



EISA

Annual report

2009

from democratic elections to democratic governance

Embracing the notion of an Africa where poverty is eradicated and of a continent integrated rather than marginalised by globalisation, EISA works to smooth the path of sustainable democratic development and growth for African countries, individually and collectively.

An internationally recognised, non-partisan organisation with field offices and working partnerships throughout Africa, EISA promotes credible elections, participatory democracy and a human rights culture in Africa, and strengthens governance institutions for the consolidation of democracy.

Established in 1996 as a non-governmental, non-profit organisation in South Africa, EISA encourages continent-wide dialogue on electoral systems and standards, and informs the discourse on accountable, responsive and transparent governance.





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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:

- Elections and Political Processes
- Political Parties Support
- Legislative Strengthening
- African Peer Review Mechanism
- Local Governance
- 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.

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Acronyms

ADS II	Africa Democracy Strengthening Programme	IRF	Institute of Retirement Funds
ANCYL	African National Congress Youth League	ISCTEM	Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia de Mocambique
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism	LCN	Lesotho Council on Non-Governmental Organisations
AU	African Union	LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	LGP	Local Governance Programme
BES	Balloting and Electoral Services	LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
BSTEP	Black Science Technology and Engineering Professionals	LSP	Legislative Strengthening Programme
CEI	Commission Electorale Independante	MCSF	Mpumalanga Civil Society Forum
CENI	Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante	MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
CIDST	Centre d'Information et de Documentation Scientifique et Technique	MP	Member of Parliament
COSATU	Congress of South African Trade Unions	NID	Namibia Institute for Democracy
CSCI	Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne	NEEDS III	Network for Enhanced Electoral and Democratic Support III project
CSO	Civil Society Organisations	NGO	Non-governmental Organisations
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme	NPoA	National Programme of Action
DED	German Development Service	NUM	National Union of Mineworkers
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	NQF	National Qualifications Framework
DFID	Department for International Development	OCEP	Observatory of Corruption and Professional Ethics
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	PAP	Pan-African Parliament
EAC	East African Community	PPS	Political Parties Support
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States	PVT	Parallel Vote Tabulation
ECEP	Enhancing the Capacity of Election Practitioners in the SADC region	REC	Regional Economic Community
EISA	Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa	REFAMP	Network for African Women Ministers and Members of Parliament
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
EKN	Electoral Knowledge Network	SADC	Southern African Development Community
EMB	Electoral Management Body	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
EOM	Election Observation Mission	SEAC	SADC Electoral Advisory Council
EPP	Elections and Political Processes	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
EC	European Commission	STAE	Mozambican Technical Secretariat for Election Management
EU	European Union	TCC	Carter Center
GEPF	Government Employees Pension Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GIP	Governance Institutions and Processes Department	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GTF	Governance and Transparency Fund	UNISA	University of South Africa
GTZ	German Technical Co-operation with South Africa	VLMF	Women's Movement in Politics – Vondrona Miralenta Ho an'ny Fampandrosoana
ICT	Information and Communication Technology		
Inwent	Capacity Building International		

Board of Directors

Mr Leshele Thoahlane
Chairperson



Justice Lewis Makame



Prof Jorgen Eiklit



Mr Yusuf Aboobaker



Dr Gloria Somolekae



Justice Anastasia Msosa



Dr Muzong Kodi



Dr Christiana Thorpe



Mr Denis Kadima
Executive Director



Ms Ilona Tip
Operations Director



Chairperson's message

2009 was a year of consolidation wherein EISA secured long term funding for its continental programme and deepened its work in the area of governance and continued to play a prominent role in election and democracy building work. EISA also strengthened relationships with our strategic partners including the African Union, the Pan African Parliament and other selected Regional Economic Communities. EISA has also contributed to the spread of good electoral practices on our continent through the deployment of five continental election observation missions over the past year. EISA's continued efforts to build its expertise in the election field are evidenced in the election observation mission reports, election research, materials and publications development.

EISA's ability to network with a wide range of actors across the continent at all levels and the credibility that EISA enjoys enabled the organisation to access state players to attend post election workshops, the annual continental symposium and training workshops in election assistance.

In all, EISA produced 12 publications during 2009 which informed its programmes. Among the research done was the contribution to understanding governance protection institutions such as the office of the Ombudsperson and Human Rights Commissions, case studies of local government finance in all the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries as well as country case studies on the participation of women in public institutions. This work brought to light gaps in awareness on the role of public governance institutions. EISA also published its second *Compendium of Elections in Southern Africa 1989 - 2009: 20 years of Multi Party Democracy*. The compendium recognises that first, elections are an essential (albeit not only) building block in any democracy project, and second that the quality of elections matters, as much as the frequency of the elections. The chapters deal with both progression and regression. The compendium covers 14 SADC countries.

EISA's field offices continued to play a role in the election, democracy and governance field in their various countries. Of note is the expansion of Social Dialogue forums introduced in the Democratic Republic of Congo, providing a platform for elected leaders and citizens to sit down and discuss issues of common interest such as deforestation, service delivery and local infrastructure. Social Dialogues have become a direct democracy mechanism through which leaders are called to account to the people..

Dr Gloria Somolekae and Professor Jorgen Eklit retired as members of the EISA Board. Both Dr Somolekae and Professor Eklit have given invaluable input into EISA policy and strategic direction during their term on the Board.

The EISA Board has played a "hands on" role in contributing to EISA's growth and success for which we thank them. We must also thank EISA staff for their dedication and hard work which is reflected in their reports.

We are grateful to our donors and partners for their co-operation during 2009. We will continue to strengthen our valued relationships in 2010 and beyond.

Mr. A.L Thoahlane

EISA Board Chairperson

December 2009

Denis Kadima
Executive Director



Zahira Seedat
Senior Assistant - Director
Programme Officer Field
Office Support



Executive Director's message

EISA's interventions for 2009 were undertaken in the context of political developments on the continent. These developments included the realisation that democracy in Africa is still fragile as demonstrated by recent political developments in countries like Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Niger, Madagascar and Mauritania as well as recent failed elections in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Nigeria. While the holding of regular elections having become a reality across the continent, the missing link has been the relationship between elections and the ability to move from procedural democracy to a substantive participatory democracy. At the continental level, the African Union has been called upon to play a stronger role in the promotion of democracy, peace and stability on the continent. Similarly, at the regional level, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are taking a more central role in democracy, governance and poverty reduction in member states.

EISA strengthened its relationship with the African Union during 2009, providing support to the Democracy Electoral Assistance Unit in helping further professionalise the training and deployment of observation missions. The Institute also strengthened its relationships with the RECs - for example, conducting training for election observers deployed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

EISA's work during the period of review was not only informed by our vision and mission but also by the newly adopted strategic goals and objectives, particularly to "strengthen governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy". 2009 also saw EISA reaching a number of milestones in both its election and democracy and governance work. The individual reports contained in the body of this annual report attest to the work that EISA has undertaken in 2009 and the achievements of the Institute in terms of realising some of its strategic objectives. I make mention of a few of the important milestones reached.

EISA deployed five continental election observation missions to Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa, comprised of mission members drawn from half of African countries. Through these exercises the Institute contributed to the sharing of good electoral practices on the continent. This wide diversity of EISA's observers encouraged the sharing of ideas and experiences and exposed some mission members to their first opportunity to observe elections and learning lessons to be used on their return to their home countries.

EISA continued its partnerships with a range of national and international partnerships working in the field of elections, with EISA jointly fielding a mission with the Carter Centre to observe the registration process to Côte d'Ivoire and a pre election mission to Sudan. As a participating organisation in the Network for Enhanced Electoral and Democratic Support (NEEDS) III project, EISA trained civil society organisations from across the continent in election observation. EISA continues to be a member of the ACE Network responsible for the ACE regional centre for Southern Africa.

EISA was given the opportunity to extend its work in the democracy and governance sector through a tender awarded by the European Union for political party development in Chad. Initially EISA's intervention in Chad was focussed on support to building the capacity of civil society in election observation. With the extension of our work to political parties EISA has an opportunity to encourage political parties to play a more constructive role in the democratic process and in promoting a modicum of political stability in Chad.

EISA's continental programme was given positive recognition and an opportunity to expand and deepen this work following the conclusion of an agreement with DFID support for EISA for a four year period in four different countries. Thanks to this support, EISA was able to continue its support in the areas of elections support, political party development and Parliament-CSO engagement. Through this programme EISA will open two new field offices in 2010, namely in Burundi and Kenya.

In 2009 EISA embarked on an innovative programme entailing an in-depth comparative study of voter registration processes in Africa. The study was conducted in six countries across the continent with the purpose of recommending best practices. This included a workshop to discuss the findings and will culminate in the publication of a full report.

EISA's local governance programme in South Africa received corporate support for the first time with funding provided by the Aveng group, a South African construction company. EISA welcomed this support and looks forward to securing future support from the corporate sector for its work.

The EISA "Consolidating Democratic Governance in the SADC region" three year programme came to an end in 2009. The programme recorded a number of highly successful interventions and culminated in country research and publications focusing on eight Democracy Protection Institutions; in country research reports on local government finance in 13 SADC countries and in country gender analysis and the results of legislative, presidential and where these exist, local government elections to inform strategies to increase women's representation in the eight countries in which the research was conducted ahead of 2009 elections and in line with the SADC target of 50% women in all areas of decision-making by 2015.

EISA's field offices in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Madagascar and Mozambique continued making a valuable contribution in a range of areas including supporting capacity building programmes to ensure participation of women in decision-making processes in Madagascar, the innovative Social Dialogue process in the DRC and the formation of national election observation networks in Chad and Côte d'Ivoire. The Mozambique field office expanded its exercise in parallel vote tabulation for the legislative and presidential elections transferring skills and building capacity of local partners.

The APRM programme conducted three country research missions to Zambia, Mauritius and Tanzania and made inputs on the APRM workshops hosted by the African Governance Initiative in Dakar. The country research missions include statistical baseline information of CSO participation and interest in the APRM process. This work will be expanded with specific in country dialogues and conferences in 2010

EISA's annual continental symposium once again evoked keen interest from a diverse range of stakeholders. The theme of this year's symposium "Preventing and Managing Violent Election-Related Conflicts in Africa: Exploring Good Practices" focused on the challenges of conflict, democracy and development in Africa. The symposium theme resonated with recent developments in Africa relating to challenges of persistent, violent election-related conflict on the continent and the conundrum of preventing, managing and resolving such conflict. A total of 150 delegates from across Africa and beyond contributed to the debate.

Several other milestones expected to be reached in 2010 include the opening of field offices in Burundi and Kenya. Support to EISA's continental and regional programmes EISA will enable the Institute to continue to provide support to political parties and Parliament-CSOs engagement enabling them to move from the pilot phase to fully fledged programmes with Africa-wide lessons learning opportunities, particularly for fragile states.

The achievements of the past year have been enabled by the positive and constructive role played by the EISA Board of Directors, under the stewardship of our chairperson and the commitment and hard work displayed by all EISA staff.

EISA is grateful to our donors for their financial support and advice and to our pan-African, sub-regional, international and national partners for their continued co-operation. We look forward to consolidating our relationships and to continue working together to strengthen an appreciation of the tenets of democratic governance and credible elections so that all the people of our continent can enjoy the dividends of democracy.

Denis K. Kadima

Executive Director

December 2009

Programmes

Dr Khabele Matlosa
Director of Programmes



Kedibone Tyeda
Projects Coordinator



Governance Institutions and Processes

Ebrahim Fakir
Manager - GIP



Victor Shale
Senior Programme Officer - PPP



Catherine Musuva
Senior Programme Officer - LSP



Grant Masterson
Senior Programme Officer - APRM



Maureen Moloi
Project Coordinator - LGP



Nkgakong Mokonyane
Programme Assistant



Zandile Bhengu
Intern - GIP





Participants at the policy dialogue on DPis in Johannesburg on 14 July 2009



Participants at the DPI methodology workshop in Johannesburg on 7 February 2009

Governance Institutions and Processes

At the beginning of 2009, the Governance Institutions and Processes Department (GIP) recruited a Manager to oversee EISA's programmes in local governance, political party development, parliamentary support and the capacity of civil society organisations to engage with the African Peer Review Mechanism. The improvements in co-ordination and efficiency have resulted in greater attention to quality control, enhancing the ability of departmental programmes to better align themselves to EISA's strategic objectives and consistently deliver products and services to the satisfaction of our partners and in the public interest.

In the year 2009, GIP, through its programme activities, has made significant contributions in the areas of research and publications, training and capacity building, technical assistance and advice, information provision and sharing, media and public engagement and more frequent contributions to the public and academic discourse, and providing high level analysis. We have extended the reach of the organisation beyond traditional sectors and partners such as state institutions, civil society organisations, the media and academic institutions, the diplomatic corps and donor community; into an incipient but more extensive engagement with the private and corporate sectors. Strategically, this has positioned EISA to embark on expanding its scope and sphere of influence.

Different programme areas within the GIP department focus on different outcomes, with two programmes focused on Civil Society capacity building (the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Local Government), while the Political Parties and Legislative Strengthening Programme focuses on institutional and governance processes. EISA's work on local governance and the APRM dovetails with work on political parties and legislative institutions by providing a civil society perspective and approach to each, which serves as a unifying thread across the four programmatic areas.

During the period of this annual review GIP undertook a project on promoting the effectiveness of democracy protection institutions as a way of bringing these vital institutions into the policy and academic discourse on

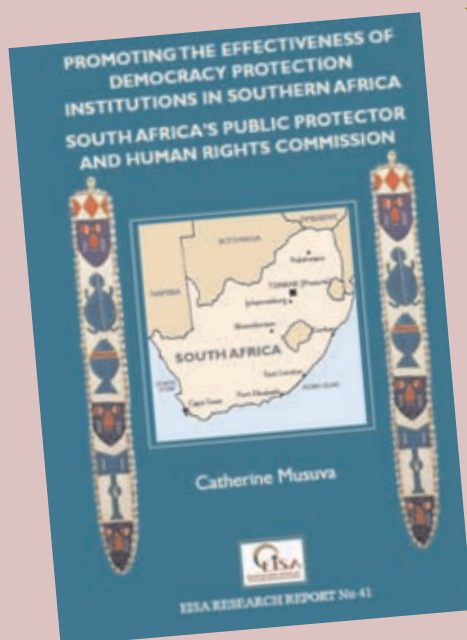
democratic governance in Southern Africa. The research focused on two types of institutions - Offices of the Ombudsman and Human Rights Commissions (or their equivalents) in eight SADC countries. The countries covered were Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. The research examined the interface between the legal frameworks of the selected institutions and the practical realities surrounding their operation. It specifically assessed the performance, effectiveness and independence of these institutions and examined the relationships these institutions have with other arms of government, other DPIs and civil society. All eight country researchers came together in a methodology workshop to ensure a common understanding of the project and agree on the research methodology. This was followed by in-country research which entailed conducting interviews with stakeholders in the respective countries and gathering secondary sources of data. These reports, which were also disseminated to the heads of the institutions covered, formed the basis for discussion at the policy dialogue forum in July. Prof. Kader Asmal, former member of the South African Parliament and former State Minister, currently a law professor at the University of the Western Cape delivered a keynote address. The research made a contribution to promoting the effectiveness of these institutions by highlighting the constraints faced by the selected institutions in fulfilling their mandates and going further to make policy recommendations for improvement in the functioning of these institutions. It is hoped that the reports will stimulate further debate on DPIs and that the recommendations contained in the reports will be implemented.

Activities detailed in the programme reports that follow provide examples of the successes regarding the implementation of EISA programmes. Of particular significance is that EISA has had an impact in areas of political party activity which is often obscured from public scrutiny and public view, but which in the final instance are critical components in the machinery of political parties. Together with EISA election observation missions, GIP has provided a valuable public service to the media and the public by providing information and analysis on the political and electoral processes of several different African countries.

[Democracy Seminar: Whither Opposition Politics?](#)

The 2009 election and prospects and post election challenges for opposition politics in South Africa, 8 April 2009 was the basis for this seminar. Speakers included Prof Steven Friedman, Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Johannesburg, Prof Rok Ajulu, Political Economy, UNISA; Dr Kwandi Kondlo, Democracy and Governance Director at the Human Sciences Research Council, Aubrey Matshiqi, Associate at the Centre for Policy Studies and Ebrahim Fakir, GIP manager – EISA.

The seminar was well attended and garnered both media and academic attention, with wide attendance ranging from students through to members of the diplomatic corp. Through this seminar, EISA was able to consolidate partnerships with organisations and individuals working in the democracy and governance field and allowed EISA to establish relationships where they may not have existed.



Political Parties Programme



Top left: Participants at the Francis Town workshop, Botswana, August 2009. **Top right:** Botswana Democratic Party youth participants at the Kasane workshop, Botswana, September 2009. **Bottom left:** Participants at the Mpumalanga workshop, February 2009. **Bottom right:** Regional representatives of SWAPO singing National Anthem at the workshop in Namibia, June 2009

Overview

All the activities undertaken by the Political Parties Development Unit contributed directly to EISA's Strategic Objective to "strengthen governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy." In particular, the Unit conducted two main activities during 2009, namely the implementation of two capacity building projects entitled "Strengthening Political Parties for Sustainable Democracy in the SADC Region Phase III" funded by the Embassy of Finland, Pretoria and "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho" funded by the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa. The former was implemented in Botswana and South Africa while the latter was implemented in Lesotho. A significant improvement in the *modus operandi* is that the programme activities were expanded beyond the traditional urban centres. In addition, the EISA programme responded to specific requests for support by partner organisations. These include request for the training of political parties in Namibia.

A total of 333 participants from 21 politically and ideologically diverse political parties across Botswana and South Africa benefited from the "Strengthening Political Parties for Sustainable Democracy in the SADC Region Phase III" project. A further 150 participants from the 19 registered parties were trained under the "Promoting Intra-Party Democracy in Lesotho" project. Altogether, 89 representatives from 12 political parties participated in the training workshops in Namibia. These add up to a record number of 572 political party representatives to be trained in one year since the beginning of the programme. The parties that took part in the EISA programme in 2009 are listed in tables 1, 2 and 3 below.

Achievements

An overall achievement is that the political parties programme has created a platform for the often marginalised structures within parties, such as the women and youth leagues, to gain a better understanding of their own political parties and their affairs. More than two thirds of participants in workshops across the three countries in which the programme was conducted were women. This is due to EISA's insistence to parties to ensure representation of women and youth as participants in all the workshops. It must be emphasised that the programme remains the only one of its kind in the countries in which it is implemented.

This programme also strengthened the working relationship between EISA and the electoral commissions of Botswana and South Africa. Both IEC's participated in the EISA workshops where they were afforded the opportunity to advance their voter education programme.

The following specific achievements can be noted:

Capacity building for political parties in Botswana

The programme managed to mainstream groups that are normally under-represented in political parties, such as women and the youth. Furthermore, unlike in the previous years where the programme activities were mainly located in the city of Gaborone, EISA's programme managed to cover the main regions of Botswana namely, Maun, Francis Town, Kasane and Palapye. Activities were attended by regional leaders, campaign managers and other office bearers at the sub-national level. The importance of this is that the programme content was for the first time able to penetrate the often hierarchical structures of the parties to reach the grassroots level. At the end of the workshop series all the structures that took part were able to better engage with the electoral process. At least two party leaders, one from the Botswana Congress party in the Chobe constituency and another from the Botswana National front in Gaborone, have adapted the EISA training material and used it to run their own training within their constituencies. This is an achievement in that politicians do not only take the material from the training workshops but actually use it to benefit their members.

Capacity building for political parties in South Africa

In South Africa the programme not only expanded its geographical reach, but also opened up to various stakeholders, including the media. In terms of geographic expansion the programme gave prominence to South African provinces that are not fully part of the mainstream political and public discourse. Four workshops were conducted in the North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa. This allowed for the capacity development of members of political parties from peripheral provinces and allowed them to gain the confidence and skills to more integrally form part of party deliberations. The workshops were also attended by media representatives who were able to gain insight into the different political parties and thereby improve their own capacity to report on these parties in their stories. As a result of the exposure of regional and local structures to the media, media coverage of party structures and activities outside the metropolitan areas improved.

Capacity building training workshops in Lesotho

EISA, for the first time, trained parties in the mountain districts of Lesotho, namely, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Thaba-Tseka where participants were located in often inaccessible places. Most of the participants were people who usually do not get first hand information because of their location. The programme therefore succeeded in breaking the internal and external barriers to their learning. The five training workshops were in collaboration with the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN).

Capacity building workshops in Namibia

EISA's work with political parties has received the recognition of other organisations working outside the countries in which it has active projects. For instance, EISA was commissioned by the Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) to provide training to political parties. A tailor-made training manual entitled "Strengthening Political Parties Representatives in Namibia" was developed for the NID. This manual focused on five main topics namely, political parties and their functions; conflict and conflict management; leadership; external regulations of parties in Namibia and poll watching. A total of ten training workshops were conducted for 13 political parties ahead of the November 2009 elections in Namibia.

Table 1: Political Parties trained in Botswana

Political Party	Comment
Botswana Alliance Movement (BAM)	Opposition party outside parliament
Botswana Congress Party (BCP)	Opposition party represented in parliament
Botswana Democratic Party (BDP)	Ruling party
Botswana National Front (BNF)	Official opposition party
Botswana People's Party (BPP)	Opposition party outside parliament

Table 2: Political parties trained in South Africa

Political Party	Comment
The African National Congress (ANC)	Ruling party
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	Opposition party in parliament
Democratic Alliance (DA)	Official opposition party
Independent Democrats (ID)	Opposition party in parliament
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	Opposition party in parliament
Pan African Congress of Azania (PAC)	Opposition party in parliament
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	Opposition party outside parliament
Congress of the People (COPE)	Opposition party outside parliament
South Africa Political Party (SAPP)	Opposition party outside parliament
Azanian Peoples' Organisation (AZAPO)	Opposition party in parliament
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	Opposition party in parliament
Federal Democrats (FD)	Opposition party outside parliament

Christian Democratic Alliance (CDA)	Opposition party outside parliament
Freedom front Plus (FF+)	Opposition party in parliament
Women Forward (WF)	Opposition party outside parliament
African Peoples Convention (APC)	Opposition party in parliament

Table 3: Political parties trained in Namibia

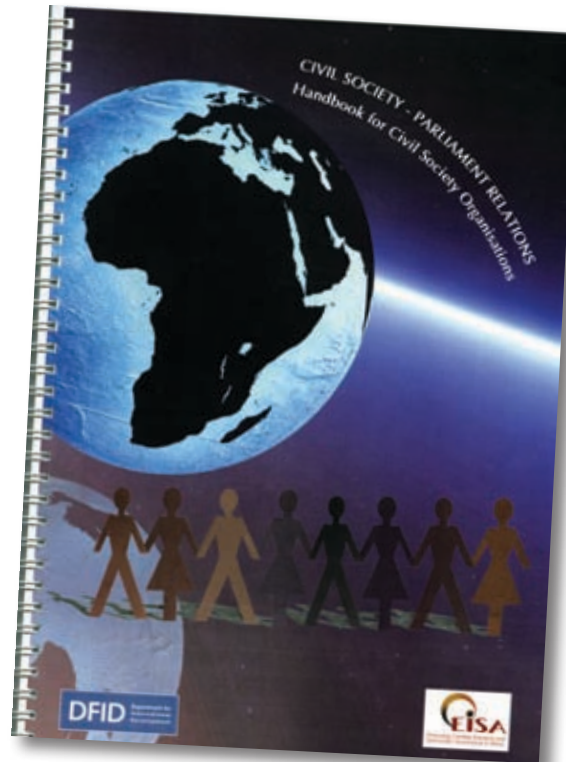
Political Party	Comment
All Peoples Party (APP)	Opposition party outside parliament
Congress of Democrats (COD)	Official opposition
Democratic Party of Namibia (DPN)	Opposition party outside parliament
DTA of Namibia (DTA)	Opposition party in parliament
Namibia Democratic Movement for Change (DMC)	Opposition party outside parliament
National Unity Democratic Organization of Namibia (NUDO)	Opposition party in parliament
National Democratic Party of Namibia	Opposition party outside parliament
Rally for Democracy and Progress	Opposition party outside parliament
Republican Party of Namibia (RP)	Opposition party in parliament
Swanu of Namibia (SWANU)	Opposition party outside parliament
Swapo Party of Namibia (SWAPO)	Ruling party
United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF)	Opposition party in parliament

Preview of plans for 2010

There is an increasing demand for EISA's political parties programme interventions from political parties and non-governmental organisations. Activities geared to addressing these demands will be carried out during 2010. Besides these activities, the political parties programme activities will focus on two main projects:

- Supporting Political Parties' Internal Organisation and Capacity in the SADC Region More support to political parties will be provided in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland under this new project" this project is a sequel to the earlier project "Strengthening Political Parties For Sustainable Democracy In The SADC Region Phase III".
- Africa Democracy strengthening project (ADS II). EISA's work on political parties will expand beyond the traditional Southern African countries under the ADS II project. This project focuses on Burundi, Chad, Mozambique and Kenya. It will build the capacity of political parties as well as help them develop and adopt benchmarks to use towards their own transformation.

Legislative Strengthening Programme



Overview

EISA's Legislative Strengthening Programme is a continental programme that aims to strengthen African parliaments and regularise interaction between parliaments and society. By so doing, EISA is contributing to stronger and more effective democratic governance in Africa. The programme, thus far, has been funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

The Legislative Strengthening Programme began with a pilot phase implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Madagascar from 2007 to 2008. Working in countries where political stability is erratic, parliaments are weak and there are virtually no established national CSOs working in the area of democracy and governance (outside the elections field), was challenging. The instability in Madagascar that led to the dissolution of parliament put on hold further training in 2009. In spite of these challenges, the programme, which targeted the national parliaments and national civil society organisations, demonstrated the following results:

- For the first time, a platform for parliamentarians and CSOs to dialogue on policy and issues of public interest was created in the DRC and Madagascar.
- Over 10% of parliamentarians in the DRC and over 25% of Malagasy parliamentarians were equipped with knowledge on their legislative, oversight and representation roles.
- 28 representatives of national CSOs in the DRC and 22 in Madagascar were imparted with knowledge on parliamentary procedures and how to participate in parliamentary processes.

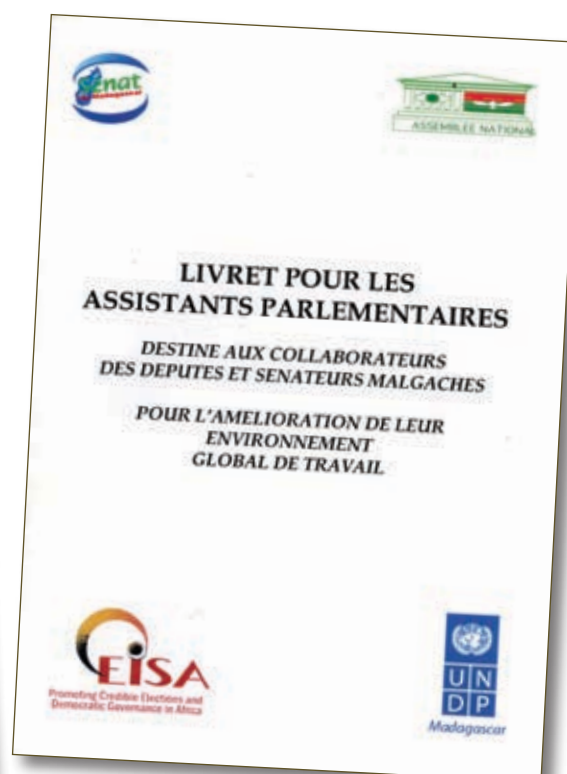
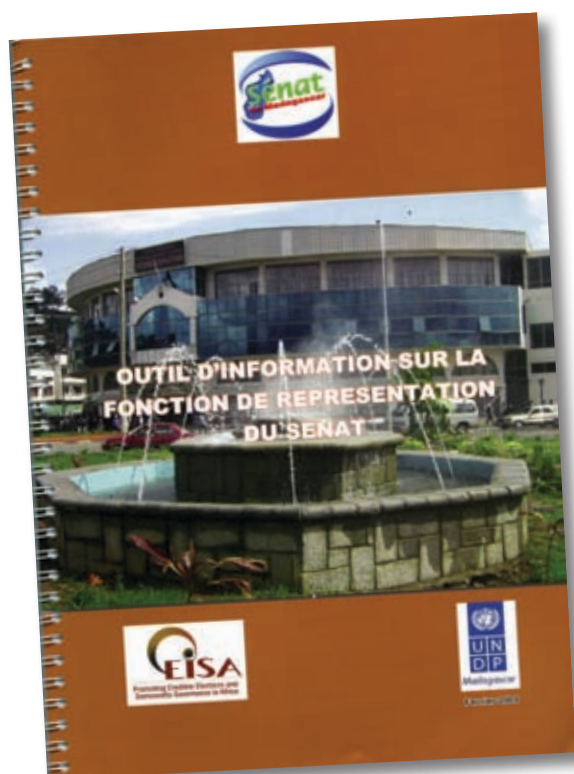
Following the successful completion of the pilot programme, 2009 was spent drawing lessons and exploring the future direction of the programme.

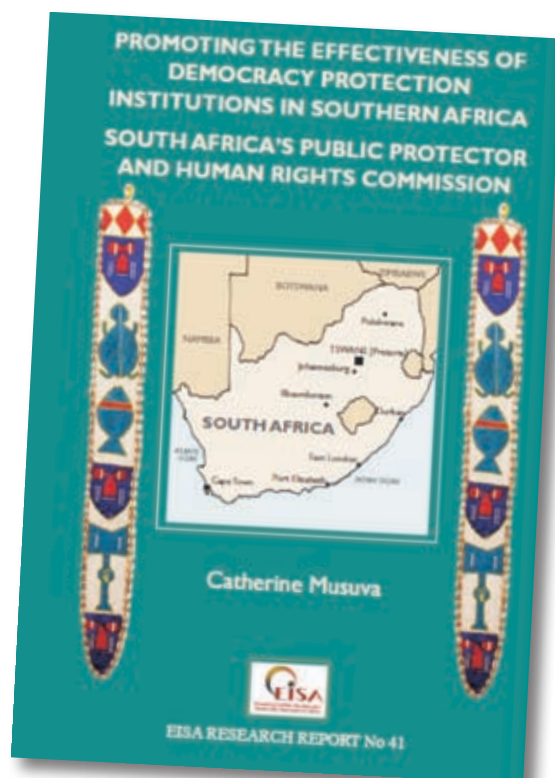
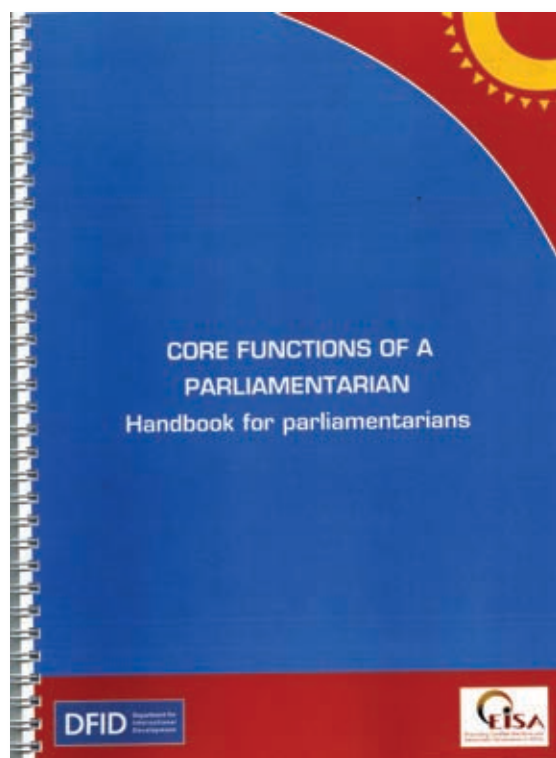
Lessons learned

EISA was able to draw a number of valuable lessons from the pilot phase as it moves towards consolidating its work on African parliaments. First, EISA learned that because parliaments operate on medium to long-term plans, in contrast to our short pilot projects, they will be more inclined to collaborate with us if our programmes tie in with the legislative cycle and their strategic capacity building plans, taking into account the busy schedules of parliamentarians. It is remarkable that most African parliaments have medium to long-term strategic plans in place.

Second, a parliamentary support programme is bound to yield greater results if it includes parliamentary staff members who work closely with parliamentarians. Third, the platforms created by EISA for dialogue between parliamentarians and CSOs, as well as the training provided to CSOs, offer a viable approach to participatory democracy through constructive engagement between parliament and citizens, if sustained. However, such dialogues can only succeed if their emphasis is on issues, commonality over difference, tolerance and appreciation of each other's role in governance. Further, parliament – civil society engagement requires that parliaments institutionalise the necessary mechanisms and include the participation of a wide range of non-state actors.

In 2009, EISA conceptualised a four-year programme that would build on the achievements and lessons of the pilot phase. EISA will be implementing the programme in Burundi, Chad and Kenya from 2009 to 2013. The programme will also generate and share learning with other African parliaments, particularly those from fragile states.





Preview of plans for 2010

The new phase of the Legislative Strengthening Programme will seek to enhance the capacity of parliaments in Burundi, Chad and Kenya for them to be effective. This will be done by providing targeted assistance to the parliaments of the three countries so that they are better equipped to perform their oversight, legislative and representation functions. In the case of Burundi and Chad, where parliamentary elections are scheduled for 2010, the programme will commence with induction programmes for the newly elected parliamentarians and training of the support staff.

The programme will also work with parliaments, political parties and CSOs to establish regular platforms for interaction. EISA will strengthen the capacity of different actors in the three countries to utilise these mechanisms meaningfully.

African Peer Review Mechanism



Grant Masterson with Ram Nookadee and Mekraj Baldowa (MACOSS) in Mauritius, 31 March 2009

Overview

In 2009 EISA continued to develop new areas of engagement in the ever expanding governance architecture that includes the APRM supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). For the official institutions in the APRM, 2009 was a year of flux, with significant changes within the structures, personnel and even operations of the APRM undergoing review. EISA's programme on the APRM was likewise impacted by some of these changes, although ultimately EISA's primary activities under the programme on "enhancing civil society capacity in the APRM" were not severely disrupted. EISA continued to deepen its understanding of the nature of the APRM in the five countries it is currently focussing on in Southern Africa, namely South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Mauritius and Tanzania.

Achievements

The period under review saw the deepening and expansion in awareness of the relevance and significance of the APRM amongst non-state actors increase significantly, as evidenced by the numerous requests made to EISA to provide technical assistance, make inputs and present papers at various meetings and workshops on the APRM. Amongst other events during the year, EISA staff made inputs on the APRM at workshops hosted by the African Governance Initiative in Dakar in February, the Centre for Policy Studies in Johannesburg in March, various engagements with the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) throughout 2009, and made presentations in November to the African Good Governance Network.

Along with these engagements, EISA conducted country research missions to Zambia, Mauritius and Tanzania in March and April 2009, which identified key issues for further engagement in these countries, as well as provided baseline information against which to assess the further efficacy of EISA's interventions in promoting participation in these countries' APRM processes. Reports have been compiled, including statistical baseline information and are being revised into occasional papers for discussion at future events in these countries.

Additionally, the compilation of a book-length volume on Civil Society Organisations' (CSO) engagement in the APRM occupied much of EISA's efforts during the year. Direct engagement with the APRM secretariat included the tendering of work in revising the APRM Questionnaire section on Democracy and Political governance.

EISA further served as a resource to donor partners during 2009, who conducted several reviews on the efficacy of donor aid to the APRM process. These consultations appear likely to result in some direct assistance from donor partners in the future to the development and enhancement of greater civil society participation in the APRM processes at national and regional levels.

Preview of plans for 2010

It is envisaged that 2010 will be an exciting year in EISA's APRM work, with several events planned to take place throughout the year in Zambia, Mauritius and Tanzania, as well as co-operation with other CSOs around the fringes of the AU summits (and in particular the APRM Forum meetings that occur ahead of these summits) and the launch of EISA's first book-length publication examining APRM issues. Discussions are also ongoing with key stakeholders regarding the development of a methodological tool for civil society to evaluate and assess the implementation of a country's National Programme of Action (NPOA). The year promises to be a significant one for EISA and its work in enhancing engagement in the APRM.



Maureen Moloji with members of FODEP & Zambia CSO APRM Secretariat, 23 March 2009



APRM meeting, Senegal, 26 February, 2009

Local Governance Programme



Ehlanzeni Evaluation workshop, 27-28 November 2009

Overview

EISA's local governance and decentralisation programme is the smallest of EISA's programme's by both budget and size. It however remains a key feature in EISA programming and a key component of our efforts in advancing democracy on the African continent. In spite of being the smallest programme area, the arena of local governance remains high and receives a considerable amount of resources, focus and dedication. Because work in the area of local governance often requires working at the very localised levels, we have chosen to strategically position our work in particular municipalities in order to achieve maximum impact.

In 2009 the EISA local governance programme carried out a series of activities that brought some projects and partnerships to a close in its local government project cycle. While some projects were concluded, EISA engaged in successful fundraising efforts to ensure the continuation of its local governance programmes and the inception of some new ones or spreading the geographic coverage of its existing ones. The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, who have supported EISA work over the years, responded positively to EISA's request to expand the capacity building programme for civil society actors in the Mpumalanga Province. This project will continue into 2011. A private sector donor, the AVENG group's recognition of EISA's work in local governance, prompted them to make a generous contribution to EISA, allowing us to expand our work into some of the marginal areas of the Gauteng Province. This latter work began in 2009 and will culminate mid 2010.

Primarily, the projects that were carried out in 2009 in the local governance programme related to the completion of the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) in the Ehlanzeni and Nkangala Districts of the Mpumalanga Province. This programme ran for the years 2007 and 2008, culminating in 2009.

With an established tradition of developing training materials, manuals and toolkits, and the periodic review and refinement of them, in 2009 EISA took further steps at having its training materials, manuals and toolkits accredited through the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA) in order to align the manuals and toolkits to the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) level two.

Achievements

Evaluation of the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP), Mpumalanga

Having completed the CSSP in the Ehlanzeni and Nkangala Districts of the Mpumalanga Province working in partnership with the German Development Service (DED); the German Technical Co-operation with South Africa (GTZ), and Capacity Building International, Germany (Inwent), as well as the Mpumalanga Civil Society Forum (MCSF), an extensive evaluation process was concluded at the end of 2009. This involved both, project partners (the DED, GTZ, and Inwent) as well as participants. The projects were highly rated by participants of the programme, drawn primarily from the MCSF and completed to the satisfaction of our listed project partners. This multi stakeholder partnership proved a successful exercise in pooling resources and skills and allowed for a greater geographic reach of the programme in the Province. We hope to expand such partnerships over the coming year.



Nkangala Evaluation workshop, 3-4 December 2009



Nkangala Evaluation workshop, 3-4 December 2009

Civil Society Support Programme, Gauteng

The latter half of 2009 saw the inception of a Civil Society Support Programme in the Gauteng Province, with a particular focus on Diepsloot in Johannesburg. A training toolkit that EISA initially developed and piloted in 2008 was refined to include simple materials on the procedure and process of by-law making in local municipalities. This significantly improved the usability and content of the training materials used by EISA, providing a more complete picture of local governance in the legislative, executive and administrative domains. It also signals EISA's commitment to reflect on its own work, and be responsive to the needs and feedback we receive from participants in our capacity building programme.

Accreditation as a service provider

With the improvements effected in our existing training materials and assembling a range of other materials pertaining to local government that EISA has developed over the years for the then department of Local and Provincial Government in South Africa (now Department of Co-operative Government and Traditional Leadership), EISA embarked on being accredited as a service provider for two reasons. First, while our work in the sector is highly regarded, well respected and in constant demand, EISA took active steps to concretise these positive accolades by becoming an approved and accredited training institution. Second, many of our partners and participants in our local governance programme commended the quality and content of the training materials and the facilitation provided in the programme, due to the learning that takes place, many requested some kind of formal recognition of the learning they experienced through the process, through receiving a nationally recognised qualification.

Local Aids Councils, Mpumulanga

Overall EISA's Local Government projects have had considerable success. In the Mbombela municipality, the council was at risk of being placed under administration. Through the programme and the experiences gained, organisations involved in the HIV/Aids sector were able to work together with the municipality to re-establish the Local Aids Council which is now fully functional and are inclusive of CSOs. In Nkomazi there were serious challenges with the supply of water by the municipality to the citizens. Citizen's organisations that were a part of EISA's CSSP programme were, on the basis of the learning and capacity transfer of the CSSP, able to co-operatively work together and with the municipality in order to find solutions to this problem through effective co-operation and public participation in municipal processes.

Preview of plans for 2010

- Continuation with the Diepsloot Civil Society Support Programme which will be completed by middle of 2010.
- The Civil Society Support Programme in the Dipaleseng Municipality generously supported by the CS Mott foundation will intensified over 2010.
- By the end of 2010 special community mentorship programmes will be completed with participants from the CSSP programmes elected to serve as community mentors. This is being done to ensure sustainability in learning, beyond the mere exposure to training programmes.
- The process of accreditation of at least some EISA training modules will be completed with the first batch of participants receiving qualifications by the end of 2010.



Ehlanzeni Evaluation workshop, 27-28 November 2009

Elections and Political Processes

Titi Pitso
Manager - EPP



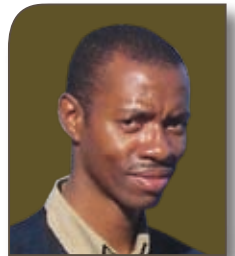
Belinda Musanhu
Programme Manager



Astrid Evrensel
Senior Programme Officer - EPP



Anastacio Chembeze
Programme Officer - EPP



Anselme Siakam Nana
Programme Officer



Karen Olge
Programme Officer - BES



Yvette Ondinga
Senior Programme Assistant - EPP



Sydney Letsholo
Programme Assistant - BES



Ntokozo Ngidi
Intern - BES



Cecile Bassomo
Intern - EPP





Malawi Post Election Review 13 - 14 August 2009

Elections and Political Processes

During 2009, the Elections and Political Processes department (EPP) continued deepening its traditional activities in the areas of election observation and assistance to election stakeholders, namely, pan-African institutions, CSOs and Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) as well as promoting governance within the corporate sectors, statutory bodies and CSOs through the conduct of corporate elections. The department also continued expanding its continental coverage mainly through organising continental election observer missions and working with pan-African organisations such as the African Union (AU), the PAP and regional economic communities, mainly the SADC.

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

Major highlights during period under review were the deployment of continental civil society observer missions to South Africa (April 2009), Malawi (May 2009), Mozambique (October 2009) which increased interaction and peer learning amongst African CSOs on election observation and reform. The awarding of the multi-million rand contract to conduct the Transmed Board of Trustees elections provided BES with an opportunity to interrogate methods of conducting large postal and onsite voting. EISA's participation in global and continental events resulted in exposure of its staff members, contributed to improving EISA's expertise and has seen the increase in the number of institutions wanting to work with EISA.

It is also worth noting that, following an urgent request by the Acting Clerk of the Pan-African Parliament to provide technical and material assistance, EISA provided on-the-spot assistance to the Parliament during the election of the new Bureau. The unscheduled elections took place in May 2009.

The EPP department has generously been supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) Canada, DFID, GTZ Botswana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and SDC.

Achievements

Election observation missions

In 2009, the department co-ordinated the deployment of election observer and technical assessment missions to South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana and Namibia. EISA also participated in The Carter Center observation mission of the voter registration process in Côte d'Ivoire and the observation mission to the Sudan elections. All these missions provided an opportunity for EISA to collect information on the conduct of the electoral processes in the four countries and also to 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 partially or fully-fledged EISA election observer missions. In total, 71 observers were deployed in the five observer missions, coming from Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania. Observers from EISA's partner organisations in Belgium, Sweden and Thailand joined some of the EISA missions for peer learning purpose.

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

EISA continued to provide technical assistance to the two pan-African bodies. The assistance consisted of facilitating a training programme on election observation and providing technical assistance in co-ordinating and managing the Pan-African Parliament's election observer mission to Namibia. Furthermore, EISA, in partnership with the Carter Centre (TCC), held the first of a series of training workshops on election observation methodology for 44 African Union election observers in Kenya in September 2009.

Support for the SADC election observation mission

This activity fits in EISA's programme of providing a training service for SADC election observers and personnel of the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. The programme is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the SADC election observer missions by way of staff development for the SADC secretariat in the area of management and coordination of election observation missions as well as training of SADC observers. During the period under review, one observer training workshop was held in May 2009 in Gaborone, Botswana, for 40 participants. This workshop has contributed to improvements at the technical level of election observation by SADC. In August 2009, the department also facilitated the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) Task Force



Ace Regional Resource Centre Workshop, International IDEA, Strömsborg, Stockholm, 10 June - 12 June 2009

meeting, the aim of which was to assist the Task Force in the development of the SEAC structures, rules and procedures. The report of this workshop was tabled and approved by the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in September 2009.

Support for non-partisan domestic observation

Between May and November 2009, EPP held three workshops for CSOs. The first two workshops were conducted by EISA, as a member of a joint partnership between International IDEA and other partners of the Network for Enhanced Electoral and Democratic Support (NEEDS) III project. The project is aimed at training domestic observer groups from selected countries which are beneficiaries of the European Union (EU) electoral assistance. The training focussed on consolidating election observation methodology in line with international and regional standards and to improve domestic observers' capabilities through the development of a common approach in the recruitment and training of observers. The first training took place in May 2009 in Randburg, South Africa, and was conducted for representatives of CSOs involved in domestic observation in their respective countries from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. The second training was held in Dakar, Senegal, in November 2009 and was conducted for 23 representatives of CSOs from Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Gabon, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Under the ADS, EISA held a training workshop on election observation for representatives of CSOs from Africa. Participants were drawn from Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. The objective of the workshop was to ensure that African CSOs gradually develop a common approach in election observation as well as to ensure that electoral

observation in Africa has a real impact on the democratic development agenda. The workshop took place in August 2009 in Johannesburg, South Africa. By the end of the training, participants indicated that they had gained a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the value of EISA's election observation methodology.

Voter registration

The Voter Registration project is aimed at promoting development and awareness of sustainable and cost effective voter registration models, particularly in post-conflict countries, by analysing the relative costs, sustainability and effectiveness of low tech, medium-tech and high-tech approaches to voter registration. Furthermore, the project provides an opportunity for developing and raising the awareness of the electoral and donor community about levels of registration methodologies, cost and sustainability issues, whilst taking account of the political governance issues of the countries concerned. In order to achieve these objectives, EISA undertook in-depth case studies in six African countries namely the DRC, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and South Africa as its first activity under the Voter Registration project.

The second activity was the development of an online database of voter registration materials on Africa. This will enhance the capacity of EMBs and other electoral stakeholders to use resources and access a range of available materials in English, French, Portuguese and Arabic, on voter registration methodologies. More than 1400 documents can be found on www.vrafrica.org.

Towards the end of the year, in November 2009, EISA held a two-day workshop on the Development of Sustainable Voter Registration Methodologies in Johannesburg, South Africa. The workshop discussed the findings of the research on the said project. The workshop brought together various stakeholders such as international voter registration experts and representatives from electoral management bodies, CSOs, and donor organisations. This project was extremely important as it is the first time that EISA has undertaken an in-depth comparative study of in-depth voter registration processes for the purposes of recommending best practice.



Voter Registration workshop, Johannesburg, November 2009



South African Elections, April 2009



Malawi Elections, May 2009

Post election reviews

EISA held a conference under the theme “Post Election Review and Prospects for Electoral Reform in Zimbabwe” at the Elephant Hills Hotel in April 2009 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. The overall goal of this post-election workshop was to unravel the challenges facing Zimbabwe in respect of election management and to propose appropriate reform measures. The conference was attended by a crosssection of stakeholders who included government ministers, Members of Parliament, members of the diplomatic community, regional election management bodies, regional and local civil society, labour and the media.

In August 2009, the EPP and GIP successfully held a Post-Election Review in Malawi. The principal goal of the workshop was to reflect on the 2009 presidential and parliamentary elections in Malawi and critically assess its implications for institutionalisation of the party system cognisant of the fact that parties play a key role in the democratisation process. The theme of the workshop was “Performance of Political Parties in the 2009 Elections: Explaining the Weakening of the Party System in Malawi”. The workshop was held at the Sunbird Mount Soche Hotel, Blantyre, Malawi. The workshop was attended by representatives of the political parties, the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) and CSOs. The conference gave political parties in Malawi an opportunity to reflect on their performance in the 2009 Malawi Presidential and Parliamentary elections and map a way forward. The presentations by representatives from the civil society sector in Zambia and a constitutional expert and former Clerk of the Parliament from Lesotho, enabled the sharing of experiences from the region.

ACE Electoral Knowledge Network

EPP continued to co-ordinate EISA’s contribution to the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network. EISA hosts the Southern African Regional Resource Centre. EISA has since established a regional Electoral Knowledge Network which has undertaken to update the ACE website, source and upload electoral material, publish a newsletter and produce and regularly update comparative data for all the Southern African countries on the ACE website.

The 4th Annual EISA Symposium

EISA convenes an annual continental symposium. The 2009 symposium was a joint collaboration with the EPP department and the GIP department. The primary goal of the 2009 symposium was to examine the value of elections by focusing on election related conflicts and how they can be prevented, managed and resolved with a view to deepening democracy, ensuring stability and promoting peace and security. The symposium brought together stakeholders from different institutions and disciplines. These included EMBs; members from the executive branch of government, the judiciary, the legislature, political parties, CSOs, the media, the donor community, development agencies, the United Nations agencies, the PAP, the APRM; Regional Economic Communities (RECs) (e.g. ECOWAS, EAC etc), universities and research institutes.

Among the important conclusions reached by the symposium were that; peace, security, and stability in Africa generally demand a comprehensive approach towards conflict prevention; African governments, in co-operation with the AU and RECs, can mobilise more effective actions to prevent electoral conflict where there is political will to do so; and that the democratic deficit and the gap between the interests of ruling elites and the needs of the people can be remedied by political leadership willing to enact the necessary governance reforms. Again, that electoral reform is mostly effective when located within the broader context of democratic governance and conflict prevention and mitigation, whereby the legitimate, accountable and effective exercise of state authority contributes to the constructive management of social change. Furthermore, that major hotspots during the pre-election phase, election/polling day and in the post-election phase should be identified early.

Election update

With 2009 being an election year in South Africa, EISA produced a bi-monthly election update which provided in-depth insight into the election processes throughout the different phases of the electoral cycle. Nine issues were produced, each prefaced with an in-depth analytical and contextual briefing around the historical, political and process issues surrounding the elections. Each was then followed by empirical information related to the electoral process from each of South Africa's nine provinces with contracted field workers based at universities or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) sending contributions, centrally co-ordinated and edited at EISA. To date, the EISA Election Update is the only resource which details empirical information on the electoral and political dynamics surrounding the elections and has thus remained an indispensable guide for journalists, observers, academics, and election practitioners. The EISA Election Update also serves as a voter education tool to promote national dialogue on elections while in the process inculcating a culture of political tolerance. Most importantly, it serves as a tool to influence policy debates on electoral reform efforts.

With the election updates being an indispensable guide, EISA was also contracted by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) to provide ongoing political commentary and elections analysis throughout the duration of the elections, and also serviced a range of domestic and international print and electronic news media outlets, including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Al Jazeera, International and Radio France International.

The Election Update project was fully implemented by the GIP department on behalf of EPP.





Namibia Election pictures: 27-28 November 2009

Balloting and Electoral Services

Balloting and Electoral Services (BES) contributes to the promotion and appreciation of a culture of best practices in electoral democracy and good governance within the various levels and spheres of society.

The immediate targets and beneficiaries of the department's services are a variety of organisations and statutory bodies including business, labour, government, civic associations, tertiary institutions, community based organisations, quasi-state bodies and political parties.

Some of the clients that BES conducted trustee elections for during the period under review included, the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF), Institute of Retirement Funds (IRF) of South Africa Member Trustees, Black Science Technology and Engineering Professionals (BSTEP) Board of Directors, Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and some of the structures of the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL).

Medical aid schemes and group retirement pension funds

The main highlights of the year included successful completion of the GEPF elections, the sixth biggest fund in the world with a total of 1.1 million voters. The other highlight was the IRF of South Africa Member Trustees election which was also successfully completed.

The year finished with the appointment of EISA to manage and administer the Transmed Medical Fund election for member trustees, which will be completed early next year.

Community-based organisations and trade unions

BES conducted elections for the NUM at regional and national levels, for the COSATU Congress and the BSTEP Board of Directors.

During the period under review, the department conducted various elections as seen below.

BES activity statistics for the period under ueview

#	Date	Client	Type of Service
1	Oct 08 - Apr 09	Volkswagen South Africa (VWSA)	Board of Trustees Election
2	15 Oct 08 - 1 Jun 09	Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF)	Board of Trustees Election
3	02 Jun 09	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)	National Office Bearers Election
4	09 Jun 10	Water for Africa (Pty) Ltd	Election for Dingleton Community-North West
5	24 Jun 09	South African Municipal Workers Union Medical Aid (SAMWUMED)	Board of Trustees Election
6	24 Mar - 31 Jul 09	Institute of Retirement Funds (IRF)	Board of Management Trustee Elections
7	06 Aug 09	Black Science Technology and Engineering Professionals (BSTEP)	Board of Directors Election
8	21- 24 Sep 09	Congress of Southern Trade Unions (COSATU)	National Office Bearers Election
9	6 - 9 Oct 09	University of the Western Cape (UWC)	Students' Representative Council (SRC) Election
10	02 Dec 09	South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU)	Special Congress Executive Committee Elections

Preview of plans 2010

The year 2009 has laid a solid foundation for the department to build on in 2010. The department will continue to strive to enhance the capacity of election practitioners through a number of targeted interventions, including conducting courses for new 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 election observer missions to a number of elections on the continent.

EPP will seek to enhance its partnership with regional and continental institutions, such as SADC, the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and 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 continue to offer a professional service and maintain regular contact with its current clients and source new clients, as well as seek innovative ways to ensure an efficient service. In the area of election administration, the division is planning to upgrade its services and move into e-voting.

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

Staff

Two EPP staff left the Institute during 2009, namely Belinda Musanhu (Programme Manager) and Anastacio Chembeze (Programme Officer).

Ilona Tip
Operations Director



Information and Communication Technology

Alka Larkan
Senior Programme Officer ICT

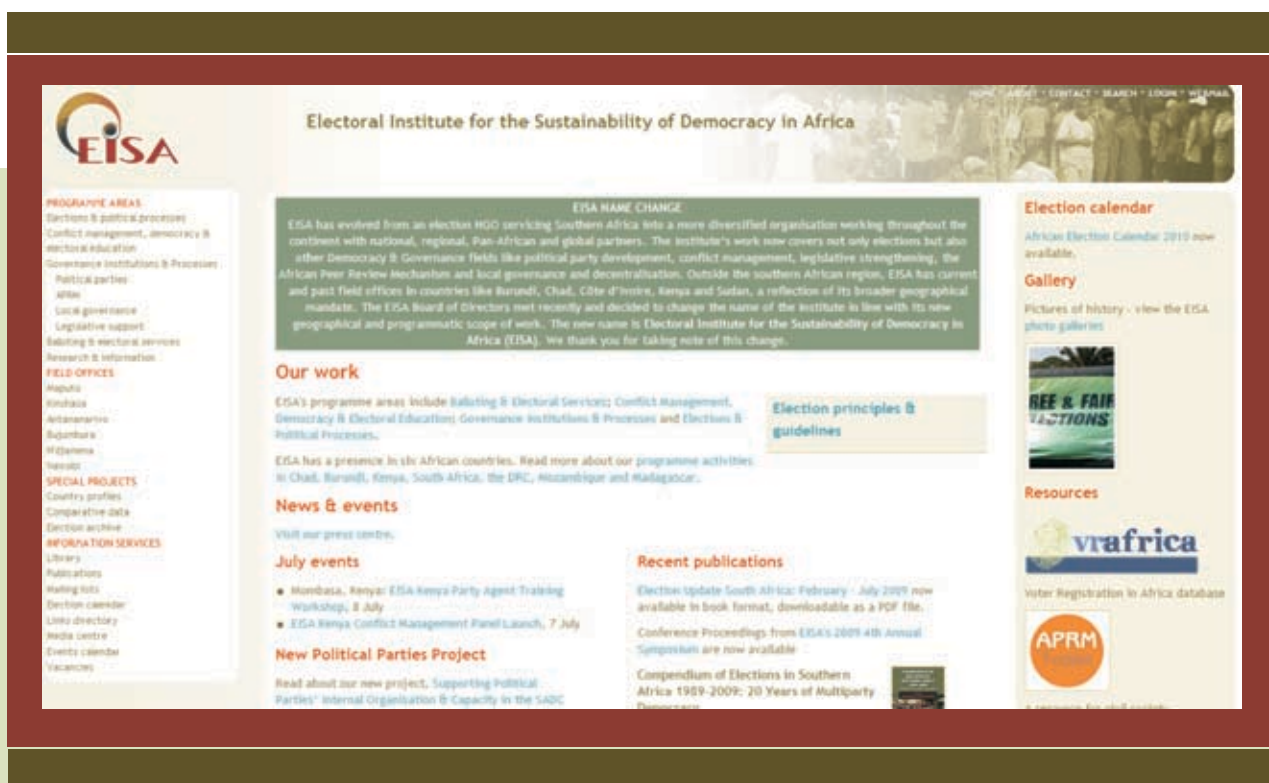


Deane Stuart
Researcher ICT



Irene Maboea
ICT Technician





Information and Communication Technology

Overview

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Unit contributes to EISA's goals and objectives by:

- Providing daily technical support to EISA staff;
- Managing EISA's digital knowledge resources;
- Updating ICT policy; and
- Designing and developing EISA's websites.

Achievements

Aside from technical support to the Head and Field Offices, the Unit undertook the following activities in 2009.

Voter registration project

The ICT Unit facilitated the development of the Voter Registration Database by a specialist software house and designed the website which enables stakeholders to search and download voter registration resources housed in the database via the internet. The project was well received by stakeholders at the launch and is available in English, Portuguese and French at www.vrafrica.org.

Library database

EISA's specialist library has made its bibliographical database available to the public via the EISA website, enabling the EISA library records to be searched by stakeholders in the Democracy and Governance sector, wherever they are in the world. In addition, documentalists from partner Regional Resource Centres search or update the records remotely, using the website.

EISA website

The final phase of the Democracy Encyclopaedia project was completed in December 2009 as part of the larger Consolidating Democratic Governance in the SADC Region (Phase II) Project. This project is now a recognised resource and is listed in several academic search engines and databases as well as cited by renowned resources such as Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.com). Pages from the Encyclopedia are amongst the top ten viewed on the website every month.

The screenshot displays the EISA website interface. At the top left is the EISA logo. The main header reads "Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa". Below this, the page is titled "SADC: Members and accession data" with a sub-header "Updated August 2008". The main text describes the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its history, mentioning its formation in 1980 and its reconstitution in 1992. A map of the SADC region is shown, with a callout box for D.R. Congo indicating its accession date as "8 September 1997" and a link to "EISA country profile". The left sidebar lists various program areas and services, including "PROGRAMME AREAS", "FIELD OFFICES", "SPECIAL PROJECTS", and "INFORMATION SERVICES". The right sidebar contains links for "Gender issues", "Comparative data", and "Country profiles", along with the SADC official website logo.

EISA Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa

African election calendar 2010
Updated July 2010

Country	Election	Date
Burkina Faso	President (1st round)	21 Nov 2010
Burundi	Communal	24 May 2010 (postponed from 21 May 2010)
	President	28 Jun 2010
	National Assembly	23 Jul 2010
Senegal	Senate (indirect)	28 Jul 2010
	President	28 Jul 2010
Central African Republic	Presidential & National Assembly	postponed to 24 Oct 2010 from 14 May and 25 Apr 2010
Chad	National Assembly	28 Nov 2010 (postponed from 2009 and 2006)
	Local	12 Dec 2010
Comoros	Presidential	Nov 2010
	Local	Dec 2010/Jan 2011
Côte d'Ivoire	President	Mid 2010 (postponed from 29 Nov 2009)
	National Assembly	2010?
Egypt	Shura Council (half of members)	1-8 Jun 2010
	People's Assembly	Nov 2010

Democracy Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Country profiles
- Comparative data
- Gender issues
- Election archive
- Election calendar
- Links directory

Calendar maps

Elections calendar 2010

Elections calendar 2009
Elections calendar 2008

Calendar tables

- Comprehensive calendar
- Elections calendar 2011
- Elections calendar 2010
- Elections calendar 2009

Preview of plans for 2010

A number of projects have been identified for 2010, including:

- Redesign of the EISA website to optimise content management and publishing and create a more user friendly interface, as well as grow EISA's online presence.
- A bilingual (French and English) website for the DRC GTF anti-corruption project will be designed and developed.
- The EISA Library's electronic news clipping service, the Regional Roundup, will be migrated to a more robust, aesthetically pleasing and sophisticated format.

Operations



Publications and Library

Jackie Kalley
Senior Librarian,
Publications Officer



Beth Strachan
Librarian



Ntsikilelo Mondita
Library and Publications Clerk





Library and Publications

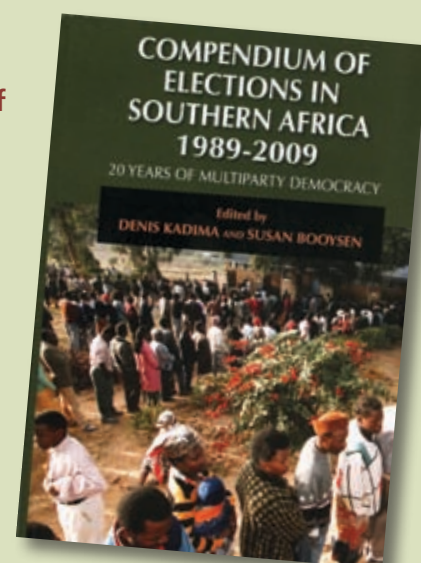
Publications

EISA produced a number of publications during 2009. Most notably was the *Compendium of Elections in Southern Africa 1989-2009: Years of Multiparty Democracy*, edited by Denis Kadima and Susan Booysen. EISA also produced three Journals of African Elections and a series of research reports on Democracy Protection Institutions in eight Southern African countries.

New publications

Compendium of Elections in Southern Africa 1989-2009: 20 Years of Multiparty Democracy edited by Denis Kadima and Susan Booysen.

This is a comprehensive account of the first two decades of inclusive and competitive elections in the region. Covering the period from 1989 to 2009, the book deals with 14 countries: Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The last decade of the previous millennium and the first decade of the new millennium have been characterised by an unprecedented number of competitive multiparty



elections in the Southern African region and in the rest of the African continent. This period shows that elections took root and increasingly occurred at regular intervals. In most instances electoral management increased in quality. Yet, behind the veil of frequency, there is the reality of an uneven political quality of elections. The study identifies some of the main regional trends and highlights progression and regression in the quality of elections in the region.

Journal of African Elections

- “Kenya”, Special Issue, vol. 7, no. 2, October 2008, Guest editor Gilbert Khadiagala
- “Elections and Conflict in Africa”, vol. 8, no. 1, June 2009, Guest Editor David K Leonard
- General electoral issues, vol. 8, no. 2, October 2009

Observer mission reports

- No. 29 EISA Election Observer Mission Report Malawi Presidential and Parliamentary Elections 19 May 2009

Research reports

- no. 39: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Office of Ombudsman in Lesotho by M.A.Kapa
- no. 40 : Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: Tanzania’s Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance by Ernest T. Mallaya
- no. 41: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: South Africa’s Public Protector and Human Rights Commission by Catherine Musuva
- no. 42: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Office of Ombudsman in Namibia by Lesley Blaauw
- no. 43: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Commission for Investigations and the Permanent Human Rights Commission in Zambia by Annie Chew-Chanda
- no. 44 : Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Office of Ombudsman in Botswana by Dorothy Mpabanga
- no. 45: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Ombudsman and the National Human Rights Commission of Mauritius by L. A Darga
- no. 46: Promoting the Effectiveness of Democracy Protection Institutions in Southern Africa: The Malawi Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman by Nandini Patel



Library

The Library continues its supportive role in supplying information to researchers both based at EISA and worldwide. Our database is now on the EISA Website enabling easy and convenient searches of the material in the Library. This is regularly augmented by our partner libraries in Zimbabwe and Madagascar, and until recently, Mozambique. The Mozambique resource library was started by EISA and partnered by ISCTEM (Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia de Mocambique) and proved to be of great use to its students. It has now reverted to ISCTEM. Visits to these countries by the Librarian for training in the use of and input into the database further cemented good working relations with the partner resource libraries. The EISA Library grows at a steady pace as EISA staff continuously supplement the Library holdings by bringing back legislation and interesting electoral material from their travels around Africa. We also updated our holdings on Africa through a generous donation of money for the purchase of research material on current developments in the continent.

Field Offices



Chad

Lucien Toulou
Head of Project/
Country Director



Babo Kabasu Katulondi
Senior Expert, Political Parties



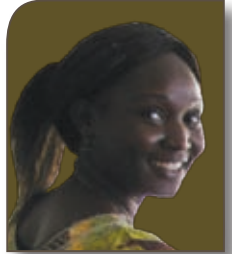
Baidessou Soukolgue
Expert, Political Parties



Abdoulaye Mahamat
Assistant Head of Project



Nathalie Koumingue Rangueal
Administration and Finance Officer



El-Hadj Souleymane Ndinga
Driver



Chad



A variety of activities in support of the capacity development of CSOs and political parties in the election field were conducted by EISA in N'Djamena and in the countryside throughout 2009

Overview

EISA opened a field office in Chad in March 2009 to support domestic election observation. This is an opportune intervention given that the capacity of CSOs is still weak, particularly with regard to their role in the electoral process. Besides the novelty of the working environment, principal challenges included the political instability of the country and the non-existence of similar organisations already operating in the democracy and governance field like EISA. The response initiated in this pioneering collaboration with local stakeholders consisted in laying the ground for a long-term strategy. It focused on building local capacities and addressing the most pressing needs for democracy assistance as expressed by national partners.

EISA further strengthened its presence in Chad through a political party capacity building project tailored to assist in the implementation of the 13th August 2007 Political Agreement between the ruling coalition and opposition parties. The parties agreed on the need for political party development assistance in order to support the peace process and the building of democratic institutions. In a permanently volatile socio-political climate, exacerbated by attempted coups and military onslaughts by a myriad of rebels groups, Chadian politicians deemed it advisable to resort to dialogue and consensus. By assisting in the implementation of the inter-Chadian political agreement, EISA contributes to these peace building and post-conflict reconstruction efforts in line with its vision of an African continent where democratic governance, human rights and citizen participation are upheld in a peaceful environment.

These two programmes are funded by the European Commission (EC).

Achievements

Support to domestic election observation

In a country like Chad which is plagued by intractable violence and political instability, domestic election observer groups act as impartial witnesses to help assess the elections independently. Well trained, professional and non-partisan domestic observers ensure transparency and increase the credibility of elections.

EISA assists CSOs in Chad with planning and co-ordinating their observations and subsequently deploying election observer missions. The Institute also provides training for long and short-term domestic observers throughout the country. Helping build sustainable election observer networks and coalitions is an important aspect of EISA's support so that, increasingly, these groups develop a common approach to election observation, resource sharing and mutual support in carrying out their activities.

EISA undertook the following activities in 2009:

- Opening a field office in Chad, recruiting staff and promoting the organisation's visibility in the country;
- Design, development and distribution of facilitators and participants training manuals to CSOs involved in election observation;
- Training of trainers provided to 200 delegates from CSOs all around the country;
- Assisting domestic observer groups in putting in place appropriate mechanisms for planning and coordinating election observer missions as well as procedures for training and selecting observers;
- Developing common and consistent approaches and methodology for domestic election observer groups;
- Fostering dialogue between civil society and the Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), the Independent Electoral Commission. This was made possible through three-day orientation training for the CENI. This seminar provided the opportunity to the Commissioners to reflect on the principles, methodologies and challenges of election administration. The orientation was timely as the CENI had little or no experience in organising elections. The training also focused on EMBs stakeholder relationships as it was critical for the CENI to build a culture that is responsibly sensitive to civil society needs and expectations.

Political party capacity building

The 13th August Political Agreement made provision for decentralised training sessions to be provided to political parties, with a view to enhancing their participation in the electoral process. Owing to the political context, approaches to EISA assistance were developed in consultation with the Chadian political parties and tailored to suit development needs from a wide range of beneficiaries. As a result, EISA has conducted training sessions in six regions for 170 delegates drawn from 80 parties. Selected from parties involved in the Political Agreement, these cadres were trained as trainers in topics such as the role of political parties in a democratic system, the regulatory framework of parties, party vision and ideological development, organisation and outreach activities, internal democracy, financial and administrative management, electoral campaigns and political marketing, coalition building and conflict management.



Hundreds of CSOs and political party representatives in Chad benefited from EISA's activities in Chad in 2009

Training on how best the interaction between political parties and the CENI can be ensured was another priority. Two activities were conducted for this purpose. The first was the high level meeting that EISA convened in December 2009. The meeting was attended by prominent political leaders, the CENI Chairperson, the president of the steering committee of the 2007 Political Agreement and prominent members of the diplomatic community. One achievement of this consultation was the opportunity provided to political parties to raise their concerns regarding the conduct of the electoral process. Another achievement was the possibility for participants to share their views on the possibility of setting up a Party Liaison Committee within the CENI. The second activity was the political parties' pre-electoral operations workshop that followed and which was attended by 83 political parties. Beyond training of party delegates on the pre-electoral operations, this activity prompted the creation of internal election committees in some political parties. EISA also provided political parties with the official electoral calendar and the president of the CENI addressed participants during the workshop.

Preview of plans for 2010

- Support training of 5000 domestic election observers by CSOs trainers;
- Provide technical assistance to long and short-term domestic observers for the National Assembly elections scheduled for December 2010;
- Drafting, facilitating the signing of, and popularising an election observer code of conduct for Chadian CSOs;
- The drafting of a code of conduct for political parties will begin and discussions with relevant role-players will commence with a view to establishing party liaison committees within the CENI;
- Opening a political party resource centre.

Field Offices



Côte d'Ivoire

M. Dieudonné Tshiyoyo
Country Representative
(Head of Project)



M. Aimé Kouadio Konan
Assistant to the Head of
Project



Ms Naromba Kaba
Administration and
Finance Officer



M. Simon Amalaman Binde
Driver



Côte d'Ivoire



Top left: M. Dieudonné Tshiyoyo (EISA's Country Rep. in Cote d'Ivoire) during the launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission, Abidjan, Golf Hotel, January 2009. **Top right:** The launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission, Abidjan, Golf Hotel, 23 January 2009. **Bottom left:** The CSCI Election Observation Mission launch, Abidjan, Golf Hotel, 23 January 2009. **Bottom right:** Welcoming Dr Fatoumata Traoré-Diop (Vice-President of the CEI) at the ceremony of the CSCI Election Observation Mission launch, Abidjan, Golf Hotel, 23 January 2009

Overview

The EISA Côte d'Ivoire field office provided technical support to the Ivorian civil society represented by the *Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne* (CSCI), in the area of election observation. The CSCI Election Observation Mission (EOM) was formally launched on 23 January 2009 in Abidjan. EISA's interventions during the period under review included facilitating the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and capacity to deploy and manage a long-term EOM during the electoral process.

Initially scheduled to be held in 2005 when President Laurent Gbagbo's five-year term expired, the presidential poll in Côte d'Ivoire has been delayed several times as a result of the civil war that erupted in the country in 2002, difficulties in the organisation and preparation of the election and apparent limited political will.

According to the peace agreement signed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in March 2007 between the Government and the former rebel movements, the presidential poll would have taken place in late April 2009. This date was later deferred to 6 December 2009, and thereafter the presidential poll was postponed for an indefinite period due to delays in the voter registration process. The voter identification and registration, supposed to last for 30 to 45 days, started in mid-September 2008. By the end of 2009, the process meant to update the electoral register and provide Ivorian citizens enjoying the right to vote with identity cards was stalled.

It is under these challenging circumstances that EISA assisted the CSCI in enhancing its administrative and technical capacities in the area of election observation. The delays in the electoral process also affected the duration of the project. From the initial 10-month timeframe starting in July 2008, the implementation of the project was extended for seven extra months to end on 31 December 2009.

Achievements

In a country emerging from civil war and going through a political transition, election observation can play an important role in enhancing confidence in the electoral process. A credible election is a political competition that takes place in a context characterised by confidence, transparency, freeness, fairness and accountability and that provides the electorate with an informed choice between diverse political options.

Throughout 2009 EISA assisted the CSCI in the organisation, management and effective deployment of its election observer mission in the country, as well as the publication and dissemination of its work.

The deployment was preceded by the training of a total of 272 observers countrywide as outlined below. Observers were drawn from the 134 organisations and coalitions composing the CSCI, with a particular care paid to ensuring good gender representation and the internal cohesion of the network. For the major part of selected observers the training was their first experience in election observation. Consequent efforts were made to thoroughly prepare observers so that they could perform professionally when deployed on the ground.

Overall, EISA-Côte d'Ivoire carried out the following activities in 2009:

Roll out of observers' training throughout the country

- a. 16-20 February 2009 in Gagnoa (West 1)
32 Observers from the Regions of Fromager, Bas Sassandra and Haut Sassandra
- b. 24-28 February 2009 in Bondoukou (North 1)
29 Observers from the Regions of Moyen Comoé and Zanzan
- c. 03 – 07 March 2009 in Aboisso (South 1)
27 Observers from the Region of Sud-Comoe and the District of Abidjan
- d. 12 – 14 March 2009 in Bouaké (Center 1)
35 Observers from the Regions of Vallée du Bandama and Nzi-Comoé
- e. 16 – 19 March 2009 in Korhogo (North 2)
34 Observers from the Regions of Savanes, Bafing and Denguele
- f. 22 – 26 March 2009 in Divo (South 2)
31 Observers from the Regions of Lagunes and Sud Bandama
- g. 03 – 07 May 2009 in Man (West 2)
26 Observers from the Regions of Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes
- h. 08 – 10 May 2009 in Yamoussoukro (Center 2)
32 Observers from the Regions of Lacs, Marahoue and Worodougou
- i. 13 – 17 May 2009 in Agboville
26 Observers who missed previous training workshops and those nominated late in the selection process



Top left: Welcoming Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, IMF Managing Director, at the EISA-CSCI Office Abidjan, 27 May 2009. **Middle:** CSCI observers during the launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission Abidjan, Golf Hotel, January 2009. **Top right:** CSCI observers during the launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission Abidjan Golf Hotel, 23 January 2009. **Bottom left:** Welcoming Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, IMF Managing Director, at the EISA-CSCI Office Abidjan, 27 May 2009. **Middle:** M. Georg Charpentier (UNDP Resident Representative in CI) and M. Vincent Gowd (European Union in Cote d'Ivoire) during the launch of the CSCI Election Observation Mission, Abidjan, Golf Hotel, 23 January 2009. **Bottom right:** Training of CSCI Observers

Deployment and official launch of the CSCI election observer mission

EISA assisted the CSCI in the process of putting in place the structures required for the deployment of its election observer mission. This included the selection of trainers, regional co-ordinators and long-term observers. As a result, the CSCI established, among other things:

- A Co-ordination Team made up of 15 staff members fully dedicated to the implementation of the election observation project. EISA trained members of the Co-ordination Team in order to familiarise them with relevant issues pertaining to the management, coordination and deployment of an election observer mission;
- 20 Regional Coordinators, who also served as trainers of observers;
- 255 Long Term observers fully trained and deployed throughout the country to observe the electoral process.

Publication of observation results

The CSCI was the biggest local network to deploy fully-trained long-term observers throughout the country in order to follow the progress of the electoral process. Observations and findings made by the CSCI EOM, on the basis of its comprehensive coverage of the national territory, made a big impact on the electoral process and the way it was conducted. Among other things, when the CSCI took the initiative, on 09 July 2009, to circulate a simulation of the electoral calendar for the poll scheduled on 29 November 2009, the CEI reacted promptly in publishing its own chronogram.

Pronouncements of the CSCI election observer mission for the period under review include:

- a. 09 July 2009: CSCI Press Conference at Ibis Hotel Plateau – Abidjan
Preliminary Report on Voter Registration and Statement on the Electoral calendar
- b. 24 July 2009: CSCI Statement - In reaction to the Electoral Chronogram published by the CEI following CSCI Statement on 09 July 2009
- c. 30 July 2009: Publication CSCI Report on the constitutional and legal framework
- d. 29 August 2009: CSCI Statement on the progress of the electoral process
- e. 1st October 2009: CSCI Press Conference on the delays in the implementation of the electoral process
- f. 2nd October 2009: CSCI Communiqué giving the CSCI's position on the electronic format of the provisional electoral list
- g. 2nd November 2009: CSCI Communiqué drawing stakeholders' attention on the status of the provisional electoral list and the related litigation process

Visits to the EISA-CSCI offices in Abidjan

EISA-Côte d'Ivoire was honoured by visits undertaken by a number of prominent personalities and organisations at its office in Abidjan. These include the visit made on 27 May 2009 by Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, during the Côte d'Ivoire leg of his African tour. EISA-Côte d'Ivoire welcomed also the African Union Mission deployed in Côte d'Ivoire to assess the status and progress of the electoral process. The AU Mission, led by Mr. Dieudonné Kombo-Yaya, former Foreign Affairs Minister of the Central African Republic, paid a visit to both EISA and the CSCI on 06 October 2009.



Visit of the African Union Exploratory Mission, EISA-CSCI Office, Abidjan, 06 October 2009



Visit of the African Union Exploratory Mission, EISA-CSCI Office, Abidjan, 06 October 2009

Preview of plans for 2010

- 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;
- Termination of the project and closure of the EISA field office

Field Offices



Democratic Republic of Congo

Vincent Tohbi
Country Director



Hector Lubamba
Senior Programme Officer



Drake Orurach
Chief Finance Officer



Serges Kavuuanda
Finance Officer



Liliane Bibombe
Programme Officer



Rombaut Muzodi
Programme Officer



Dieudone Bala
Programme Officer



Yves Mupende
Assistant Project Officer



Antoinette Mbumba
Projects Coordinator



Fanny Tsimba
Senior Programme Assistant



Isabelle Milokwa
Assistant Finance Officer



Irene Dikondja
Assistant To Director



Nicole Mibulu
House Keeper



Christophe Ndelika
Driver



Norbert Isholuka
Security Guard



Democratic Republic of Congo



Seminar on anti-corruption strategies for the National Police, Kinshasa, 16-17 June 2009

Overview

In response to the challenge of working in the DRC to ensure long-term stability EISA has introduced innovative programmes, working in 11 provinces. In particular, during 2009, EISA facilitated workshops on accountable governance and anti-corruption with the public service and civil society organisations as well as the introduction of the Social Dialogue programme which provides a platform for citizens and elected leaders to table and share their concerns, needs and seek joint solutions. This has placed EISA at the forefront in the drive for transparent and accountable governance

Although it is more challenging in-between elections to appreciate the quality of the interaction with and the confidence between political parties and citizens represented by civil society during 2009 the DRC has seen the progressive “opening up” of space between political parties and civil society. This interaction facilitated by EISA will contribute in the long term to establishing a frank and permanent relationship between stakeholders.

EISA’s interventions with civil society has also has been extremely effective, as it has provided CSOs with the skills to develop anti-corruption strategies both externally and internally. Civil society has been active in monitoring corruption which it often exposes through other channels such as the Social Dialogue.

While the 2005 elections were an important step for the return of peace and the consolidation of democracy in the Democratic Republic of Congo, bringing about the reunification of the country that had been divided from 1998 to 2002 into three large occupation areas, each with its own administration and its way of functioning, there are still some troubled areas in the country, geographical areas under the control of certain rebel groups and rebel incursions from neighbouring countries, as a whole the country is gradually moving to consolidation. It is within

this context that EISA implemented its activities in 2009, deploying staff at least once a month in all the provinces, even where there is limited infrastructure, poor state of aeroplanes, the scarcity of flights to certain destinations and the difficulties relating to communication.

Achievements

Support to civil society organisations

Training on internal governance and communication has taken place nationwide. More so in 2009 than before there has been noticeable progress from civil society organisations in utilising the skills and contents of the workshops visible in their internal structural reorganisation, policy propositions and their memoranda indicate the successful outcome of the workshops. CSOs have played a strong role in promoting governance over the past year has added value in a country that is trying to rebuilding itself and setting markers for its development. A noticeable outcome of the workshops can be seen in the relationship between civil society organisations and the authorities which has moved from one of conflict to one of co-operation and partnership with both groups seeking common solutions.

Training Provincial Assemblies

EISA facilitated workshops for Provincial Assemblies in Katanga, Kivu, Eastern Kasai, Kinshasa, and Equateur and has been providing ongoing support to assist them in using the workshop learnings. The workshops were extremely well received given the lack experience of the Provincial Assemblies having only been introduced post 2006.

Support to the CEI

EISA has been working closely with the CEI in preparation of local elections and the revision of the voters' roll. EISA's has provided support in sensitising the population around the registration process as well as support to the CEI in preparing for voter registration, mainly in the capital, Kinshasa. EISA has also contributed to building capacity of technical staff who are ready to start organising local elections with more professionalism as soon as a date for these elections are set.

Social Dialogue

The Social Dialogue sessions are one of the most innovative programmes introduced by EISA, so much so that they have become extremely popular and are now integrated into the institutional arena in some provinces. In addition they are included in decrees in the Bas-Congo province and ministerial notes in North Kivu and Kasai provinces. Today, provincial and territorial leaders, as well as the population at grass roots level, are interested in holding social dialogue. The Social Dialogue is more and more in demand and recognised as a unique framework for communication between the elected representatives and the citizens. The initial mistrust between elected representatives and citizens has been turned around to that of collaboration and partnership. It is also interesting to notice that, through ownership of the process by stakeholders, some Social dialogue meetings, at provincial as well as district and territorial level, are often organised without the material support of EISA and sometimes with partial or total financing by the provincial authorities.

Political parties and civil society organisations engagement

The same climate of collaboration has held steady between political parties and civil society through the facilitation and establishment of a monthly exchange forum at national and provincial level, across the political spectrum between political parties and civil society organisations. These platforms provide an opportunity for political parties and invited representatives from government to meet with CSOs and to exchange viewpoints, and clarify or explain current issues such as environmental public finances, corruption and decentralisation issues. EISA has provided training to the political parties in internal democracy and governance to enable them to engage effectively.

Civil society lobbying and advocacy

EISA has supported DRC civil society organisations by providing workshops on lobbying and advocacy interventions, including skills on preparing policy proposals to the authorities, and drawing up memoranda to support the democratic process and developmental efforts. This programme has focussed on the concept of accountable governance at grassroots level. The programme has stressed the necessity for leaders to account to citizens and to encourage citizens to demand accountable governance in the management of public affairs.

Conflict prevention, resolution and management

EISA trained and deployed 3000 mediators to support the smooth running of the 2004 referendum and subsequent elections. Since then 113 of these mediators have been deployed in 31 localities, including Kinshasa, in the post election phase. These disputes range from family problems, assisting the displaced population to mediating a dispute between the population and the oil companies in the Moanda area in the province of Bas Congo.

The mediators have become embedded in the community landscape and play a constructive role in reducing conflicts that have arisen in the post election construction phase.

In 2009 EISA took the positive risk of deploying mediators to urgently intervene in the previously occupied area in South Kivu and around Goma after peace was restored. Mediators were also deployed in the areas destroyed and plundered by the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The mediators, aside from mediating disputes, have actively embarked on a programme to increase public awareness on community building and managing diversity in



Cadre d' Changes between political parties and civil society on Multiparty democracy, Kinshasa, 07 May 2009



Seminar on the prevention and management of conflict for political parties, Kananga, 10-11 September 2009

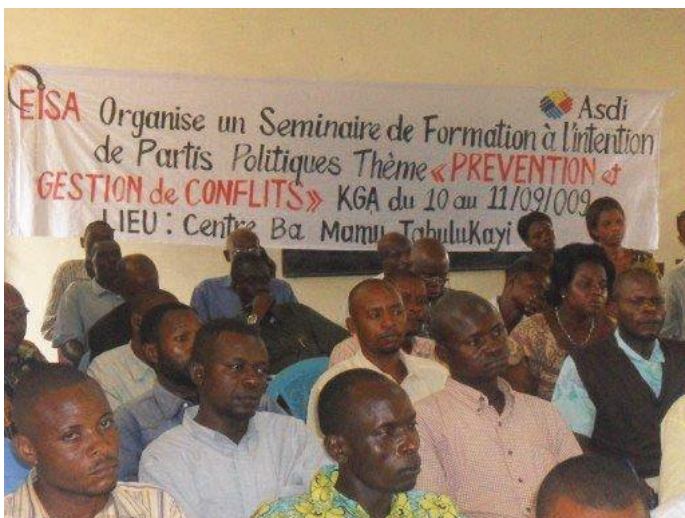
spite of differences and the past. For the 49th anniversary of the DRC, EISA organised a conference on the origin, nature and consequences of the armed and social conflicts in the DRC since independence in 1960. Mediators are also called upon to manage disputes ranging from family problems, displaced population to being requested to mediating a dispute between the population and the oil companies in the Moanda area in the province of Bas Congo).

The mediators have also been mapping the path of conflicts, sensitising the population as to the types of conflicts that are emerging, and sending and publishing provincial and national monthly reports and issuing press releases. However while mediators play a constructive role in dispute resolution, long term peace and stability depends on a concerted effort by those in power to improve the quality of life of the people.

Anti corruption programme

This is a relatively new area for EISA and has required EISA to develop its own expertise to support other role players in their demand for accountable and transparent governance. EISA has supported the public sector and civil society in developing anti corruption strategies. In the public sector EISA, in collaboration with the Observatory of Corruption and Professional Ethics (OCEP), the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice was able to take part in national anti-corruption initiatives. This included support to the anti-strategy of the national police with the participation of the Minister of the Interior and an awareness campaign of police units at provincial level, the "Zero Tolerance" operation with the Minister of Justice and the organisation of the first Anti-corruption Forum. Whilst the top leadership of the Congolose state have not participated as actively as EISA would have hoped, these interventions have gone some way in meeting all the commitments made at its first meeting and indeed the fact that the Forum was held is a sign of commitment and of new times.

The Minister of Planning has admitted EISA as an observer to the Executive Committee of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and its corollary, the initiative Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez (Publish What You Pay) where EISA encourages the authorities and the CSOs to communicate more on the issues of extractive industries.



Seminar on the prevention and management of conflict for political parties, Kananga, 10-11 September 2009



Seminar on anti-corruption strategies for the National Police, Kinshasa, 16-17 June 2009



Workshop on capacity building for school principals, Kinshasa, 21-23 September 2009

Preview of plans for 2010

Each of the objectives of the above-mentioned programmes will be pursued and consolidated in 2010. In addition the EISA DRC office will:

- Publish research
- Monitor disciplinary actions against corruption exposés
- Convene television debates on corruption
- Support lobbying actions organised jointly by civil society and political parties
- Support citizen participation in policy formulation

Field Offices



Madagascar

Nirina Rajaonarivo
Country Co-ordinator



Serzhino Biharisoa
Programme Assistant



Madagascar



Top left: Training women at local level, Sambava, October 2009. **Top right:** UNFPA REFAMP training. **Bottom left:** Training of Women at local level, Morondava, Nov 2009. **Bottom right:** National Women's Rally, Antananarivo, 18-19 Dec 2009

Overview

Since July 2008 EISA Madagascar has conducted a programme entitled “Women’s participation in and contribution to governance in Madagascar”, funded by the Royal Norwegian Embassy. The main objective of this programme is to increase the participation of women in public problem-solving, decision-making and management institutions by at least 30% in 2012. In line with the EISA strategic goal to “strengthen governance processes and representative institutions in order to entrench participatory democracy”, the expected beneficiaries are Malagasy women in general, at local and national levels, political parties, mayors, local councillors, non-governmental organisations, faith based organisations, women’s associations, EMBs and Members of Parliament.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also funded, jointly with the Royal Norwegian Embassy, two workshops for women’s capacity building at local level in two regions. In addition the UNFPA provided support to reinvigorate the Network for African Women Ministers and Members of Parliament (REFAMP) Embassy, and a programme to train women officials and declared candidates for the forthcoming parliamentary elections and municipal councils in the Comoros.

The main challenge faced by the programme during this period was working within the tense political situation, a result of the unconstitutional takeover of the government. This situation continued throughout the year and resulted in the suspension of Madagascar from both the African Union and SADC. Despite this situation, the Madagascar office was able to continue with its main activities.

EISA has developed partnerships with, and received support from, a broad range of stakeholders working in the gender field. In particular, EISA has worked closely with and supported the formation of the *Vondrona Miralenta Ho an'ny Fampandrosoana* (Womens' Movement in Politics, VLMF). Ironically, it gave the VMLF the opportunity to express its ideas and points of view concerning the contribution that women can bring in resolving the conflict. The VMLF multiplied press releases to call for peace and negotiations between the four camps. The members of VMLF ran an intensive press campaign to advocate for a minimum of 30% of women in decision-making processes. The campaign targeted leaders, political parties and civil society.

EISA's programme also extended to the Comoros in 2009 with the Institute being invited to provide training to women candidates.

Achievements

A national plan of action

The main achievement in 2009 was the launch of a "Plan of Action" to increase women's participation and representation in the conduct of public affairs in Madagascar. The Plan of Action has its foundation in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development which commits member states to "ensuring the equal representation of women and men in the decision making of member states and SADC structures at all levels" and in particular calling for 50% women's participation in political processes by 2015.

The launch of the Plan of Action followed a year of preparatory work undertaken by the VMLF supported by EISA. It was formulated following six regional meetings attended by 280 women who suggested appropriate actions to ensure that their voices were heard in encouraging greater participation of women in the constitution-making processes and proposed elections. The Plan of Action took into account the recent political developments in Madagascar and included strategies for women to participate in the constitutional review and to lobby for increased representation as party candidates in the proposed elections. The Plan of Action included a strategy and roadmap to broaden the movement.

Six regional steering committees were established to strengthen the campaign, with each of them developing a regional plan of action, taking into consideration the realities of each region and the expressed needs of the beneficiaries. The inputs from the regions determined the different activities and focuses of the VMLF (women's movement) from 2009 to 2012, where it will draw the strategy and roadmap to broaden the movement and to advocate for women's participation at all levels of the decision-making process.

A national women's rally

For the first time a rally for women was held in Madagascar that had as its main focus the participation of women in decision-making processes. It was a real opportunity to publically call for the increase in the number of women representatives at local and national level in preparation for the forthcoming elections taking Madagascar from the third to the fourth Republic. It was also an occasion for Malagasy women to raise their voices and to advocate for the inclusion of "gender parity" in the forthcoming constitutional and electoral law review outlined in the SADC Gender Protocol.



Top left, top right and bottom left: National Women's Rally, Antananarivo, 18-19 December 2009. **Top middle, bottom middle and bottom right:** National Seminar, Antananarivo, 26 January 2009

The programme initiated by the VLMF complements the launch of the Plan of Action as it builds on the commitments made through this plan. EISA supported the VMLF in conducting twelve regional meetings to broaden the "Movement's goal of at least 30% of women in decision-making positions in 2012 and 50% in 2015". These meetings were attended by more than 1000 participants in November 2009. Thereafter, a national women's rally was organised in Antananarivo in December to gather 600 women and men from 22 regions who all became members of VMLF. A national strategy to advocate for women's participation and representation in the conduct of public affairs as well as a political code of conduct for women in decision-making positions were developed and adopted at this occasion. This will be launched in 2010.

Capacity building for women at local level

Agenda 21 (Chapter 37, UNCED, 1992) defines capacity building as "... encompass[ing] the country's human, scientific, technological, organisational, institutional and resource capabilities. A fundamental goal of capacity building is to enhance the ability to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options, based on an understanding of environment potentials and limits and of needs perceived by the people of the country".

Within the context of this definition, the capacity building programmes were designed for women specifically with regard to their entry into the political arena. The programme had two components, the first of which was a practical component that included information on how to prepare a manifesto, prepare an election campaign, how to use the media and design a public outreach programme. The second component provided the opportunity for women to explore issues on gender stereotyping and its impact on women, women and leadership, societal, cultural and traditional perceptions of women and more importantly assertiveness and confidence building skills to support women in breaking free from these stereotypical roles.

Workshops were held with women in leadership positions at local level and with women at community level. In keeping with EISA's commitment to building local capacity, a train the trainer workshop was held in Antananarivo in June 2009 and was attended by 20 facilitators from different organisations. Supported by EISA, two of the newly trained facilitators conducted a workshop in Antsirabe for 25 women representatives at local level from three regions of Madagascar, including mayors, local councillors, chiefs of region, chiefs of districts and chiefs of Fokontany. Two other workshops for women's empowerment at local level were conducted in October and November 2009 in Sambava and Morondava and were attended by 68 participants. The workshops evoked keen interest, so much so that a weekly radio emission on a local channel in Morondava talking about the content of the training manuals was established by a participant.

Training for women candidates in Comoros

The success of the programmes conducted in Madagascar resulted in an invitation by UNFPA Comoros to conceptualise and conduct training in a similar programme for Comorian women candidates in November 2009 in Moroni with 30 women from three islands of the country. Some of the participants were political party candidates, while others competed as independent candidates for the National Assembly elections held in December 2009. The workshop elicited great interest and EISA will be conducting further workshops in 2010 as well as a train the trainer course. These interventions highlighted that at the heart of the under-representation of women in politics are age-old stereotypes and attitudes that assign women to the private and men to the public domain. In varying degrees these perceptions are reinforced by custom, culture, religion and even the media. Through these programmes EISA is slowly working at changing the perception of the traditional stereotype about the role of women in society. The content of these workshops enabled women to review how they contribute to these stereotypes and to create space for women to develop appropriate skills, and engage in the discussion and debate around the barriers that inhibit the progress of women to actively play a part at all levels of government and society.

Documentation and resource centre

A Documentation and Resource Centre in partnership with the *Centre d'Information et de Documentation Scientifique et Technique* (CIDST) was established in July 2009 and will be launched officially in 2010. This is the first Centre of this kind in Madagascar with a focus on sourcing, collecting and analysing information and material related to gender issues, locally, regionally and internationally all housed under one roof. While various programmes, studies and research reports have been conducted and produced over several years in Madagascar, what was lacking was a comprehensive analysis, compilation and collection of this body of information under a central roof. The Centre provides this space and is slowly building up a comparative library available to the public.

Preview of plan for 2010

- A conference on the theme: "Women decision makers, essential to changing the history of Madagascar" will be organised with several associations and NGOs working in the field of gender issues to celebrate Womens' Day.
- An illustrative booklet to promote the campaigning for 30% to 50% women in decision-making processes at grassroots level will be developed and launched on Womens' Day on the 8th March 2010 in partnership with VLME.



National seminar, Antananarivo, 26 January 2009

- The establishment of a “Commission for Elections”, a partnership with other organisations to support the women who will run for the next elections scheduled in 2010.
- Training women’s workshops for women’s empowerment at local level, and three workshops to capacitate women’s representatives at local level.
- The Resource and Documentation Centre housed by the CIDST will be officially launched in April 2010.
- Train the trainer in the Comoros on “Women’s Empowerment in Decision-Making Processes”

Field Offices



Mozambique

Miguel de Brito
Country Director



Zefanias Matsimbe
Programme Officer



Anissa Izidine
Financial Assistant



Alda Mahumane
Administration Assistant



Francisc o Langa
Logistics Assistant



Dito Canazache
Office Cleaner



Mozambique



Parallel vote tabulation, 28 October 2009

Overview

The EISA programme in Mozambique in 2009 was dominated by the electoral process that led to the presidential, legislative and provincial elections held on 28 October 28 2009. Therefore, most activities implemented throughout the year – training, technical assistance, debates, and media events - were related to that process.

The programme activities were implemented through partnerships with, and technical assistance to, local institutions in civil society, election management and academia; and included the promotion of dialogue between civil society and elected bodies.

This was also the year in which the programme, being implemented since 2005, came to an end, after a 12-month extension at the end of 2008. During its two last years, the programme was exclusively funded by the UK's DFID in Mozambique.

Achievements

Electoral support:

Parallel vote tabulation

In collaboration with the Electoral Observatory, EISA has been involved in parallel vote tabulation exercises, increasing its own expertise in this area.

Earlier in the year, in collaboration with the Electoral Observatory, EISA conducted a parallel vote tabulation exercise in the second round election for mayor of the northern city of Nacala, Mozambique, held on 11 February. In the first round, in November 2008, no candidate obtained the necessary absolute majority and a run-off between the

Frelimo and Renamo candidates was required. The Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) was conducted with 198 observers, who observed the voting and counting process and collected results from all 99 polling stations. Counting ended on average at around midnight and, by the early hours of the morning, the PVT results were out. The official results, which gave the Frelimo candidate the victory in the run-off, coincided with the PVT numbers.

A similar exercise was carried out for the presidential, legislative and provincial elections held on 28 October 2009. Based on a random statistical sample of 997 polling stations, out of a total of 12,851, the PVT was conducted with the assistance of 997 domestic observers. EISA designed the operation, developed the IT programmes and database to collect and process the results, and provided the technical training to the observers. The differences between the official results and the PVT results for the three presidential candidates were less than 1% (0.26%, 0.38% and 0.93% respectively).

Prior to the election, on the 31st of March and the 1st of April 2009, EISA organised a technical workshop on PVT experiences in Africa in order to draw lessons learned and best practices, and strengthen EISA's capacity in this field. Representatives from Mozambique, Ghana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe shared their PVT experiences. Participants from the Côte d'Ivoire and DRC also attended to learn from those countries that have already put in practice parallel vote tabulation exercises. EISA Mozambique used lessons from the workshop to conduct the PVT in the general elections of 28 October, especially the Ghanaian experience of using special software and coded cell-phone messages to transmit results from the polling station to the command centre.

Bridge workshop

EISA Mozambique, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provided BRIDGE training to 75 staff of the Mozambican Technical Secretariat for Election Management (STAE) at provincial level. Three one-week training sessions were conducted with 25 participants attending each session. The training took place in the cities of Nampula, Chimoio and Namaacha.

Electoral law training

In collaboration with the Law School of Eduardo Mondlane University, the largest public university in Mozambique, EISA Mozambique assisted in the delivery of five short-term courses to 200 students on Electoral Law to the public at large. The courses took place in the cities of Maputo, Beira, Nampula, Pemba and Lichinga and had an average of 40 participants each, primarily from civil society, media, political parties, and EMBs.

EISA also collaborated with other partners in a range of election related work. This included:

- EISA Mozambique assisted UNDP Mozambique in the training of 65 international election observers from diplomatic missions based in Maputo.
- EISA Mozambique participated in an Evaluation Team contracted by UNDP Malawi to conduct an Outcomes Assessment of the donor-funded and UNDP-executed Elections Support Project to the Malawian electoral process of May 2009.

- Throughout the year, EISA Mozambique provided extensive analysis and advice on electoral matters to EMBs, the donor community and the general public, and was present regularly in the print and broadcast media providing commentary on electoral matters.

Documentation centre:

In 2009, the Centre has continued to function and expand the number of available documentation. The Centre's database registers currently around 500 titles. Over the year, the Centre has received an average of two visitors a day, mainly from the university community, totalling around 260 visitors during the year.

Public debates:

EISA organised a public presentation and a series of media appearances by Elisabete Azevedo, a Portuguese scholar attached to the University of Cape Town who wrote a working paper of the Mozambican Parliament and the Mozambican Members of Parliament (MPs). This study was the first of its kind in that it contained a profile of the Mozambican MPs based on in-depth interviews with 20% of the Mozambican MPs on the basis of a stratified random sample. The presentation was well-received and well-attended with over 70 participants, including the chairs of five parliamentary committees. Ms. Azevedo was then interviewed by a number of newspapers and radio stations and appeared on two TV shows. Her study has been published as an EISA working paper.

Women's participation in politics:

This was a new activity. EISA met with Forum Mulher, a wide consortium of women's organisations, and the Foundation for Community Development (FDC), headed by Mme. Graça Machel, to launch a campaign to encourage political parties to nominate higher numbers of women candidates for the 2009 general elections in line with SADC's Protocol on Gender and Development that establishes that SADC member states must achieve gender parity at all levels of decision-making by 2015. As part of this effort, EISA, together with women's NGOs, met with members of the Elections Offices of different political parties, as well as with their Women's Leagues. Both Frelimo and Renamo, the two main parties, nominated high numbers of women for parliament (close to 40% of their candidates each). As a result, 38.4% of the Mozambican Parliament is made up of women, the third highest percentage in southern Africa.

Preview of 2010

Mozambique is one of the four countries selected by EISA for the implementation of the ADS II programme. Under ADS II, EISA Mozambique will carry out two activities: political party strengthening aimed at parliamentary parties, and support to electoral reform.

Finance and Administration



Finance and Administration

Edward Veremu
Finance and
Administration Director



Maria Hooper
Office Manager



Dipti Bava
Senior Bookkeeper



Usha Kala
Bookkeeper



Ivy Pillay
Receptionist and
Administration Assistant



Peter Maje
Driver



Mathembi Mehlomakulu
Housekeeper



Financial Statements

EISA

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

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 R	2008 R	2007 R
ASSETS		44,662,758	60,141,929	15,231,955
Non - current assets		9,715,238	9,569,442	9,742,488
Property and equipment	3	9,715,238	9,569,442	9,742,488
Current assets		34,947,520	50,572,487	5,489,467
Trade and other receivables	4	362,264	855,965	358,433
Accrued income - grants	5	2,208,381	2,438,876	684,804
Accrued income - consulting	6	-	-	406,209
Cash and cash equivalents	7	32,376,875	47,277,646	4,040,020
TOTAL ASSETS		44,662,758	60,141,929	15,231,955
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		44,662,758	60,141,929	15,231,955
Accumulated fund		10,109,982	8,763,733	2,255,771
Operating fund		5,173,145	4,297,506	(2,210,456)
Retrenchment fund		1,469,976	999,366	803,296
Revaluation reserve fund		3,271,665	3,271,665	3,271,665
General reserve		195,196	195,196	391,266
Long Term liabilities		679,265	2,874,645	3,150,838
Interest bearing borrowings - Bond	8	679,265	2,874,645	3,150,838
Current liabilities		33,873,511	48,503,551	9,825,345
Trade and other payables	9	4,316,188	1,204,626	1,095,730
Deferred income - grants	10	27,098,951	45,065,067	6,224,585
Deferred income - consulting	11	129,304	129,306	-
Current portion of interest bearing borrowings	8	104,266	356,030	278,537
Provision for leave pay	12	769,934	432,094	557,181
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	-	9,924
Amounts refundable	13	1,454,868	1,316,429	1,659,388
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		44,662,758	60,141,929	15,231,955

EISA

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

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 R	2008 R	2007 R
Income		89,307,278	56,423,402	22,722,593
Gross profit on services		2,410,423	2,947,014	2,205,926
Consulting income		6,356,707	718,002	-
Earned income		3,976,920	2,229,012	2,205,926
Less: Direct expenses		(7,923,204)	-	-
Grants	13	85,972,454	51,370,933	20,317,641
Interest received	14	673,019	239,772	118,097
Foreign exchange gain		-	1,675,657	-
Profit on sale of an asset		28,000	-	3,474
Rent received		195,930	113,010	-
Sundry income		27,452	77,016	77,454
Expenditure		87,961,029	49,915,441	28,511,041
Operating expenses		2,233,301	2,110,141	2,891,055
Foreign exchange loss		1,474,630	-	246,716
Salaries and contributions	15.3	14,448,783	11,586,688	11,992,280
Interest paid	14	215,097	464,722	469,992
SARS interest and penalties		-	4,390	62,755
Leave pay provision		337,840	358,354	144,941
Project expenses not Recoverable		77,543	55,630	536,727
Project expenses		69,173,835	35,335,516	12,166,574
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		1,346,249	6,507,962	(5,788,448)

Staff members

EISA - JOHANNESBURG

- Alka Larkan
- Anastacio Chembese
- Anselme Nana
- Astrid Evrensel
- Belinda Musanhu
- Beth Strachan
- Catherine Musuva
- Deane Stuart
- Denis Kadima
- Dieudonné Tshiyoyo
- Dipti Bava
- Ebrahim Fakir
- Edward Veremu
- Grant Masterson
- Ivy Pillay
- Ilona Tip
- Irene Maboea
- Jackie Kalley
- Junior Muke
- Karen Ogle
- Kedibone Tyeda
- Khabele Matlosa
- Lucien Toulou
- Maria Hooper
- Mathembi Mehlomekhulu
- Maureen Moloji
- Naphtaly Sekamogeng
- Nkgakong Mokonyane
- Ntokozo Ngidi
- Ntsikelelo Mandita
- Oliva Fumbuka
- Peter Maje
- Sydney Letsholo
- Titi Pitso
- Usha Kala
- Victor Shale
- Wallen Chidawanyika
- Yvette Walljee
- Zahira Seedat
- Zandile Bhengu

EISA - CHAD

- Abdoulaye Mahamat
- Babo Kabasu Katulondi
- Baïdessou Soukolgue
- El-Hadj Souleymane Ndinga
- Lucien Toulou
- Nathalie Koumtingue Ranguéal

EISA - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

- Aimé Kouadio Konan
- Dieudonné Tshiyoyo
- Naromba Kaba
- Simon Amalaman Binde

EISA - DRC

- Antoinette Mbumba
- Christophe Ndelika
- Dieudone Bala
- Drake Orurach
- Fanny Tsimba
- Hector Lubamba
- Irene Dikondja
- Isabelle Milokwa
- Liliane Bibombe
- Nicole Mibulu
- Norbert Tsholuka
- Rombaut Muzodi
- Serges Kavunda
- Vincent Tohbi
- Yves Mupende

EISA - MADAGASCAR

- Nirina Rajaonarivo
- Serzhino Biharisoa

EISA - MOZAMBIQUE

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

EISA donors in 2009

- Charles Stewart Mott Foundation (MOTT)
- Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DMFA)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- European Union (EU)
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)
- Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The Aveng Group
- The Embassy of Finland
- The Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA)
- The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



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