

# Annual Report **2016**







Annual Report  
**2016**

# 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, CITIZEN  
PARTICIPATION, AND THE  
STRENGTHENING OF POLITICAL  
INSTITUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA.

## TYPE OF ORGANISATION

EISA is an independent, non-profit non-partisan 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, and national, 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 an Operations Director and Finance and Administration Department. EISA's focused programmes include:

- Elections and Political Processes
- Balloting and Electoral Services
- Political Parties and Parliamentary Support
- African Peer Review Mechanism

In 2016 EISA had nine field offices, namely Central African Republic (CAR), Central Africa regional office (Gabon), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



DR CHRISTIANA THORPE  
*CHAIRPERSON*



DR R KASENALLY



SHEIK AC SAU



CHIEF JUSTICE MAMBILIMA



PROFESSOR JOHN STREMLAU



PROFESSOR TOM LODGE



MR DENIS KADIMA  
*EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR*



MS ILONA TIP  
*OPERATIONS DIRECTOR*



DR NANDINI PATEL

# Chairperson's message

2016 was a momentous year for EISA as it celebrated its 20th anniversary. From its establishment in 1996 with a focus on South Africa and a staff of five, four of whom being women, EISA has grown to employ 65 people, working across the African continent. The Institute has had field offices in 16 countries over the past years, and currently has nine field offices (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with a diverse cadre of staff reflecting its continental engagement.

EISA's 20th anniversary celebrations included hosting its annual continental symposium, the annual meeting on the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation (DoP) and the meeting of former Heads of International Election Observation Missions (EOMs), in Johannesburg in October 2016. This was a great honour for the Institute and a recognition of its contribution to the field of democracy, elections and governance.

EISA opened two new field offices in 2016. The office in Zambia was opened to support civic and voter education and citizen election observation ahead of the 2016 general elections, which were coupled with a constitutional referendum. After a two-year closure, the Institute re-opened its office in Zimbabwe to provide technical support to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission during the 2018 electoral cycle on specific election management areas.

Twenty elections were held in African countries in 2016 and EISA was present at all of them, either deploying its own continental observation missions, conducting pre-election missions or supporting regional economic communities' election observation missions. Successful national or local elections were held in Cape Verde, Seychelles and South Africa, while major controversies marred those in Gabon and Zambia and, to some extent, São Tomé and Príncipe. This is characteristic of African elections where progress, stagnation and regression coexist.

The Central African Republic (CAR) held long-awaited transitional elections, with the former prime minister, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, assuming the presidency after a run-off in February. A positive development was the successful elections held in Benin after the outgoing president refrained from running for a third term. In contrast, Congo-Brazzaville allowed long-serving President Denis Sassou Nguesso to run for a third term following a constitutional amendment. In Uganda President Yoweri Museveni won a fifth term in power. Rwanda held a constitutional referendum which will enable Paul Kagame potentially to hold power until 2035. Following the failed October 2015 Zanzibar elections, elections were held in March 2016, boycotted by the opposition and won by the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party. In Chad, Comoros, Djibouti

and Equatorial Guinea the incumbents were re-elected. The 2016 elections scheduled to take place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were postponed indefinitely.

These positive experiences demonstrated that it is possible to hold successful elections. As for the negative experiences, they show the undeniable need to continue supporting electoral processes, procedures and stakeholders for the conduct of better elections in the future which would, in turn, contribute to the consolidation of democracy in Africa.

The 27th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government took place in Kigali on 17 and 18 July 2016. The opening ceremony was marked by a symbolic act of pan-Africanism, with the launch of the AU passport, aimed at facilitating the free movement of people on the continent. Idriss Deby Itno (chairperson of the AU and president of the Republic of Chad) and Paul Kagame of Rwanda received the first passports, handed to them by the chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma. Another highlight of the summit was the request by Morocco to re-join the AU more than three decades after the kingdom quit the continental body in protest over a decision to make the disputed territory of Western Sahara a full member. Morocco's return to the AU will need to be validated by a vote.

This is the reality of the environment in which EISA works, encouraging the Institute to identify innovative ways of responding to the changes taking place on the continent.

I am fortunate to have the support of a committed Board, which provides guidance and direction. Sincere appreciation must go to the EISA Executive Director and staff, who, as they have always done, put in a great deal of hard work, long hours and commitment into ensuring that EISA's vision and mission gradually become a reality. EISA would not be where it is today without the support of its donors, Board members, partners and staff. I thank them all.



# DIRECTORATE



**DENIS KADIMA**  
*EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR*



**ILONA TIP**  
*OPERATIONS DIRECTOR*



**ROBERT GERENGE**  
*HEAD OF SPECIAL  
PROGRAMMES*



**ZAHIRA SEEDAT**  
*SENIOR ASSISTANT - DIRECTOR*

# Executive director's message

EISA reached a significant milestone in 2016, celebrating its 20th anniversary with several activities. Among these was a competition in which young people were asked to write an essay titled '*Democracy in Africa and the future I see*'. The winner, a University of Johannesburg student, presented his essay at EISA's annual continental symposium. EISA also successfully hosted high level events in Johannesburg, including its 11th annual continental symposium, the annual meeting of the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the meeting of former Heads of International Election Observation Missions (EOMs). The Institute's two decades were also celebrated at a gala dinner attended by delegates to the symposium. Professor John Stremlau, an EISA Board member, wrote a tribute titled '*Twenty years of African Electoral Support and the challenges ahead*'.

During the year EISA re-opened its Zimbabwe field office, which, along with other partners, will support the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC).

EISA pursued its important work on the basis of its four strategic goals.

## STRATEGIC GOAL # 1: ELECTORAL PROCESSES ARE INCLUSIVE, TRANSPARENT, PEACEFUL AND WELL-MANAGED

With about 20 electoral processes held in the continent during this reporting period, EISA's Election and Political Processes (EPP) Department and selected field offices contributed to improved integrity and transparency through election assessment, documentation and support for regional, sub-regional and national institutions. Among its contributions was the provision of technical support to the African Union (AU) and regional economic communities (RECs), which included building the capacity of long-term observers for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and introducing Popola, the election observation data collection and management system developed by EISA, to the East African Community's observation missions. The EPP department also conducted ten pre-election assessment missions and co-ordinated and deployed EISA election observation missions to South Africa, Uganda and Zambia.

EISA's Zimbabwe office is providing support for the ZEC's public outreach efforts. This support has included setting up dialogue meetings with stakeholders, including political parties, the media, non-governmental and faith-based organisations. Stakeholders were also consulted regarding developing and designing appropriate registration and voter information to encourage participation in the electoral process.

At national level, EISA field offices provided election support and technical assistance to its partners in Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia, helping with the recruitment, training, deployment and reporting of election observation missions. In CAR, EISA trained local organisations in advocacy and lobbying for institutional and post-election reform. This training was followed by a multi-stakeholder election review meeting, which came up with a set of recommendations for election reforms.

At sub-regional level, EISA provided technical support to the electoral unit of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) particularly drafting a work plan and evaluation of the unit.

EISA's Balloting and Electoral Services (BES) programme successfully conducted the elections of pension and provident funds and medical aid boards of trustees, community elections and elections for trade union and political party office bearers and student representative councils at tertiary institutions. Several of the elections were conducted using BES's innovative technology, including SMS voting, on-line voting and voting kiosks.

## STRATEGIC GOAL # 2: CITIZENS PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

EISA's Somalia office continued to engage and support state and non-state actors in providing information to the public about the constitution-making process. A particular focus on women's groups contributed to empowering them by strengthening their capacity to draft proposals and prepare budgets in order to source funding. In addition, in consultation with these groups, EISA designed training material and trained their staff to conduct workshops on political participation, leadership and advocacy. The Institute's African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) programme produced four occasional papers in the APRM series and launched the series in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. In an innovative move, APRM convened a workshop on digital media. This was held in Mauritius and attended by participants from seven countries. EISA's Zambia office, in consultation with and with input from local partners, developed a civic and voter education programme, training trainers and supported them in rolling out training in their respective constituencies.

### STRATEGIC GOAL # 3: POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES ARE DEMOCRATIC AND FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY

EISA added to its range of materials with a monitoring and evaluation tool designed to enhance accountability and offered training to political parties in Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa, to build their capacity and expertise. EISA's Mozambique office focused its activities support for party caucuses in Parliament, among other things. In Madagascar EISA strengthened its role as a key partner in improving the institutional capacity of the country's Parliament. To this end EISA conducted and/or participated in about 70% of the National Assembly capacity-building interventions and provided 100% support to capacity-building activities at Senate level. An innovation in the Madagascar programme was the introduction of social dialogue workshops between members of Parliament and civil society organisations to identify and seek solutions to local challenges. EISA researched and published 34 information, analysis and data articles on the 2016 South African local government elections, making them available on the EISA website.

### STRATEGIC GOAL # 4: EISA IS A STRONGER AND MORE INFLUENTIAL ORGANISATION

EISA staff participated in several regional and international events, giving them an opportunity to share their learning and experience. EISA continued its participation in and partnership with its continental and global partners in organising the annual meeting of the Declaration of Principles for international election observation and making presentations and playing an active role in the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, updating election information on sub-Saharan Africa.

EISA management notes with appreciation the support provided by the EISA Board under the guidance of its chairperson, Dr Christiana Thorpe. EISA greatly appreciates the support it has received and the strong relationships it has built over the past 20 years with the donor community and partners and looks forward to continuing these relationships into the future. A special word must go to the EISA staff who have demonstrated their commitment to achieving EISA's goals.

# PROGRAMMES

- ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESSES
- BALLOTING AND ELECTORAL SERVICES
- POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT
- AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM

# ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESSES



**OLUFUNTO AKINDURO**  
*HEAD OF DEPARTMENT*



**CECILE BASSOMO**  
*SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER*



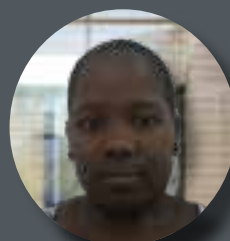
**NADIA ZOUBIR**  
*PROGRAMME OFFICER*



**RANDRARA RAKOTOMALALA**  
*ASSISTANT PROGRAMME OFFICER*



**NOXOLO GWALA**  
*PROGRAMME ASSISTANT*



**LINDEKA MRENGWA**  
*INTERN (JULY TO DECEMBER)*



**SIMPHIWE MONGWE**  
*INTERN*



**DAVID RUWODO**  
*INTERN (JANUARY TO JUNE)*



**NAPHTALY SEKAMOGENG**  
*ASSISTANT PROGRAMME OFFICER  
(JANUARY - JUNE)*

# Elections and Political Processes (EPP)

## OVERVIEW

With national elections held in 20 countries in the course of 2016 EPP contributed to improved integrity and transparency through election assessment, documentation and technical support for regional and sub-regional institutions. Specifically, the department coordinated the deployment of pre-election assessment missions (PAMs) to ten countries and co-ordinated the deployment of three EISA election observation missions (EOMs) during the year.

The EPP department continued to serve as the coordination hub for EISA's technical support for the African Union (AU) and regional economic bodies (RECs), deploying EISA technical support teams to all African Union election observer missions (AUEOMs). EISA further consolidated its partnerships with the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through its support for EOMs deployed by these RECs. While the institute did not formalise its partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), it further strengthened its collaboration with the REC by building the capacity of long-term observers (LTOs) who were deployed in two countries during the course of the year.

The department contributed to knowledge production and dissemination through thematic publications on election observation and electoral integrity and through its contribution to the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network. The EPP department also played an important role in coordinating the week-long celebration of EISA's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, which included hosting the 11th annual meeting of endorsers of the Declaration of Principles on International Election Observation (DOP) and the 11th EISA annual symposium.

The EPP department's contribution to the EISA Africa Democracy Strengthening Programme is supported by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### ELECTORAL PROCESSES

EISA's methodology for election assessment and documentation consists of pre-election assessments, long-term election observation and post-election follow up. During the year under review the EPP department deployed ten PAMs, three EISA EOMs and one post-election follow-up mission. These assessment and documentation initiatives provided opportunities for lesson-sharing and dissemination of international good practice for civil society organisations (CSOs) and election management bodies (EMBs) in the host countries and for the CSOs

and EMBs that participated in the missions. Through its EOMs and follow-up missions EISA further contributed to the electoral reform agenda of the host countries. The PAMs and EOMs deployed in 2016 were mostly repeat missions, as EISA had assessed previous elections in a number of the host countries. These missions provided an opportunity to track the level of implementation of recommendations made in past assessments. The deployment of EISA PAMs added value to the technical support provided to the African Union and the RECs.

#### PRE-ELECTION AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSIONS

The EPP department coordinated the deployment of pre-assessment missions to the following countries: Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo-Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, São Tomé and Príncipe and Zambia. A needs assessment mission (NAM) was deployed to Nigeria to evaluate the needs of national stakeholders and to identify prospects for EISA interventions.

EISA PAMs were deployed to assess the political situation ahead of elections to ascertain whether it was conducive to the conduct of democratic elections. The missions also identified potential risks to the integrity of the electoral process. The reports are available at [www.eisa.org.za/index.php/election-observation-reports-and-statements/](http://www.eisa.org.za/index.php/election-observation-reports-and-statements/)

#### ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSIONS



*EISA STOS AT A BRIEFING AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMME IN KAMPALA , UGANDA*

- **18 February 2016 general elections in Uganda**

This was the second in a series of EISA election assessment initiatives in the country. The first was during the 2011 general elections, when EISA deployed a technical assessment mission to document and assess the process. EISA deployed a fully-fledged EOM to the 2016 general elections from 18 January to 15 March, comprised of 42 observers, 12 of them long-term.



The EOM was led by His Excellency Rupiah Banda, former president of Zambia, with Mr Denis Kadima, EISA Executive Director, as deputy mission leader. Four public statements and a final report were issued and are available at [www.eisa.org.za/index.php/uganda-observation-reports-and-statements/](http://www.eisa.org.za/index.php/uganda-observation-reports-and-statements/)

The mission noted the impact of a pre-election situation characterised by arrests and intimidation of the opposition. During the election phase it noted the negative impact of an internet shut down on citizens' access to information and the operational challenges experienced with results transmission. It therefore concluded that 'the elections were largely peaceful, but with shortcomings. These shortcomings were inconsistent with the requirements stipulated in the legal framework for elections in Uganda and continental and international principles and obligations for democratic elections; thus undermining essential aspects of electoral integrity.'

In keeping with EISA's electoral-cycle-based approach to election observation, the institute deployed a delegation to present the report to the electoral commission, political parties and CSOs from 29 to 31 August. The presentation to CSOs was made at a roundtable attended by 21 CSOs.

- **11 August general elections and referendum in Zambia**



*PANEL OF HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER MISSIONS AT THE JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE FOR THE RELEASE OF PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS ON 13 AUGUST 2016. L-R: HIS EXCELLENCY JAKAYA KIKWETE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF TANZANIA, HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OBSERVER GROUP; HIS EXCELLENCY CASSAM UTEEM, FORMER PRESIDENT OF MAURITIUS, EISA EOM MISSION LEADER; MR DENIS KADIMA, EISA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, EISA EOM DEPUTY MISSION LEADER; AND HER EXCELLENCY SYLVIE KINIGI, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF BURUNDI, HEAD OF THE CARTER CENTER EOM.*

This was the fifth EISA EOM deployed to Zambia since the 2006 tripartite elections. The mission was composed of 10 short-term observers drawn from CSOs and EMBs across the African continent. It was led by His Excellency Cassam Uteem, former president of Mauritius, with Mr Denis Kadima as the deputy mission leader. The EISA EOM, which was deployed from 2 to 15 August 2016, issued two public statements which are available at [www.eisa.org.za/index.php/2016/08/08/2016-zambian-general-elections-and-referendum-eisa-eom-statements/](http://www.eisa.org.za/index.php/2016/08/08/2016-zambian-general-elections-and-referendum-eisa-eom-statements/)

In its preliminary statement the EISA EOM noted the competitiveness of the elections and the challenges associated with conducting a referendum alongside a general election. The EOM's preliminary conclusion was: 'the elections were conducted in a context of open competition, where Zambians were given the opportunity to express their will freely, in a generally peaceful atmosphere, albeit on an unlevelled playing field. Election Day procedures were technically satisfactory and in line with the laws of Zambia and international, continental and sub-regional standards for credible elections. EISA will continue to observe the process until the tabulation and announcement of results is concluded and any petitions determined, before making a final assessment of the process.'

- **3 August 2016 municipal elections in South Africa**

EISA carried out its sixth election assessment in the country since the 1999 National Assembly and provincial elections. While EISA's methodology is focused on national elections, from time to time it deploys missions to local elections that are considered critical within the wider political context of a country. This was the first time EISA had deployed a fully-fledged mission to observe local elections in South Africa. The short-term EOM, comprised of 14 international observers, was led by EISA Executive Director, Mr Denis Kadima. Seven teams were deployed to five of the nine provinces.

The pronouncements and recommendations of the EOM contributed to the integrity of the 2016 municipal elections. It recommended political tolerance to prevent violence in the next national elections and a stronger framework for political party funding and election campaign financing. The EOM concluded that 'the 2016 Local Government Elections were conducted in a transparent, fair and credible manner in line with the constitutional and legal framework of elections as well as regional and international electoral standards.' The statements and final report are available at [www.eisa.org.za/index.php/2016/08/01/south-africa-2016-local-elections-eisa-eom-statements/](http://www.eisa.org.za/index.php/2016/08/01/south-africa-2016-local-elections-eisa-eom-statements/)

## AFRICAN UNION AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

### AFRICAN UNION

In accordance with the terms of its memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the African Union Commission (AUC), EISA provided technical support to the Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) of the AUC through capacity-building and field support for AUEOMs. EISA technical support teams were deployed to support AUEOMs in Benin, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Uganda and Zambia. In Gabon the AU deployed a joint mission with ECCAS, which is also a recipient of EISA technical support. The deployment of this joint mission was the first of its kind. In Seychelles EISA provided technical support for the first ever women-only mission deployed in recognition of 2016 as the year of human rights and the rights of women in particular.

In partnership with other AU technical partners such as the European Union, EISA contributed to the following AU capacity-building initiatives:

- Co-facilitating the training and mentoring of five francophone lead trainers from 22 to 24 April 2016;
- Co-facilitating the training of 13 anglophone political and media experts from 23-27 May 2016; and
- Co-facilitating the training of 13 francophone political and media analysts from 28 May to 2 June 2016. All the training events were held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

During the course of the year EISA continued its support for the use of technology by AUEOMs through the use of tablets and the EISA Popola system, which was refined to respond to the additional needs of AUEOMs.

#### THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

In accordance with the terms of its MoU with the EAC, EISA provided technical support to the regional body in the area of election assessment, specifically to EAC EOMS deployed to the 18 February 2016 general elections in Uganda and the 20 March 2016 re-run elections in Zanzibar. EISA also contributed to the post-EOM review meetings of EAC, at which the final reports of the missions were adopted.

EISA was contracted to supply smart tablets and train EAC staff in the use of the Popola data collection and analysis system, thus contributing to strengthening EAC's election observation methodology. The fact that EAC plans to use this technology in future elections indicates its satisfaction with both the training and the system.

An EISA team participated in a review and capacity-building workshop on the Election Observation Data Management System, held in Mombasa, Kenya, from 25 to 27 May 2016. The workshop reviewed the use of the technology and the implications of adopting it as an integral part of EAC election observation methodology. The participants, all of whom had been members of EAC EOM, were highly satisfied with the technology. EISA facilitated the process and gave examples of the experiences of other EOMs on the continent. EISA assisted EAC to consider the implications of adopting the technology for future use. This is particularly relevant as EAC is also considering using the tablets to collect data about conflict and early warning in the East African sub-region, which feeds into the continental early warning system managed by the African Union.

#### THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

Continued engagement with the ECOWAS Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) gave EISA further opportunities to provide technical support for ECOWAS long-term observation (LTO) missions. At the request of the EAD, EISA facilitated a briefing programme for ECOWAS LTOs deployed to the presidential election in Cabo Verde on 17 and 18 September 2016 and the general elections in Ghana on 19 and 20 December 2016.

EISA was also requested to pilot the use of smart tablets by ECOWAS LTOs during the general elections in Ghana. EISA deployed an expert from 5 to 8 December to provide technical support on data collection and analysis to the ECOWAS mission. The data collected by the LTOs on election day was presented to the EOM leadership and co-ordination teams to contribute to the development of briefs on election-day operations. The pilot was well received and the regional body is considering long-term use of the technology to strengthen its data collection and analysis methodology.

After successfully completing these assignments EISA began to formalise its partnership with ECOWAS through a MoU, which is awaiting signature by the president of the commission.

## SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

### **Support for SADC EOMs**

During this review period a team of EISA trainers was deployed to facilitate the observer refresher training and briefing programmes of the SADC election observer missions (SEOMs) deployed to the elections in Zambia and Seychelles. The trainers reviewed the training methodology to focus more attention on observer reporting requirements, data collection and data analysis. The new methodology was introduced in response to feedback received from the SADC Secretariat, which noted that its implementation had resulted in an improvement in the quality of observer reports.

### **Co-ordination and Management of SEOMs Handbook**

EISA completed the development of a SADC staff handbook on the co-ordination and management of SEOMs. The book was presented to and approved by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) at a review workshop held in Gaborone from 16-17 June 2016.

### **SADC Observer Reference Manual**

EISA was also contracted to develop a SADC observer reference manual which would put into practice the guidelines enshrined in the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines for Democratic Elections. The first draft of the manual was presented to SEAC at the same review workshop. A second draft was presented to SEAC and representatives of SADC member states at a workshop held in Cape Town from 12 to 13 December 2016. A revised version, responding to the feedback received at the workshop, is expected to be presented at a validation workshop scheduled to take place in 2017.

### **EOM training curriculum**

EISA has been contracted to develop the training curriculum and facilitators' manual for SADC STOs and LTOs and to organise a pilot training course based on the curriculum. The aim is to create a standard training methodology for SADC observers and to further contribute to SADC's long-term observation methodology, which is in its developmental phase. A report on the project was presented to SEAC and election experts drawn from research institutions within the sub-region, the UN Electoral Assistance Division and the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries at a workshop held on 14 December 2016 in Cape Town. The EPP team will coordinate the development of the LTO and STO training curriculum, the facilitators' manual and the pilot training in 2017.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In line with its partnership agreement with the Independent Electoral Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (IEC-CI), on 5 December 2016 EISA and the IEC-CI co-facilitated the training of 327 poll watchers deployed by political parties and independent candidates for the legislative elections. Through its indirect support for candidates in the elections EISA contributed to increasing the pool of trained poll watchers with the requisite technical skills for effective and professional monitoring of the 2016 polls, thus enhancing the transparency and credibility of the 2016 electoral process by building the confidence of parties and candidates in the reports of the poll watchers.

## EXPERTISE AND KNOWLEDGE

### ACE ELECTORAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK

EISA continued to collaborate with ACE partners to meet the ACE project's objective of 'supporting credible and transparent electoral processes with emphasis on sustainability, professionalism and trust in the electoral process'. EISA's contribution to the electoral knowledge network mainly consisted of regular updates of country data for sub-Saharan African countries holding elections.

EISA also contributed to the implementation of ACE's social media operational plan by updating the ACE Facebook page twice a week with posts in French and English about African elections. The aim of the social media plan is to increase ACE's visibility to better promote the project, and provide information for users interested in elections.

### ELECTORAL INTEGRITY PUBLICATION

The three outputs of the electoral integrity in Africa project were finalised and published on the EISA website and are also available on the ACE knowledge platform. These outputs are:

- A policy brief, available at [www.eisa.org.za/pdf/epp2016eip.pdf](http://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/epp2016eip.pdf);
- A book titled *Electoral Integrity: Ensuring Rhetoric Reflects Realities in African Electoral Assessments*. Available at: [www.eisa.org.za/pdf/epp2016eip1.pdf](http://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/epp2016eip1.pdf); and
- A compendium of case studies of election observation and electoral integrity in seven countries, available at <https://www.eisa.org.za/epp-integrity.php>

The recommendations contained in these publications have served as the basis for advocating a review of election assessment methodology. The project also produced a new election assessment tool called the Election Integrity Assessment Scorecard, which will be presented at a conference to be held in 2017.

### POPOLA DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As part of its contribution to election assessment methodology EISA has continued to develop and publicise its election data collection and analysis system, EISA Popola. There has been positive feedback about the system, which is now being used by partners such as the AU, ECOWAS and EAC.

## EISA 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

### 11<sup>th</sup> EISA Annual Symposium

The EPP department coordinated the organisation of EISA's 11th annual symposium, which formed part of the institute's 20th anniversary celebrations. The symposium, on the theme 'Current democratic realities in Africa: Where are we headed beyond the vote?', was held on 20 and 21 October 2016 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Rosebank. The symposium provided a platform for more than 150 participants drawn from a wide range of institutions that promote democracy, enabling them to review the status of democracy in Africa and map strategies for the future. Participants appreciated the continent's democratic triumphs, while also acknowledging the shortcomings. A panel of eminent personalities, comprising Her Excellency Aminata Touré, former prime minister of Senegal; His Excellency Goodluck Jonathan, former president of Nigeria, and His Excellency Cassam Uteem, former president of Mauritius, highlighted the complexities of democracy on the continent. The report of the symposium is available at [www.eisa.org.za/pdf/symp2016report.pdf](http://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/symp2016report.pdf).

### MEETING OF HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL EOMS



The EPP team and the AU co-hosted an information exchange meeting among heads of AUEOMs and other international observer groups on the margins of the annual Declaration of Principles (DOP) meeting on 19 October 2016. The meeting was attended by Her Excellency Aminata Touré, His Excellency Goodluck Jonathan; His Excellency Cassam Uteem; Her Excellency Fatuma Ndongiza, former chairperson of the African Peer Review Mechanism Panel of Eminent Persons; His Excellency Carlos Mesa, former president of the Republic of Bolivia; Dr. Lourdes Flores Nano, former member of the National Congress of Peru; and Mrs Cayetanna de Zulueta Owtram, former member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The meeting, the first of its kind, is expected to contribute to the development of guidelines for AU heads of mission. The leading role played by EISA in this crucial meeting is a sign that its continued contribution to the development of the AU's election observation methodology beyond its in-country support to AUEOMs is receiving recognition.

## ANNUAL DOP IMPLEMENTATION MEETING



The EPP team coordinated the organisation of the 11<sup>th</sup> implementation meeting of the DOP on 18 and 19 October 2016. The meeting, which was attended by more than 50 representatives of organisations that endorse the DOP, provided a platform on which to share good electoral practice and discuss thematic issues relating to the practice and methodology of election observation. A gender perspective was mainstreamed in all the thematic sessions of the programme, ensuring that the subject was not limited to one thematic session, as had been the case with previous meetings. The meeting focused on: (i) The growing trend towards entrenched incumbency (ii) Support for civil society groups working in closed societies (iii) Conflict and electoral violence (iv) Disability and other inclusivity issues (v) Money in politics and the abuse of state resources. The opening ceremony was chaired by a panel comprising Dr Christiana Thorpe, chairperson of the EISA Board and former chief electoral commissioner of the Sierra Leone Electoral Commission; Mr Jason Carter, chairperson of the board of the Carter Center; Ms Elena Valenciano, president of the Human Rights Committee of the European Union Parliament, and Justice Johann Kriegler, retired judge of the South African Constitutional Court and former chairperson of the South African Independent Electoral Commission.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Staff of the EPP Department, individually or with other EISA staff, engaged in a variety of ad hoc activities.

- A course on Participation in Civil Society Law in Africa, conducted by the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria from 8 to 10 June 2016 was attended by the EPP senior programme officer.
- In 2014 EISA was contracted by the Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS) to design a training programme for its 'Future leaders of Africa' programme. The EPP programme officer co-facilitated a further workshop convened by MINDS in Dakar, Senegal, from 19-20 April 2016 for West and North African participants.
- EISA's executive director and the head of the EPP attended the DOP Preparatory Meeting hosted by the European Union in Brussels on 2 May 2016. As the host of the 11<sup>th</sup> DOP implementation meeting, EISA led the discussion on developing the broad outline of the programme for the implementation meeting.
- The EPP programme officer made a presentation on transparency and election observation to the Experts Meeting on Access to Information (ATI) and Elections hosted by the Centre for Human Rights in Pretoria from 22 to 24 May. The meeting sought to provide a platform for experts from different fields (journalism, ICT, elections, ATI) to develop guidelines on ATI and elections. The workshop resulted in the drafting of guidelines/benchmarks for ATI and elections. EISA was nominated for the reference group that will work to finalise the guidelines. To this end the head of EPP participated in the first meeting of the reference group, held in Johannesburg from 17-19 August. It is anticipated that the final draft will be ready for adoption by an extraordinary session of the African Court on Human and People's Rights due to be held in July/August 2017.
- The EISA team deployed to support the AUEOM in Seychelles was requested by two citizen observer networks to conduct training sessions for citizen observers. The team trained 35 citizen observers drawn from two national networks, Citizens Democracy Watch – Seychelles and the Association for Rights, Information and Democracy, thus contributing to citizen participation in the 2016 elections.
- The EPP team supported EISA's Zambia office in training citizen observers to be deployed by EISA's partners during the general elections from 10 to 12 May 2016. The training was conducted by the assistant programme officer and the programme officer.
- An EISA delegation led by the executive director attended the Global Electoral Organization's (GEO) conference and US election programme hosted by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems in Washington, DC, from 6 to 10 November 2016. As a member of the GEO's organising committee, EISA was involved in developing and planning the conference agenda. The theme of the conference, which focused on technology and elections, was 'Ensuring Transparent and Accountable Elections'. EISA contributed to the panel on 'Open Data and Elections: Expanding Opportunities for Transparency and Greater Integrity' with a presentation on 'Promoting Open Data through International Election Observation'.



- The head of the EPP gave a presentation to the Expert Workshop on Marginalised Groups in Electoral Processes, titled 'Inclusivity and Civic and Voter Education' and convened by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in Stockholm, Sweden, from 22 to 23 Nov 2016. The workshop brought together 20 experts in the fields of elections, democracy support and human rights to discuss the challenges of and strategies for including marginalised groups in electoral processes.
- The head of the EPP attended a methodology workshop on follow-up to EU and OSCE/ODIHR EOMs organised by the EU on 28 November 2016 in Brussels. The workshop provided a platform for consultation among international observer groups to consolidate best practices for EOM follow-up initiatives. The workshop also sought to identify successful initiatives that have contributed to the implementation of EU and OSCE/ODIHR EOMs recommendations and explore possibilities for enhanced cooperation over EOM follow-up. The meeting also gave the EU an opportunity to share political and operational tools that can be used for effective follow up.

## PLANS FOR 2017

- Deploy EISA PAMs to The Gambia, Senegal, Angola, Liberia and Rwanda;
- Deploy EISA technical support teams to AUEOMs in The Gambia, Algeria, Senegal, Gabon, Kenya, Angola, Rwanda and Liberia;
- Deploy an EISA EOM to Lesotho;
- For ECOWAS: support ECOWAS NAM to Sierra Leone; facilitate a once-off training course for a pool of ECOWAS LTOs; support ECOWAS LTOs deployed in Liberia; ECOWAS staff to participate in one AU LTO training workshop; support the development and roll out of ECOWAS's methodology for NAMS and follow-up missions; participate in ECOWAS methodology development events and ECONEC annual meeting;
- Finalise the development of EISA's Popola data management platform;
- Facilitate AU training-of-trainers and train long-term observers and experts in the French and English languages;
- Support EAC EOMs deployed to Kenya and Rwanda;
- Train citizen observers in Seychelles;
- For SADC: conduct refresher training and briefing programmes for the SADC EOMs to Lesotho and Angola; finalise the development of SADC STO and LTO training curriculum and facilitators' manuals and conduct pilot training; finalise the SADC Election Observer Reference manual and present it at the Ministerial Committee of the Organ meeting;
- Ongoing partner participation in the ACE Knowledge Network including updating the ACE Facebook page in French and English on elections in sub-Saharan Africa; and
- Convene an electoral integrity and election observation conference.

## BALLOTING AND ELECTORAL SERVICES (BES)



**ILONA TIP**  
*OPERATIONS DIRECTOR*



**NTOKOZO NGIDI**  
*PROJECTS COORDINATOR  
(JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER)*



**CRYSTAL AFRICA**  
*ACTING PROJECTS COORDINATOR  
(OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)*



**RIANA HENLEY**  
*PROGRAMME ASSISTANT*

# Balloting and Electoral Services

## OVERVIEW

EISA's Balloting and Electoral Services (BES) unit continued in 2016 to apply its suite of technologies successfully to the elections it conducted. The diverse technologies contributed to strengthening EISA's position as a leader in the management of non-statutory elections and also increased its reach with regard to the contracts it secured. BES remains guided by the South African Constitution, in particular Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights, Section 21, 'Protecting Political Rights', as it contributes to democratic practice and sound governance in institutions across the country. All elections are conducted in terms of the rules and regulations set out in the service level agreements and high-level project plans signed by the client and EISA.

It is notable that no objections were raised to the results of any of the elections BES conducted during this period. Where complaints were received the response was immediate and the outcomes favourable.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The unit continued to satisfy clients' needs, thus ensuring free, fair and credible elected structures whose office bearers are tasked with high-level board and executive responsibilities.

### PENSION/PROVIDENT FUND BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

BES conducted elections for the pension and provident funds of four organisations, namely:

#### ISCOR

The Iscor Umbrella Employees Provident Fund Board of Trustees elections were held to appoint ten board members and ten alternates elected from eight sites. EISA's work included the nomination and voting phases at eight sites in Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. EISA deployed its nomination verification and candidate vetting systems. The election process started in 2015 and was concluded in June 2016. The technologies were all used on site.

#### ESKOM

Between August 2015 and July 2016 EISA conducted Eskom Pension and Provident Fund elections among its contributing and pensioner/deferred pensioner members to elect seven members of its board of trustees, which consists of 14 members, seven appointed by the principal employer and seven elected by members and pensioners. Four voting platforms – SMS, online, postal and kiosks – were made available to fund members. The postal voting platform was used by pensioner/deferred pensioner members, the kiosk (an electronic voting device deployed to strategic points nationally) was used by contributing members, the SMS

and online voting platforms were used by both contributing and pensioner/deferred members. This was the first time members were able to vote using the four platforms. It was a milestone for EISA and for this type of election process.

#### TRANSNET SECOND DEFINED BENEFIT FUND

Transnet is a returning BES client. In this reporting period EISA was appointed to manage and oversee the elections for one principal pensioner member trustee and one alternate principal pensioner member trustee from among the principal pensioner members of each of the fund's three sub-funds – Transnet, the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa and South African Airways. The brief included the provision of an online system in line with the fund rules. The Proof of Concept electronic platform the fund wished to provide consisted of an online candidate nomination system, SMS and online voting systems.

EISA was responsible for communicating the nomination process and procedures to the Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund's 5 565 members. The information, which was translated into Afrikaans, Sesotho, isiZulu, and isiXhosa, provided an overview of the election process as well as a brief introduction to the different phases of the election. The election is scheduled to be concluded in January 2017.

#### RAND WATER

EISA was contracted to facilitate the Rand Water Provident Fund board of trustees election process. Fund members were given the opportunity to elect five trustees and five alternate trustees. EISA managed the design, printing, delivery and collection of nomination communication along with placing nomination boxes at all Rand Water sites in the Johannesburg area. Members voted by secret ballot. The process ran from 23 November 2016 and is scheduled to be concluded on 17 February 2017.

### COMMUNITY ELECTIONS

#### DIKUNO TSA SECHABA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST



The Dikuno Tsa Sechaba Community Development Trust is an Anglo American Platinum empowerment and development initiative at Marula mine, Thabazimbi, Limpopo. The selection of trustees is critical to the credibility and sustainability of the trust. EISA, as the professional electoral partner, and Letsema, a professional management partner, were appointed to assist with the process of selecting community trustees.

The selection of trustees took place through an awareness creation campaign, registration, nomination process and publication of the candidate list in the beneficiary areas. A selection panel has been constituted to interview shortlisted candidates in January 2017 according to set selection criteria. Following the interviews a final list of trustees will be submitted to the board for acceptance.

The election is scheduled to be concluded in February 2017. This election was an important milestone in BES's work as it allowed BES to contribute to the election of a community development trust.

## FACILITATION OF POLITICAL PARTY PROCESSES

### AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPORTIONAL LIST ORDERING PROCESS

BES was contracted by the ANC to conduct its proportional representation candidate ordering process in five provinces – the Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo – in the run-up to the August 2016 local government elections. Despite having to work under extreme pressure BES successfully completed all the elections as required.

## TRADE UNION OFFICE BEARER ELECTIONS

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (SATAWU)

EISA was contracted by SATAWU to manage the election of its KwaZulu-Natal provincial office bearers at its special provincial congress, held from 9 to 10 September 2016 in Durban. Nominations were conducted at the conference and all positions were contested. Voting, however, did not take place, due to internal issues. The conference was rescheduled and EISA successfully concluded the election of regional office bearers in October 2016. EISA is busy with the central executive committee election, which will be concluded in 2017.

### NATIONAL UNION OF METAL WORKERS OF SOUTH AFRICA (NUMSA)

During the period under review BES was contracted by NUMSA to conduct regional congresses in Ekurhuleni, Hlanganani, Sedibeng, JC Bezuidenhout, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga. Following the elections at regional level delegated members proceeded to the national conference in Cape Town on 11 December 2016 to elect national officer bearers. EISA successfully provided support to 1 100 voting delegates.

### FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (FAWU)

EISA was contracted by FAWU to manage the election of its national office bearers at its national congress, held from 22 to 25 August 2016 in Bela Bela, Limpopo. A total of 800 voting delegates attended the congress. The nomination process took place during the congress and, as no positions were contested, no voting was necessary.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF MINEWORKERS AND CONSTRUCTION UNION (AMCU) KZN

EISA was contracted by AMCU to manage the election of the AMCU KwaZulu-Natal provincial office bearers at its inaugural provincial congress, held from 6 to 7 August 2016 in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, and attended by 150 delegates.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (SRC) ELECTIONS

### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA (UNISA)

EISA was contracted to conduct the UNISA SRC elections and deployed and supported the following systems for the duration of the elections:

- A fully integrated communications system which entailed SMS and email campaigns;
- An electronic nominations verification system; and
- Electronic voting: the EISABES voting kiosk, EISABES online voting and EISABES SMS voting.

Voting kiosks were deployed at 10 UNISA campuses across the country. UNISA also requested that BES provide technical assistance during the UNISA SRC national congress, which took place from 8 to 9 October 2016. Each component was managed separately so as to ensure technical consistency and accuracy through the election process. This was vital as UNISA had appointed an external auditor to audit the process to ensure full transparency. EISA successfully concluded the election and presented the report to UNISA.

## PREVIEW OF PLANS FOR 2017

- Implement the BES Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- Develop one innovative election product by end 2017.
- Market BES services on the EISA website and social media (EISA Facebook pages).
- Respond to requests from clients to conduct elections.
- Capacity-building for BES team and support staff.

# POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT



**EBRAHIM FAKIR**  
*PROGRAMME DIRECTOR*



**YVETTE ONDINGA**  
*PROJECT COORDINATOR*



**ELNARI POTGIETER**  
*CONSULTANT*

# Political Parties and Parliamentary Support

## OVERVIEW

In the year under review EISA continued to support political parties in Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa despite the fact that changes in the environment presented quite specific and particular systemic and operational challenges to its work. At the same time there were substantial opportunities to make a meaningful contribution to attempts to maintain stability in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Political developments in Lesotho, given the breakdown of its government in 2014, an election in early 2015 and the killing of the former defence force chief in the middle of 2016, complicated such attempts. In contrast, the political environment in Botswana appeared to be stable, with consolidation among opposition parties. In South Africa, however, there was fragmentation among opposition parties.

During this period EISA's work with political parties continued to be supported by the Local Cooperation Fund (LCF) of the Embassy of Finland in Pretoria, through the 'Supporting Open and Democratic Political Systems and Political Party Capacity in the SADC region 2013 -2016' project.

To create synergies between EISA's political party work and its work on elections, EISA conducted an in-depth research and information analysis project titled the 'Election Information Analysis "Situation Room" for 2016 Municipal Elections' in South Africa. This was supported by the Open Society Foundation of South Africa (OSF-SA).

In recognition of EISA's expertise with regard to political parties, the Education Training and Development Sector Education and Training Authority awarded the institute a contract to conduct research into South African political parties as employers, thus supplementing EISA's resources and adding to both its financial sustainability and its reputation as a leader in the field.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### MATERIAL DESIGNED AND DEVELOPED

Material was prepared and a training manual introduced for training workshops on 'Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation Tools for Enhancing Oversight and Accountability'. The aim was to further the knowledge and understanding of participants in using monitoring and evaluation tools in a policy context. This was done specifically to build the capacity and expertise of individual members of political parties and to allow them to use the knowledge effectively to enhance their accountability performance in institutions of democratic governance.



The material focuses on:

- Understanding governance, accountability and oversight;
- Exploring the link between oversight and accountability;
- Introducing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) terms and concepts;
- Demonstrating through practical application how M&E can be used in a policy context and how M&E tools can be used for oversight and accountability; and
- Demonstrating the application of a theory of change in a policy context.

## TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

EISA conducted workshops in Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa.

### POLITICAL PARTIES IN EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

A workshop that included all Lesotho's political parties was held in Maseru on 8 and 9 March 2016. In light of the tense political situation in the country it was initially anticipated that the contentious nature of the discussions that were likely to ensue would make such an event extremely difficult. As testament to the trust and confidence in EISA's expertise the discussions were both inclusive of all political parties and comprehensive in scope and depth.

The dialogue focused on the nature of the political system and the political impasse in Lesotho. Participants considered factors and institutions, such as the constitution, the electoral authority, the legislative assembly and the media, which can play an important role in creating an environment that is conducive to holding a credible election. The workshop was able to tease out key problems that serve to entrench a conflictual environment. Participants appreciated the opportunity to express their views, which they felt they could not do in the tense political climate, and sincerely appreciated the opportunity to hear the views and concerns of their counterparts from other parties. Fifteen people – nine men and six women – participated in the event. Nine of them were under the age of 25 in line with EISA's mandate to involve more youth and women in serious political dialogue.

### UNDERSTANDING GENDER AND GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Workshops on this theme were held in Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa, using material EISA has developed. All three workshops evoked keen interest as this was the first time many of the participants had been exposed to a gender perspective on budgeting.

### SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

A workshop held in Johannesburg on 30 and 31 March 2016 was attended by 15 participants from six political parties – the African National Congress (ANC), the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the United Democratic Movement (UDM), the Congress Of the People (COPE), the African Independent Congress (AIC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). Nine of the participants were women and five were under the age of 35.

## BOTSWANAN POLITICAL PARTIES

A workshop held in Gaborone on 12 and 13 April was attended by 15 participants from the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), the Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD), the Botswana Congress Party (BCP), the Botswana National Front (BNF) and the Botswana People's Party (BPP). Among the participants were the vice-president of the woman's league, secretaries general, deputy executive secretaries and chairpersons of the parties. Ten of the participants were women and eight of the 15 were under the age of 35.

## LESOTHO

A total of 28 participants from the All Basotho Congress Democratic Congress, the Lesotho Congress for Democracy, the Reformed Congress of Lesotho, the Lesotho Workers' Party, the Patriotic Front for Democracy, the Lesotho People's Congress and the Basotho National Party attended a workshop on 19 and 20 April in Maseru. Nineteen participants were women and 20 were under 35.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORKSHOPS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Workshops were held in South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho, using material developed by EISA.

## SOUTH AFRICA

A total of 28 participants from nine political parties attended the first workshop, held in Johannesburg on 9 and 10 June. The parties were the ANC, the AIC, the Democratic Alliance, COPE, the UDM, the PAC and the African Christian Democratic Party. Seventeen of the participants were men, 11 were women and 19 were under the age of 35.

## BOTSWANA

The BCP, the BMD, the BNF and the BPP attended the training workshop held on 22 and 23 June. Ten participants were under the age of 35. Among those who attended were party secretaries general, councillors, members of Parliament and presidents of the youth leagues.

## LESOTHO

Eight political parties sent representatives to the Lesotho workshop, which was held in Maseru on 28 and 29 June. Participants came from the current ruling party, the Democratic Congress, as well as the All Basotho Convention, the Patriotic Front for Democracy, the Reformed Congress of Lesotho, the Lesotho Workers Party, the Basotho National Party, the Lesotho Congress for Democracy and the Lesotho Peoples' Congress. The workshop comprised 19 participants, eight men and 11 women, of whom 12 were under the age of 35.

## SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

In addition to chronicling the lead-up to the 2016 local government elections, a total of 34 information, analysis and data articles were researched and published. These are listed at [www.electionupdate.org.za](http://www.electionupdate.org.za). EISA collaborated with a wide range of contributors from universities, non-governmental organisations and community based organisations in this project, allowing the institute to expand the reach and visibility of its work and adding to the depth and quality of the outputs.

In an effort to contribute to a stable electoral environment EISA embarked on a series of stakeholder engagements concerning free and fair elections and addressing the political context that shaped the electoral environment. These engagements, whose aim was to build trust and confidence among the political parties, the election administrative body and civil society actors, were conducted formally through the Independent Electoral Commission and legislated party liaison committees. These activities contributed to compliance with the Electoral Code of Conduct and the effective and efficient management and administration of the elections.

The following meetings were held:

- Kwa-Zulu Natal Provincial IEC and Party Liaison Committee Meeting and Briefing, followed by a public seminar on Free and Fair Elections (18 May 2016, Garden Court, Durban);
- Gauteng Provincial IEC and Party Liaison Committee meeting and briefing, followed by a public seminar on Free and Fair Elections (21 June 2016, Holiday Inn, Sandton, Johannesburg);
- Sedibeng Region IEC Code of Conduct signing ceremony, keynote address (1 July 2016, Sharpeville Community Hall);
- Tshwane Region IEC Code of Conduct signing ceremony, keynote address (7 July 2016, Burgers Park Hotel, Pretoria); and
- Johannesburg Region IEC Code of Conduct signing ceremony, keynote address (7 July 2016).

In addition, EISA hosted two successful public events which generated significant public debate:

- A pre-election public seminar on the subject 'After the Party: 21 years of electoral democracy – what does South Africa's 2016 local government election hold for the future?', was held on 27 July 2016 at the Rosebank Holiday Inn. The event was well attended by members of the media and of civil society, academics, diplomats and domestic observers.
- A post-election seminar was held on 9 September 2016 at the Townhouse Hotel in Cape Town under the title '@22 – What story does the South African 2016 local government election tell? Consolidation, Continuity or Change?' This event was also well attended by a broad cross section of participants and generated significant social and mainstream media coverage.

## RESEARCH SURVEY

During the course of 2016 EISA successfully carried out and completed research on behalf of the South African Education, Training and Development Sector Education and Training Authority. The research report contains data about the drivers of change in the demand for and supply of skills in political parties, as well as the factors affecting employment supply and demand within political parties. It identifies scarce and critical skills and charts the current demographic profile of employees of South Africa's main political parties.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

EISA continued its excellent relationships with partners in the media, the academy and in civil society. The following activities related to EISA programme areas were held in 2016:

- Presentation to the Good Governance Learning Network's 'Context Setting Session: State of Local Government Report Preparatory meeting on Reclaiming Democratic Space. Context Going into the 2016 Local Government Elections' (11 February 2016);
- Facilitating and conducting a two-day training session in Botswana on 24 and 25 February 2016 for the Mandela Institute for Development Studies;
- The Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, public dialogue on 'Assessing the Local Government Elections in South Africa' (Centre for the Book, Cape Town, 20 July 2016); and
- Launch of the manual *Electing Councillors: A Guide to Municipal Elections, The Rules for the 2016 Municipal Elections Explained*, Dullah Omar Institute, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (20 July 2016, Rosebank, Johannesburg).

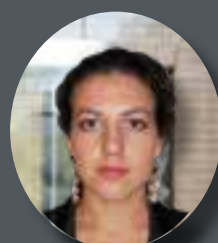
## PREVIEW OF 2017

EISA will continue to support political parties and strengthen parliament in Africa.

# AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM SUPPORT



**GRANT MASTERSON**  
*PROGRAMME MANAGER*



**MELANIE MEIROTTI**  
*PROGRAMME OFFICER*

# African Peer Review Mechanism Support

## OVERVIEW

This reporting period covers a one-year extension of EISA's African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Support Programme supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Activities in 2016 included an elections and constitutionalism seminar, two media briefings/trainings on the APRM, three seminars and a conference on the theme #ReviveAPRM, two APRM youth training workshops, one digital media and governance messaging workshop and the publication of four new occasional papers, the launch of three papers and the translation of eight papers in the APRM series into French.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The activities in the final year of the programme focused on 'passing the baton' to country partner organisations, looking at strategies these groups could employ to take the APRM further in these countries and at capacity-building activities where possible.

### SEMINAR ON CONSTITUTIONALISM AND ELECTIONS, ZAMBIA

The programme hosted a two-day seminar (4-5 October) for 80 participants in Lusaka on constitutionalism and the combined 2016 elections and referendum. Participants, predominantly from civil society groups, gained a clearer idea of the issues and processes and were given an opportunity to discuss strategies for enhanced participation going forward.

### MEDIA BRIEFINGS AND TRAINING

Media were briefed in Ethiopia (26 January) and Kenya (19 May) on the state of the APRM and any recent and foreseeable developments in the mechanism. The briefings were held prior to the APRM Annual Summit in Addis Ababa and after the cancellation of the APRM Extraordinary Summit in Nairobi to encourage more accurate media coverage of APRM developments.

### #REVIVE APRM EVENTS

Following a period of stagnation in the APRM the programme ran several events with country partners aimed at enhancing engagement with the mechanism. These included a continental conference entitled #REVIVE APRM and attended by 100 participants in Nairobi (17-18 May); a seminar and working group in Dar es Salaam for 50 participants (19-20 July); a seminar in

Kampala for 80 participants (1 November) and a seminar in Nairobi for a further 80 participants (4 November). The object of these events was both to enhance capacity and to share information (lessons learned and best practices) about the APRM and build stronger networks among civil society groups.

## YOUTH TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Based on the programme's success in assisting in the facilitation of an APRM youth working group in Kenya in 2015/2016, a focus group discussion and training for 25 young people was held in neighbouring Tanzania on 21 July. The programme was also requested to host a further training session for 50 members of the APRM Youth Group in Nairobi (3 November). The training courses covered predominantly technical aspects of the mechanism, including: the history of the APRM, APRM processes and institutions, the APRM reporting format and the thematic chapters and questionnaire.

## SOCIAL MEDIA AND GOVERNANCE MESSAGING

As part of a drive to increase the capacity of civil society partners to engage in advocacy and outreach in relation to the APRM and in broader governance issues, the programme hosted a workshop in Port Louis for 30 participants from seven countries on how to 'Share African Governance Insights through Digital Media' (21-23 November).

## OCCASIONAL PAPERS AND PAPER LAUNCHES

Four additional occasional papers in the EISA APRM series were published, based on key cross-cutting issues found in the APRM country review reports.

These papers are:

- Lekalake, R. 2016. 'Bridging the gap between commitment and capacity: Corruption, transparency and accountability in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)';
- Mongae, M. 2016. 'The APRM and Migration Trends in Africa';
- Gluhbegovic, R. 2016. 'Types of Conflict in Africa: How do the APRM Reports Address Conflict?'; and
- Meirotti, M. 2016. 'Youth as political actors: Strengthening the Good Governance and Sustainable Development Agenda in Africa'.

Three of the occasional papers produced in 2016 and the five papers published in 2015 were translated into French and uploaded on the EISA website.

The occasional papers were launched in three countries in 2016: Ethiopia (27 January), Tanzania (19 July) and Uganda (1 November). These events allowed for a wider dissemination of the papers and for engagement and localisation of the topics through discussion.

## PREVIEW OF PLANS FOR 2017

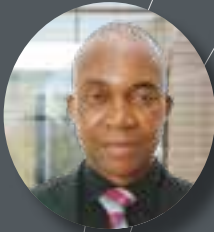
The activities of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Support Programme at EISA were completed in 2016.



# FIELD OFFICES

- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)
- CENTRAL AFRICA REGIONAL (GABON)
- KENYA
- MADAGASCAR
- MOZAMBIQUE
- SOMALIA
- ZAMBIA
- ZIMBABWE

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)



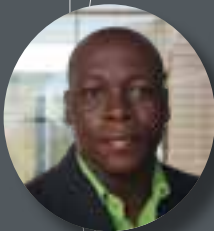
**FLORENT KABONGO**  
COUNTRY DIRECTOR  
(JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER)



**CHRISTIAN BAÏDESSOU**  
ELECTION EXPERT AND ACTING  
COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE  
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**PONTSHO MOTAUNG**  
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# Field office report: Central African Republic

## OVERVIEW

During this period the project entered its most crucial phase, with most of its activities related to the country's elections. Because no candidate received more than 50% of the vote in the presidential election held on 30 December 2015 a second round was held on 14 February 2016. Following the annulment by the Transitional Constitutional Court of the parliamentary elections that had taken place on 30 December they had to be rerun. This happened on 31 March 2016.

The constitutional order was restored with the swearing in of Faustin Archange Tuadera as the new president on 31 March. The government was established on 11 April 2016 and the president of the national assembly was elected on 6 May.

Regrettably, the political situation deteriorated after a period of improvement following the elections. Because of a delay in implementing the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programme armed groups once again plunged the country into instability, mostly in Bambari, which is in the centre of the CAR. Bangui, the capital, also experienced intermittent armed attacks.

As it had done for the 2015 election EISA set up and supported 'Réseau Arc en Ciel' (Rainbow Network). Gender and religious diversity were taken into account in the selection of 15 partner organisations – local community service organisations (CSOs), both Muslim and Christian. The organisations formed a citizen observer network that deployed long- and short-term observers to cover all stages of the electoral process. The network's media monitoring team published regular reports throughout the electoral process.

Among the participating organisations were the Association of Women Lawyers of the Central African Republic, Women Action and Development in the Central African Republic and Mur Africa Universal, all of which advocate women's and gender rights. The Coordination of Muslim Organisations of Central Africa was also identified as a partner to bring together Christians and Muslims.

The project 'Strengthening the role of civil society in the process of transition and crisis in the Central African Republic', supported by the European Union, concluded on 31 December 2016.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### SUPPORT FOR CITIZEN ELECTION OBSERVATION

#### LONG-TERM OBSERVERS

The Réseau Arc-en-Ciel deployed 83 long-term observers (LTOs) in Bangui and other parts of the country to observe the electoral process from the registration of voters to the announcement of the final results of the legislative elections held on 31 March. The observers were on the ground from 14 November 2015, providing regular reports and data which were used to inform the short-term observers (STOs) and provide them with relevant and current information. The LTO reports were shared with the Electoral Commission to inform it of challenges and potential areas of disruption that required an urgent response. In addition, before each election the network published regular pre-electoral statements which included recommendations that might contribute to improving the election process

#### SHORT-TERM OBSERVERS

The Rainbow Network deployed STOs during the second round of the presidential election held on 14 February 2016 and the second round of the legislative elections of 31 March 2016. Due to budgetary constraints the network deployed only 600 observers during each election.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE CSO NETWORK

During the review period the EISA CAR office provided support for the CSO network in preparing its observation report, which was finalised in May 2016. This support enabled members to enhance their skills in compiling press releases, preliminary statements and interim and final election observation reports. The final observation report was tabled and shared with all stakeholders at a public event in August 2016.

### POST-ELECTION REVIEW

The multi-actor post-election review was organised on 17 and 18 November 2016 in Bangui, bringing together stakeholders with whom EISA had worked. These were the National Observatory of Elections, the Electoral Commission, representatives of political parties in the National Assembly, the Consultative Framework, the Constitutional Court of Transition, The Transitional Communication Council and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The review provided a forum for discussions about the organisation of the elections as well as reform of the legal and institutional framework. Among the proposed reforms stakeholders proposed were the improvement of the electoral commission's institutional framework to guarantee its autonomy and independence; the precise division of responsibility for electoral matters between the Constitutional Court and the administrative jurisdiction; effective validation of candidates before the start of the election campaign; the definition of the legal nature and responsibilities of the structures that intervene in election matters alongside the electoral commission; revision of the provisions of the Electoral Code relating to the time limit for the processing of appeals and clarification of the concept of 'owner of a built property' as a

condition of eligibility for the legislative and presidential elections in CAR. Most of the participants agreed to recognise that the Electoral Commission should take the lead in mobilising those responsible for reforming the electoral law.

## STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S INCLUSIVITY IN DECISION-MAKING AND PUBLIC LIFE

A workshop on gender issues was held on 20 and 21 December 2016 facilitated by local experts comprising former ministers, parliamentarians and experts. The workshop, which was attended by 40 participants, including 29 women, looked at socio-cultural factors that inhibit women's full participation in public and political life. The workshop also highlighted the need for CSO partners to integrate the gender dimension, young people's concerns, people with disabilities and marginalised groups into their observation and other interventions so that all stakeholder are included.

## TRAINING

Training sessions in advocacy and methods of lobbying for institutional and electoral reform were held on 19, 20 and 21 December 2016 in Bangui. These sessions were a follow-up to the post-electoral multi-stakeholder review and enabled participants from the 15 partner organisations to familiarise themselves with advocacy techniques and tools.

Among the themes discussed were advocacy methods, the preparations of relevant briefs, formulation of messages and monitoring and evaluation. The organisations undertook to draw up an action plan to serve as a framework for recommendations made by the election observation missions and this was validated during the multi-actor review post-election workshop. Participants also committed themselves to mobilising for the reform of certain provisions of the electoral law.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REGION (GABON)



**ANDRÉ KABUNDA**  
*REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE  
(JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER)*



**FLORENT KABONGO**  
*REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE  
(OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)*

# Field office report: Central Africa Region (Gabon)

## OVERVIEW

During this review period a number of elections were held in the Central African region. Faustin Archange Tuadera was elected and sworn in as the new president of the Central African Republic (CAR) on 31 March and established his first government on 11 April. The National Assembly elected its president on 6 May.

In the Congo, Republic President Denis Sassou Nguesso won a new five-year term, receiving over 60% of the vote after the Constitution was changed by referendum in 2015 to increase both the term and age limits that would have excluded him from running again. The opposition rejected the outcome, alleging fraud and calling for civil disobedience. During the election, telephone and internet communications were blacked out for four days, a measure aimed at preventing unofficial election results from circulating and causing unrest.

Chad's President Idriss Deby won a fifth term, with 61.5% of the vote, on 10 April 2016, in a poll for which 76% of the country's more than 6 million registered voters turned out. A week before the election the opposition withdrew from the electoral commission, citing doubts that the vote would be credible. Legislative elections were postponed indefinitely because of a lack of funds.

Equatorial Guinea's President Teodoro Obiang Ngueme was re-elected on 24 April 2016, receiving 93.7% of the votes cast and extending his 37-year rule to become Africa's longest-serving leader. In São Tomé, Evaristo Carvalho, the ruling party's candidate and one time prime minister won the first round of the presidential election on 17 July against the incumbent, President Manuel Pinto da Costa, who was seeking a third term as an independent. This victory means that the Prime Minister, Patrice Trovoadall, will govern with a president from his own party, the Independent Democratic Action (ADI), which won the parliamentary elections in 2014. In Gabon, President Ali Bongo won the election held on 28 August 2016.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo elections were postponed, which resulted in demonstrations in many parts of the country. The national dialogue stalled soon after it began as a result of the violent repression of demonstrators. An agreement was initiated by the religious community, bringing together politicians who signed the so-called Saint Sylvestre agreement, committing to elections being held before the end of 2017.

During this review period the new EISA Regional Representative to the Liaison Office of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) took office. EISA's role in the ECCAS electoral unit is supported by Sida as part of EISA's Africa Democracy Strengthening Programme.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### ELECTORAL SUPPORT REVIEW MEETING

In line with the ECCAS-EISA memorandum of understanding EISA participated in and provided technical support for a meeting held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 25 to 27 May 2016 to review ECCAS's electoral support to member states and make recommendations to the electoral unit. The meeting was attended by 32 participants, including five women, from the election management bodies of member states, the African Union, The Economic Community of West African States, ECCAS Peace and Security, the Secretariat General of ECCAS and EISA.

Among the recommendations arising from the meeting were the following:

- the structure of the electoral unit should be extended through the recruitment of additional staff;
- An election observation manual should be designed;
- Financing channels should be expanded; and
- A framework for dialogue with technical and financial partners should be established.

### FOLLOW-UP REVIEW MEETING

A follow-up meeting was held in Libreville. There the ECCAS electoral unit considered its work plan to reflect the recommendations of the evaluation workshop held in Yaoundé and the recommendations of the session of heads of states and governments held in Libreville on 27 November 2016.

Among the recommendations made at the heads of state meeting were that:

- A permanent inclusive political dialogue framework should be established in each member state;
- Stakeholders should be brought into the electoral process and preference be given to peaceful means to redress their claims;
- There is a need to strengthen the operational capacity of the electoral support unit;
- There is a need for 'closer cooperation between member states and the ECCAS General Secretariat in electoral observation, in accordance with the provisions of the Brazzaville Declaration'; and
- There should be a 'pooling of resources' among ECCAS, the AU [African Union] and the other regional economic communities.



## SUPPORT FOR THE ECCAS ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

During the period under review EISA provided technical assistance to the ECCAS Election Observation Mission deployed to the 14 February 2016 general election in the CAR and to the presidential election held in Equatorial Guinea on 24 April 2016. Three staff members of the unit were deployed to the Republic of Congo presidential election of 20 March 2016 and to Chad for the 10 April presidential election.

## ELECTION MAP FOR ECCAS MEMBER STATES

EISA conducted desktop research towards the development of an election map. This map will cover information on laws, legal frameworks and the composition and work of the electoral institutions of ECCAS member states. This will contribute to improving ECCAS's election observation missions (EOMs) and electoral assistance in the sub-region.

## HANDBOOK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ECCAS ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSIONS

EISA is working with the head of the ECCAS electoral unit to develop a handbook on election methodology to strengthen the body's election observation missions. The handbook will be presented to the member states ministries conference in 2017 before it is finalised and disseminated.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

The EISA Central African Region Representative participated in EISA's pre-election assessment missions (PAMs) to the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe. Through these PAMs EISA Central Africa gathered information that contributed to the planning of EOMs, including logistics, background information on the electoral process and drafting of reports.

## PLANS FOR 2017

- Support for the planning, deployment and coordination of assessment and observation missions;
- Support for the development of the database of observers from ECCAS member states;
- Development and dissemination of the ECCAS election observation manual;
- Development of an election map of ECCAS member states; and
- Laying the groundwork for the development of sub-regional election standards and principles.

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)



**LUCIEN TOULOU**  
COUNTRY DIRECTOR, PROCEC  
TEAM LEADER FROM (JANUARY  
TO SEPTEMBER)



**ANDRÉ KABUNDA**  
COUNTRY DIRECTOR, DRC, PROCEC  
TEAM LEADER  
(OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)



**AIMÉ KONAN KOUADIO**  
TRAINING AND ELECTORAL  
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**GRÂCE DIVINE MAMBA NSELE**  
PROGRAMME ASSISTANT



**CLARISSE MIANDA KATUALA**  
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE  
OFFICER



**GRÂCE MUKENDI KAPINGA**  
RECEPTIONIST



**ALEXANDRE BAGEYA**  
DRIVER



**JOSÉ VUTU LANDU**  
DRIVER

# Field office report: Democratic Republic of the Congo

## OVERVIEW

Elections for governors of the DRC's 21 new provinces were held on 26 March 2016. The elections, which had originally been scheduled for 31 August 2015, then postponed first to 6 October and then to March 2016, ended the term of the 'special commissioners' appointed by the government to administer the new provinces.

After several months of delays and uncertainty the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) began to work towards conducting voter registration and launched a tender for the purchase of voter registration kits. Three companies were selected, and the CENI started voter registration in the North-Ubangui province on 31 July 2016 to test the kits.

In May 2016 the country's Constitutional Court ruled that if the DRC failed to go to the polls in November the incumbent president, Joseph Kabila, could remain in power until an election was held.

A national dialogue called by Kabila to discuss the country's future after the expiry of the president and MPs' terms began on 1 September, facilitated by an African Union (AU) mediator. The dialogue, which was also backed by the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU) and other bodies, aimed to solve the political crisis that had rocked the country since the disputed re-election of Kabila in 2011.

Both the Rassemblement, the largest opposition alliance in the country, and sections of civil society boycotted the dialogue, accusing the AU mediator of siding with President Kabila. The agreement reached on 18 October 2016 was not seen as resulting from a broad political consensus or as articulating unequivocally several of the demands of the opposition and the general public.

New talks commenced, led by the Congolese Catholic Churches' Conférence Episcopale Nationale du Congo. A 'global and inclusive agreement' reached on 31 December 2016 envisaged a 'political transition', with fresh presidential elections to be held at the end of 2017. In terms of this agreement, President Kabila remains president until the end of 2017 and guarantees that he will not seek a third term nor organise a referendum to amend the Constitution. A national committee will be established to oversee the transition, a prime minister will be named from the Rassemblement and ministries will be shared 50-50 between the presidential majority and the opposition.

It was in this environment that EISA conducted the Projet de Renforcement de l'Observation Citoyenne des Elections au Congo (PROCEC) funded by the EU. The project is a consortium that includes EISA and Democracy Reporting International (DRI), with EISA as the consortium leader.

Clashes erupted on 19 and 20 September in Kinshasa ahead of a planned opposition demonstration against Kabila. Several people died and the opposition's headquarters were torched.

Kabila's term of office ended on 19 December 2016, without elections being held to choose his successor. The opposition staged mass demonstrations, which were repressed by government forces, with the Presidential Majority Coalition accusing the opposition of aiming to take over power by force. More than 40 demonstrators were reported to have been killed on 19 and 20 December in Kinshasa and other places in the country.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### SUPPORT FOR ELECTION OBSERVATION

#### COMMON ELECTION OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES FOR CSOS

Following two training sessions on strategic planning in August 2015 and based on recommendations arising out of a needs assessment mission held on 17 and 18 December 2015, a strategic and operational plan relating to election observation by the 11 Congolese civil society organisations (CSOs) supported by the EISA DRC PROCEC was discussed and agreed to on 26 and 29 January 2016. These plans were integrated into a global election observation operational plan which was then discussed and improved. The January workshop also provided an opportunity to reflect on the best approach to adopt in designing a monitoring and reporting system for human rights violations, election-related violence and the performance of security personnel in discharging their duties during elections.

#### IT SKILLS

EISA provided partner CSOs with IT equipment to conduct their election observation activities. The equipment included laptops for each focal point of the 11 organisations supported by PROCEC and desktop computers for media analysts who are assessing the role of media in the electoral process. The key objective of a workshop that ran from 27 June to 2 July 2016 was to assist them to use the equipment effectively and familiarise them with the use of IT in election observation. Since the workshop the CSOs are now better able to communicate among themselves and interact with their teams on the ground as well as coordinate the work of the long-term observers. The IT training for media analysts gives them reliable statistics that enable them to assess the electoral process.

#### OBSERVING THE ELECTORAL CYCLE

Eleven long-term observers were trained in Matadi from 1 to 5 February 2016. At the end of the training participants had a better understanding of their role as observers and were comfortable with the checklists relating to meetings, incidents and campaign reports that had been discussed during the workshop. The workshop also gave participants an opportunity to devise a strategy for observing the upcoming elections and the voter registration process.

## MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS

Twenty citizen observers, representing the 11 CSOs supported by PROCEC, attended a workshop organised from 22 to 23 February 2016 on monitoring and reporting on human rights violations, election-related violence and the role of security forces in the electoral process. Participants were trained in international obligations with regard to elections, how to identify human rights violations, how to assess the role of security forces and how to monitor, document and report on human rights abuses, election-related violence and other incidents.

Two follow-up workshops on human-rights-based election observation took place from 13 to 17 June in Kinshasa and from 20 to 24 June 2016 in Bukavu, eastern DRC. The workshops, which were attended by 44 participants drawn from the EISA's 11 partner CSOs, were organised in partnership with the UN Joint Human Rights Office in DRC. The workshops covered the same territory as those held in February. As a follow up, selected participants from the three workshops gathered in Kinshasa on 13 and 14 July to share ideas on reporting human rights violations.

## ASSESSING MEDIA COVERAGE

A core team of media analysts, trained by EISA, met with experts from DRI, EISA's PROCEC consortium partner, and with Osservatorio di Pavia, an Italian media institute, from 29 February to 4 March 2016 to refresh their knowledge and skills, select a representative sample of media to work on and test the equipment purchased for the operationalisation of the CSOs' media monitoring unit, supported by PROCEC. The media monitoring unit, which includes three working groups: television, radio and print media, produced a monthly media report on hate speech aired in the media and on political pluralism (content analysis of air time or space given to the various political actors).

## THE POLITICAL CONTEXT AND PRE-ELECTORAL ENVIRONMENT

Twenty-two political analysts from partner CSOs were trained in Kinshasa from 18 to 22 July 2016 to strengthen the capacity of citizen observer organisations to evaluate key technical aspects of the electoral process by assessing the political context and the pre-electoral environment using sound and professional methodology. Based on the methodology and experience drawn from these missions, participants learnt about the roles and terms of reference of electoral and political analysts in an election observation mission's (EOM) core team, their relationship with the observers, the specific aspect of the electoral process they are tasked with following and their sources of information and data-collection methods. Through practical exercises participants reflected on the agenda of EOMs' electoral and political analysts, their contribution to mission statements and reports and their role in drafting recommendations for electoral reforms.

## ELECTION OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSIONS

On 17 June 2016, 10 of the 11 CSOs supported by PROCEC released their final report on the 26 May gubernatorial elections, which they had observed jointly. It should be noted that the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, one of EISA's partners in this project, deployed its own mission and issued a separate statement. Nonetheless, their observers joined the observers from other organisations, using the same checklist and collecting information for

use by the mission. As this was the first time these organisations had observed elections together they were able to develop synergies for future joint activities. Gubernatorial elections were held in only a few provinces and only members of a small electoral college could vote. The challenges the organisations faced in agreeing on a joint interim statement and final report were a clear indication of difficulties ahead, especially when the time comes for them to assess high-stakes and hotly contested elections such as those for the legislature and the presidency.

### OBSERVING THE REVISION OF THE VOTERS' ROLL

EISA provided partner CSOs with training in observing the revision of the voters' roll. A Bridge Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) workshop attended by 20 participants was held for this purpose in Kinshasa from 8 to 12 August 2016. The 'Voter Registration' modules were used and adapted to the current context. The workshop gave participants an opportunity to question the validity of the registration process, familiarise themselves with the operational guidelines and discuss different types of voter registration and the technology used.

### GENDER ISSUES

Twenty-four participants attended the BRIDGE workshop held from 22 to 26 August 2016 in Kisantu, Central Congo, on the theme 'Gender and elections, election observation'. Participants noted that despite the existence of a variety of legal instruments providing for the representation of women, they remain under-represented at all levels and discrimination has a negative impact on women's rights. The sessions on women and electoral systems gave participants an opportunity to familiarise themselves with electoral systems and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the systems.

## 2.2. SUPPORT FOR SYMOCEL

### ASSESSING THE POLITICAL CONTEXT AND PRE-ELECTORAL ENVIRONMENT

Through Synergie des Missions d'Observation Citoyenne des Elections (SYMOCEL), EISA partners observed voter registration in Nord Ubangui province and drafted a communiqué and reports. After the release of the communiqué the CENI invited SYMOCEL to discuss it and acknowledged its contribution to the electoral process. This process raised the profile of the CSOs and encouraged them to assess events from a regional rather than a more localised perspective.

### WORKSHOP TRAINING MATERIALS AND CASCADE TRAINING

A workshop for EISA partners held from 29 September to 1 October 2016 in Matadi, Central Congo, gave CSOs an opportunity to discuss and adopt the general plan and agree on the terms of reference of the cascade training and discuss and adopt a unique training methodology. EISA conducted six three-day train-the-trainer workshops throughout the country for 178 provincial representatives of EISA partner organisations from 13 to 17 November. The workshops strengthened the capacity of citizen observer organisations to evaluate key technical aspects of the electoral process and, more specifically, the ongoing voter registration process. They also provided an opportunity for participants to interrogate the validity of the registration of voters and familiarise themselves with the operation guidelines and the technology used for

that purpose. Through this project CSOs gained unique experience and expertise in election observation.

### ADVOCACY ROLE

Through SYMOCEL, EISA organised a 'Café citoyen' meeting on 13 December 2016 on the topic 'State of the electoral process in the DRC'. The president of the CENI, Mr Cornille Nangaa, was the keynote speaker. Several stakeholders in the Congolese electoral process, in particular, representatives of local CSOs and international partners, participated. The aim was to update participants on the state of the electoral process and, more specifically, on the CENI's preparations for the coming elections. The meeting was attended by 100 participants.

## 2.3. TRAINING THE FACILITATORS

A BRIDGE Train the Facilitators (Train the Trainer – TtT) course was held in Goma, Eastern DRC, from 11 to 22 January 2016 for 29 participants including five staff of the electoral commission and one representative of the EU delegation. The workshop provided training skills and expanded the pool of qualified trainers ready to run BRIDGE workshops and access BRIDGE materials. The closing ceremony of the TtT was presided over by the chairman of the electoral commission and attended by the South-Kivu deputy governor and a representative of the EU delegation. The workshop contributed to strengthening the existing collaboration between PROCEC, the project partners and the electoral commission. It also increased the number of trained workshop facilitators to 48.

## 2.4. STRENGTHENING CSO PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The EISA PROCEC project arranged for 11 CSO representatives and four EISA staff to attend a Projects in Control Environments (Prince2) project management course. The training took place in Kinshasa from 15 to 20 February 2016. In the first three days participants learnt about PRINCE2 elements, processes and components and were able to understand the three PRINCE2 project management techniques. Simulation exercises were conducted at the end of the foundation module to prepare participants for the official certification examination, which took place on 19 February 2016. Fourteen participants passed and received their international certification. The course ended with a two-day PRINCE2 Practitioner course, which enabled participants to apply and adapt PRINCE2 to address the needs and problems of a specific project.

## PREVIEW OF PLANS FOR 2017

- Develop IT software to enable CSOs to conduct election observation activities.
- Electoral dispute resolution training.
- Training in auditing the voters' roll.
- Training in parallel vote tabulation and the reliability of election results.
- Training in advocacy for electoral reform.
- Provide continuous capacity-building training.

# KENYA



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MAGDALENA KIETI  
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GEORGE OGOL  
*DRIVER*



# Field office report: Kenya

## OVERVIEW

During the reporting period a number of events took place in preparation for Kenya's general elections, due to be held in August 2017. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) conducted a registration drive and President Uhuru Kenyatta approved the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2016 after its passage by both houses of Parliament. This brought into force the Election Laws (Amendment) Act and the Election Offences Act, introducing a broad range of electoral reforms ahead of the elections. Among the reforms is the requirement that political parties carry out their nominations processes at least 60 days before the elections instead of the 45 days previously allocated. The new law also compels politicians to choose their parties at least 90 days before the elections and makes it mandatory for parties to submit their membership lists to the IEBC at least 90 days before the elections. The Act further introduces a new framework for the recruitment of IEBC commissioners while laying the platform for the exit of the current office bearers.

The current commissioners were appointed in November 2011 but agreed to end their terms before the expiry date of November 2017 after the opposition and key segments of society expressed a lack of confidence in their ability to conduct free, fair and transparent elections. The doubts relate to issues of credibility in the way the commission managed the 2013 general elections.

In preparation for the general elections the IEBC conducted a 30-day mass voter registration exercise from 15 February to 15 March 2016. This resulted in the registration of 1 428 056 new voters against a target of 4 million. The exercise was characterised by low voter turnout and violence that pitted supporters of different political groups against each other and, in some instances, was also directed at the IEBC staff.

EISA continued its work in the area of electoral support and support to political parties.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### ELECTORAL SUPPORT

#### STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

In an effort to strengthen the IEBC's strategic communications EISA supported the reprinting of the IEBC Election Operation Plan (EOP), which was launched in 2015. The EOP provides the framework for the conduct of the forthcoming elections. Specifically, it identifies priorities and milestones in line with the IEBC's mandate and sets out an integrated timeline for the achievement of these milestones. Due to the high demand for the EOP the IEBC asked EISA to print additional copies to meet the rising demand ahead of the elections. In total, 1 700 copies were printed and delivered to the IEBC for dissemination to the various stakeholders.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS

EISA convened consultative forums aimed at building consensus about the national conference to consolidate electoral and governance reforms in the country. The forums succeeded in building support for the national conference and developing the various thematic discussion areas and the agenda of the conference. Broadly, the aim of the conference is to review the progress made in the first electoral cycle; initiate a consolidation process to deepen democracy, nation-building and effective state-building and explore ways of achieving peaceful elections in 2017. It is expected that the conference will give the main stakeholders the opportunity to assess the preparations of Kenyan society and those who bear responsibility for delivering credible, free and fair elections.

#### KEY LEGISLATION

Working with key stakeholders EISA identified 10 pieces of legislation that need to be drafted. The institute also supported consensus-building workshops for various stakeholders to discuss regulations for the Campaign Financing Act. In particular, the IEBC met with the media and community service organisations in Nairobi on 19 and 20 April 2016 in forums which sought to apprise the stakeholders of the key components of the draft regulations as well as to facilitate structured deliberations to inform the development and improvement of the regulations. The meetings succeeded in building consensus about and improving the regulations. Through these consultative workshops the IEBC sought to inform stakeholders of the progress made in implementing campaign finance reforms and facilitating structured participation to inform the development of an effective regulatory and administrative framework.

#### DRAFT POLITICAL PARTIES BILL

From November 2015 to January 2016 EISA, in collaboration with the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC) and the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP), developed a draft Political Parties (Amendment) Bill which consolidated and harmonised all legal and administrative proposals for reforms to the Political Parties Act of 2011. Salient features of the Bill include: amendments to streamline mergers of political parties, strengthening provisions on party discipline to require political parties to remove members who do not subscribe to the party's policies and ideologies, amendments of Section 40 to provide the Political Parties

Disputes Tribunal (PPD) with powers to deal with disputes arising from party primaries and the promulgation of rules of procedure for PPDT. In February 2016 the Bill was tabled in Parliament by the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee and has undergone its first reading.

#### DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR PARTY LISTS

From December 2015 to January 2016 EISA, in collaboration with the KLRC, the IEBC and ORPP, developed draft regulations for party lists. The regulations were intended to provide a framework for the nomination and allocation of seats for the indirectly elected candidates. Among the issues covered were: time frames for nomination of party list candidates, eligibility criteria, nomination methods and processes, elements of internal party rules for nominations, submission of lists to the IEBC and replacement and rectification of lists.

#### DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR PUTTING THE LAW INTO OPERATION

Development of the Political Parties (Amendment Bill) 2016 necessitated a review of the existing regulations in order to make them compatible with the amendments proposed in the Bill. In this regard, and in order to implement the broad framework provided by the Constitution as well as the Amendment Bill, EISA, in partnership with the KLRC and ORPP, spearheaded the development of the regulations between February and March 2016. Among the factors addressed by the regulations were political party mergers, party discipline, party registration and dispute resolution.

#### ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL 2015 AND POLITICAL PARTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL 2016

Recognising the need to build consensus for the passage of the Election Bills, EISA, in partnership with the IEBC and ORPP, convened a series of consensus-building workshops with political parties and civil society organisations (CSOs). Five meetings were convened in Nairobi with various stakeholders, namely: the Coalition for Reforms and Democracy (CORD, the official opposition coalition) on 29 February, a multi-party forum on 10 March, CSOs (on the Election Law Amendment Bill) on 11 March, Jubilee (the ruling coalition) on 15 March and CSOs (on the Political Parties Amendment Bill) on 24 March. Apart from building the requisite support for the passage of the Bills, the workshops were consistent with Article 118 of the Constitution, which provides for public participation in the development of legislation. During the workshops experts presented and analysed the two Bills. During participatory plenary discussions the stakeholders discussed and debated the Bills. Both the CORD and the Jubilee workshops resolved to appoint special committees to develop positions for the coalitions for debate in Parliament. In principle, the two leading political parties in Kenya resolved to support the proposed legislations.

## SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

### CAPACITY-BUILDING

In efforts aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of political parties EISA supported the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) and the Amani National Congress in convening training workshops for their parties' national executive councils and branch (county) leadership. The workshops, which were convened from 5 to 7 May 2016 at Maanzoni Lodge Machakos and Gelian Hotel, Machakos, brought together national office bearers and branch leaders to educate them on party polices and ideologies. The participants also deliberated on strategies aimed at strengthening their parties' grass root activities by sharing experiences and best practice among party branches. The workshops gave the participants an opportunity to deliberate and decide on strategies aimed at informing their parties' participation in the 2017 elections.

### GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

EISA Kenya convened a governors' retreat for the CORD coalition on 14 and 15 February 2016 in Kisumu, bringing together the coalition's three principals – governors, deputy governors and secretariat – to deliberate on ways of enhancing governance in counties administered by the coalition. Another aim of the retreat was to bridge the communication gap and enhance cooperation among the governors, senators and coalition principals. In particular, the coalition sought to incorporate the governors in its campaign to register voters in the coalition's strongholds. With regard to participation of the party leadership in county issues, it was resolved that the principals and governors should give their input on Bills touching on county governments before they are presented to the Senate, in an effort to safeguard devolution.

### WOMEN'S LEAGUES

In an effort to strengthen party women's leagues EISA convened a meeting from 3 to 5 February 2016 at the Gelian Hotel, Machakos. The meeting focused on validating the women's league charter that had been developed by an interim committee established at a meeting held from 31 October to 2 November 2015, supported by EISA. Participants discussed and endorsed the charter, which addresses issues such as the aims and objectives of the league, membership rights and duties and organisational structure, among others.

### OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Senior Programme Officer attended and gave a presentation to the Global Political Parties Peer Conference in Norway held on from 30 May to 2 June 2016 on the topic '*Working environment for democracy assistance and the need for coordinating among partners, assistance providers and donors – the case of Kenya*'.

## PREVIEW OF PLANS FOR 2017

- Continued election support, including assisting the IEBC and citizen observation; and
- Continued support to the political parties, including the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP).

# MADAGASCAR



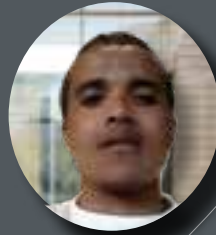
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NIAINA RAMAROSHON  
*FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION  
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SOA RAZAFIMANJATO  
*PROGRAMME ASSISTANT*



HARIZO RABESAONA  
*DRIVER*

# Field office report: Madagascar

## OVERVIEW

After a year of successive socio-political crises in 2015 Madagascar experienced relative stability in 2016. The establishment of the new Senate, dominated by the ruling party, has rebalanced parliamentary power in the country, where the National Assembly is comprised mainly of opposition parties, while the presidential party holds the majority of seats in the Senate.

The year was marked by several attempts to curtail human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country. The arrest of opposition members, the banning or repression of public demonstrations and restrictions of press freedom increased. While these events did not lead to another political crisis, they created a negative climate and affected the government's legitimacy. In addition, the opposition failed to unite and play its role. The main problems were the inability of opposition parties to designate a leader and the highly volatile political alliances.

Despite some positive trends, civil society still struggled to make its voice heard in the public debate. Some of the positive developments were the establishment of the Independent National Commission for Human Rights, provided for by the Constitution, and the adoption by Parliament of the National Reconciliation Bill, as well as the reform of the Nationality Code.

This reform is a major step in the quest for gender equality in Madagascar as it provides for Malagasy women to transfer their citizenship to their children. EISA can claim a contribution to this achievement through its gender sensitisation and advocacy programmes, carried out alongside the support given to Parliament by other co-operating partners.

The challenges faced by Madagascar in 2016 reflect the fragility of the democratic process in the country. In 2016 EISA strengthened its role as a key partner with Parliament in improving its institutional capacity. About 70% of the activities implemented in the National Assembly and 100% of those in the Senate were conducted by EISA or with its participation. EISA's contribution to improvements in the skills of members of Parliament (MPs) and parliamentary staff was underlined and welcomed by the Speaker of the Senate during the official closing ceremony of the parliamentary session in December 2016.

This programme is supported by Sida through EISA's African Democracy Strengthening Programme, Phase III.

# ACHIEVEMENTS

## CAUCUS OF WOMEN MPS

### FORMATION OF A NETWORK OF FRANCOPHONE WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Before the 16<sup>th</sup> Assemblée Parlementaire Francophone (Francophone Parliamentary Assembly – APF) Summit held in July in Madagascar EISA contributed to organising a meeting for women MPs from the Senate and the National Assembly on 2 June in Behenjy. The main objective of the meeting was to create the national section of the Network of Francophone Women Parliamentarians, which is part of the APF. A steering committee was created, followed by the creation by women senators of the caucus of women senators.

### WORKSHOP FOR CAUCUS OF WOMEN SENATORS

Twelve of the women senators who formed part of the caucus benefited from an EISA workshop held from 3-5 October in Nosy Be. At the request of the senate chairperson, the workshop focused on the resolutions for the Inter Parliamentary Union summit in Geneva and on communication. In addition, EISA included public-speaking skills along with Malagasy oratory art or ‘kabary’.

### WORKSHOP ON LEADERSHIP SKILLS

The women’s caucus of the National Assembly also received technical support from EISA at a workshop held on 28 and 29 September in Mahajanga, where 14 women MPs enhanced their leadership skills and conducted a mid-term evaluation of their mandate as members of Parliament. Following this workshop the caucus developed further resolutions and action plans for 2017.



*ALL THE WOMEN SENATORS ATTENDING THE ORIENTATION TRAINING HELD IN NOSY BE FROM 3 TO 5 OCTOBER 2016*

## THE GENDER COMMISSION

In its efforts to contribute to a more gender sensitive National Assembly EISA continued to provide technical assistance to the Gender Commission, the parliamentary standing committee dealing with gender issues.

### PFOI WORKSHOP

EISA provided technical and financial support for an orientation and consultative meeting between civil society organisations (CSOs) and the Gender Commission of the National Assembly, initiated by the Platform of Women in Politics of the Indian Ocean (PFOI). The event brought together women parliamentarians, members of the Gender Commission, representatives of CSOs, representatives of international organisations and former women ministers. The discussions included women's political participation and gender mainstreaming in the legislative processes. EISA also presented its report on gender inclusion in laws passed by the Parliament. A positive outcome of the workshop was the resolution by CSOs and the Gender Commission to work closely together to better mainstream gender in parliamentary work.

### TECHNICAL MEETING ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

In response to a request from the National Assembly, further support was provided to the Gender Commission when EISA organised a technical meeting on local development, held on 5 December in Antananarivo. Eleven women MPs from both houses attended the meeting and clarified their role and actions with regard to local development, from the point of view of MPs.

### GENDER COMMISSION WORKSHOPS

As part of EISA's work in providing support to the Gender Commission, a series of workshops were scheduled, the first of which, on writing Bills, was held in Vontovorona on 8 and 9 December 2016 and attended by 12 women MPs.



*WOMEN MPS ATTEND THE WORKSHOP ON BILL-WRITING, 8 AND 9 DECEMBER 2016, VONTOVORONA*



## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PARLIAMENTARY STAFF AND PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANTS

### WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION

In 2016 the staff of both houses of Parliament benefited from training provided by EISA at a workshop held in Antananarivo from 15 to 17 February and attended by 26 representatives of the Department of Communication of the National Assembly. The workshop enabled the participants to strengthen their personal communication skills and to improve communication within and outside the National Assembly.

### GOOD GOVERNANCE AND GENDER EQUALITY WORKSHOP

In response to a request from the Senate, 30 Senate staff attended a workshop in Fianarantsoa from 13 to 15 September. The aim was to reinforce the skills of the staff in relation to good governance and gender equality in their parliamentary work. Participants were able to gain a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each department within the Senate.

### CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANTS

A workshop was held in Antsirabe from 27 to 28 April for parliamentary assistants to the standing committee chairpersons of the National Assembly. The three-day workshop focused on the roles and responsibilities of the parliamentary assistants. Special attention was also paid to committee work, law-drafting, oversight, public policy evaluation and gender-related issues.

### CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR SENATORS' ASSISTANTS

EISA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the French Embassy jointly organised a capacity-building workshop for senators' assistants, from 30 May to 1 June. Fifty-five of 63 invited participants attended the workshop. In addition to presentations on the roles and responsibilities of the assistants, the legislative process, representation and accountability, the participants took part in practical exercises in law-drafting.



*SOME OF THE STAFF OF THE SENATE DURING THE WORKSHOP HELD IN FIANARANTSOA FROM 13 TO 15 SEPTEMBER*

## HANDBOOK ON THE FINANCE ACT

Responding to a request from the National Assembly, EISA produced a handbook for parliamentarians on the Finance and Budget Act. The handbook serves as a reference document as well as training material for parliamentarians. EISA disseminated 250 handbooks to MPs of both houses.



## LEAFLET

In an attempt to strengthen the link between MPs and citizens, EISA developed a leaflet on the role of the National Assembly. The French and Malagasy versions of the document were published and copies were distributed during social dialogues held in three cities (see below).

## INTERIOR AND DECENTRALISATION COMMITTEE KNOWLEDGE WORKSHOP

The Interior and Decentralisation Committee of the National Assembly benefited from a capacity-building workshop requested by the National Assembly and organised by EISA in partnership with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung on 3 June. Eleven MPs were updated on the decentralisation system in Madagascar and laws on decentralisation adopted by the National Assembly in 2014 were analysed. Although MPs had passed the laws, their knowledge of the content was limited and this workshop helped to improve their knowledge to enable them to carry out their work more effectively.

## DIALOGUE BETWEEN PARLIAMENTARIANS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

EISA convened social dialogue workshops between MPs and civil society organisations in Taolagnaro on 20 June, Mahajanga on 27 September and Antalaha on 29 November. The sessions created a space for dialogue between MPs and local CSOs in order to strengthen citizen participation and promote the accountability of MPs. The first part of the workshop focused on updating participants on the representative role of MPs and the relationship between MPs and CSOs in the democratic process. This was followed by discussions on specific local topics. All participants stressed the importance of promoting dialogue between elected representatives and civil society in order to forge stronger links between them. In Tolagnaro the CSOs and MPs signed a partnership agreement expressing their intention to continue with the dialogue.

## SENATORS

### WORKSHOP FOR NEW SENATORS

A workshop for newly elected and appointed senators, organised by EISA in partnership with the UNDP and the French Embassy, was held from 25-27 May 2016. Presentations on the roles and functions of senators, decentralisation and gender issues were delivered by an international expert and national experts. A handbook on the roles and responsibilities of senators, edited by EISA, UNDP and the French Embassy, has been published. The publication, which addresses all aspects of the institution's work and functioning, will serve as a reference document for senators, their assistants and the administrative staff.

### WORKSHOP ON THE FINANCE ACT

A total of 32 senators benefited from a training workshop on the Finance Act, held on 13 and 14 October. The goal of the workshop was to provide information about the major topics needed to enable senators to familiarise themselves with the Finance and Budget Act and to engage in an effective debate before passing the Act.

## PLANS FOR 2017

- Provide technical support for parliamentary standing committees, particularly the Gender and Development Committee;
- Strengthen the capacity of MPs, particularly women, parliamentary staff and assistants;
- Support the Caucus of Women MPs for Gender Equality in implementing their action plan;
- Conduct regional seminars on the roles and responsibilities of MPs;
- Conduct a national roundtable on the assessment of gender equality in Madagascar in the past 20 years; and
- Organise a study tour to Mauritius for MPs to familiarise themselves with the role of the parliamentary opposition in that island state.

# MOZAMBIQUE



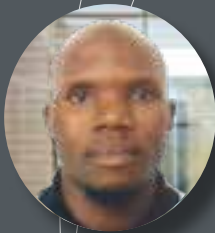
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**FRANCISCO LANGA**  
*DRIVER & ADMINISTRATION CLERK*



**JOSÉ COZZA**  
*HOUSEKEEPER & OFFICE  
CLERK*

# Field office report: Mozambique

## OVERVIEW

For the EISA Mozambique office 2016 was a transition year. The 'Increasing Transparency of the 2013/2014 Electoral Process in Mozambique' project ended on 31 December 2015, after a one-year extension. In the following 12 months the office focused on modest activities as part of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) 'Africa Democracy Strengthening' programme, while a new programme was designed and funding sought.

In October 2016 a programme agreement was signed with Sida Mozambique for a 43-month programme titled 'Stronger Stakeholder Capacity for the 2018/2019 Electoral Process in Mozambique'. The aim of the programme is to create a more credible electoral process by involving electoral stakeholders. This will be achieved by encouraging political parties to play an effective role in governance and election monitoring, improved management of the elections and stronger civic engagement in the electoral process.

The primary method of achieving these aims will be capacity-development activities such as training, mentoring and technical assistance. The primary beneficiaries of the programme will be the three main political parties, the election management body and Mozambican civil society organisations involved in election observation. As EISA acknowledges the key role of women in governance and recognises the challenges women face in exercising full participation rights in patriarchal societies, where gender relations are skewed in favour of male dominance in the spheres of leadership, decision-making and agenda-setting, the programme will pay particular attention to promoting gender equity.

In 2016 the Mozambique office focused its activities on post-election reform, training of elected officials and support for party caucuses in Parliament. In this period the Mozambique office also established the foundations of the new programme and provided support for other EISA departments, including technical support for the African Union election observation missions, among other activities.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique in 2016 was dominated by two crises. One was the political-military crisis caused by the conflict between the government and the main opposition party, Renamo, following the 2014 elections, the other the economic and financial crisis caused by a decline in commodity prices in international markets, investors holding off on investments due to the political situation, scarce foreign currency reserves and drought in southern Mozambique. However, neither the political nor the economic problems has had a significant impact on the implementation of EISA's activities, apart from one aspect of our work, as indicated below.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### POST-ELECTION ELECTORAL REFORM

The support for post-election reform initiatives in 2016 was the natural continuation of post-election assessment and review activities carried out in 2015. However, the ongoing process of negotiations between the government and Renamo set the tone of the progress of public discussions on electoral reforms, as politicians and legislators alike perceived that the outcome of those negotiations would determine the shape of such reforms. Therefore EISA was able to support only limited activities in this programmatic area.

EISA and the parliamentary committee in charge of electoral reform co-organised a retreat for committee members in April 2016 to train members of Parliament (MPs) in electoral issues and to conduct the first brainstorming session on key electoral law reform issues for future legislative action. MPs were trained in the electoral cycle approach to election management, electoral systems, electoral management models and the evolution of electoral legislation in Mozambique from 1993 to 2014. They also discussed the structure and composition of the National Electoral Commission and its support bodies, the election results management system, technology and elections, with a focus on voter registration, voter identification and electronic voting, and voting rights for detainees and hospital patients.

### SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTED BODIES

Activities in 2016, which were aimed at strengthening political parties and elected bodies, focused primarily on training MPs to improve their oversight and legislative capacity, with additional activities targeting internal party structures. In June and October EISA supported the training of 89 Renamo MPs in the state budget process and monitoring and public accounts management. The October training was especially critical as Parliament was preparing to debate and approve the new state budget and the public accounts report of 2015. The same type of training was extended to the 17 MPs from the Democratic Movement of Mozambique (MDM), who were joined by their colleagues in the three provincial assemblies and 14 municipal assemblies in southern Mozambique.

In September 2016 EISA supported the first national conference of the MDM's Women's League, with the theme, 'For equality of rights and opportunities', during which the first Women's League leadership was elected. The conference also served as a training opportunity for all 131 members of the league and an additional 40 MDM women members residing in Beira city, on topics such as motivation and leadership, political communication and the role of women in politics.

In October 2016 EISA supported the training of 25 central-level Frelimo trainers in electoral matters, using components of the 'Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections' (BRIDGE) methodology, in preparation for training activities in 2017 ahead of the 2018 local elections.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

The office supported a number of activities coordinated by the EISA Head Office. These included:

- Conducting the pre-election assessment mission in the Republic of Cabo Verde in February;
- Providing support for the African Union election observation missions to the legislative elections in the Republic of Cabo Verde in March, the presidential election in the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe in July and the legislative elections in Seychelles in September;
- Training Southern African Development Community (SADC) election observation missions to the Zambian general elections of July 2016 and the Seychelles legislative elections in September 2016;
- Representing EISA at the Experts Meeting on Access To Information (ATI) & Elections, convened by the Special Rapporteur on Access to Information of the African Commission on People's and Human Rights and the Human Rights Centre of the University of Pretoria to develop guidelines on ATI and Elections, in Pretoria in May, and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Workshop on Political Parties in Africa in Berlin in December;
- Representing EISA at the SADC Election Advisory Council (SEAC) meetings to discuss the assessment report on the performance of SEAC 2012-2015, and to present the draft SADC Election Observation Missions Management and Coordination Handbook and the SADC Observers Reference Handbook, both developed by EISA, in Gaborone in June; and
- Providing support for the EISA election observer mission to the Zambian general elections held in August 2016.

## PLANS FOR 2017

In 2017 the Mozambique office will complete the inception phase of the new programme, 'Stronger Stakeholder Capacity for the 2018/2019 Electoral Process In Mozambique', and initiate its implementation.

# SOMALIA



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**MARIE LAURE DIGBEU**  
*SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER*

**DAVID BYAKUTAGA**  
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**MUKENYI BADIBANGA**  
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**NAPHTALY SEKAMOGENG**  
*EISA BUILD PROGRAMME OFFICER,  
SOMALILAND (JULY TO DEC)*

**MOHAMED HASSAN**  
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**ABDIFATAAH MOHAMED**  
*ASSISTANT PROGRAMME OFFICER*



**SUAD AHMED NUR**  
*ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE  
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# Field office report: Somalia

## OVERVIEW

EISA continued its support for the political and electoral process in Somalia in 2016 with a programme designed to support the Peace and State Building Goals of the New Deal Compact and particularly the electoral, constitution-building and state formation processes.

EISA's status as a leading organisation in the field of elections, civic education and capacity-building was further recognised through its partnerships with Creative Associates International in the project 'Bringing Unity, Integrity, and Legitimacy to Democracy' (BUILD), which aims to strengthen peace-building processes, voter education and stakeholder dialogue, in preparation for the elections in Somalia and Somaliland, and with Finn Church Aid in the project 'Strengthening local governance structures and systems for more accountable and inclusive Federal Member States in support of the Wadajir National Framework'. The aim of the second project is to strengthen governance and administration in the districts of Berdale, Southwest State; Dollow and Afmadow, Jubbaland State and Hobyo and Aabudwaak, Galmudug State.

The political situation during the reporting period was marred by uncertainty and numerous delays in the completion of political processes. The universal suffrage electoral process initially planned for 2016 was replaced by an indirect model in which lower and upper house seats were allocated using a '4.5' model that shares seats among the four major clans and numerous minority clans. The National Leadership Forum (NLF), composed of presidents of the federal regions and states, the speaker of Parliament, the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and the president of the Federal Government of Somalia, had set out a plan to form a Parliament by means of traditional elders selecting 51-member electoral colleges. An electoral college of 14 025 members elected 275 members of the lower house, while the 54 members of the upper house were appointed by state executives and state assemblies. The NLF also appointed a 22-member Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Team (FIEIT) to administer the selection process.

The postponement of the constitutional review process and considerable delays in passing local government laws highlighted the problems the federal government faced, including political disagreements among key stakeholders, the lack of institutional capacity and preparedness, the inadequacy of the electoral budget and challenges in fulfilling the women's quota, among others. Moreover, volatile security remained a key concern, with militant groups increasing attacks and thus disrupting the electoral process.

With regard to the BUILD project being conducted in Somalia and Somaliland, the delays and shifts in the political and operating environment led EISA and its partner, Creative Associates International, to revise the plans for 2016 and turn their efforts to the 2020 universal franchise elections.

The complex and conflictual legal and political situation in Somaliland has impeded effective planning and programme implementation. With regard to the programme 'Supporting transition, stability and democratisation in Somalia', Sida, which supports the programme, commissioned an external audit in June and activities were put on hold pending the audit report. Despite these challenges EISA was able to conduct successful initiatives to support the state-building processes in Somalia and Somaliland. As for the local governance project, the delays in implementation were due to delays by federal member states in passing local governance laws.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION

Through its three projects EISA is providing civil society organisations with civic and voter education relating to both the constitutional review process and the electoral process. To kick start the process EISA held an evaluative consultation meeting on 1 February with 36 civil society representatives based in Mogadishu. The meeting was key to gaining a perspective on the needs of civil society organisations (CSOs). The most crucial gap identified was the need for information and sensitisation about the 2016 electoral process, the constitutional review and the state-building process.

### CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS

EISA assisted the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MOCA) in convening a constitutional review consultative meeting for more than 100 participants drawn from 35 civil society organisations from the six states of Somalia, namely, Jubbaland, Puntland, Southwest, Galmudug, Hiran/Middle Shabelle and Benadir. The meeting was convened on 24 and 25 April 2016 in Mogadishu, with a noticeable presence of youth, people with disabilities, women and elders. The meeting gave MOCA an opportunity to receive feedback from district and state discussions about the constitutional review process and to hear contributions and suggestions from CSOs. Engagement and collaboration mechanisms were set up for co-ordinated strategies and plans of action at district, state and federal levels to guarantee full participation of the Somali people through CSOs.

### CIVIC EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH FOR STATE ORGANISATIONS

At the request of MOCA, EISA conducted a workshop on 'Constitutional Civic Education and Public Participation in the Constitutional Review Process', from 14-16 May 2016 in Mogadishu. The workshop was attended by 36 representatives from MOCA, the Independent Commission for the Review and Implementation (ICRIC) and the Parliamentary Oversight Committees on the review of the constitution (OC). The aim of the workshop was to enable these state actors to design their civic education programme and to maximise their collaboration with CSOs in order to produce and disseminate a civic education programme that will reach the broader public.

## CIVIC EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

At the request of MOCA, EISA conducted another workshop on 'Constitutional Civic Education and Public Participation in the Constitutional Review Process' for CSOs. This took place from 17-19 May 2016 in Mogadishu and was attended by 50 representatives from 31 civil society organisations based in that city.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION MATERIAL

During a consultative and orientation meeting held on 9 November 2016 EISA BUILD engaged Somali CSOs on the conduct of civic and voter education and facilitated an agreement to collaborate in developing standardised and accessible information and training materials. In so doing, duplication and overlaps will be avoided, while cooperation and coordination will be enhanced. This process will ensure local ownership of the material.



BUILD PROJECT

## SOMALILAND LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

A request for concepts was developed with inputs from the National Electoral Commission of Somaliland before it was published. CSOs were invited to submit applications for grants to enable them to conduct voter education. This initiative offered local organisations a well-appreciated opportunity to work on the voter card collection process. Grantees are expected to provide accurate information about the details of voter card collection. Following the review and evaluation process the EISA BUILD team, together with the NEC, will hold briefing workshop for grantees and provide ongoing support to CSOs in the 2017 process.

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

### WOMEN'S GROUPS EMPOWERED IN DEVELOPING PROPOSALS AND DRAWING UP BUDGETS

EISA designed a programme to train Somali women's groups and strengthen their capacity in an effort to create a gendered political process. Together with the Somali Women Leadership Initiative (SWLI) EISA held training sessions on 29 March and 9 April 2016, with a focus on organisational development and fundraising. The sessions provided the core group of

15 women with practical tools and skills enabling them to develop proposals and draw up budgets and a logical framework approach to measuring and evaluating the social impact of a programme. The interactive platform enabled SWLI to develop its own logical framework and proposal by the end of the training session. This was the first training of its kind specifically designed to support and strengthen women's organisations in Somalia. One of the positive outcomes of this intervention has been SWLI's successful application for a donor grant.

### SOMALI WOMEN CAPACITATED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Focusing on women's involvement in the 2016 electoral process, EISA designed a programme to train women's groups in political participation to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to enter the political space. EISA conducted a workshop for 20 core members of the SWLI, including young female activists, from 26 to 28 April 2016 in Mogadishu. The approach used was train-the-trainer, so that participants trained as facilitators can employ the training in their own states and districts. The workshop comprised five training modules covering an understanding of democracy and how it is exercised, gender and obstacles to women's political participation, leadership, advocacy/lobbying and conflict management. Participants were also exposed to international, African and Somali instruments that promote inclusive and credible elections and democratic rights.

### ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY OF CSOS



*SIDA PROJECT*

EISA expanded its support under the Sida-funded project to include the Galmudug State and Hiraaan and Middle Shabelle Interim Administration (which have merged to form the current Hirshabelle State). The organisational development training provided in the Adaado and Balcad regions capacitated more than 200 civil society members to better administer their organisations, engage with authorities and contribute to the peace-building and state-building process.

## LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES



LOCAL GOVERNANCE

### TARGET DISTRICTS

EISA and its consortium partner organisations jointly convened consultative meetings with local authorities in the regions to seek their consensus and guidance in identifying target districts in each regional state. Two target districts were identified by each federal member state. These initiatives strengthen the consortium's presence in the field and create a rapport with both federal state government and local authorities.

### DISTRICT NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

After the six target districts which will be the beneficiaries of the Local Governance Project were selected EISA played an active role in assessing the tools, approaches and methodologies and in carrying out needs assessment in these districts. The overall assessment operations have so far covered five of the six target districts. These are: Berdale, Southwest State, Dolow and Afmadow, Jubbaland State and Hobyo and Aabudwaak, Galmudug State. The project will be initiated progressively when the local government laws have been passed in each federal member state.

## PREVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2017

- Development of Standard Operating Procedures and Policies for MOCA;
- Support for MOCA in constitutional civic education and public outreach, in collaboration with the Ministry of Communication and focusing on culture, such as music and theatre;
- Support for the design of radio programmes and training of journalists to promote the constitutional review process, the electoral process and reconciliation and peace-building initiatives;
- Organisation of workshops for civil society organisations and political parties on the electoral political parties' laws, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs;

- Support for the political party development unit of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs;
- Support for the reconciliation unit of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs;
- Internal capacity-building for political parties and civil society organisations;
- Study tour on electoral processes for key electoral stakeholders;
- Capacity-building support for electoral stakeholders, including women, youth groups, media and civil society organisations, enabling them to conduct civic and voter education drives;
- Development of district work plans for the six target districts of the Local Governance Project; and
- Training of trainers and capacity building of district councillors and key senior district administration staff in the six target districts under the Local Governance Project.

# ZAMBIA



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AUSTIN MWALE  
*FINANCE MANAGER*

AMY MATONGO  
*FINANCE OFFICER*

PATULINO MANYONI,  
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# Field office report: Zambia

## OVERVIEW

The opening of EISA's office in Lusaka in January 2016 to support five Zambian civil society organisations to contribute to a credible electoral process in 2016 was an exciting development. The new office was made possible by a grant from British Council Zambia through the Department for International Development and the European Union in terms of the Zambia Accountability Programme.

Five organisations conducted civic and voter education countrywide and monitored the 2016 electoral process. They are Caritas, the Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), the Southern African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (SACCORD), Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) and the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI).

Zambia's presidential, parliamentary, mayoral/council chairperson and councillor elections, held on 11 August 2016, were conducted in terms of an amended Constitution enacted in January 2016. A referendum, held simultaneously, enabled Zambians to vote on a Bill of Rights.

The turnout for the largely peaceful elections, was 56.45%. President Edgar Lungu of the Patriotic Front (PF) won the presidential election with 50.4% of the votes. The PF won 80 of the 156 parliamentary seats, the United Party for National Development (UPND) 58, smaller parties 4 and independent candidates 14 seats.

The referendum on the Bill of Rights failed to attract the required 50% of registered voters, consequently the proposed Bill of Rights may not be introduced.

Lungu's main challenger, Hakainde Hichilema of the UPND, lodged a petition in the newly established Constitutional Court contesting the election results, a move that generated political tension in the country. The court threw out the petition on the grounds that the 14-day period for hearing it had elapsed.

In the post-election phase EISA's work shifted to electoral dispute resolution, focusing on election petitions filed in the courts contesting the results at presidential, parliamentary and local government levels. EISA believes such a follow-up process is a critical component of the electoral cycle.



## ACHIEVEMENTS

### CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION AND OUTREACH CAMPAIGNS

Voter education was conducted by trained voter educators and through media campaigns. Using a train-the-trainer approach EISA conducted a training of trainers (ToT) workshop in Lusaka on 9 and 10 February 2016 for 35 participants (12 female and 23 male) from nine provinces. The participants included 28 core trainers. After completing modules on democracy and credible elections, elections in Zambia and citizen participation, the trainers were equipped with facilitation skills and knowledge of the effective conduct of civic and voter education. An EISA manual was developed for the training, which integrated content from existing manuals of partner organisations and additional input provided by them in the course of finalising the manual. This approach contributed to the development of a harmonised methodology for conducting civic and voter education.

Following the training of trainers Caritas trained 169 educators, FODEP 300, SACCORD 85 and TIZ 231 from all 10 provinces. In addition, FODEP and SACCORD trained other trainers at constituency level. FODEP's 2 976 voter educators and SACCORD's 1 041 undertook public sensitisation throughout the country about the elections and referendum by means of community meetings, door-to-door visits, sports tournaments, roadshows and theatre. They also distributed posters and fliers. They were able to reach out to more than 150 000 people through these interventions. EISA's project partners also reached millions of Zambians through bulk text messages, countrywide radio programmes and radio and television advertisements. More than 400 candidates also received targeted messages urging them to desist from electoral malpractice and corruption.

### SYSTEMATIC CITIZEN ELECTION MONITORING

More than 9 000 monitors were recruited, trained and deployed to monitor the pre-election environment and polling day. EISA trained a core group of 20 trainers drawn from its two key election-monitoring partners, SACCORD and FODEP, after working with the two organisations to develop a manual, checklists and reporting forms for monitors.

ToT workshops were then successfully conducted at provincial level. A total of 340 constituency-level trainers were trained, who then trained the election-day monitors. More than 9 000 monitors were trained countrywide in July and August 2016. The monitors were accredited by the electoral commission and monitored the elections on 11 August 2016. FODEP deployed 5 022 monitors and SACCORD 4 035 in polling stations and collation centres in all 156

constituencies. Some of them also undertook pre-election monitoring. The two organisations provided the monitors with checklists, forms, T-shirts and allowances and set up data centres at their secretariats to capture data from the monitors. YALI also deployed 41 roving monitors in five provinces and at the National Results Centre.

FODEP and SACCORD held events in November 2016 to share their findings and recommendations with electoral stakeholders and to solicit input before finalising and publishing their reports.

FODEP concluded that the administration of the elections had been satisfactory and that polling day had proceeded peacefully. However, it noted that the violence and intimidation in the pre-election environment had tainted the electoral process and the constitutional and legal changes had created confusion and tension. FODEP also criticised the Constitutional Court's handling of the presidential election petition and condemned the post-election violence.

In SACCORD's opinion political violence, misapplication of the Public Order Act, media bias and the shortcomings in the electoral commission's handling of challenges raised by stakeholders made it difficult to conclude that the elections were free, fair and credible.

## PEACE-BUILDING AND CONFLICT MONITORING

YALI convened two national meetings and 32 provincial and district meetings on conflict prevention for political parties in areas identified as election hotspots. These events attracted higher than expected numbers of politicians, demonstrating their relevance. More than 1 370 youth leaders from various political parties participated in the meetings, which aimed to promote political tolerance and bring an end to electoral violence. Participants in the workshops signed joint resolutions condemning violence and committing to peaceful campaigns and the formation of inter-party district committees to implement the resolutions. In addition, peace campaign materials were produced and disseminated.

Following pre-election monitoring of the campaigns SACCORD produced an early warning analysis and violence index as well as a report on the administration of the Public Order Act. These reports were widely disseminated to electoral stakeholders to promote peaceful elections.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Internal evaluation: EISA conducted an internal evaluation of the project to measure success and draw lessons. The two-day evaluation was qualitative and data were collected through focus group discussions with all five sub-grantees. Overall, the evaluation showed that EISA's support had resulted in an effective programme and that EISA had established itself as a relevant and responsive organisation. The five partner organisations noted that they had gained significantly in terms of knowledge and skills in training for voter education and election monitoring. They also mentioned that they had been exposed to a more rigorous accounting process, which made them consider ways of developing more effective financial accountability. Finally, partners acknowledged that they were able to cover the entire country and make a greater

impact on the electorate than had been the case in previous elections and they had co-operated more effectively among themselves while still maintaining their individual identities.

- Election observation training: EISA provided training in election observation for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa election observer mission in Lusaka in August 2016 ahead of the general elections.
- An article written by the country director, Dr Catherine Musuva, titled , ‘Zambians go to the polls to elect multiple leaders and decide on a bill of rights’, was published in the Mail & Guardian on 10 August 2016. It is available at: <https://mg.co.za/article/2016-08-10-00-zambians-go-to-the-polls-to-elect-multiple-leaders-and-decide-on-a-bill-of-rights>.

## PREVIEW OF 2017

EISA will launch its electoral justice work in Zambia, which is aimed at strengthening electoral dispute resolution mechanisms, with two activities:

- A workshop with the judiciary to examine the country’s judicial electoral dispute resolution mechanisms, drawing lessons from the adjudication of the 2016 election petitions; and
- Research that will document, review and analyse the decisions of the courts on the 2016 election petitions and examine emerging jurisprudence.

# ZIMBABWE



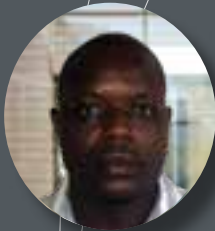
**VICTOR SHALE**  
*COUNTRY DIRECTOR*



**GAMUCHIRAI MATSHEZA**  
*FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICER*



**ANTONNETA HAMANDISHE**  
*PROGRAMME OFFICER*



**SHINGIRAI MUTANDWA**  
*DRIVER*



**MARIA MATOGO**  
*HOUSEKEEPER*



**NICHOLAS CHIZANGO**  
*SECURITY*

# Field office report: Zimbabwe

## OVERVIEW

After a two-year closure EISA resumed its operations in Zimbabwe on 1 July 2016 to support the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) during the 2018 electoral cycle, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between EISA and the ZEC. Zimbabwe is due to hold harmonised elections (presidential, parliamentary, senatorial and local authorities) in 2018. The support for the ZEC is funded by the European Union.

Zimbabwe continues to face numerous challenges such as an ailing economy, political polarisation, factionalism within the ruling party, unprecedented civil unrest and the demand by various electoral stakeholders and external interest groups for electoral reforms. These challenges will have an impact on the 2018 election trajectory.

For instance, given the fluid political and economic situation, contestation for power is more robust, especially following the split in the governing party. Stakeholders are also placing more demands on the ZEC to deliver on its constitutional mandate to administer elections, including the registration of voters, which, prior to the constitutional amendment, was performed by the Office of the Registrar of Voters. The change places considerable pressure on the ZEC to develop a more credible voters' roll.

This report covers activities that took place from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016. They include setting up the office, consulting with the ZEC to reach an agreement on the scope of the support project and the streamlining of electoral support activities with other partners. EISA's support in this reporting period also included facilitating dialogue platforms between the ZEC and electoral stakeholders, namely, civil society organisations (CSOs), political parties, faith-based organisations (FBOs) and the media.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### ZEC STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUPPORTED

In order for the ZEC to sustain the confidence of stakeholders in the electoral process it must ensure that all the key steps in the process are inclusive, peaceful and transparent. To this end, EISA facilitated the establishment of engagement meetings between the ZEC and various electoral stakeholders between July 2016 and December 2016. The ZEC uses these platforms to apprise stakeholders of developments and make announcements about activities pertaining to the electoral process.

### CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

#### DIALOGUE MEETINGS

Building on the ZEC/political party engagement in the run-up to the 2013 harmonised elections, which continues to be an effective mechanism of dialogue between the Commission and political parties, four dialogue meetings were held between September and December 2016. These meetings are part of a series of 25 planned meetings to be convened between 2016 and 2018. On average about 55 representatives of political parties attended the meetings, which were chaired by the ZEC chairperson. The meetings provide an opportunity to discuss election-related issues such as polling station mapping, the biometric voter registration (BVR) system adopted by the ZEC and data collection and data-processing relating to the production of the voters' roll.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Another major achievement was the establishment of sub-committees mirroring the ZEC departments and electoral processes for easy interface with the electoral commission. Representatives of the 33 parties currently constitute these committees, with each party being represented on at least six committees. The committees are:

- Delimitation Committee
- Voter Education Committee
- Voter Registration Committee
- Party Funding Committee
- Legal Committee
- Media and Publicity Committee
- Liaison Committee
- Accreditation Committee
- Logistics Committee

EISA, in partnership with two other organisations, is currently providing technical support to the committees charged with developing terms of reference for the nine committees.

## POLLING STATION MAPPING

A sub-committee on polling station mapping consisting of representatives of ten political parties has been instituted, working closely with the ZEC and monitoring the mapping exercise to ensure that the polling stations adhere to the law and to international standards.



*POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTATIVES*

## CIVIL SOCIETY/ZEC MEETINGS

EISA has managed to sustain the momentum in improving ZEC-CSO relations since the last electoral cycle, supporting the regular consultative meeting between the ZEC and CSOs, chaired by the ZEC chairperson, on 13 September 2016. This meeting was attended by ten representatives of civil society umbrella bodies as well as independent organisations. The meetings are held quarterly to discuss the progress of the electoral process as well as possible electoral reforms. The ZEC and CSO forums have improved their working relationship, contributing to the promotion of the CSOs' ownership of the process. To enable more meetings to be convened when necessary CSOs have pledged to pay the costs of some of these meetings, which are not funded in terms of the MoU. A major achievement of this platform is the establishment of sub-committees mirroring the ZEC departments and electoral processes. The committees are:

- Oversight and Advocacy Committee
- Civic and Voter Education Committee
- Media Committee
- Election Monitoring and Observation Committee
- Conflict Management Committee
- Legal and Medical Services Committee



*PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIRST ZEC/CSO MEETING*

### CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH FAITH-BASED ORGANISATIONS

Because the majority of voters belong to one or other FBO, the FBOs play a critical role in the electoral process. Responding to their request to have separate consultations with the ZEC, EISA, has supported such meetings. During this reporting period one of the eight planned quarterly meetings was held in October 2016. The role of FBOs in the electoral processes, especially during voter registration and voter education, was discussed. Thirteen representatives from various church umbrella bodies attended.

### MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON ELECTORAL PROCESSES

EISA supported a one-day workshop for electoral stakeholders in Harare on 15 September 2016. Approximately 200 participants from political parties, civil society organisations, media, traditional leaders, development partners, government officials and cooperating partners (EISA, IFES, UNDP and UN Women) attended. While the workshop was unable to meet its intended objectives as it ended prematurely due to a lack of cooperation by stakeholder's, especially political parties, a lesson learned was that, given the political context and general anxiety around the introduction of the BVR system, a different approach to engage electoral stakeholders was needed. The ZEC has since adopted a bilateral approach.



## CONTINUOUS ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MEDIA

A meeting between the media and the ZEC was held on 13 November 2016 to brief the media about the electoral process. This was the first of five planned meetings between the two during the project period. Forty-four representatives from various print and electronic media organisations attended. They discussed the role of the media in the electoral processes, including accreditation, voter registration and voter education. The result was an agreement to collaborate on election outreach processes, especially during voter registration and voter education. To this end, the two entities have agreed to develop an election training programme for various levels of the media in order to reduce inaccurate reporting.



*PARTICIPANTS IN THE ZEC MEDIA CONSULTATION MEETING*

## CHALLENGES

The main challenges are the unpredictable political environment and the lack of sufficient funding, which makes planning difficult. In addition, the newly formed political parties' committees require technical and financial support to be able to work closely with the ZEC as an oversight mechanism during the electoral process.

## PREVIEW OF PLANS FOR 2017

- Multi-stakeholder consultations on voter registration;
- Continuous engagement with electoral stakeholders (political parties, CSOs and FBOs) on the electoral process;
- Implementing strategies for continuous voter education and outreach; and
- Continuous engagement with the media

# OPERATIONS

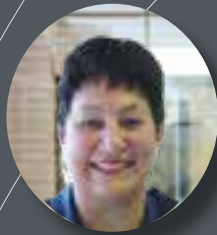


**MS ILONA TIP**  
*OPERATIONS DIRECTOR*



**KERRY N KOTLER**  
*MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
PROGRAMME OFFICER*

## LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS



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*LIBRARIAN*



**MICHAEL MOLEFE**  
*LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS CLERK*

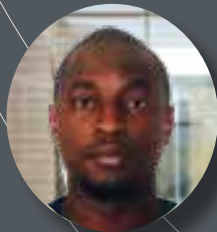
## INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY



**DEANE STUART**  
*RESEARCHER*



**IRENE MABOEA**  
*SUPPORT TECHNICIAN*



**KUDAKWASHE BANDAMA**  
*INTERN*

# FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

- FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- STAFF MEMBERS
- EISA DONORS

## FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION



**DRAKE ORURACH**  
*HEAD OF FINANCE*



**MARIA HOOPER**  
*OFFICE MANAGER*



**DIPTI BAVA**  
*SENIOR ASSISTANT  
ACCOUNTANT*



**USHA KALA**  
*SENIOR BOOKKEEPER*



**TUELO MABOKO**  
*JUNIOR BOOKKEEPER*



**IVY PILLAY**  
*RECEPTIONIST*



**PETER MAJE**  
*DRIVER*



**MATTHEMBI MEHLOMEKHULU**  
*HOUSEKEEPER*



**THAPELO MABOKO**  
*ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT*

# Financial statements

ELECTORAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA NPC  
REGISTRATION NO. 1996/008257/08

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 R	2015 R
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>90 913 662</b>	<b>93 650 615</b>
Non - current assets		10062 921	11 274 481
Property and equipment	3	10 062 921	11 274 481
Current assets		80 85 741	82 376 134
Trade and other receivables	4	4 497 580	2 619 685
Accrued income - grants	5	12 041 727	3 877 112
Accrued income - other	5	4 373 030	15 187 128
Cash and cash equivalents	6	59 938 404	60 692 209
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>90 913 662</b>	<b>93 650 615</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>90 913 662</b>	<b>93 650 651</b>
Accumulated fund		33 607 643	31 301 052
Operating fund		9 875 200	8 963 678
Unrealised foreign currency reserve		5 325 080	6 730 886
Retrenchment fund		3 721 987	3 671 112
Revaluation reserve fund		7 543 967	7 543 967
Sustainability reserve fund		7 141 409	4 391 409
Current liabilities		57 306 019	62 349 563
Trade and other payables	7	1 401 083	1 418 653
Deferred income - grants	8	42 784 194	57 580 629
Deferred income - other	8	-	438 713
Provision for leave pay	9	1 133 788	636 914
Provision - general		876 339	553 206
Amounts refundable	10	11 110 615	1 721 448
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>90 913 662</b>	<b>93 650 615</b>

ELECTORAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA NPC  
REGISTRATION NO. 1996/008257/08

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2016 R	2015 R
<b>Income</b>		<b>151 831 619</b>	<b>123 538 672</b>
Gross profit on services		12 139 620	13 119 611
Consulting income		46 568 056	27 271 211
Less: direct expenses		(34 428 436)	(14 151 600)
Grants	11	137 950 457	108 901 623
Interest received	12	485 836	606 557
Foreign exchange gain		-	154 075
Profit on sale of a project asset		-	40 000
Rent received		639 428	601 218
Sundry income		616 278	115 588
<b>Expenditure</b>		<b>148 119 222</b>	<b>118 409 621</b>
Operating expenses		5 819 391	5 131 388
Foreign exchange loss		3 133 083	-
Salaries and contributions	13.3	7 790 119	14 299 429
Project expenses		131 376 629	98 978 804
<b>Comprehensive income (Loss)</b>		<b>3 712 397</b>	<b>5 129 051</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>(1 405 806)</b>	<b>565 065</b>
Foreign exchange gains on foreign bank accounts		(1 405 806)	565 065
<b>Total Comprehensive income</b>		<b>5 694 116</b>	<b>5 694 116</b>



# Staff members

## EISA - JOHANNESBURG

- Cecile Bassomo
- Crystal Africa
- David Ruwodo
- Deane Stuart
- Denis Kadima
- Dipti Bava
- Drake Orurach
- Ebrahim Fakir
- Elnari Potgieter
- Grant Masterson
- Ivy Pillay
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- Marc Henri v Mpenza
- Richard Kpeou-Kongoli

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- José Cossa

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- Florent Kabongo (Oct to Dec)

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- Su'ad A Nur
- Hassan Mohamed Mohamud
- Abdifataah Mohamed
- Marie Laure Digbeu
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- Mukendi Grace Kapinga
- Isidore Beau-Clair Vieira
- Ndompasula Alexandre Bageya
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- Patulino Manyoni

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- Magdalena Kieti
- Otieno George Ogot
- Kennedy Madete

## EISA - ZIMBABWE

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- Gamuchirai Matsheza
- Antonetta Hamandishe
- Shingirai Mutandwa
- Maria Matogo
- Nicolas Chizango

## EISA - MADAGASCAR

- Hary Niana Ramaroshon
- Jessica Ranohefy
- Harizo Rabesaona
- Soambolanoro Razafimanjato

# EISA Donors 2016

- British High Commission
- The Royal Danish Embassy - Kenya (DANIDA)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- The Embassy of Finland
- European Union (EU)
- Finn Church Aid
- Foundation to Promote Open Society (OSF)
- National Democratic Institute (NDI)
- Open Society Foundation of South Africa (OSF-SA)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)
- British Council – Zambia Accountability Programme



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