OPEN ELECTION DATA IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

A Report on Qualitative Research on the Openness and Transparent Election Data in Solomon Islands 2022.

DECEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Transparency Solomon Islands (TSI) in its capacity as a non-profitable organization is committed to fight corruption in all levels both in the public and private sectors and promote transparency, accountability and good governance. In its campaign towards combating corruption and promoting transparency and accountability, TSI also strongly advocate on democracy, urging Solomon Islands citizens to be aware of their democratic, legal and political rights as well as holding power to account, also taking note of the significant role elections plays in a democratic nation like Solomon Islands and the importance of open-election data, thus continues to engage and give opportunities for youths to participate in electoral activities such as carrying out the role of observers in one of the By-elections in Malaita Province. Hence, this report serves as a means to enhance the electoral process through its findings on the assessment of open election data in Solomon Islands.

For more information about this research, please email us at execofficer@tsi.org.sb .

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Parliamentary elections in the Solomon Islands have been disrupted by a series of political and social challenges in recent years. In the Solomon Islands, a decade after a period of political upheaval and social unrest that resulted in the government's request for direct Australian intervention to restore political stability and social order, the electoral system was recently provided additional democratic structure through passage of the Electoral Integrity Act (2014) at the closure of the 9th Parliament since full independence from Britain. General elections are held every four years utilizing the "first-past-the-post" electoral system. The country is divided into 50 single-member constituencies and elections are conducted with universal adult suffrage for any citizen over the age of 18. Any citizen over the age of 21 can run either as a member of a registered political party or as an independent candidate. During the years of political and social unrest, democratic processes in Solomon Islands suffered a great deal. Parliamentary sittings were often brief and irregular, attendance and performance by members of Parliament (MPs) was poor, and many of the key activities expected from the Parliament including its primary legislative, representative and oversight functions are lacking. Through the ongoing effort of international organizations cooperating with the Solomon Islands Government and other institutions, reform has been gradually instituted, this includes programs initiated by the UNDP through cooperative parliamentary strengthening program (Strengthening the Electoral Cycle in the Solomon Islands Project [SECSIP]), public accountability through external watchdog organizations such as the national chapter of Transparency International, Transparency Solomon Islands - which consistently seeks to hold candidates and subsequently elected MPs accountable to the public, and the effort to establish a political party institutional structure and electoral code of conduct in 2014. Elections play a vital part in the development of constituencies; yet, majority of the electorate are those living in the provinces and local communities/villages and most of these registered voters lack basic knowledge of the election system, voting process, political parties and political parties' system, democracy, political, legal and civil rights; TSI notes that when citizens are not aware of such important information and do not demand to understand their basic rights, voters tend to elect corrupted leaders into the parliament hence poor leadership and bad governance over the years.

In promoting election integrity through open-election data in the Solomon Islands and with the recent extension of parliament life from four years to five years, the National General Elections

has been slated in for the year, 2024, TSI as in line with the open-data principles of this project aims to monitor key electoral processes and conduct qualitative research and monitoring on openness in election data. TSI in this project establishes its main objectives as to promote data openness on the electoral processes in Solomon Islands and to create policy recommendations to the Solomon Islands government (SIG), Solomon Islands Electoral Commission (SIEC), Political Parties Commission (ORPPC) and relevant stakeholders and development partners to improve the election processes and the practicality and usability of official data related to elections. Election data information as identified in the result of this project's qualitative research is not open in most key areas thus majority of the citizens who are eligible to vote in elections are not fully aware of the key information surrounding elections, the election system, voting process, roles and responsibilities of members of parliament and most importantly, significance of what democracy is. TSI acknowledges the opportunity given to be able to implement and achieve this project's objectives in promoting openness in election data for the use and practicality of the information based on the election process as well as providing policy recommendation to responsible institutions and relevant stakeholders.

Transparency Solomon Islands with assistance from the Youths for Democracy Network Group (YFDNG) performed qualitative research based on the different aspects of the electoral process. The team reached out to the electoral management body, the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission before executing most of the project activities, in terms of electoral data collection. Five members of the YFDNG have been given copies of questionnaires as a tool to collect data relating to Electoral Management Body and Administration, Election Management Processes, Electoral Boundaries, Election Security, Political Parties Registration, Election Campaigns, Voter Registration, Voters List, Voters Education, Polling Stations, Electoral Results (Provisional and Official), Electoral disputes and complaints, Election Day data and post-Election results. The data collected from these fifteen (15) different areas of the electoral process are recorded and observed based on how open the data information is. The main core activity in this project is reviewing all election data that is available on the official online sources such as the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission website and National Parliament of Solomon Islands website, this is an ongoing activity from the beginning of the project to the last month of the project (February – September 2022). Other activities that involved in the monitoring of election data is participating in electoral activities such as the West-Kwaio By-election on 21st September 2022 as a team of observers. Moreover, the main challenges that

are highlighted throughout the project duration based on the observation and monitoring of election data are as follows:

- Outdated information from relevant online sources especially from the electoral management body website. Online information needs to be up to date and creating much better online system for access to online information.
- Availability of electoral staffs responsible to acquire information from. In carrying out qualitative research for electoral data collection for the purpose of this project, it is observed that unavailability of responsible officer is also one contributing factor to challenges faced during the duration of this project.
- Lack of training and proper recruitment for electoral officers in electoral events. It is also observed that during electoral activities such as By-Elections, TSI has engaged a team of observers from the YFDNG as part of the activities for this project, the team of observers took part in the West- Kwaio By-election in Malaita Province on 21st September 2022, the team of observers noted that there is a need for proper training and recruitment when it comes to electoral officers such as returning officers, polling assistants and counting officers.

TSI determines the following key findings to be underlying aspects of the challenges faced during the assessment of open data in the election process; poor access to education, lack of proper training of electoral officials and awareness programs, lack of infrastructure access especially in remote areas/communities, lack of technology access and knowledge and weak support and funding from government and relevant stakeholders. According to electoral data principles in monitoring, the electoral process in the Solomon Islands is measured and determined by its openness, whether it is mostly open, partially open or closed, this is also determined by the information that is collected or available. TSI aims to use information collected as part of its campaign strategy in promoting election integrity and openness in election data in its advocacy and awareness programs in remote communities in the Solomon Islands.

TSI strongly recommends that from key findings and results obtaining from the qualitative research, there are at least five areas that needs to be looked at; quality education for both voters and candidates, proper training and recruitment of electoral officials, better and improved infrastructure development, improve technology access and education, and strong support and funding from government and responsible authorities/institutions.

In this information age, it is evident that citizens are increasingly accessing information data mainly from online sources for services and advanced information. TSI notes that the most important principles of open data are determined by its availability, granularity, complete and in bulk, analyzable and non-propriety however, in promoting election integrity through open-election data in the Solomon Islands, it poses a major challenge as this is a newly introduced concept in which a developing country will need proper introduction, training and management to be able to adapt to a new system within the electoral process.

METHODOLOGY

Transparency Solomon Islands in this project has covered different aspects of the electoral process as part of its observation and monitoring. During the course of this project, a team of five members of the YFDNG assisted TSI in carrying out qualitative research for two months, a questionnaire based on each category of the electoral process was given to each team member and the team set out to monitor, observe and collect information from responsible institutions.

The main activity that TSI has consistently carried out is monitoring on election data that is available on the internet, this is to find out whether online information from the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission is updated and open in each of the categories highlighted in the website. However, as observed, some of the electoral data is not available on the EMB website, other information on the other hand is outdated and an update of the election information is strongly recommended.

The TSI team has also faced difficulties in the early stage of this project, before carrying out the research on openness in election data, the team ensure that proper communication is set up between the team and responsible institution, request letter is both delivered to the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission through email and physically, however, follow-up visits were also made in attempt to get response from responsible officer from the SIEC. A copy of the request letter is attached in *Appendix A*.

The process in which data is collected and monitored is based on each individual from the team of researchers, the copy of questionnaire given to the five-member team consists of questions under each of the different category of the electoral process, the set of questions are based on when electoral data information is checked, whether data information is available physically or digitally, what are the comments and notes each team member has according to personal perspective. A copy of the tool used is attached in *Appendix B*.

As part of the key findings for this project, a scoring system is also used for each category under the electoral process. Each score is calculated on a percentage that determines whether election data is open, partially open or close. If a score is equal to or less than 30 percent, it means that data is not open, if a score is between 31 percent and 70 percent, its means that data is partially open and if a score is above 70 percent, it means that data is mostly open.

SUMMARY OF OPEN ELECTION DATA IN SOLOMON ISLANDS.

ELECTORAL PROCESS	OPENNESS ASSESSMENT	OPENNESS SCORE
Election management body and administration	Partially open	35%
Election management body processes	Not open	5%
Electoral boundaries	Partially open	0%
Electoral security	Not open	0%
Political Party Registration	Not open	0%
Ballot qualification	Not open	0%
Election campaigns	Not open	0%
Campaign finance	Not open	0%
Voter registration	Not open	0%
Voter list	Mostly open	100%
Voter education	Partially open	32%
Polling stations	Partially open	43%
Election results (official & final)	Not open	12%
Electoral complaints, disputes and resolutions	Not open	0%
Electoral legal framework	Mostly open	85%

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS.

The key results in this report shows the analysis of the findings as determined by how open and transparent election data is in the Solomon Islands. TSI notes that the key findings in this report are consistent with the baseline assessment on the Pacific Islands that has been conducted in 2021, in which it is used as a guide during the implementation of this project. TSI is determined that the key findings in this report will improve the openness in election data within the electoral process in the Solomon Islands to be consistent with the principles of open-data.

1. Lack of proper education.

In Solomon Islands, majority of registered voters are those living in constituencies outside of the capital, Honiara. Honiara City itself consists of three (3) constituencies (West Honiara, Central Honiara and East Honiara), apart from these 3 constituencies are the seven constituencies of Guadalcanal Province, of which are located in remote areas and outskirts of the capital. Access to education especially in remote areas poses a major challenge in the sharing and distribution of electoral data information, with lack of proper education on the election system, voters tend to ignore the significance of the voting process except to just cast their ballot papers and get their votes done and over with, regardless of the result of who they vote, on the other hand, candidates see the lack of knowledge and education as a tool of power and manipulation, bribery and election offences takes place elections after elections, majority of voters who are not aware of the legal proceedings of taking candidates to court by ways of petition has no knowledge of such opportunities hence winning candidates stand unopposed. TSI note that the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission in partnership with the UNDP-funded program, SECSIP are implementing civic awareness in most of the rural and remote areas, however, lack of finance and human resources is also another contributing factor to unsuccessful achievements in providing better education to voters and intending candidates in remote areas thus leading to deteriorating educational services in providing proper resources to address this issue.

2. Lack of proper training and civic awareness.

In its observation and as part of the activities under this project, TSI has the opportunity to engage a team of 9 from the Youths for Democracy Network Group (YFDNG) to carry out the role of observers in the West-Kwaio By-election in Malaita Province, on 21st September. As part of the observation, it is noted that electoral officials who are appointed as Returning Officers, Polling Assistants, Queue controllers and Counting Officers lack proper training on their roles and responsibilities. It is also taken into account that training provided by the EMB takes one or two days resulting in overload of information and lack of application of roles and responsibilities when an issue arises. The team also observe that civic awareness only reached remote areas on short notice, two or three days before an electoral event is scheduled, voters who are not properly educated on the electoral system and voting process often engage in spreading misinformation leading to confusion and sometimes conflict between voters and opposing candidates.

3. Lack of basic infrastructure services.

In carrying out proper education, proper training and proper civic awareness, basic infrastructure is also a requirement. TSI notes that where there is lack of proper transport services to remote areas either by air, land or sea, access to proper electoral information is a challenge. In addition, there is also lack of proper buildings and facilities to accommodate electoral activities, for instance, during the West-Kwaio By-election in Malaita Province, TSI team observed that polling stations are either situated in run-down buildings or locations inaccessible to those with special needs. It is also noted that there was no proper assessment on locations to be sited as polling stations thus leading to less attendance from registered voters in some constituencies.

4. Lack of technology knowledge and resources.

Solomon Islands is a developing country in which technology knowledge and resources are not

the same of with countries like the United States of America or Australia. Given the lack of proper technology knowledge and resources in remote areas, majority of voters who are living in outskirt locations have little or no information at all. Lack of access to mainstream

communication is also an issue in most remote areas, the only time that information surrounding election reaches their shores is when an electoral event is taken place, either by-election or the national general election. An example of a case study can be taken from one of TSI community outreach program, a community in South Choiseul Constituency, Choiseul Province, the team carried two-weeks long of community awareness in South Choiseul Constituency by community request, however, one of the remote communities (Loloko community) has no access to communication at all, let alone a cell tower for mobile phones and radios, the only access to information is from the team's community awareness program, until then, no proper access to technology knowledge and resources is evident in these remote areas. In addition, the electoral management body has little manpower resources to carry out data collection in rural areas thus depriving citizens the right to access of information.

5. Lack of support and funding from government.

Electoral data programs are considered to be relatively expensive to operate. Much of the required electoral data information exists in an electronic format given the digital era in this age, however, there is lack of a budget line for the operation of open-election data program, this includes upfront costs that may be higher during the implementation of such programs, other costs include paying for staffs and any contract work provided by private companies assisting the projects thus resulting in inaccessible data information from the EMB hence some aspects of the electoral process are observed to be close election data. TSI also notes that one of the electoral categories is based on the financial budget especially with the budget allocated for the EMB, in this case, the Solomon Island Electoral Commission, TSI is also aware that during parliamentary sittings, a national budget is allocated for the electoral activities that is scheduled for the year, however, according to inside sources, finance assistance from the government is either questionable or non-existent leading to delay in executing electoral activities throughout the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Open-election data once provides as an available resource and portal, it creates opportunities that will continue to develop gradually into the future. By establishing open and transparent data in the electoral process, TSI is determine that both EMB and the government will not only have improved its transparency, but also have began to use open data as a means to improve services and gather more data information about communities in rural areas. The following recommendations are based on the key findings of this project.

1. **Provide better education resources.**

Education programs impacts great turnout from voters in an election. Programs that are properly implemented can motivate and encourage citizens to participate fully in the voting process. One aspect of this is to understand the voters, for a responsible institution like the SIEC, usage of data is encouraged to guide successful approaches in establishing education strategies for voters. The key aspect is the better voters are understood, the successful the approach in educating them. Moreover, voters have different learning styles, education resources should vary by using websites, social media platforms, print media platforms, radio, televisions or personal communication. Online sources such as the SIEC website should be reviewed and evaluated frequently to keep information updated, fresh and accessible, social media platforms like mobile apps such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Tiktok, YouTube, Emails can also help young first-time voters to access and understand proper election data information, also voters will retain information best when it comes to variety of media platforms, for instance, newspapers, magazines, TV, radio programs or commercial advertisement. Another approach in improving education resources is to give voters personal attention; the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission in this case is strongly recommended to keep current on all election laws, dates and procedures to assist voters who will contact the office directly.

2. **Provide proper training of electoral officials and civic awareness.**

It is very important that proper training is carried out for electoral officials in preparation for any electoral activities, especially with by-elections and national general elections. It is

strongly recommended that electoral management bodies provide advance training for officers more than a week before an electoral event is scheduled. Electoral officials who are well versed with the electoral process and election system can greatly assist voters in gaining confidence and willingness to participate during elections, this in turn will also create a portal for open and transparent election data. In addition, it is also strongly recommended that civic awareness to be carried out in remote communities not only during election preparation but throughout the year, TSI notes that human resources and financial budget is a challenge in these circumstances therefore the government and development partners or donors are encouraged to engage and assist the electoral management body in the implementation of its awareness programs.

3. Improve basic infrastructure and public services.

Solomon Islands had received countless of financial aids over the past years. TSI strongly recommends that policy makers and relevant institutions put huge amount of these financial aids from donor partners into good use by building proper facilities to accommodate electoral activities, improve roads for travelling access to remote areas especially in the provinces, build proper airstrips for air transport and provide better shipping services for outer islands. By improving the infrastructure settings in the country as well as providing better public transport services, it encourages voters to participate and attend elections. This also helps voters to be willing to acquire election information that is readily available and accessible to obtain.

The images below are taken from the West-Kwaio By-election in Malaita Province on 21st September 2022, TSI strongly recommends that the government and electoral management bodies to properly build better facilities in accommodation of electoral activities for both human resources and facilities.

a) Community hall as a polling station in the West Kwaio By-election, Malaita Province (2022) *Photo supplied: Youth for Democracy Network Group*

b) Run down houses as polling station in West-Kwaio By-election in Malaita Province (2022) *Photo supplied: Youth for Democracy Network Group*

c) No proper building to accommodate voters from bad weather**.** *Photo supplied: Youth for Democracy Network Group*

4. **Improve technology knowledge and resources.**

In this digital era, new technology and innovative uses for existing technology have increased the efficiency of election offices, that is the basic tasks of election administrations in terms of voters' registration, records and content management, chains of custody, and outreach – are all labor-intensive assignments that can be simplified with technology. Moreover, technology can be used track from where voters are travelling to vote during early voting and/or in the case of vote centers Election Day. This tracking capacity allows election officials to efficiently place early voting sites and vote centers in the remote communities. If voters are primarily using one centrally located early voting site or vote center, the election officials know to allocate more resources to expanding that site. Furthermore, any disparities about where voters from across the jurisdiction are choosing to vote might become evident to the election official and technology might help consolidate polling places, if necessary. The importance of internet is also useful for voter outreach, TSI highly recommends that the government engage in strong partnership connections with telecommunication service providers such as Our Telekom and Be-Mobile in increasing the number of cell towers installments in the remote areas especially in the outer islands. It is really important that electronic information is disseminated to voters giving election office staff member the responsibility of coordinating social media and out the election office on the forefront of technology. Any information available via the internet should also be available via other means, however, TSI takes note that suppose the electoral management body engages private companies in designing web-based information systems, it is best to consider that majority of voters either do not have access to advance technology resources or are not skilled in using advanced technology tools provided. Therefore, it is also important to take note that not every voters will have access to new, cost-effective technological solutions in Solomon Islands, for example, introducing means of using the internet for voter outreach or for online voter registration in remote communities and outer islands is a step toward accommodating technologically advanced voters, however, for the voters without access to any means of advance technology tools, such advances are invisible and election officials needs to consider these less technologically advanced voters any time the election seeks efficiencies through technology.

5. **Strong support from government and relevant institutions/ stakeholders.**

Political support is one of the significant requirements to implementing a successful openness in election data. The benefits of strong leadership are most evident as new initiatives attempt to overcome internal and external barriers to the different aspects in the electoral process. For policy makers and legislators, enacting legislation or formal policies is a crucial step towards ensuring the growth and sustainability of open-data portals. Stakeholder involvement also plays an important role in the openness in election data as a two-way process. The government publish the data and society enriches and uses the data. It is therefore, essential to encourage participation and engagement among multiple stakeholders including; community members, non-profitable organizations, universities, the media, business houses, and other levels of government. Moreover, in terms of financial support, it is important that programs surrounding open-data in electoral process have their own budget line items where resources are specifically allocated. TSI observes that each year, a national budget is passed and the electoral management body has been allocated its annual financial budget to carry out its electoral activities for the year, therefore, TSI strongly recommend that this aspect of electoral process should be independent and not politicized in any way by the government, this includes funds received from stakeholders and donor partners.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1. Request Letter (Sample)

To: Solomon Islands Electoral Commission

In attn: Chief Electoral Officer

Ref: Promoting Election Integrity through Open Data Project

Dear _____,

We are pleased to inform you that Transparency Solomon Islands (TSI) has started a project which aims to assess the openness and transparency of election-related data in our country. We believe that a credible election is one that is inclusive, transparent, accountable, and competitive. While many observers focus on the specific event of election day, elections are actually a process made up of multiple components. Public confidence in each step of an election process is critical to the integrity of the election. In order for citizens to participate in, understand, evaluate and ultimately accept an election process and its outcome as representing their will, election data must be open to citizens.

In the absence of official data, rumors and disinformation can thrive, leading to the creation or exacerbation of social divisions and a trust gap between citizens and government. Having access to key evidence about each phase of the electoral process is crucial to competently evaluate the integrity of elections. TSI has a keen interest in ensuring that critical electoral data is available, and in helping stakeholders use that data to enhance the integrity of elections and hold election management bodies and other electoral actors to account. This project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development and has been implemented in more than 25 countries. You can find additional information on this page: Open Election Data Initiative.

We would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you and discuss our project and the data we anticipate we might request from the Electoral Commission in the next few months to successfully implement our goals, and also having your insights on how overall transparency and integrity of the election process can be improved.

As part of our monitoring efforts, we would also be grateful if the election commission could send us the following information:

- A list of electoral commissioners, senior management and their bios, in Microsoft Office Word format, by April 30, 2022.

- Information on recruitment, including job descriptions, if other positions than the ones listed on the website of the Commission are currently being recruited, in Microsoft Office Word format, by April 30, 2022.
- The Electoral Commission's 2022 budget, detailed by line item, in Microsoft Office Excel or CSV format, by May 5, 2022.

Kindly send the requested information to Ms. _____, at email address _____.
We are also looking to hear from you regarding an in-person introductory meeting.

Respectfully,

_____

Appendix B: Tool used for qualitative research.

(*Please tick where necessary and make notes where applicable*)

No.	Date Checked	Category	Data Available	Data Unavailable	Comments/Notes
1		*Electoral Management Body and Administration*			
i.		Location - Is there a physical address?			
ii.		Staffs Information and details - Individual names - Contact information			
iii.		Functions			
iv.		Nomination procedures			
2.		*Subordinate/Other Electoral Body*			
i.		Location (full address)			
ii.		Individual Name and Contact Information			
iii.		Functions			
iv.		Official Names			

v.		Nomination Procedures			
3.		**_Election Management Processes_**			
i.		Meeting minutes or decisions			
ii.		Budget			
iii.		Expenditures			
iv.		Public Recruitment Data			
v.		Training materials			
vi.		Institutional Relations			
vii.		Election Observation Organizations Registered			
viii.		Observers Accredited			
4.		**_Electoral Boundaries (Districts)_**			
i.		Electoral Boundary Names and Hierarchy			
ii.		Shapes/Maps files			

No.	Date Checked	Category	Data Available	Data Unavailable	Comments/Notes
5.		*Election Security*			
i.		Rules and Parameters for Security forces			
ii.		Reported Incidents			
iii.		Resolved Incidents			
6.		*Political Party Registration*			
i.		Parties Registered			
ii.		Parties Rejected and reasons for rejection			
iii.		Party Membership			
iv.		Registration Information			
v.		Campaign Regulations			

vi.		Ballot Qualification			
vii.		Contestants Accepted			
viii.		Contestants Rejected and Reasons			
7.		*Election Campaigns*			
i.		Media Allocation			
ii.		Campaign Finance			
iii.		Party Campaign Funding			
iv.		Party Campaign Spending			
v.		Candidate Campaign Funding			
vi.		Candidate Campaign Spending			
vii.		Political Party Annual Accounts			
8.		*Voter Registration*			
i.		Registration Centre Locations			

No.	Date Checked	Category	Data Available	Data Unavailable	Comments/Notes
9.		*Voter List*			
i.		Registration Lookup			
10.		*Voter Education*			
i.		Electoral Calendar			
ii.		Voting Process Information			
iii.		Political Programs			
iv.		Electoral Systems			
v.		List of Candidates			

11.		*Polling Station*			
i.		Location			
ii.		Polling Station Workers			
12.		*Election Results (Provisional)*			
i.		Voters Registered			
ii.		Voters that participated			
iii.		Ballots Spoiled (I.E, Issued but Not Cast)			
iv.		Invalid votes			
v.		Votes Challenged And/Or contested			
vi.		Blank Votes Cast (I.E, No Contestant Marked)			
vii.		Valid Votes For Each Contestant			

No.	Date Checked	Category	Data Available	Data Unavailable	Comments/Notes
13.		*Election Results (Official Final)*			
i.		Voters Registered			
ii.		Voters That Participated			
iii.		Ballots Spoiled (I.E, Issued But Not Cast)			
iv.		Invalid Votes			
v.		Votes Challenged And/Or Contested			
vi.		Blank Votes Cast (I.E, No Contestant Marked			
vii.		Valid Votes For Each Contestant			
14.		*Electoral Disputes and Complaints*			
i.		Complaints submitted			
ii.		Complaints Resolved			
iii.		Complaints Platform			

iv.		Institutional Data			
v.		Election Management Model			
vi.		Electoral Law (Offences)			
vii.		Instutional Website(s)			
15.		*Election Day Data*			
i.		External Voting			
ii.		Election Day			
iii.		Cast Level			
iv.		Counted Lowest Level			
v.		Who Proclaims Results			
16.		*Post-Elections Reports*			
i.		Historical Election Data			

ii.		Election Observation Reports			