

PUNTLAND EARLY LOCAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS ON

25TH OCTOBER 2021



**PUNTLAND NON-STATE
ACTORS ASSOCIATION**

Puntland Domestic Election Observers Report

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The deployment of local observers to the 2021 Puntland Local Government Elections in the districts of Qardho, Eyl, and Ufayn would not have been possible without the support of a number of individuals and institutions. PUNSAA expresses heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed, directly or indirectly, to the success of the election observation.

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Chairman
PUNSAA

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ACRONYM

CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ELGE	Early Local Government Elections
ESR	Election Situation Room
EU	European Union
LGE	Local Government Elections
LTOs	Long-term observers
NSA	Non State Actors
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDRC	Puntland Development and Research Center
PUNSAA	Puntland Non-State Actors Association
PWD	People With Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	Short Message Services
SSF	Somalia Stability Fund
STOs	Short-term observers
TPEC	Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission
WSR	Women Situation Room

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA) dispatched a team of local observers to the three districts of Qardho, Eyl, and Ufayn, where local councils were elected in Local Government Elections (LGE). For the first time in 53 years, Puntland experienced democratic voting. Eight long-term observers (four male and four female) were deployed in mid-September, and 68 short-term observers (44 male and 24 female) were recruited from civil society organizations (CSOs) and deployed on Election Day.

The observation was carried out at the end of the pre-election phase and during the election, taking into account Puntland's political and administrative context. The observation of the election procedures is based on the constitutional and legal framework that governs Puntland's local government elections and the democratic election ideals outlined in the Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) III and validated in the Electoral Commission Law.

Prior to being deployed to selected polling stations in the districts, the short-term observers (STOs) and long-term observers (LTOs) underwent a training and technical briefing organized by PUNSAA. The LTOs team observed election campaigns, voter card distribution, while STOs observed on Election Day. STOs were equipped with checklists and tablets in accordance with PUNSAA election observation methodology, allowing them to collect and transmit election observation data in real-time via an internet platform. This allowed for a detailed statistical analysis of the findings on Election Day.

Against the backdrop of citizens' lack of prior experience in voting in elections and the emergence of political associations, the spotlight was on the electoral process. The October 2021 elections were closely monitored in voter education and support by various CSOs such as the PDRC, KAALO and PUNSAA.

During the electoral period, there was a high rate of collecting voter cards among registered voters attributed to support by civil society organizations. In general, three rounds of peaceful and organized campaigns were held. The political associations demonstrated political tolerance, with no reports of hate speech or violations of the electoral code of conduct. However, one incident in which the KAAH political association campaigned on a day that had not been designated for their campaigns was reported in a rural village of Xasbahale, Eyl district, and was addressed with a \$1,000 fine paid to the TPEC. Due to the large number of people registered at some polling stations,

long queues and long working hours were observed during the voting day. Most polling stations opened on time on election day and were accessible to all voters, including those with disabilities (PWDs). Election materials were available at the start of voting and throughout the day. The polling stations had adequate security, and no security incidents were reported. Except for a few polling stations inside Qardho, which stayed open late due to the enormous number of voters registered, all polling stations opened and closed on time, allowing all people in the queue to vote. The counting was done in full view of party agents/observers and polling officials, and in accordance with TPEC's counting protocols. The chairpersons announced the results immediately after the counting finished at the polling stations, and the party agents accepted them.

Local observers reported that the elections were transparent, fair, and credible in line with TPEC III electoral laws for credible local government elections. The observers made recommendations to electoral stakeholders, which are detailed in this report's subsection 6.2. In summary, it was recommended that, based on the lessons learned from these democratic elections, the Government should continue to provide political goodwill and expedite the process by holding the first session for newly elected district officials to be sworn in and elect their leadership. TPEC should prioritize voter education among the diverse segments of the pastoralist community and devise measures for effective management of electoral activities at polling stations, such as capping the number of voters per polling station at 700 - 800.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical and Political Overview

The 2021 Early Local Government Elections (ELGE) were Puntland’s first local government elections since the Puntland State of Somalia was established in 1998 by a Constitutional Community Conference. By the end of the first Government’s term, the Conference had formed a government and enacted a three-year charter that envisioned a transition from the clan-based system to a democratic society. Despite some progress made during the transition, many steps remained unaccomplished by the first term in 2001. These included the lack of a permanent constitution to replace the charter. The legislature’s attempt to extend the government’s tenure during the first term enraged the public, sparking a political crisis and civil war that resulted in significant population displacement and armed conflicts (PDRC 2015).

Puntland held its first parliamentary elections in 2005. The parliamentary elections were clan-based, with clan elders selecting 66 state legislators, who were then elected Mohamud Muse Hersi “Adde Muse” as president in 2005. President Adde established a Constitutional Review Committee in May 2005, comprised of elected legislators, lawyers, and Cabinet Ministers. President Adde later disbanded this Committee for no apparent reason (PDRC, 2015).

The realization of the provisional Constitution in Puntland was in 2009 under President Abdirahman Mohamud Farole, who succeeded President Adde Muse in the same year. This was seen as a significant step toward establishing a multi-party political system in Puntland. However, the process lacked support from Puntland’s political elites.

1.2 The Electoral Reforms and Management

Transition to democratic elections has been slow due to a lack of political goodwill from across the political elites in Puntland. The establishment of the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) in July 2011 and its ratification under the Electoral Commission Law marked a significant step toward elections democratization. However, the Commission was disbanded after the first local election in 2013 failed.

The dissolution of TPEC II in April 2019 demonstrated yet another lack of political will toward democratic elections. The dissolution occurred in the middle of TPEC II’s preparations for the Local Government Election (LGE)

by reviewing and adopting TPEC strategies, forming political associations/parties and enacting LGE laws, and developing the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan. The current TPEC III Board was inaugurated in August 2019, and the Puntland parliament formally approved it in November 2019. The TPEC III is credited with developing the strategic plan and Road Map for local elections leading up to the 2021 Local Government Elections. These included vetting registered political associations, biometric voter registration, drafting regulations and a code of conduct, and organizing and conducting a successful early election in Qardho, Eyl, and Ufayn.

2.0 PUNSAA'S APPROACH TO ELECTION OBSERVATION

The Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA) is a non-governmental, non-political, and non-profit organization that brings together Puntland's Non-State Actors (NSAs) into a single platform/network. As a leading institution and influential player in Puntland's policy and decision-making processes, PUNSAA envisions a progressive society space in which Puntlanders can debate ideas and organize themselves to promote shared goals and values in all aspects of their lives, including democratic election processes. The mobilization of citizens and NSAs to find a voice to be more effective participants in political life and serves to hold governments to account is at the core of PUNSAA's policy influence support interventions.

The 2021 ELGE gave PUNSAA the opportunity to participate in the electoral processes in Puntland by deploying a domestic election observation mission to 54 polling stations across three districts: Qardho, Eyl, and Ufayn. In mid-September, PUNSAA recruited and trained eight long-term observers (four male and four female) to observe the pre-election period, specifically voter card distribution, the campaign period, and post-election activities. Similarly, PUNSAA recruited and trained¹ 68 short-term observers (44 male and 24 female) in October to observe Election Day using checklists and an online reporting platform.

On election day, a special Women's Situation Room (WSR) with 7 trained clerks received public reports from the public via hotline numbers that were accessible to each of the three districts. In addition, an Election Situation Room (ESR) with ten trained data clerks assisted the observers in the reporting

¹ STOs were trained on how to submit their reports using SMS and also Open Data Kit (ODK).

process by utilizing the “Apollo”² elections data management system. The system is an open-source tool designed to support the gathering and analysis of observation data in the context of Puntland electoral processes outlined by the TPEC.

The observers team also established the following guidelines for the assessment:

- » Maintain absolute neutrality and impartiality throughout the mission;
- » Never disrupt or interfere with the accreditation, voting, counting, collation, or any other phase of the electoral process;
- » Be vigilant and take detailed notes on positive aspects of the process as well as any questionable or irregular voting or counting practices;

The observers team collected data and analyzed events, which contributed to the creation of this observation report, which includes specific recommendations to improve future electoral processes in Puntland.

3.0 THE PRE-ELECTION PHASE

The importance of the pre-election phase is well understood as it establishes the “rules of the game.” The fundamental first step of the voter registration process very much dictates to what extent the citizens are able to participate in choosing their local representatives. The election campaign also shows to what extent the electoral playing field is equal and how candidates and political parties/associations are able to communicate their message to the electorate. The local observers was able to gather sufficient information on a number of specific areas, namely, the voters education, voter card distribution and election campaigns. However, voter registration was not observed by local observers due to the late establishment of the observation mission.

3.1 Voter card distribution

The voter card distribution was between September 20, 2021 and October 18, 2021 from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm in all three districts.

The final voters’ roll for the 2021 elections had 46,839 voters, of which 9,964 (21%) were registered in Ufayn district, 25,405(54%) in Qardho, while 11,470

² This system has also been deployed to monitor recent general elections conducted in other African countries with advanced electoral systems such as Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, and Zambia. The system included a database of all the polling locations in Puntland based on geo-political and administrative hierarchy of the electoral units.

(25%) registered in Eyl district. However, only 37,578 (80%) of the registered voters collected their voter cards to participate in the local elections. Analysis by district indicated highest (83%) voters card collection was in Ufayn district, followed by Qardho (81%), while the least (75%) was in the Eyl district.

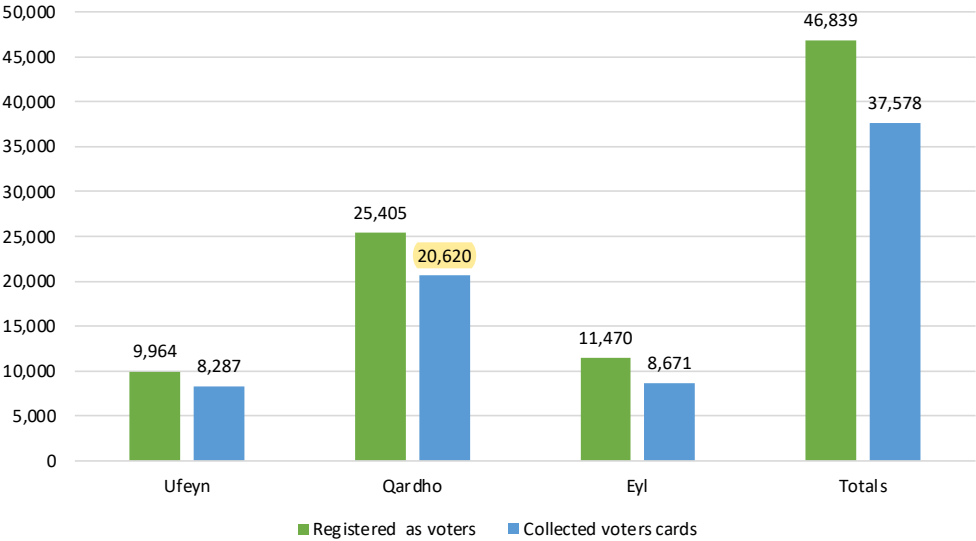


Figure 1: Registered voters: 2021 Local Government Elections in Puntland State, Somalia

The large number of voters who picked up their voting cards demonstrated their commitment and willingness to participate in democratic elections for the first time. The TPEC conducted a voter education campaign in collaboration with civil society organizations in the districts to encourage voters to collect their voting cards.

3.2 Civic and Voter Education

The TPEC is responsible for providing voter education and can work with and accredit other organizations to assist in voter education. For the 2021 elections, Puntland CSOs played a key role in educating the voters and organizing campaigns addressing rural and urban areas. PUNSAA and PDRC conducted mock polls to show how people vote on election day. TPEC supported the exercise by providing sample election materials such as ballot papers used to demonstrate to the citizens how to mark ballot papers.

Local observers applaud TPEC’s commitment to voter education and recommend that additional mechanisms, such as the use of social media

platforms such as Twitter and Facebook, be enhanced to keep voters informed about the elections and engaged in the electoral process.

Local observers noticed a minor difference between the ballot papers used during voter education and the actual ballots used on Election Day. Furthermore, most voters received voting assistance, particularly those in rural areas. This demonstrates that more voter education is needed.



Figure 2. Voter education in Ufayn district organized by TPEC and PDRC in a mock election format

3.3 Election Campaigns

TPEC III developed regulations and a Code of Conduct for political associations and candidates running local elections. The code's goal was to promote tolerance of democratic political activity and free political campaigning to create conditions conducive to free and fair elections. All political associations and candidates running for office are expected to follow the code. One of the requirements for party nomination is adherence to the code.

All political associations signed a campaign code of conduct with the TPEC in preparation for the 2021 elections. The campaign was officially launched and ran from September 26, 2021 to October 22, 2021. In general, the campaign was orderly and peaceful. Each political association was given three rounds of campaigning for three days. On September 15, the TPEC hosted an event in which representatives from political associations used a lottery system to select their three rounds of the campaign.

The election campaign was vibrant and colorful, with parties employing a variety of communication strategies to sway public opinion and gain voter support. Despite the fact that electoral campaigns were seen as new events in Puntland, political associations demonstrated exceptional political maturity. There was no evidence of hate speech or violence. TPEC, on the other hand, recorded one violation of the Code of Conduct for the campaign in which the KAAH political association participated in a campaign in Xasbahale of Eyl district on 14 September, a date reserved for another political association. In response to the violation, the TPEC called a meeting on September 16 and issued a press statement prohibiting the KAAH Association from conducting its last day campaigns in Xasbahale on October 22. It was also fined \$1,000, which it paid on October 18.



Figure 3. TPEC Secretary General, Ubah Abshir receiving the cheque from KAAH political association on October 18, 2021 at TPEC Office

4.0 THE ELECTION DAY

On October 25, 2021, all polling stations opened, using school grounds, social halls, and open spaces such as village centers. Local observers noted that polling officials were well-prepared and adhered to TPEC guidelines throughout the process, which included opening, voting, closing, counting, and announcing the results. The materials for polling stations arrived on time, and voting generally began and ended on time. There were only a few locations in Qardho town that had a large number of voters and remained open until all voters had voted.

There were issues with first-time voters' ballots being marked. These, however, had no negative impact on the overall outcome of the polls. After the ballot counting was completed, the polling stations chairpersons announced the results.

4.1 Election Day - 25 October 2021

4.1.1 Opening of the poll and voting process

According to the law, most polling stations open at 6:00 am. Due to the pre-voting procedure, which took more time from polling officials, only 10% of the polling stations were open between 6:00 and 7:00 am.

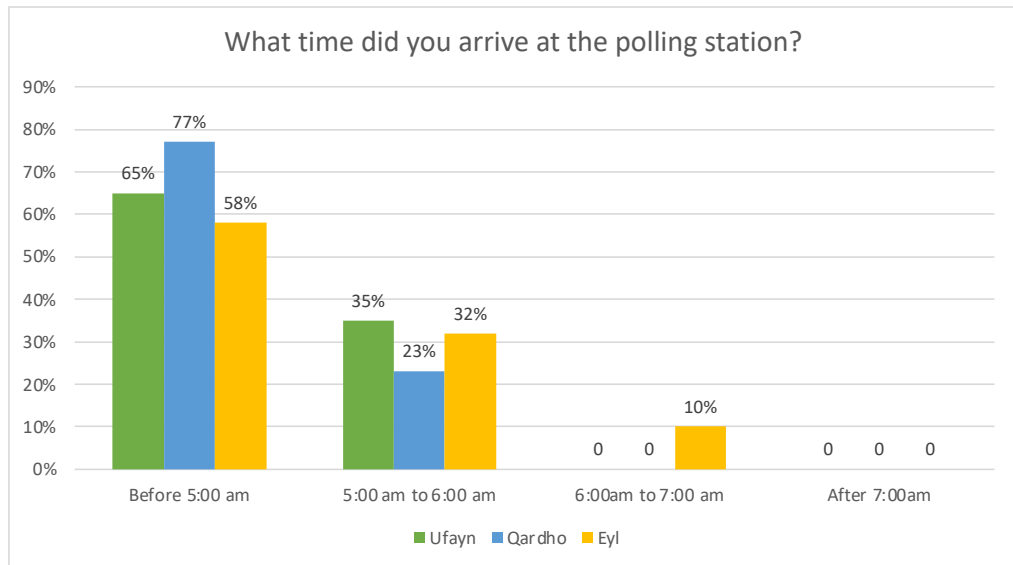


Figure 4: Local observer's arrival time at the polling stations

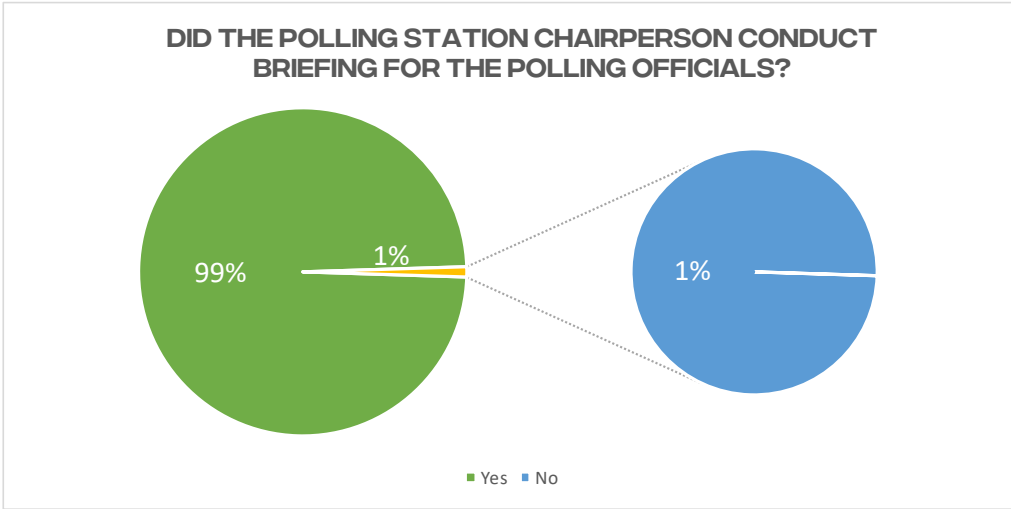


Figure 5: Polling station chairpersons conducting a briefing for the polling officials

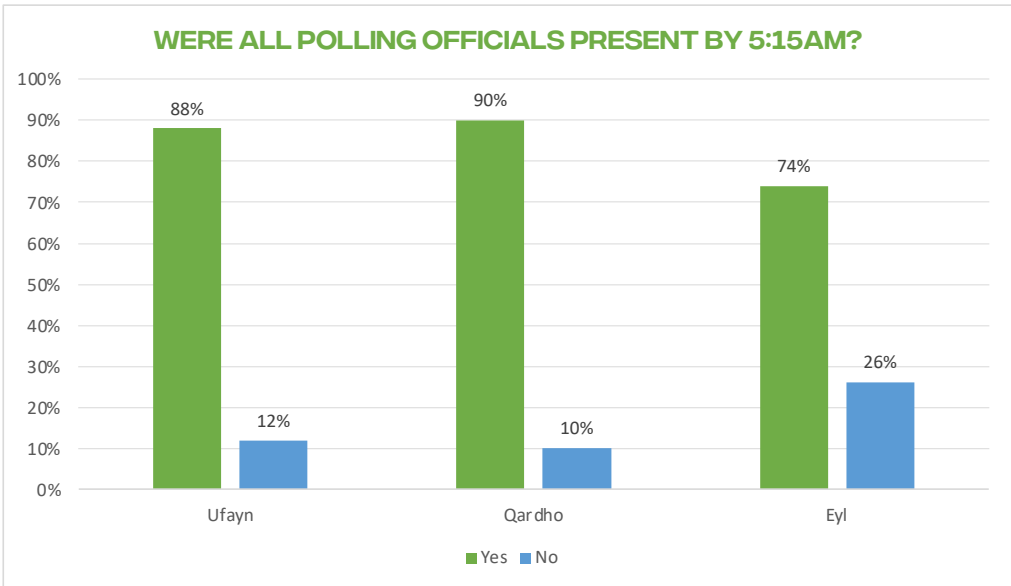


Figure 6: Polling officials' presence at 5:15 am at the polling stations

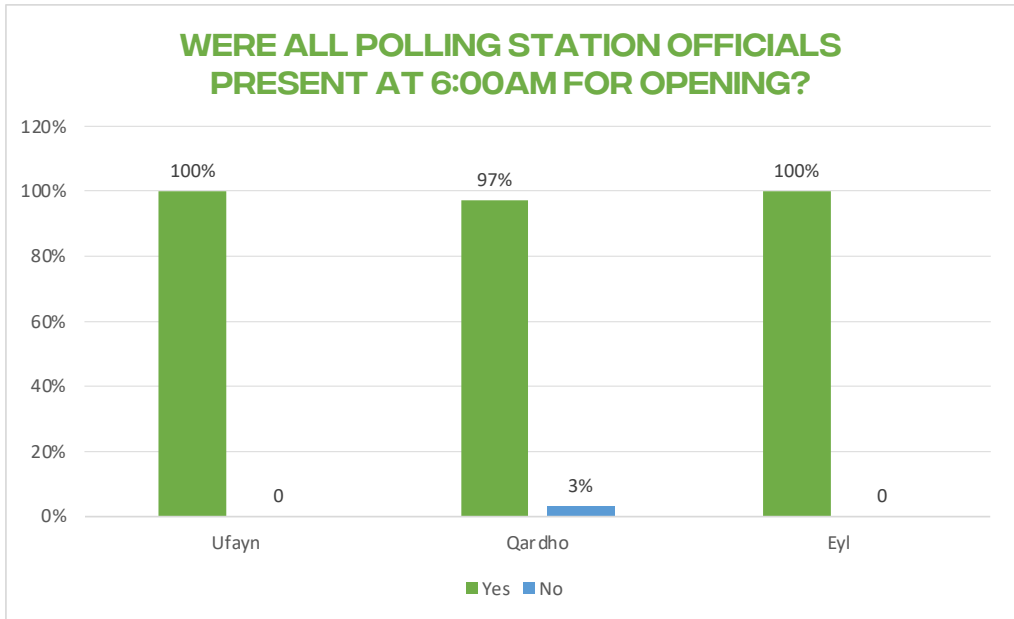


Figure 7: Polling officials' presence at 6:00 am at the polling stations for opening

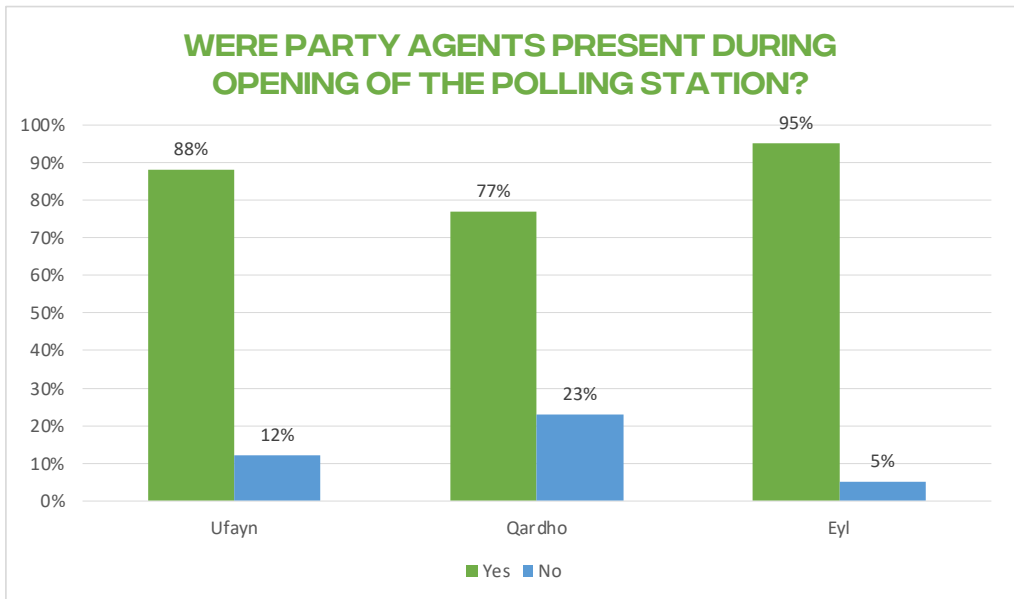


Figure 8: Party agents present during the opening of the polling stations

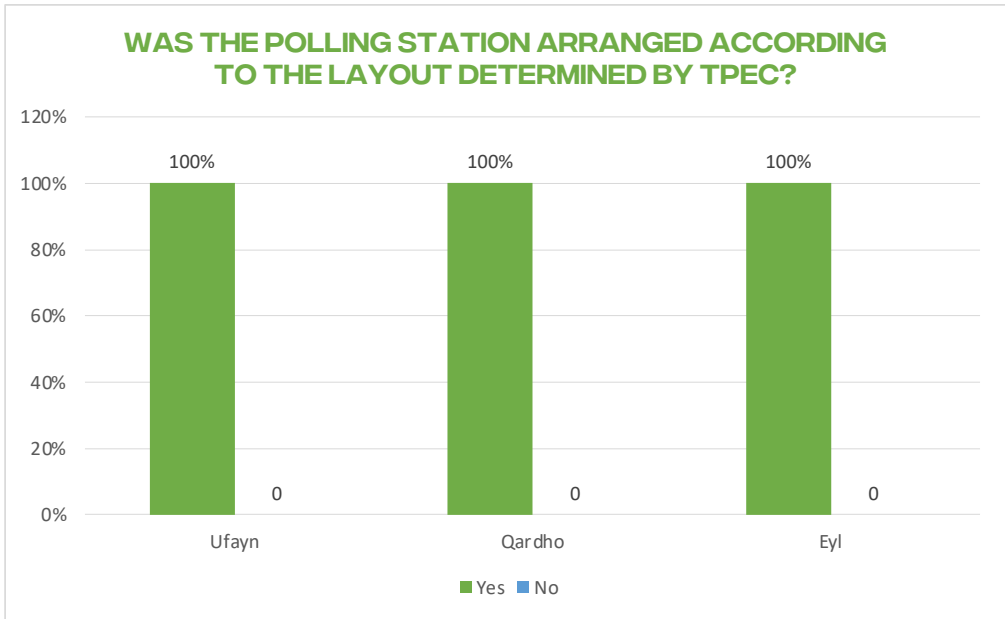


Figure 9: Polling station layout arrangement

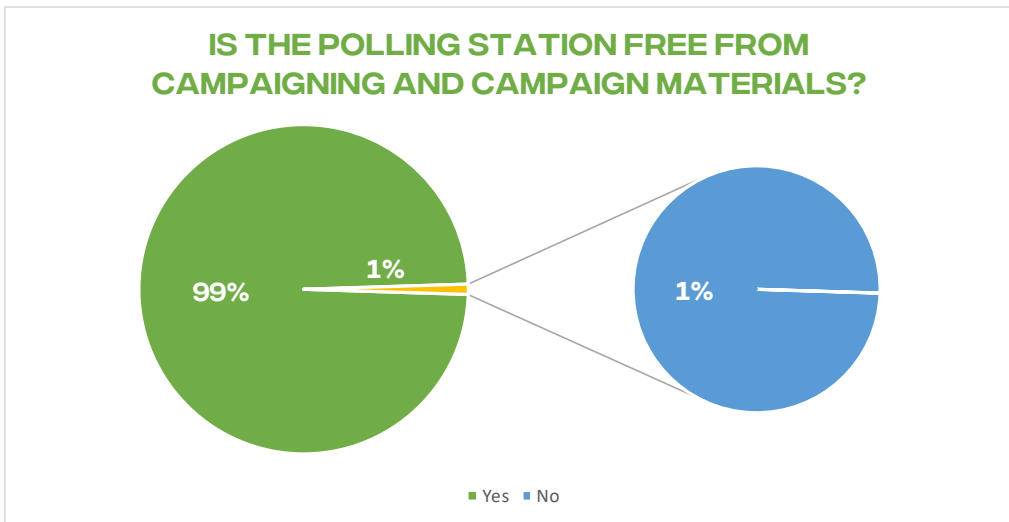


Figure 10: Polling station free from campaigning and campaign materials

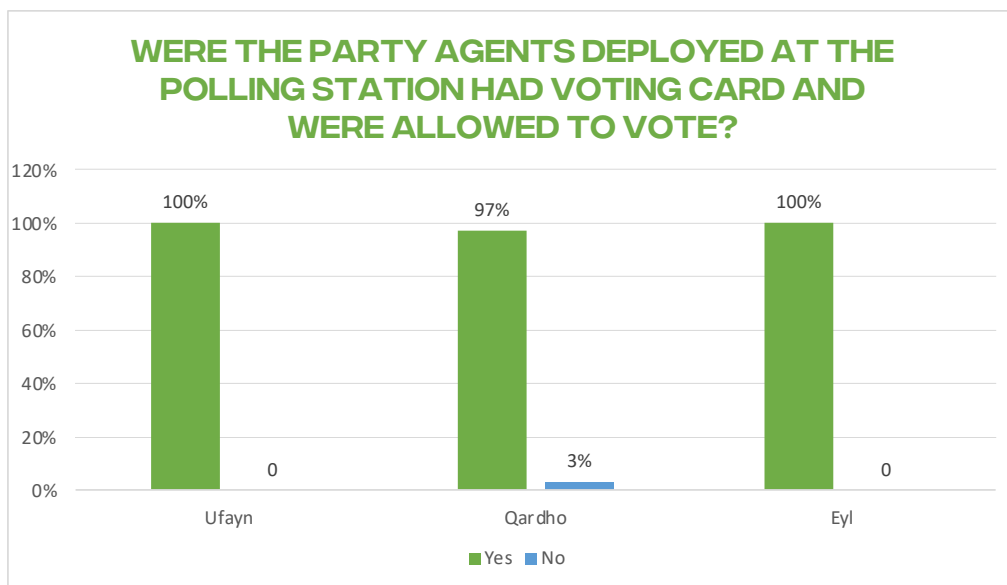


Figure 11: Party agents deployed at the polling station had voting cards and were allowed to vote

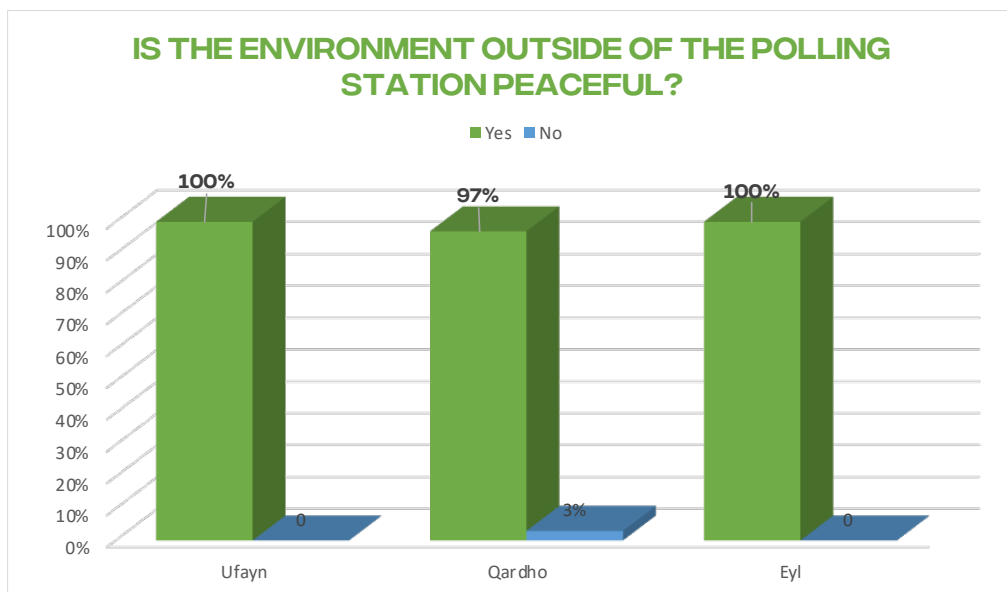


Figure 12: Environment outside of the polling station

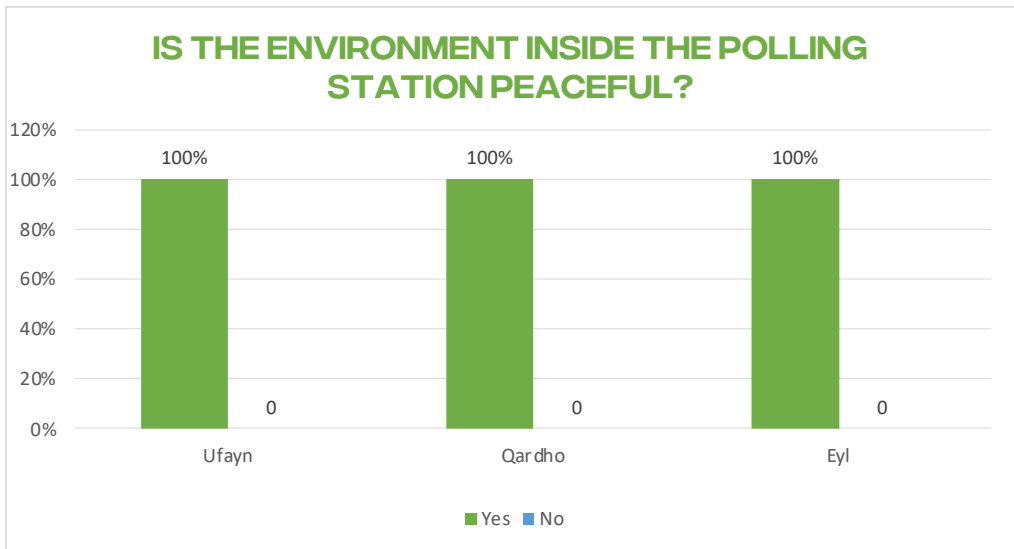


Figure 13: Environment inside the polling station

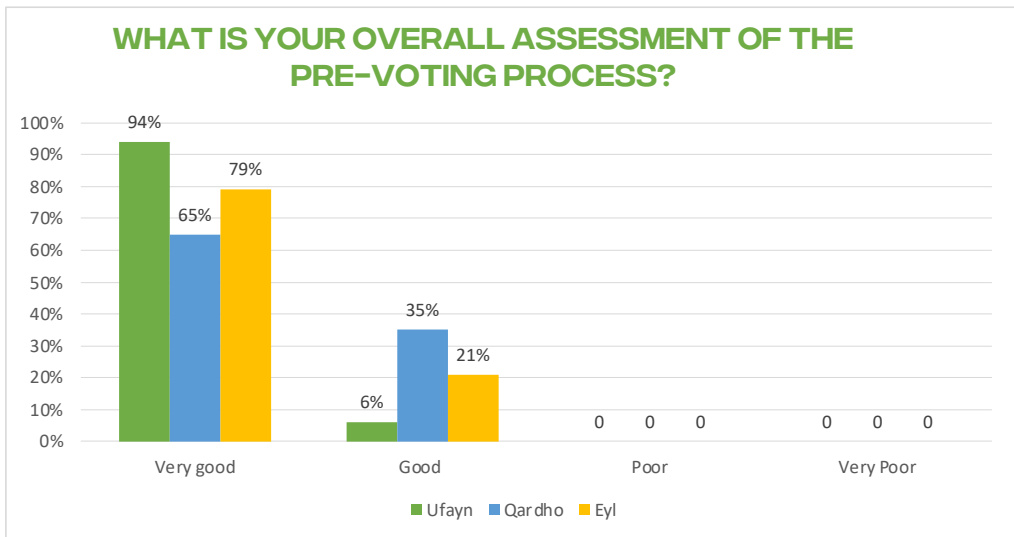


Figure 14: The overall assessment of the pre-voting process

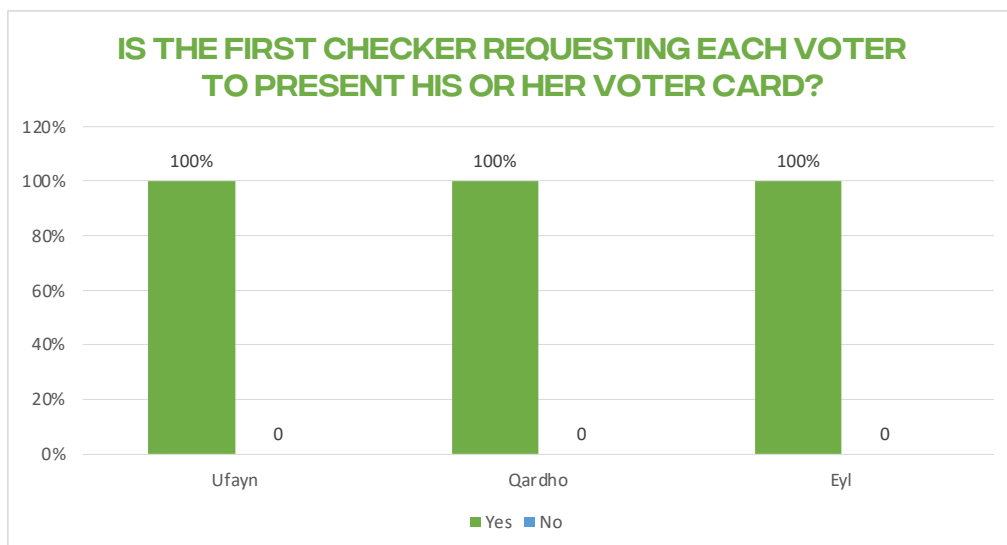


Figure 15: First checker requesting each to present his/her voter card

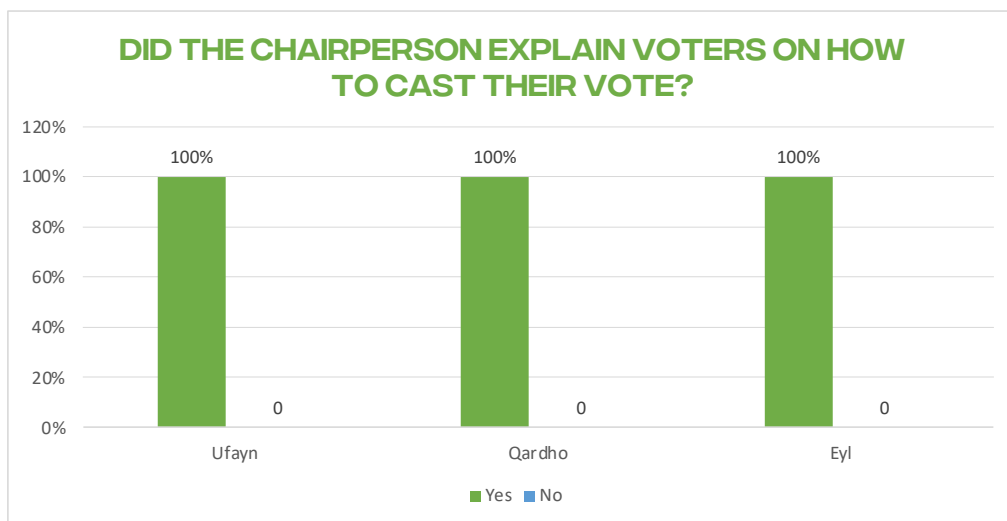


Figure 16: Chairperson explaining voters on how to cast their vote

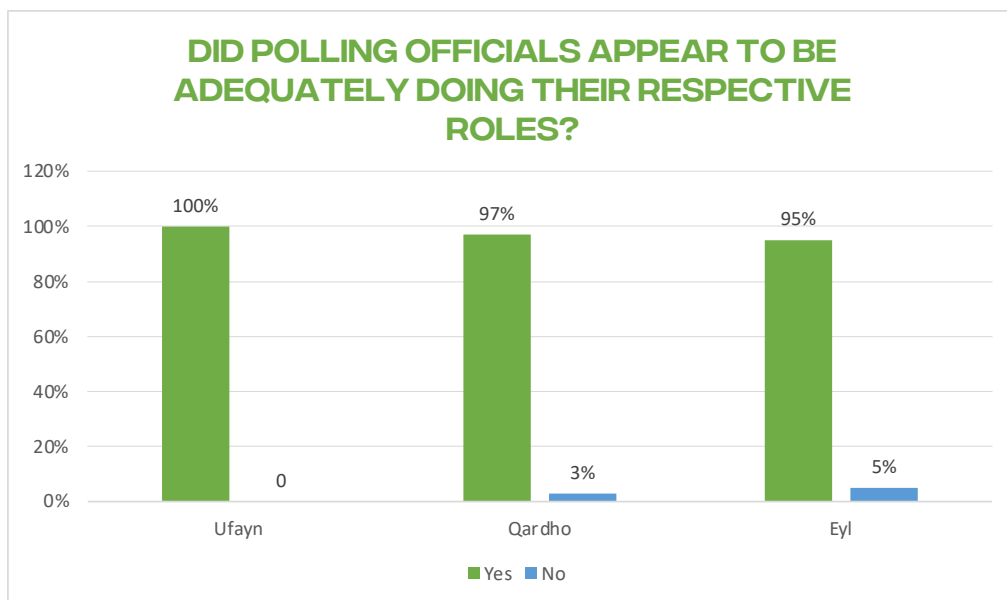


Figure 17: Polling officials adequately doing their respective roles

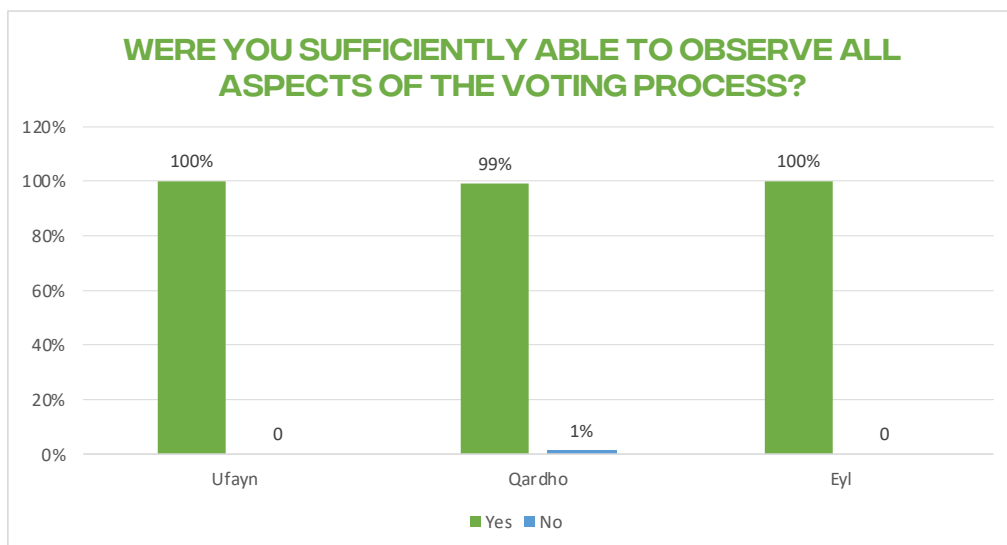


Figure 18: Observers sufficiently observing all aspects of the voting process

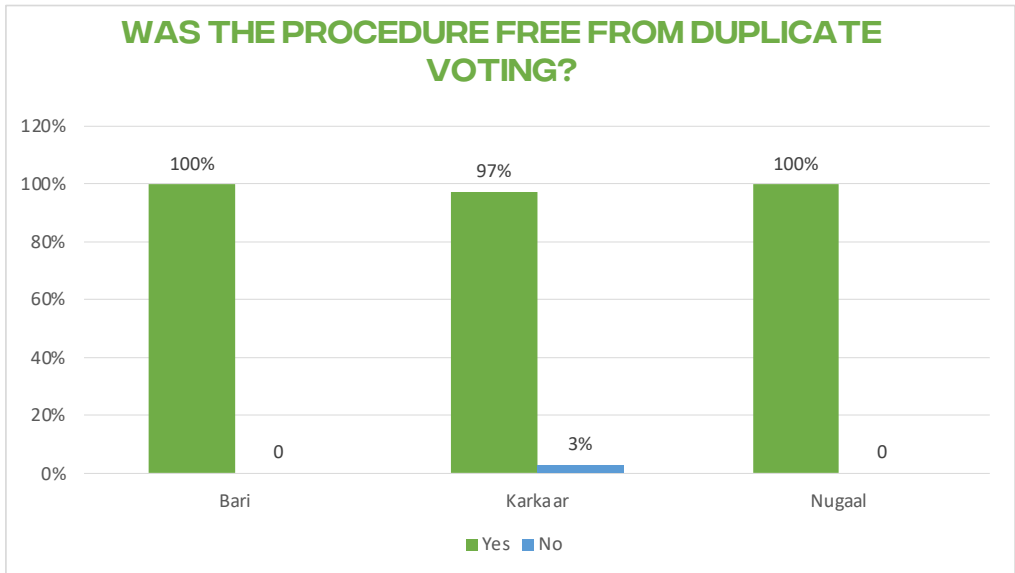


Figure 19: Procedure was free from duplicate voting

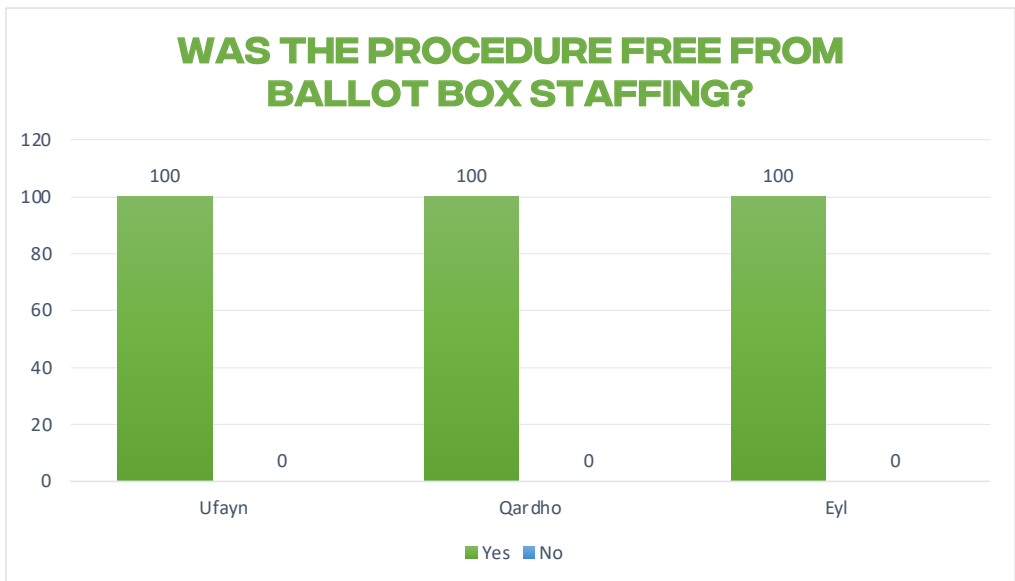


Figure 20: Ballot staffing

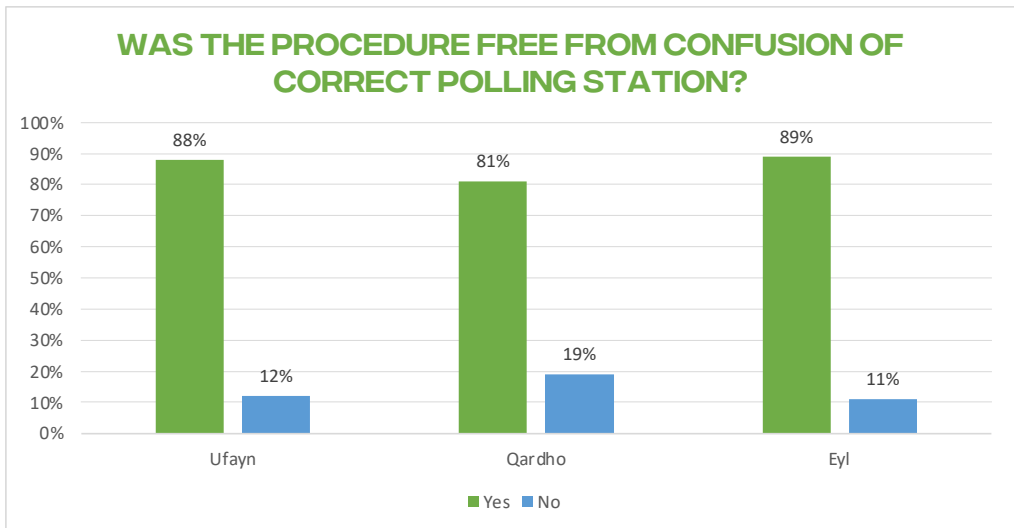


Figure 21: Confusion of correct polling station

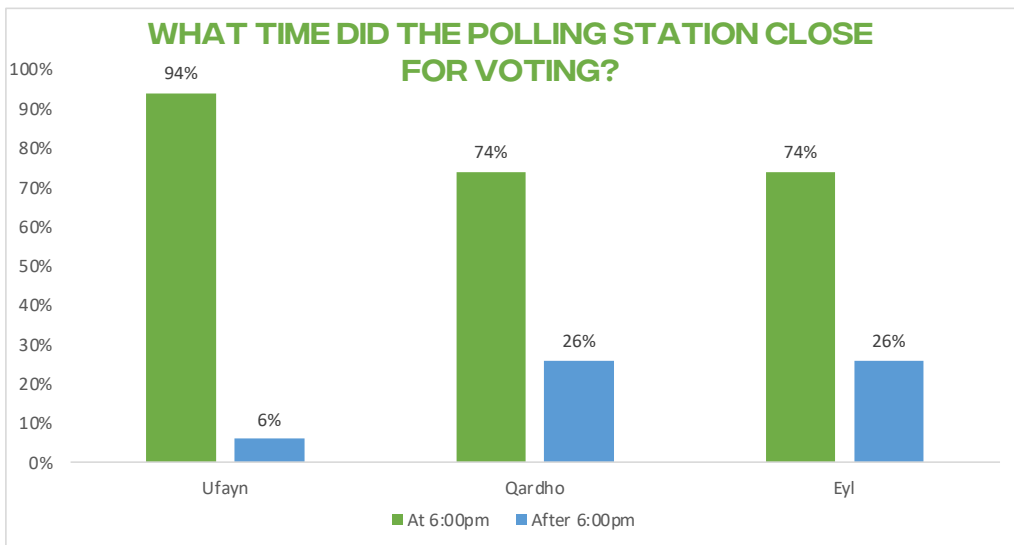


Figure 22: Closing time for polling station for voting

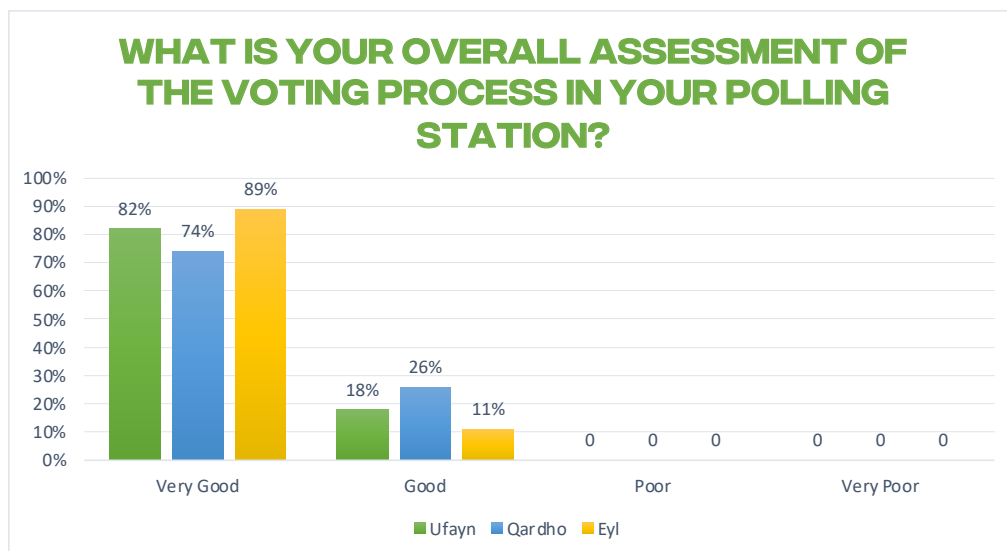


Figure 23: Overall assessment of the voting process

4.1.2 Closing and counting processes

According to election procedures, the majority of polling stations closed at the designated time. Voting ended late in cases where stations had long queues. After all voters had been allowed to vote, the polling stations were closed. Local observers noted that the counting was carried out in accordance with the procedures.

Across all the polling stations visited by local observers, it was reported that:

- » Before counting began, polling station chairpersons opened the ballot boxes in the presence of agents, observers, and polling officials;
- » Polling officials sorted out the vote per political association according to TPECs counting procedures in full view of party agents/observers and polling officials;
- » And the validity or invalidity of the vote was determined according to TPEC's procedures.;

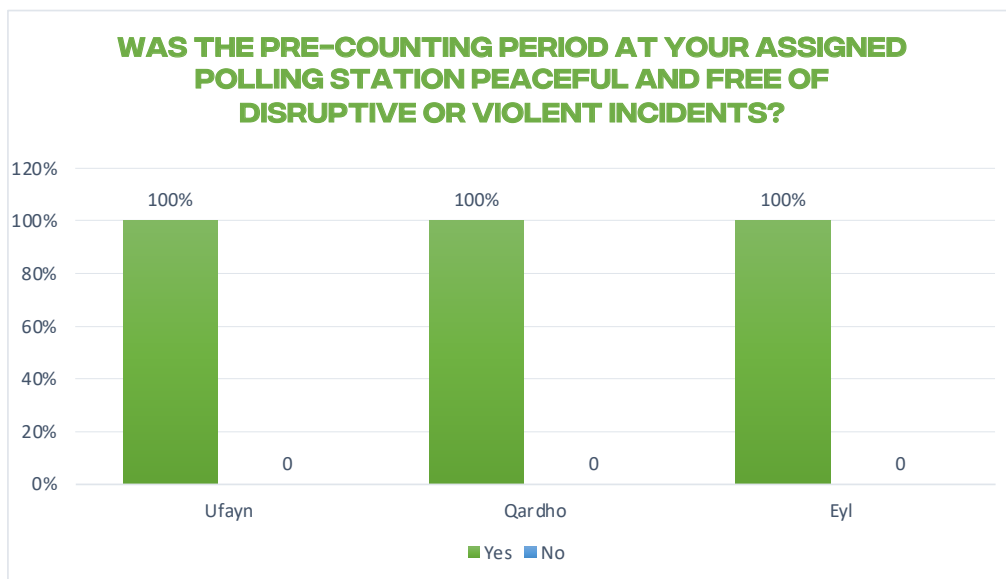


Figure 24: Pre-counting peacefulness and free of disruptive or violent incidents

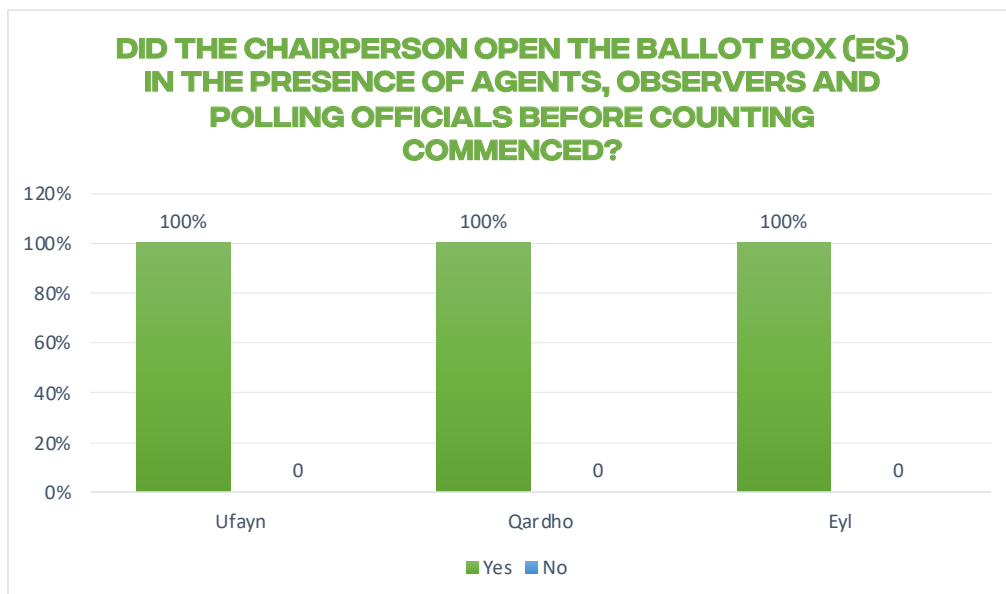


Figure 25: Chairperson opening ballot boxes in the presence of agents, observers and polling officials before counting commenced

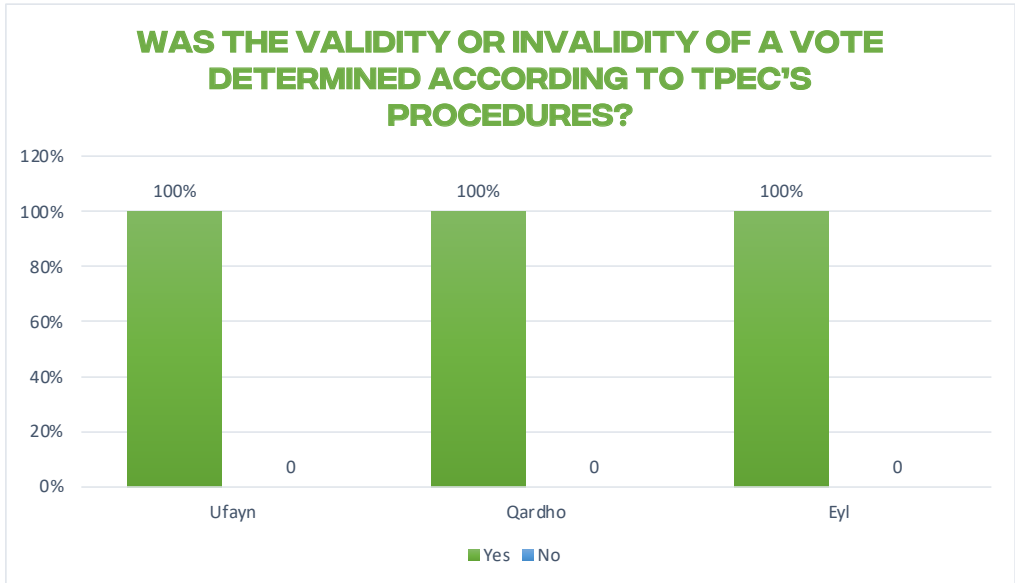


Figure 26: Validity and Invalidity procedure

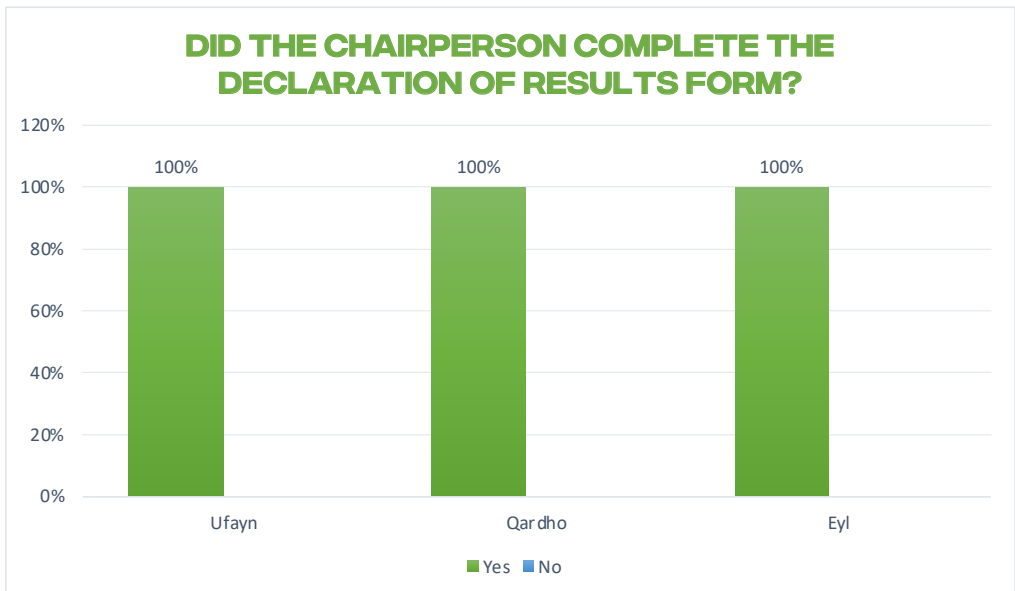


Figure 27: Declaration of results form

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PARTY AGENTS WERE PRESENT DURING COUNTING?

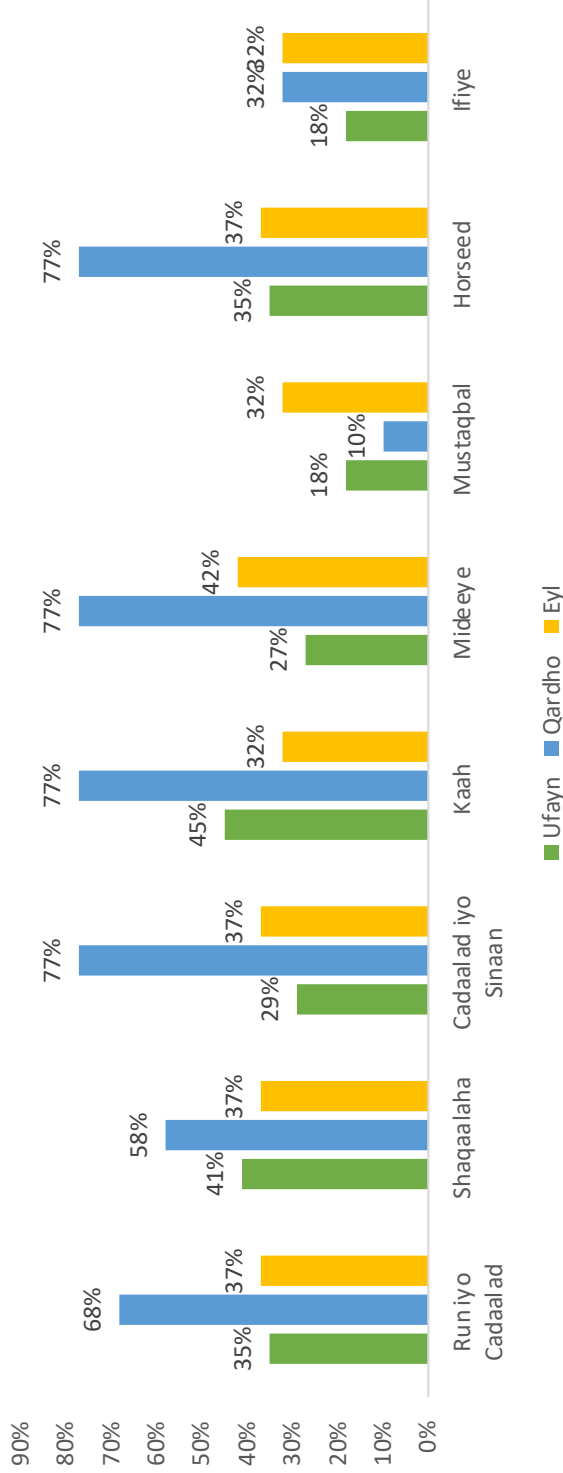


Figure 28: Party agents presence during counting

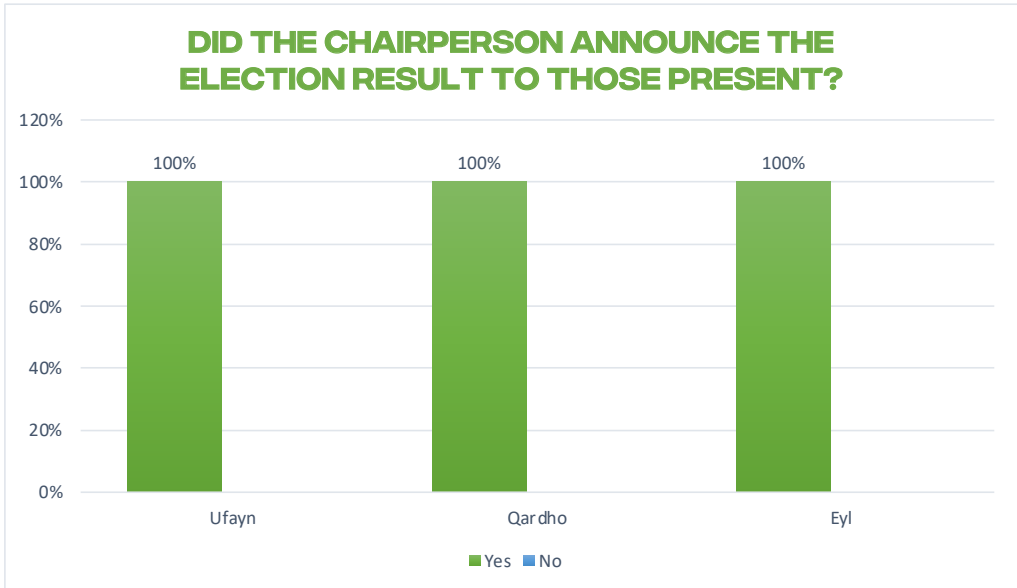


Figure 29: Announcement of the results

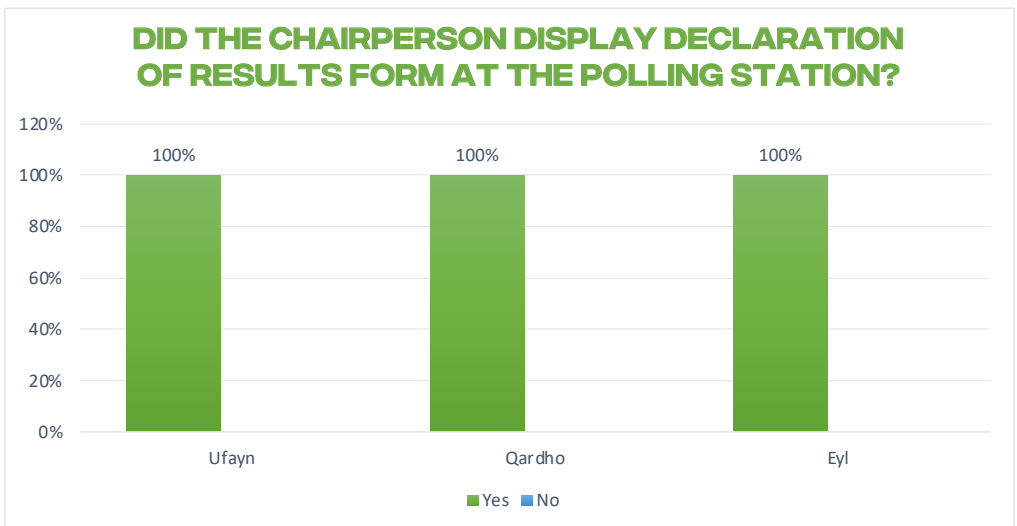


Figure 30: Display of declarations of the result form

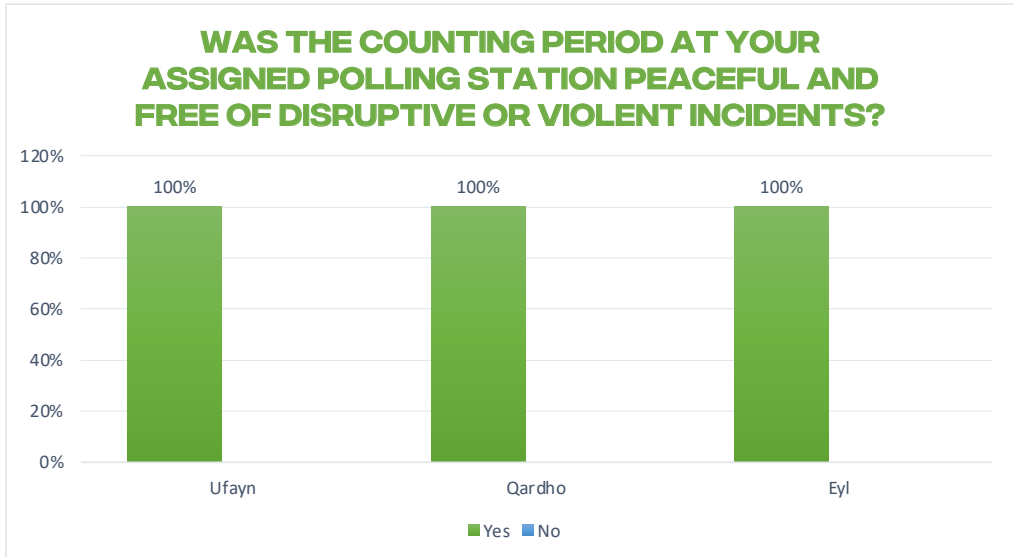


Figure 31: Peacefulness of the counting period

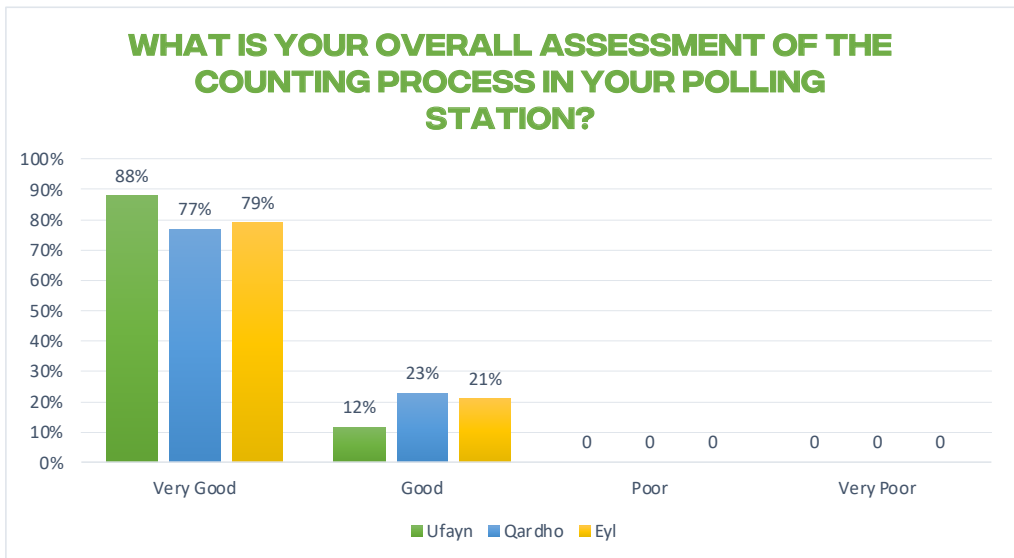


Figure 32: Overall assessment of the counting process

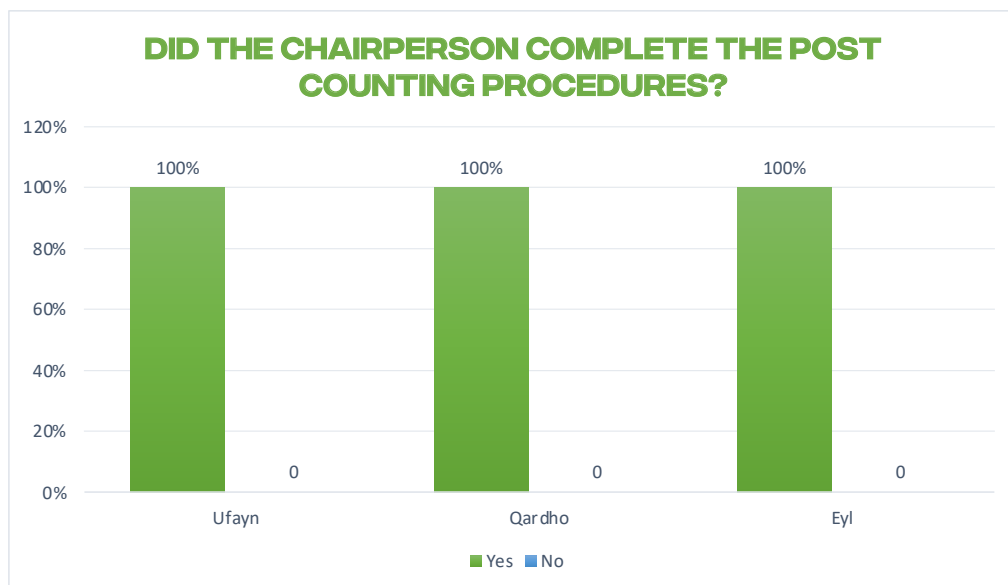


Figure 33: Completeness of the post counting procedures.

5.0 THE POST-ELECTION

5.1 Aggregation of Results and Announcement

Once the counting was finished, the provisional results were announced and distributed to representatives of political parties and candidates, as well as observers, with a copy displayed at polling stations. Chairpersons of polling stations carried out this exercise.

The TPEC compiled voting results in terms of registered voters, voter cards collected, and voter turnout. Table 1 shows the voter turnout for the 2021 Puntland State Local Government Elections in Somalia.

Table 1: Registered voters: 2021 Local Government Elections in Puntland State, Somalia

District	Registered voters	Voters collected their cards	Voter turn out	Percent turnout for registered voters	Per cent of voters who collected voting cards against actual voters
Ufeyn	9,964	8,287	5,366	54%	65%
Qardho	25,405	20,620	16,722	66%	81%
Eyl	11,470	8,671	6,766	59%	78%
Totals	46,839	37,578	28,854	62%	77%

From Table 1, it can be observed that overall voter turnout stood at 62%. The turnout at districts levels was 54%, 59%, and 66% in Ufeyn, Eyl, and Qardho. There was a slight difference in voter turnout across the three districts.

The election results demonstrated the TPEC's, political parties', and Puntland people's commitment to the transition to democratic elections, as we saw people from all walks of life and political persuasions cast ballots for local elections.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

A credible election process ensures the protection of voters' and candidates' rights through mechanisms overseen by electoral authorities. The areas of particular concern to the local observers in carrying out the election assessment were the electoral process, focusing on the final stage of the pre-election, the election period, and the early stage of the post-election period. The observations were conducted while keeping in mind the political and administrative context of the 2021 Local Government Election.

PUNSAA coordinated and deployed local observers to observe voter card distribution, election campaigns, and Election Day. Local observers noted that TPEC was well-prepared and effectively managed the elections. Election materials arrived on time, and voting generally began and ended on time. Few locations in Qardho town had a large number of voters and remained open until all voters had voted.

Local observers noted that the elections were conducted in a transparent, fair, and credible manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of Puntland's Electoral Commission (TPEC).

6.2 Recommendations

Despite the good performance of TPEC and other electoral stakeholders, local observers advise various election actors to address the following issues to improve the electoral process's effectiveness and transparency. These recommendations will help prepare for local government elections in the remaining districts and strengthen Puntland's electoral system.

Recommendations for the Government:

- i. The Puntland Government should maintain the political goodwill demonstrated in the Early Local Government Election (ELGE) by expediting the election's completion by holding the first session to sworn in newly elected district councilors and elect their leadership.
- ii. Consider reviewing electoral laws, particularly those governing local council elections, and drawing lessons from the ELGE reports on management and dispute resolution.

- iii. Consider legal reforms by completing the nomination of Supreme Court judges to assist in the resolution of complaints on electoral disputes before the remaining districts hold local elections.

Recommendations for the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission:

- i. Take steps to strengthen voter education mechanisms, such as using an Interactive Voice Response system to reach out to more pastoralist voters, using political association symbols during voting, and ballot marking procedures. This will help to reduce the amount of time required to explain how to mark the ballot papers by the chairperson of the polling station
- ii. Consider revising the voting procedure for special voters who require assistance (illiterate, elderly, and disabled) and using polling officials to assist voters in marking ballots rather than Political Associations agents to reduce the risk of undermining ballot secrecy. Political Associations agents, on the other hand, can clearly observe as provided for in Article 35 (3) of the local council election.
- iii. To prevent voter disenfranchisement, take steps to ensure that polling stations open on time, with all preparations completed before 6:00 a.m.
- iv. Consider allocating a maximum of 700 to 800 voters to each polling station to avoid long queues

Recommendations for the Civil Society organizations:

- i. Consider recruiting and training more village civic educators to reach out to pastoralist voters and rural villages with election education to increase participation in the election.
- ii. Take steps to improve local civic educators' training on electoral procedures, particularly ballot marking, to reduce voter assistance in the upcoming elections.
- iii. Various approaches to voter education, including the Interactive Voice Response system, should be used to reach out to illiterate voters and provide them with the election information they require.

- iv. PUNSAA should set up an election monitoring office with secretariat to oversee the entire electoral process and provide regular reporting

Recommendations for the Donors:

- i. Provide timely technical and financial assistance to the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission to complete the remaining districts elections.
- ii. Support political associations in training their cadres at the regional, district and village levels to better understand how political associations/parties operate.

ANNEXES

Table 2: PUNSAO Observers Team: List of Short Term Observers (SOTs)

Name	Gender	District
Sawdo Qasim Mohamed	Female	Eyl
Asma Osman Mohamed	Female	Eyl
Nasteexa Hussein Mohamed	Female	Eyl
Nasra Yusuf Ali	Female	Eyl
Hinda Abdikarim Ducale	Female	Eyl
Casha Aden Hussein	Male	Eyl
Fardowso Yusuf Ali	Female	Eyl
Ali Mohamed Mursal	Male	Eyl
Ahmed Mohamed Yusuf	Male	Eyl
Abdixakim Mohamed Abdullahi	Male	Eyl
Abdulahi Jamac Warsame	Male	Eyl
Maxamad Abdiqadir Abdi	Male	Eyl
Saadiq Faarax Juur	Male	Eyl
Kamal Abdirashiid Dahir	Male	Eyl
Said Ahmed Farah	Male	Eyl
Cismaan Mohamed Ismail	Male	Eyl
Ahmed Mohamed Ismail	Male	Eyl
Abdulahi Abdi Hassan	Male	Eyl
Farxad Abdirisaaq Jama	Male	Eyl
Abdirixmaan Ali Axmad	Female	Eyl
Asia Shire Mohamed	Female	Ufayn
Sawdo Yasin Mohamed	Female	Ufayn
Faadumo Said Mohamed	Female	Ufayn
Faadumo Yaxye Jamac	Female	Ufayn
Abdulahi Yasin Hussein	Male	Ufayn
Mohamed Ali Farah	Male	Ufayn
Umulkhayr Daahir Yusuf	Female	Ufayn

Faadumo Yasin Hussein	Female	Ufayn
Barkhad Abdi Mohamed	Male	Ufayn
Baarma Ali Arab	Male	Ufayn
Mubaarak Said Abdulahi	Male	Ufayn
Ismail Said Fahiyé	Male	Ufayn
Said Salad Ali	Male	Ufayn
Khadar Xareed Hassan	Male	Ufayn
Muse Khalif Farah	Male	Ufayn
Mohamed Ciise Shire	Male	Ufayn
Faadumo Abdirahman Mohamed	Female	Qardho
Xawo Abdishakuur Jama	Female	Qardho
Ubox Cabdirisaaq Mohamoud	Female	Qardho
Ali Abdi Jama	Male	Qardho
Faadumo Abdirisaaq Farah	Female	Qardho
Samiira Sahal Hassan	Female	Qardho
Maryan Mohamed Ali	Female	Qardho
Mubaarak Mohamud Yusuf	Male	Qardho
Faadumo Abdulahi Yusuf	Female	Qardho
Khadar Siciid Cismaan	Male	Qardho
Ayman Abdulahi Ciise	Female	Qardho
Saynab Adulahi Mohamed	Female	Qardho
Samsam Cabdulaahi Yusuf	Female	Qardho
Faadumo Ciise Ducale	Female	Qardho
Mohamed Abduqadir Said	Male	Qardho
Maxamad Ali Artan	Male	Qardho
Xuseen Cismaan Mire	Male	Qardho
Siciid Cali Mohamed	Male	Qardho
Abdijibaar Ali Bilaal	Male	Qardho
Cabaas Ahmed Mohamed	Male	Qardho
Maxamad Abdulaahi Osman	Male	Qardho

Abdulahi Mohamed Osman	Male	Qardho
Adnaan Osman Abdi	Male	Qardho
Abdirahman Abdishakur Shire	Male	Qardho
Mohamud Mohamed Diriye	Male	Qardho
Abdikasiis Jamac Mohamed	Male	Qardho
Abdifatah Ahmed Muse	Male	Qardho
Abdirahman Mohamed Abdirahman	Male	Qardho
Abdiwahaab Abdiwali Ismail	Male	Qardho
Nuux Abdulaahi Yusuf	Male	Qardho
Khayre Ali Mohamed	Male	Qardho

