ANNUAL REPORT

Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa

2019
VISION

An African continent where democratic governance, human rights and citizen participation are upheld in a peaceful environment.

MISSION

EISA strives for excellence in the promotion of credible elections, citizen participation, and the strengthening of political institutions for sustainable democracy in Africa.
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The vibrancy of elections and the quest for democracy was evident across the African continent with over 20 national elections taking place in 2019, the majority taking place in Southern and West Africa with some election outcomes being challenged in the courts of law and a smooth transition occurring in others.

In Southern Africa the outcome of the Malawi May 2019 presidential election result was challenged by the opposition leader in the Constitutional Court. Judgement is awaited. In other elections, such as Madagascar, following the release of the official results of the 2018 presidential election run-off, contesting presidential candidates demonstrated acceptance of the results. The attendance of the three former presidents at the swearing-in of the new elected president on 19 January 2019 was highly praised and considered a commitment to continued peaceful democratic transition in the country. In others such as South Africa (May 2019), Mozambique (October 2019), and Namibia (November 2019), the ruling parties were returned to parliament and/or the presidency.

West Africa saw the Nigerian general elections initially scheduled for 16 February and 2 March 2019 being postponed a few hours before the commencement of the polls. The presidential election was won by the incumbent president, Muhammadu Buhari. Logistical challenges and violent disruptions led to the cancellation of results in several polling stations, which were significant enough to result in inconclusive national and state assembly and governorship elections in some areas. The presidential election in Senegal on 24 February 2019 was held within the framework of the amended constitution, following the 2016 constitutional referendum with the incumbent President, Macky Sall, retaining his position. Despite unanimously rejecting the results, none of the losing candidates lodged a petition in court. The Mauritanian presidential election on 22 June 2019 symbolised the country’s first and historic opportunity for a democratic and peaceful transfer of power, as the incumbent president was not eligible to contest. The Constitutional Council validated the election results.

North Africa saw the Algerian presidential elections scheduled to take place in April 2019, postponed to December following protests against the proposed plan of the incumbent president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to run for a fifth term. The postponements were decided by the Constitutional Council. A new electoral authority was established in mid-September. The Tunisian presidential elections planned for 17 and 24 November were brought forward following the death of the incumbent president on 25 July, to ensure that a new president would take office within 90 days, as required by the constitution.

Events in Sudan took centre stage with widespread protests that started with a demonstration against the rising petrol price and resulted in the removal of the incumbent president, Omar al-Bashir, and the transfer of power to the Sovereignty Council of Sudan headed by a civilian prime minister.

Unfortunately, Africa was not spared the impact of climatic challenges with two cyclones hitting Mozambique’s coast. These resulted in the loss of lives and also had a devastating impact on the neighbouring countries of Malawi and Zimbabwe.

While economic growth stabilised at 3.4 percent in 2019 and some countries showed economic growth, most African countries have not achieved inclusive growth which would see a reduction in poverty and inequality.

Within this context, EISA has shown great commitment to ensuring that it meets its responsibility and remains an institution responsive to the needs of its partners. EISA, through its Executive Director and dedicated, hard-working staff, has continued to strive for a continent that reflects EISA’s vision of “An African continent where democratic governance, human rights and citizen participation are upheld in a peaceful environment”.

EISA’s success in 2019 would not have been possible without the dedication and support of the EISA Board, its staff, under the leadership of the Executive Director, Mr Denis Kadima, and its partners across the continent. EISA extends its sincere appreciation to the donor community for their continued confidence in its ability to contribute to peace and stability on the continent.
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DENIS KADIMA

2019 was a productive year for EISA, supported by the EISA Board of Directors and team of dedicated staff who displayed great commitment to their work. EISA expresses its appreciation to our pan-African, sub-regional and national partners and donors for their support.

Represented by Her Excellency, Ambassador Mrs Minata Samate Cessouma, the Commissioner for Political Affairs of the African Union Commission and the EISA Board member, Dr Roukaya Kasenally, the AU and EISA renewed their Memorandum of Understanding at a signing ceremony held at the African Union Commission headquarters in Addis Ababa. EISA greatly appreciates the opportunity to continue its partnership with the African Union.

EISA re-opened its Zimbabwe field office where it continued its support to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission’s (ZEC) public outreach efforts and continued engagement with stakeholders as well as providing electoral assistance within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by ZEC and EISA, adding to EISA’s five other field offices, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia and the sub-regional office of the Economic Community of Central African States, in Gabon.

EISA continued its continental programmes under the Africa Democracy Support Programme (ADS IV) supported by Sida, the Enhancing the Legitimacy, Integrity and Transparency of Elections (ELITE), supported by DFID and the Supporting Transitions and Electoral Process (STEP) programme supported by USAID.

EISA’s achievements are illustrated in this annual report in keeping with EISA’s strategic goals.

Strategic Goal 1: Electoral processes are inclusive, transparent, peaceful and well-managed

Under this goal EISA deepened its support to strengthening electoral processes across the continent. This included conducting five Pre-Assessment Missions (PAMs), to Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique and South Africa ahead of their respective elections and deploying three EISA international election observation missions to the South African national and provincial elections held in May 2019, the Mozambique national, legislative and provincial elections in October 2019, and the Tunisian September 2019 presidential and October 2019 parliamentary elections.

EISA continued its technical support to the African Union’s Department of Political Affairs Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit, providing assistance to 11 AU election observation missions.

In regard to the Regional Economic Communities, EISA supported the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Electoral Unit; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)’s Network of Electoral Commissions (ECONEC) and the ECOWAS Electoral Assistance Division; and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) observer missions to elections in Malawi, South Africa and Madagascar.

EISA’s support to election management bodies included support to the Cape Verde Electoral Commission in developing a communication and outreach strategy for the 2020 elections; in Mozambique EISA trained provincial staff of the national electoral commission (CNE) and supported their engagement with relevant stakeholders. In Zimbabwe, EISA continued its relationship with the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) supporting stakeholder engagement and public outreach. In Mali, EISA facilitated a Building Resources in Democracy Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) training workshop for the institutions responsible for aspects of the electoral process, namely the independent electoral commission, the General Delegation for Elections, and the Ministry for Territory Administration and Decentralisation. In partnership with the Electoral Commission’s Forum of SADC countries (SADC-ECF), EISA is reviewing the EISA/ECF Principles for Election Management, Monitoring and Observation (PEMMO). EISA facilitated a Somali study tour to South African comprising a seven-member delegation that included representatives from the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC), the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), and a representative from the office of the Somali Prime Minister where they met with several institutions and role-players in regard to constitution-making.

EISA provided support to political parties contesting elections that included poll watch training for political parties in Madagascar and supporting the three parliamentary parties in Mozambique.

At the national level, EISA provided support to citizen observation networks in Mali and Mozambique. In Mali, 70 long-term observers were deployed during the national dialogue that took place in communes, circles and regions during October 2019. In Mozambique, EISA provided technical expertise and support to five civil society organisations which deployed election observers countrywide in preparation for the October 2019 elections. EISA Mozambique and its partners established a Platform for Electoral Transparency, an innovative initiative with a strong technological component providing space for
stakeholders to access election information for a ten-day period prior to and shortly after election day. Data was captured using the EISA Popola system. In the DRC, working with its local partner, SYMOCEL, EISA provided support in advocating and lobbying for electoral reforms, engaging with all stakeholders and drawing on the recommendations identified by SYMOCEL observers to strengthen and improve future elections.

EISA’s Balloting and Electoral Services (BES) conducted a variety of elections for boards of trustees, community organisations, political parties and trade unions in South Africa, making use of its suite of technology services.

Strategic Goal 2: Citizens participate effectively in the democratic process

Some of the highlights of EISA’s support under this goal include training and deploying mediators who had been deployed to assist with election related conflict in the 2018 presidential election, as community mediators. These mediators provided a service in their respective communities in different administration areas, resolving local disputes, including being called upon to assist in resolving family disputes. The EISA Mali office also facilitated nine social cohesion workshops in nine regions, a platform that brought stakeholders together to identify issues of concern and look for common solutions.

EISA Somalia held three episodes of its “Let’s talk elections” series. This series, initiated in 2014, provides a platform for electoral stakeholders to engage on election and democracy related issues. The series is aired on Somali TV, radio channels and social media covering topics such as “The role of women in youth in elections”. EISA also supported its local partner, the Somali Women’s Leadership Initiative (SWLI) to expand its dialogue and experience sharing roundtable series on “The role of women and the provisional Constitution Review Process” as the country prepares for the 2020-2021 elections.

In Madagascar, EISA continued its support to women highlighting issues around women’s participation in decision-making processes. Together with the Ministry of Population, EISA participated in the celebration of International Women’s Day, an event that brought together government bodies and development partners in the public and private sectors involved in the promotion of women’s rights and working towards Sustainable Development Goal 5 “Gender Equality”.

For the legislative elections held on May 27, EISA Madagascar conducted a nation-wide civic and voter education (CVE) programme. To encourage voter participation, the CVE campaign included cultural events, debates and exchanges directly with the public. The three cultural events saw almost 11,000 people participating and included live broadcasts on Facebook.

Strategic Goal 3: Political institutions and processes are democratic and function effectively

Several interventions were conducted by EISA under Strategic Goal 3. Under its programme focussing on equitable gender participation in political parties, EISA held consultative meetings with five political parties in Zambia and also introduced the gender audit methodology to parliamentary political parties and coalitions in Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire. Following the consultations in Senegal a workshop was conducted in Dakar, attended by 10 political parties represented in parliament.

As part of EISA’s support to women MPs and parliamentary staff, EISA Madagascar facilitated several workshops to enable these MPs to fulfil their role and function with confidence and adequate knowledge of the workings of parliament. EISA also provided training for parliamentary and senate staff. Workshops included a capacity building workshop for 80 parliamentary assistants and newly elected MPs, an orientation and political leadership workshop with women MPs, and a workshop on public policy evaluation and fiscal decentralisation. A similar workshop was held for senate staff. EISA also held a four-day workshop to reinforce the skills of the drafting team of the National Assembly magazine.

Strategic Goal 4: EISA is a stronger and more influential organisation

EISA continued participating in and contributing to partnerships and participation in global networks such as the Declaration of Principles for International Observation as a member of the planning committee, and participation in the annual conference held in Warsaw, Poland as a member of the Steering Board and active partner of the Ace Knowledge Network. EISA, as a member, participated in and presented at the Third Plenary Assembly of the Global Network on Electoral Justice, held in Mexico in November.

EISA staff were invited to present papers at conferences and workshops at national, regional, continental level and globally as well as radio and television interviews and panel discussions. EISA published two editions of the Journal of African Elections, the only accredited African journal on elections. See: https://www.eisa.org.za/jje.php

EISA continued to share lessons learned and developed tools that can contribute to information sharing and increased knowledge. These publications are available on https://www.eisa.org.za/about-publications.php.

EISA’s 14th annual symposium held in Johannesburg from 24-25 September, titled “Electoral Integrity in Africa: under imminent threat”, drew great interest. It provided a platform for dialogue among practitioners in the fields of elections and democracy and included participants from EMBS, the AU, RECs, civil society and academia. Over the years EISA’s symposia have gained recognition for the quality of presentations and the opportunity for continental stakeholders to deliberate and engage on issues that impact on the stabilisation of peace and security on the continent. See https://www.eisa.org.za/symposium2019.php for further information.
Leveraging our position as an African institution and using the electoral cycle as an anchor to guide our interventions, EISA aims to strengthen democratic capacity in the three election phases, and in the "between election" stage.

EISA works across Africa, in selected countries, and with selected institutions and bodies. At the continental level, EISA is a technical partner to the African Union (AU) in its electoral assistance support, and assessment missions to member states.

Similarly, at the sub-regional level, EISA provides technical support to Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to execute their electoral assistance and assessment mandates in their respective member states. These are the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The technical assistance provided is tailored to each REC’s specific objectives, needs, and ways of engaging in member states.

At the national level, EISA works with different national electoral stakeholders such as Electoral Management Bodies, civil society organisations, national parliaments or assemblies and political parties. Country-level programming is based on specific criteria:

- Fragile and/or post-conflict states and situations
- States where support can be provided at a critical stage of the electoral or parliamentary cycle
- States where EISA support can complement or build on that provided by other actors in the international, continental, and sub-regional community

**HOW EISA WORKS**

**TARGETED CAPACITY BUILDING**

- Pre-Electoral Period
  - Women + youth participation
  - Electoral Review + Reform Processes
  - Parliamentary + women Parliamentarians’ strengthening
  - Online Election Data Collection
  - Political Party Poll watching
  - Citizen Election Monitoring + Observation
  - Support to Intergovernmental Bodies’ EOMs
  - Ambassadors + Electoral Services
  - EISACOs

- Electoral Period
  - Post-election Follow up + Assessment
  - Legislative + Women Parliamentarians’ strengthening
  - Support to legislative + electoral processes
  - Administration + Electoral Services
  - EISACOs

- Post-Electoral Period
  - Conflict Resolution + Management mechanisms
  - Post-election + Needs Assessment
  - Pre-election + Needs Assessment

**EISA Regional Offices**

- Continental
  - EISA African Union

- Sub-regional
  - EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC, ICGLR

**EISA Field Offices**

- National
  - Women’s groups, Citizens, Political Parties, Civil Society, Woman Parliamentarians

- In-between elections and preparing for them
  - Elections

- Pre-Electoral Period
  - Methodology + tool development
  - Conflict Resolution + Management mechanisms

- Electoral Period
  - EMB technical + advisory support

- Post-Electoral Period
  - Promoting Social Cohesion
  - Post-election Follow up + Assessment

- Targeted Capacity Building
  - Women + youth participation
  - Electoral Review + Reform Processes
  - Parliamentary + women Parliamentarians’ strengthening
  - Online Election Data Collection
  - Political Party Poll watching
  - Citizen Election Monitoring + Observation
  - Support to Intergovernmental Bodies’ EOMs
  - EISACOs

- Administration + Electoral Services
  - EISACOs

- EISACOs

- EISACOs

- EISACOs
CONTINENTAL LEVEL

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SUPPORTING TRANSITIONS + ELECTORAL PROCESSES

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ELECTIONS + POLITICAL PROCESSES

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GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS + PROCESSES
The Supporting Transitions and Electoral Processes (STEP) programme seeks to achieve more inclusive, transparent and accountable political and electoral processes in Africa. In the first year of implementation in 2018 interventions were targeted at the national level in Madagascar, Mali and Mozambique. In 2019 the programme has focused on sharing lessons within the region drawing from the three target countries, as well as providing technical leadership as part of its broader efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and improve the management of political transitions and electoral processes.

PEMMO Review Proposal Presented to SADC-ECF

The EISA Chief of Party made a presentation to the Executive Committee (EXCO) of the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries (ECF) on the proposed review of the Principles for Election Management, Monitoring and Observation (PEMMO) in Botswana on 28 February 2019. The presentation highlighted some of the gaps in PEMMO and sought the buy-in of the ECF to undertake a review of PEMMO’s adoption 16 years ago. A six-member working group, made up of representatives of four southern Africa EMBs (Mauritius, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe), was established to steer the PEMMO review over the next year. Terms of reference and a work plan were drafted to guide its work. The working group held its inaugural meeting on 20 August 2019 in Johannesburg.

The Chief of Party presented the Principles for Election Management, Monitoring and Observation (PEMMO) review roadmap and progress made by the working group to over 100 delegates from SADC EMBs and CSOs attending the Annual General Conference of the ECF-SADC on 24 September in Blantyre, Malawi. The theme of the conference, Enhancing the Credibility of Elections Through Observation, was conceptualised by the ECF-SADC executive committee in order to feed into the PEMMO review. The PEMMO review will entail stakeholder consultations and is expected to be completed in one year.

Compilation of observer recommendations for post-election follow-up

Recommendations of EOMs deployed to recent elections in Madagascar, Mali and Mozambique were compiled into a matrix for each country that captured the main issues and problems identified by the EOMs and the recommendations made to various institutions to address them. This will help EISA in the next phase of this activity to support local civil society groups in tracking progress in the implementation of the recommendations in the next election cycle.

Participation in the USAID DRG Partners Forum

The EISA Chief of Party attended the USAID Partners’ Forum on 26 June at the FHI 360 Conference Center, Washington DC. The forum provided the opportunity to interact with USAID officers and partners from around the world. The forum discussed pertinent issues such as resurgent authoritarian influence, findings of recent DRG research, future direction of DRG in USAID, co-creation and partnerships, among others.

Civic and Voter (CVE) toolkit developed

An outline of the content and components of the CVE toolkit was developed. An online version of the toolkit enables key role players to deliver impactful democracy education campaigns and increase collaboration in the design and implementation of effective results-oriented country-level programmes. It is made up of three interrelated components: a toolkit overview, a manual and an interactive toolbox.
The Elections and Political Processes (EPP) department is centred on the notion that democracy must be nurtured from within societies. Key components of the department’s work involves deploying independent election observation missions; offering technical support in the area of elections; and conducting training and other capacity development support to election management bodies, the African Union and other Regional Economic Communities (RECs), civil society and political parties.

**IMPACT STORY**

** Signing of the AU-EISA memorandum**

EISA and the African Union renewed the Memorandum of Understanding at a signing ceremony held at the AU offices in Addis Ababa on 22 November, 2019. The renewal of the partnership allows the two organisations to continue to engage in joint execution of initiatives in areas of mutual interest, including technical assistance on election assessments, and other areas of support to the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) of the African Union Commission (AUC).

**Piloting the EISA-ECOWAS core team training**

The EPP department conducted a training workshop for ECOWAS Election Observer Mission (EOM) core team members in December 2019. This pilot training gathered participants drawn from national civil society organisations and election management bodies of the sub-region. The training will contribute to creating a pool of competent core team members that ECOWAS can draw from during elections in the region.

**Campaign finance research conducted**

The EPP department conducted EISA’s first independent campaign finance monitoring research during the 2019 South African national and provincial elections. This followed the enactment of the Political Party Funding Act 6 of 2018 (PPFA) and was an opportunity to highlight the issue of transparent party and campaign finance and its impact on the overall integrity of elections. A policy brief and a research report that serves as a pilot for the development of a broader methodology for campaign finance monitoring and advocacy on campaign finance regulation in Africa was produced.
The Governance Institutions andPolitical Processes (GIPPS) department provides regional support to EISA’s efforts at deepening and strengthening democratic institutions and processes in African democracies. GIPPS links its support to the strengthening of national elections based on the electoral cycle approach to electoral democracy, which views elections as cyclical and periodic. The strengthening of political institutions such as political parties, national assemblies and state institutions is viewed as part of the consolidating electoral democracy. In 2019, in addition to support provided to EISA field offices, GIPPS carried out programmes in South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, South Sudan, Zambia, Malawi and Ethiopia.

In January 2019, EISA’s GIPPS department finalised and published a research report titled Citizen Inclusion in Transitional Societies (looking at the experiences of Kenya and South Sudan), in collaboration with the Oslo Centre and National Democratic Institute. This report summarised the findings of an 18-month research project which collected the views and opinions of Kenyan and South Sudanese citizens about what their government could do to enhance their sense of inclusion in the governing of their country. The report was widely disseminated in Kenya and South Sudan, and was publicised.

GIPPS, in collaboration with the University of Michigan and the University of the Witwatersrand, implemented an ambitious pilot project during the South African and Mozambique elections to develop more systematic and academically rigorous sampling processes during the deployment of election observers during EISA election observation missions (EOMs). The pilot study, supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY), demonstrated its applicability in field conditions under very different circumstances (SA, Mozambique). It is envisaged that all future EISA EOMs will be able to adopt this systematic sampling approach, which allows for more accurate and representative data from its observer team reports and observations, and for enhanced cooperation with academia in the analysis of election trends.

GIPPS, in partnership with the OECD Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), carried out workshops with political parties in Malawi, Zambia, Senegal and Botswana to further the work on political party internal gender audits. This project encourages political parties to extensively review their internal party structures, processes and practices and reflect on areas where these may inhibit or obstruct the practical advancement of women within the political party. The gender audit tool, based on the tool developed by ODIHR for OECD members, was extensively reviewed and adapted for the African context based on feedback from political parties and civil society groups in the three countries. Individual political party gender audits will continue in 2020, and new countries will also roll out aspects of the gender audit process developed through this project.

The largest project coordinated by GIPPS in 2019 was the establishment of an Election Resource Centre for the South African elections. This project tapped into the enthusiasm and energy of a team of young South African graduates to document and analyse the South African 2019 National and Provincial elections and disseminate this information for use by media, political parties and voters. The team of 7 researchers, mentored by GIPPS staff and management, produced 7 weekly digests covering electoral campaigning, candidate nominations, a closer look at the Independent Electoral Commission, as well as election day and analysis of the results. During the election, the ERC team relocated from EISA’s Johannesburg office to the IEC’s election results centre in Pretoria, where ERC materials were extensively distributed to the South African and international media, IEC officials and observer groups in attendance. A post-election review conference held in July 2019 presented the extensive research and findings of the ERC team for wider consultation and discussions with South African political parties, IEC commissioners, media, academia and civil society. The ERC publications were extensively used by international observer missions to South Africa, including the AU, SADC and EISA EOMs. ERC team members and GIPPS staff gave 23 media interviews to local and international media during the 2019 elections, some of these in Setswana, isiXhosa and isiZulu. In January 2019, EISA’s GIPPS department finalised and published a research report titled Citizen Inclusion in Transitional Societies (looking at the experiences of Kenya and South Sudan), in collaboration with the Oslo Centre and National Democratic Institute. This report summarised the findings of an 18-month research project which collected the views and opinions of Kenyan and South Sudanese citizens about what their government could do to enhance their sense of inclusion in the governing of their country. The report was widely disseminated in Kenya and South Sudan, and was publicised. GIPPS, in collaboration with the University of Michigan and the University of the Witwatersrand, implemented an ambitious pilot project during the South African and Mozambique elections to develop more systematic and academically rigorous sampling processes during the deployment of election observers during EISA election observation missions (EOMs). The pilot study, supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY), demonstrated its applicability in field conditions under very different circumstances (SA, Mozambique). It is envisaged that all future EISA EOMs will be able to adopt this systematic sampling approach, which allows for more accurate and representative data from its observer team reports and observations, and for enhanced cooperation with academia in the analysis of election trends. GIPPS, in partnership with the OECD Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), carried out workshops with political parties in Malawi, Zambia, Senegal and Botswana to further the work on political party internal gender audits. This project encourages political parties to extensively review their internal party structures, processes and practices and reflect on areas where these may inhibit or obstruct the practical advancement of women within the political party. The gender audit tool, based on the tool developed by ODIHR for OECD members, was extensively reviewed and adapted for the African context based on feedback from political parties and civil society groups in the three countries. Individual political party gender audits will continue in 2020, and new countries will also roll out aspects of the gender audit process developed through this project.
EISA works with the following regional economic communities at the Sub-Regional Level:

- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
In 2019, EISA continued its support to ECCAS as part of the activities planned for the year. EISA supported ECCAS in setting up normative frameworks for electoral integrity and is now at the step of advocacy visits to promote them to member states. Equipped with the EISA method for pre-electoral missions, ECCAS conducted a joint pre-electoral mission with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This mission preceded the ECCAS electoral observation mission to the DRC presidential and legislative elections, where ECCAS worked with the African Union and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Principles governing democratic elections in Central Africa

Supported by EISA, an innovation for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) was bringing together representatives of the member states in drafting “Principles governing democratic elections in Central Africa”. Following the finalisation of the draft principles, representatives of ECCAS, with EISA’s support, undertook visits to Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo to begin lobbying for the adoption of the draft Principles from October 21 to 1 November. The mission met with the respective foreign ministries, ministries of the interior and the electoral management bodies of the visited countries to share the draft Principles with a view to their appropriation in the respective countries. The draft Principles met with a positive response. Proposals were made to enrich the principles, which the drafters will take into account when finalising the Principles. This input will strengthen support for this instrument. Similar meetings will take place in 2020 in Burundi, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Training ECCAS Observers

To enrich and strengthen the skills of observers trained in 2014 by ECCAS, and to expand the ECCAS database of observers, EISA facilitated a capacity building workshop attended by 22 participants from all ECCAS states, of which 11 were women, from 17 to 19 July 2019 held in Douala, Cameroon. Using the election observation manual developed by EISA in 2018, EISA was able to pilot the manual which received favourable feedback.
ECOWAS Network of Electoral Commissions (EONEC) Peer Support and Learning Mission Supported

EISA provided technical support to the EONEC Peer Support and Learning Mission deployed to Nigeria from 10 to 28 February 2019. This was the first such mission deployed by EONEC. The mission, which was headed by the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone, sought to achieve the following multi-fold objectives: witness and assess the conduct of elections by their peers; learn and draw lessons from elections managed by their peers; advise, assist and support their peer conducting elections; identify best practices; learn from each other; share experience; and make recommendations for the improvement of elections management and legal framework for elections in ECOWAS member States. EISA, through its technical support, contributed to shaping the implementation of this pilot mission. The methodology is being considered for deployment in other countries.

ECOWAS LTO methodology review workshop attended

EISA participated in the ECOWAS LTO methodology review workshop in Senegal Dakar on 16-20 September 2019. ECOWAS acknowledged support received from EISA and expressed interest in having EISA develop a training curriculum for in-country briefing of long-term observers (LTOs) as part of standardising its training of observers. EISA was also requested to review and update the ECOWAS LTO handbook.

Gender and elections

EISA attended a workshop on election observation and a roundtable discussion on gender and elections co-hosted by the UN Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD) and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), in Nairobi from 16 July to 19 July 2019. This event was one of a series of workshops organised by UNEAD for sub-regional bodies involved in electoral work. The workshop was targeted at electoral management bodies (EMBs) in the ICGLR region. It also provided a platform for regional intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental institutions to share lessons and experiences. EISA made presentations on two panels to highlight new developments in the practice of election observation.

ICGLR election observation methodology

EISA and the ICGLR held a bilateral technical expert meeting on 5 and 6 November 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia. The expert meeting, the first of its kind, brought together technical staff from the ICGLR Secretariat and representatives of ICGLR thematic fora. Through this meeting, EISA supported the ICGLR in the development of a more harmonised and systematised cycle-based election observation methodology that is in line with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation (DoP), and to strengthen the ICGLR in its democracy-support initiatives in its member states through comprehensive cycle-based election assessment. The meeting provided a platform for EISA to engage ICGLR technical staff on the ICGLR’s election assessment approach as well as make relevant recommendations for revamping its election assessment methodology in line with the ICGLR’s commitments as an endorser of the DoP.

Participation, representation and protection of women in electoral processes in the Great Lakes Region

EISA attended a regional workshop on women’s participation and representation in the Great Lakes Region from 12-13 November 2019 at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, participating in a panel on women’s representation in election management in the Great Lakes region. EISA also led the drafting of the final outcome document. The workshop was jointly organised by the African Union, office of the UN Special Envoy to the Great Lakes and the ICGLR. The purpose of the workshop was to provide a platform to discuss the low level of participation of women in electoral processes and its root causes; protection of women’s rights throughout the electoral cycle; preventive and capacity strengthening measures to achieve the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in electoral processes. Participants at the workshop sought EISA’s support to conduct a gender audit of election authorities within the region and advocacy on the adoption of gender policies by EMBs.

SADC election observer missions to DRC and Madagascar supported

EISA provided support to the SADC election observer missions deployed in the DRC and Madagascar. EISA facilitated a two-day orientation and briefing programme to the SADC observers in these countries. SADC continues to use the EISA Popola system for data collection and analysis in its observer missions.

During the reporting period, EISA also finalised a contract to develop a training curriculum for SADC core team experts to further strengthen its long-term observation methodology.

SADC observer refresher trainings conducted

EISA conducted three refresher trainings of SADC observer missions: pre-deployment briefing of LTOs deployed to Malawi (21-26 April 2019); refresher training of STOs deployed to South Africa (27-28 April 2019); and refresher training of STOs deployed to Madagascar (20-21 May 2019). SADC continues to use EISA’s Popola system for data collection and analysis in its observer missions. During the reporting period, EISA also presented its inception report on the development of a training curriculum for SADC EOM core team thematic experts to the SADC secretariat in Botswana. The report was well received and EISA and SADC will continue to engage to ensure that the curriculum is developed in a manner that strengthens SADC’s long-term observation methodology.

EISA also provided technical support to the SADC election observer missions deployed in Botswana, Mozambique, Mauritius and Namibia. In each instance, EISA deployed a team of two trainers who facilitated in-country pre-deployment orientation and briefing programmes. SADC continues to use the EISA Popola system for data collection and analysis in its observer missions. EISA continues to provide its expertise by adapting and modifying the election day checklists that is used by SADC observers on election day.
In addition to supporting EISA programmes, EOMs and building stakeholder networks, the EISA field offices have engaged in the following key activities.

**Mozambique (P17)**
The EISA Mozambique office focused on the participation of Malian civil society in the promotion of reconciliation, social cohesion and credible elections.

**Somalia (P19)**
EISA's field office in Somalia, established in November 2013, provides much needed technical support. It conducted capacity building initiatives in support of the electoral and peace process engaging with state and non-state actors with a strong focus on the inclusion of women and youth.

**Madagascar (P16)**
Since EISA opened an office in Madagascar in 2007 with a specific focus on encouraging greater participation by women in public life, EISA has supported a number of initiatives such as a national and regional campaign to lobby for 30% representation of women in decision-making processes and provide capacity building programmes for women's empowerment, including women representatives at local and parliamentary level.

**Zimbabwe (P20)**
The EISA Zimbabwe field office opened in September 2011 through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC). EISA provides technical support to ZEC in a number of areas including introducing a multi-stakeholder approach to the electoral management in order to contribute to inclusive, peaceful, transparent and credible elections.

**South Africa (P9+10)**
EISA's head office is situated in SA. See GIPPS and EPP reports.
From post-election recommendations to action and advocacy for reforms

With EISA’s support, SYMOCEL is playing a leading role in post-election advocacy for electoral reforms in the DRC political agenda. Though the 2018 elections led to the inauguration of a president from a different party to that of the outgoing president, the polls were marred by several challenges, highlighting a need for reforms of the electoral system.

Observer groups responded to the challenges, recognising the need to go beyond recommendations and to take the necessary actions to strengthen the electoral reform process. The SYMOCEL observation report proposed 17 recommendations for the improvement of the Congolese electoral system, such as amendments to the electoral law and reforms to ensure the independence and performance of the electoral commission, improve the results process and a reliable voter register as well as consensus on the electoral system.

In 2019 EISA transferred knowledge and equipped the Synergie des Missions d’Observation Citoyenne des Elections au Congo (SYMOCEL), the Congolese citizen observers group supported by EISA, with the necessary tools to effectively advocate for electoral reforms. The support included developing the citizen observation recommendations into advocacy actions such as lobbying, coalition building, law drafting, advocacy approaches and how to share these actions with the wider public.

Election observation report launched

EISA assisted SYMOCEL in finalising and launching its 2018 and 2019 election observation report, which optimised the findings of 20,000 long and short term observers deployed to the 26 provinces of the country, and formulated pertinent recommendations and solutions to improve the Congolese electoral system. The report launch was attended by high level guests, including Congolese authorities, representatives of the donor community, CSO actors and international diplomats.

EISA EOM leads post-election advocacy for electoral reforms

After EISA positively positioned SYMOCEL as a key electoral stakeholder in the DRC, the national EOM is playing a leading role in the post-election advocacy for electoral reforms. SYMOCEL has been equipped with the appropriate tools and techniques in drafting an effective advocacy plan, timeline, and activities, identifying key advocacy targets, communication and public awareness methodology, lobbying and monitoring indicators of the overall electoral and political environment.

EISA facilitates media monitoring and reform

EISA enabled SYMOCEL to set up the only substantial media monitoring unit in DRC during the 2018 elections. One of the areas highlighted by the observation report was that the state heavily influences the public media. In 2019 EISA facilitated interaction between SYMOCEL and the national media regulator (CSAC) in joint actions for legal media reforms, particularly strengthening the regulator’s institutional power so that it can enforce political pluralism in public media.
Training party agents: contributing to credibility and transparency

In its efforts to contribute to a more inclusive and transparent electoral process, EISA Madagascar office supported the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) in training 422 candidates and representatives of candidates contesting the May 2019 parliamentary elections to enable them to play an active role in monitoring on election day. Held in respective capitals of the six provinces, these sessions were an opportunity for the electoral management body and candidates or their representatives to clarify key issues around the electoral process and build clear understanding of their respective rights, duties and responsibilities.

“This kind of initiative is key for the CENI, as it creates space for two major actors of the electoral process to exchange and work together for the success of the electoral process. The integrity of these elections does not rely only on CENI. Candidates also play a vital role through their engagement and responsible monitoring and accountability on what they will observe on election day.”

Vice-President, Mr Thierry Rakotonarivo at the end of the workshop in Antananarivo

“I had to come myself to make sure that my representatives at the polling stations will defend my interests as a candidate but also act responsibly to not undermine the process.”

Participant in Tolara province contesting in the constituency of Morombe

The effectiveness of door-to-door approach yields 22.2% registration of women and youth

Through a voter registration awareness campaign conducted during the annual voter registration period, EISA partnered with local CSOs to support the electoral commission to register 9,005 voters from eight targeted districts where women and youth are underrepresented in the voters’ roll. The teams visited approximately 10,246 homes in the targeted districts from 6 to 15 February 2019. Each team was made up of one local CSO representative, one member of the local electoral commission and the head of each Fokotany visited. To ensure the effectiveness of the campaign, three supervisory teams set up the targeted districts based on the lowest registration rate compared to the number of potential voters. Central and local consultative meetings were conducted with all stakeholders - EISA, electoral commission, CSOs, and heads of Fokotany - to ensure better strategy execution and planning at Fokotany level.

The fruitful partnership contributed to the registration of 4,438 women and 6,276 youths between the age of 18 and 35-year-old. The door-to-door approach contributed to the success of the campaign, voter registration average rate was 22.2% in the targeted districts compared to the nationwide average of 2.53%. Voter registration increased by an average of 15.76% in the target districts compared to 2017-2018 benchmarks.

Increasing women’s impact on political and policy decisions through the caucus of women MPs

In October 2019 EISA convened the first meeting of newly elected women MPs in Antsiranana. The workshop aimed to bridge the gap between MPs from different political parties and provide a platform for synergy in promoting women’s participation in decision-making processes.

A total of 17 women MPs among the 24 elected in the National Assembly who attended the meeting agreed to create a caucus of women MPs as during the last parliamentary term.

While further steps need to be taken to formalise and officially launch the caucus, women MPs showed commitment to work together and beyond their respective political affiliations to achieve gender equality in Madagascar. Plans were made to review and amend gender discriminatory laws.

Women’s property rights promoted through a social dialogue between citizen and MPs

Despite legal provisions regarding equal property rights between men and women in Madagascar, women’s inheritance rights in the Atsimo Atsinanana region are hampered and/or denied because of traditional and customary values. The ineffective enforcement of laws, the unresponsiveness of local authorities, and women’s low levels of awareness of their rights are the causes of these rights’ violation in the south-east region of Madagascar. In order to raise awareness about the issues related to inheritance rights of women and to discuss potential strategies regarding the enforcement of the laws despite cultural and customary practices in the region, EISA held a social dialogue with local CSOs and MPs from the constituencies of the region on November 12 and 13, 2019 in Farafangana. The dialogues included other stakeholders such as local authorities and traditional leaders. Stakeholders agreed to work towards ending the violation of the inheritance rights of women by signing a joint action plan outlining the different steps each stakeholder would take to make this a reality. The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly representing the province of Fianarantsoa welcomed the dialogue as an important step in holding MPs accountable and working towards ending discriminatory practices in the country.
EISA’s project focused on strengthening the role of civil society in the promotion of peace, social cohesion, and the electoral process in Mali, funded by the European Union.

Working with three civil society organisations and their collective partners, EISA supported 15 civil society organisations working in the fields of citizen observation long-term (Citizen Observation Pool in Mali), electoral awareness and social cohesion (Citizen Synergy for Peaceful Elections) and electoral and community mediation (Citizen Mediation Network in Mali). EISA Mali ensured the active involvement of 15 Malian civil society organisations, 26% of which were women’s organisations and 60% were youth organisations, in the electoral process.

**Mali**

**EISA’s project focussed on strengthening the role of civil society in the promotion of peace, social cohesion, and the electoral process in Mali, funded by the European Union.**

**How EISA Works**

In 2019 EISA Mali trained a pool of trainers in the Building Resources Programme. Four BRIDGE trainings were conducted during the year which resulted in six accredited BRIDGE trainers and 46 semi-accredited BRIDGE trainers. These trainers are now a quality resource that the next Malian electoral administration and other partners can draw on. Following EISA’s initiative where EISA trained CSO mediators in election conflict management for the 2018 elections, EISA and its CSO partners established Citizen Watch Committees at community level to manage conflicts in their communities and alert the competent authorities about potential cases of violence. Two hundred and twenty-three mediators, covering 29 circles in the central and northern part of the country, contributed to preventing some attacks from non-identified armed groups in the centre of the country and were called upon to mediate various kinds of community conflicts such as conflicts between shepherds and farmers and conflicts on accessing scarce water resources in the northern part of the country.

**EISA supports POCIM**

In 2019, EISA supported the implementation of the Mali Citizen Observation Pool’s (POCIM) advocacy for electoral reforms, especially in regard to the holding of parliamentary elections which have been postponed several times. As part of its electoral reform advocacy initiatives EISA’s CSO partners met with major stakeholders responsible for the Malian electoral process, highlighting the urgency of holding legislative elections and sharing their recommendations for participative, transparent and credible elections, to encourage cooperation amongst organisations. To pool efforts to encourage holding legislative elections POCIM met with the Coalition for Citizen Election Observation in Mali (COCEM) on 20 June 2019. From the 14 to 22 December 2019, POCIM deployed 65 long-term observers to monitor and evaluate the progress of the National Inclusive Dialogue (October to December) at communal level, at the level of circles and communes in Bamako, in the regions and the District of Bamako, as well as at the national level.

**Raising voter registration awareness among youth**

During the annual revision by the ministry in charge of the electoral lists that took place in October 2019, an awareness campaign was organised by the Citizen Synergy for Elections (SCIÉL), supported by EISA, aimed at youth at the end of their secondary school and first and second year students at university level. This campaign took place in the eight regions of the country at 82 schools and the university reaching 8 269 young people, 48% of whom were women. This campaign found that 6 059 young people, 73% of this target population, were not registered to vote and therefore did not have a voter card. SCIÉL reported the outcome of the campaign to the relevant authorities who gave an assurance that they would give their attention to including this segment of the population so that they can exercise their right to vote in future legislative elections. They also agreed to open an exceptional period of voter registration to enable these potential voters to register.

**Training community leaders on non violence and social cohesion**

EISA’s Mali programme also focused on social cohesion, where nine workshops were attended by community, traditional and religious leaders, and other members of civil society organisations in seven of the country’s regions and the district of Bamako. Three hundred and three people, 32% of whom were women, participated in these workshops. This was followed by an awareness campaign for peace and social cohesion based on the film “Bendougou” (Village of understanding) produced by the Mobile Digital Cinema (CAN), with the support of EISA Mali. This educational video was broadcast several times on national television and was the subject of a local campaign in the centre and north of the country, reaching 5 800 people, 51% of whom were women.

**Impact Story**

In 2019 EISA Mali trained a pool of trainers in the Building Resources Programme. Four BRIDGE trainings were conducted during the year which resulted in six accredited BRIDGE trainers and 46 semi-accredited BRIDGE trainers. These trainers are now a quality resource that the next Malian electoral administration and other partners can draw on. Following EISA’s initiative where EISA trained CSO mediators in election conflict management for the 2018 elections, EISA and its CSO partners established Citizen Watch Committees at community level to manage conflicts in their communities and alert the competent authorities about potential cases of violence. Two hundred and twenty-three mediators, covering 29 circles in the central and northern part of the country, contributed to preventing some attacks from non-identified armed groups in the centre of the country and were called upon to mediate various kinds of community conflicts such as conflicts between shepherds and farmers and conflicts on accessing scarce water resources in the northern part of the country.

**EISA’s project concentrated on strengthening the role of civil society in the promotion of peace, social cohesion, and the electoral process in Mali, funded by the European Union.**
Electoral Transparency Platform as a space of trust for citizens

EISA established an Electoral Transparency Platform with CDD, CEJP, Solidariedade Moçambique, CESC, Sociedade Aberta and JOINT, to observe the 2019 elections. To achieve the expected results, 6,954 observers were trained. Using the EISA Popola system, observers monitored the poll and collected data of their observations of the poll. The Electoral Transparency Platform served as a space and source for data related to the election process for about 1,000 people, namely, cooperation partners, national and international observers, journalists, politicians and activists.

The Platform shared up-to-date information on the elections, tabulated the results and advocated in favour of peaceful elections, key to increasing citizen awareness. The Electoral Transparency Platform played its role effectively, empowering leaders who played an active role in monitoring elections. The ETP inspired some organisations to advocate that the initiative should continue, to monitor the governance of institutions and to strengthen the capacity of different organisations preparing for the 2023/24 electoral process.

Preparation of manual and training in electoral litigation

In 2019 EISA wrote and published many papers, including newsletters and handbooks. EISA produced a handbook that systematised all essential aspects of the electoral process and the legal and administrative procedures applicable to the appeals of electoral litigation. Data used to produce the handbook was based on areas of concern highlighted by Frelimo, Renamo and MDM, whom EISA had supported in strengthening their internal capacity. EISA also provided training to the parliamentary parties based on a defined methodology and according to different needs of each party.

Both the handbook and the training sessions played an important role in the 2019 elections, which took place in a relatively tense context, with reports of killings of observers and opposition members, as well as inflated voter registration numbers.

The Mozambique election environment pointed to potential post-election conflicts with high levels of contestation of the election results. As a result of the programmes undertaken by EISA, the 2019 election, compared to the 2018 local elections, saw a more peaceful post-election environment, improved legal procedures for challenging electoral wrongdoing, progress in interpreting the election management framework, meeting of procedural deadlines and adoption of correct procedures in presenting litigations to the relevant bodies. This was a positive outcome following the 2018 local elections post-election reforms recommended by EISA for improving the instruction of the procedures for electoral litigation by political parties.
Addressing gender mainstreaming

EISA supported CSOs in general, and in particular, women and youth groups including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at district and regional levels to discuss the importance of gender mainstreaming in advancing their inclusion in ongoing political processes and good governance. Women are being equipped for meaningful participation in political and electoral processes. Notably, the electoral law set to be signed in 2020 is anticipated to provide for the inclusion of women, although the target of 30% of women in parliament is not yet clearly captured in the proposed electoral law.

EISA contributed extensively to the development of a legal framework for the 2020-2021 Somali elections by providing constructive support to the revision of the draft electoral bill; the Constitutional Review Process; the National Reconciliation Process and the historical Galmudug Political Process, in addition to regional (Federal Member States) trainings aimed at advancing the political participation of women and youth; dialogues between CSOs and state representatives including marginalised groups.

EISA instrumental in drafting the electoral bill for the 2020/2021 elections

In preparation for the upcoming one-person-one-vote elections scheduled for 2020/2021, the electoral law dominated the headlines. EISA played a significant role in the drafting of the electoral bill from its early and subsequent stages. However, the road to the final stage faced a myriad of challenges which required collective support and collaboration from all stakeholders, including the international community. In the face of these challenges, parliament formed an ad hoc committee tasked to review the draft law prepared by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), which was also approved by the cabinet of the Prime Minister. With EISA’s support, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the ad hoc committee engaged in a series of regional consultative meetings with all stakeholders, including all five Federal Member States (FMS) to collect their views and formulate recommendations. Following the consultative meetings, the ad hoc committee was able to formulate recommendations and submit the final draft of the electoral law, which was then passed by parliament and which recommended first-past-the-post (FPTP) as the electoral system for the 2020/2021 elections.

Equipping Somali youth to play a meaningful role in political parties

Political parties are expected to play a major role in the new configuration as Somalia strives to move away from the clan-based system to a political party-based system. Through ongoing consultations and engagement with the political party registrar, EISA engaged with parties in building their capacity and encouraging women and youth to participate in leadership positions.

Women, youth, disadvantaged people, and academia under one roof to discuss the historical 2020-2021 elections in Somalia

Awareness around the 2020-2021 elections has been significantly raised by coupling face-to-face meetings and digital platforms through a series labelled “Let’s Talk Elections”. Women and youth, state and non-state actors have been reached by providing a platform for debate to gain a better understanding of electoral issues and to develop strategies for the forthcoming elections. The series discussed thematic areas including the legal framework for elections, voter registration, voter education and the participation of marginalised groups in elections.
In 2019, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy (EISA) Zimbabwe Office, building on previous programmes, continued to provide technical electoral assistance to Zimbabwe through the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) to enhance inclusive and effective management of electoral processes.

ZEC post-election review conference
EISA supported the ZEC National Multi-stakeholder Post-Election Review Conference from 10 to 12 April 2019, which marked the end of the 2013-2018 election cycle and the beginning of the 2018-2023 election cycle. The conference provided an opportunity for electoral stakeholders to reflect on the successes and challenges of the 2018 Harmonised Elections, and to extract critical lessons that can inform electoral reforms moving towards the 2023 electoral process.

ZEC delegation to the South African Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)
As part of the post-election review process and in response to some recommendations from 2018 election observation reports, EISA supported ZEC in conceptualising and facilitating a peer learning visit to the Independent Electoral Commission in South Africa for Zimbabwe’s parliamentary parties. The rationale of the visit was to observe key electoral processes ahead of the 2019 South African national and provincial elections, in particular looking at Multiparty Liaison Committees and the election results transmission and management.

Support to provincial MPLCs review – March 2019
EISA supported the implementation of the ZEC provincial and national review of the Multiparty Liaison Committees (PLCs) in place for the 2018 elections. The provincial review covered nine of the ten provinces in Zimbabwe. The national review was conducted by an external expert targeting members of the national MPLCs. The overall objective was to assess the performance of the MPLC structures during the 2018 elections and identify lessons learnt from the operationalisation of the provincial and national MPLCs for future electoral processes.

Providing technical assistance to an EMB calls for mutual trust, especially when working in a highly contested and polarised electoral environment. Recognising this importance, EISA has continuously supported strategies that promote dialogue, multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building for the delivery of inclusive electoral process in Zimbabwe. In this regard, EISA has continued to support a consultative relationship between the civil society organisations (CSOs) and the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) in the development and delivery of innovative and comprehensive voter education outreach strategies for different electoral processes to ensure continued engagement with voters bridge the gap in terms of access to voter education. CSOs and ZEC have given testimony acknowledging EISA’s efforts in strengthening the relationship in public outreach.

“EISA comes in as a strategic partner when we talk about voter education in Zimbabwe... EISA provides CSOs with an opportunity to conduct voter education”
Mr Desmond Sharukai, YETT Zimbabwe

“EISA has been quite helpful in supporting the voter education programmes, from the designing and engagement meetings that ZEC held with CSOs”
Ms Rejoice Sibanda, ZEC Director Voter Education
Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU) National Elective Congress

AMCU appointed EISA to manage the nominations and voting phases of its election of national office bearers. Applying its online registration system, EISA registered 1,500 voting delegates at the congress in Johannesburg in September 2019. This allowed for a secure system where a large number of eligible voting delegates could register in record time and participate fully in the election. AMCU voting delegates, who are mainly from the mining sector, participated in an electronic registration system and embraced the new method. This method reduced long lines at the registration desk and minimised mistakes, thus ensuring an accurate voters' roll. Five national positions were elected uncontested.

Standard Bank Group Retirement Fund (SBGRF) Trustees

BES was again appointed to administer the Standard Bank Group Retirement Fund member elected trustee elections, having conducted the election for the company on previous occasions. The election was concluded in November 2019. BES applied its suite of technological tools to enable active members to vote electronically and via email, and pensioner members through postal votes. As part of its brief, EISA received completed electronic and postal nomination forms and returned mail via the South African Post Office countrywide, set up and fielded a tollfree line, prepared and presented the nominations audit to the Fund, vetted all candidates, received short CVs and prepared a ballot paper with 15 candidates. EISA audited the Fund's voting application system in order to test its integrity, security, functionality and usability.

Masakhane member elected Trustees and alternate Trustees

The Masakhane Provident Fund is a fund setup for mining employees at the Sibanye Stillwater mine in Rustenburg. Moriting Wealth Managers (Pty) Ltd. EISA was appointed by the Fund to conduct the election of member elected Trustees and alternate Trustees to sit on its Board of Management. EISA rolled out the election between June and August 2019. Fund members eligible to vote in terms of the Fund Rules participated in the nominations and voting processes. BES successfully managed these elections at four sites at Sibanye Stillwater, namely: Eastern Platinum (EPL), Karee, LPD/Processing/Labs and Western Platinum. EISA developed voting communication which was displayed at the mine. Manual counting of votes in the presence of the observers identified by the Fund, commenced immediately after voting closed at each polling station.

The broad objective of EISA’s Balloting and Electoral Services Unit (BES) is to promote a culture of democracy and build the confidence of organisations and their beneficiaries in democratic electoral practices, as an essential component of good governance, within themselves and society in general. BES enhances the credibility and legitimacy of organisational elections by providing independent and impartial electoral administration, management and consultancy services.
**KEY EVENTS**

- Awarded Sida contract for an additional four years for the Support Towards A Democratic, United and Peaceful Somalia programme.
- Supported SYMOCEL in the DRC national election through establishing and promoting an Election Situation Room (ESR) and call centre.
- Deployed pre-election assessment missions in Nigeria and Senegal.
- Organised a workshop to evaluate the deployment of the SYMOCEL EOM and its findings of the 30 December 2018 elections in the DRC.

2019

**January**
- Deployed EOM to observe the 23 February 2018 general elections in Nigeria.
- Coordinated the deployment of EISA technical support teams to AUEOMs in Nigeria and Senegal.
- Conducted a campaign to sensitise voters to register in preparation of Madagascar’s 27 May legislative elections.
- Deployed pre-election assessment mission in Guinea Bissau.
- Provided technical support to the ECONEC Peer Support and Learning Mission in Nigeria.

**February**
- Facilitated the English chapter of the ACE practitioners Network.
- Deployed EOM to observe the 23 February 2018 general elections in Nigeria.
- Coordinated the deployment of EISA technical support teams to AUEOMs in Nigeria and Senegal.
- Conducted a campaign to sensitise voters to register in preparation of Madagascar’s 27 May legislative elections.
- Deployed pre-election assessment mission in Guinea Bissau.
- Provided technical support to the ECONEC Peer Support and Learning Mission in Nigeria.

**March**
- Convened a roundtable on the decentralisation process in Mozambique, in partnership with two parliamentary bodies.
- Participated in the partnership meeting hosted by the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) in Johannesburg.
- Conducted a Multiparty Liaison Committees’ (MPLC) review to assess the performance of the MPLC structures during Zimbabwe’s 2018 elections.
- Deployment of EISA technical support teams to AUEOMs deployed in Guinea Bissau and Comoros.
- Supported the ZEC in facilitating a peer learning visit to the IEC in SA.

**April**
- Supported SYMOCEL in training and deployment of 95 LTOs to observe the elections of governors and vice-governors and the electoral disputes of the DRC legislative elections.
- Supported the EICC Election Support Unit in the development of its Electoral Unit’s Action Plan.
- Hosted the 14th EISA annual symposium, held in Johannesburg with the theme: ‘Electoral Integrity in Africa: Under Imminent Threat’.
- Conducted a training of trainers of party agents for the Madagascar legislative elections.
- Organised an international conference on Media, Fake News, Disinformation and Cybersecurity in the Context of Elections, in partnership with the Mozambican chapter of the Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA), attended by CNI, Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE), political parties, journalists, government representatives, MPL, human rights activists, and others.

**May**
- Supported SYMOCEL in finalising, launching and disseminating its 2018 and 2019 DRC election observation report.
- Hosted the 4th EISA annual symposium, held in Johannesburg with the theme: ‘Electoral Integrity in Africa: Under Imminent Threat’.
- Supported SYMOCEL in training and deployment of 85 LTOs to observe the elections of governors and vice-governors and the electoral disputes of the DRC legislative elections.
- Supported SYMOCEL in training and deployment of 85 LTOs to observe the elections of governors and vice-governors and the electoral disputes of the DRC legislative elections.
- Conducted preparatory workshop on the advocacy campaign for monitoring of the electoral process for SYMOCEL.
- Facilitated the political parties gender audit workshop in Dakar, Senegal.
- Hosted two consultative meetings with leaders of women’s groups in Somalia.

**June**
- Participated in a USAID DRG Partners Forum at the PH-360 Conference Center, Washington DC.
- Supported Mozambican Commission on Constitutional Issues, Human Rights and Legality (First Commission) in the consolidation of the decentralisation legal framework and the inclusion, in the Penal Code under review, of a section on electoral offences/violations.
- Supported four Mozambican civil society organisations deploy 480 civil society observers to 181 districts in all 11 provinces of the country to observe the voter registration process.
- Facilitated a capacity building workshop attended by 22 participants from all EECA states, of which 11 were women, for ECCAS’ electoral observers in Douala, Cameroon.
The Journal of African Elections

The Journal of African Elections (JAE) is an accredited, interdisciplinary, biannual publication of research and writing in the human sciences which seeks to promote a scholarly understanding of developments and change in Africa. EISA has been producing this publication since 2001.

Download Vol. 18 No. 1 June 2019
Download Vol. 18 No. 2 October 2019

Election Briefs and publications produced by EISA's South African 2019 Elections Resource Centre

GPPS used the opportunity of the 14th annual symposium to launch two publications on the 2019 South African National and Provincial elections. The first publication was an almanac of election articles produced by the EISA Election Resource Centre and the second publication launched is the proceedings report of EISA's post-election review conference, held in July 2019. The ERC also produced seven election briefs over the election period.

Download publications.

Mozambique Elections Review and Booklets

EISA published eight election reviews and two booklets, with analytical articles drafted by the country director and programme officers. The articles provide a rigorous and objective analysis of aspects emerging from CSO reports sent to Popola. The newsletter was published weekly and distributed to all relevant stakeholders.

Download publications.
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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE,
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES
ELECTIONS + POLITICAL PROCESSES (EPP)

Olufunto Akinduro
Head of EPP

Cecile Bassomo
Programme Manager

Noxolo Gwala
Senior Programme Assistant

Naphtaly Sekamogeng
Programme Officer

Justin Doua
Programme Officer (from February 2019)

Siphelele Ndamase
Intern

Vusimuzi Gumbi
Intern

GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS + PROCESSES (GIPPS)

Grant Masterson
Senior Programme Manager

Melanie Meirotti
Programme Officer

Sandle Khuboni
Programme Assistant

Qiqa Nkomo
Intern
SUPPORTING TRANSITIONS + ELECTORAL PROCESSES (STEP)

Catherine Musuva  
Chief of Party

Olufunto Akinduro  
Deputy Chief of Party

Drake Orurach  
Finance Manager

Cecile Bassomo  
Elections and Political Transitions Specialist

Baidessou Soukolgue  
Elections and Political Transitions Specialist

Kerryn Kotler  
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Jessica Ranohery  
Gender Specialist
EISA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Andre Kabunda  
Resident Director

Clarisse Katuala  
Administration and Finance Officer

Marie Laure Digbeu  
Communications and Publications Expert

Pierre-Claver Kalonda  
Assistant Programme Officer

Julienne Laurene Diasonama  
Finance and Administration Assistant

Mimi Bakupa Mpanda  
Cleaner

Baruti Munda Simamba  
Training Expert

Mabeka Patrick Makasi  
Driver

John Mavakala  
Driver

Jhume Bantu Buila  
Driver
EISA SOMALIA

Justin Doua
Country Director (up to January 2019)

Ibrahim Maalim Abdullahi Adan
Governance Officer

Naphtaly Sekamogeng
Programme Officer

Su’ad A Nur
Finance Officer

Abdullahi Yarrow Adan
Field Coordinator

Abdifataah Mohamed
Programme Assistant

Ibrahim Maalim Abdullahi Adan
Programme Officer (up to January 2019)
Country Director (from February 2019)

Abdow Ali Abdulla
Governance Officer

Mukenyi Badibanga
Programme Officer

Maria Abdirahim
Finance and Administration Officer

Ange Marie Grace Nijimbere
Senior Finance Officer

Naphtaly Sekamogeng
Programme Officer

Mohamed Yassin
Governance Advisor

Su’ad A Nur
Finance Officer
DONORS

DAI Europe Ltd
Department for International Development (DFID)
European Union (EU)
Finn Church Aid – Somalia (FCA)
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)
Open Society Foundation (OSF)
Open Society Institute of Southern Africa (OSISA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)
The German Embassy, Pretoria
United States Agency International Development (USAID)
United Nations Development Project (UNDP)
University of Michigan
National Democratic Institute (NDI)
# Financial Report

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>8 125 851</td>
<td>9 019 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment</td>
<td>8 125 851</td>
<td>9 019 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>43 200 022</td>
<td>43 299 931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>3 507 934</td>
<td>9 605 971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued income - grants</td>
<td>16 298 807</td>
<td>7 266 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>23 393 281</td>
<td>26 427 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 325 873</strong></td>
<td><strong>52 319 161</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fund</td>
<td>16 610 587</td>
<td>19 506 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating fund</td>
<td>2 244 955</td>
<td>4 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised foreign currency reserve</td>
<td>4 727 799</td>
<td>6 630 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrenchment fund</td>
<td>5 692 818</td>
<td>4 930 714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation reserve fund</td>
<td>3 422 869</td>
<td>3 422 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability reserve fund</td>
<td>522 146</td>
<td>522 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>34 715 286</td>
<td>32 812 860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>2 715 896</td>
<td>5 175 897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income - grants</td>
<td>23 531 561</td>
<td>25 127 565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for leave pay</td>
<td>780 865</td>
<td>730 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision - general</td>
<td>5 879 297</td>
<td>687 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts refundable</td>
<td>1 807 666</td>
<td>1 091 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 325 873</strong></td>
<td><strong>52 319 161</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>185 260 182</td>
<td>125 712 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit on services</td>
<td>6 065 235</td>
<td>4 733 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting income</td>
<td>8 970 802</td>
<td>12 628 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: direct expenses</td>
<td>(2 905 567)</td>
<td>(7 894 978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>178 050 178</td>
<td>119 544 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>573 736</td>
<td>599 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange gain</td>
<td>13 272</td>
<td>45 765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received</td>
<td>568 563</td>
<td>767 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry income</td>
<td>25 198</td>
<td>22 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>186 253 123</td>
<td>134 335 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>6 416 637</td>
<td>6 537 514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and contributions</td>
<td>28 002 892</td>
<td>24 551 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project expenses</td>
<td>151 833 594</td>
<td>103 246 413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>(992 941)</td>
<td>(8 622 760)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Comprehensive Income</td>
<td>(1 902 773)</td>
<td>978 988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange gains on foreign bank accounts</td>
<td>(1 902 773)</td>
<td>978 988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td>(2 895 714)</td>
<td>(7 643 772)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Johannesburg South Africa
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2006 Johannesburg
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