



Sidama Referendum Observation Report (Full)

January 2020

Acronyms

CCRDA- Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations,

CECOE- Coalition of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations for Election

CCVEA- Consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors

CSOs- Civil Society Organizations

ECSF- Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Forum

ELA- Ethiopian Lawyers' Association

ENDAN-Ethiopian National Disability Action Network

EPRDF- Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

FDRE- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia HoF- the House of the Federation

IAG- Inter-Africa Group

ICC- Interim Coordinating Committee

LTOs-Long Term Observers

STOs-Short Term Observers

NEBE- National Election Board of Ethiopia

NEWA- Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations,

Acknowledgement

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The Interim Coordinating Committee (ICC) of CECOIE would also like to thank the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) for inviting CECOIE to observe the Sidama referendum as well as its support and participation during the trainings of observers and for expediting the accreditation process.

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1. Executive Summary

Upon the invitation from the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), the Interim Coordinating Committee of the Coalition of the Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations for Election (CECOE), (by mobilizing and coordinating civil society organizations,) observed the Sidama Referendum which was conducted on November 20, 2019. At least three reasons are attributable to the uniqueness of the Coalition involvement in the Sidama referendum observation. The first one is although the degree and extent of their participations varies from election to election, Ethiopian civil society organizations have been involved in the five successive general elections and made their contributions. None the less, they have never been involved in any of the referendums that were conducted before. Seen from this angle the active involvement of the Ethiopian civil society in the Sidama referendum is markedly different from its past involvement as it has opened a new chapter in its history. The referendums that were conducted in the past aimed at addressing the demand for attaining special *wereda*, *wereda*, special zone, zone status or transfer of territory (kebeles) from one regional state to another. Unlike the past experience, the reason behind the conduct of the Sidama referendum is to determine the request for withdrawing from the parent regional state and form a separate Sidama state. The Sidama referendum is, thus, quite different from the past referendums, in its nature, and result as it will have serious constitutional implication. The second reason that makes this intervention unique is that CSOs have proved themselves by accepting this huge national responsibility and successfully carrying out their mission. The invitation extended by NEBE to the Interim Coordinating Committee of CECOE to observe the Sidama referendum is one more reason that makes the CSOs involvement in the Sidama referendum unique simply because it has destroyed the wall of suspicion that have been built over the past two decades, and built a bridge of trust between the sector and the Board, and laid the foundation for future collaborations.

When it comes to the findings of the observation, the referendum started with peace and with high number of voters turn out; the voting process, by and large, went well without any security problem and ended with peace. In the polling stations where the Coalition deployed its observers poll workers for the most part demonstrated professional competence. It was also observed that the collaboration and coordination among stakeholders was strong. Most polling stations were opened and closed within the time prescribed by law. In most polling stations vote counting began immediately and results were immediately posted. On the other hand, observers witnessed the following: there were polling stations that registered voters exceeding the maximum number, 1500, prescribed by law; there were also polling stations that were opened up and closed before the time set by law; some voters, after voting, left without marking their fingers with indelible ink; delays were created in the voting process due to full ballot boxes with little space to put additional ballot papers; there were persons who instructed voters on which symbol they should mark, some of them were seen marking on the ballot papers.

2. Introduction

With a view to supporting the political and economic reform currently underway in Ethiopia taking into account the upcoming 2020 national elections as well as recognizing the need for forming a coalition of civil society organizations that will engage in electoral activities in a coordinated and sustained manner, more than 60 civil society organizations formed, in May 2018, the Interim Coordinating Committee (ICC) which is mandated to organize the Coalition

of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations for Election. The ICC comprises the Ethiopian Civil Society Organization Forum (ECSF), Inter-Africa Group (IAG), Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA), Coalition of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA), Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA), Consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors and Ethiopian National Disability Action Network (ENDAN)

Some of the objectives of CECOIE, among others, stated in its Memorandum of Association include:

- To undertake voter and civic education awareness, and increases/encourages voter participation in the electoral processes;
- To mobilize and provide the necessary support to members to actively participate in monitoring and observation of all electoral processes and referenda;
- To collect, organize, document, and share information related to electoral processes as well as prepare and disseminate same.

Consistent with its mandate, the CECOIE Interim Coordinating Committee since its establishment in May 2019 has accomplished some of the activities outlined below.

- Prepared the Coalition Memorandum of Association.
- Developed the Coalition three-year, 2020-2022, Strategic Plan.
- Organized jointly with its partners direct training and TOT to members of civil society organizations that were drawn from the nine regional states and two city administrations, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa on leadership, election, and election related dispute resolutions, not to mention making the necessary preparation for the 2020 general elections.

Aside from processing the Coalition to get registered under the Civil Society Organizations Agency as well as making the necessary preparation for the upcoming 2020 general elections, the Coalition Interim Coordinating Committee observed the Sidama Referendum that took place on November 20, 2020 by way of mobilizing and deploying CSOs working on election, democracy and human rights. One of the reasons behind the Coalition's decision to participate in the Sidama referendum is its mandate to participate in referendum observation.

On top of deploying 16 pre-referendum observers beginning November 15, 2019, after a one day training given to them by experts having international experience, the ICC conducted a two-day training to mobile and stationary observers at the *Hawasa South Star Hotel* on 17 and 18 November 2019 and deployed them in 201 polling stations in 24 woredas, covering 162 and 39 polling stations through mobile and stationary observers respectively. Besides, the mobile and stationary observers, the ICC also established Election Situation Room (ESR) consisting of 16 members that coordinated the observations and tracked the voting processes.

This report exclusively covers the observations conducted in the polling stations the Coalition deployed its observers.

3. Brief History

Ethiopia, one of the largest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the oldest independent nation on the continent, is a land of more than 80 linguistic and cultural groups as well as the home of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. Ethiopia is one of the few countries in the African continent which has never been colonized by colonial powers as well. Regardless of these distinct positive attributes, Ethiopia is also one of the poorest countries in the world that suffers from recurrent draught and famine. Throughout the twenty century Ethiopia has also been ruled by regimes that are fundamentally different from one another, notably, monarchy, military dictatorship and ethnic based federalisms. The country also went through protracted internal conflict, with several ethnic groups claiming their right to self-determination¹

Emperor Haileseilasse-I, who ruled Ethiopia from 1930 to 1974 and had the ambition to modernize the country took different reforms including granting “the country’s first limited constitution that provided for both a parliament and judicial system”²retaining absolute power. Be that as it may, the strong bureaucratic administration and centralized state he created³ as well as the process he adopted “to realize his nation building agenda severely restricted Ethiopia’s democratic development.”⁴ Moreover, progressive individuals within and outside the government contested that the reforms that had been carried out were insufficient, if not empty⁵ in terms of bringing fundamental economic, political and social changes in the country. Particularly, the final years of the Emperor’s reign were marred by draught and famine, war against Eritrean liberation fronts, instability stemming from lack of good governance, etc. Finally, following the outbreak of the 1974 popular revolution the Emperor was ousted by the *Derg*, self-proclaimed Marxist –Leninist military junta.

The *Derg*, following its ascension to political power, suspended the Constitution up-until the coming into force of the 1987 Constitution, ruled the country by decree, expropriated, rural and urban lands and extra houses, confiscated large factories and service giving companies , etc. ,

The escalation of the war waged by the Eritrean Liberation movements to secede Eritrean from Ethiopia, the proliferation of different political groups in the heartland of the country that opposed the military regimes and the consequent extra judicial killings and atrocities committed against theses dissident groups by the regime, the occupation of the Ogaden region by the Somalia Government, proliferation of smaller-scale armed groups in different parts of the country, the outbreak of draught and famines, the socialist command economy that arrested the county’s development, the creation of the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) pioneered by Tigrian Liberation Front(TPLF), and the spread of the civil war across the country were some among the long list of problems occurred during the 17 years of rules of the *Derg*.

¹ Carter Center (2009) OBSERVING THE 2005 ETHIOPIA NATIONAL ELECTIONS CARTER CENTER FINAL REPORT December p.9

² ibid

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

⁵ ibid

Subsequent to the downfall of the *Derg*, a conference was organized involving 27 political parties and national movements, which adopted the Transitional Charter, formed transitional government that stayed for 4years⁶.

Ever since the adoption of the 1995 FDRE Constitution a total of 5 general elections were conducted (1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015). The ruling EPRDF was said to have won all the previous elections albeit they were marred by controversies. Currently, preparation is underway to conduct the 6th general elections which are scheduled to take place in 2020.

On the other hand, of all the successive general elections, the 2005 and the 2015 general elections stirred unusual happenings. In the 2005 general elections, opposition political parties, taking advantage of the political opening, demonstrated their ability in the race and thereby won considerable seats in the federal parliament and regional state councils, not to mention the unprecedented turnout of the people in the polling day. Quite the opposite, the 2015 general elections was marked by sweeping victory for the ruling EPRDF taking almost all seats in the federal parliament and regional councils and thereby denied the opposition political parties even a single seat in the federal parliament and regional councils.

Interestingly, in the aftermath of the 2015 elections, popular revolt broke out in different parts of the country, more particularly, in the largest regions of Oromia and Amhara, the bitter intra-party feud among the political parties that constituted the EPRDF, the violent conflict unfolded between the Oromia and Somali border that displaced close to one million people which exacerbated the political instability in the country, etc., resulted in the resignation of the former Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalgn and the ascent of Dr. Abiy Ahmed to Prime Minister position.

Following the ascent of Dr. Abiy Ahmed to the Prime Minister position political, economic, social and justice reforms have been initiated such as the amendment of election board establishment proclamation, the Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Elections Code of Conduct Proclamation, the scrapping of the controversial charities and societies proclamation and enactment of the new civil society law, addressing the quest for the Sidama statehood which took place peacefully on November 20, 2019 just to mention but a few.

4. Structure of the Government

Ethiopia is a federal parliamentary republic with both federal and state institutions holding legislative, executive, and judicial powers. The President although he/she does not enjoy executive powers, is the head of state elected by the Parliament. The FDRE Constitution establishes two Federal Houses, notably, the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR) and the House of the Federation⁷ While the HPR does not exceed 550⁸ seats and its members are elected by the people to

⁶ Carter Center (2009) OBSERVING THE 2005 ETHIOPIA NATIONAL ELECTIONS CARTER CENTER FINAL REPORT December p.9

⁷ Proclamation No 1/1995 Proclamation to Pronounce the Coming into of Effect of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia Article 53

⁸ Ibid Article 54(1)

the Houses for a term of five years⁹, the House of the Federation is composed of representatives of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples¹⁰ and elected by the State Councils¹¹ to serve for five years.¹² The prime minister is elected from among members of the House of Peoples' Representatives¹³.

5. Legal Framework

5.1. FDRE Constitution

Article 47(2) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution provides that “Nations, Nationalities and Peoples within the States enumerated in’ sub-Article 1 of this article have the right to establish, at any time, their own States.”¹⁴ The Constitution further states that the right of any Nation, Nationality or People to form its own state is exercisable provided that the following conditions¹⁵ are satisfied:

- The demand for statehood has been approved by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council of the Nation, Nationality or People concerned, and the demand is presented in writing to the State Council;
- When the latter has organized a referendum within one year to be held in the Nation, Nationality or People that made the demand;
- When the demand for statehood is supported by a majority vote in the referendum and the State Council will have transferred its powers to the Nation, Nationality or People that made the demand; and
- When the new State created by the referendum without any need for application, directly becomes a member of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

5.2. Proclamation No 251/1995

The Proclamation enacted for the Consolidation of the House of the Federation and the Definition of its Powers and Responsibilities empowers the House of the Federation (HoF) to decide on matters relating to the rights of nations, nationalities, and peoples to self-determination¹⁶. Same provision states that if “Any Nation, Nationality, or People who believes that its self-identities are denied, its right of self-Administration is infringed, promotion of its culture, language and history are not respected, in general its rights enshrined in the constitution are not respected or, violated for any

⁹ Ibid Article 54(3)

¹⁰ Ibid Article 61(1)

¹¹ Ibid Article 61(3)

¹² Ibid Article 67(2)

¹³ Ibid Article 73(1)

¹⁴ Proclamation to Pronounce the Coming into Effect of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No 1/1995

¹⁵ Ibid Article 47(3)(a-e)

¹⁶ Proclamation No. 251/2001 Consolidation of the House of the Federation and the Definition of its Powers and Responsibilities Proclamation Article 19(1)

reason, may present its application to the House through the proper channel”¹⁷. The Proclamation provides that any Nation, Nationality, or People to form its own State will be carried out¹⁸ if and only if:

- the question for statehood has been approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Council of the Nation, Nationality, or People in question, and the request thereof is presented in writing to the State Council;
- the Council that received the claim has organized, a referendum to the Nation, Nationality or People that presented the request, within one year;
- the request is supported by majority vote in referendum of Nation, Nationalities or People on the question of state formation;
- the State Council have transferred its powers to the Nation, Nationality or People that claimed the statehood.

The Proclamation further states that if the above mentioned requirements are satisfied then “a new State which is formed by the referendum shall directly be a member of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia without any need for application.”¹⁹ Same Proclamation also provides that “any party claiming that the question of state formation has not been executed within the time specified in sub-article 3(1) (b) of this Article or alleges to have dissatisfaction with the decision, may appeal to the House.”²⁰ The latter should be submitted “to the House in writing by the Council of the Nation, Nationality, or People that claimed for the formation of State”²¹ The Proclamation imposes the obligation on the HoF to give “a final decision within two years on issues presented to it in such a procedure.”²²

5.3. Proclamation No.1162/19

The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1152/19 mentions referendum as one of the types of elections among others that are conducted in Ethiopia²³. Same Proclamation empowers the Ethiopian National Election Board to organize a referendum to assess public interest or know the decision of the public provided that competent state body decides based on the constitution or other laws²⁴; conduct the referendum by organizing polling stations in a way convenient to execute the referendum, in consultation with the body which decided the holding of the referendum²⁵; and determine the polling date, the voters’ criteria to participate in a referendum, the choices to be put on the ballot paper and the types and contents of campaigns relating

¹⁷ Proclamation No. 251/2001 Consolidation of the House of the Federation and the Definition of its Powers and Responsibilities Article 19(1)

¹⁸ Ibid Article 19(3) (a) (b) and (c)

¹⁹ Ibid Article 19(3)(e)

²⁰ Ibid Article 19(3)(2)

²¹ Ibid Article 19(3)(3)

²² Ibid Article 19(3)(4)

²³ The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1162/19 Article 6(5)

²⁴ Ibid Article 11(1)

²⁵ Ibid Article 11(2)

to a referendum in consultation with the constitutionally authorized body.²⁶ Also Proclamation No.1152/19 sets out requirements that need to be met by a local civil society organizations seeking to observe elections including to have a legal personality²⁷, to be non-partisan, not-for-profit and not part of a government organ²⁸; none involvement of CSO leaders and board members in any political party²⁹ and impartially of individuals to be deployed to observing elections.³⁰ The Proclamation, empowers the National Election Board of Ethiopia to issue observer accreditation ,” upon verifying these and the organization’s capacity as well as ensuring by the signatures of the organization and representatives its acceptance of the election observers’ code of conduct prepared.”³¹ If it rejects a request to observe elections on the ground of failure to meeting the requirements set out under sub-Article 1 “it shall notify in writing the decision to the applicant within 30 days of receiving the request. An applicant aggrieved by the decision of Board may appeal to the Federal High Court within 14 days.”³² If the Board found “an election observer is engaged in activities in violation of the code of conduct and the commitments it made”, depending on the condition of the case, “issue warning to the organization and its representative, pointing out the error and telling them to make amends or may suspend the individual or the organization from observing the election.”³³ The Proclamation provides that “a representative of an accredited election observation organization has the right to move around in the polling station to monitor the election process; and request and obtain appropriate information.”³⁴ The Proclamation also states that the “observers have the right to look at the election materials and observe the voting and counting processes.”³⁵ In addition, the Proclamation states that “Election observers have the right to report to the Board Secretariat any irregularities they observed or encountered in the election process”³⁶.

6. Recruitment, training and accreditation of observers

6.1. Recruitment of Observers’

The recruitments of observers were done through open call to Ethiopian CSOs. CECOIE circulated the call through member network organizations to CSOs working on democracy, human rights, good governance, and election. Organizations that had keen interest from the 9 regions and the two city administrations expressed their willingness to participate in the Sidama referendum observations. A total of 147 observers of which 38 were female and 5 persons with disabilities were recruited, trained and deployed for referendum observation.

²⁶ The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1162/19 Article 11(3)

²⁷ Ibid Article 115(1)(a)

²⁸ ²⁸ Ibid Article 115(1)(b)

²⁹ ²⁹ Ibid Article 115(1)(c)

³⁰ ³⁰ Ibid Article 115(1)(d)

³¹ Ibid Article 115(1)(d)

³² Ibid Article 115(2)

³³ Ibid Article 115(3)

³⁴ Ibid Article 115(3)

³⁵ Carter Center (2009) Observing the 2005 Ethiopian National Elections Final Report p.

³⁶ Ibid

6.2. Training of Observers'

CECOE conducted training to both Long Term Observers (LTOs) and Short Term Observers (STOs) in Addis Ababa and Hawasa respectively not only on their respective tasks but also familiarized themselves with different forms/checklists to be used during the pre-referendum period, referendum day and post referendum period.

6.2.1. LTOs' Training

Although it was not dealt in depth due to time constraints LTOs were educated about their mission, including how to observe, assess, and report on the effectiveness and impartiality of the election administration during the pre-referendum period, on the ballot day and post referendum period. The LTOs were trained to observe, assess, and report on the pre-referendum political environment and all aspects of the referendum campaign, such as respect for civil and political rights and the extent to which the referendum process is free from intimidation; participation of women and access for disabled voters. In short, they were trained to observe, assess, and report among other things election administration, voter lists, referendum campaign, media, etc., as well as regularly report to the ICC through the LTO coordinator. In addition, the trainees familiarized themselves with different forms/checklists and when and how to use them as well.

6.2.2. STOs' Training

The ICC also conducted a two-day training for Short Term Observers (STOs) who were further clustered into mobile and stationary observers at the *Hawasa South Star Hotel* on 17 and 18 November 2019. During the training STOs were notified that they were required to observe all the referendum day proceedings. They were also informed that their workday could also be extended beyond 6pm. They were thought on what to focus on their observations and assessment, including the setting up and opening of one polling station, the voting processes, closing of polling stations, counting of ballots, and recording of results. STOs were also trained the type of forms to be used, as well as the intervals for calling to their contact person in the Election Situation Room for reporting.

6.3. Accreditation

Following the one-day training LTOs left for Hawasa on November 15 2020 and NEBE accredited all LTOs on same day. Similarly, immediately after concluding the two-day training NEBE accredited STOs on November 18, 2019 at *Hawasa South Star Hotel*

7. Deployment and Data collections methods

Regarding the method employed and the sampling technique used in the conduct of the Sidama referendum observation, the Coalition deployed Long Term Observers (LTOs) and Short Term Observers (STOs). While the Long Term Observers covered the pre-referendum and post referendum periods, the Short Term Observers covered only the referendum day. The Coalition conducted observations on the referendum day by deploying mobile and stationary observers.

7.1 Long Term Observations (LTOs)

Through the deployment of 16 long term observers, the Coalition conducted pre-referendum observations in 147 polling stations in 6 weredas. In addition to observing the polling stations, the *LTOs* also monitored information disseminated via the electronic media outlets concerning the Sidama referendum. Using the long term observations method, the Coalition also assessed the political situation/context, the preparation of the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), the Sidama Zone administration and the security arrangements regarding the referendum.

7.2 Short Term Observations (STOs)

The Coalition observed the ballot/ referendum/ day on November 20, 2019 deploying mobile and stationary observers. The Coalition planned to observe between 5-7 polling stations by deploying a minimum of 1 stationary and 1 mobile observer's team in each of the 24 *woredas*. Accordingly, the Coalition managed through the deployment of pairs of mobile and stationary observers in each of the 24 *woredas*, to observe a total of 201 polling stations (162 polling stations through mobile and 39 through stationary observers).

8. Pre-referendum day observations

Beginning November 15 through 19, 2019, the Coalition, deployed 6 pre-referendum observer teams consisting of 16 members in selected 6 *woredas* of the Sidama Zone (Wondo-genete, Shbedino, Hawasa, Dale[Yirgalem], Aleta wondo[Chuko] Dale minshe) to conduct observations on the general political environment, referendum campaign, civic and voter's education, NEBE's preparation to conduct the Sidama referendum, preparation of the Sidama Zone in terms of administrative support and the security forces preparation in terms of ensuring the peaceful conduct of the referendum.

8.1 The political environment /context

Beginning November 15, 2020 to vote counting to the announcement of results observers witnessed that the political environment was stable and peaceful.

8.2. Preparation for the conduct of the referendum

8.2.1 Relating to the preparation of NEBE

The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election's Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1152/19 has empowered NEBE to conduct general elections; Local elections; By-election; re-election; and referendum³⁷. Especially the Board is mandated to organize a referendum to assess

³⁷ The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election's Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1152/19 Article (6)

public interest or know the decision of the public provided that a competent public body decides based on the constitution or other laws³⁸. The Board is also empowered to conduct referendum, in consultation with the body which decided the holding of the referendum, by way of organizing polling stations³⁹. Also the Board in consultation with the constitutionally authorized body determines the polling date, the voters' criteria to participate in a referendum, the choices to be put on the ballot paper and the types and contents of campaigns relating to a referendum.⁴⁰ The Proclamation provided that NEBE shall determine details of the conduct of referendum through a directive⁴¹.

While the maximum number of voters assigned to each polling station is set by law not to exceed 1500, LTOs found out that in some polling stations the number of voters registered almost doubled the maximum number of voters set by law. LTOs reported the problem to NEBE to take action to address the problem

Organizing a one day training for 5500 the Sidama referendum officers and deploying them has been observed as this is one of the preparations made by NEBE among others for the successful conduct of the Sidama referendum⁴². The Board has also issued the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide that helps the executions of the referendum⁴³.

The Coalition has observed that in order to implement the rules provided under Article 11 of Proclamation No.1162/19 NEBE has issued requirements for voters registrations and eligibility to vote in the Sidama referendum. Being Ethiopian national, attaining 18 years of age and above on the day of registration; residing within the constituency for at least 6 months, having unimpaired decision making capacity, and voting rights are not restricted by court decision are some of the requirements laid down in the Guide⁴⁴. The Coalition also observed the establishment of 1692 polling stations in the Sidama Zone. In addition, the Coalition through its Long Term Observers team observed the preparation made in 147 polling stations in 6 woredas. Accordingly, the team came up with the following findings: -

The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election's Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1162//19 stipulates that the number of voters assigned to each polling station shall not exceed 1500⁴⁵ as well as prohibits the establishment of more than one polling station in an area designated for one polling station.⁴⁶ In the conduct of the Sidama Referendum there were polling stations that registered voters that doubled the maximum number of voters set by law (1500). NEBE opened additional 175 polling stations to address the problems of polling stations that registered voters

³⁸ Ibid, Article11(1)

³⁹ Ibid, Article11(2)

⁴⁰ Ibid, Article11(3)

⁴¹ Ibid, Article11(4)

⁴² Election Officials Taking Training for Sidama Autonomy Referendum Retrieved from: <https://www.ena.et/en/?p=10410> [Accessed on 12/13/19]

⁴³ Ethiopian National Election Board Referendum Guide *the he Sidama Referendum Officers Guide*

⁴⁴ Ethiopian National Election Board Referendum Guide *the he Sidama Referendum Officers Guide* 2.1.1.

⁴⁵ The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election's Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1162/19 Article 15(6)

⁴⁶ Ibid,, Article 15(7)

exceeding 1500 voters. Deviation from the rule is expected to happen in a situation where census has not been conducted and the actual population size is not known. Notwithstanding this fact the response given by NEBE to address the problem contravenes the mandatory provision of the Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election's Code of Conduct Proclamation No.1162/19 Article 15(7) which strictly prohibits the opening of more than one polling station in an area designated for one polling station.

The Coalition observed that majority of the polling stations were convenient to the voters, ensured secrecy of voting, the safety and security of the votes casted were not endangered. Yet, it was observed that some polling stations were established in places that were inconvenient to voters for instance in places where there is no road, difficult to ensure secrecy of votes such as under a trees.

Although, Referendum Officers received training, the Coalition observed that it was inadequate. The Coalition also observed that they were complaining about payment and being dependent on the communities they were deployed for their food and shelter. This situation may compromise their independence and neutrality.

With respect to logistics, in some polling stations the Coalition observed shortage of ballot box and voter's registration card and reported the problems to the NEBE to take action to prevent shortage of voter's registration card during voters registration and shortage of ballot papers on the ballot day.

8.2.2. Relating to the Zone administration

The Coalition observed the efforts made by the Sidama Zone administration for the successful conduct of the referendum in terms of providing the necessary administrative support, establishing polling stations, deploying security forces in collaboration with NEBE for the successful conduct of the referendum. Be that as it may, in some polling stations the LTOs observed administrative and security personnel were executing the activities exclusively entrusted to the Referendum Officers.

8.2.3 Security forces

The Coalition observed that the security forces made the necessary preparations to ensure the peaceful commencement and completion of the referendum.

8.2.4. Preparation of voter's and civic education

Findings of the Sidama referendum observation show that adequate voter education has not been given to the society. It was also observed that very little effort has been made to aware voters about their rights and obligations, the procedure they should follow in the voting process and no less importantly empowering them to make informed decisions. Concerning voter education, there was insufficient preparation on the part of NEBE and adequate voter's education was not given to the community either. The Coalition also witnessed that NEBE's voter education, which was broadcasted through the *Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation* (EBC), the message did not adequately reach

voters⁴⁷. Equally, the voter education which was broadcasted through the *Southern Television* was based exclusively on the symbol of one side of the competing political agenda. Consequently, some of the problems arose in the voting process such as failure on the part of some voters to put the ballot papers in the ballot box after marking on them, underage voting in considerable numbers of polling stations⁴⁸, violations of secrecy of voting in some polling stations by being present in voting booth in group of two or three and voting⁴⁹ etc., stemmed partly from lack of awareness on the part of voters. These irregularities (which are strictly prohibited and punishable by law) are partly attributable to inadequate catering of voter education.

8.2.5. Referendum campaign

Except the billboards and banners display reflecting exclusively one side of the competing political agendas, the Coalition observed neither heated referendum campaigns among contestants, nor town-hall debate/discussions, nor peaceful demonstrations, nor exchanges of ideas in mass media.

8.2.6. Post referendum observations

On November 20 2019, more than 3 million voters turned out in the Sidama referendum and voted to determine the Sidama Zone's quest for separate state. The Coalition conducted post referendum observations in Hawasa City and its surroundings and observed the commencement of posting vote counting results on a notice board.

9. Referendum day/ballot day

As noted earlier on November 20, 2019, more than 3 million voters turned out in the Sidama referendum and voted to determine the Sidama Zone's demand to attain statehood. The Coalition deployed its members to observe the referendum processes and found out that by and large the referendum officers have made the necessary preparation and coordinated effort for the voting process to succeed.

9.1. Timely opening of polling stations

In polling stations where mobile and stationary observers were deployed, the Coalition observed that majority of the polling stations were opened at 6:00 a.m., which is consistent with Article 4.5.3 of the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide issued by NEBE. Although it is difficult to tell the exact time, some polling stations were opened much earlier than the time prescribed by law. For instance, some polling stations were opened earlier than 6:00 a.m., On the other hand, a few others were opened later than 6:00 a.m. Findings show that voters' rush to the polling stations almost at the same time, and the consequent commotions created due to the rush of voters to quickly cast their votes and go were some of the reasons among others that attributed to the delayed opening of polling stations. It was also observed that in some polling stations verification of the total number

⁴⁷ The voter education was not delivered in the local language *Sidaminga*

⁴⁸ A 15 years old and grade 10 student when asked her age and why she came to the polling station, she replied that I am 15 at school but I am 18 for the purpose of the poll.

⁴⁹ Although inattention on the part of the referendum officers contributed to the irregularities mentioned above failure to provide adequate voter's education equally accounts for the problem as well

of ballot papers given to polling stations, signing, and stamping on ballot papers which also took much time contributed to the delayed opening of the polling stations.

9.2. Polling stations opening procedure

The Coalition observed that majority of the polling stations (73.2%) were opened consistent with the procedure laid down under Article 4.5.3 of the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide. On the other hand, as indicated in the section 5.1 of the report, a smaller number of polling stations did not follow the procedure laid down in the above-mentioned Guide.

9.3. Presence of agents contesting views

In the majority (82%) of the polling stations, the Coalition observed only agents that represented one side of the competing political agendas while in a very few polling stations elderly people were represented. While agents who represent the group that aspires to see Sidama attain statehood were present in the majority of the polling stations, the population who advocates for the continuation of Sidama as part of the Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State did not send their agents in the polling stations. Since the Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, which advocated for the continuation of Sidama as an integral part of the region and presented the symbol *Gojo*⁵⁰ as alternative to *Shafeta*⁵¹, it is incumbent on the regional states to assign agents who should observe the voting process on the referendum day. We could not find any evidence showing that the agents who should represent the regional state were virtually absent in almost all polling stations on the ballot day because of undue pressure or threat.

9.4. The referendum voting process

The Coalition observed that in majority (81.4%) of the polling stations the opening of polling stations was consistent with the procedure laid down under Sidama Referendum Officers Guide. However, the Coalition could not witness whether or not some of the polling stations, which were opened earlier than the time set for the opening of the polling stations by law, adhered to the procedure laid down for the opening of polling stations.

The Sidama Referendum Officers Guide 4.5.5 (a) and (b) obliges the Referendum Officer to announce that the polling station shall be closed on November 20, 2019 at 6 p.m., as well as allow voters queued at the premises of the polling station to vote. Most (83.3%) polling stations were closed at 6.00 p.m., with some polling stations were closed at 10:00 a.m., and at noon.

9.5. Competency of Referendum Officers

Although there were a small number of referendum officers who failed to demonstrate their competency, it was observed that majority (73%) of them proved their competency in implementing

⁵⁰ *traditional Sidama hut*

⁵¹ *traditional Sidama food vessel*

the referendum. On the other hand, it was observed that in some polling stations 12-16 years old children were seen voting. Moreover, while some polling stations were opened earlier than the time prescribed by law, others were closed before the deadline set by law for the closure of the polling stations. It was also observed that volunteers who were assigned to coordinate the voting process were seen instructing voters by saying “Choose this symbol.” The above mentioned problems identified in various polling stations put the competency of considerable numbers of poll workers under question in terms of carrying out their duties and responsibilities in a responsible, efficient and competent manner.

9.6. Polling stations closing procedure

The Sidama Referendum Officers Guide Article 4.5.5 (a) and (b) imposes obligations on the Chief Referendum Officer to wait up until the last person in the polling station cast his/her vote other than announcing the closure of the polling station on November 20, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. Accordingly, in the polling stations where the Coalition conducted its observations, majority(83.3%) of them were closed at 6.00 p.m., while few polling stations were closed before 6.00 p.m., limited number of polling stations were closed at noon, at 4 and few voters were seen at the closure of some polling stations.

9.7. Vote Counting

In the majority (82.5%) of the polling stations the vote counting took place upon the closure of polls. On the other hand, findings of the observation also revealed that in several polling stations vote counting took place in midday.

9.8. Grievances and Complaints

The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No. 1162/2019 under Article 151 (1) and following apart from enshrining provisions regulating procedures for resolving grievance and disputes that may arise in the electoral process, specifies the types of complaints and the bodies empowered to hear and decide on grievances at different levels. Political Organizations’ Joint Forum and Grievance and Complaint Hearing Committees to be established at various levels are the bodies empowered to hear grievances and disputes. The Proclamation further states that the composition, responsibility and procedure of the grievance hearing committee shall be determined by a directive to be issued. The proclamation also requires the organization of Election benches at different levels of regional and Federal Courts. The proclamation outlines the grounds for submitting complaints to the grievance hearing committee and the person or organization entitled to lodge complaints. Disputes arising during voter registration, prevention from registering as a voter, as well as protesting that a person who has no eligibility or right to register as a voter has been registered are the grounds for submitting grievance to the Polling Station Grievance Hearing Committee⁵². The Proclamation also provides redressing mechanism for Complaints Relating to Candidate Registration. Accordingly, any person or political party denied of registration for candidature shall have the right to lodge a complaint to the Constituency Grievance Hearing Committee and get a decision.⁵³ The Proclamation also provides that a voter, who is denied of voting,

⁵² The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No. 1162/2019 Article 152(1) and (2)

⁵³ Ibid, Article 153(1) and (2)

shall have the right to promptly lodge a complaint with the Polling Station Grievance Hearing Committee and get a decision.⁵⁴ With respect to complaints relating to vote counting and results, the Proclamation provides that any political organization, independent candidate or agent who has complaints on the vote counting and results may immediately submit its or his complaint to the Polling Station Grievance Hearing Committee and get a decision.⁵⁵ If a party is aggrieved by the decision of the committee may apply to the Grievance Hearing committee of the constituency within two days⁵⁶. The Proclamation further provides that any complainant dissatisfied by the decision given may file his petition with the Board within five days of receiving the Committee’s decision⁵⁷.

Similarly, the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide outlines grounds for lodging complaints as well as lays down provisions for resolving grievances and disputes that may arise during the referendum processes. Preventing a person from registering as a voter, protesting that a person who has no eligibility or right to register as a voter has been registered, incidence of hindering a person who is registered from voting in the referendum, complaint related to voting process and vote counting are identified as grounds for lodging complaints under the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide.

Regarding complaint lodging procedure any person who has grievances or complaints outlined above may present his /her grievances first to the Polling Station Grievance Hearing Committee, if the latter does not give its decision within five days or in the event that the Polling Station Grievance Hearing Committee fails to give its decision within five days on the complaint presented to it, the complainant is entitled to submit the same to the Zone Grievance Hearing Committee within five days. If the Zone Grievance Hearing Committee did not give its decision within five days or if the complainant is aggrieved by the decision of the Committee, he/she is entitled to apply within five days to the competent federal or regional Court.

Albeit provisions pertaining to grievance hearing committees and procedures for filing complaints are enshrined in the election proclamation and the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide, the Coalition has neither come across with Grievance Hearing Committees nor observed any complaint that has been lodged.

10. General observations on the referendum process

10.1 Strength

- With large numbers of voters’ turnout, the referendum was concluded peacefully with no security problem
- Even though the Referendum Officers assigned in some of the polling stations expressed that they had problems, it was observed that majority of them have demonstrated professional competency.

⁵⁴ Ibid, Article 154(1)

⁵⁵ The Ethiopian Electoral, Political Parties Registration and Election’s Code of Conduct Proclamation No. 1162/2019 Article 155(1)

⁵⁶ ibid

⁵⁷ Ibid Article 155(3)

- Deploying 38 women and 5 PWDs out of the 147 observers is perceived as one of the strengths of the referendum observations processes.
- In some polling stations the priority given to the elderly people, women with children and pregnant women was also commended as strength.
- The manner in which concerned stakeholders cooperated and communicated with each other is deemed as one more strong point worth mentioning.

10.2 Gaps observed

- In the referendum process there were polling stations where the secrecy of vote was compromised i.e. more than one voter were seen in voting booth marking on ballot papers and casting their votes.
- There were polling stations where shortage of indelible ink was observed.
- Voters who did not mark their fingers with indelible ink were also observed voting again after casting their votes.
- In many polling stations results of vote counting were not posted promptly.
- Only agents representing the views of one side of the competing political agenda were observed in many polling stations.
- Voters who look like minors were also observed casting their votes in considerable numbers of polling stations.

11. Summary/ Conclusions

The preceding report, which is prepared by the Coalition of Ethiopian Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE), comprises brief analyses of the existing legal framework regulating referendum, detailed information on the conduct of the Sidama referendum, lesson learned from the experience of the Sidama referendum that can be used in the 2020 general elections as well as recommendation to improve the election administration.

12. Recommendations

The opening of additional polling stations to address the problem of registering voters exceeding the 1500 voters ceiling limit stipulated in the electoral law is contrary to the mandatory provision which prohibits the opening of “more than one polling station in an area designated for one polling station”⁵⁸ NEBE may face similar problem in the 2020 general elections. Accordingly, the Board should refrain from such practices and devise a way to address the problem consistent with Article 15(7) of Proclamation 1162/19 through the directives to be issued.

The CSO observers group deployed in the Sidama Referendum has never come across with information on the existence of grievance hearing committee, or grievances that have been lodged, or decisions given by the grievance hearing committees. We recommend that NEBE should issue Directive regulating the composition, responsibility and procedure of the grievance hearing committee as provided under Article 151(5) of Proclamation No. 1162/ 19 as soon as possible.

⁵⁸ Article 15(7) of Proclamation 1162/19

By issuing and implementing the Sidama Referendum Officers Guide, NEBE has successfully conducted the Sidama Referendum. Since the demand for a separate statehood, zonal or special zone status is currently being raised and would certainly be raised afterwards, it would not be tenable for NEBE to issue a separate referendum officers guide for each and every referendum to be held in terms of consistency, time and resource. Accordingly, we recommend the issuance of a comprehensive referendum officer guide applicable to all referendums to be held.

One of the findings of the Sidama Referendum Observation shows that adequate voter's education has not been delivered to the society. Considerable number of voters in the polling stations covered by the CSO observers hardly knows their rights and obligations as well as the voting procedures they should adhere to. We recommend voter's education, accessible to and comprehensible by the majority of the population, should be given in local languages through the broadcasts media, more specifically, through radio and televisions for a fairly long time to empower voters to appropriately exercise their rights and discharge their duties/obligations, as well as aware of the consequences of failing to fulfil one's obligation

Findings of the CSO Sidama observations show that lack of accurate information on the distance and locations of polling place/stations posed huge challenges on CSO observers. Drawing lessons from this experience, we recommend that NEBE should use GIS/GPS and map out polling stations in the entire country that can be used among other things to know distance and exact locations of polling stations.

It was observed that in many polling stations the ballot boxes were filled up more quickly and thereby stalled the voting process at polling stations. To avoid this problem in the upcoming 2020 general elections we recommend for reducing the A4 size ballot paper and redesigning the ballot box in such a way that it accommodates 1500 ballot papers.

Findings from the Sidama Referendum observation revealed that voters who look like underage, some of whom were expressly stating that they haven't attained majority, were seen voting in significant numbers of polling stations. Yet, referendum officers were not talking actions on underage voters. To prevent the occurrence of such irregularities in the upcoming general elections and avoid unnecessary disputes that may arise as a result of such irregularities, we recommend that NEBE should put in place a system that filters the authenticity of voter's age and ID Card during voter's registration.

NEBE deployed the Referendum Officers, after giving them a one-day basic training. As the 2020 general elections is going to be considerably different from the Sidama referendum in nature, complexity, composition of actors to be involved, and its geographical coverage adequate training should be organized for the Election Officers.

It was observed that referendum officers had grievances associated with payment and were reliant for food and shelter on communities living in places they were deployed. Unless the grievance associated with payments is addressed similar grievances may arise in the 2020 general elections and may inhibit election officers from discharging their responsibilities whole heartedly. Similarly, dependence on communities for food and shelter unless it is dealt immediately, may create opening for the poll workers to be deployed for the 2020 general elections to turn a blind eye on irregularities not to disappoint the host communities. Accordingly, NEBE should devise mechanisms to effectively address problems associated with

payments as well as dependence of election officers on the communities to be deployed for their food and shelter.

13. Annex

Annex- 1 Sidama Zone Map



Annex II . List of polling stations Sidama in urban and rural areas

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4	፳፻፳	125	
5	፳፻ ፳፻፳፻	62	
6	፳፻፳	117	
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8	፳፻፳	60	
9	፳፻	48	
10	፳፻	85	
11	፳፻፳፻	71	
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13	፳፻፳	60	
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23	□□□□□	74	
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Annex III. List of organizations participated in the Sidam Referendum Observations

#	NAME Of ORGANIZATIONS
1	DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL
2	ETHIO-GULF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
3	ETHIOPIAN WOMEN, CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
4	SAVE GENERATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
5	ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
6	ACCESS TO WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY
7	KMG ETHIOPIA
8	KULICH YOUTH REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
9	KIDANMHERT STUDENT SELF HELP ASSOCIATION
10	HUMMINGBIRD ETHIOPIA FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT
11	ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
12	ETHIOPIAN ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH AID AND DEVELOPMENT
13	ADDIS ABABA YOUTH FEDERATION
14	FAITH IN ACTION
15	EMPATHY FOR LIFE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
16	VISION ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY
17	FEDERATION OF ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
18	ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
19	ADDIS ABABA YOUTH FEDERATION
20	RATSON WOMEN, YOUTH AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

21	FEDERATION OF ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
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#	NAME OF ORGANIZATION
22	FAITH BIBLE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AID AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
23	ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
24	CENTER FOR ADVANCEMENT OF RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY
25	OPERATION RESCUE- ETHIOPIA
26	ETHIOPIAN INNOVATORS ASSOCIATION
27	REDEEM THE GENERATION
28	OROMO STUDENT UNION
29	WALTA MOTHERS AND CHILDREN HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION
30	INTEGRATED COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
31	PARTNERSHIP FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
32	PRO DEVELOPMENT NETWORK
33	CONSORTIUM OF ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
34	SARA JUSTICE
35	VISION NEW LIFE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
36	PROMOTIONAL SERVICE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRESS
37	GOKABORO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
38	NURTURE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT
39	PHE- ETHIOPA CONSORTIUM
40	ETHIOPIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
41	I CARE FOR THE NATION

42	WAG AMHARA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
43	CENTER FOR JUSTICE
44	GAMBELLA CHILDREN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
45	EL-DERASH CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
46	NURTURE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT
47	INITIATIVE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT
48	PARTICIPATORY POVERTY REDUCTION ORGANIZATION
49	GOD FOR PEOPLE RELIEF DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
50	DIT-NI-TEK
51	TIRET COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR CHANGE ASSOCIATION
52	CONCERN FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
53	OROMO STUDENT UNION
54	GELGELA INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
55	CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
56	CONCERN FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
57	ADDIS ABABA YOUTH FEDERATION
58	VISION ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY
59	ADDIS ABABA YOUTH ASSOCIATION

#	NAME OF ORGANIZATION
60	ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY ASSOCIATION
61	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
62	DELASALLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

63	REHOBOTH FEEDING AND STUDY CENTER
64	SOLIDARITY FOR INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
65	DIRE DAWA CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK
66	B/G WOMEN ASSOCIATION
67	GAMBELLA WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT
68	DOBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
69	GURMUU DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
70	LOVE FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION
71	DR. HAILE W/M FOUNDATION
72	SARA JUSTICE FROM ALL WOMENS ASSOCIATION
73	FAITH IN ACTION
74	DUWAW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
75	ETHIOPIAN LABOUR RIGHTS WATCH
76	MOTHERS AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
77	ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE, HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
78	PRO DEVELOPMENT NETWORK
79	NEW LIFE FOR COMMUNITY
80	ETHIOPIAN YOUTH FEDERATION
81	SERVE ETHIOPIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
82	CONSORTIUM OF CHRISTIAN RELIEF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
83	ETHIOPIAN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION
84	ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM
85	NETWORK OF ETHIOPIAN WOMEN ASSOCIATION

86	INTER AFRICA GROUP
87	CONSORTIUM OF CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION ACTORS
88	ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DISABILITIES ASSOCIATIONS NETWORK
98	INITIATIVES FOR MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
99	FAHMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
100	THE ETHIOPIAN ASSEMBLIES OF GOD CHURCH AID AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
101	COALITION CHILD SUPPORT ASSOCIATION
102	A HOPE ETHIOPIA
103	VISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
104	COALITION OF ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS FOR ELECTION
105	SAVE YOUR GENERATION ETHIOPIA
106	PRO-DEVELOPMENT NETWORK
107	ESHET CHILDREN & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
108	DOBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
109	SAVE GENERATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS
110	AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
111	LOVE FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION
112	ASSOCIATION DEVELOP HORN
113	ETHIOPIAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH MEKANE YESUS DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION