The MYS trainees had participated in a previous project sponsored by IFES and the MYS on Leadership, Democracy and Elections. These groups were selected because they had credibility among Palestinians as non-partisan, and had a wide outreach among many sectors of society.

Training provided substantial legal, technical and practical information on the elections, the goals of the VEP, effective training techniques and presentation methods, and a full explanation and demonstration of voting simulation workshops. The training sessions also explained IFES' program

evaluation techniques, which included a interim evaluation form to be filled out after the first two workshops, and a final evaluation to be completed at the VEP's conclusion. The participants also divided themselves into teams, chose their ten workshops locations and appointed a coordinator for their team [see appendix 3].

### **III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Each team of four was responsible for conducting at least ten workshops in its assigned area. One of the four team members acted as coordinator. In addition to leading workshops, his or her duties included finding locations for the workshops, hanging posters, distributing invitations, following up all administrative details with the other members and with the IFES coordinator, etc.

During workshops, team members initiated discussions on issues relating to democracy and civic responsibility, and provided specific details regarding the elections law. Voter simulation activities also took place in which workshop participants went through the actual steps of voting. Each workshop conveyed, orally and in written material with pictorial aids, information that all voters should know, such as requirements to be on the voters' list; identification needed to vote, times of voting, the location of polling stations in the area, sample ballots, assistance for illiterate voters, and what to expect from polling station workers and security. Participants then took part in a simulation of voting day, which aimed to teach voters how to cast an unspoiled ballot by marking "X" in the correct location on the ballot. To illustrate the safeguards of the secret ballot, workshop leaders opened ballot boxes and asked participants to try to find their ballots. Participants' inability to locate their own or others' ballots demonstrated how the secret ballot works and encouraged trust in this concept. Discussions also covered issues such as attempts at voter intimidation by candidates or security forces, and how illiterate voters can be assisted in reading and marking their ballots. At the workshops' conclusion, participants were given brochures outlining important information the elections to share with family or friends, and sample ballots so others could practice voting. It was through such "word of mouth" and transfer of learning that the VEP achieved much of its impact.



## WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

The following table gives the total number of workshops in each region, and the average number of participants in each workshop, broken down according to gender:

Constituency (Regions)	Workshops Total #	Average Number of Participants	
		Male	Female
Hebron	65	75	32
Ramallah	52	50	20
Nablus	56	80	40
Jerusalem	44	34	12
Jenin	44	57	20
Tulkarem	41	39	22
Gaza City	40	55	25
Bethlehem	31	50	25
Salfit	14	55	36
Qualqiliya	20	34	7
North Gaza	20	59	17
Central Gaza	20	58	20
Khan Younis	20	70	40
Rafah	11	72	53
Jericho	10	35	8
Tubas	10	30	

#### **IV. PROJECT EVALUATION**

##### **INTERIM EVALUATION**

After conducting their first two field workshops, teams completed interim evaluation forms and forwarded them with IFES. These evaluations measured the (perceived) impact of the field workshops on the voters and recorded their impressions and recommendations. Evaluations allowed IFES to detect areas of program improvement to allow staff to modify the program where necessary. For example, suggestions were made to add more workshops or modify the training materials. In addition, IFES staff were in daily contact with every team, which facilitated quick problem-solving and programmatic adjustment [see appendix 6].

##### **FINAL EVALUATION**

The teams conducted their last workshop no later than January 18, 1996, two days before the elections. After this date, they were required to submit a final evaluation report that covered the entire project. Each team's coordinator was tasked with calling another evaluation meeting in order for all team members to be involved in writing the final evaluation.

In addition, all teams were required to submit their expenditure sheets with their final reports one week after the conducting the last voting simulation workshop. After receiving all of the expenditure sheets and the final reports, the IFES Project Coordinator and Office Manager prepared the financial papers and payments. Because most of the VEP trainers were from the West Bank and Gaza Regions who lacked permits to enter Jerusalem, and IFES' bank is in Jerusalem, it was not possible to pay the trainers by bank checks. The best alternative, although one that posed significant logistical challenges for IFES staff, was to pay workshop leaders by cash via the District Electoral Offices.

The main points emerging from final evaluations include:

- The total number of participants in the 498 workshops was 62,427 men and women. The number of women was 20,809 (one-third of the total number), which is notably high. It was clear that large numbers of women attended workshops wherever there were sessions exclusively for them.
- The overall number of participants was high, except for the Jerusalem region, particularly inside the city boundaries where the number of participants was very low. This was not surprising given the tensions surrounding the elections in Jerusalem, and carried over onto election day itself, when voter turnout in municipal Jerusalem reached only 40% (in contrast to turnout as high as 80% in parts of Gaza).
- The participants were from 18 to 75 years old and from all regions of the West Bank and Gaza, indicating that the VEP succeeded in reaching a range of voters.

## V. CONCLUSION

In general, the workshops were well received, with participants expressing their appreciation for the opportunity to receive consistent, accurate information on how to vote before election day. The majority of responses from trainers, workshop leaders and participants was encouraging. The overwhelming majority of participants commented that the most successful aspect of the workshops was the mock election. Most teams were well-organized and required minimal guidance from IFES staff once the project was launched, although IFES staff maintained daily contact with every team in case of unforeseen problems. The presentations and the discussions were interesting, lively and usually participatory. One positive indication was that in most regions, the teams were asked to hold additional workshops; in retrospect, it would have been advisable to schedule more workshops in the most populous areas, since in some cases attendance reached 70 or 80 voters.

- Many workshop leaders commented that during the discussions, participants raised questions that were outside the immediate scope of the VEP. These included questions about how prisoners would vote, the credibility of the elections, the desirability of the peace process, the validity of the quota system [which reserved a certain number of seats for Christian candidates], whether boycotting the elections was recommended if one was a Hamas supporter, the applicability of democracy to Palestinian society, the penalties for not voting (the most frequently-expressed concern), and the status of Jerusalem. The fact that many of these questions are potentially sensitive underscores the importance of carefully-selected and thoroughly-trained workshop leaders, since it was imperative that they be prepared to discuss a wide range of controversial political issues in a non-partisan manner.
- Many teams, concerned about reaching as many voters as possible, remarked on the desirability of publicizing the workshops well in advance through the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (PBC\Palestinian Radio) and IFES had hoped to exploit this

medium. Unfortunately, after being sent from one PBC employee to another for weeks (and losing valuable time), IFES was finally informed that the PBC would not broadcast the announcements because some voters might construe from the publicity that the PBC was campaigning for candidates. The PBC did interview several workshops leaders and participants, and IFES also appreciated Nablus Televisions' recording the voting simulation portion of one workshop and broadcasting it several times. The VEP also received some coverage in the international media [see appendix 7].

- Most of the Voter Education Project publications proved to be effective. The feedback received from the trainers, the participants and our partners on the VEP publications was very positive, especially regarding the poster and the brochure. Some commented that the training manual was too long.
  
- Both participants and trainers expressed the necessity of follow-up projects for the Palestinian voters and expressed their interest in a similar project geared to the upcoming municipal elections. Recommendations for programmatic adjustments in future voter education projects include:
  - schedule more workshops for women only and for men only, since these seem to attract the most participants in many areas;
  - obtain more publicity, especially through the broadcast media;
  - secure central locations earlier, since in some areas, good sites were hard to find on short notice;
  - schedule more workshops for an earlier hour (i.e., before evening, particularly due to many women's reluctance to leave home after dark;

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- schedule workshops so they do not overlap so closely with candidates' campaigns. The fact that these were simultaneous confused some voters, who did not attend VEP workshops because they believed they were partisan campaign events.

**APPENDIX 1 :**  
**TRAINING MATERIALS**

# السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية

## انتخاب أعضاء المجلس

الرجاء عدم انتخاب أكثر من ١ مرشح












عبدالله اسماعيل		<input type="checkbox"/>
عبد الحميد أشرف	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
سلوى راضي		<input type="checkbox"/>
هدى فتحي		<input type="checkbox"/>
جوليانا خليل	مستقلة	<input type="checkbox"/>
عمار أحمد	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
اياد عبد الله	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
الياس جورج	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>



# السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية

## انتخاب أعضاء المجلس

















الرجاء عدم انتخاب أكثر من ٤ (أربعة) مرشحين

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عثمان سالم		<input type="checkbox"/>
خولة حمدان		<input type="checkbox"/>
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الياس جورج	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>

# السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية

## انتخاب أعضاء المجلس

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فتحي طارق		<input type="checkbox"/>
ناتسي يعقوب		<input type="checkbox"/>
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محمد عبد الرحمن		<input type="checkbox"/>
سلامة خيرى		<input type="checkbox"/>
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أكرم غازي	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
سلمى سويلم	مستقلة	<input type="checkbox"/>
عريب هاشم	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
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خولة حمدان		<input type="checkbox"/>
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خضر أنور		<input type="checkbox"/>
سمحان حازم	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>
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الياس جورج	مستقل	<input type="checkbox"/>

**APPENDIX 1-A :**

**Trainers' contract**

## IFES VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

CONSTITUENCY: \_\_\_\_\_ TEAM # \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CEC \_\_ MYS \_\_

ID #: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE #: \_\_\_\_\_

This letter is to appoint you to the position of Seminar Leader for Voter Education Program that *IFES* is sponsoring with the cooperation and assistance of the CEC. Your task will be to be part of a team of 4 people who will give 10 Voter Education Seminars in the city, towns, villages or refuge camps assigned to you. Your team will be expected to arrange the time and precise location of each of these seminars within the area that you have been assigned; and you will be expected to publicize the location and time of each seminar to the community several days before it is held.

>On or before December 30, 1995, your team should have submitted to your Coordinator at *IFES* your schedule and locations of 10 seminars on the form provided.

>On or before January 4, 1996, your team will be expected to give to *IFES* a preliminary report on how your first two seminars went; and to give feedback from those meeting to CEC officials.

>On or before January 18, 1996, your team will complete 10 seminars.

>On or before, January 22, 1996, your team will have to submit a final report which will include your request to be paid by *IFES*.

If your reports are submitted by the deadlines indicated, *IFES* will have all the data processed and all team members will be paid by *IFES* no later than February 2, 1996.

If you should encounter any serious problems in carrying out your duties, you can contact one of the following *IFES* Coordinators at the phone #'s indicated:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I have read the above information; and I agree to accept this position of Seminar Leader with *IFES* under the conditions described. I understand that *IFES* Coordinators will monitor the seminars; and may appear unannounced at several seminars to assess the effectiveness of the program and the team. I will follow the instructions as provided in the Training Manual and those given by the *IFES* Coordinators. I will also not give my political opinions in any seminar discussions; or in response to questions from the seminar participants.

For *IFES*: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: December \_\_\_\_\_, 1995

**APPENDIX 1-B :**

**Trainers' expenditure sheet**



**APPENDIX 1-C :**

**Sample of the detailed maps for the Ramallah constituency  
and the workshop areas assigned for each of the Ramallah teams**





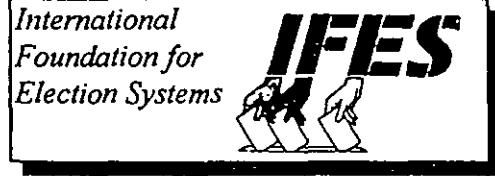
**APPENDIX 2 :**

**VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT WORKSHOP MATERIALS**

**APPENDIX 2-A :**

**Three samples of the mock ballot papers (1 seat, 4 seats and 7 seats)**

# VOTER INFORMATION MANUAL



## 1-Introduction:

For the first time in the history of the Palestinian people in the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, they will have the right to chose their representatives to the 88 seat council, and the president of the Palestinian Authority. Laying the groundwork for a democratic council is the first step toward the ending of the Israeli occupation. Therefore, the upcoming elections will have a considerable bearing on the life of the Palestinian people. From here stems the need to educate the public about the procedural aspects of voting due to the novelty of the experience, as thus we insure the participation of the public.

## For whom is this manual:

This manual is part of a kit that will be used by the trainers who will facilitate the voter information workshops in the various regions. Around 500 workshops are to be held, and they are be to supervised by 50 teams as part and parcel of the voter information program in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Each team will be made up of four individuals, two from the Central Election Commission and two from the Ministry of Youth and Sports. One of the four members will be the coordinator for the team.

## 2- Preparing for the workshop:

### Step One:

Read this manual in order to familiarize yourself with the required functions and how to prepare for them.

### Step Two:

One of the responsibilities of the coordinator will be to contact local clubs; organizations; local NGOs; women organizations; as well as the public at large, in order to inform them about the workshop and to invite them to participate at least one weak prior to the scheduled date of the workshop. This is done by hanging posters that specify the time and place of the workshop.

### Step Three:

Prepare all that you need in the workshop.

### Step Four:

Use the following list to prepare for the workshop:

#### Location

- \* Where will the workshop be held ?
- \* What are the available resources? \*Electricity, chairs and tables...etc.
- \* On which day will the workshop be held ?
- \* At what time will the workshop be held ?

#### The Participants

- \* How to invite the public to the workshop ?
- \* The number of participants ?
- \* The possibility of having handicapped or illiterate participants ?

#### What Do You Need ?

- \* This manual
- \* Posters showing mock ballots for electing the president and council members
- \* A ballot box
- \* Pens, pencils, erasers and sharpeners
- \* Pamphlets
- \* Screens
- \* Samples of spoiled ballots

### 3- The workshop:

Allotted time: 10 minutes

You have to make sure that those in attendance have written their names on the “ registration forms” when they enter the room. It has to be made clear that these registration forms are not for political purposes, and that they will not be given to any political group or faction; they are solely for the purpose of this workshop. The participants have to be informed that they can write false names.

\* The participants have to be informed that on election day they don't have to sign in their names, that there will be registries( voters lists) that have the names of the voters in them.

- Please, explain what is meant by a registry, and how they are compiled.

**Those who have reached 18 years of age and whose names appear in the final registry have the right to vote.**

*Introduce yourselves:* Inform the participants that you are going to lead the workshop, and that you have received a special training for that purpose. It is important to point out that this workshop is intended to discuss the mechanism of voting, and is not intended to inform the people for whom should they vote.

*Explain the context of the workshop:*

- \* What do we mean by elections
- \* What is the procedure for voting

#### 4 Questions and Answers- A preparatory session

*The purpose:* To find out what the participants already know. In addition, it is an opportunity for the moderators to give information centering around the elections.

*Allotted time:* 15-20 minutes

*What do you do:* Several questions are addressed, and the participants are given time to discuss the answers. Then you answer the questions comprehensively, and then you move on to the second question.

#### **Proposed Questions:**

- \* **What does the word democracy mean?**  
The word democracy comes from the Greek word "demo" meaning the people, and "kratos" meaning the rule i.e. the rule of the people.
- \* **When is the polling day?**  
Polling day is the January 20, 1996.
- \* **Where will I vote?**  
At the polling station where you are registered.
- \* **What is the duration of the polling process?**  
It is from 7 AM till 7 PM
- \* **For whom will I be voting?**  
For those running in your constituency, in addition to the president.
- \* **Who has the right to vote?**  
All Palestinians who have reached 18 years of age or more, and whose names appear in the registry.
- \* **How many seats are there in the council?**  
There are 88 seats, who will be chosen from the 16 districts. In case of the election for president the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip will be treated as a single constituency.
- \* **What should I bring with me on election day?**  
You should bring your ID in addition to the registration card.
- \* **For how many council members am I to vote?**  
The number differs from district to district. The number of seats allotted to each district depends on the population count. In such a system the candidate who receives the largest number of votes wins the seat. For example, nine seats are allotted for the district of Hebron, from among the candidates the nine who receive the largest number of votes win the nine seats.
- \* **What is majority rule?**  
A majority rule is when a democratic government represents all the people. It is neither feasible nor practical to have a government that represents all parties and factions. Therefore, reaching a settlement is part of the democratic process, and all have to accept what the majority wants. In addition, the rights of the minorities have to be respected and protected.

Preserving the rights of minorities is an important attribute of a democratic government. There are two types of minorities; First, is a numerical minority that could be a religious or a racial minority. Second, a variable minorities like political minorities. Today's minority might be tomorrow's majority, and today's majority might be tomorrow's minority if the people chose not to elect it.

*What is the system used in the upcoming Palestinian national elections? The system is called the "Winner Take All" System. In such a system the voters in a certain district will have a number of votes equal to the number of seats allotted to that district. For instance, a voter from Jericho will have only one vote, because one seat is allotted to the Jericho district. On the other hand, Gaza city is allotted 10 seats, as thus a voter in Gaza will have 10 votes.*

### 5-How to fill the ballot paper:

*The aim:* To instruct the participants how to fill a ballot paper correctly in order to minimize the number of invalid ballot papers.

*Allotted time:* 20 minutes

*What you need:*

- Posters representing mock ballot papers for electing the president and council members
- Masking tape
- A Voting Screen
- A Ballot Box

### *Explaining the procedural aspects of the voting process:*

**Step One:** Preparing the room

Put the poster in a visible place. The mock ballot paper in the poster should be used to instruct the voters on where and how to place the **X** sign in the ballot paper correctly.

**Step Two:** The voting screen is placed in a way that insures the secrecy of the voting. This screen can only be used by one voter at a time, no one is allowed to go behind the screen with the voter. The vote caste is secret, and no one is entitled to know for whom you had voted.

**Step Three:** The ballot box is placed on the table. The ballot box is the place where the ballot papers are dropped after the vote is cast.

**Step Four:** Make sure that the sign used to fill the ballot paper is an **X**, and it should be placed in the box next to the candidates name that is chosen.

Step Five: Use the posters to demonstrate the proper way for marking the ballot. Use several examples.

### *Concerning the ballot box:*

The ballot box is the box in which the ballot papers are dropped after the voters have marked their choices in the boxes next to the candidate(s) they want to elect.

*In the actual elections the ballot box is sealed and stamped.*

### *Handicapped and illiterate voters:*

If the voter is illiterate or handicapped in any way that impedes him from marking the ballot correctly, he can have the assistance of a fellow voter whom he trusts, with the approval of the polling station committee. The voter is entitled to ask the polling station commissioner to supervise the process.

## 6- Simulating the voting process for the election of the president:

*Allotted time:* 40 minutes

### *The aims:*

- \* To clarify the role of the polling station officials
- \* To familiarize the voters with the procedural aspects of the voting process
- \* To train the voters on how to mark the ballot papers correctly

### *What you need:*

- \* Mock ballot papers
- \* A screen and a ballot box
- \* Pencils and sharpeners
- \* Vote tabulation form

*What to do:* Simulate what happens on election day. Each member of the team has to explain his/her role.

### Step One:

- \* Prepare the room in a fashion similar to how it will be organized on the polling day
- \* The members of the team assume the roles of the polling station officials
- \* Place the screen and the ballot box in the assigned places.

### Step Two: Start the polling process

The polling station commissioner opens the ballot box and displays it to those in attendance, after that it is sealed. This method insures that after the ballot box is closed ballot papers cannot be retrieved unless the seal is broken.

After the polling process ends, the polling station commissioner is entitled to break the seal. International and local observers can observe this process, in addition to candidates and their representatives, as well as media personnel; provided they have received prior permission.

On election day representatives of parties and candidates are entitled to check that the seal has not be broken prior to the counting process.

Step Three: The voting process

- \* Participants line up, and each points to his name in the mock registry used for this simulation.
- \* The polling station official deletes his/ her name from the registry ( use the mock registry for this purpose).
- \* Each participant is handed a ballot paper
- \* The participant goes behind the screen to mark his ballot paper
- \* The ballot paper is folded and dropped in the ballot box
- \* After the participants have finished the polling station officials vote, and the voting process is concluded.

Step Four: Finding your ballot paper

*This step is only for the purposes of this simulation, and will not be applied on election day.*

The polling station commissioner opens the ballot box, and empties it's contents on the table. He asks one of the participants to try to find his ballot paper from the papers on the table. Of course the participants will be unable to find their ballot paper, and this shows that the voting process is secret.

***The secrecy of the voting process- Why?***

The secrecy of the voting process is meant to insure that you can vote for whomever you chose without fear or intimidation. The electoral law insures the secrecy of the voting process from the moment you are handed your ballot paper, until it is dropped in the ballot box. Mark the ballot paper only in the boxes for such a purpose.

Step five:

**The counting of the votes**

Spoiled ballot are left on the side, and they are counted in the end. The polling station commissioner marks the number of votes each candidate received on the tabulation form, and the results are announced. Spoiled ballots are put in special envelopes, and the valid ballot papers are returned to the ballot box.

Step Six: Invalid ballot papers

You should explain to those in attendance what is a spoiled ballot paper after the voting simulation is ended.

***\*The trainers should make it clear to the participants that on the actual election day every voter will be handed two ballot papers, one for the council and one for the president, after the voter has made his choice they are to be dropped in two different ballot boxes one for the president and one for the council. The polling station commissioner supervises this procedure.***



A person can deliberately spoil a ballot paper if he does not endorse the policy of a certain party, but most often spoiled ballot papers result because the voter does not mark his choices correctly. If a spoiled ballot is present among the ballot papers you have, you should point out the reasons for the invalidity of this ballot paper. If there is no invalid paper, you should use the examples of invalid papers in your kits. Point out the reasons for their invalidity clearly.

### 7- Simulating the voting process for the election of the council members:

*Allotted time:* 45 minutes

*The aim:* The procedures for electing the council members is more complicated than those for the choosing of the president. This simulation will help to enforce what the participants have learned in the simulation for the election of the president.

*There are 16 electoral districts with a different number of seats allotted to each. The number of seats allotted depends on the population count in each district.*

*What you need:*

- \* Mock ballot papers
- \* A screen and a ballot box
- \* Pencils and sharpeners
- \* Tabulation form
- \* A poster depicting a mock council ballot paper
- \* The voter should not choose a number of candidates that exceeds the number of allocated seats. For instance the district of Ramallah is allotted 7 seats, the voter can mark seven choices or less only, if he exceeds this number the ballot paper will be rendered invalid.
- \* The ballot papers are marked with an X. The only difference here is that the voter can mark several choices, as opposed to one choice for the choosing of the president.
- \* Repeat the same steps for the previous simulation
- \* Repeat the counting procedure
- \* Explain the different circumstances under which a ballot paper becomes invalid

*Note:* There is no need to ask the participants to attempt to identify their ballot paper.

### 8- Questions from the participants:

You should encourage the participants to ask questions about what they have learned in the workshop, or any topic concerning the elections. Remind the participants that the workshop is intended to answer any queries that might have about the elections.

Q- Conclusion: Remind the participants of their rights as voters

- \* *They have the right to cast their vote in secret*
- \* *They have the right to vote for whomever they chose without fear or intimidation*
- \* *They have the right to cast their votes once, and in one district only*
- \* *They have the right to know the policies of the various candidates and parties, in order to make an informed choice.*

After the workshop ends, hand those in attendance the pamphlets so that they could read them at home, or give to their relatives. Also, give the participants contact numbers in case they have any questions regarding the elections. Thank the participants for taking part in the workshop.

**What you should do:**

- \* Do encourage the participants to ask questions, and to participate in the discussion.
- \* Do monitor the discussion so that it remains in the context of this workshop.
- \* This workshop is not only intended to inform the voters about the procedural aspects of voting, but to address any questions about the elections in general. Do deal seriously with every question addressed to you.
- \* Do not over react if you do not share the opinions discussed.
- \* Women constitute 50% of the population, and they should be encouraged to take part in the workshop.
- \* If people attempt to discuss political issues, please handle the situation calmly. Make it clear that this workshop is not meant to discuss political issues.
- \* Maintain political neutrality all the time, and never express your political opinions.
- \* Before you leave make sure that the hall has been cleaned.

**What you should not do:**

- \* Never give your personal opinion with regard to any candidate, political party or religious group.
- \* Divert the discussion into a political one.
- \* If you express your personal opinion might lead to your dismissal
- \* You should not wear clothing or badges that reflect your political opinion or your support of a candidate or a party running in the elections.
- \* Never use the workshop as a political forum for discussing political issues or candidates. This workshop is not the place for you or anybody else to discuss the suitability of candidates or their programs.
- \* This workshop is to learn about the election and it's procedural aspects.

*Note: For the ballot paper to remain valid it has to be marked with an X.*

*If the voter is handicapped or illiterate, he can ask the assistance of a voter whom he trusts, after the consent of the polling station commissioner. The voter is allowed to ask the polling station commissioner to supervise the process.*

### *Voter Rights*

- \* You have the right to vote in secret.
- \* You have the right to vote for any party or candidate without fear and intimidation.
- \* You have the right to vote once, and in one district only.
- \* You have the right to know the policies of the different parties and candidates in order to make an informed choice.

*On election day no one is allowed to accompany you inside the voting booth. You will cast your vote in secret, because you need no one else to know (whether it is your mother, spouse, brother or boss) for whom you voted. You only need to know, and only you will know.*

**When is the polling day?**

January 20, 1996.

**Where will I vote?**

At the polling station where you are registered.

**For what posts am I to vote?**

For the posts of president and council member.

**Who has the right to vote?**

-The one who has reached 18 years, and whose name appears in the voter registry.

**What should I bring with me on election day?**

Your ID and registration card.

**How many council members am I to vote for?**

This varies from district to district.

**How many districts are there?**

There are 16 districts.

*Remember bring with  
you on election day:*

- \* Identification card
- \* Registration card

**APPENDIX 2-B :**

**Sample of the tally sheet (presidential and council seats)**



# ورقة التعداد

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مستقلة هندية سمعان

**APPENDIX 2-C:**

**Sample of the final voters' registration list**

قائمة الناخبين / ندوات IFES لتثقيف الناخب

رقم الهوية	انتخاب ١	انتخاب ٢	الأسم	
				١
				٢
				٣
				٤
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**APPENDIX 2-D:**

**Workshop leaders' manual (Arabic with English translation)**

# كيفية تنفيذ الانتخابات

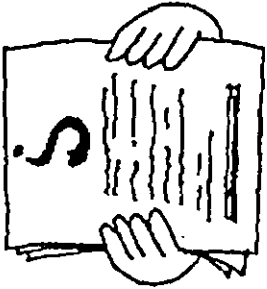


## ١. مقدمه:

لأول مره في تاريخ الشعب الفلسطيني في الضفة الغربية بما فيها القدس وقطاع غزة، سيكون هناك إنتخابات إنتخاب ممثلين للمجلس التشريعي الفلسطيني الثلاثة والمشاركون ورئيس السلطة التنفيذية. حيث إن إنشاء مجلس نيقراطي يعتبر بمثابة الخطوة الأولى نحو إنهاء الإحتلال الإسرائيلي. ومن هنا سوف يكون لهذه الإنتخابات أثر اوقيا وواضحا على حياة الشعب الفلسطيني. وبالتالي تتبع الحاجه إلى تثقيف الجمهور بكيفية التصويت حتى تضمن مشاركة جميع أفراد الشعب وبالشكل الصحيح.

## لمن هذا الدليل؟

ان هذا الدليل هو جزء من المراد التي سيستعملها المدعون المشرفون على ورشات التثقيف الانتخابي في المناطق المختلفه. وسيتم عقد ما يقارب ٥٠٠ ورشه يشرف عليها خمسون طاقما ضمن برنامج تثقيف الناخب في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة، بحيث يتكون كل طاقم من اربعة اخصائين يكون اثنان منهم اعضاء مراكز الاحتراع التابعه للجنة الانتخابات المركزيه واثنان تقوم وزارة الشباب والرياضه باختيارهم. ويكون احد اعضاء الفريق الأربعة منسق إداري للفريق.



## ٢. الإصدار للورشه:

قراءة هذا الكتيب للتعرف بدقة على المهام المطلوبه وكيفية التحضير لها.

## الخطوه الثانيه:

تكون احد مسؤوليات المنسق الإداري الاتصال بالورادي المحليه، المؤسسات والجمعيات التسريه والمؤسسات المحليه وغير الحكوميه لاصلاصهم بالورشه ودعوتهم للمشاركة فيها، بالإضافة إلى دعوة الجمهور للمشاركة في ورشات العمل خلال فترة أقصاها اسبوع واحد قبل عقد الورشه، وذلك من خلال تعليق بوسترات خاصه توضح مكان وزمن انعقاد الورشه وتبين الاهداف المنوي الوصول اليها من خلال الورشات. يتم تعليق هذه البوسترات في اماكن مناسبه في المدن والمخيمات والقرى التي سيتم عقد الورشات بها.

الخطوه الثالثه: تحضير كل ما يلزم للورشه.

الخطوه الرابعه: الاستعانه بقائمة التحضير للورشه والتي تشمل:

#### الموقع

- أين ستهقد الورشه؟
- ما هي الامكانيات المتاحة؟ مثلا: توفر التيار الكهربائي او توفر عدد كافي من المقاعد والطاولات...الخ.
- في اي يوم ستهقد الورشه؟
- في اي وقت ستهقد الورشه؟

#### المشاركون:

- كيفية دعوة المشاركين للورشه؟
- عدد المشاركين؟
- امكانية وجود مشاركين اميين او معاقين؟

#### الاحتياجات:

- 1- هذا الكتيب
- 2- بوسترات لاوراق الاقتراع الخاصه بالرئيس والمجلس
- 3- صندوق اقتراع
- 4- اقلام رصاص، برايات ومحايات
- 5- توزيع المنشورات على المشاركين
- 6- قمرات الاقتراع
- 7- ورقة اقتراع غير صالحه.

### 3. البدء بالورشه:

الوقت المحدد: 10 دقائق

يجب التأكد من قيام المشاركين بكتابة اسمائهم على "قوائم التسجيل" عند دخولهم مكان الورشه. يجب التوضيح بان هذه القوائم ليست لاهداف سياسيه ولن يتم اعطاؤها لاي مجموعه سياسيه او منظمه حكوميه ان الهدف منها هو إتمام الورشه فقط. كما يجب اعلام المشاركين ان بإمكانهم كتابة اسماء غير حقيقيه يختارونها بانفسهم لدلاله عليهم ان اردوا بهدف استعمالها في تلك الورشه.

\* يجب إخبارهم أن في يوم الانتخابات الحقيقي سوف تتواجد قوائم جاهزه للمسجلين ولن يحتاجوا الى تسجيل أسماءهم عند دخول قاعة الاقتراع.

- الرجاء تفسير ماذا تعني قوائم التسجيل

- الرجاء شرح من أين تأتي

يوضح للمشاركين انه سيكون لمن بلغت اعمارهم الثامنه عشر فاكتر وظهرت اسمائهم على قوائم الناخبين النهائيه، الحق في المشاركه لانتخاب ممثليهم للمجلس التشريعي ورئاسة السلطه التنفيذي.

الروسة الدولية للأظمة الانتخابية بالتعاون مع لجنة الانتخابات المركزية كتيب تثقيف الناخب

التعريف بأنفسكم:

يجب ابلاغ المشاركين باتكم (المدرسين) قد حصلتم على تدريب خاص للإشراف على هذه الورشات التي توضح خطوات الانتخاب. ويمنع النقاش بموضوع لمن أدلي بصوتي؟" بينما يناقش موضوع " كيف سأدلي بصوتي؟"

الشرح عن ماهية هذه الورشة:

- ما هو المقصود بالانتخاب
- كيف تتم عملية الانتخاب

٤. اسئله واجوبه - جلسه تحضيريه:

الهدف: الحصول على فكره عما يعرفه المشاركون مسبقا. وكذلك فهي فرصة فريق التدريب لاعطاء المعلومات حول الانتخابات.  
الوقت المحدد: ١٥ - ٢٠ دقيقة  
ماذا نفعل؟ يتم طرح اسئله للمشاركين واعطائهم فرصه للمناقشه فيما بينهم. ومن ثم يتم اعطائهم الاجابه الدقيقه مع شرح وافٍ والانتقال الى السؤال التالي.

اسئله مقترحه:

- \* ماذا تعني كلمة ديمقراطية؟  
كلمة ديمقراطية مشتقة من كلمه يونانيه ذات شقين، الاول "ديموس" ويعني الشعب والثاني "كراتوس" ويعني الحكم. اي ان معنى هذه الكلمه "حكم الشعب".
- \* متى سيكون يوم الانتخابات؟  
ستكون الانتخابات في العشرين من شهر كانون ثاني لعام ١٩٩٦ (١٩٩٦/١/٢٠)
- \* أين سالتخب؟  
في مركز الاقتراع الذي تم تسجيل اسمك فيه ( ويظهر اسم وعنوان المركز في بطاقة تسجيل الناخب التي اعطيت لجميع الناخبين المسجلين اثناء عملية التسجيل للانتخابات)
- \* ما هي الفترة المحددة لعملية الانتخاب؟  
ستتم الانتخابات في يوم واحد، حيث ستكون مراكز الاقتراع مفتوحة من الساعه السابعه صباحا وحتى التاسعه مساءً.
- \* من سالتخب؟  
ستكون الانتخابات لاختيار عدد من الممثلين عن كل دائره انتخابيه بالاضافه الى اختيار رئيس السلطه التنفيذيّه.
- \* من له حق الاقتراع؟  
كل الفلسطينيين الذين بلغوا من العمر ثمانية عشر عاما او اكثر وظهرت اسماؤهم في سجلات الناخبين النهائيه لكل دائره انتخابيه، التي ستعد من قبل لجنة الانتخابات المركزيه.

\* كم يبلغ عدد المقاعد في المجلس التشريعي؟

يبليغ عدد المقاعد في المجلس التشريعي ثلاثه وثمانين مقعدا، يتم التصويت لهم من خلال ١٦

دائره انتخابيه. بالاضافه الى ذلك فان السنة عشر دائره انتخابيه تصبغ دائره واحده عدد التصويت لمركز رئيس السلطه التنفيذيه.

ماذا يجب أن احضر معي يوم الانتخابات؟  
الهيويه الشخصيه بالاضافه الى بطاقة التسجيل. في حالة فقدان او تلف بطاقة التسجيل بإمكان المرأطن الحصول على بطاقة بدل فانه من مراكز الاقتراع التي تم التسجيل فيها.

كم عدد أفراد المجلس الذين ساقوم بالتصويت لهم؟  
يختلف ذلك من دائره انتخابيه الى اخرى. وقد اصدرت لجنة الانتخابات المركزيه عدد المقاعد لكل دائره انتخابيه. يتم تحديد عدد المقاعد المخصصه لكل دائره باحتساب نسبة عدد سكان تلك المنطقه من عدد السكان الكلي، وضرب النتيجة في عدد المقاعد الكلي في المجلس. وفي نظام مثل هذا، يفوز بالمقعد المرشح الذي حصل على العدد الاكبر من الاصوات. وعلى سبيل المثال اذا كان هناك ثلاثون مرشحاً لادارة الخليل الانتخابيه، فان تسعة منهم فقط سيحصلون على مقاعد في المجلس، وهو لاء التسعة هم الذين حصلوا على العدد الاكبر من الاصوات بينما سيخسر الواحد والعشرون الاخرون.

\* ما هو حكم الاغلبيه؟

يكون هناك حكم الاغلبيه عندما تمثل حركه يسيطر اطيها جميع الشعب. ليس من الممكن وليس عملياً ان تكون جميع الاحزاب او جميع الممثلين في السلطه. لذا فان الوصول الى التسويه هو جزء من الحكم الديموقراطي، بحيث يجب ان يقول الجميع بما تريده الاغلبيه. وعلى الرغم من ذلك يعتبر احترام حقوق الاقليات إحدى السمات الهامة في دولة تعيش في ظل نظام ديموقراطي. وتوجد هناك أقليات في كل بلد، بعضها تبقى أقليات عديدة مثل الاقليات المرفقيه أو الدينية وبعضها أقليات متغيرة مثل الاقليات السياسية؛ يمكن لاقليه اليوم أن تصبغ اكثرية الغد بعد الانتخابات، واطليه اليوم يمكن أن تصبغ اقلية الغد إذا لم يصوت الناس لصالحها.

ما هو النظام المستخدم في انتخاب اصحاب المحاكم الانتخابيه والاعوان  
في دول العالم، يطبق النظام الانتخابي الذي يتخذ فيه الناخبون كل شيء ويختارون من بين هؤلاء يكون  
الناخبون يحدد من الاصوات مساوية للناخبين في الانتخابيه، الذين يمكن تسجيلهم في  
مركز الانتخاب من الاصوات ولقد اذن هناك مقاعد مخصصه لكل دائره انتخابيه، ويتم  
تسجيل الناخب من بينه جزء عشرة اصوات اذن هناك مقاعد مخصصه لكل دائره الانتخابيه.

## ٥. كيف تعبأ ورقة الاقتراع؟

الهدف:	تعليم المشاركين كيف تعبأ ورقة الاقتراع بالشكل الصحيح.
الوقت المحدد:	٢٠ دقيقة
الاحتياجات:	بوستر لأوراق الاقتراع لرئيس السلطة التنفيذية واطعاء المجلس التشريعي. شريط لاصق قمرة اقتراع صندوق اقتراع

### شرح كيفية ممارسة عملية الاقتراع:

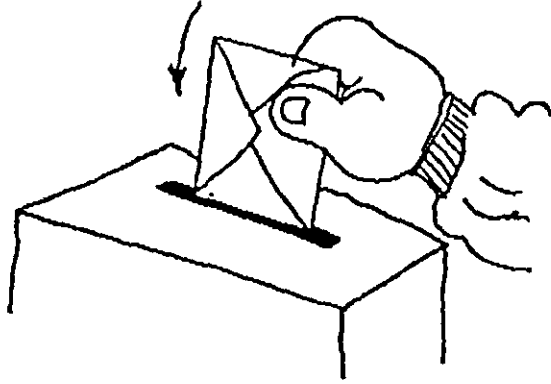
الخطوة الاولى:	تحضير الغرفة يوضع البوستر الخاص باوراق الاقتراع للمجلس والرئيس في مكان ظاهر. ويوضح ان هذا البوستر هو نسخه مكبره ومشابهه لاوراق الاقتراع التي سيحصل عليها كل مشارك في الانتخابات يوم الاقتراع. وهذه هي الورقة التي يؤشر عليها الناخبون بعلامة X في المربع المحاذي لاسم كل مرشح يرغبون بانتخابه. وتسمى هذه الورقة " بورقة الاقتراع"
الخطوة الثانية:	توضع قمرة الانتخاب في احدى زوايا الغرفة وهي الزاوية الخاصة بوضع العلامات على اوراق الاقتراع بصوره تضمن السريه. وهذه القمرة التي تعرف بقمرة الاقتراع او الانتخاب، لا يجوز ان يدخلها احد مع المقترع (المنتخب)، ذلك لان صوتك هو سررك لا يجوز ان يعرفه احد كائنا من كان. فمن حقك انت وحدك ان تعرف /ي لمن صوتت.
الخطوة الثالثة:	يوضع صندوق الاقتراع على طاولة. وصندوق الاقتراع هو الصندوق الذي يجب وضع ورقة الاقتراع بداخله بعد اختيار المرشحين.
الخطوة الرابعة:	يجب التأكيد على أن العلامات التي يجب استعمالها هي علامة X، توضع داخل المربع المحاذي لاسم كل مرشح.
الخطوة الخامسة:	يستعمل البوستر لشرح كيفية التأشير بـ X على ورقة الاقتراع. تستعمل عدة أمثلة لتأشير الورقة لكي لا يتأثر المشاركون بطريقة تأشيركم على الورقة.

### حول صندوق الاقتراع:

إن صندوق الاقتراع هو الصندوق الذي يضع فيه الناخبون أوراق إقتراعهم بعد وضع العلامات في المربعات المحاذية لأسماء المرشحين الذين صوتوا.  
(يجب الإشارة إلى التأكيد على أنه في الانتخابات الخفية يجب على الناخبين وضع أوراقهم في الصندوق قبل وختمه بالختم الخاص).

### الناخبون الأميون أو المعاقون

إذا كان الناخب أميًا أو معاقًا لدرجة تمنعه من التأشير على ورقة الإقتراع بنفسه، فإنه من الممكن في تلك الحالات الإستعانة بأي ناخب آخر موضع ثقة الناخب المعاق أو الأمي، وبموافقة لجنة مركز الإقتراع. وحق لمثل هذه الحالات من الناخبين، طلب إشراف رئيس لجنة مركز الإقتراع.



## ٦. تمثيل عملية الإقتراع لمنصب الرئيس

الوقت المحدد: ٤٠ دقيقة.

الأهداف: توضيح دور كل موظف/ة من موظفي لجنة مركز الإقتراع يوم الانتخابات.

تعريف المشاركين بألية العملية الانتخابية.

تدريب المشاركين على التأشير على ورقة الإقتراع.

صورة عن أوراق الإقتراع.

قمرة وصندوق إقتراع.

أقلام رصاص وبرايات.

نموذج عد الأصوات.

تمثيل ما يحدث يوم الانتخابات؟

هناك أربعة ادوار محددة للفريق يتم شرح دور كل ممثل فيها.

التحضير

الخطوة الأولى

تحضير الغرفة بصورة مشابهة للشكل المرفق.

وضع الأشخاص القائمين على العملية في الأماكن المخصصة لكل منهم.

وضع صندوق الإقتراع وقمرة الإقتراع في الأماكن المخصصة.

البدء بعملية التطوير: الخطوة الثانية:

يقوم رئيس لجنة الإقتراع بفتح الصندوق وعرضه على المشاركين للتأكد من خلو الصندوق من أية أوراق إقتراع. وبعد ذلك يتم إغلاقه. إن هذا الإجراء الأمني يؤكد أنه بعد وضع ورقة الإقتراع داخل الصندوق، لا يمكن إسترجاعها إلا بعد فتح الصندوق وكسر الختم.

بعد الإنتهاء من عملية الإقتراع، يحق لمسؤول مركز الإقتراع فقط كسر الختم وفتح الصندوق على مرأى من ممثلي الأحزاب السياسية، والمراقبين المحليين والدوليين، وممثلي الصحافة ووسائل الإعلام، المتواجدين داخل مركز الإقتراع. وجميع هؤلاء يكونوا قد حصلوا على إذن مسبق من لجنة الانتخابات المركزية للتواجد داخل المركز.

**كتابة تشييف الناخب**

الموسسة الدولية للأظمة الانتخابية بالتعاون مع لجنة الانتخابات المركزية

**الخطوة الثالثة: الانتخاب**

- يقف المشاركون في صف أمام الطاولة، ويقوم كل واحد منهم بإطلاع الموظف/ة على اسمه/ها الحقيقي أو الذي تم إختياره لهذا التمرين.
- يقوم الموظف بشطب اسم كل مشارك يبادر للإقتراع. (وتستعمل الورقة التي عُبات بأسماء المشاركين عند بداية الورشة).
- يعطي أحد الموظفين ورقة الإقتراع لكل مشارك/ة.
- يذهب المشاركون إلى قمرة الإقتراع ليضع العلامة X أمام أسماء المرشحين الذين يريد أن يصوت لهم.
- يقوم الناخب بطي ورقة الإقتراع ووضعها داخل الصندوق.
- بعد إنتهاء جميع المشاركين من الإدلاء بأصواتهم، يقوم المشرفون بالإدلاء بأصواتهم باتباع نفس الطريقة، وبعدها يتم إغلاق الإقتراع.

**الخطوة الرابعة: إيجاد ورقة الإقتراع الخاصة بك بعد عملية التصويت**

الخطوة الرابعة: إيجاد ورقة الإقتراع الخاصة بك بعد عملية التصويت

يقوم رئيس لجنة الإقتراع بفتح صندوق الإقتراع، ويفرغ محتوياته على الطاولة. يُطلب من المشاركين التعرف على أوراق الإقتراع الخاصة بهم. ولن يستطيع المشاركون بالطبع التعرف على أوراق إقتراعهم. ومن هنا يتم التأكيد على أن الإقتراع سري.

الخطوة الرابعة: إيجاد ورقة الإقتراع الخاصة بك بعد عملية التصويت

يقوم رئيس لجنة الإقتراع بفتح صندوق الإقتراع، ويفرغ محتوياته على الطاولة. يُطلب من المشاركين التعرف على أوراق الإقتراع الخاصة بهم. ولن يستطيع المشاركون بالطبع التعرف على أوراق إقتراعهم. ومن هنا يتم التأكيد على أن الإقتراع سري.

**الخطوة الخامسة: فرز الأصوات**

توضع أوراق الإقتراع الباطلة على حدا حيث يتم إحصاؤها في النهاية باستخدام نموذج خاص. يتم إحصاء الأصوات التي حصل عليها كل مرشح أو حزب. يتم إحتساب المجاميع، ويعلن عندئذ رئيس لجنة مركز الإقتراع النتائج. توضع جميع أوراق الإقتراع في الصندوق.



في يوم الانتخابات الحقيقية، يقوم رئيس لجنة مركز الإقتراع بإزالة أسماء المرشحين/الأحزاب التي تم إختيارها بصوت منسوخ، ويعرض كل ورقة إقتراع على منطلي الأحزاب المشاركة والمراقبين المحليين والدوليين. ويقوم هؤلاء جميعاً بتفنية الأصوات التي حصل عليها كل مرشح وتجميعها، وكذلك يتم عد أوراق الإقتراع الباطلة.



## الخطوة السادسة: أوراق الإقتراع الباطلة

يجب شرح ماهية أوراق الإقتراع الباطلة أثناء عملية تمثيل الإقتراع.

تد لا يوافق شخص ما -أحياناً- مع سياسة أي من الأحزاب؛ وبالتالي لا يرغب بالتصويت لأي منها، فيقوم عمداً بتخريب ورقة الإقتراع. ولكن عادة تصبح أوراق الإقتراع الباطلة بسبب جهل المقترع بكيفية تعبئتها بالطريقة الصحيحة. فان وجدت ورقة اقتراع الباطلة من بين الأوراق الموضوعه في الصندوق عند تمثيل عملية الإقتراع، فيجب ان يشرح المشرفون بدقة سبب عدم صلاحية تلك الورقه. واما في حالة عدم وجود اي من تلك الاوراق الغير صالحه خلال عملية التمثيل، فيقوم المشرفون على الورشه باستعمال الاوراق الباطلة التي تكون بحوزتهم وشرح اسباب عدم صلاحيتها ليتم التعلم من هذه الاخطاء وتفاديها يوم الإقتراع.

## ٧. تمثيل الانتخابات للمجلس التشريعي:

الوقت المحدد: ٤٥ دقيقة

الهدف:

ان اجراءات عملية انتخاب اعضاء المجلس التشريعي اكثر تعقيدا من تلك الخاصه بالرئيس وهدف هذا التمرين هو توضيح اجراءات عملية انتخاب اعضاء المجلس، مما سيعزز ما تم تعلمه في الجزء الاول في انتخاب الرئيس.

هذا الكتيب يشرح عملية انتخاب اعضاء المجلس التشريعي. يتضمن كل متبنا عدداً مختلفاً من المرشحين لعضوية المجلس التشريعي. ويحدد هذا الكتيب على عدد الناخبين في كل دائرة انتخابية التي عدد الناخبين الكلي.

الاحتياجات:

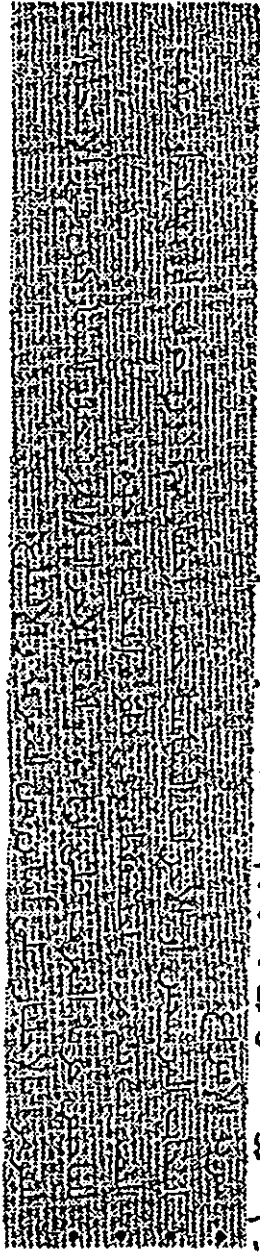
- صور عن أوراق الإقتراع
- قلمة اقتراع وصندوق اقتراع
- اقلام رصاص وبريات
- النموذج الخاص بعد الاصوات
- بوستر لورقة اقتراع المجلس
- يجب على الناخب/ه التأشير على العدد المناسب (المحدد) للمرشحين حسب المنطقه وان لا يتعدى الناخب هذا الرقم. فعلى سبيل المثال هناك سبعة مقاعد مخصصه لدائرة رام الله الانتخابيه. وفي هذه الحاله يجوز لناخبي هذه الدائره ان يضعوا العلامات X امام اسماء سبعة مرشحين من اختيارهم أو اقل. وفي حالة وضع اكثر من سبعة علامات فان ورقة الإقتراع تصبح باطله.
- عملية التأشير على ورقة الإقتراع لإنتخاب أعضاء المجلس هي نفسها المتبعة لإنتخاب الرئيس. والفرق الوحيد هو أنه قد يكون هناك أكثر من مرشح لدائرة ما، مما يسمح بوجود أكثر من علامة X على ورقة الإقتراع.
- يتم إعادة نفس الخطوات السابقة والمتعلقة بالإنتخاب.
- يتم إعادة نفس الخطوات السابقة عند عد أوراق الإقتراع.
- يتم شرح أسباب بطلان أوراق الإقتراع إن وجدت.

ملاحظة: ليس من الضروري إعادة نفس الخطوات المتعلقة بتعرف المشاركين على أوراق إقتراعهم بعد إتمام العملية (الخطوة الخامسة)

8. أسئلة وأجوبة من المشاركين  
يجب تشجيع المشاركين على طرح الأسئلة فيما يتعلق بالمعلومات المكتسبة في الورشة وحول أي موضوع يتعلق بالملمية الأنتخابية. ويجب تذكر المشاركين أن جزءاً من أهداف هذه الورشة هو إعطالهم الفرصة لمناقشة الأنتخابات والإستيضاح أي قضية لم يتم إستيعابها.

## 9. ملخص:

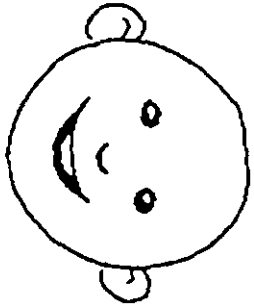
يتم تكبير المشاركين بحقوقهم كالأخبين وهي كالتالي:



يتم في الأنهاية إعطاء المشاركين مطبوعات أو مشورات ليقرروا بقراءتها في بيوتهم أو ليوزعوها على معارفهم إن أرادوا. ويجب تزويد المشاركين أيضاً بأية معلومات مرتبطة بهذا الموضوع مثل أرقام هواتف للإستفسار أو المزيد من المعلومات.  
وترجى بعد ذلك كلمة شكر للحضور على مشاركتهم وتعارفهم في إنجاح هذه الورشة.

## الآراء المتوقع:

- تشجيع المشاركين على طرح الأسئلة والمشاركة من خلال مناقشة النقاط التي طرحت في الورشة.
- مراقبة سير النقاش والتأكد من عدم تخطي المشاركين لمضمون اللقاء.
- لا تهدف هذه الورشة إلى تدريب المشاركين على الإقتراع وتدريبهم بخطواته فحسب؛ بل تهدف أيضاً إلى خلق جو يتم فيه توضيح أي قضية تتعلق بالأنتخابات لذا يجب التعامل مع كل الأسئلة على محمل الجد.
- يجب مراعاة وتحمل المواقف السياسية التي لا تختلف مع الموقف السياسي للمدرب/ة. ولا يجوز التعامل معها بحساسية.



- يجب تشجيع قطاع النساء الذي يمثل حوالي 50% من مجمل السكان على المشاركة. فقد تُحدي النساء تردداً في المشاركة في مثل هذه الورشات.
- يجب المحافظة على الإحزان ومدورء الأاصحاب عند التعامل مع أي من المشاركين الذين قد يحاولون إثارة المشاكل. ويحذر التوضيح لهؤلاء أن هدف هذه الورشات هو تعريف الناس بألية الأنتخاب؛ وليس مناقشة القضايا السياسية.
- يجب المحافظة على الحيادية السياسية. إذا سأل أحد المشاركين مثلاً عن رأي المدرب الشخصي فيما يتعلق بكفاءة أحد المرشحين؛ يكون الجواب بطريقة مؤدبة ولكن حازمة. ويعبر فيه المدرب على أنه يفضل الإحتفاظ برأيه الشخصي لنفسه.
- يجب المحافظة على النظافة، والتأكد من ترك غرفة التدريب نظيفة ومرتبّة.



### الاداء غير المقبول (لا يجوز):

- اعطاء السراي الشخصي لمي اي امر يتعلق بالمرشحين، المجموعات الدينية، او الاحزاب السياسية.
- يجب المحافظه على الطابع غير السياسي وغير الديني لهذا اللقاء.
- ان ادلاءك برأيك الشخصي حول اي من هذه الامور قد يؤدي الى فصلك فورا.
- لا يجوز ارتداء او حمل اي شعارات او ملصقات تدل على دعمك لاي مرشح او فصيل سياسي.
- لا يجوز السماح للاخرين باستعمال هذه الورشه كمنبر لمناقشة المرشحين او الجماعات السياسيه او الدينيه.
- هذه الورشه ليست المكان سواء لك او لغيرك لمناقشة كفاءة احد المرشحين او ديمقراطية احدى المجموعات الدينيه/السياسيه على سبيل المثال.
- هذه الورشه هي لتعلم خطوات الاقتراع ومناقشة العمليه الانتخابيه

### تفاصيل اداريه

- ٤ كاتون الثاني : تقديم التقرير المرحلي والمتعلق بنتائج اول ورشتين .
- ٢٢ كاتون الثاني : تقديم التقرير النهائي وتعبئة نموذج دفع الاتعاب.

**APPENDIX 2-E:**

**Voter Education Brochure**

متى يوم الاقتراع؟

٢٠ كانون الثاني ١٩٩٦

أين أقوم بالاقتراع؟

في مركز الاقتراع الذي سجلت فيه (إن المكان يظهر على ورقة التسجيل)

في أي وقت يجري التصويت؟

من الساعة صباحاً وحتى التاسعة ليلاً.

لأي المناصب سأصوت؟

لمنصب الرئاسة وأعضاء المجلس التشريعي.

من يحق له الاقتراع؟

من بلغ الثامنة عشرة أو أكثر و يظهر اسمه

على سجل الناخبين.

ما الواجب احضاره معي يوم الانتخابات؟

بطاقة الهوية وكرت التسجيل.

كم عدد أعضاء المجلس التشريعي الذين استطع

اختيارهم؟

إن ذلك يعتمد على المنطقة.

ما هي عدد المناطق؟

سنة عشر (١٦)

## تذکر (بی)

احضر يوم الاقتراع:

\* بطاقة الهوية

\* كرت التسجيل

يوم الاقتراع: ٢٠ كانون الثاني ١٩٩٦

لمزيد من المعلومات اتصلوا بـ:

لجنة الانتخابات المركزية

ووزارة الشباب والرياضة



# برنامج تثقيف

# الناخب

## بالمشاركة نصنع الحدث

## المؤسسة الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية

ملاحظة : من أجل أن تبقى ورقة الإقتراع سليمة، يجب التأشير على ورقة الإقتراع فقط بوضع علامة ( X ).

إذا كان الناخب أمياً أو معاقاً بصورة تمنعه من التأشير على ورقة الإقتراع بنفسه، فإن بإمكانه الاستعانة بأي ناخب آخر يثق به، وبموافقة لجنة مركز الإقتراع. كما يحق للناخب المعاق أو الأمي طلب اشراف رئيس لجنة مركز الإقتراع.

### حقوق الناخبين

- للناخب الحق بالتصويت بصورة سرية
- للناخب الحق بالتصويت للحزب أو المرشح الذين يختارونه، بدون حذف أو تردد.
- للناخب الحق بالتصويت مرة واحدة.
- للناخب الحق بالإطلاع على آراء الأحزاب و المرشحين المختلفة حتى يستطيعوا الإختيار بصورة مطلقة.

في يوم الإقتراع لا يسمح لأحد بمرافقتك إلى داخل غرفة الإقتراع. إن صوتك سيكون سرياً، لأنك لا تحتاج (تحتاجين) إلى أحد.. أمك، زوجك، أخوك، مديرك... ليعرف إلى أي جهة صوت (ي). فقط أنت تحتاج (تحتاجين) أن تعرف (تعرفي)، و فقط أنت ستعرف (ستعرفين).

مجلس قروية الفلسطينية  
قلم ترسي

رجاء عدم قنطاب لثمن من مرشح واحد

سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>

إنك تتمتع (تتمتعين) بصوت واحد للإقتراعات الرئاسية

مجلس قروية فلسطينية  
قلم ترسي

رجاء عدم قنطاب لثمن من مرشح واحد

سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>
سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>
سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>
سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>
سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>
سمعان صبري	<input type="checkbox"/>
ميادة رفعت	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنان قاسم عبد الرحيم	<input type="checkbox"/>
سنانة هناء سمعان	<input type="checkbox"/>

إن عدد الأصوات التي تتمتع بها تختلف من منطقة إلى أخرى، و ذلك اعتماداً على تعداد السكان و عدد السكان المسجلين . يجب التأكد من عدد الأشخاص المسموح لك اختيارهم. سيتراوح الرقم ما بين ١ - ١١.

في تاريخ الشعب الفلسطيني  
الغربية و قطاع غزة سيكون  
انتخاب ممثلهم بأنفسهم.  
تخب الفلسطينيون في هذه  
للق أعضاء المجلس التشريعي  
بيني ال ٨٣ بالإضافة إلى انتخاب  
السلطة التنفيذية. إن إنشاء  
يمقراطي هو الخطوة الأولى نحو  
الإحتلال الإسرائيلي. وس يكون  
تأثير على حياة الشعب  
بيني بأسره.

**APPENDIX 2-F:**

**Publicity Poster**

**(Translated into English, original poster-sized in Arabic)**

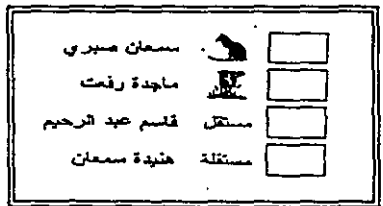


*Voter Information Program*  
*With Participation We Create the Event*

Central Election Commission  
 Ministry of Youth and Sports

*For the first time in the history of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they will have the right to chose their representatives. The Palestinians will chose the 88 members of the council and the president of the Palestinian Authority. Electing a democratic council is the first step toward the ending of the Israeli occupation. These elections will have a considerable bearing on the life of the Palestinian people.*

*You Enjoy a Single Vote  
 for Election of the President*



A mock ballot paper

*The Number of Votes You Enjoy  
 for the Choosing of the Council  
 Members Varies from District to  
 District. Depending on the  
 Population Count. The Number  
 of Votes Can be From 1-11.*



A mock ballot paper



**APPENDIX 2-G:**

**Samples of Palestinian press coverage of the VEP**

January 4th  
1996

Al-Quds

IFES Activities  
(Gaza)

## ورشات التثقيف الانتخابي في قطاع غزة \*

\* دائرة الاعلام - اسامة فلغل  
وفؤاد المدينة - تستمر ورشات

التثقيف الانتخابي في جميع مناطق  
قطاع غزة من اجل تثقيف الناخبين

على عملية الاقتراع المقرر يوم ١/٢٠/  
٩٦. حيث يقوم مدربون من وزارة

الشباب والرياضة ولجنة الانتخابات  
المركزية بالتنسيق مع المؤسسة  
الدولية للانظمة الانتخابية IFES

لتثقيف الناخبين من خلال ورش عمل  
تستمر لثلاثة ساعات يتعرف الناخب  
من خلالها على دورات خاصة  
بالانتخابات مع تطبيق حي للعملية  
الانتخابية، ولقد انتشرت هذه الورش

في جميع انحاء القطاع ضمن خطه  
منظمة ويشرف على هذا المشروع  
الكبير IFES ممثلة بصبحي  
الخرابي من مكتب IFES بغزة ومن

المعروف ان هذه الورش بدأت يوم  
١٢/٢٤، وقيمت خلال الفترة السابقة  
مجموعة من الورش... في منطقة

جباليا وبيت لاهيا ومنطقة غزة  
والصبرة ومنطقة رفح وخربة  
العوس.

IFES ACTIVITIES  
Voter Education Program

## عقد ندوات حول الانتخابات في اريحا

بالتعاون والتنسيق بين مديرية اريحا للشباب والرياضة والمؤسسة الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية (ايفيس) تم الاتفاق على عقد عدة ندوات وورش عمل حول موضوع الانتخابات وأهمية المشاركة فيها.

وكانت أولى هذه الورشات في مركز شباب عين السلطان يوم ١٥/١٢/٢٩ ولانيتها في نادي هلال اريحا يوم ٢١/١٢/٢٩ وتستمر هذه الورش حيث اقيمت مؤخرا ورشة بالتعاون مع

مجلس قروي النويعة يوم ١٦/١/٢٠٠٠ وبالتعاون مع لجنة الانتخابات المركزية و(ايفيس) وذلك في مقر المجلس القروي / النويعة . حضر هذه الورشة جمهور غفير ، وحاضر لها احمد محارمة وعبد الناصر مكي عن لجنة الانتخابات المركزية ورائد الحايك ورعدة الغدج عن مديرية الشباب والرياضة / اريحا . وتستمر هذه الورشات في مختلف مناطق اريحا حتى تاريخ ١٩/١/١٩٩٦.

البريد

47 / 17 / 1996

## ورشة

## انتخابية

• يتمويل من الوكالة الاميركية للتنمية الدولية «USAID». نجرت المؤسسة الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية «IFES» ورشة عمل للانتخابات في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة خلال الأسابيع الثلاثة الماضية حول الاجراءات الانتخابية وهدف هذه الورشة هو التقليل من نسبة الاصوات التي لا يتم احتسابها يوم الانتخابات. وفي اختبارات تجريبية نفذها هذا البرنامج، وجدت المؤسسة الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية ان 30% من الاصوات باطلة. والورشة هي حلقة واحد من سلسلة ورش يبلغ عددها تقريبا 500 ورشة في الضفة الغربية وغزة والتي يتم عقدها بالتعاون مع لجنة الانتخابات. وستبدأ الورشة بالتصويت للرئاسة ثم ستتم مراجعة اوراق الاقتراع لتحديد اذا كانت صحيحة تماما. وسيطلب من المقترعين ان يبدوا اوراق اقتراعهم وذلك لتوضيح مفهوم الاقتراع السري. وسيحدث تصويت ثان للمجلس. وفي بيت لحم اربعة مقاعد للمجلس واكثر من 30 مرشحا. وسيتم مراجعة هذه الاوراق لتحديد نسبة الاوراق الباطلة. وبعدها سيتم شرح الاسلوب الصحيح لتعليم الاوراق الاقتراعية. وسيتم تزويد المشاركين في الورش بمعلومات ترويجية حول يوم الانتخابات وكذلك بعينات من اوراق الاقتراع. ومن المتوقع ان يكون 50 الى 100 مشارك في هذه الورشة.

# IFES Activities

# 17 / Jan / 1996

توقيع اتفاقية تعاون مع  
مؤسسة دولية للانظمة  
النيابية الانتخابية

أريحا - من لتهي براممة - وقعت في  
مبنى وزارة الحكم المحلي اتفاقية تعاون  
بين وزارة الحكم المحلي والمؤسسة  
الدولية للانظمة الانتخابية والتي  
بموجبها تصبح المؤسسة شريكا في  
الحضرة لاجراء الانتخابات البلدية  
المزمع اجراؤها بعد الانتخابات  
التشريعية. ٩٥/١٠/٢٠

ووقع الاتفاقية الدكتور صائب  
عريقات عن وزارة الحكم المحلي وال  
دالو مندوبا عن المؤسسة الدولية  
وتتضمن الاتفاقية قيام المؤسسة  
الدولية بمساعدة وزارة الحكم المحلي في

تحضير وتدريب الكوادر والمساعدة في  
تحديث قوائم الانتخابات وتنظيم  
حملات التوعية للانتخابات وتوفير  
ميزانيات لشراء ما يلزم من وحدات  
واجهزة وتدريب الكوادر المشاركة في  
هذه الانتخابات.

## طاقم شؤون المرأة يصدر «دليل المرأة الانتخابي»

### دليل المرأة الانتخابي



اعدت طاقم شؤون المرأة:  
نوري بلخنة  
فصلاح حداد  
سهة الترحيمى

ج. المرأة والحملة الانتخابية  
د. اشراف وعملية الاقتراع  
٢- الشباب الثاني: المرأة وعشيرة  
الترشح لرئاسة السلطة التنفيذية  
وعضوية المجلس الفلسطيني.  
٣. المرأة كمرشحة لرئاسة السلطة  
التنفيذية  
ب. المرأة كعضوة لعضوية المجلس  
الفلسطيني  
٣- قراءة نقدية للسيرة الذاتية  
لمشروع انتخاب ونسب السلطة  
التشريعية وأعضاء المجلس  
الفلسطيني

اصدر طاقم شؤون المرأة كتاباً بعنوان  
«دليل المرأة الانتخابي» من اعداد  
نوري بلخنة واصلاح حداد وسهام  
البرغوثي وساعدت في اصداره  
المؤسسة الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية.  
ويقع الكتاب الذي صدر هذا الاسوع  
في ٧٤ صفحة عن النسخ المتوسط.  
وتشمل محتويات الكتاب ما يلي:-  
١- الشباب الأول: المرأة وعشيرة  
التسجيل للانتخابات وعشيرة  
الاقتراع  
٢. تعريفات عامة  
ب. المرأة وعشيرة التسجيل

ملموسة في البرنامج السياسي والنظام  
الداخلي فبما يتلاءم مع ظروف  
ومستجدات والمتغيرات التي حصلت  
على صعيد العالم والمنطقة ومع تطورات  
واشكالات ذلك على القضية الوطنية  
الفلسطينية والمهام الملموسة التي  
طرحت نفسها امام الحركة الوطنية  
الفلسطينية وعلى ضوء هذه الظروف  
وفيما يتعلق بالاسم كاسم نحن نعتقد  
ان الحركة الوطنية الفلسطينية قبل  
تجديد اسمائها الخارجية علينا  
التحول بضمون خطابها السياسي  
وبرامجها عن المرحلة السابقة، وان  
نصوغ سياستها وبرامجها بما يتلاءم  
والمرحلة الراهنة.

وكانت جبهة النضال الشعبي قد  
تأسست في القدس في ١٩٦٧ عقب الاحتلال الإسرائيلي مباشرة  
من مجموعة من الوطنيين الفلسطينيين  
من ضمنهم الدكتور صبحي غوشه  
والشهيد خليل سفيان، ابو الحكم  
ومجموعة من المناضلين ونشأ التنظيم  
في الداخل وامتد الى الخارج سوريا  
ولبنان والاردن، وكافة الاقطار العربية.

### «أيفيس» تنظم حملة لإعداد الناخبين لعملية الاقتراع

القدس - الأيام - ذكرت المؤسسة  
الدولية للأنظمة الانتخابية «أيفيس»،  
انها بدأت برنامجاً واسعاً للتوعية  
الانتخابية.

وذكرت المؤسسة وهي منظمة  
اميركية خاصة انبأ ستقوم بالتعاون  
مع اللجنة المركزية الفلسطينية  
للانتخابات بتنظيم ٥٠٠ جلسة تدريبية  
تشمل عمليات تصويت وهمية وتستنمر  
حتى ١٨ كانون الثاني القادم في مختلف  
المناطق الفلسطينية. وازداد البيان ان  
هذه النشاطات ستند في اماكن مختلفة  
تشمل المناطق الريفية والمدن ومخيمات  
اللاجئين.

واضافت ان الهدف هو إعداد  
الناخبين للانتخابات القادمة. وان  
المدرسين والمشاركين سيناقشون فكرة  
الديمقراطية ومبدأ التصويت وسرية  
الاقتراع. كما ان المشاركين سيقيمون  
باجراء تدريب على الاقتراع، وان هذا  
سيؤدي لتفويض هذه الاوراق الباطلة  
في الانتخابات خاصة وان هناك عدداً  
كثيراً من المرشحين مما قد يؤدي لاثارة  
البسطة بين المنتخبين لدى الادلاء  
باصواتهم.

قلت بانكم قستم بتجديد برنامجكم  
انتخابي ال تفكرون بتغيير اسم  
جبهة او تحويلها الى حزب سياسي؟  
-العبارة ليست في الاسم، فتاريخ  
حركة النضالية الفلسطينية معظمها  
حيث الشكل كانت تاخذ اسم جبهة  
كمن من حيث المضمون في علاقتها  
نظمها الداخلية في احزاب. نحن  
جبهة باعتبارنا فصيلاً وطنياً  
عقارياً في تجربتنا وحياتنا  
اخلة كنا القرب في بناها الداخلي  
في علاقتنا الداخلية الى التشكيل  
ذبي منه الى التشكيل الجبوبي  
نا نقوم دائماً بمراجعة نقدية وشاملة  
بنية لوضعنا الداخلي وانظمتنا  
اجنا، وبمحمطة كانت حادة ومفصل  
المجلس المركزي الذي عقده الجبهة  
تونس عام ١٩٩٣ اجرينا تغييرات

## إلية ؟

٤ كما نسقنا مع وزارة الشباب،  
٥ مركز للشباب قاموا بتبديل ادوار  
٦ معارضة وتعلموا فيها طرق  
٧ شاب كما ساهمنا بدعم اصدار عدة  
٨ رات، مثل سنة سؤال حول  
٩ قراطية كما اصدرنا وديلاً  
١٠ خابات، ماذا يعني الفئتين النسبي  
١١ تعني الأغلبية والأقلية.  
١٢ ما نشرنا الدليل الانتخابي للمرأة  
١٣ ختينية.

وماذا عن الاسرى ..  
الاسرى المحررون كان لابد دور  
- في الماضي وسنجد من قى في  
- بعد ان تحرر وسنجد من تم  
- مع العودة الى قريته او مدينته.  
- غنة هم ابطال ومن جبهة اخرى ماذا  
- تون، لذا نسقنا مع نادي الاسير.  
- الاسرى المحررون يحضرون مع  
- تنجم الى المشاركين المختلفة  
- سرور عن عملية الانتخاب فكنا  
- نقاشاً معيه حول الانتخابات

للعقار  
والإستثمار

# شركة منازل

**APPENDIX 3 :**  
**TRAINING SESSIONS SCHEDULE**

*Appendix "3"*

**WEST BANK AND GAZA  
TRAINING OF TRAINERS SCHEDULE**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>
Nablus & Tubas	12/16/1995	3:00pm	CEC's Office in Nablus
Bethlehem & Hebron	12/17/1995	3:00pm	Bethlehem Weddings Hall
Jenin	12/20/1995	4:00pm	CEC's Office in Jenin
Gaza Strip	12/22/1995	10:00am	CEC's Office in Gaza City
Ramallah, Jerusalem & Jericho	12/22/1995	10.00am	First Ramallah Club
Tulkarem, Salfir & Qualiliya	12/22/1995	3:30pm	CEC's Office in Tulkarem
Clean-up session	12/23/1995	10:00am	First Ramallah Club



**APPENDIX 4 :**

**NUMBER OF REGIONS, TEAM MEMBERS AND WORKSHOPS**

Appendix "4"

REGIONS	# OF TEAMS	# OF MEMBERS	# OF WORKSHOPS
Hebron	6 teams	24 members	65 workshops
Ramallah	5 teams	20 members	52 workshops
Nablus	5 teams	20 members	56 workshops
Jerusalem	4 teams	16 members	44 workshops
Jenin	4 teams	16 members	44 workshops
Tulkarem	4 teams	16 members	41 workshops
Gaza City	4 teams	16 members	40 workshops
Bethlehem	3 teams	12 members	31 workshops
Salfit	2 teams	8 members	14 workshop
Qualqilyia	2 teams	8 members	20 workshops
Norht Gaza	2 teams	8 members	20 workshops
Central Gaza	2 teams	8 members	20 workshops
Khan Younis	2 teams	8 members	20 workshops
Rafah	one team	4 members	11 workshops
Jerico	one team	4 members	10 workshops
Tubas	one team	4 members	10 workshops
<b>16 Regions</b>	<b>48 Teams</b>	<b>192 members</b>	<b>498 Workshops</b>

**APPENDIX 5 :**

**WEST BANK VOTER EDUCATION WORKSHOPS SCHEDULE**

Appendix "5"

**IFES** International Foundation for Election Systems

**WEST BANK VOTING SIMULATION SCHEDULE**

DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
12/23	B.Sch. Khaljan	Jenin	2:30	44 Ziad Atari (09) 671-388
12/23	Sa'ir G. Sch.	Hebron	11:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655
12/24	Dhahriyya Club	Hebron	2:30	6 Majdi Awwawdeh
12/24	Youth Soc. Center	Tulkarem	3:20	92 Jamal Hihi
12/24	Saffarin School	Tulkarem	2:15	93 Muhamad Ba'ba'
12/24	Turists Hotel	Ramalla	4:30	1 Sameer Baragethy 995-1524
12/25	Qlandia R.C. Club	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Lu'ai Anayah 816-841
12/25	Dayr Ibzi'	Ramalla	4:30	2 Nabil Dwaikat (09) 380-480
12/25	Bayt Leed School	Tulkarem	2:30	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
12/25	Kufr Ra'i Boys Sch.	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari (09) 671-388
12/25	W's. Comm. Burqin	Jenin	3:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
12/26	Saffa	Ramalla	3:30	2 Nabil Dwaikat (09) 380-480
12/26	Al-Amm'ari Club	Ramalla	4:00	1 Sameer Baragethy 995-1524
12/27	Turist's Hotel	Ramalla	4:30	1 Samir Baragethy 995-1524
12/27	Suba Soc.	Jerusalem	4:30	4 Majed Masharqa 746-537/749-717
12/27	Al-'Aruob Social Club	Hebron	11:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655

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\* Timing of sessions might change; Please check with IFES for an updated schedule

DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
12/27	Nablus Old City	Nablus	2:30	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
12/27	Nablus City	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur 09 381-610
12/27	Dayr Samit G. Sch.	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Raj'e
12/28	Al-Skhaikh Jarrah Club	Jerusalem	2:00	3 Ahmad Qannam 816-275
12/28	Karza School	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317-027
12/28	Kharbatha Bani Harith Sch.	Ramalla	2:00	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
12/28	Jalbun Soc.	Jenin	2:30	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
12/28	Al-Walaja	Bethlehem	4:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298/743-251
12/28	Ithna	Hebron	3:30	3 Jamal Slamih 050 313-319
12/28	Baq A-sharqiyya V.C.	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wa'el Safaka (09)672-352
12/28	Bayt 'Awwa G. Sch	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Raj'e
12/29	Kufr Aqab Mosque	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Lu'ai Anayah 816-841
12/29	Bayt Fajjar Club	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
12/29	Maythalon Club	Jenin	2:00	41 Sabri Sbaihah
12/29	Sannur Kindergarten	Jenin	9:00	41 Sabri Sbaihah
12/29	Al-Yamun Sch.	Jenin	4:00	43 Muhamad Subaihah (06) 502-680
12/29	Talfit Square	Nablus	2:00	114 Afnan Al-Saied (09)378-571
12/29	Faqqu'a V.C.	Jenin	3:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
12/29	Zuhur Kindergarten	Tulkarem	2:30	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
12/29	Tubas Sports Club	Tubas	2:00	81 Nazeih Khatata (02) 998-6205/6

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
12/29	Ayn al-Sultan Club	Jericho	3:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
12/29	Shu'fat Refugee Camp Boys Sch.	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530/282-076/7
12/29	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	2:30	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670/940-042
12/29	Khursa B. Sch.	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Al-Raj'e 050 317-027
12/29	Zabouba School	Jenin	3:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat
12/29	Nablus City	Nablus	5:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur 09 381-610
12/29	Al-Ram YMMA	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
12/29	Qibya Sch.	Ramalla	2:00	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
12/30	Silit Al-Harithyya V.C	Jenin	3:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06)502-680
12/30	Sayda V.C.	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wa'el Safaka (09)672-352
12/30	Ni'lin Sch.	Ramalla	2:00	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
12/30	Kisan Sch.	Bethlehem	3:30	1 Dawod Al-Hamri 050 534-063
12/30	Al-Shaima' Sch	Qualqiliya	2:30	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670/940-042
12/30	Al-Jadida V.Head House	Jenin	2:00	41 Sabri Subaihat
12/30	Ammatin Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abedelatif Qraqe' (09) 940-042
12/30	Al-Shumou' Kindergarten Wadi El-Joz / for women	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530/282-076/7
12/30	'Anata Club	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530/282-076/7

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
12/30	A-Shawawra Sch.	Bethlehem	4:00	3 Huasam Qaradeh (09) 378-298
12/30	Kamal Junblat Hall	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Haseibe (09)370-467/377-838
12/30	Dewan Al-Shakhsheir Old City	Nablus	2:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
12/30	U'merya Sch. Old City	Jerusalem	3:30	3 Muhanad Masuadi 285-417/995-5891
01/31	Qabblan Club	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied (09)378-571
12/31	Shuqba Sch.	Ramalla	2:00	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
12/31	'Anin Sch.	Jenin	3:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
12/31	'Ibwin High Sch.	Ramalla	3:00	4 Ameen Atawneh 746-537
12/31	Thafer Al-Masri Sch.	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr (09)377-883
12/31	Al-Sawieh Club	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
12/31	Jayyus Soc.	Qualqiliya	2:30	101 Issam Shanti 09 940-670
12/31	Kamal Junblat Hall	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Haseibe (09)370-467/377-838
12/31	Mrah Rabah	Bethlehem	4:00	1 Dawod Al-Hamri 050 534-063
12/31	Al-Majd G. Sch.	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Al-Raj'e 050 317-027
12/31	Rabud Sch.	Hebron	8:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317-027
12/31	Arab a-Ramadin sch	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317-027
12/31	Bayt Dajan	Nablus	4:00	5 Yousif Harb 09 383-838
12/31	Hilal Club	Jericho	3:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/1	Al-Sawieh Women's Center	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/1	Mazari' A-Nubani Sch.	Ramalla	3:00	4 Ameen Atawneh 746-537
01/1	V.C. Nwai'meh	Jericho	3:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/1	Al-Karmel Sch.	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Haseibe (09)370-467/377-838
01/1	Bayt Hanina Tihta Mosque	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Luai Anaya 816-841
01/1	Mazari' A-Nubani Sch.	Ramalla	3:00	4 Munieb Shabieb 050 402-584
01/1	Tammun Squor Club	Tubas	3:00	81 Nazieh Khatatah 02 998-6205
01/1	'Anabta Women's Soc.	Tulkarem	3:30	92 Jamal Hihi 09 671-130
01/1	Al-Rabeta Sch.	Hebron	2:00	1 Safwan Sghaier 992-4080
01/1	Ma'zoz Masri Sch. (women)	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/1	Hadab Al-Fawar	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Raj'e 050 317-027
01/1	Dayr Al-Assal	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317-027
01/1	Salem G. Sch	Nablus	4:00	115 Yousif Harb 09 383 838
01/1	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti 09 940-670
01/1	'Allar Soc.	Tulkarem	2:30	93 Wa'el Safaka 09 672-352
01/1	Ma'zoz Masri Sch. (men)	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/2	A-Luban A-Sharqieh Women's Soc,	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/2	Al-Dhahiya Sch.	Hebron	2:00	1 Safwan Sghaier 992-4080

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/2	Jurat Al-Sham'a (Abu Issa's House)	Bethlehem	5:00	1 Dawod Al-Hamri 050 534-063
01/2	Al-Karmel Sch.	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Haseibe (09)370-467/377-838
01/2	Al-Deuk Club	Jericho	3:30	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/2	Kufr Jamal	Tulkarem	3:30	92 Muhamad Omar
01/2	Tulkarem Society	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wael Abu Safaqa
01/2	Anabta Cultural Center	Tulkarem	3:00	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/2	Kufr Dan Sch.	Jenin	3:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/2	Al-Ma'sara Sch.	Bethlehem	5:30	3 Husam Qaradeh 09 378-298
01/2	Dayr Abu Mish'al Sch.	Ramalla	2:30	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
01/2	Jenin (Al-Iskan Mosque)	Jenin	3:00	42 Inshirah Jabr 06 501-272
01/2	Jalazoun R.C.	Ramalla	5:30	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/2	Jamila Bu Heired Sch. (women)	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/2	Jamila Bu Heired sch. (men)	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/2	Kober G. Sch	Ramalla	3:00	4 Munieb Shabieb 050 402-584
01/2	Al-Shwaikeh Soc.	Tulkarem	2:00	91 Hisham Z. 09 672-989
01/2	Tarqumiya	Hebron	3:30	3 Jamal Slamih 050 313-319
01/2	Fufr Qaddum Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdelatif Qaraqe' (09)940-042
01/2	Bayt E-Rush Fuqa	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317 027

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/2	Child Care / Bayt Jala	Bethlehem	5:00	2 Muhamad Hasassneh (06) 502-680
01/3	Ramin Women's Society	Tulkarem	2:00	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/3	Youth Center	Jenin	3:00	42 Insherah Jabr
01/3	'Attil Soc.	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wa'el Safaka 09 672-352
01/3	Al-'Awja Club	Jericho	3:30	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/3	Ibn Sina College	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/3	Baqat Al-Hatab	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdelatif Qaraq' (09)940-042
01/3	Qasra Kindergarten	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/3	Far'un G.Sch.	Tulkarem	3:30	92 Mohamad Omar
01/3	Rantis Sch.	Ramalla	2:30	2 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
01/3	'Azzun Women's Soc.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti 09 940-670
01/3	Bayt Sahour G. Sch	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh 09 378-298
01/3	Burqa Soc.	Ramalla	5:00	1 Samir Baragethy 995-1524
01/3	Al-Samerieen Center	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Hasiebah (09)370-027
01/3	'Asker R.C. Youth Center	Nablus	4:00	115 Abdul Nasir
01/3	Al-Ram YMMA	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
01/3	Harmaleh / Al-Zeir Sch.	Bethlehem	4:00	1 Nasir Marzuq 050 534-063
01/3	Turmus 'Ayya	Ramalla	3:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/3	Abu Sanieh G. Sch	Hebron	2:30	1 Safwan Sghaier 992-4080
01/3	Wadi Fukin Club	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/4	Al-Funduq	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdelatif Qaraqe' (09)940-042
01/4	Tulkarem School	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wael Safaqah
01/4	Kufr Labad Sch.	Tulkarem	2:30	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/4	Ibn Rushd Sch.	Hebron	3:30	1 Safwan Sghaier 992-4080
01/4	Al-Jarushiyya mixed Sch.	Tulkarem	3:00	92 Jamal Hihi 09 671-130
01/4	'Aqraba Club	Nablus	2:30	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/4	Fasayel Sch.	Jericho	3:30	21 Ahamd Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/4	Abu Sa'ed's House Al-Jamala	Jenin	2:30	42 Inshirah Jabr 06 501-272
01/4	'Asira Al-Shamalia G.Sch.	Nablus	5:00	115 Abdul Nasir
01/4	Al-Samerieen Center	Nablus	3:30	113 Husam Hasieba 09 370-027
01/4	Tulkarem Club	Tulkarem	2:00	91 Hisham Z.
01/4	Fahmi Al-Saifi Sch.	Nablus	1:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/4	Fahmi Al-Saifi Sch.	Nablus	3:30	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/4	Bir Zeit	Ramalla	4:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/4	Sir (maqam alqami)	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti 09 940-670
01/4	Al-'Baydiyya B. Sch.	Bethlehem	4:00	1 Dawoud Al-Hamri
01/4	Duma Sport Club	Nablus	6:00	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/4	Sabastia Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)383-386
01/4	Kufr Ni'ma Sch.	Ramalla	2:30	2 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
01/4	Irtas Club	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/5	Zubaidat Sch.	Jericho	3:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-2504 / 992-1105
01/5	Tulkarem Society	Tulkarem	2:30	93 Wael Abu Safaqah
01/5	Tiaseer Club	Tubas	2:00	81 Nazieh Khatatah
01/5	Raba School	Jenin	9:00	41 Sabri Subaihat
01/5	Jit School	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdelatif Qaraqe' (09)940-042
01/5	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670
01/5	Raba Sch.	Jenin	9:00	41 Sabri Subaihat
01/5	General Workers Union	Nablus	11:00	112 Faten Abu Za' rur (09)383-386
01/5	Al-Walajah Sch. or Club	Bethlehem	5:00	3 Husam Qaradeh 09 378-298
01/5	Kufr Malik Sch.	Ramalla	4:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/5	Jam'een Kindergarten	Nablus	12:00	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/5	Huwara Soc.	Nablus	6:00	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/5	'Aorif Soc.	Nablus	3:00	114 Afnan Al-Saied 09 378-571
01/5	Al-Hajj Ma'zoz Masri Sch. (Men)	Nablus	1:00	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/5	Al-Hajj Ma'zoz Masri Sch.(women)	Nablus	3:30	111 Alya Nimr 09 377-883
01/5	Alfendaqumyya B. Sch.	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Attari
01/5	'Abud (Dayr al- Latin)	Ramalla	10:00	4 Munieb Shbieb (050)402-584
01/5	Bayt Rima Municipality	Ramalla	2:00	4 Munieb Shbieb (050)402-584

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/5	Ayn Al-Bayda	Tubas	9:00	81 Nazieh Khatatah 02 998-6205
01/5	Julqamous High Sch	Jenin	2:00	41 Ghassan M. 501-020
01/5	Bayt Sira Sch.	Ramalla	4:00	2 Nabeel Dwaikat 09 380-480
01/5	A-Tyba Sch.	Jenin	1:30	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/5	Al-Zohur Kindergarten	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Z.
01/5	Biddu Sch.	Jerusalem	5:10	1 Luai Anayah 816-841
01/5	A-Dawha Club	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/5	Bani Na'im Charitable Soc.	Hebron	1:00	4 Ayman Mish'al 992-9929
01/5	Yatta Cultural Center	Hebron	3:00	4 Ayman Mish'al 992-9929
01/5	Bayt Furik (Youth Center)	Nablus	2:30	115 Abdul Nasir
01/5	Kafa Polling Station # 99 (Odeh House)	Tulkarem	3:00	92 Jamal Hihi (09)671-130
01/5	Al-Itihad Al-Nisa'e	Bethlehem	2:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/5	Rummana Sch.	Jenin	4:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/5	Sura B. Sch.	Hebron	9:00	5 Shawqi Raj'e 050 317-027
01/5	Al-Kum B. Sch.	Hebron	2:30	5 Shawqi Raj'e 050 317-027
01/5	Amrish Sch.	Hebron	8:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh 050 317-027
01/5	Al-Jib Sch.	Jerusalem	5:10	1 Luai Anayah 816-841
01/6	Dayr Al-Ghsun Soc.	Tulkarem	3:00	92 Jamal Hihi (09)671-130
01/6	Bayt 'Ur A-Tahta club	Ramalla	3:00	2 Nabeel Dwaikat (09)380-480
01/6	Dayr Ammar Sch.	Ramalla	2:30	Muhamad Jabr 995-8506

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/6	Um Salamuna (al-Mukhtar House)	Bethlehem	6:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/6	Bayt Ummar	Hebron	11:00	2 Edris Juradat (050) 399-655
01/6	'Atara Club	Ramalla	5:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/6	Abu Jamil 'Amer House/Khalat Al-'Amoud/Old city	Nablus	2:00	111 Alya Nimr (09)377-883
01/6	Habla Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdulatif Qaraqe' (09)940-042
01/6	Iskaka Clinic	Salfit	3:00	71 Sumaiah Nimra (09)395-624
01/6	Al-Zababdeh V.C.	Jenin	2:30	41 Sabri Subaihat
01/6	Al-Itihad Al-Nisa'e	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham
01/6	Ajja Club	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari
01/6	Abu Dis YMMA	Jerusalem	5:00	3 Mahmoud Samrin 712-140
01/6	Husan B.Sch	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/6	Biddu Sch.	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Lu'ai Anaya
01/6	Ithna G. Sch.	Hebron	4:00	3 Jamal Slameieh
01/6	'Ayda R.C. Club	Bethlehem	4:00	1 Nasir Marzoq 050 534-063
01/6	Talita Kawmi / Bayt Jala	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muahmad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/7	Dayr Abu Deif Soc.	Jenin	12:30	42 Inshirah Jabr
01/7	Nahhalin G. School	Bethlehem	4:30	1 Dawud Hamri
01/7	Polling Sation	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wael Safaqah
01/7	Nahaleen G. Sch.	Ramalla	4:00	1 Nasir Marzoq 050 534-063
01/7	Hajja Sch	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdulatif Qaraqe' (09)940-042

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/7	'Awerta (Dewan Abu Awad)	Nablus	3:00	115 Abdul Nasir
01/7	Sir B. Sch.	Jenin	2:30	41 Sabri Subaihat
01/7	Al-Naqabat Al-Mihanyyah	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham
01/7	A-Tayba (al-Mujama')	Ramalla	5:00	1 Sameer Baragheethy 995-1524
01/7	Anza & Fahma Club	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari
01/7	Al-Qawasmeh Sch.	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/7	Bayt Ikssa Club	Jerusalem	6:00	1 Luai Rashad 816-841
01/7	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670
01/7	Bayt Tu'mur Sch.	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/7	Abu Qash	Ramalla	5:00	5 Mitri Rafidi
01/7	Women's Soc.	Jericho	2:30	21 Ahmad Maharmeh
01/7	Marj Na'jeh Sch.	Jericho	6:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh
01/7	Dura School	Hebron	3:30	5 Shawqi Raj'e
01/8	'Aqqaba Polling Station	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wa'el Safaka (09)672-352
01/8	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	9:00	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670
01/8	Al-Ayn R.C.	Nablus	3:30	115 Abdul Nasir
01/8	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti 940-042
01/8	A'yn Yabrud	Ramalla	6:00	1 Sameer Baragheethy 995-1524
01/8	Al-Ram Club	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
01/8	Ya'bad Working Woman Soc. (women)	Jenin	2:30	44 Ziad Atari

DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/8	Al-Salam Sch.	Tulkarem	6:00	91 Hisham
01/8	Al-Hilal Al-Ahamr	Jenin	9:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
01/8	Qabatiya (al-Hilal Al-Ahmar)	Jenin	2:00	41 Sabri Subaihat 501-020
01/8	Al-Dar Al-Bayda' for Handicapped	Salfit	3:00	71 Sumaiah Nimra (09)395-624
01/8	Tqu' Soc. or sch.	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/8	Disabled Center / A-Dhaysha R.C.	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/9	Bayt Harina (Mujama'a A-Nakabat)	Jerusalem	5:00	1 Luai Rashad 816-841
01/9	Marda Kindergarten	Salfit	2:00	71 Sumaiah Nimra (09)395-624
01/9	Salhab Sch.	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/9	Al-Khadf Club	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muahmad Hasassneh 547-1594
01/9	Al-Khader Church	Ramalla	5:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/9	Jenin R. *p1886XJenin		5:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
01/9	Battir V.C.	Bethlehem	4:30	1 Nasir Marzoq 050 534-063
01/9	Bayt Ula Club	Hebron	3:00	3 Jamal Slamih 050 313-319
01/9	Jaba' YMCA	Jerusalem	6:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
01/9	Jenin Society	Jenin	2:00	41 Sabri Subaihat
01/9	Zawata Sch.	Nablus	11:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur
01/9	Salhab School	Hebron'	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier
01/9	Khirbat Karma	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Awawdeh
01/10	Bayt 'Aynon	Hebron	12:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/10	Workers Union Qabatiya	Jenin	2:00	41 Sabri Subaihat 501-020

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/10	Al-Mara' Soc. / Hindazah	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/10	Village Council	Bethlehem	4:30	1 Dawud Hamri
01/10	Yartah G. School	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Al Zu'bi
01/10	Al Hatatbeh Diwan	Tulkarem	3:00	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/10	Bayt Sahour G. Sch or Club	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/10	Arrabah G. Sch.	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari
01/10	Bayt Sahur G. Sch	Bethlehem	4:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/10	Jenin's R.C. Club	Jenin	3:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
01/10	Bidiya (Peace Center)	Salfit	1:00	2 Randa Al-'Alem (09)395-752
01/10	Sarta (al-Madafeh)	Salfit	4:00	2 Randa Al-'Alem (09)395-752
01/10	Sa'ir Soc.	Hebron	1:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655
01/10	'Awerta School	Nablus	4:00	115 Yousif Harb
01/10	Burqa	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/11	Al-Murabeteen Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	101 Issam Shanti (09)940-670
01/11	Women's Society	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/11	Dewan Al-Hayeh	Hebron	2:00	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/11	Dewan Al-Aziz	Hebron	4:30	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/11	Turist Hotel / Al-Berieh	Ramallah	4:00	1 Tawfiq Al-Hajj
01/11	Bayt Jala Club	Bethlehem	4:30	2 Muhamad Hasassneh 647-1594
01/11	Masha	Salfit	4:00	1 Sumaiah Nimra (09)395-624
01/11	Burqa Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386

DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/11	Students Union	Jericho	3:00	21 Ahmad Maharmeh 992-1105
01/11	Al-Hay Al-Sharqi Dewan A-sa'di	Jenin	2:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
01/11	Ya'bad Women's Union (men)	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari
01/11	Irtah Sch.	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham
01/11	Al-'Azarriyya College	Jerusalem	4:00	4 Mahmoud Samrin 712-140
01/11	Ras Atiyya	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdulatif Qaraqe' (09) 940-042
01/11	Barta'a Eastern Union	Jenin	2:30	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/11	Jenin School	Jenin	12:00	42 Inshirah Jabr
01/12	Jaba' B. School	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Attari
01/12	Azawiya B. Sch.	Salfit	2:00	2 Randa Al-'Alem (09)395-752
01/12	Al Karmil School	Hebron	4:30	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/12	Qarawa Bani Zayd	Ramallah	2:30	4 Munieb Shbieb
01/12	Dayr Dibwan (Madafet Saramah)	Ramalla	4:00	1 Tawfiq Al-Hajj
01/12	Bayt Qad Kindergarten	Jenin	10:00	42 Inshirah Jabr (06)501-272
01/12	Za'tara Al- mufawadeyah	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh (09)378-298
01/12	Khirbat Abu Falah Sch.	Ramalla	3:00	5 Lina Dahdah 995-6121
01/12	Al-'Arqa Sch.	Jenin	1:30	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/12	Jaba' B.Sch.	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Atari

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/12	Mikhmas YMCA	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
01/12	Al-'Arouba Sch.	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham
01/12	Hizma YMCA	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530
01/12	Burqa School	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/12	A-Shyukh Soc.	Hebron	3:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655
01/12	Rammun Club	Ramalla	6:30	1 Tawfiq Al-Hajj
01/12	Al-Mazra'a A-sharquiyya Soc.	Ramalla	5:30	5 Mitri Rafidi
01/12	A-Tira Club	Ramalla	3:00	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/12	'Akkaba Kindergarten	Tubas	9:00	81 Nazieh Khatata (02)998-6205
01/12	Children's Library	Tubas	2:00	81 Nazieh Khatata (02)998-6205
01/12	Kharas Soc.	Hebron	3:30	3 Jamal Salamieh
01/12	Nuba	Hebron	6:00	3 Jama Salamieh
01/12	Adwayr Sch.	Hebron	2:30	4 Ayman /Mash'al
01/12	Dura Club	Hebron	3:00	5 Shawqi Alraj'ey
01/12	Jab'a YMMA	Jerusalem	5:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid
01/12	Bir Nabala	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Luai Anayah
01/12	V.C. Al-Yamun	Jenin	4:00	43 Muhamad Subaihat (06) 502-680
01/13	Al-Sayed Sch.	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/13	Al Ta'amra Club	Bethlehem	4:30	1 Dawud Hamri
01/13	Silet Adaher B. Sch.	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Attari
01/13	Kufr Sur School	Tulkarem	3:30	92 Muhamad Omar
01/13	Women's Comittee / Wadi El-Jouz	Jerusalem	11:00	3 Ahmad Qannam 816-275

DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/13	Arab El-Jahhaleen	Jerusalem	2:00	4 Mahmoud Samrin 712-140
01/13	Al-'Asawiyya	Jerusalem	5:00	4 Mahmoud Samrin
01/13	Halhul Women's Soc.	Hebron	2:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655
01/13	Women's Center	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Hasieba (09)370-467
01/13	Silwad Club	Ramalla	5:00	5 Mitri Rafidi
01/13	Ishbelya Sch.	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Z.
01/13	Zawata Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/14	Bayt Eiba Sch.	Nablus	4:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/14	Al-Iddaysa Sch.	Hebron	1:00	2 Edris Jaradat 050 399-655
01/14	Tammun Sch.	Tubas	2:00	81 Nazieh Khatatah 998-6205
01/14	Day Dibwan (madafet al-manasrah)	Ramalla	4:00	1 Tawfiq Al-Hajj 995-1524
01/14	Al-Ta'amreh Club	Hebron	4:00	1 Nasir Marzouq 050 534-063
01/14	Dayr Ballut	Salfit	2:00	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/14	Kufr E-Dik	Salfit	4:30	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/14	Baytuniya Club	Ramalla	2:30	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/14	Al Ayn R.C	Nablus	4:00	115 Mohammad Al-Hamdan
01/14	Taffuh Sch.	Hebron	4:00	3 Jamal Slamieh
01/14	Qalandya YMMA	Jerusalem	11:00	1 Luai Anayah
01/14	A-Shaikh Sa'd	Jerusalem	5:30	4 Anwar Sammar
01/14	Women's Soc.	Hebron	6:00	1 Safwan Al-Sghaier 992-4080

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/14	El-Thoury (Sarhan's house)	Jerusalem	5:30	3 Ahmad Qanam 816-275
01/14	Hajja Rashda Sch.	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Hasieba (09)370-467
01/14	Toor Club	Jerusalem	6:00	4 Mahmoud Samrin 712-140
01/14	Tulkarem School	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wael Safaqah
01/15	Kufr 'Abbush	Tulkarem	2:30	94 Mohamad Ba'ba'
01/15	Harka B. School	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Attari
01/15	Tulkarem Club	Tulkarem	3:00	93 Wael Safaqah
01/15	Alhashemieh	Jenin	3:30	43 Muhamad Subaihat
01/15	Mikhmas YMMA	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530/282-076/7
01/15	Kharbatha Al-Misbah Club	Ramalla	5:30	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/15	In'ash El-Usrah Soc.	Ramalla	11:00	1 Samir Baraghethee 995-1524
01/15	Amm'ari Camp Library	Ramalla	3:00	1 Samir Baraghethee 995-1524
01/15	Hizma YMMA	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid 826-530/282-076/7
01/15	Dayr Sharaf Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/15	Abdul Hay Shahin Sch.	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/15	Women's Center	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Hasieba (09)370-467
01/15	Sur Bahir Club	Jerusalem	6:30	4 Mahmoud Samrin 712-140
01/15	Al-Fadelyya Sch.	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Z.

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/15	Jabal Al-Mukabbir (Abu Muhamad House)	Jerusalem	6:00	3 Ahmad Qanam 816-275
01/15	Al-'Arrub R.C	Hebron	1:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/15	Halhul	Hebron	7:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/15	A-Sammu'	Hebron	3:00	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/15	Al-Burj	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Al-Awawdeh
01/15	Al- Qbayba	Jerusalem	5:30	1 Luai Anayah
01/15	Sport Club	Tubas	2:20	81 Nazieh Khatata (02)998-6205
01/15	Kufr Qallil Soc.	Nablus	3:30	115 Abdul Nasir
01/16	Amnieh Bint Wahab Sch.	Hebron	3:00	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/16	Rugib G. Sch.	Nablus	4:30	115 Abdul Nasir
01/16	Selwan Club	Jerusalem	6:00	3 Ahmad Qanam 816-275
01/16	'Akkaba G.Sch.	Tubas	2:30	81 Nazieh Khatata (02)998-6205
01/16	Hajja Rashda Sch.	Nablus	2:30	113 Husam Hasieba (09)370-467
01/16	Dayr Istya Sch.	Salfit	2:00	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/16	Kufr Haris Sch.	Salfit	4:30	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/16	'Ayn Kiniya Club	Ramalla	6:30	3 Muhamad Jabr 995-8506
01/16	Yasiid Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/16	Islamic Club	Ramallah	3:00	2 Nabil Dewaikat
01/16	Amanah Hall	Hebron	2:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/16	Wadi El-Juz	Jerusalem	3:00	3 Dr. Ahmad Ghannam
01/16	Halhul	Hebron	5:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/16	Surif	Hebron	3:00	3 Jamal Slamieh

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/16	Kufr Rumman Sch.	Tulkarem	2:30	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/16	Al-Jaba'a	Hebron	6:00	3 Jamal Slamieh
01/16	Al 'Arub School	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Zu'bi
01/16	Youth Center	Tulkarem	2:00	92 Muhamad Omar
01/16	Kferat B. School	Jenin	3:00	44 Ziad Attari
01/16	Islamic Society	Bethlehem	7:30	1 Dawud Hamri
01/16	Al Faqir	Hebron	3:00	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/16	Al-Dhahriyya Soc.	Hebron	2:00	6 Majdi Al-Awawdeh
01/17	Sanniryia Sch.	Qualqiliya	3:00	102 Abdulatif Qaraqe'
01/17	Qarawa Bani Hassan	Salfit	1:00	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/17	Salfit City	Salfit	4:00	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/17	Al-far'a R.C.	Tubas	2:30	81 Nazieh Khatata (02)998-6205
01/17	G. Sch. (bab A-Zawieh)	Hebron	3:30	1 Safwan Sghaier (050)263-268
01/17	Al-Sawahra Club	Jerusalem	5:00	3 Ahmad Qanam 816-275
01/17	Bayt Safafa Club	Jerusalem	7:00	3 Ahmad Qanam 816-275
01/17	Za'tara or Bethlehem	Bethlehem	3:00	3 Husam Qaradeh 743-251
01/17	Islamic Club	Ramallah	2:00	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/17	Islamic Club	Ramallah	4:00	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/17	Talluza Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/17	Burin Sch. Or Club	Nablus	3:30	115 Abdul Nasir
01/17	Al Fawar R.C	Hebron	3:40	4 Ayman Mash'al
01/17	Bayt Kahil	Hebron	3:30	3 Jamal Slamieh
01/17	Women's Factory	Tulkarem	3:30	92 Muhamad Omar

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DATE	PLACE	REGION	TIME	TEAM and PHONE #
01/17	Al Fadila School	Tulkarem	3:00	91 Hisham Zu'bi
01/17	Hebron Amanah Hall	Hebron	2:00	2 Edris Jaradat
01/17	Dayr A-Sudan Sch.	Ramallah	2:00	4 Munieb Shbieb
01/17	Um Safa Sch.	Ramallah	4:30	4 Munieb Shbieb
01/17	Tulkarem Society	Tulkarem	3:30	93 Wael Safaqah
01/18	Workers Union	Tulkarem	3:30	91 Hisham Zu'bi
01/18	Village Council	Tulkarem	3:00	94 Muhamad Ba'ba'
01/18	Yasouf Sch.	Salfit	2:00	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/18	Farkha Sch.	Salfit	4:30	72 Randa El-'Alem
01/18	Kufr Thulth	Qulaqiliya	3:00	102 Abdelatif Qaraqe'
01/18	Orthodoxy Club	Ramalla	5:30	2 Nabil Dewaikat (09)380-480
01/18	Sarra Sch.	Nablus	3:00	112 Faten Abu Za'rur (09)381-610/383-386
01/18	Enabi Saleh Sch.	Ramallah	4:30	4 Munieb Shbieb
01/18	Dayr Nidham	Ramallah	2:00	4 Munieb Shbieb
01/18	Rabeta Sch.	Hebron	3:30	1 Safwan Al-Sughayar
01/18	Mikhmas YMMA	Jerusalem	2:00	2 Jihad Abu Znaid
01/18	Old City Youth Club	Jerusalem	5:00	3 Dr. Ahmad Ghannam
01/18	Al Ze'ayem	Jerusalem	5:00	4 Anwar Sammar



**APPENDIX 6 :**

**EVALUATION REPORTS**  
**Interim evaluation form and interim report**

Appendix "6" a

IFES VOTER EDUCATION INTERIM REPORT

SUBMIT THIS REPORT TO THE LOCAL DISTRICT ELECTION OFFICER BY JANUARY 4, 1996. THE REPORTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO YOUR IFES COORDINATORS.

Constituency: \_\_\_\_\_ Team # \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Team Captain \_\_\_\_\_

Names of Other Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Village/Town visited: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Meeting: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

The number of participants in the workshop was: \_\_\_\_\_ men  
\_\_\_\_\_ women  
(Note please attach attendance sheet voter lists to this document.)

The workshop began at: \_\_\_\_\_ and concluded at \_\_\_\_\_

1.) The level of participation among those attending the workshops was: (check one)  
\_\_\_\_\_ very high  
\_\_\_\_\_ high  
\_\_\_\_\_ average  
\_\_\_\_\_ low  
\_\_\_\_\_ very low

2.) The interest in learning about the elections of those attending the workshops was:  
\_\_\_\_\_ very high (they asked many questions and were attentive)  
\_\_\_\_\_ high  
\_\_\_\_\_ average  
\_\_\_\_\_ low  
\_\_\_\_\_ very low (they did not listen to explanations)

3.) The response of participants towards the mock elections was:  
\_\_\_\_\_ very high (they enjoyed the exercise and found it very useful)  
\_\_\_\_\_ high  
\_\_\_\_\_ average  
\_\_\_\_\_ low  
\_\_\_\_\_ very low (they were not interested in participating)

4.) Did you encounter any problems in the workshop including but not limited to incidents involving boisterous participants who wanted to discuss political candidates, or who wanted to try to convince those attending not to participate in the elections?   
\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ no  
If yes, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.) In my opinion, the entire workshop was:  
\_\_\_\_\_ extremely useful and effective  
\_\_\_\_\_ useful and effective  
\_\_\_\_\_ somewhat useful and effective  
\_\_\_\_\_ not very successful

6.) What were 5 of the most interesting or useful questions that were raised by the participants?

- 1.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) \_\_\_\_\_

7.) In my opinion the most successful aspect of the workshop was \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8.) In my opinion the least successful aspect of the workshop was \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9.) Additional Comments and/or Suggestions: (We welcome your input): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

## The Voter Education Project Interim Report

Presented by: Hania Aswad  
Voter Education Project Coordinator

February 6, 1996

*Following the completion of the organizational plan for all the workshops we were concerned about missing some details that could affect the project negatively. Therefore we developed the interim report form, distributed it on the teams and asked them to fill it up after conducting the first two workshops. The feed back which we received from the team members whom were working in the field was very much important to us in order to be able to evaluate the project and make all the reconstructions needed.*

*The interim report form included the following questions:*

- a. number of participants from both sexes*
- b. level of the attendance participation*
- c. level of the attendance interest in such project*
- d. attendance response towards the mock elections*
- e. problem and obstacles*
- f. team members opinion*
- g. questions raised by the attendance*
- h. the most successful aspect in the workshop*
- I. the least successful aspect in the workshop*
- k. Comments and suggestions*

*Following is a summary of the interim reports that we received from the 46 teams which are working in 16 regions all over the West Bank and Gaza Strip.*

### **I. The Number of attendance**

The number of attendance overall was very good excluding the Jerusalem region and specifically inside the city boundaries. The number of women's attendance was low in general yet in the regions where some teams held workshops only for women, many women attended the workshops. The following information presents the average number of attendance from each sex in each region: (men-women)

Jerusalem: 30-9, Ramalla: 38-3, Bethlehem: 76-14, Hebron: 62-39;

Nablus: 62-39, Jenin: 80-24, Qualqiliya: 69-5, Tulkarem: 29-13, Salfit: 58-36, Jericho: 37-11, Tubas: 76-0, North Gaza: 60-10, Central Gaza: 40-17, Gaza: 39-4, Khan Younis: 58-45, Rafah: 10-75.

## **II. Level of the attendance participation and interest, and their response toward the mock elections**

In general the level of participation in the discussion and the mock elections was very high in all regions. Apparently the attendance were very much interested in learning more about the up-coming elections, it's rules and regulations.

Six regions stated in their interim reports the level of interest was very high, eight said that it was high and two answered average in their interim reports. As for the mock elections, the attendance believed that it is the right way to learn how to mark a ballot without making a mistake. It was very clear from the interim reports that the attendance in most of the regions were very excited and with big enthusiasm while participating at the mock elections.

## **III. Problems and obstacles**

Eleven regions said in their interim reports that they did not face any kind of problem at all while the other five regions listed the following points as obstacles that they faced during the first two workshops:

- people attended the sessions thinking that they are part of a candidate's campaign (two regions)
- the number of participants was considered as an obstacle for few teams
- some people completely refused to write down not only their real names but even false names on the final registration lists
- In Jerusalem: many people were not convinced with the elections which led to political discussions most of the times between the participants (at one session someone distributed flayers that called people to boycott the elections), there were many political questions concerning Jerusalem, the prisoners and the peoples status in Jerusalem and the state of Israel

## **IV. Team members opinion**

All teams stated that they were very much impressed with such a project and they believed that it is very useful and very effective for every Palestinian voter. They said that such a project will definitely affect the Palestinian Elections positively throughout increasing the number of voters and the number of correct ballots.

## V. Questions

Apparently in all the regions most of the people did not know anything about the elections law or the regulations.

- Fourteen regions had questions related to the voting process and other technical issues related to the ballots.
- Twelve regions were concerned on how would the illiterate and the disabled vote.
- Ten regions did not know whether if someone can vote for another or not.
- Ten regions asked about the period of voting, whether if twelve hours are enough for every Palestinian to vote or not, would the hours be extended, and what if they closed a polling station while there is a big crowd outside.
- Ten regions did not know what to take with them on Elections day to the polling stations, what happens if they lose their I.D.s or the registration cards.
- Nine regions had no idea about how many council seats they were given and therefore they did not know for how many candidates they can vote.
- Eight regions questioned whether the Elections will be a free and fair one and whether it will be a credible one.
- Seven regions wanted to know who is going to open the ballot boxes, who is going to count the ballots and how, whether it will be done on the computer or manually, and who decides.
- Seven regions raised various questions concerning the constituencies system, why did they accredited it, why can't we vote for someone from other regions, why don't we have the right to choose all the councils' members.
- Five regions were concerned about what would happen to the people who were registered and for some reasons are not going to vote, would they be punished, would they lose their status as good citizens or it is mandatory.
- Five wanted to know what is the responsibilities and the duties of the polling station's workers, the security people, and the observers.
- Four regions had a big concern about the quota, they did not know what it means, did not know why it was given to some communities and not others, and some rejected it.
- Four regions wanted to know if it is allowed to vote only for the council or only for the president and not for both.
- Four regions had many questions concerning the registration lists.

- Three regions wondered whether anyone would recognize their ballots after they vote.

\* In Jerusalem the people did not know where are the polling stations, they did not know about the candidates and they were very much concerned about their Israeli national insurance and I.D.s.

#### **VI. The most and the least successful aspects in the workshop**

Thirteen teams stated that the most successful aspect is the mock election, six said that it was the discussion, four saw that the whole workshop is, and one team said that it was the participants themselves.

On the other hand, ten teams said that the least successful aspect was law number of participants and especially the women's participants, three stated though that the counting process is a very boring part, two teams were convinced that when the participants turn the discussion into a political one is the worst that can happen, two said that the changes that kept happening on the manual and therefore the instability in the laws and regulations caused a confusion in some workshops. Some teams faced problems with convincing people that the reason we ask them to write their names or false names, is only to have a final registration lists for the mock elections, others said that asking the people to do the voting for the council and the president separately caused confusion and made the workshops longer than what they expected. In Jerusalem the teams had to face many problems with answering the people's concerns and fears. There were also afraid that they would give wrong or out of date information since that many things were not clear not only to the people but also to them.

#### **VII. Comments and suggestions**

Eight teams said that there should have been at least one workshop in each village, town and camp in all regions. Seven said that there should have been more media coverage for the project, and that we should have used the media for announcing the timing and the locations of each workshop. Four teams suggested holding workshops for women and other for men. Four teams said that the project should have started earlier. Two teams suggested not to make all the attendance participate in the mock elections, another two teams said that we should have made them more involved in choosing the locations of the workshops and dividing the regions. One team said that the process of counting ballots was very boring for most of the attendance.

JAN 13 1996



AP PHOTO

Palestinian men practice how to cast a ballot in preparation for this weekend's first Palestinian elections during a workshop held Wednesday in the West Bank town of Zaatara.

## Palestinians practice for first-ever elections

By SCHEHEREZADE FARAMARZI  
Associated Press

ZAATARA, West Bank — Only days before their first-ever election, scores of Palestinian men gathered in this remote village Wednesday for a U.S.-funded crash course on democracy.

"If I'm sick, can I send someone else?" asked one man attending the session, one of about 500 such workshops being held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to prepare for the Saturday vote.

Organized by the U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems and funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the project aims to minimize the number of ballots disqualified because they were filled out wrong.

In early simulations, a third of the mock ballots were improperly filled out. Organizers hope that on election day no more than one in 20 will be disqualified — despite an estimated 16-percent illiteracy rate among the Palestinians in the West

Bank, Gaza and east Jerusalem.

Braving pouring rain and heavy winds, about 100 villagers, most wrapped in woolen bedouin robes, sat on white plastic chairs listening as four instructors outlined their rights and stressed voting was secret.

"Can someone tell me what democracy means?" asked instructor Rana Raheel.

A man in the front row raised his hand. "It means rule of the people by the people."

Raheel praised the man for his correct answer and added: "Freedom of opinion is also a part of democracy."

"There can be no coercion!" instructor Hussam Karadeh said.

Karadeh explained the process: Present your ID and registration cards to the election officials at the poll; mark the box next to the candidates of your choice with the letter X; fold the paper and place it in an envelope and cast it into the ballot box.



**APPENDIX 7 :**

**SAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS COVERAGE OF THE VEP**

# *All Things Considered*

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**Segment # 12 : Palestinians to Vote Democratically for the First Time**

ROBERT SIEGEL, Host: This is All Things Considered. I'm Robert Siegel.

NOAH ADAMS, Host: And I'm Noah Adams.

For many Palestinians, Saturday's election will be the first time they have taken part in the democratic process. Many people have had to learn about things most Americans take for granted, the idea of one person, one vote, for example, and the secret ballot. The U.S. Agency for International Development - AID - has funded about 500 workshops to teach Palestinians the nuts and bolts of voting. Linda Gradstein attended a workshop in the West Bank and has this report.

LINDA GRADSTEIN, Reporter: About 50 men sit on white plastic chairs in a local community school. They've come to learn about the election. Ibrahim Rahau [sp] from the International Foundation for Election Systems points to an enlarged mock-up of a ballot. 'In the Bethlehem area you can choose up to four candidates for the local council,' he tells them. 'Put an X in the box of the candidates you want. If you choose more than four or if the X is outside the boxes, the ballot is not valid.'

Palestinians will cast two separate ballots on Saturday - a red ballot in a red envelope for the head of the council and a white ballot in a white envelope for representatives of the council. Each ballot is placed in a separate ballot box. The participants were encouraged to actually practice voting, although the names on the ballot were fictitious.

The men, most of them dressed in traditional wool robes and red-checkered head scarves, had a lot of questions. One wanted to know if his wife actually had to show up or if he could vote for her. He seemed disappointed by the negative answer. Another asked about his illiterate father. He was told that someone can accompany him into the voting booth. As much as 15 percent of the Palestinian population is illiterate.

The men at the workshop said they hadn't learned anything they didn't know before, but it was good to review the voting technique. Mohammed Abu Amreyha [sp], a teacher and father of six, said the elections are Palestinians' first chance at independence.

MOHAMMED ABU AMREYHA: We feel they are important because we select or we elect the candidates we want. We hope they will solve our problems.

LINDA GRADSTEIN: A younger man, Johad Abudaiya [sp] is more skeptical about how democratic the elections will really be.

JOHAD ABUDAIYA: There's nothing in this world 100 percent. It would not be completely democratic, but you know, it will be more or less because it's the first time.

LINDA GRADSTEIN: That's exactly why AID funded the workshops. AID administrator Brian Atwood [sp] said voting for the first time can be a little intimidating. He said Palestinians have become more enthusiastic about the elections in the past month.

BRIAN ATWOOD, Administrator, Agency for International Development: I think what we've seen in the last month is a major sea change in attitude. We saw people here who were not reluctant in any way to ask questions and to speak up, and it's very encouraging for us because this election is a very important step along the way, not only toward democracy but toward the culmination of a successful peace process.

LINDA GRADSTEIN: At the end of the workshop, the ballot boxes are opened and checked. Out of about a dozen ballots, at least three people put their envelopes in the wrong boxes. Several others were marked incorrectly. Brian Atwood said he hopes the percentage of spoiled ballots will drop to five percent on election day.

BRIAN ATWOOD: This is a possibility for a real beach head for democracy in the Arab world. If anyone can do it, the Palestinians can.

LINDA GRADSTEIN: And the first step, Palestinians say, are Saturday's first ever national elections.

For National Public Radio, I'm Linda Gradstein in Jerusalem.

### Segment # 13 : Phil Donahue Is Calling It Quits in TV Talk Circles

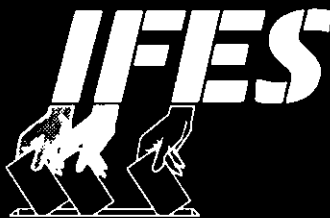
ROBERT SIEGEL, Host: In 1967 Lyndon Johnson was in the White House, the Beatles were on the pop charts and in Dayton, Ohio, a 32-year-old radio host and TV newscaster was pioneering a new kind television program - daytime TV talk. Now 29 years later, Phil Donahue has decided to hang up his mike. NPR's Brooke Gladstone has more from New York.

BROOKE GLADSTONE: Hard though it may be to believe, in the beginning Donahue stood alone ahead of, actually, father to the herd of talk meisters that now have driven from the field. His immensely popular show gave birth to Oprah, Sally, Maury and Ricki, though he is not eager to acknowledge paternity in every case. Before Donahue, talk shows were celebrity chat fests in the tradition of Johnny Carson, where movie stars played pitchmen to passive audiences at home and in the studio.

Donahue in the rebellious spirit of the late '60s challenged all that by directing questions about real issues to real people, both on stage and in the audience.

[excerpt from 'Donahue' show]

PHIL DONAHUE: They are all beautiful children. We are agreed. But who shall adopt them? And one other question. How do you feel about a white family adopting a black child? Or in the reverse?



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