



Center for Democracy & Governance

"Holding Power Accountable"




STUDY REPORT

THE CONFLICT ANALYSIS OF SOMALILAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

MAY-JUNE 2023
HARGEISA, SOMALILAND





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Abbreviations

CDG	Center for Democracy and Governance
HoR	House of Representatives
SDWG	Somaliland Dialogue Working Group
SL	Somaliland
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
LNGOs	Local Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
HR	Human Resources
MPs	Members of Parliament

1.0. Background

1.1. Brief background Conflict of Somaliland Parliament from 2021

The House of Representatives is the lower house of the bicameral Parliament of Somaliland. It has 82 members who are elected by the people of Somaliland through a proportional representation system. Members of Parliament are elected to serve for a five-year term, and the House of Representatives is responsible for passing laws, approving the national budget, and overseeing the work of the government.

The House of Representatives is headed by a “Speaker” who is elected by its members. In addition to the Speaker, the House of Representatives also has a Deputy Speaker and a Secretary-General who oversee the day-to-day operations of the House.

The House of Representatives works in conjunction with the upper house, the Guurti, which is responsible for advising the government on matters related to traditional law and practice. Together, the two houses make up the Somaliland parliament.

The current infringement of Somaliland parliament is derived from the fact that the three political parties, the executive, and independent politicians have been acting in a hostile political environment and competitive manner by using unhealthy tactics against one another.

This served as the basis for the previous KULMIYE (the ruling party conflict) from 2012 to 2017, which was based on the contest for the party chairmanship and presidential candidate. This conflict ultimately resulted in the termination of the most powerful miniseries from the Siilanyo government, which is now made up of Speaker of the Parliament Hon. Abdirisak Khalif Ahmed and Hon. Hersi Ali Hassan the current chairman of the main Opposition party WADDANI. There is still bitter competition between former Kulmiye members

and the current incumbent government, and the Somaliland parliament is divided as a result.

The political uproar was further fuelled when the opposition parties formed alliances and defeated the ruling party after winning most seats in the Somaliland parliament and local governments by May 22, 2021. This negotiation took place regarding how to fill the vacant seats of parliament speaker, first deputy, and second deputy, as well as the mayors of the municipal governments in the main towns. This resulted in a fierce competition that is still going strong, which had a negative impact to cooperate effectively, since they were all focused on how to make a failure work of the present leaders, including targeting Speaker of the House Hon. Abdirisak Khalif Ahmed. For instance, the ruling party is attempting to have the current speaker removed, and the opposition parties are also working to secure their seats. Previous candidates who were unsuccessful in becoming speakers of the house are also working to make the current speaker look ineffective, and they are also planning future subplots in which they hope to succeed them as house leaders. All of these sensorial issues have led to a sensed conflict in the work of the parliament, but this was exacerbated in 2021 when the newly elected Somaliland Parliament changed Law No. 14. There were a few additions, but the most significant modification influenced how new political associations would compete to join official political parties. The 2021 amendment mandated that new political associations and official political parties compete in a separate election rather than in local council elections. The articles that mentioned local council elections were removed. The amendment was passed by both Houses. However, the amendment was rejected by the incumbent President claiming it was unconstitutional and at odds with the timing of upcoming elections. The validity of

the President's return of the revised statute is the subject of fresh debate between Members of parliament from three political parties and prominent political figures who pro-influence some members of parliament and want to start new political associations were debating the legality of the President's return of the altered statute. These points of argument caused the parliament conflict to divide into three political parties and other interest groups advocating to open political associations.

Based on this disagreement about how the presidential elections will be held on November 13, 2022 and to start the procedure of political organizations, which is December 22, 2022. Parliament Members from opposition parties, WADDANI and UCID, hold that the presidential election should first, followed by the elections of political associations. The contention is that the presidential election is constitutionally ordained and shall have precedence over other elections that are enshrined in legislation. The parliament members from the ruling party, political figures and the government contend that the elections of the political association shall be held first. Then the three parties that win this election shall compete in the presidential election.

This has Resulted to divisions among the members of the House of Representatives, which has even caused confusion in the membership of the MP in the party from which originally came, the influence of other politicians who are not in the current political parties who want to open political associations, were to join some MPs, as a result of the MPs' work becoming sedentary, that the quorum sometimes not be completed and the work assigned to the MPs was unpleasant. Currently, Somaliland parliament under-achieve due to the internal conflict.

1.2. Description of the reasons for the interview and its relevance

By conducting the conflict assessment of the lower house to find out the causes of conflict

within the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Somaliland, there are several important outcomes that can be achieved.

First and foremost, identifying the root causes of conflict can help to prevent future conflicts from arising. By understanding the underlying issues that are driving conflict, it is possible to design interventions that address these issues directly. By doing this, a more cooperative and functional relationship can be created between different actors within the House of Representatives, leading to more effective governance and improved service delivery for the people of Somaliland.

Secondly, the assessment findings can help to identify areas where there are gaps in capacity or training that need to be addressed. If conflict is arising due to a lack of understanding or skills among certain members of the House, then targeted training and capacity building activities can be designed to address these issues. This can help to build a more effective and competent parliamentary body that is better equipped to address the needs and priorities of Somaliland's citizens.

Thirdly, conducting this assessment can help to build trust and promote transparency within the House of Representatives. By involving all members in the assessment process and ensuring that their voices are heard, it is possible to show that all members of the House are valued and that their opinions matter. This can help to build a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for the work of the House, as well as a greater commitment to working collaboratively to address the challenges facing Somaliland.

Generally, conducting the assessment was to identify the root causes of conflict in the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Somaliland is highly important and relevant, as it can help to create a more functional and effective parliamentary body that can better serve the needs of the people of Somaliland.

1.3. **Brief information about the Dialogue Working Group and its objectives and key members**

Somaliland began a transition from inclusive clan-based power-sharing governance to multiparty democracy. Subsequently, Somaliland has been able to hold several free and peaceful elections successfully. The assumption was that the holding of relatively free and peaceful elections would lead to the gradual emergence of democratic institutions and the progressive consolidation of a democratic culture.

The experimentation and introduction of multiparty party elections in Somaliland are not promoting political pluralism and inclusion as envisioned but it is deepening political polarisation and marginalization. Key political

and government institutions are struggling to work and cooperate on national issues since they are in constant and protracted political disagreements.

Most of these pressing societal and institutional problems remain largely undressed and they could undermine the culture of participation and cooperation required to make society resilient and democratic institutional sustainable and public confidence/trust in and support for democratic governance. To address some of the above-mentioned challenges we are proposing to initiate a Democratic/Open dialogue. To that end we are establishing a dialogue working group to take the dialogue process forward.



Engaged in Progress: The Somaliland Dialogue Working Group team delves into insightful findings of their groundbreaking report, paving the way for constructive dialogue and positive change.

2.0. Introduction

Somaliland citizens went to the polls in May 2021 to elect legislators and local councilors, respectively. Somaliland was praised for conducting multi-party elections and gained the reputation of a peaceful and growing democracy within the region of the Horn of Africa. However, despite Somaliland's recurrent disputes, such as the dysfunctional conflict in the Somaliland parliament, which dissatisfied the people who had hoped to receive MPs who implemented their promises and their perceived needs in contrast to the house having changed a political platform by using the political actors on their political interaction tactics., Somaliland institutions have not yet advanced to a mature internal democracy and have come under fire in recent years amid sustained ineffective work and term extensions.

All interviewees cited the newly elected House of Representatives members' inexperience and lack of knowledge as the largest problem facing them to work their parliamentary business. As a result, the majority of them lack legislative experience and have little knowledge of the creation, preparation, and review of draft legislation. Although they had an opportunity for introductory seminars for the newly elected members of the House of Representatives provided by IRI, CDG and UNDP, the interviewees felt that were insufficient.

Additionally, the freshly elected lawmakers lack the resources or ability to hire additional expertise. The house's debate was endangered by the lack of experience which led to inflammatory words and conflict. The capacity and resources for organizing expert hearings, public hearings, and other forms of public engagement or constituency engagement are absent.

The study found that the current political dispute is problematic in the work of

parliament. After having seen that, Somaliland Dialogue Working Group with the support of Center for Democracy and Governance (DG) come together, and they carried out this study to support the development of newly elected House of Representatives members' capacities, to resolve the ongoing conflict that is obstructing the parliament's work, and to understand this conflict and make it simpler for the parliament to carry out its duties and conduct constituent business.

Somaliland Dialogue Working Group, a group of Somalilanders who are experts in various fields are and have voluntarily banded together. Their responsibilities include facilitating all forms of negotiation, consultation, or even just the exchange of information between the parties involved in the current conflict in Somaliland. This working group's primary objective is to encourage democratic participation and consensus-building among the key players in Somaliland, Somaliland Dialogue Working Group with host center for democracy and good governance (CDG) to facilitate an effective social dialogue structures and processes have helped address significant economic and social

The main areas that the parliament sees priorities are:

- Strengthen Institutional capacity;
- Conduct activities
- CSO advocacy programming
- Engage citizens for their Constituency

problems, advance good governance, improve social and industrial peace and stability, and hasten Somaliland's economic development, CDG and working group together conducted this study, to facilitate to understand the primary causes and drivers of conflicts is becoming increasingly important as the Somaliland parliament's work on deficiencies has intensified over the two years.

The current HoR is marked as the fifth House and second democratically elected Parliament by the people since 1991. The new MPs took office on 03rd August 2021, and inherited from the previous members of the HoR, an institution with staff those who are capable to do good work, but, yet need to strengthen their capabilities until they perform the work smoothly, effectively and standardly.

The main challenges for this country, as well for the Somaliland House of Representatives is limited financial resources. Therefore, the HoR could not implement all its planned activities as well as not fully exercise its constitutional duties.

The Somaliland Parliament has received some limited assistance from some of the donor countries, international and national organizations.

Currently, the Somaliland Parliament needs the assistance of the development partners to fully exercise its constitutional mandates, as well as implement its planned activities for the near future.

2.1. Aim of the Assessment

Conducting this assessment was to find out the causes of conflict within the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Somaliland is important for several reasons. First, identifying the root causes of conflict can help to prevent future conflicts from arising. By understanding the underlying

issues that are driving conflict, it is possible to design interventions that address these issues directly. This can help to build more cooperative and functional relationships between different actors within the House of Representatives, leading to more effective governance and improved service delivery for the people of Somaliland.

Secondly, the assessment findings can help to identify areas where there are gaps in capacity or training that need to be addressed. If conflict is arising due to a lack of understanding or skills among certain members of the House, then targeted training and capacity building activities can be designed to address these issues. This can help to build a more effective and competent parliamentary body that is better equipped to address the needs and priorities of Somaliland's citizens.

Thirdly, conducting this assessment can help to build trust and promote transparency within the House of Representatives. By involving all members in the assessment process and ensuring that their voices are heard, it is possible to show that all members of the House are valued and that their opinions matter. This can help to build a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for the work of the House, as well as a greater commitment to working collaboratively to address the challenges facing Somaliland.

Overall, conducting this assessment was to identify the causes of conflict within the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Somaliland is an important step towards building a more functional and effective governance system in Somaliland. It can help to prevent future conflicts, address gaps in capacity, and promote transparency and trust among members of the House, leading to improved service delivery and better outcomes for the people of Somaliland.

Dialogue Working Group and CDG employed several methodologies and approaches during the assessment which are outlined below.

Stakeholder analysis:

This approach involves identifying all the actors who have a stake in the House of Representatives and understanding their interests, power dynamics, and relationships with each other. By mapping out these factors, it is possible to identify potential sources of conflict and design interventions that address them.

Context analysis:

This approach involves analyzing the broader political, social, and economic context within which the House of Representatives operates. By understanding the external pressures and constraints that affect the work of the House, it is possible to design interventions that take these factors into account and are more likely to be effective in addressing conflict within the House.

Process analysis:

This approach involves analyzing the decision-making processes and procedures within the House of Representatives. By identifying areas where these processes are not working effectively or where there are gaps in accountability and transparency, it is possible to design interventions that address these issues and promote more effective governance.

Conflict analysis:

This approach involves analyzing the specific conflicts that have arisen within the House of Representatives and identifying the root causes of these conflicts. By understanding the underlying issues that are driving conflicts, it is possible to design interventions that address them directly and prevent future conflicts from arising.

3.0.

Thematic Issues and Contextual Information

3.1. Structure of House of Representative

The House of Representatives is the lower chamber of the bicameral Parliament of Somaliland, with the House of Elders being the upper chamber. The House of Representatives consists of 82 members who are elected for a term of five years. Members of the House of Representatives are elected through a mixed electoral system, with 52 members elected through first-past-the-post voting in single-member constituencies and 30 members elected through party-list proportional representation. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the members of the House and is responsible for presiding over the proceedings of the House and overseeing its operations. The House of Representatives has the power to initiate legislation, pass laws, and approve the budget. It shares legislative power with the House of Elders, which is responsible for reviewing and revising legislation passed by the House of Representatives. The Parliament of Somaliland operates under the Constitution of Somaliland, which was adopted in 2001.

According to the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, there are eleven standing Committees. These are: -

- i. The Standing Committee of Ethics,
- ii. The Committee for the Control and Protection of National Assets,
- iii. The Committee on Economy, Finance and Trade,
- iv. The Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, Production and Energy,
- v. The Committee on Internal Affairs, Defense and Security,

- vi. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, Planning, International Cooperation, and Investment,
- vii. The Committee on Social Affairs,
- viii. The Business Committee of the House,
- ix. The Committee on Judiciary, Justice, Law and Human Rights,
- x. The Committee on Public Works, Technology, Housing and Transportation, and
- xi. The Committee on Affairs of Sharia, Culture, and Family

Except for the Standing Committee on Ethics, each of these Committees is composed of at least five members. The Speaker of the House selects Committee members to serve for a one-year term. The Standing Committee on Ethics is composed of thirteen members. The Rules of Procedure provide rules on the general and specific functions of the House

Committees. Article 46 of the 2021 Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives outlines a long list of general responsibilities of Committees, including evaluating, debating, and advising on draft bills brought to the House; proposing draft bills or draft resolutions related to their respective mandates; advising the Ministry of Finance on budgetary considerations of the line ministries relevant to their specific mandates, and monitoring and oversight of the relevant line Ministries and reporting the same to the House.

3.2. Secretariat of the House

The parliamentary administration provides support to all discussed committees, with a dedicated secretary assisting all of them and an additional technical advisor supporting some. Both Houses have a separate parliamentary

administration that supports their respective committees and members. In the House of Representatives, the parliamentary administration includes the Secretariat, which helps the Speaker with administrative matters, financial issues, and meeting management. The Secretariat is overseen by the Secretary-General and his Deputy and consists of 13 departments and two offices. These departments and offices may be structured as separate units depending on their mandates and functions. The main offices and their mandates are as follows: -

Secretary General's Office - The Secretariat of the House of Representatives in Somaliland is headed by the Secretary-General, and its main role is to assist the Speaker in administrative matters, financial issues, and management of meetings. This includes recording the debates and preparing minutes, as well as protecting the property, documents, and writings of the House. The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, his/her deputies, directors of departments, and other staff members, and it is overseen by the Secretary-General and his/her deputies, to whom the Secretariat must adhere in terms of following directives.

Deputy Secretary General's Office - The role of the Deputy Secretary-General's office in the House of Representatives in Somaliland is to support the Secretary-General in fulfilling his/her duties and to act as a replacement when they are absent. The Deputy Secretary-General oversees the various departments within the Secretariat and regularly convenes meetings with department heads. Reports of these meetings are provided to the Secretary-General on a weekly basis, and the Deputy Secretary-General ensures that all necessary instructions are carried out efficiently.

Administration and Finance Department - The Administration and Finance Department in the House of Representatives in Somaliland is responsible for providing financial management planning and oversight in the areas of budget, finance, procurement, and general services. The Department reports to the Secretary-

General and provides detailed information about their assigned tasks.

The Administration and Accounts Unit of the Department is responsible for the preparation of the draft budget, implementation of the House of Representatives budget in compliance with financial policies and creating monthly financial reports for submission to the Accountant General.

The Procurement Unit, on the other hand, is responsible for providing technical advice to the Procurement Committee and keeping records of all confidential documents related to procurement. The Procurement Officer serves as an Ex-Officio Secretary of the Procurement Committee and plays a key role in the Department's procurement activities.

Human Resources Department - The Human Resources Department in an organization is responsible for creating, implementing, and overseeing policies that govern employees. This includes sourcing and hiring, skills development and tracking, and benefits administration. The Department is made up of two main units, the Recruitment Unit and the Benefits and Leave Unit. The Recruitment Unit is responsible for hiring new staff and evaluating the performance of existing staff in line with the annual departmental plans. The Benefits and Leave Unit is responsible for administering all claims relating to staff leave, benefits, health care, and retirement, and monitoring staff attendance.

Hansard, Plenary and Committees Department - The Hansard, Plenary, and Committees Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for providing impartial procedural and secretarial support to members during plenary proceedings and committee meetings.

The Department is made up of two main units - the Plenary Unit and the Committees Unit. The Plenary Unit is responsible for drafting work plans, reports, and minutes of the plenary session and ensuring the publication and distribution of reports and law gazettes. The

Committees Unit, on the other hand, organizes and provides support for all committee meetings and produces minutes and summary reports for these meetings.

These reports provide vital information to members of the House of Representatives who rely on the work of the Department to effectively carry out their duties.

The Planning Coordination and Monitoring Department - The Planning Coordination and Monitoring Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the strategic planning and annual work plan development of the organization while monitoring their implementation.

The Department comprises two main units, the Planning Coordination and Monitoring Unit and the Regional Office Unit. The Planning Coordination and Monitoring Unit is responsible for designing the strategic plan and the annual action plan, which includes communication with donors and international organizations. This unit is critical in the overall functioning of the House of Representatives since it ensures the alignment of resources to achieve the organization's goals.

The Regional Office Unit supervises the activities of the regional offices, including designing work plans, overseeing their communication with the main office, and designing and implementing training programs for regional offices' staff. This unit is essential in ensuring the regional offices align their activities with the organization's strategic goals and objectives and remain closely linked to the main office.

Information Technologies and Research Department - The Information Technologies and Research Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for ensuring the continuous operation and cost-efficiency of the IT system, network, database architecture, and data security.

The Department consists of two units, the Development, Maintenance, and Information

Unit and the Research Unit. The Development, Maintenance, and Information Unit is responsible for managing and maintaining the IT system and equipment while providing support to the House of Representatives members and staff to ensure the continuous operation of the IT system.

This Unit is critical in ensuring that the IT system operates optimally and that staff members understand how to use it effectively. The Research Unit, on the other hand, is responsible for carrying out research, analyses, and compiling databases on draft laws, debates in the House of Representatives, and economic policy documents. This Unit is essential in providing data to members of the House of Representatives, which they can use to make informed decisions and draft sensible laws that are in line with the needs of their constituents. Overall, the Information Technologies and Research Department is crucial in ensuring the smooth functioning of the House of Representatives. The department's work helps to ensure that the organization's services are efficiently delivered and that the organization continues to meet its objectives.

Protocol and Security Department - The Protocol and Security Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for ensuring the security of all members, staff, assets, and visitors to the organization. The department has three main units, which are the Head of the Department, the Protocol Unit, and the Security Unit.

The Security Unit advises the Secretary-General on security matters, develops and implements safety and security procedures for the House of Representatives. This Unit is essential in ensuring that the members, staff, visitors, and assets of the organization are secure at all times. The Protocol Unit prepares and organizes visits and meetings of staff of the House of Representatives, provides hospitality service for official events, and facilitates out-of-country missions of members, and senior staff of the House of Representatives.

The work of this Unit is critical in making visitors and guests feel welcome and appreciated.

Overall, the Protocol and Security Department is crucial in maintaining the integrity and security of the House of Representatives while ensuring that members, staff, and visitors feel safe and secure at all times.

Archives Register and Library Department -

The Archives, Register, and Library Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for collecting and managing information, publications, and documents for members, staff, and the public through both the House of Representatives Internet and intranet sites and internal information sources. The Department consists of two main units, which are the Archives and Registry Unit and the Library Unit.

The Archives and Registry Unit of the Department is responsible for maintaining records of all incoming and outgoing official correspondence of the House of Representatives. This unit is crucial in ensuring that all official documents are kept for future reference and stored in a secure and organized manner. The Library Unit of the Department is responsible for developing and managing the library collection. This includes maintaining the current collection of books and other resources available to House of Representatives members and staff as well as working to add new resources that may be useful to them. This unit is important in promoting the acquisition of knowledge by House of Representatives members and staff.

Overall, the Archives, Register, and Library Department is responsible for ensuring that members and staff of the House of Representatives have access to all the information, publications, and documents they need to perform their duties effectively while ensuring that all official documents are kept safe and organized in the Archives and Registry Unit.

Communication and Public Relations Department - The Communication and Public Relations Department in the House of Representatives is responsible for informing the public and the media about the work of the

organization through various means, such as newsletters, brochures, and public outreach programs. The Department consists of two main units, which are the Communication and Public Relations Unit and the Translation Unit. The Communication and Public Relations Unit is responsible for producing newsletters and brochures, making them available to the public and the House of Representatives' central and regional offices, and updating the House of Representatives website. This unit is essential in ensuring that the public is informed about the activities and policies of the organization and provides useful information to the members and staff of the House of Representatives.

The Translation Unit of the Department is responsible for providing English-Somali-English translation, proofreading, and editing translations of all documents of the House of Representatives. This Unit ensures that all important documents are accurately translated into Somali, the official language of the country, making the material accessible to a wider audience.

Overall, the Communication and Public Relations Department plays a crucial role in promoting the work of the House of Representatives and keeping the public and staff informed about its activities and policies. The Department works to create a transparent and open environment for the organization and its members.

Regional Department - The House of Representatives has established five regional offices in different parts of Somaliland in addition to the central parliamentary premises in Hargeisa. The regional offices are located in:-

- Borama (Awdal Region)
- Berbera (Sahil Region)
- Burao (Togdheer Region)
- Erigavo (Sanag Region)
- Las'anod (Sool Region)

These regional offices serve as important local venues for public engagement with the House of Representatives in different parts

of Somaliland. The regional offices facilitate communication between Parliament and local citizens, allowing members of Parliament to be more accessible to their constituents. Furthermore, the regional offices allow members to carry out both constituency work and local travel more easily.

The House of Representatives' Regional Department in Hargeisa coordinates and manages the maintenance of these regional offices, ensuring that they are well-equipped and running smoothly to support the parliamentary activities at the local level. Overall, the establishment of these regional offices represents a commitment on the part of the House of Representatives to engage with the public at the local level, promote transparent and open governance, and bring the work of the House of Representatives closer to the people of Somaliland.

Research Department - The House of Representatives has established a Research Department in order to provide support for the work of the parliamentary committees and departments. The Research Department is responsible for collecting and compiling data and information that is relevant for parliamentary work. However, due to institutional and financial limitations, the capacity of the department is currently inadequate.

The text suggests that there is a need for further capacitation of the department in terms of both personnel and resources in order to more effectively support the parliamentary functions of the House of Representatives. It is likely that investing in the Research Department will lead to more informed and evidence-based decision-making within the House, which could have a positive impact on the work and policies of the government as a whole.

In general, research and data analysis play an important role in the work of governments and parliaments around the world. By providing accurate and up-to-date information, research

departments can help policymakers make better decisions and enact more effective policies. It is therefore important that these departments have the necessary support and resources to carry out their work effectively.

Parliamentary Relations Department - The department facilitates, coordinates, and manages the relations of the House of Representatives with local and international actors, such as local government offices, foreign parliaments, and civil society organizations.

The department likely plays an important role in building relationships and promoting collaboration between the House of Representatives and various local and international stakeholders. By fostering positive relationships with these actors, the House may be better able to promote its policy goals and ensure that its work is informed by a broad range of perspectives and experiences.

Overall, it is likely that the Parliamentary Relations Department plays an important role in promoting transparency, openness, and effective governance within the House of Representatives, and that its work has positive impacts both within Somaliland and beyond its borders.

The House of Representatives' Advisors Office - The House of Representatives employs over ten advisors with specific subject matter expertise, such as legal, political, and governance expertise to support committees of the House. The Advisors Office likely manages their employment and coordinates their deployment among the different committees.

The advisors may play a crucial role in providing committees with specialized knowledge and expertise needed to make informed decisions. By drawing upon the expertise of these advisors, the committees may be able to produce policies that are more effective, efficient, and fair, that address the issues facing the country. The Advisors Office, in turn, likely plays an essential role in ensuring that the advisors are appropriately utilized across

various committees to provide the greatest value to the House as a whole.

Therefore, it is likely that the Advisors Office's work plays an important role in ensuring that the House of Representatives operates effectively and efficiently, and that its work benefits people across the country.

The House of Representatives Budget Office

The House of Representatives likely has an office that supports the House administration with financial expertise and advice on the annual budget and the allocation and management of individual budget lines.

It is common for governments and parliaments to have dedicated budget offices that provide support to ensure that financial decisions are made effectively and efficiently, based on accurate and reliable financial information. These offices may be responsible for overseeing the preparation and implementation of the annual budget, managing individual budget lines, and providing financial advice to other departments and committees within the House.

Therefore, it can be assumed that the House of Representatives Budget Office plays an essential role in ensuring the effective management of the House's finances, and that its work has a direct impact on the House's ability to carry out its work effectively, transparently, and in the best interest of the people it serves.

Parliamentary administration and its departments provide support to parliamentarians. This includes logistical support for law-making activities, preparation of proposals, and committee reports, as well as documentation and archival services provided by the parliamentary library. The majority of parliamentary administration staff are university graduates with at least a bachelor's degree, and many have received additional training related to their work. However, newly recruited staff may require further training. The House of Representatives has sent some administration staff for further education, and in partnership with development partners, the House has trained some staff.

The parliament recognizes the importance of an effective parliamentary administration that is responsive to changing needs and demands. For the next strategy period (2022-2027), the House intends to review the organizational structure and capacitate the administration offices to ensure that they align with the parliament's priorities and work program. The Secretary General's Office of the House of Representatives plans to prepare an annual work plan for each department to strengthen the corporate professionalism of the administration. The parliament's infrastructure includes sufficiently spaced plenary halls, Speakers' and administration offices, IT rooms, archives, and a library.

The House of Representatives faces a challenge due to a shortage of rooms and offices to host all its parliamentary committees. Consequently, holding simultaneous committee meetings is impossible, and all committees are expected to meet and sit in parallel on committee meeting days. The Secretary General's Office is responsible for ensuring and managing the fair distribution of the physical infrastructure provided by parliament. To facilitate its work, the House of Representatives adopted Rules of Procedure, but the newly elected leadership noted several gaps and established an ad hoc committee to review them during the first session of the newly elected House. The ad hoc committee presented its results at the end of the session, and the Rules of Procedure were adjusted accordingly. However, the lack of knowledge and expertise of members involved in the review process was noted, and interviewees called for a more comprehensive review and improvement of the Rules of Procedure. The ad hoc committee members themselves stated that time constraints limited the scope of the latest review, and more substantial reform will need to follow in the future.



Shaping the Future Together: UCID Party Chairman leads the way in a thought-provoking roundtable discussion at the CDG Office, amplifying the impactful findings of the report and fostering collaborative solutions.

3.3. Capacity of the MPS

Most of the information used in this part comes from interviews with members of parliament. Participants in the parliament assigned a priority to various issues through discussions and interview results.

- The Interviewees agreed that internal organization and management was the area in which parliament needed assistance in order to carry out its three major duties of representation, legislation, and oversight. This choice was supported on the grounds that significant internal reform of the parliament was required in order to address, particularly the development of legislative and oversight ability. As one Member of Parliament put it, MPs understand internal structure and administration to be a fundamental building, and there was broad consensus on this point.
- The interviewees also mentioned parliamentary procedural reform as a top issue. It should be noted that there are some gaps in internal regulations (xeer hoosaadka), the MPs who were interviewed said that there is a gap in the bylaw and that a fair review is required because many of the proposed changes would frequently also involve speaker changes that could be reduced to overturning motions. Additionally, based on the idea that the speaker and his deputies should be “elected and removed in a democratic, open way,”
- Another suggestion that came up throughout the interviews was that committees need to have more technical capability to prevent over politicization. One interviewer characterized committees as being “very weak in knowledge,” which meant that they lacked a “different voice from the government at the time.” The committee structure and scrutiny procedure were

also found to have serious flaws by the interviewees, with some suggesting that the administration was taking advantage of committee membership for its own political objectives.

- The need for more inclusive and transparent finance practices was also mentioned by interviewees. In contrast to the current system, which sees budgets developed by the two speakers and submitted to the government without input, participants believed that it was especially crucial that the proposed parliamentary budget be authorized and audited. Claimed during the key information interview that the process of creating parliamentary budgets was “not transparent,” and that the only way to guarantee that members of parliament could take part in budgetary discussions would be to “establish new systems for consultation on financial matters.”
- o Those who were interviewed stated that there should be a better flow of information within parliament, including weekly bulletins, a staff- and member-accessible electronic database, and more cross-party groups and issue-based caucuses to ensure that lawmakers and committee members work together across parties.
- Accountability between the Executive and Parliament: interviewees believed that parliament had limited capacity to carry out its oversight function because it was unable to hold individual ministers accountable, and that additional interventions were required to strengthen the positive working relationships in order to facilitate this function.

- Participants discussed the difficulties that parliament faces in exercising its authority to monitor and hold accountable the executive. Participants claim that because there is no acceptance or sometimes reject when subcommittees with the authority to require executive agencies to call to provide information and clarifications in response to parliamentary scrutiny.
- Participants gave legal writing and the ability to discuss and evaluate legislation as priority. Interviewees specifically suggested providing support for members of parliament to attend capacity building on legal writing and review capacity.
- Linked to the capacity to draft legislation, participants, noted also that much of the discussion was directed toward the need to increase engagement with constituents and establish a social contract between citizens and their elected representatives
- Key interviewees were convinced that they needed to be more present in their various constituencies, both through frequent visits and the development of local offices with personnel, in order to fulfil a representational role and be accountable to the voters. Particularly, the considerable distances that members of parliament must travel to get to their constituencies are a huge problem, and the lack of transportation or the ability to pay for transportation results in the members of parliament having difficulty visiting their constituencies?

4.0.

Causes, Drivers, Actors and the Interests of the House

4.1. Role of the Political Parties

Understanding the primary causes and drivers of conflicts is becoming increasingly important as the Somaliland parliament's work on deficiencies has intensified over the two years. The following points cover existing challenges and factors to be mindful of Causes, Drivers, Actors and the Interests of the House.

- **Election of the speaker:** According to the respondents, members of parliament participated in the House's speaker election on behalf of competing political parties, and were dissatisfied with the results, which had an impact on how well the MPs got along in the chamber. This political upheaval was exacerbated when the opposition parties formed alliances to overthrow the ruling party after obtaining the majority of seats in the Somaliland parliament and local government by May 22, 2021. This resulted in a fierce competition that is still going on, which had a severe impact on collaborating efficiently in the parliament business. For instance, there is a fear that the ruling party wants to remove the speaker because the government thinks that Abdirasak Khalif has plans to implement the Waddani party in the House of Representatives. These factors contribute unstable the work of Parliament into the conflict and lack of trust among House of Representatives members.
- **Parliament candidate process:** One of the interviewees mentioned that political parties misleading the recruitment of the selection process parliamentary candidates, for instance,

in 2005, MPs were chosen by the party and elected from among its members. Then, the party proposed to get a candidate for parliament to receive a vote, but in the 2021 elections, the choice of the MP candidate was returned to the elite and clans and passed to the party, which led to the selection process based on clans, which facilitate that some MPs acted as clan's affiliation, that negatively impacted the cooperation of MPs.

- **Election disputes:** While there was already split from the conflict in the election of the speaker, the situation was intensified when the president returned to law No 14 amendment. The struggle between the governments pushing for the political association to be formed first, which has significant influence over some MPs, and the opposition parties, who believe that the first election will be a presidential one. As a result of the ongoing electoral controversy, emotions amongst MPs have increased. Due to that, some respondents stressed that unless concessions are made for the future elections, the current parliament problem will not be easily resolved. This further served as the foundation for the division of the parliament's members into the three groups representing the government, the opposition parties, and the Mohammad Hashi team. The House's work has been hampered by the various parties' attendance at their respective meetings with opposing agendas and interests based on their supporting actors.

4.2. Role of the Government

During the interviews, the opposition member of parliament proposed that the House of Representatives' there is an effort to shield the agenda from executive influence because there was a general concern about the potential politicization of the house by the executive in terms of regular interference with its affairs.

- In a broader sense, the elections for local and parliamentary offices have upended the status quo and pulled Kulmiye out of its hegemonic position. Politics in Somaliland are dynamic. There was a disagreement in the 2017 presidential race within the Kulmiye party, and during that election of the Kulmiye party's presidential candidate in which the senior members of the party differed on the presidential candidate, this resulted in a disagreement that affected many members of the cabinet to resign when the president HON. Muse Bixi Abdi succeeded in becoming the presidential candidate. Among the cabinet members who led the opposition to the candidacy of Muse Bixi Abdi were the chairman of the opposition party of the WADDANI Hon. Hersi Haji Ali Hassan and the chairman of the House of Representatives Hon. Abdirisak Khalid Ahmed, and there is still an invisible conflict between them with presidents and the which is part of the conflict in the House of Representatives, since the government failed to make a fartoon candidate to be the chairman of the House of Representatives, still there are a hope which it wanted him to be. The concept that resolving political and election disagreements with various agendas from MPs from opposition parties, ruling party, executive and predominant independent political leaders including Mohamud Hashi team leads to misunderstandings is increasingly expressed in the politicizing phrase "parliamentary work. There's also a chance that the opposition parties and other independent politicians think that using the House of Representatives is

the only way to exert pressure on the government because it doesn't seem like they have any other options, while it appears that the incumbent government has strengthened its other resources.

4.3. Role of other Actors

- According to the respondents, Somaliland's elites have always been able to come to agreements on how to hold elections and settle disputes because they are all driven by the same overriding goal: preserving Somaliland's reputation for peace and stability. They are hoping that favourable perceptions of Somaliland would result in the world community acknowledging its claims to statehood. However, tensions around the impending election have highlighted the necessity for ongoing consensus building to avert a crisis and this political contestation has intensified in the conflict of Somaliland HoR. One interviewee emphasized that the current controversy in the Somaliland parliament was stoked when business elites proposed several articles that could resolve the conflict and attempted to settle the current election dispute. On the basis of this, a few MPs from opposition parties tabled a motion to alter Laws No. 14 and 91 Amendment to equivalent to decision of the court, further dividing the MPs and escalating their conflict, as well as having a negative impact on their relationships with house of guurti elders.
- The other actors influence the conflict in the house is that "The main clans in Somaliland have secured nearly an equal number of majority seats, which is a result of many political actors, clan interest and has caused conflict within the legislature as they pursue their political agendas and interests to challenge of absence of quorum.

5.0. A summary of the findings

There is a conflict in the Somaliland House of Representatives due to several issues: -

1. Lack of MPs experience in the HoR / Shortage of training and orientations for the MPs.

The conflict in the Somaliland House of Representatives is due to several issues. The newly elected MPs have no knowledge of their responsibilities for the nation, and there are outdated rules that need updating and enforcing. Members of the House of Representatives come from a variety of tribes and cannot unite on issues, leading to division and conflict. This is because the process of selecting candidates before the election was not based on a knowledge selection process but was selected by traditional elders and other community gatekeepers. The political parties failed to choose the right candidates to be in the house and the clans became more powerful, which caused the hopes of the parliamentarians to make a change to be gone. The lack of knowledge of the new parliamentarians has caused the parliamentarians to not yet understand their common responsibilities together and the power given by the constitution.

After being sworn in, the MPs did not receive basic orientation about the country's in regard to economic, security, health, education and legal aspects. Immediately, a series of disputes began, first of which was the election of the speaker of the house, followed by the legal dispute of the country's elections.

Finally, MPs have not received the basic necessary training to fulfil their new responsibilities and to help them perform their duties effectively.

2. Inadequate and defined of leadership election process for HoR

The laws and regulations of the House of Representative are still drafting and are not complete, they play an important role in the legal disputes in the house which causes

the same rules to be cited but giving different explanations. The rules and regulations of the council do not clearly define the various powers of the council to prevent external interventions coming from political parties and the executive branch.

The code of conduct of the house is still in draft according to the MPs we interviewed, and they mentioned that if the MPs try to review or update the code of conduct, speakers are very afraid of changing the code of conduct aimed to change the process of their own elections.

3. Weak party Ideology that resulted Sitting in a tribal manner

The Somaliland House of Representatives faces several challenges including a weak parties' philosophy and issue-based on clan-politics, poor accountability to campaign platforms and policy constituency during the MPs election, lack of clear procedure of accountable participatory and informed for recruitment and selection of candidate MPs by the parties, ineffective coalition development and consensus building across parties and interference from political parties that prioritize individual interests over the nation's interest.

The understanding and knowledge of our parties is low which is due to the knowledge and ability of the parties and not much time and direction. The way they structured is not based on science and knowledge, but they give special priority to the best way that they can achieve the highest position and the highest numbers in the country. This led to the election of MPs representing the political parties to operate on a tribal basis instead of looking at arguments and theories based on science, they look at everything from a tribal perspective because the parties have become tribe oriented. However, riots and fights are still common due to their differing political affiliations. With no common ground regarding the interests of elected members, it is impossible for any one member to act alone.

4. Absence of Legislative management process brought controversial Laws from the government

The process of drafting the legislative laws is very weak or in-capacity of the people who develop the acts. There is absence of community consultation before the approval of the laws. In 2021 when the newly elected Somaliland Parliament changed Law No. 14. There were a few additions, but the most significant modification influenced how new political associations would compete to join official political parties. The 2021 amendment mandated that new political associations and official political parties compete in a separate election rather than in local council elections.

5. Weak institutional mechanisms brought interference from opposition parties with House affairs, executive and political crises.

The structures of public institutions are fragile or not strong enough to protect external legal interference. Personal interests and government interference have resulted in a lack of discussion and widespread ignorance in the Somaliland House of Representatives. The council is divided into clans, and one clan has more parliamentarians than other communities, which prevents MPs from non-Isaac clans from bringing motions to remove someone from office. The government bribes MPs, resulting in opposition MPs having little power, and some MPs switching parties for personal gain. Mismanagement is rife in the House of Representatives, with many workers being absent, and chairpersons and the chairman routinely not attending. The conflict between national parties adds further complexity to the situation.

6. Absence of Role of CSOs for the engagement of the House of Representative

Civil society organizations have little to no engagement with key committees and MPs. Civil society is kept out of involvement in the policymaking process in the past three years. There is a need for an increased understanding of needs and methods for systematic civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making among the MPs. Through training, there is a need to support the key committees on how to manage civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making and media relations.

7. Recruitment process and HR systems then bloating staff with little experts

The House of Representatives employs more than 250 staff, this high number of the staffing has not cleared a recruitment procedure that allowed them to become staff. The recruitment process of the House of Representatives is not part of the civil service Commission recruitment process. According to the eye observation we made during the assessment and also direct interview we made with the MPs, the number of employees working daily activities of the House aren't more than 30 employees. Most of the positions or the nominations made by the speaker of the parliament or the MPs have sent a request to the speaker for hiring individuals from their clans. The house has no clear recruitment policy to follow or giving an opportunity to hire a highly skilled person.

8. Inadequate bylaws and internal regulations and difficult to change

There are legal gaps, especially their parliament bylaws (XEER HOSADKA) in the House of Representatives which are not complete, and there is a problem with reviewing them because of the doubts and disagreements in the existing in the parliament and phobia that affects the process of taking office of the speaker and the way the is governed of the house.

6.0. Options for Possible Interventions and Recommendations for further steps towards addressing the identified challenges

6.0.1. Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Committees

In line with observations regarding the challenges of effectively overseeing the current conflict of Somaliland parliament towards the limited cooperation effort to the common grounds and legislature work business amongst parliament members, it is recommended that CSOs lead programs to improve the relationship between parliament members.

Capacity-building needs include general enhancement of understanding of MPs' legislative process, oversight, and representational functions of the relationship between Parliamentary and Government roles in governance. Additionally, an increased understanding of the needs and methods for systematic civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making.

Substantive knowledge and skills of parliamentary committee members with regard to their committee's sectoral mandate are very low. There is a need to increase committee members' practical understanding of committee roles and methods for fulfilling those roles, particularly with regard to the legislative process (e.g., articulating policy underlying proposed legislation; analysis of structure and content of proposed legislation; legislative drafting, etc.). Committees dealing with high-priority legislation needs assistance to increase their understanding of the subject matter and with drafting, redrafting, or commenting on and making recommendations to the Parliamentary plenary or the Government regarding

Proposed legislation. Key support areas include:

1. MPs need training on Parliamentary committee oversight functions and how to exercise those functions effectively. MPs also need training on managing civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making and media relations. MPs need additional training on representational functions, including methods for consultation and communication with constituents.
2. Currently, all committees are in need of assistance to increase their knowledge about how to draft, redraft, or comment on and make recommendations to the plenary or the Government regarding proposed legislation. Several Individual MPs may have required knowledge in place, but they are rare. Technical support around theoretical training, each including a short step-by-step manual on how to review, recommend, draft and adopt key legislation. These manuals are for the MPs to keep demonstrating practical examples of how the MPs can apply this in their daily work. Topics to be discussed are:
 1. Policy Analysis;
 2. Elements of Policy Making;
 3. How to Link Draft Legislation with Clear Policy?
 4. Training on Research and Investigation Skills for Policy-Making and Legislative Drafting and Review;

5. Preparation and Review of Pending Draft Legislation;
 6. Formulation and Reporting Comments and Recommendations on Pending Draft Legislation;
 7. Identifying underlying policies of selected high-priority draft legislation and formulation of comments and recommendations.
3. There is a need to support MP led public forums, where the bills can be discussed with stakeholders and media. By having media attending these facilitations, it will show the Parliament's interest in the people it represents, and citizens will have the capacity to observe how bills are being discussed between MPs and stakeholders, including the executive.
 4. Civil society organizations have little to no engagement with key committees and MPs. Civil society is kept out of involvement in the policymaking process in the past three years. there is a need for an increased understanding of needs and methods for systematic civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making among the MPs. Through training, there is a need to support the key committees on how to manage civil society involvement in Parliamentary policy- and decision-making and media relations.
 5. Specialized Support for Key committees dealing with high-priority legislation that need assistance to increase their understanding of the subject matter and with drafting, redrafting, or commenting on and making recommendations to the plenary or the Government regarding proposed legislation.

6.1. Strengthening the Capacity of Staff (Secretariat)

Staff are crucial for the day-to-day activities, they are the machine that runs on parliament administration duties, without them, it would be hard-pressed to the MPs to achieve any. So, their capabilities are significant for the work. Some of the staff of the Somaliland House of Representatives have been working at the parliament for more than one decade, but some others are needed for capacity training, particularly, those recruited recently. Because they don't have enough work experience and skills to perform their duties well. It is also notable that the staff is operating on a lower level compared to the secretariats of other Parliaments in nearby countries. There is also a need for offices and material for staff members that other donors and donor-funded organizations have indicated they will assist with. Staff has received training by other donor-funded organizations but express there is still a great need for more practically targeted training going in-depth on how to conduct the day-to-day duties in a better way. Parliamentary staff need sustained, practical training on basic administrative functions, including internal coordination, communication, organizing and convening meetings, preparing and distributing meeting agendas and minutes, etc.

- Staff members need training in legislative research and analysis and access to research sources and in preparation of reports to plenary and Government on committee recommendations with regard to proposed legislation. Staff also lack IT equipment and furniture (e.g., filing cabinets, shelves, etc.) for making record keeping, information management, and other day-to-day functions more manageable and effective. Female staff members need to receive training on leadership skills and all staff, especially senior members, need to receive training in the importance of maintaining gender balance.
- To have a well-functioning plenary, the MPs need to be able to communicate internally as well as externally,

coordinating between the committees as well as their line ministries and civil society. The committees also need to be able to cooperate with the Government and civil society. All these areas are currently undeveloped. There is a need for communication/media strategy support under the secretariat.

- There is need to assist to review and revise their respective organizational structures and management protocols of the Administration and Finance Department, Official Records Department (referred to in Somaliland as the Hansard and House Affairs Department), the Protocol and Public Relations Department, and the Archives Department. also, HoR will benefit from general training and on-the-job trainings on topics such as bookkeeping; use of a computerized accounting system; training for staff of the Protocol and Public Relations Departments on planning and organizing parliamentary events (e.g., events involving foreign delegations) and parliamentary protocol procedures; provision and on-the-job training in the use of a computerized records management and archiving system for Archives Departments.

6.2. Enhance the capacity of the Parliament Regional Offices.

Parliament Regional Offices are vital for connecting the MPs to their people, because they play a significant role bringing the MPs to the people, on the other hand, it is the bridge that connects the Parliament and the people.

The local staff of the Parliament Regional Offices have taken capacity training before, but still are not capable of doing their work in a professional manner, therefore, they need to provide them with capacity training in the future.

The current HoR strongly wants to train the local staff by providing a series of capacity trainings, till doing their work effectively, and skilfully. Offices also need to supply necessary and adequate equipment.

6.2.1. Legislation

Making and producing a quality of laws which fits for the real situation of the people is one of the priorities of the Somaliland Parliament. so, the new leadership is keen to strengthen areas where the draft bills undergo before passing.

- **Establish well-capacitated Office for Advisers:** establishing an office for the advisers (legal advisers, policy advisers, economy advisers etc), as well as, hire and deploy qualified advisers. This will help the Parliament, the MPs and the committees to review, analyse and enhance on draft bills before approval. It also takes part in producing a quality of laws.
- **Provide capacity training to the MPs in general:** The new MPs are all new and not familiar with the Parliamentary business, therefore, they desperately needed to get capacity trainings related to their mandates, such as drafting bills, how to make in-depth review and analyses on draft bills, legislation processes, MPs debates on draft bills, how to conduct oversight missions, and MPs representation role and how to have a good relationship with the electorates.

6.3. Support the HoR to Conduct Activities

6.3.1. Oversight

Oversight is one of the key constitutional mandates of the parliament, and means holding the executive into account, to make sure the quality of services deliverables, and how the executive enforcing laws approved by the Parliament, and public funds.

Traditionally, Somaliland Parliament conducts oversight missions through the committees, when it is possible by technical (logistical support).

The current HoR wants to conduct more oversight missions over government institutions, whether in the capital city or regions. Therefore, the Parliament needs logistical support to implement its planned oversight missions. Also, the parliament needs support of capacity training related to how to effectively conduct oversight missions and account the executive.

6.3.2. Public consultation workshops

Producing laws that fit the real situations of the people is crucial for democratic parliaments. Therefore, Somaliland Parliament needs support when the committees want to organize public consultation meetings on draft bills and other national issues. Usually, the public consultations workshops give people a golden chance to take part in the legislation process and decision-making. Eventually, this results in the Parliament producing a law which the public have taken part in their formation.

6.3.3. MPs constituency visits

Supporting the MPs to go-back to their constituencies is very crucial for the MPs, but, currently, we can't support the MPs to go and meet with their electorates during parliament recess due to budgetary constraints. If we get logistical support, the HoR is committed to send the MPs to their elected districts and regions and meet with their electorates to exchange information. But, this activity needs support, and once Parliament gets funds it will support the MPs to go to their regions.

6.3.4. Conduct Research Activities

After providing capacity training to the staff, it is important to engage them to do research activities in all regions. The parliament will give the assignment to the staff on specific issues they want to dig out and find their facts.

The HoR is very eager to do research activities as to get know more about social problems, and the areas that need to address,

6.4. Parliament Civic Engagement

6.4.1. Public Outreach Programs

Public outreach programs give the parliament an opportunity to meet with the people in the regions, and in remote areas. The people also get a chance from this program to get familiar with their representatives and what they are doing, as well what they have done for them.

The HoR wants to conduct more public outreach programs in the next upcoming years, and this requires support from the development partners. a minimum 20 activities per annum is planned by the HoR. But financial support is crucial for implementing these activities, because the annual budget of the parliament is limited.

6.4.2. Parliament Education Programs

Educating citizens with the Parliamentary business- mandates, structure and how it functions- will increase their knowledge and capacity to get involved in parliament events, including legislation processes and other public events.

The HoR wants to conduct activities of Parliament Education Programs, which will be held in the capital and in the regions. The citizens will benefit from these programs and will learn important lessons about parliamentary business.

Due to financial constraints, the Parliament isn't able to do these significant activities, and needs support from the development partners. At least, 15 activities will be conducted in all regions, exactly, when parliament is in recess.

6.4.3. Parliament Open Doors Day

Organizing one or two days of Parliament Open Doors Day, in which the University students will come into the Parliament and participate in a workshop facilitated by members of senior staff. the participants (undergraduates) will ask the facilitators a question about the parliament mandate, structure and how it functions. The

participants also will visit the various offices of the parliament to get to know each other better.

The purpose of this event is to give the young people a chance to visit the parliament and be familiar with parliamentary business. The HoR will organize this event during parliament





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