



EISA

Annual Report

2008





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About EISA

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

EISA strives for excellence in the promotion of credible elections, participatory democracy, a human rights culture and the strengthening of governance institutions for the consolidation of democracy in Africa.

Type of Organisation

EISA is an independent, non-profit non-governmental organisation whose focus is elections, democracy and governance in Africa.

Date of Establishment

July 1996.

Our Partners

Electoral management bodies, political parties, civil society organisations, local government structures, parliaments, governmental departments, Pan-African organisations, Regional Economic Communities and donors.

Our Approach

Through innovative and trust-based partnerships throughout the African continent and beyond, EISA engages in mutually beneficial capacity reinforcement activities aimed at enhancing all partners' interventions in the areas of elections, democracy and governance.

Our Structure

EISA consists of a Board of Directors comprised of stakeholders from the African continent and beyond. The Board provides strategic leadership and upholds financial accountability and oversight. EISA has as its patron Sir Ketumile Masire, the former President of Botswana.

The Executive Director is supported by a Finance and Administration Department and an Information and Communication Technology Unit. EISA's focused programmes include:

- African Peer Review Mechanism
- Local Governance
- Political Parties Support
- Legislative Strengthening
- Elections and Political Processes
- Balloting and Electoral Services

EISA operates with a core staff drawn from the African continent. The organisation contracts regional, continental and international elections, democracy and governance experts to support its activities.

Board of Directors



Justice Anastazia Msosa



Prof Jorgen Elklit



Justice Lewis Makame



Prof Peter H Katjavivi



Dr Gloria Somolekae



Leshele Thoahlane



Denis Kadima



Ilona Tip




Steve Godfrey



Chairperson's Message

Year 2008 was a successful year for EISA as the implementation of the previous year's recommendations in the areas of corporate governance and programmes for the attainment of a stable financial position and increasing relevance to its partners in a rapidly changing environment were reinforced.

Of particular note, with respect to EISA's corporate governance are amongst others; the introduction of new procurement procedures, the updating of financial policies, the adoption of an ethics policy



and the implementation of the EISA Board Charter.

Further, EISA's adoption of two key strategic goals have helped guide the work of EISA programmes and ensured coherence and consistency at the head office, and in field offices. These goals are "to strengthen governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy" (Strategic Goal 1) and "to consolidate EISA's authority and credibility, in order to provide sustained leadership in the Democracy & Governance sector in Africa" (Strategic Goal 2).

In line with these changes, EISA has deepened its work with Pan-African institutions such as the African Union Commission and the Pan-African Parliament with which separate Memoranda of Understanding have been signed. EISA also opened two additional field offices in Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire in support of local non-governmental, faith and community based organisations involved in election work. EISA was also successful in being awarded DFID's Global Transparency Fund tender, which was highly competitive. EISA began the implementation of this programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo during the last quarter of the year. EISA's expansion of its work related to the

African Peer Review Mechanism, Political Party Development and Parliamentary Strengthening means that what were originally pilot programmes, are gradually evolving into fully fledged programmatic areas of focus for the organisation.

Two Board members, who have served EISA with great commitment retired at the end of their terms. Mr Steven Godfrey and Professor Peter Katjavivi had served EISA for twelve and eight years respectively. We extend our appreciation to both these former Board members for their contribution to EISA's growth and success. In 2009 the EISA Board will welcome three new members, namely, Mr Yusuf Aboobaker (Chairperson of the Mauritius Electoral Supervisory Commission), Dr Christiana Thorpe (Chairperson of the Sierra Leone Electoral Commission) and Dr Muzong Kodi (Fellow at Chatham House).

On behalf of the Board, we wish to express our gratitude to our donors and partners for their co-operation during 2008. We will endeavour to further deepen these fruitful relationships in 2009 and beyond.

Mr. A.L Thoahlane,
EISA Board Chairperson
December 2008

Directorate



Executive Director - Denis K. Kadima



Zahira Seedat





Executive Director's Report

Several milestones were reached in 2008. EISA conducted a major fundraising drive which, combined with strict adherence to internal audit and financial control systems, has improved the organisation's financial situation and enabled it to begin a more systematic implementation of its new vision, mission and strategy.

EISA moved to a higher gear in implementing its multiyear strategies efficiently and effectively by developing and carrying out large programmes at pan-African, sub-regional and national levels. Partners' satisfaction demonstrated that the organisation has enhanced its ability to respond to the needs expressed by an increasing number of partners beyond the borders of the southern African sub-region.

The successful implementation of programmes in a significantly expanded geographical scope of work has improved EISA's continental relevance.

In line with EISA's strategic objective of "enhancing electoral processes to ensure their inclusiveness and legitimacy", the elections programme effectively pursued its two pronged approach of expanding to new areas of elections work and deepening its traditional activities in the area of election observation and electoral assistance in meeting the needs of key stakeholders, namely national electoral management bodies, civil society groups and political parties. The election programme also supported pan-African and regional



institutions, such as the Commission of the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) in election observation. 2008 saw EISA deploying the first continent-wide civil society-based election observer missions, with members drawn from all the five sub-regions of the African continent. The fielding of EISA election observer missions and/or support to the PAP election observer missions in March and June (Zimbabwe), September (Angola and Swaziland) and December (Ghana) constituted key moments for its election programme in 2008.


Pursuant to its strategic objective of “strengthening governance institutions to ensure effective, accessible and sustainable democratic processes”, EISA successfully completed two pilot projects in newer fields of work, namely the Legislative Strengthening project and the Political Party Support project. The pilot Legislative Strengthening Programme was successfully implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Madagascar in 2008. The programme covered three main areas: strengthening the capacity of national parliaments to perform their legislative, oversight and representation roles effectively; building the capacity of national civil society organisations to participate in and interface with parliamentary processes; and convening policy dialogues between parliamentarians and CSOs to encourage interaction between them. In addition to the main achievement of building the capacities of parliamentarians and CSOs through our activities, the programme offered

the beneficiaries a viable issue-based approach of interacting with each other in a constructive manner facilitating a platform on which they can build spaces for participatory democracy. On the other hand, the Political Party Support project promoted party development at strategic, organisational and structural levels by conceptualising and implementing capacity reinforcing activities for political parties, especially in Lesotho, South Africa and Sudan.

The same strategic objective was pursued through continued support to partners in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Decentralisation & Local Governance fields. The APRM project began to evolve gradually from a pilot project into a fully fledged programme. The APRM team participated in the Uganda Country Review Mission in February and conducted a continental conference in Mozambique in October bringing together key APRM stakeholders. This work positioned the organisation significantly among the leading CSOs in the APRM process. Moreover, EISA continued to deepen participatory democracy at the local level through its work with CSOs. The decentralisation and local governance work has been conducted mostly in South Africa and the DRC, with a different focus in each country. EISA also worked with the South African Department of Provincial and Local Government in support of the decentralisation work in the DRC, through its DRC field office.

EISA's field offices conducted work in the areas of elections, APRM, legislative strengthening, local governance and political parties, making





a substantial contribution to EISA's strategic goals. In addition to the above programme areas, the EISA-DRC office pioneered EISA's involvement in anti-corruption work, which focuses on strengthening CSOs' role in the promotion of accountable, responsive and transparent governance, in partnership with public institutions and other stakeholders. In 2008, EISA was one of the few organisations to have been awarded the prestigious and highly competitive DFID Governance and Transparency Funds for anti-corruption work in the DRC. EISA-Madagascar continued to support gender equality through its effort to improve women's representation and participation in electoral and political processes.

EISA-Mozambique for the first time at EISA, tested new methodologies during the local government elections by contributing to the transparency and credibility of these elections through the conduct of voter register pilot testing and parallel vote tabulation.

EISA opened a field office in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2008 to implement a project aimed at providing technical support to Ivorian civil society organisations in the area of election observation. The project is specifically aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations in the area of election observation and is expected to begin to make a difference in 2009, if elections are scheduled and conducted

that year. EISA also opened a short-term field office in Sudan to undertake a conflict mapping review in Sudan in order to gain a better understanding of conflict challenges facing the country. The result of this project will inform the development of a programme in support of the forthcoming elections and lay the foundation for a long term conflict management and prevention programme.

Several other milestones are expected to be reached in 2009. These include the opening of the Chad field office following EISA's award of the European Union tender to provide support to national election observation. In 2009, EISA's Legislative Strengthening and Political Party Support projects will move towards becoming fully-fledged programmes.

EISA is grateful to its donors for their financial support and advice, and to its pan-African, sub-regional and national partners for their co-operation. We look forward to the consolidation of this work in 2009 for the advancement of democracy and responsive and accountable governance in Africa.

Denis Kadima,
Executive Director
December 2008

Programmes

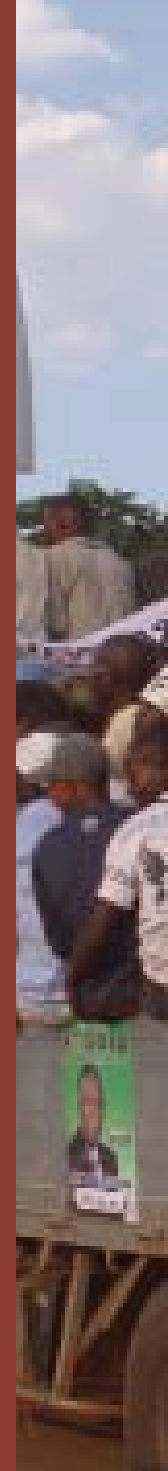
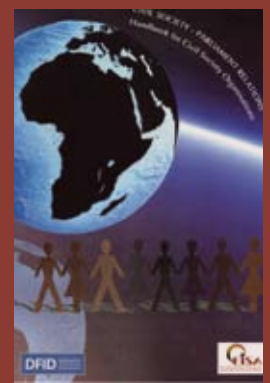
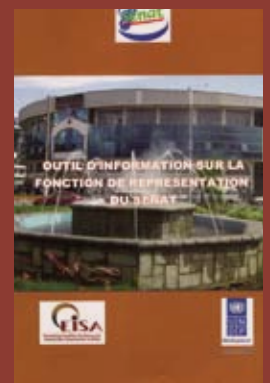
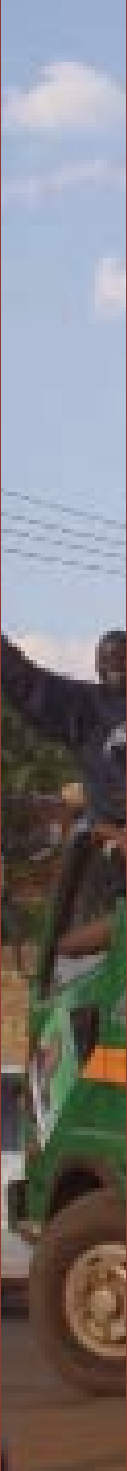
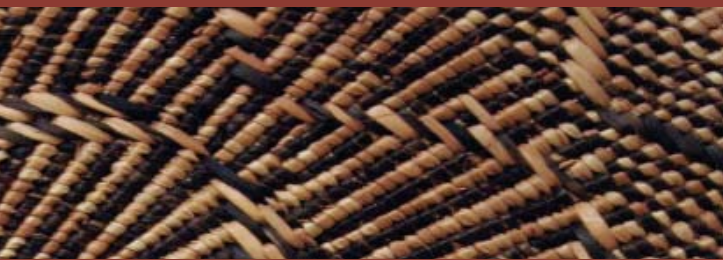


Director of Programmes - Khabele Matloa



Kedibone Tyeda





Programmes

Governance Institutions and Processes



Catherine Musuva



Grant Masterson



Victor Shale



Maureen Moloji



Nkgakong Mokonyane

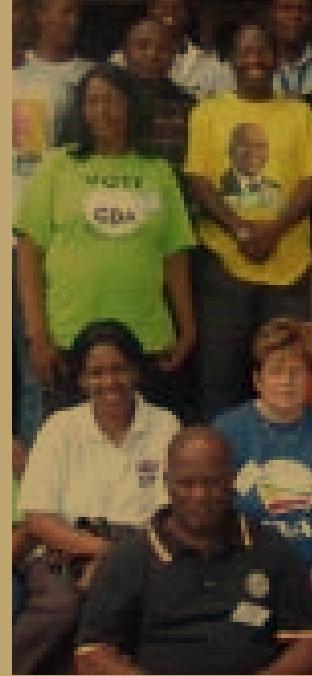


Bertha Chiroro

Staff

- Grant Masterson
- Maureen Moloji
- Themba Nkwinika
- Victor Shale
- Catherine Musuva
- Nkgakong Mokonyane
- Bertha Chiroro





Governance Institutions and Processes





Third APRM Symposium, Mozambique, October 2008

African Peer Review Mechanism

Overview


In 2008, EISA's engagement in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) evolved from project-level interventions into a more holistic programme, with a particular focus on enhancing the participation of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the APRM process at national level. 2008 was also a very successful year for EISA in regard to its engagement and support of the APRM continental institutions. Dr. Khabele Matlosa participated in the Uganda Country Review Mission in February and the 3rd Annual EISA Symposium, which was held in Maputo, Mozambique in October 2008, deepened the level of co-operation which exists between EISA and the APRM Secretariat. A continental gathering, the Symposium was

also a significant milestone in positioning EISA at the forefront of engagement by civil society in APRM processes.

Activities

3rd Annual EISA Symposium

After conclusion of a grant agreement in May 2008, the major activity focus for 2008 was the 3rd Annual EISA Symposium, aimed at promoting more in-depth and detailed discussion on the APRM amongst civil society and policy stakeholders. The Symposium faced a number of challenges, in particular the unanticipated scheduling of an extra-ordinary APRM Summit in Cotonou, Benin a mere two days after the EISA Symposium, which caused



disruption to the original programming of the EISA symposium. Nevertheless, despite the proximate scheduling of the two events, the vast majority of invitees to the Symposium made a concerted effort to attend, regardless of their involvement in the Cotonou Summit.

Consequent to the Symposium, several significant impacts emerged, including the creation of a structured forum of CSOs engaged in the APRM at continental level, aimed at improving the flow of information about APRM activities between the forum's members. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), one of the APRM's strategic partner organisations, also took the initiative to host a follow-up meeting in Addis Ababa in February 2009 to further the discussions which took place in Maputo during the Symposium.

Providing technical assistance to APRM processes

EISA received several requests during the year to provide technical consultancy services to various organisations regarding the APRM and governance issues arising from the mechanism. The most significant of these was the participation of EISA's Director of Programmes, Dr. Khabele Matlosa, in the Ugandan Country Review Mission, which took place from 3rd to 24th February 2008. Dr. Matlosa participated in the mission as an expert in the thematic area of Democracy and Political Governance. EISA also received several requests throughout the year for consultancy services from civil society organisations in South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya and Malawi.

Achievements

The main achievement for 2008 was the successful Symposium, which brought key role-players in the APRM process together and provided a platform for role-players to interrogate and critique the successes and challenges of the APRM process. The Symposium also facilitated the creation of a CSO forum.

Preview of Plans for 2009

In 2009, the APRM programme will deepen its involvement in the emerging APRM processes in Zambia, Mauritius and Tanzania, through fact-finding missions to these countries, specifically designed interventions and conferences in each country and the development of an APRM-monitoring methodology for civil society in countries where the APRM process has reached maturity. These activities will be in addition to EISA's continuing support of the APRM processes in South Africa and Mozambique, where the organisation will continue to support efforts to monitor and evaluate the impact of the APRM reforms in these states.



Civil Society Support Programme: Training Workshop, August, 2008, Mpumalanga, South Africa

Local Governance Programme

Overview

The year 2008 built on the progress that the Local Governance Programme had achieved in 2007 with the continuation of the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality and its extension to another district, the Nkangala District Municipality, both in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. Through this programme, EISA has continued to deepen participatory democracy at the local level through its work with CSOs.

A number of useful tools were developed in 2008 to assist CSOs in their efforts to play a more active role in local governance processes, through the development of a Municipal Performance Scorecard and a CSO Advocacy Toolkit.

The programme was implemented by Mr Themba Nkwinika (Programme Officer) and subsequently by the Project Co-ordinator, Ms Maureen Moloi, who has assumed responsibility for this programme.

Activities

Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP)

Training

Training was jointly undertaken by EISA, DED (German Development Agency) and the Mpumalanga Civil Society Forum (MCSF) at two workshops. The first workshop for the year 2008 was 'an evaluation workshop of the Civil Society Support Programme

(CSSP) and was held in Nelspruit from 18 - 20 April 2008. The workshop entrenched the importance of the CSSP and the commitment of the individuals and organisations that were involved.

The workshop covered the following topics:

- Review of CSO activities: Feedback from Nkomazi and Mbombela.
- Evaluation of the Pilot Phase: which focused on:
 - 1) The training component; and
 - 2) Mentoring and working groups.
- Evaluation of the Pilot Phase: This looked at the engagement in municipal processes by CSOs, provided an opportunity for experience sharing and discussions.

The second workshop, covering advocacy and local governance for the CSSP was held in Ehlanzeni, Mpumalanga on 30 October – 1 November 2008 where the civil society toolkit was piloted. The workshop was attended by participants from 13 CSOs from Mbombela and Nkomazi. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to use the advocacy toolkit and covered the following topics:

- background to the CSSP
- the Municipal Performance Scorecard
- the CSO Advocacy Toolkit.

Consultative meetings were held in the Eastern Cape with CSOs in the Maletswai and Gariep local municipalities, part of the Ukhahlamba District Municipality. This covered a broad

spectrum of CSOs, including HIV/AIDS co-ordinators and Local Economic Development co-ordinators from local municipalities. Although EISA was not able to provide ongoing financial support, these meetings, initiated and facilitated by EISA, brought local CSOs and municipal representatives together and provided the opportunity for sustained dialogue among the key stakeholders.

Municipal Performance Score Card

EISA developed a scorecard, which serves as a civil society monitoring tool for advocacy on matters of local governance. This is an innovative addition to the programme as civil society organisations can use the scorecard to measure the performance of their municipalities on targeted issues. The scorecard looks at two key aspects that form part of core municipal competencies, i.e. service delivery and governance. Whilst the scorecard currently focuses on service delivery and governance issues, it is designed in a user-friendly manner with the possibility of it being adapted to meet future requirements of civil society. It is currently being piloted by CSOs in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality.

The programme also provides for a mentorship component, where working groups have been supported by two mentors (one for each municipality) during the implementation of the scorecard. The mentors were locally-based people and selected from CSOs that were involved in the CSSP and lead the process of implementation.



Advocacy Toolkit for Civil Society

EISA produced the toolkit so that CSOs could use it to enhance their soft skills to effectively engage their municipalities. The soft skills identified and included in the toolkit are advocacy, negotiation skills, conflict management, leadership and communication.

The CSSP was extended to the Emalahleni and Dr JS Moroka Local Municipalities in the Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga in late 2008.

EISA believes that the work undertaken during this programme laid important groundwork in promoting accountable and transparent governance with the development of the scorecard and the advocacy toolkit.

Development of the National Qualification Level 3 for Ward Councillors

EISA was contracted by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) to develop nine skills programmes for the accredited NQF Level 3 Qualification entitled "Local Government Councillor Practices". Eight skills programmes were completed by the end of 2008.

Good Governance Learning Network

EISA participates in the Good Governance Learning Network (GGLN), founded in 2003 as

an initiative to bring civil society organisations working in the field of local governance in South Africa together to network and share information and lessons towards the goal of strengthening participatory democratic local governance. Since 2007, the Network has taken on a more active focus on positively impacting on the local governance context in South Africa through collective learning, research, information dissemination and advocacy. The State of Local Governance research project is intended to produce a regular civil society-based assessment of the key challenges, debates and areas of progress with regard to governance and development at local level in South Africa, and to provide local government policy-makers and practitioners with practical recommendations to improve policy, guidelines, systems and interventions where necessary. The first report of the project with contributions from member organisations, entitled "Local Democracy in Action: A Civil Society Perspective on Local Governance in South Africa" was published in 2008.

Achievements

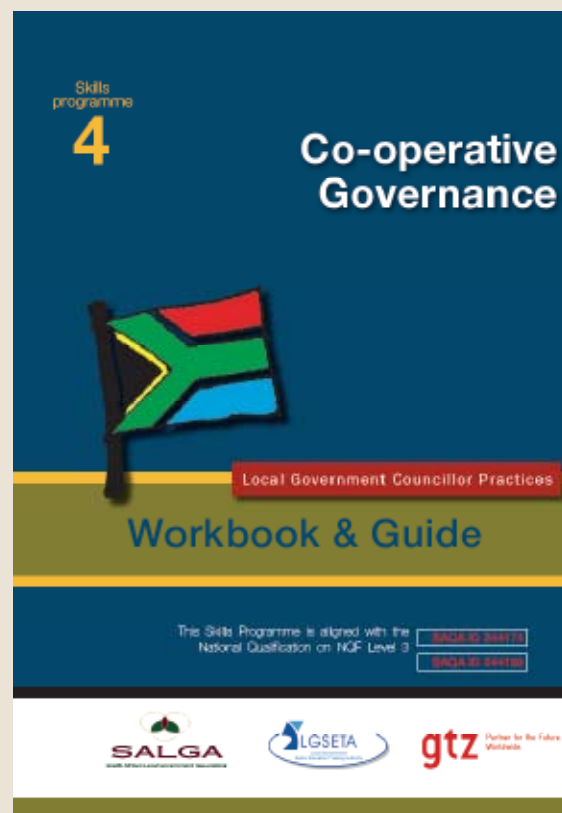
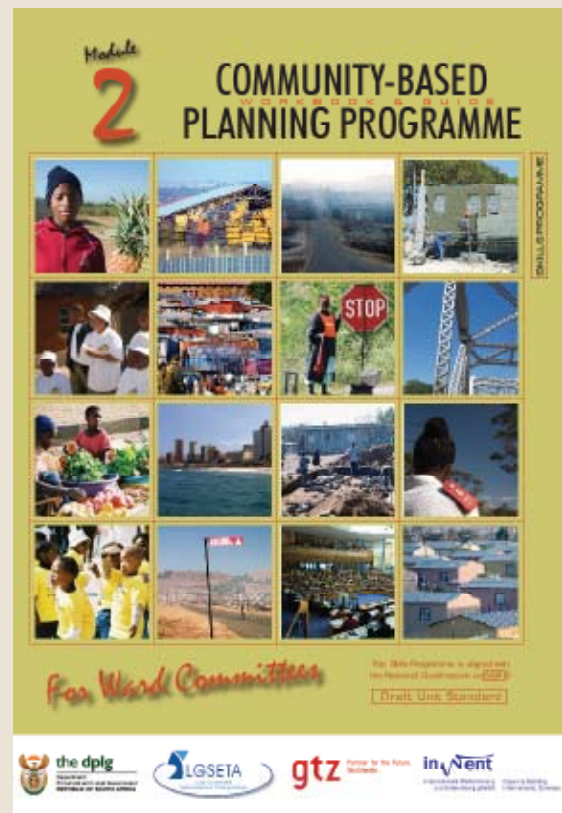
The major achievement in 2008 has been that participatory democracy has continued to be deepened through the CSSP in Mpumalanga in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality and the extension of the programme to the Nkangala District Municipality. Through the CSSP, the CSOs in the Nkomazi local municipality in



Ehlanzeni developed a cohesive relationship with their local municipality. The tools developed by EISA will also continue to assist CSOs in greater participation and involvement in their local governance processes.

Preview of Plans for 2009

- Roll-out of a research project assessing Local Governance Finance in SADC, a component of the second phase of EISA's Regional Programme on Consolidating Democratic Governance in SADC.
- The CSO Advocacy Toolkit will be strengthened.
- Implementation of the Municipal Performance Scorecard in Nkangala District Municipality.
- Extension of the CSSP programme to Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga.





Political parties training workshop at EISA Head Office in Johannesburg, South Africa 2008

Political Parties Support

Overview

Pursuant to EISA's Strategic Goal to "strengthen governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy", the Governance Institutions and Processes (GIP) Department has successfully implemented three projects under the Political Parties Programme. These projects are (1) "Political Party Strengthening in Sudan"; (2) "Strengthening Political Parties for Sustainable Democracy in the SADC Region Phases II & III" (2006/7 and 2007/8); and (3) "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho". In all three projects the objective was to promote party development at strategic, organisational and structural levels by developing leadership through youth and women empowerment and by equipping

party leaders with the skills to represent the interests of their constituents in an effective and democratic manner.

Activities carried out in 2008 focused on workshops for ruling and opposition parties in Lesotho, South Africa and Sudan. Through partnerships with other organisations such as the Netherlands Institute for Multi-party Democracy (NIMD), the University of Bergen (UiB), and the Swedish Christian Democratic International Centre (KIC), EISA contributed to the strengthening of political parties in the SADC region and beyond through dialogue processes. Two publications, a research report on inter-party relations in Botswana and a Political Parties Programme Handbook, were also published during this reporting period.

Activities

1. Materials Development

1.1 A Political Parties Programme Handbook was developed and published in June 2008. The Handbook contains comprehensive and valuable information pertaining to political parties and is divided into six modules. The modules are: political parties; leadership; public outreach; party coalitions/alliances; and conflict management.

1.2 The Political Parties Programme Handbook serves as a tool from which training manuals and presentations are developed. During this reporting period, two training manuals, namely, "Managing Intra-Party and Inter-Party Conflict in Lesotho" and "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho," were developed for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Lesotho Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) as well as for the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA).

2. Strengthening Political Parties for Sustainable Democracy in the SADC Region: Phase II

A series of workshops were conducted for parties in Lesotho and South Africa under the second phase of the capacity building project. This was a continuation of the workshops that were conducted in Botswana and Swaziland

in 2007. Five of the invited political parties participated in the workshop conducted in Gauteng in May 2008 while 13 political parties took part in the training conducted in Lesotho in April 2008. These are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Parties trained in South Africa and Lesotho 2008

Parties trained in South Africa	Parties trained in Lesotho
Azania People's Organisation (AZAPO)	All Basotho Convention (ABC)
Democratic Alliance (DA)	Alliance of Congress Parties (ACP)
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	Basotholand African Congress (BAC)
Socialist Party of Azania (SOPA)	Basotho-Batho Democratic Party (BBDP)
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	Basotho Democratic National Party (BDNP)
	Basotho National Party (BNP)
	Kopanang Basotho Party (KBP)
	Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD)
	Lesotho Education Party (LEP)
	MaremaTlou Freedom Party (MFP)
	Social Democratic Party (SDP)
	United Party (UP)
	National Independence Party (NIP)



3. Capacity building training workshops in Sudan

EISA conducted two workshops for political parties in Khartoum, Sudan on the 26th to 30th April and on the 15th to 17th June 2008. The workshops were aimed at enhancing the capacity of political parties to participate positively in the electoral process by providing appropriate skills and knowledge through theoretical information, debate and interactive practical sessions using case studies and discussion. About 60 participants from across all the participating parties attended the two workshops.

These workshops were part of the series of workshops organised jointly by a consortium consisting of EISA, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), The Canadian Parliamentary Centre (CPC) and Partners in Development Services (DPS) for the capacity building of six major political parties in Sudan varying in political orientation from the left, the centre and the right. These parties are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Parties trained in Sudan

Name of Political party
The Umma Party (UP)
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Communist Party (CP)
National Congress Party (NCP)
Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM)
People's Congress Party (PCP)

4. Strengthening Political Parties for Sustainable Democracy in the SADC Region: Phase III

This project is a sequel to the work by EISA on political parties mentioned in activity two. It therefore builds directly on the Phase II activities.

4.1 Capacity building training workshop in South Africa

During this reporting period, EISA conducted a workshop for South African political parties in Limpopo. A total of 18 participants from four parties were trained. The workshop was the first of a series of provincially-based capacity building workshops that were spread across 2008 and 2009 ahead of the 2009 South African National Assembly and Provincial elections.

4.2 Capacity building training workshops in Lesotho

EISA and the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) jointly conducted five training workshops in Lesotho. These were in the districts of Maseru, Berea, Leribe, Butha-Buthe and Mokhotlong. The workshops were conducted under the project "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho" which builds on the earlier EISA initiatives under phase II of the project. The workshops focused on thematic areas such as gender representation in political parties, internal organisation, management and functioning of parties, leadership qualities



within political parties as well as conflict and conflict management. About 150 participants from 13 out of the 19 registered parties in Lesotho attended the workshops in 2008.

5. Managing Intra-Party and Inter-Party Conflicts in Lesotho

Besides the activities reported in 4.2 above, EISA conducted a training workshop for political parties in Maseru in October 2008. Entitled “Managing intra-party and inter-party conflict in Lesotho”, the training was meant to assist parties in Lesotho to prevent, manage and resolve intra-party and inter-party conflict. The workshop was attended by senior party leaders from the 19 registered parties in Lesotho. Staff from the Lesotho Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and UNDP Lesotho also attended.

Achievements

The fact that hundreds of political party representatives have been trained is an achievement in itself. Most participants indicated in their workshop evaluation forms that their leadership and campaign skills have been enhanced because they came out of the training workshops with new information and skills that they did not have before. In South Africa for example, some of the participants have been re-elected into the Gauteng Provincial Legislature and they gave positive feedback about the training they received from EISA.

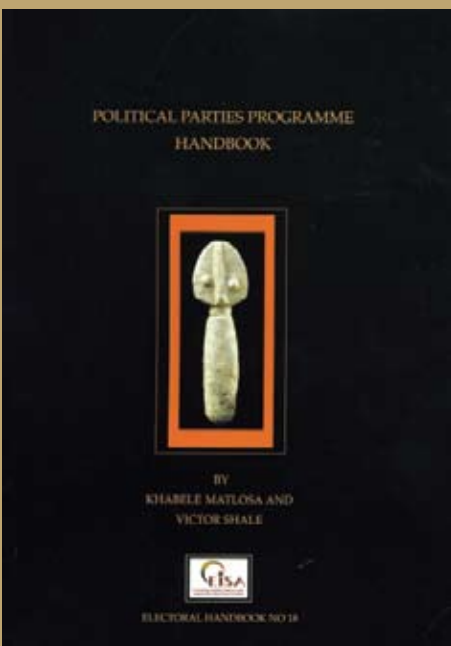
The materials developed under this programme are now being used by political parties as reference material when they conduct their own political education. Most parties have actually contacted EISA asking for follow-up training on various thematic areas contained in the Political Parties Programme Handbook.

United Democratic Movement (UDM) participant shares views at the political parties training in Johannesburg South Africa 2008





The EISA Political Parties Programme has enhanced the dialogue between ruling and opposition parties in Lesotho, South Africa and Sudan through its multi-party approach. It has also created a platform for the often-marginalised structures within parties such as the women and youth leagues to gain a better understanding of political parties and their affairs.



Preview of Plans for 2009

More capacity building workshops will be held in the other eight provinces (North West, Mpumalanga, Free State, Northern Cape, Western Cape, Kwazulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape) in South Africa and in Botswana in 2009. Similarly, training workshops will be held in the remaining five districts (Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Mochale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Thaba-Tseka) in Lesotho under the "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho" project. In 2009 joint training workshops with the Namibian Institute for Democracy (NID) will also be conducted for 13 political parties (ruling and opposition) in Namibia ahead of the National Assembly and Presidential elections scheduled to take place in November 2009.

Work on political parties requires continuous engagement with parties and thus cannot be a once-off activity. It is anticipated that through continuous initiatives, the impact of the EISA Political Parties Programme will be the improved institutional capacity of political parties in Africa not only to deal with their day-to-day activities, but also to develop effective strategies on the numerous thematic areas contained in the EISA Political Parties Programme Handbook. The Political Parties Programme will be expanded to the rest of the continent, particularly in post-conflict and fragile African states.





Civil society groups at the workshop on civil society - parliament relations in Kinshasa, DRC.

Legislative Strengthening

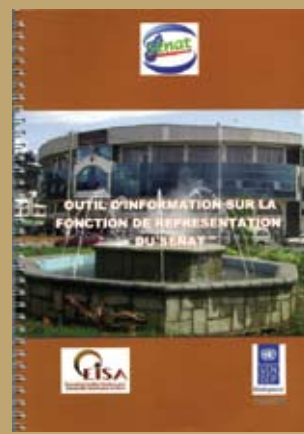
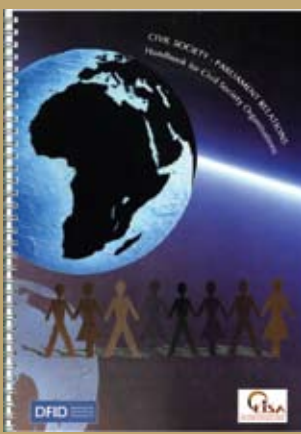
Overview

The Legislative Strengthening Programme was successfully implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Madagascar in 2008. It strives to meet EISA's Strategic Goal of "strengthening governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy in Africa". The programme covered three main areas: i) strengthening the capacity of national parliaments to perform their legislative, oversight and representation roles effectively; ii) building the capacity of national CSOs to participate in, and contribute to, parliamentary processes; and iii) convening

policy dialogues between parliamentarians and CSOs to encourage interaction between the two parties.

Activities

Programme activities essentially took the form of separate capacity building workshops for parliamentarians and national CSOs, and organised dialogue meetings between parliamentarians and CSOs. EISA also drew from a rich pool of specialists based in the DRC, Madagascar and South Africa for its activities, a resource that it will continue to tap into as the scope of the programme expands.



Materials development

EISA produced two generic handbooks in English and French; one on the core functions of a parliamentarian and the other on civil society-parliament relations. These handbooks were used during the capacity building workshops outlined below. In addition, a number of booklets containing a collection of the main legal texts were produced jointly by EISA and UNDP Madagascar and disseminated to parliamentarians and parliamentary assistants in Madagascar.

Workshops for parliamentarians

In the DRC, just over 10% of the 500 members of the DRC National Assembly were equipped to better interact with the public through outreach programmes during the two workshops held in Kinshasa. The topics explored during the workshop were constituency relations, public outreach, public speaking, communication and using the media.

In Madagascar, approximately 40% of the 160 members of the Malagasy National Assembly and Senate were imparted with knowledge on their core functions to improve their capacity to play their legislative, oversight and representation roles. This took place during several workshops in Antananarivo conducted by EISA and UNDP Madagascar. With the endorsement of the National Assembly and the Senate, EISA and UNDP, the only two international organisations

supporting the Malagasy Parliament, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop the content of the programmes and share the costs of activities to avoid duplication and build synergies. A workshop was held for committee members from all the eight committees in the National Assembly on law-making, oversight and public outreach. Members of the Women's Caucus, the Finance Committee and technical staff underwent training on the finance law and the annual budget to strengthen their oversight role. Parliamentary Assistants were also equipped with communication skills.

Workshops for CSOs

EISA inspired CSOs in the DRC and Madagascar, who have neither had any real engagement with parliament nor the requisite technical expertise, to contribute to parliamentary processes from a position of knowledge. Representatives of national CSOs in both countries acquired basic knowledge in parliamentary procedures and how to participate in parliamentary processes. This was done through workshops held in each country in which the following topics were covered: influencing policy and law-making; understanding advocacy and lobbying; and budgeting and finances.

Policy dialogues

In both countries, EISA provided a platform for parliamentarians and CSOs to debate policy matters in a constructive manner through policy dialogues. In the absence of any

institutionalised mechanisms for interaction between parliament and CSOs in the two countries, the policy dialogues were indeed the first time that such gatherings were held. If regularised, the dialogues have the potential to offer a platform for invigorated policy debate and a space for parliamentarians to consult the electorate. While still in their infancy, these dialogues allowed the two parties to identify common ground and appreciate their differences; a step towards breaking down the existing barriers and misperceptions that both parliaments and CSOs harbour of each other in the DRC and Madagascar and a necessary pre-condition for future interaction.

Achievements

In addition to the main achievement of building the capacities of parliamentarians and CSOs through the activities mentioned above, the programme offered the beneficiaries a viable issue-based approach of relating to each other in a constructive manner which they can build on to create space for participatory democracy to take place.

EISA's approach of conducting fact-finding missions in the two countries during the inception phase and then aligning activities with real needs expressed by the target groups, for example, in the parliaments' strategic plans, led to the programme being well received by the target groups. EISA was able to develop a good rapport with the stakeholders and develop key partnerships important for the success of activities and sustainability of outcomes.

Lastly, throughout the programme, EISA was able to develop its capacity in parliamentary work, a new and growing area of work for the organisation.

Preview of Plans for 2009

In 2009, the Legislative Strengthening Programme will, as it enters a new four-year phase, build on the work already done. The programme plans to take on a continental nature by working with more African parliaments, both national and supranational parliaments, and CSOs. The new programme will focus on parliaments in fragile states.

Civil society groups at the workshop on civil society - parliament relations in Kinshasa, DRC.



Elections and Political Processes



Titi Pitso



Martinho Chachiuua



James Gadin



Nosipho Mokoena



Karen Ogle



Sydney Letsholo



Naphthaly Sekamogeng



Belinda Musanhu



Yvette Ondinga



Lucien Toulou



Ntokozo Ngidi



Oliva Fumbuka



Elections and Political Processes



Overview

2008 was exciting and challenging for the Elections and Political Processes (EPP) department. During the period under review, the department was expanded through the incorporation of the Balloting and Electoral Services (BES) department. The EPP department continued deepening its traditional activities in the areas of election observation and assistance to election stakeholders, namely CSOs and Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) as well as promoting corporate governance within the corporate sector, political parties, tertiary institutions, statutory bodies and CSOs through the conduct of internal elections. The department also continued expanding its continental coverage mainly through organising continental election observer missions and partnering with pan-African organisations such as the African Union (AU) and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) as well as regional economic communities particularly the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

The department pursued its objectives through four main programmes, namely, Enhancing the Capacity of Election Practitioners in the SADC region (ECEP), Africa Democracy Strengthening (ADS), the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network (EKN) and Balloting and Electoral Services (BES).

A number of milestones were reached in the course of 2008. EISA offered support to the PAP providing technical and financial assistance to PAP's Election Observer Missions

(EOMs) to Zimbabwe (March and June 2008), Angola and Swaziland (September 2008), and Ghana (December 2008). EISA also fielded its own election observer mission to Zimbabwe and its first Pan-African CSO election observer missions to Zambia (October 2008) and Ghana (December 2008). The continental missions were essentially made up of representatives of CSOs from the five sub-regions of Africa. This was a departure from previous EISA observer missions which were made up of observers from the SADC region. EISA also successfully conducted a multi-stakeholder post-election review conference in Madagascar which highlighted the urgent need for electoral reform. In the area of corporate governance, BES signed a contract to conduct elections for the South African Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF), the sixth largest pension fund in the world.

Activities

Election observation missions

EPP is pleased with its contribution to the institutional effort of expanding EISA's geographical coverage. In 2008, the department co-ordinated the deployment of election observer missions to Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland, Zambia and Ghana. These missions provided an opportunity for EISA to make an assessment of the conduct of electoral processes in the five countries, document these elections and also contribute to peer learning and support. These missions were a mixture of technical support to domestic observer



groups in the host countries as well as the deployment of fully-fledged EISA election observer missions.

Support for the Africa Union Commission and the Pan-African Parliament

Based on the Memoranda of Understanding signed with the PAP and the African Union Commission respectively, EISA provided technical support to the two Pan-African bodies. EISA continued to provide technical assistance to the PAP's Secretariat in the area of election observation. The assistance consisted of facilitating a training programme in election observation, establishment of an election unit and logistical and technical assistance in co-ordinating and managing PAP's election observer missions to Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland and Ghana. The training was administered to the PAP Members of Parliament who were subsequently deployed to observe elections in the countries mentioned above. In Ghana, the staff from the PAP were able to organise an election observer mission with limited technical support from EISA. This is an achievement for EISA as the purpose of engaging with the PAP was to ensure skills transfer to the PAP support staff and members. EISA also provided direct technical support to the African Union in deploying an observer mission to Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, EISA, in collaboration with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and The Carter Center (TCC), took the first steps in supporting the Democracy and

Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) of the African Union Commission. The support involves compiling a database of election experts and electoral institutions in Africa, producing a manual for DEAU staff on organising election observer missions and compiling handbooks for the training of election observers.

Support for the SADC election observation mission

Over the reporting period EPP, continued to provide training to SADC observers through the SADC Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Training is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the SADC election observer missions and includes facilitating training for election observers and capacity development for the SADC Secretariat for the effective management and co-ordination of election observer missions. During the period under review, two observer training workshops were held. The first was in February 2008 in Gaborone, Botswana, and the second was in Johannesburg, South Africa, in July 2008. These workshops have contributed to improvements at the technical level of election observation by SADC.

Support for non-partisan domestic observation

EISA believes that electoral processes on the continent stand a better chance of credibility and improvement if they are closely monitored by the people of the countries in which they take place. To achieve this, EISA has placed emphasis on supporting civil society



organisations in their efforts to conduct domestic election observation. Over the period under review, EPP held two workshops for civil society organisations in the SADC region. The first was a conference on the resolution of post-election conflicts, held in Dar es Salaam in July 2008, and attended by CSOs from SADC, Kenya and Nigeria. The second workshop focused on the improvement of communication systems and regional standards for elections and was held in Lilongwe, Malawi in November 2008, and was attended by representatives from SADC, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. As a result of this workshop, domestic observers in Swaziland were recognised as important stakeholders in the process and accredited to observe the 2008 elections. It is encouraging to note that domestic election observation in the SADC region has moved from simply being part of the lexicon to making a real impact.

Post-Election Review

EISA organised a post-election review workshop in Antananarivo, Madagascar, on 22 May 2008 under the theme "Challenges of Election Management and Prospects for Reforms in Madagascar". The overall goal of the Madagascar post-election workshop was to unravel the challenges facing Madagascar in respect of election management and propose appropriate reform measures. This workshop achieved the following:

- Provided a space for the main stakeholders to reflect critically on the legal and institutional framework for elections in Madagascar;

- Identified areas of the electoral system that pose problems and need improvement
- Offered policy relevant and action-oriented recommendations for electoral reforms to assist Madagascar to comply with the 2003 Principles for Election Management, Monitoring and Observation (PEMMO) and the 2004 SADC Guidelines and Principles Governing Democratic Elections.

52 participants attended the workshop drawn from representatives of political parties, civil society organisations, election authorities, government officials at the central and local levels, Members of Parliament, the judiciary, the media, the donor community and development agencies, academia and traditional leadership.

ACE Electoral Knowledge Network

EPP continued to co-ordinate EISA's contribution to the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network. In particular, EISA is responsible for the Capacity Development Facility project. This was a pilot research project to assess the capacity of electoral

Second round presidential elections, Ghana, December 2008



management bodies in the SADC region and to identify gaps and make recommendations to close these gaps. The second area of activity of the ACE Knowledge Network is hosting the Southern African Regional Resource Centre. EISA has since established a regional Electoral Knowledge Network which has undertaken to update the ACE website providing information on electoral issues and events in Southern Africa, publish a newsletter and produce and regularly update comparative data for all the Southern African countries on the ACE website. During this period the EMBs capacity assessment was undertaken and finalised.

Balloting and Electoral Services

In 2008 the department continued to provide its services to a range of clients. Some of the clients that BES conducted trustee elections for, included Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund's (TSDBF) postal elections, the nomination process for the South African Nursing Council (SANC) and the South African Pharmacy Council (SAPC), elections for the Evaton Development Forum as commissioned by the Department of Housing (Gauteng) and the Bonitas Medical Aid referendum on the amalgamation with the BHP Billiton Medical Aid Scheme.

Zambian presidential elections, October 2008





Medical aid schemes and group retirement pension funds

This category of election hardly captures media attention presumably because of it being nonpolitical in nature. However, it is procedurally and operationally the most complex election and requires the use of a combination of electoral formulas, voting methodologies and operational technologies. It is conducted both by a mixture of postal and on-site elections.

Non-governmental and community-based organisations

Servicing CBOs and NGOs has its own challenges, including matters relating to corporate governance and electoral democracy as well as some members of these organisations not being familiar with how their constitutions operate. Through the efforts of diligent BES electoral staff, these and other challenges encountered when conducting elections for such organisations were able to be resolved. It is heartening for the staff at BES to work with CBOs and NGOs as it indicates how corporate (democratic) governance is taking root within these organisations.

During the period under review, the department conducted various elections. A list of these appear on the following page.

Zambian presidential elections, October 2008



Activity Statistics for the Period under Review

#	Date	Client	Type of Service
1	01-Dec 07 - 30 Apr 08	Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund.	Board Member trustee elections
2	17-Mar-08	Nursing Council of South Africa	Board Member elections
3	31-Mar-08	University of Zululand	Facilitation of SRC Conflict
4	25-Mar-08	Media Advertising Printing Publishing Packaging Sector Education Training Authority (MAPPSETA)	Board Member elections
5	13-Apr-08	Department of Housing (DoH)	National Office Bearers Election
6	21-May-08	Bonitas Amalgamation elections	Referendum
7	31-May-08	United Independent Front (UIF) Political Party(Executive Committee)	National Office Bearers Election
8	31-May-08	African National Congress Youth League Tshwane	Regional Office Bearers Election
9	22-Jun-08	African National Congress–KwaZulu Natal (ANC-KZN)	Provincial Office Bearers Election
10	06-Jul-08	Pan African Congress National Executive Committee	National Office Bearers Election
11	03-Aug-08	National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) - Highveld	Regional Office Bearers Election
12	08-Aug-08	Chemical Energy Paper Printing Wood and Allied Workers Union (CEPPWAWU)	National Office Bearers Election
13	06-Sep-08	NUM - Gauteng Region(Carletonville)	Regional Office Bearers Election
14	11-Sep-08	Pharmaceutical Council	Board Member Elections
15	19-Sep-08	NUM - TVL Region	Regional Office Bearers Election
16	25-Sep-08	University of Johannesburg (UJ) House Committee Elections	House Committee Election
17	15-Oct-08	LONMIN Platinum Mines	Board Member trustee election for Makhasane Provident Fund
18	17-Oct-08	South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (SACCAWU)	National Office Bearers Election
19	17-Oct-08	University of Johannesburg Student Representative Council Election (SRC)	Student Representative Council Elections
20	18-Oct-08	South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU)	National Office Bearers Election
21	25-Oct-08	NUM - Free State	Provincial Office Bearers Election
22	25-Oct-08	NUM - Western Cape	Provincial Office Bearers Election
23	26-Oct-08	NUM - Kimberly	Provincial Office Bearers Election
24	16-Nov-08	NUM - Matlosana	Regional Office Bearers Election
25	Oct 08 – Apr 09	Volkswagen South African Provident Fund (VWSA)	Board Member trustee Elections
26	Oct 08 – Jun 09	Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF)	Pensioner and Intelligence services Board Member elections



Achievements

The department, together with other EISA colleagues, has achieved the following:

- Enhanced capacity of EISA to service the AU Commission, the PAP, SADC, CSOs and others in election work. EISA's participation in global ACE and other events, and the resulting exposure of its staff members, have contributed to improving EISA's profile and expertise and have seen the increase in the number of institutions wanting to work with EISA.
- The gradual building of Pan-African CSO EOMs, which provide an independent and non-partisan voice in the assessment of elections in Africa.

- Increased interactions and peer learning amongst African CSOs on election observation and reforms.
- Interrogating innovative methods for conducting large scale postal and on-site voting for BES.

Preview of 2009

In 2009, the EPP department will continue to strive to enhance the capacity of election practitioners through a number of targeted interventions, including promoting training courses for EMBs, regional and Pan-African institutions in election administration, monitoring and observation, facilitation of peer learning and exchange of experiences. EPP will also continue to deploy observer missions to a number of elections on the continent.

Zambian presidential elections, October 2008





Second round presidential elections in Ghana, December 2008

EPP will seek to enhance its partnership with regional and continental institutions such as SADC, AU, Pan-African Parliament, Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) in the area of election observation, with a view to enhancing their ability to professionally observe elections and contribute to electoral reforms. EISA will also provide technical assistance to EMBs and CSOs in various aspects of the electoral cycle.

The BES Unit will seek to consolidate all the important gains and milestones of 2008. The division aims to position itself in order to be better able to handle more complex electoral processes that are expected to take place in 2009, including elections for the GEPP. BES will also seek to identify strategic partners to enhance delivery capacity as well as concrete steps towards elevating the profile of the department's work, both in South Africa and on the rest of the continent.

The EPP department will continue to make efforts towards the training of its staff in aspects of election administration and observation. Such training will ensure that these staff members are an effective resource on the continent, ready to provide much-needed assistance to EISA's partners including EMBs, regional and pan-African institutions and CSOs.

Staff

Three EPP staff moved to new jobs, Martinho Chachua (EPP Manager), James Gadin (Programme Officer) and Nosipho Mokoena (Projects Coordinator). Titi Pitso was appointed as Manager of EPP.

Staff:

- Titi Pitso
- Belinda Musanhu
- Karen Ogle
- Yvette Ondinga
- Sydney Letsholo
- Naphtaly Sekamogeng
- Lucien Toulou

Interns:

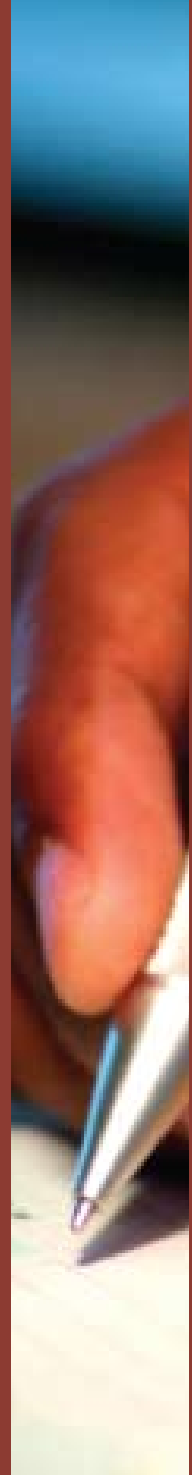
- Ntokozo Ngidi
- Oliva Fumbuka.

Operations



Ilona Tip





OPERATIONS



Deane Stuart



Alka Larkan



Irene Maboea

Information & Communication Technology



EISA Promoting Credible Elections & Democratic Governance in Africa

PROGRAMME AREAS
Elections & political processes
Conflict management, democracy & electoral education
Governance
Political parties
AFSA
Local government
Legislative support
Balloting & electoral services
Research & Information

FIELD OFFICES
Maputo
Kinshasa
Antananarivo
Addis
Khartoum
Windhoek

Country profiles
Election information supplied by country for the 15 SADC states and Botswana.

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Windhoek

Special Projects
Country profiles
Comparative data
Democracy profiles

INFORMATION SERVICES
Library
Publications
Working files

Comparative data and analysis
A comparative overview of election-related sectors in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Constitution
• Constitution
• Head of State
• Head of Government
• Composition of Parliament
• Composition of Lower House
• Composition of Upper House
• Women's representation in the Lower House of Parliament (LH2) - seat
• Women's representation gender
• ADR/RTI
• Implementation of the Constitution

Legal instruments and guidelines
• International, regional and national laws on democracy and elections
• International guidelines on democracy and elections

Related Material
Challenges for Democratic Governance & Human Development in Africa, 2011 (www.eisa.org.za)
© 2011 November 2010, Windhoek (ZD) - Johannesburg

Electoral system
• Electoral systems and reform debates
• Administrative/constituent distribution
• Voter registration processes
• Voter education
• Voter registration facilities
• Candidate registration
• Counting process and software
• Announcement of results
• Voter turnout statistics
• Election disputes
• International observation

Electoral management

Democracy Encyclopedia
• Main page
• Country profiles
• Comparative data
• Guide books
• Election archive
• Election calendar
• Library directory

EISA Promoting Credible Elections & Democratic Governance in Africa

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INFORMATION SERVICES
Library
Publications
Working files

Our work
EISA programme areas include balloting & electoral services, conflict management, democracy & electoral education, governance and electoral & political processes.
Our regional work has led to the establishment of field offices.
Various report documents, working files, publications, a specialist library and an African election calendar provide information and inspiration.

Election principles & guidelines
The organization also publishes a series of resources of international information about politics and processes in SADC and beyond.

News & events
Visit our news centre.
Public Dialogue
EISA will be leading a Public Dialogue in Johannesburg on democratic participation facilitated by eSADA, EISA.
Electoral assistance in the DR
EISA is working with ECD and The Carter Center to create a handbook of election reports and observations.
Mauritius Political Parties Training Workshop
EISA and the Freedom Institute for Democracy (FID) will jointly conduct workshops for political party representatives in Madagascar in 2011.
EISA Association
EISA Planning Council: Transformation and Setting up the Management Framework, 25 May 2010
LAMP Election
EISA Election Reports now available.

EISA Field Offices
EISA now has a presence in seven African countries, based upon about ten programmes at EISA in DRC, Botswana, South Africa, the DRC, DRC election, Mozambique and Madagascar.
Current publications
Democratizing EISA, Democratizing Election Observation Reports
South Africa: How has democracy elections and the subject of these publications from South Africa in EISA's Management Series, Democratizing EISA Reports
Track Record and the EISA Election Report: Report on the 2009 Zimbabwean elections and open elections. Read more on our Publications page.

Election calendar
African Election Calendar 2011 available.
Gallery
Reference to history - join the EISA network.
Resources
APPRO
A project of the UNDP Institute
ace
The Africa Centre

Information & Communication Technology

Overview

The ICT unit is a service provider to the organisation. It develops and manages EISA's information resources and supports programme work by providing infrastructure and advice when necessary. The unit also engages in project work around online content development.

Most of the unit's work falls within EISA's Strategic Goal "to consolidate EISA's authority and credibility, in order to provide sustained leadership in the democracy and governance sector in Africa" and more specifically, "to create a culture of excellence that leads to consistently high quality products and services".

Activities

- Democracy Encyclopaedia (part of the Consolidating Democratic Governance in SADC Phase II) is proceeding according to the workplan. This project will be completed in 2009.
- A site visit to the Mozambique office was undertaken to resolve outstanding ICT issues. A needs analysis and workplan was completed and two new servers were procured and configured for the Maputo office and will be installed on site and utilised in 2009.
- The ICT unit secured funds from OSISA for a project involving the Google Maps utility and successfully implemented this project.

- Backup and archiving of old and current data were reviewed.
- A new telephone system was investigated and implemented.
- The asset register was updated and an analysis of necessary upgrades of hardware and software across the organisation was carried out in the final quarter of 2008.
- Final phase of library software conversion took place. Testing and implementation will take place in 2009.
- A business impact analysis was carried out in order to inform the development of a Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plan in 2009.
- Archiving project: this was piloted in the Elections and Political Processes department and all administrative staff at EISA received training in the new filing system. The objective is to standardise filing and archiving across the organisation.

Achievements

- Democracy Encyclopedia: New pages, especially on Zimbabwe, have received extensive visits on the web site for the first half of 2008. These pages, promoted via the EISA mailing lists, contributed to a high media profile for the organisation around Zimbabwe.
- The EISA web team learned to construct and publish election- and democracy-related data into maps and satellite



photos on the web site. Some of these maps can be viewed at <http://www.eisa.org.za/WEP/cal2009map.htm>.

- A new backup system utilising upgraded hardware and software was successfully implemented at Head Office.
- A new telephone system with internet call routing to reduce telephone costs was implemented.
- Technical: separation of financial files and database to its own server on the EISA network was completed and the implementation of new, improved anti-virus software (NOD32) was installed.

Plans for 2009

- Support to field offices.
- The Democracy Encyclopaedia Project will be completed in 2009. A new proposal extending the scope of this project will be submitted for funding in 2009.
- Translation of web content into French and Portuguese depending on available funding.
- Re-design of the web site.

Staff

- Alka Larkan
- Deane Stuart
- Irene Maboea

Publications & Library



Jackie Kalley

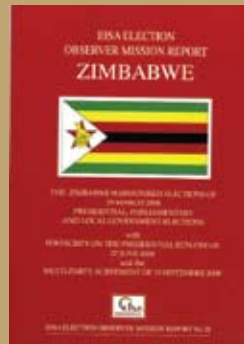
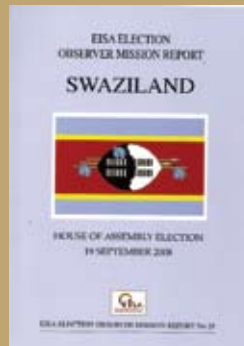
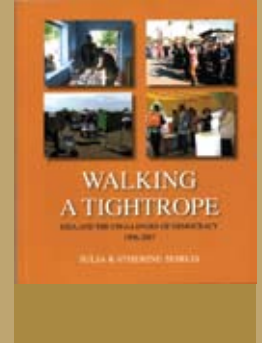
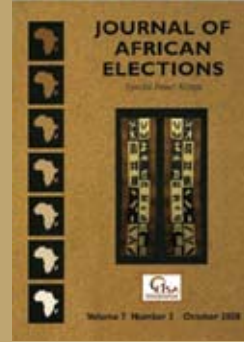
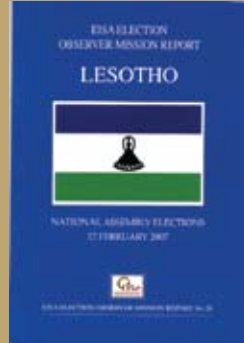
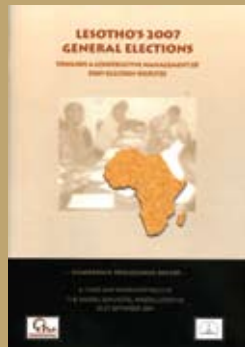
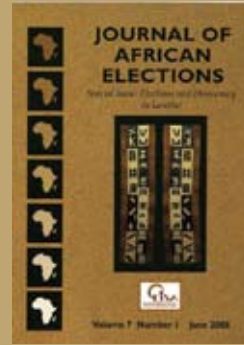


Beth Strachan



Ntsikilelo Mondita





Publications & Library



Journal of African Elections

- "Elections and Democracy in Lesotho", Special Issue, Volume 7 Number 1 June 2008.

Books

- The State, Democracy and Poverty Eradication in Africa edited by Khabele Matlosa, Kwesi Kwaa Prah, Bertha Chiroro and Lucien Toulou.
- Walking a Tightrope: EISA and the Challenges of Democracy 1996-2007, by Julia Katherine Seirlis.

Conference Proceedings

- No. 16 Lesotho's 2007 General Elections: Towards a Constructive Management of Post-Election Disputes, Maseru, Lesothoo, 25-27 September 2007.
- No. 17 In Search of Sustainable Democratic Governance for Africa: Does Democracy Work for Developing Countries, EISA Annual Symposium, Benoni, South Africa, 7-9 November 2007.

Observer Mission Reports

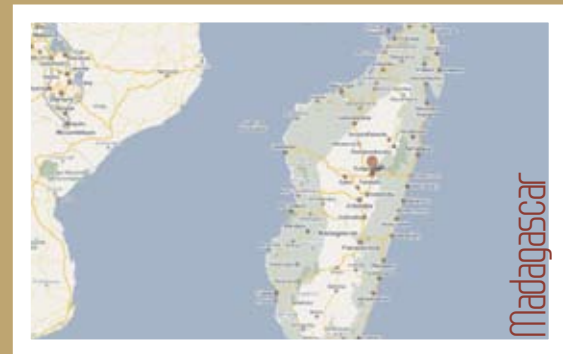
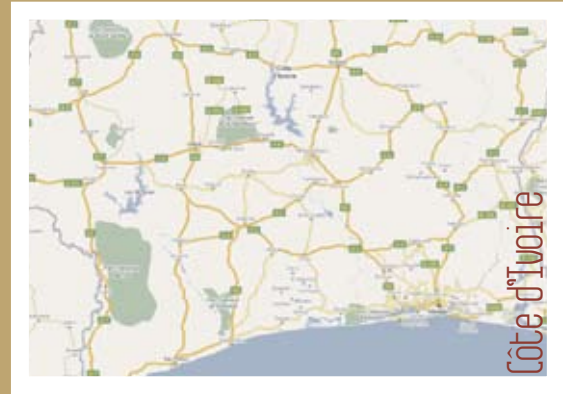
- No. 26 EISA Election Observer Mission Report Madagascar National Assembly Elections 23 September 2007.
- No. 27 EISA Election Observer Mission Report Lesotho National Assembly Elections 17 February 2007.

- No. 28 EISA Election Observer Mission Report The Zimbabwe Harmonised Elections of 29 March 2008 Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections with Postscript on the Presidential Run-off of 27 June 2008 and the Multi-party Agreement of 15 September 2008.

Library

The Library continues to support EISA as an information and resource centre. Enquiries were responded to on an on-going basis around a variety of topics relating to elections and governance. A large donation of books was given to the Library by Professor Noam Pines, formerly of the Politics Department at the University of the Witwatersrand. The new software base has been installed in the library and website searching of our fully annotated and indexed library catalogue will be possible in the near future.





Field Offices

Field Offices



Dieudonné Tshiyoyo



Naromba Kaba



Simon Amalaman Birde

Côte d'Ivoire

Overview

EISA established a field office in Abidjan, the capital city of Côte d'Ivoire, in September 2008 to implement a European Union-funded project aimed at providing technical support to Ivorian civil society organisations in the area of election observation. The establishment of the office is in line with EISA's Strategic Objective under wider Strategic Goal One, related to "the enhancement of electoral processes to ensure their inclusiveness and legitimacy".

The overall objective of the project is to facilitate the involvement of Ivorian civil society organisations, represented by the *Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne* (CSCI), in the electoral process through election observation.

The project is specifically aimed at strengthening the capacity of the CSCI in the area of election observation and assisting the coalition in the deployment of an Election Observer Mission (EOM) for the forthcoming elections in the country. It is expected that the project will contribute to the enhancement of the CSCI's administrative and technical capacities in the area of election observation through:

- The meaningful involvement of the Ivorian civil society in the electoral process.
- The acquisition of the necessary knowledge and capacity to manage an EOM including administrative, technical and logistical arrangements.

- The effective deployment of a long-term EOM throughout the country during the electoral process.
- Impartial, neutral and professional assessment of the electoral process.

Dieudonné Tshiyoyo, Senior Programme Officer at the Elections and Political Processes (EPP) at EISA's main office in Johannesburg, was deployed in Abidjan as Country Representative to lead the project. He was joined by a team of local staff.

Activities

Activities related to the current project focus include:

- Training the CSCI co-ordination team, trainers and observers in election observation.
- The organisation and deployment of a long-term EOM in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The publication of observation results.
- Establishing an office - during the period under review, EISA has successfully established a field office in Côte d'Ivoire, the first in West Africa, which is expected to position the organisation in its work throughout the African continent. This included identifying suitable office space and employing staff.
- Assisting the CSCI to set up an operational administration and secure office premises. The premises not only

cater for the Election Observation project, but encompass all other activities undertaken by the CSCI to fulfil its vision and mission. Through opening the EISA office and securing premises, the CSCI now has its own headquarters, with all the necessary equipment.

- EISA assisted the CSCI in the process of putting in place the structures required for the implementation of the project activities and selecting trainers, co-ordinators and observers. As a result, the CSCI has established, among other things, the following:
 - A Co-ordination Team, which includes the CSCI personnel fully dedicated to the implementation of the Election Observation project.
 - 20 Regional Co-ordinators, who also serve as Trainers of Observers.
 - 255 long-term Observers deployed throughout the country.
- A two-day training workshop was organised for the CSCI personnel on 04-05 December 2008 to familiarise them with relevant issues pertaining to the management, coordination and deployment of an EOM.

Because of the postponement of the presidential poll, initially scheduled to take place on 30 November 2008, the implementation of most of the project activities had to be postponed to 2009.



Achievements

The main achievements were the establishment of the country office, facilitating a partnership with CSCI (which has included CSCI locating its offices within the EISA offices) and supporting CSCI to set up an appropriate structure for the implementation of its programmes in support of the forthcoming elections. In addition, EISA has been able to train and support the deployment of long-term observers.

Preview of Plans for 2009

- Development and design of training manuals and checklists for the different steps and operations of the electoral process.
- Training of:
 - The CSCI Co-ordination Team and personnel involved in the Election Observation project.
 - Regional Co-ordinators as Trainers of Observers.
 - Observers.
- Official Launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission.
- Technical assistance to the CSCI for the effective deployment and monitoring of observers throughout the country.
- Continued support to the CSCI for the success of its EOM.

Staff

- Dieudonné Tshiyoyo
- Naromba Kaba
- Simon Amalaman Binde

Field Offices



Vincent Tohbi



Hector Lubamba



Drake Orurach



Serges Kavuanda



Christophe Ndelika



Antoinette Mbumba



Fanny Tsimba



Nicole Mibulumukini



Rombaut Muzodi



Lilliane Bibombe



Dieudonné Bala



Yves Mupende



Irene Dikondja



Norbet Tsholuka

Democratic Republic of Congo

Overview

EISA opened its office in the DRC in 2004, whilst the country was engaged in a political transition, following a decade of wars and political crises that had a devastating impact on the country resulting in the death of millions of citizens. EISA has continued its efforts after the elections, building on the achievements of

the transitional political process to contribute, along with other national and international stakeholders, to the consolidation of peace and the deepening of democracy. In so doing, EISA has expanded its support from an election focus to a more general governance programme focusing on the following areas:



- Decentralisation, including preparation for local elections.
- Capacity building of the newly established governance institutions, such as the National Parliament, provincial legislatures and governments.
- Support to CSOs and political parties to enable them to efficiently play a role in the promotion of accountable, responsive and transparent governance.
- Conflict management and prevention.

As the country looked forward to a brighter future after the elections, another rebellion in North Kivu and South Kivu, the deterioration of the situation in Ituri, as well as tensions in the North-eastern province created a general atmosphere of insecurity and affected EISA programmatically and emotionally, as these are the areas where EISA implements various projects. EISA has been an eyewitness to the suffering of the population in those areas, many of whom are potential beneficiaries of EISA programmes. In response, EISA has had to adapt its programme to the urgent needs of these provinces and to postpone some activities due to security problems.

EISA DRC has continued has continued its activities, outlined below, in support of EISA's strategic goals and vision.

EISA staff in the DRC enjoy cohesion and a continuity that is very beneficial to the organisation and its objectives. Due to the amount of work required, EISA has recruited additional staff for smooth implementation of its programme.

Activities

In 2008 EISA DRC undertook the following activities:

- Capacity building of governance institutions through training MPs at national and provincial levels on the techniques and methodology for better communication and interaction with citizens in their constituencies, policy and legislation formulation and the oversight function of parliament.
- Capacity building of selected NGOs in six provinces (North-Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Kinshasa).
- Capacity building for CSOs – CSOs, in consultation and with the support of EISA, designed and agreed on the content and methodology for a capacity building programme on project management and planning, lobbying, proposal and report writing, accountable governance and budgeting. Training took place in Kinshasa (August 2008); Kananga (September 2008); Mbuji Mayi (September 2008); Goma (September 2008); Bukavu (September 2008); and Kindu (September 2008). Workshops on advocacy and lobbying were held in Kinshasa (December 2008); Kananga (November 2008); Mbuji Mayi (November 2008); Goma (November 2008); Bukavu (November 2008); and Kindu (November 2008).

- Capacity building for more than a hundred political parties on gender, conflict resolution, governance, and intra-party democracy. Discussion between political parties and CSOs, facilitated by EISA, was held monthly at the national level and in each of the six above-mentioned provinces.
- Decentralisation and local elections programme that concentrated on the legislation for decentralisation and democratic local governance and was carried out in partnership with local and international partners.
- Provincial activities on gender-related issues whereby women's organisations were reviewed their situation in their respective provinces and made proposals for the improvement of their daily lives.
- Conflict Prevention and Management where over 3000 mediators were trained and deployed by EISA for the elections in 2006 and 2007 and were engaged to monitor and intervene, where necessary, in conflicts and potential conflicts throughout the country. A database in Kinshasa compiles every single report produced every month covering the entire country. EISA also held a press conference every two months where a summary of the conflict reports were released and drew the attention of the decision-makers to critical cases.
- Regular holding of "Social Dialogue" meetings - this is an innovative

programme introduced by EISA to facilitate dialogue between elected representatives and citizens on a quarterly basis. Well over one hundred CSOs and ordinary citizens interact directly with the authorities that they have elected (MPs, Provincial Governors and Ministers), to challenge and highlight corruption cases, lack of or poor service delivery in certain areas, and, more importantly, to make recommendations for better delivery from local authorities.

Achievements

Legislature capacity building – given the critical role of the governance institutions in a country where poor governance has ruined the foundation of a stable democracy, EISA has contributed to the capacity building of the National Assembly, the provincial legislatures and governments. This capacity building process, which is complementary to all similar initiatives underway in the DRC, links governance institutions with the population at the grassroots level, with the intention of broadening citizen participation. Similarly, governance institutions, political parties and CSOs were capacitated to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge to participate in decision-making processes with confidence.

Inter-stakeholder dialogue – the greatest achievement over the period under review (2008) has been the increased capacity of CSOs, political parties and decision-makers to "sit and eat at the same table" where they discuss governance issues of common



interest through “Social Dialogue” sessions. A recognition of this achievement was evident when the Congolese Government, represented by different Ministers, used the framework of “Social Dialogue” in North Kivu to explain to the population the decisions taken to improve the safety and security in this part of the country.

Social Mediation – another achievement was the integration of the notion of “social mediation” in the CSOs’ work in the districts and territories. Social conflicts are dealt with at the grassroots level and solutions are found within communities, preventing those conflicts from degenerating into serious community disputes. Mediators are also frequently consulted to intervene in all sorts of conflict.

Capacity building for CSOs – using an innovative inclusive methodology, the CSOs were given the opportunity to draft their own training manuals under EISA’s supervision. EISA contracted CSOs who were able to highlight the most critical issues that they face in the day-to-day management of their organisations thereby enriching the manuals with their own experiences to share their lessons and learning. By proceeding in this way, EISA ensures ownership of the whole training process and the training material.

Empowering citizens – reaching the ordinary DRC citizens and meeting their needs, putting them in constant contact with their decision-makers, “demystifying” the power circles and empowering CSOs has given full meaning to the drive to promote responsive governance and democracy consolidation in the DRC.

Preview of Plans for 2009

In line with the objectives of our programme and EISA’s mission and vision, EISA DRC will undertake the following activities in 2009:

- Support to CSOs in conducting civic education activities on gender, HIV/AIDS, youth, decentralization, lobbying actions.
- Assist the IEC in the process of preparing for the local elections.
- Increase the number of mediators throughout the country and involve the national authorities in conflict prevention and management sensitisation.
- Resume the “Social Dialogue” sessions focused on more specific issues such as budgets, policies, and development.
- Carry out high-level training on Corporate Governance, Policy-Making Process and Communication.
- Establish a framework for permanent discussion between political parties and CSOs for better collaboration between those two governance institutions for the benefit of the populations whom they are meant to represent.

Staff

EISA had a team of 15 full-time staff in 2008. In addition, EISA collaborates with international and national consultants as required to support its tremendous workload to ensure that it delivers on all its activities.

- Vincent Tohbi
- Drake Orurach
- Hector Lubamba
- Serges Kavuanda
- Rombaut Muzodi
- Liliane Bibombe
- Dieudonné Bala
- Antoinette Mbumba
- Fanny Tsimba
- Yves Mupende
- Irene Dikondja
- Christophe Ndelika
- Nicole Mibulumukini
- Norbert Tsholuka
- Ferdinand Kapanga



Civil society workshops, Kinshasa, DRC.

Field OFFICES



Mirina Rajaonarivo



Serzhino Biharisoa

Madagascar

Overview

EISA has been supporting a project to encourage the inclusion of women in the political life of Madagascar since 2007. The purpose of the project has been to identify appropriate women to participate in capacity building programmes on decision-making processes in order to give them the necessary background to contest the legislative and senatorial elections in 2007 and 2008.

EISA has extended the programme for a further three years, supported by the Norwegian Embassy, building and expanding on the work undertaken in 2007. Entitled

“Women’s participation in, and contribution to governance in Madagascar”, the Project focuses on the following interventions:

- The development of a national and regional campaign to lobby for 30% representation of women in decision-making processes.
- A capacity building programme for women’s empowerment at local level.
- Strengthening the capacity of women representatives at local level.
- A documentation and resource centre.

The programme includes participation from a range of stakeholders including political parties, mayors, local councillors, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, women's associations and members of Parliament.

Madagascar was one of two countries, together with the the DRC, to benefit from the pilot legislative support programme aimed at strengthening selected parliaments in Africa and encouraging interaction between parliaments and CSOs for improved citizen participation in the democracy and governance arenas at national level.

Activities

Plan of action

EISA assisted in establishing a steering committee to develop and facilitate a campaign

to advocate and lobby for 30% representation of women in decision-making processes. From July to December 2008, the steering committee laid the groundwork for the Plan of Action consulting with a range of stakeholders and re-formed itself into the Vondrona Miralenta Ho an' ny Fampanandrosoana (VMLF), the women's movement in politics for the country's development.

The VMLF, with technical support from EISA, drafted a proposal to take into consideration gender parity within the political law reform process in Madagascar, which began at the end of 2008. The proposal will be launched at a national meeting early in 2009 and thereafter rolled out countrywide. The proposal suggests the introduction of a quota system and a zebra list.

Steering committee meeting, Antananarivo, 2008





Designing material for training

EISA designed facilitators' and participants' manuals to build the capacity of women at local level. The first manual addresses women representatives, such as the mayor, the regional and local councillors, chief of region or chief of district, etc. This is an interactive practical manual providing skills and knowledge in both soft and hard skills including women in politics and their different roles and functions, the instruments protecting the rights of women and promoting gender equality, basics of management, leadership skills, conflict management, policy making, drafting of legislation, governance and accountability, and budget formulation including monitoring, implementing and fundraising.

The second manual is designed for participants at the grassroots level and introduces them to concepts such as lobbying, designing an election campaign, speech making, preparing a manifesto and so on. It also focuses on skills such as leadership and public speaking. This manual is more accessible and understandable to the women at local level, with simple exercises and examples, as well as more details about the Malagasy context and the Malagasy laws.

All the materials are written in French and Malagasy.

Establishing a documentation and resource centre

EISA, in partnership with the Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information Centre (CIDST), is supporting the establishment of a documentation centre to generate academically-based knowledge and information on gender-related issues, both nationally and internationally. The information will be sourced, catalogued, analysed and collated and made available to stakeholders, academics and political parties. CIDST will house the centre with EISA providing resources for hiring a researcher and setting up the database and assisting the researcher in how to collate, catalogue and analyse the information.

Achievements

The EISA programme has contributed to the formation of the VMLF and supported its work in formulating a Plan of Action to ensure gender parity. EISA has also supported the VMLF's contribution and input to ensure gender parity in the new political parties' law in Madagascar, which included a press release issued in December 2008. EISA has also participated in, and contributed to, several workshops, presenting papers on gender equity as well as supporting the VMLF's lobbying and advocacy for equal access for men and women in electoral terms, the zebra list, gender parity, and the quota system.



Preview of Plans for 2009

Following the launch of the Plan of Action scheduled for January 2009, seminars will be held in six regions to establish and support regional steering committees in implementing the plan, taking into account the specifics of each region. This will include media briefings and press releases and lobbying political parties to increase the number of women to stand as prospective candidates for the next election. The VMLF will continue to lobby and encourage acceptance of the Plan of Action at national level.

Workshops will be held in different regions for local leaders and grassroots organisations. A

train-the-trainer programme will also be held to build capacity in organisations to extend these programmes to a broader audience.

The Resource Centre will become operational and a full-time researcher engaged.

EISA Madagascar will continue to support other EISA projects as it has done in 2008 where it worked closely with EISA Head Office in rolling out the legislative programme.

Staff

- Nirina Rajaonarivo
- Serzhino Biharisoa

Workshop on Civil Society, Parliament relations, September 2008, Antananarivo Madagascar





Press release

Antananarivo, 4 December 2008

"The Malagasy women count and must participate in public life and politics of this country now"

The movement dedicated to promoting the effective participation of women in all Malagasy decision-making processes of the country in view of sustainable human development which is taking place, Vondrona Miralenta ho an'ny Fampanandrosoana (VMLF) welcomed the development process of the law on political parties engaged in by the political authorities and subsequently the 2008 presidential dialogues. VMLF is delighted that finally a new law on political parties will come into effect. We are confident that this law, once implemented, will contribute to greater political participation in Madagascar.

Several issues were raised, characterised by three main points:

- Again it is the political class that occupies the space and decides the future of the country;
- These are the reserves and concerns that take precedence;
- Opinions are focused on issues of party funding and the possibility of reducing the number of parties.

In response, VMLF cannot remain silent and must make its contribution to building a more just, equitable and solidarity where the whole population, without exception, finds its place and achieves full citizenship.

Five points seem essential for this legislation to meet the concerns of all citizens and to respond effectively to the aspirations for a democratic society, respectful of the traditions of the Malagasy and where the "living together" has a meaning:

1. It is through sincere dialogue, with no ulterior motive, that a fundamental text develops. This means that trust among all stakeholders should be the basis of consultation;
2. The soul of such a text should be the "common good" so that the country's political environment is healthy, peaceful and contributes to social and economic development of all Malagasy;

Press release

3. The full and effective participation of Malagasy women should be a priority. This is not to claim “seats”, but simply to recall that it is a right of all citizens. It is also in full compliance with the conventions and protocols to which Madagascar has acceded, signed and / or ratified.
4. It is a unique opportunity for the country on the one hand to increase the participation of women in parliament compared to other countries where it is 115th of 142 countries according to the UN, 13th out of 14th SADC countries when it comes to women’s participation in public affairs, and on the other hand, to apply the national guidelines set forth in the various Conventions and Protocols, particularly articles 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The protocol signed by Madagascar on 29 September 2008 requires that by 2015 the representation of women in Madagascar, in public affairs is increased to 50%.
5. The VMLF wants included in the text of the law an assurance the balanced representation of Malagasy women in political parties and the various elections to come. This will seek to correct gender inequality and discrimination currently reflected by political parties.

We are convinced that all those who work for the good of Madagascar agree that without full and active participation of women, and taking into account their views at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace are not easily achievable.

Nelson Mandela said at a conference on Women Entrepreneurs in 2000 in Johannesburg: “As long as half of the citizens of a country will be sitting aside, this country will not emerge from poverty.”

Field Offices



Miguel de Brito



Anissa Izidine



Alda Mahumane



Francisco Langa



Democrito Manyssa



Zefanias Matsimbe



Dito Canazache

Mozambique

OVERVIEW


The current Mozambique Office programme began in 2005, following Mozambique's general elections of 2004, with the purpose of consolidating democracy through enhancing the capacity of, and partnerships between, key stakeholders. The programme began with two main objectives: (i) to support electoral reform initiatives, and (ii) to enhance the partnership between civil society and Parliament to strengthen a culture of accountability of elected bodies. A third component was added to promote knowledge and debate on elections, governance and democracy through the establishment of a documentation centre. The programme is implemented through

partnerships with, and technical assistance to, local institutions in civil society and academia and the promotion of dialogue between civil society and elected bodies.

ACTIVITIES

1. Electoral Support:

Pilot Voter Register Audit: EISA, in collaboration with the Electoral Observatory, a coalition of eight Mozambican civil society organisations, conducted a pilot voter register testing in 33 municipalities, ahead of the November 2008 municipal elections. For this pilot testing, a sample of 600 registered voters was selected



and the List-to-Voter method was chosen. The testing took place at the same time that the voter register was open to the public for verification. This proved an extremely useful test exercise and highlighted a range of challenges outlined below.

One of the first findings of the testing was that the voter register was not displayed as the law requires and in many places was not even available to the public. Furthermore, the register that was made available was not the computerised version, but rather the handwritten back-up. This back-up does not contain voters' addresses and is sometimes difficult to read. As a result, the List-to-Voter method, which relies on voters' addresses being available on the register, had to be abandoned and replaced with the Voter-to-List method. A few problems of absent names or mistakes with voter card numbers were found, but the overwhelming majority of voters were not aware that a period of public register verification was in process and didn't know where to go to verify if their details on the register were correct. All these findings were communicated to the Election Management Bodies (EMBs) and to other stakeholders of the electoral process. Two well-attended public workshops were held for this purpose.

Parallel Vote Tabulation: EISA, in collaboration with the Electoral Observatory, conducted a parallel vote tabulation (PVT) exercise during the November 19 municipal elections. The PVT was conducted in thirteen of the 43 Mozambican municipalities. In the selected municipalities,

the electoral contest was expected to be tightly fought and/or there was a history of political conflict during electoral processes. In the cities of Beira and Matola the PVT was conducted on the basis of a random sample of polling stations, and in the remaining eleven municipalities the PVT was based on the collection of tally sheets from all polling stations to produce a full parallel count. This methodology was chosen due to the fact that these eleven municipalities are too small for a sample to be used.

Around 650 observers, recruited by the Electoral Observatory and co-trained by EISA, were involved in the exercise. Besides training and technical advice, EISA also hosted and managed the central command post and results database. This PVT exercise proved to be quite critical for the transparency and credibility of the elections. When the municipal electoral commissions released the provisional results, a week after the voting, the Nacala city commission gave Frelimo the victory in both races, and the Beira city commission gave Frelimo a 52% majority in the municipal assembly. However, the PVT showed that in Nacala no candidate had obtained more than 50% of the votes and, therefore, a second round would be required; and in Beira, no party had an absolute majority in the assembly and, although Frelimo had the largest portion of the vote, its share was only 41%. The Electoral Observatory and EISA submitted the PVT results to the National Electoral Commission immediately after the municipal commissions released their provisional results. When announcing the final results on December 4,



the National Electoral Commission confirmed what the PVT had showed: that there would be a second round in Nacala, and no party had obtained an absolute majority in Beira.

Support to the CNE through Training: In 2007, EISA and the National Elections Commission (CNE) had agreed on a capacity-building activity, which consisted of providing the CNE with BRIDGE training. BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) is the premier international training course on election management for election practitioners. EISA translated into Portuguese the 10 election-related modules of BRIDGE and submitted to the CNE several training schedule proposals.

Electoral analysis and advice: Throughout the year, EISA provided, on a continuous manner, analysis and advice on electoral matters to the EMBs, the donor community and the general public through several media events on TV,

radio and the print media. In particular, EISA provided intense analysis on the Zimbabwe electoral process through the Mozambican media and public debates.

2. Documentation Centre

Opened in 2007, the Documentation Centre on Elections and Democracy (CDED), housed in the ISCTEM (Institute for Sciences and Technology of Mozambique – a private University) library and managed by EISA, has continued to function and expand the available documentation in 2008. The Centre’s database registers currently around 500 titles. Over the past year, the Centre has received an average of two visitors a day, mainly from the university community, with attendance peaking during specific periods of academic activity, such as exams and dissertation writing. EISA has a full-time librarian assigned to the Centre and is responsible for all acquisitions and management of the Centre.



Preparing for the parallel vote tabulation (Left to right: Zefanias Matsimbe and Miguel de Brito)

Luis de Brito training observers in parallel vote tabulation



3. Civil Society-Parliament Partnership

After a long delay in starting the implementation of this activity, EISA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Mozambican Association for the Development of Democracy (AMODE). Contacts were made with a wide range of civil society organisations and with Parliamentary committees to set up a calendar for joint roundtables both in Maputo and in the Provinces. Five roundtables between civil society organisations and parliamentary committees have taken place, all outside Maputo. The topics covered by the roundtables include: the Bill on the Protection of People Living with HIV/AIDS; the Bill on Domestic Violence; the oversight by parliament of the use of the Mt 7 million district fund, allocated by central government to all districts to promote food production, employment and income-generating activities; and the oversight by parliament of the State budget expenditures. In the last quarter of the year, this activity did not register progress, as most members of Parliament were involved in the electoral campaign for municipal elections.

4. Public Debates on Electoral Issues

EISA, in collaboration with the Mozambican Institute for Socio-Economic Studies (IESE) and the Comparative National Elections Project (CNEP), organised a series of three public debates on electoral participation/abstention with a focus on Mozambique. The topics addressed in the debates were: "The Electoral

Cartography of Mozambique" by Luís de Brito from IESE, "The determining factors of the vote in Mozambique" by João Pereira from IESE and "Post-election surveys in new democracies" by Pedro Magalhães from the Portuguese Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon. The debates were well-attended and generated good media coverage.

5. EISA Annual Symposium

In October, EISA hosted in Maputo its 3rd Annual Symposium, the first outside South Africa. The theme of the Symposium was "Strengthening Democratic Governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism: A Civil Society Dialogue". The choice of Mozambique as a venue for the Symposium highlights not only the importance of Mozambique for EISA, but also the crucial phase for Mozambique in the APRM process at the time, right before the visit of the external assessment mission. The Symposium brought together representatives from all African countries involved in the APRM process, including government, civil society, researchers and donors. Participants rated the Symposium as an excellent opportunity to learn and exchange experiences about the APRM and draw lessons for future steps in implementing APRM's National Action Plans in their countries.

Achievements

Electoral Support - the transparency and credibility of the municipal elections was enhanced through conducting voter register testing in 33 municipalities as well as the PVT conducted in 13 municipalities.



The Parliament-Civil Society Partnership provided an opportunity for increased dialogue and mutual understanding between civil society and parliament on key social issues through the conduct of 5 roundtables between civil society and parliament.

The Documentation Centre provided increased public access to quality and updated knowledge and information on democracy, governance and electoral processes. The Centre acquired more than 500 titles with more than 500 users accessing this information.

EISA contributed to increased public and stakeholder knowledge on electoral issues through public and media debates.

Preview for the next 12 months

EISA sees the next 12 months as the corollary of a process of election reform and assistance that began in 2005 and culminates with the presidential and legislative elections of 2009. It also marks the beginning of a new programme, which will still encompass election-related activities, but aims to widen EISA's involvement in promoting democracy and good governance in Mozambique. This is to be achieved through activities that strengthen civic participation, such as promoting women's participation in politics and strengthening citizen monitoring of municipal governance.

Observers gathering information at the EISA office Maputo



Some of the activities envisaged for 2009 are:

1. Electoral Support:

- Conduct a Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) in the second round Nacala municipal election in collaboration with the Electoral Observatory.
- Conduct a workshop on PVT experiences in Africa in order to learn lessons, identify best practices, and give EISA the technical knowledge to position the organisation at the forefront of PVT operations in Africa.
- Conduct a PVT exercise for the 2009 presidential and legislative elections in collaboration with the Electoral Observatory.

2. Documentation Centre:

- Continue expanding the Centre in terms of available titles and users.

3. Women Participation in Politics:

- Assist in the development of a women's electoral agenda.
- Advocate for a greater number of women candidates in electable positions.
- Assess the training needs of elected women in selected municipalities.

4. Bridge training for the EMBs.

Staff

- Miguel de Brito
- Zefanias Matsimbe
- Democrito Manyssa
- Anissa Izidine
- Alda Mahumane
- Francisco Langa
- Dito Canazache



Sudan

Overview

EISA undertook a short-term conflict mapping review in Sudan. The mapping exercise sought to gain a better understanding of conflict challenges facing the country so that EISA can constructively support the forthcoming elections and lay the foundation for a long-term conflict management and prevention programme. To inform the conflict mapping exercise, extensive consultation with local stakeholders and prospective partners took place in Khartoum and Juba. The consultations assisted EISA in gaining a more indepth understanding of the issues, identifying existing programmes and projects so as to find synergy between the existing organisations engaged in conflict-related programmes and informing the contents of a long-term conflict training programme.

The methodology used to produce the review document included independent tracking of conflicts and the design of a database, as well as an indepth review of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and related peace processes within the first period of the research. The office was staffed by a country representative, a local consultant and a local programme assistant who were all based in Khartoum but took regular visits to Juba in the South.

Activities

Consultative meetings

A general and regional SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) exercise was undertaken to review material appropriate to understanding the depth of the conflicts and peace processes, linking the

information gathered to understanding the electoral process scheduled within the CPA and finally conducting a series of visits to over 55 key stakeholders. This was undertaken firstly to appreciate key actors and processes in peace building and, secondly, to arrive at appropriate intervention recommendations in contributing to peace during the electoral cycle. As the programme was concluding, the National Electoral Commission was put in place and EISA also met with some of the newly-appointed Commissioners.

These meetings assisted EISA in gaining an insight into the complexities and context of Sudan, the issues, priorities and concerns of stakeholders and the expectations for the forthcoming elections.

Review

A detailed review was prepared based on the consultative meetings, in-depth analysis and additional research and readings and presented to consultative, stakeholder forums in Khartoum and Juba. Arising from the review, a series of recommendations were presented to map out how best to respond to, manage and prevent election-related conflict in the run up to the elections scheduled for February 2010. These included an information drive, a rapid response drive, community/state-level conflict management initiatives, multi-stakeholder conflict mediation panels and multi-party liaison committees. These forums provided for lively and interactive discussion and gave participants the opportunity to begin to explore

suitable options for ensuring that the February 2010 elections take place in an environment conducive to credible elections that provide the basis for a positive future for Sudan.

Achievements

Being able to establish an office and begin to build relationships with different key stakeholders has been a major achievement for EISA. EISA has also submitted tenders for long-term engagement in preparing for the elections. Since presenting the review to the stakeholder forums, EISA has received extremely positive feedback as well as opportunities for building and strengthening partnerships to ensure a successful election.

Preview for 2009

EISA is looking to open a long-term office in 2009, strengthen partnerships with all stakeholders supporting domestic observation and civic education programmes and put in place effective election-related conflict mechanisms that have the support of citizens for managing election-related conflict.

Staff

- Moses Pitso
- Derrick Marco
- Enass Muzamil

Finance & Administration



Ilona Tip



Edward Veremu



Mallen Chidawanyika



Dipti Bava



Thandi Kondleka



Peter Maje



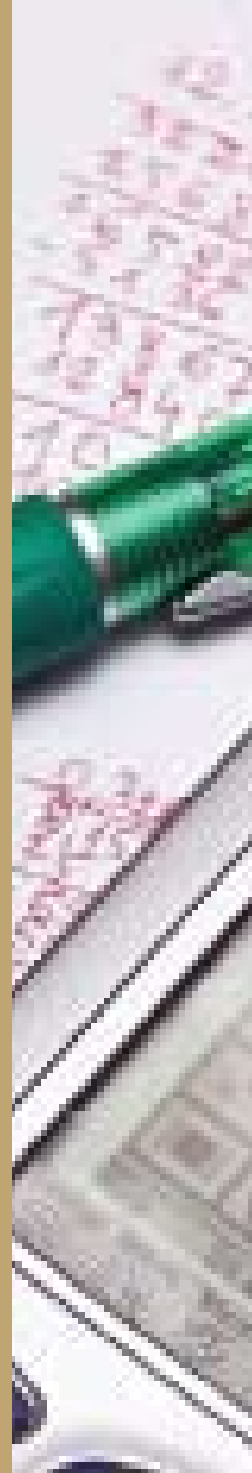
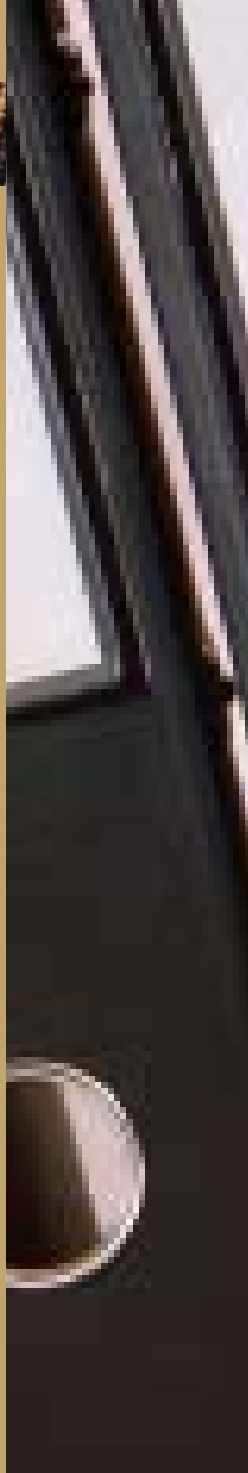
Maria Hooper



Mathembi Mehloimakulu



Usha Kalia



Finance and Administration

Financial Statements

Electoral Institute of Southern Africa

(Association Incorporated Under Section 21) Registration No. 1996/008257/08

Balance Sheet at 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 R	2007 R
ASSETS		60,143,647	15,231,955
Non - current assets		9,569,442	9,742,488
Property and equipment	3	9,569,442	9,742,488
Current assets		50,574,205	5,489,467
Trade and other receivables	4	857,683	358,433
Accrued income - grants	5	2,438,876	684,804
Accrued income - consulting	6	-	406,209
Cash and cash equivalents	7	47,277,646	4,040,020
TOTAL ASSETS		60,143,647	15,231,955
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		60,143,647	15,231,955
Accumulated fund		8,763,733	2,255,771
Operating surplus		4,297,506	(2,210,456)
Retrenchment fund		999,366	803,296
Revaluation reserve fund		3,271,665	3,271,665
General reserve		195,196	391,266
Long Term liabilities		2,874,645	3,150,838
Interest bearing borrowings - Bond	8	2,874,645	3,150,838
Current liabilities		48,505,269	9,825,345
Trade and other payables	9	1,206,344	1,095,730
Deferred income - grants	10	45,065,067	6,225,585
Deferred income - consulting	11	129,306	-
Current portion of interest bearing borrowings	8	356,030	278,537
Provision for leave pay	12	432,094	557,181
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	9,924
Amounts refundable	13	1,316,429	1,659,388
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		60,143,647	15,231,955

Income Statement for the year ended
31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 R	2007 R
Income		56,423,402	22,722,593
Grants		51,370,933	20,317,641
Consulting income - project		718,002	-
Earned income		2,229,012	2,205,926
Interest received		239,772	118,097
Foreign exchange gain		1,675,657	-
Profit on sale of an asset		-	3,474
Rent received		113,010	-
Sundry income		77,016	77,454
Expenditure		49,915,441	28,511,041
Operating expenses		2,110,141	3,137,772
Board expenses		371,336	563,634
Computer expenses		77,943	67,627
Depreciation		174,396	203,317
Financial expenses		272,102	214,240
Foreign exchange loss		-	246,716
Fundraising and tender costs		100,481	106,536
Motor vehicle expenses		26,812	37,759
Office expenses		1,087,071	1,697,942
Salaries and contributions		11,586,688	11,992,280
Interest paid		464,722	469,992
SARS interest and penalties		4,390	62,755
Leave pay provision		358,354	144,941
Project expenses not Recoverable		55,630	536,727
Project expenses		35,335,516	12,166,574
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		6,507,962	(5,788,449)



Staff Members

EISA - JOHANNESBURG

- Alka Larkan
- Belinda Musanhu
- Bertha Chiroro
- Beth Strachan
- Catherine Musuva
- Deane Stuart
- Denis Kadima
- Dipti Bava
- Edward Veremu
- Grant Masterson
- Ilona Tip
- Irene Maboea
- Jackie Kalley
- James Gadin
- Karen Ogle
- Kedibone Tyeda
- Khabele Matlosa
- Lucien Toulou
- Maria Hooper
- Martinho Chachiu
- Mathembi Mehlomakulu
- Maureen Moloji
- Naphtaly Sekamogeng
- Nkgakong Mokonyane
- Nosipho Mokoena
- Ntokozo Ngidi
- Ntsikelelo Mandita
- Oliva Fumbuka
- Peter Maje
- Sydney Letsholo
- Thandi Kondleka
- Themba Nkwini
- Titi Pitso
- Usha Kala
- Victor Shale
- Wallen Chidawanyika
- Yvette Ondinga
- Zahira Seedat

EISA - DRC

- Antoinette Mbumba
- Christophe Ndelika
- Dieudonné Bala
- Drake Orurach
- Fanny Tsimba
- Ferdinand Kapanga
- Hector Lubamba
- Irene Kikondja
- Liliane Bibombe
- Nicole Mibulumukini
- Norbet Tsholuka
- Rombaut Muzodi
- Serges Kavuanda
- Vincent Tohbi
- Yves Mupende

EISA - MAPUTO

- Alda Mahumane
- Anissa Izidine
- Democrito Manyissa
- Dito Descansar
- Francisco Langa
- Miguel de Brito
- Zafanias Matsimbe

EISA - MADAGASCAR

- Nirina Rajaonarivo
- Serzhino Biharisoa

EISA - SUDAN

- Derrick Marco
- Enass Muzamil
- Moses Pitso

EISA - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

- Dieudonné Tshiyoyo
- Naromba Kaba
- Simon Amalaman Binde





EISA Donors

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- European Union (EU)
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)
- Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA)
- Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The Embassy of Finland
- The Royal Danish Embassy
- The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)





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