VISION

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

MISSION

EISA strives for excellence in the promotion of credible elections, citizen participation, and the strengthening of political institutions for sustainable democracy in Africa.
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BOARD MEMBERS

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Professor Tom Lodge

Professor John Stremlau

Mr Baidessou Soukolgue
*Executive Director (from 1 November 2021)*

Mr Denis Kadima
*Executive Director (until 31 October 2021)*

Ms Ilona Tip
*Operations Director*
Uganda’s President Yoweri Museveni was re-elected for a sixth term in office in January 2021 amid widespread opposition protests and allegations of vote rigging. Long-term rule was also extended for Congo’s President Sassou Nguesso resulting in a fourth term in office, as his main opponent Parfait Kolelas passed on from COVID-19. Strongman Idris Deby of Chad was re-elected; but that win would be short-lived as the long-time ruler died in battle with jihadists not long after the declaration of his election victory. This ended his three decades-long grip on power. In Benin, Patrice Talon won re-election for a second term in the first round of polls, largely boycotted by the opposition. The Gambia’s Adama Barrow also managed to maintain his grip on power after defeating his opponent Ousainou Darboe, who received about 28 per cent of the vote. While Djibouti’s elections were largely peaceful, they resulted in President Ismael Guelleh extending his two decades-long hold on power. Another troubling feature marking governance systems in Africa is the rise or return of the strongman, with devastating implications for the state of democracy on the continent.

Ethiopia’s civil conflict has caused thousands of deaths, with an estimated displacement of some two million people. It has also plunged hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians into a famine triggered by the tensions between Tigray rebels and government forces. Matters started to settle in December 2021 when Tigrayan fighters withdrew from regions outside Tigray to allow humanitarian aid to arrive. Demonstrations rocked Tunisia and conditions worsened in July, when President Kais Saied suspended parliament and froze legislation two months after dismissing the prime minister, Hicham Mechichi, and suspending the cabinet. However, Najla Bouden Romdhane was named Tunisia’s first female prime minister on September 29.

South Africa is no stranger to protest action. The widespread unrest and looting that took place following the conviction and imprisonment of former president Jacob Zuma, for failing to attend an inquiry into corruption during his presidency, was unprecedented for the southern African nation. However, it was not only bad news that bedevilled Africa in 2021! Sprigs of democratic hope were visible in various parts of the continent. Two rounds of elections resulted in a new leader for Niger when presidential candidate Mohamed Bazoum defeated his opponent, former president Mahamane Ousmane. In August 2021, Zambia’s long-time opposition leader Hakainde Hichilema displaced President Edgar Lungu in a fiercely contested poll. The victory resulted in a new leader and widespread jubilation across Zambia. A wind of change also favoured the opposition in the island nations of Sao-Tome and Principe and Cape Verde.

While Africa has seen many attempts at gaining or retaining power, there are also increasing examples of standing up against these abuses and demanding more accountable and representative governments. In Eswatini, the young population boldly took to the streets – at great personal risk – to vent their frustrations with King Mswati’s monarchy. Events that have unfolded this year have demonstrated the continued need for sustained efforts in supporting democracy and development. EISA staff continue to ‘strive for excellence in the promotion of credible elections, citizen participation, and strong political institutions for sustainable democracy in Africa’.

The EISA Board and staff sadly noted the passing on of Justice Irene Mambilima, a dedicated member of the EISA Board in June of this year. EISA extends its sincere condolences to the family of late Justice Mambilima. Her contribution to EISA during her term on the EISA Board was invaluable.

The EISA Board has continued to play a key role in supporting the Executive Director and staff. On behalf of the EISA Board, we would like to thank outgoing Executive Director, Denis Kadima, for his years of leadership and efforts towards democracy building on the continent. As EISA moves forward from strength to strength under the new leadership of Baïdessou Soukolgué, I would like to thank the Board for their time, guidance and dedication in supporting a smooth transition.

Without the support of the donor community, EISA would not be able to fulfil its vision of an African continent where democratic governance, human rights and citizen participation are upheld in a peaceful environment. The organisation also extends its profound appreciation to all our partners for their continued trust and support.
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DENIS KADIMA

With the easing of COVID-19 related restrictions in many parts of Africa in 2021, we have seen a constantly transforming elections space, with changes that were accentuated during the pandemic. Election observation undertakings should undoubtedly adapt to these shifting contexts.

In acknowledging this necessity, EISA’s 2021 annual symposium interrogated the ways in which international election observation missions (IEOMs) can better contribute to credible elections through a critical examination of current practices and how they may be remodelled to improve IEOM’s performance. These reflections are imperative as EISA’s staff on the ground support elections on the continent through its various programmes, including: the Africa Democracy Support Programme (ADS); the Enhancing the Legitimacy, Integrity and Transparency of Elections (ELITE) Programme; and the continental Supporting Transitions and Electoral Process (STEP).

A concerning trend throughout the pandemic has been the deliberate narrowing of civic space and the suppression of opposition voices by many governments. In regard to field offices, EISA opened an office in Sudan in October 2021 and laid the preparatory foundation for the project in the first three months. EISA’s newly established field offices, together with more established programmes, were well placed to support civil society and political parties in strengthening democratic processes. A particular focus on strengthening civil society, media, marginalised groups (including women and young people) is evident in many of EISA’s activities on the continent.

EISA designed and implemented a political party gender audit in Botswana. This was by working with gender committees from political parties to strengthen knowledge on issues of inclusion facing the party, which will lay the foundations for transformational action plans. In Madagascar and Somalia, EISA supported women through varied activities, strengthening their role as agents of peace and conflict resolution. Activities in Tanzania also worked with civil society and religious groups to build sustainable peace and conflict management systems.

The role of civil society and the media is invaluable in promoting accountable governance. In Niger, EISA programmes worked to strengthen and raise awareness of the importance of media regulation. Using independent media has been a very effective method of increasing knowledge around elections and political parties. In Mozambique, independent media published various EISA policy briefs on these issues.

EISA’s achievements are illustrated in this annual report in keeping with EISA’s strategic goals, with selected highlights indicated on the next page.

EISA extends its gratitude to its partners, donors and staff for their contribution in enabling EISA to continue to meet its deliverables, offer professional services and meet its commitment to the EISA vision and mission. In my capacity as Executive Director until end of September 2021 where I handed over to Mr Baidessou Soukolgué, who has for many years been a member of staff, I would like to express my gratitude to the EISA Board, led by Dr Roukaya Kasenally, for their ongoing support and advice and to the management of staff for the collaboration over nearly 20 years.
EISA's elections programme provided technical support to the African Union’s deployment of election observation missions as well as continued support to Regional Economic Communities and the deployment of EISA’s election observation missions. This included support to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), and election observation missions (EOMs) to the Republic of Congo and Zambia. EISA provided two-member technical teams for each mission to train ICGLR observers on election observation methodology and contributed to the drafting of the preliminary and final reports for both elections in 2021. These two missions were the first to be deployed, following a long break by the ICGLR in deploying EOMs.

Within the Central Africa region, EISA has been successful in assisting ECCAS to build electoral capacity by contributing to the enhancement of the pre-election and election missions conducted by the ECCAS Electoral Support Unit. This is in accordance with its mandate to support electoral processes, train observers, and deploy its election observation missions to member states.

In one of the more challenging elections on the continent, in Somalia, one-person-one-vote elections were held in Puntland State on 25 October 2021. These elections were used as a practice run for the upcoming state-wide elections planned for 2022. EISA deployed a technical assessment team to observe the elections in three districts.

In its efforts to contribute towards peaceful and inclusive 2021/22 electoral processes in Somalia, EISA strengthened the capacity of local CSO networks. An Election Situation Room (ESR) shared up-to-date information on the elections, tabulating the results, which was key to increasing citizen awareness. The ESR platform played its role effectively, enhancing the voice of CSOs in monitoring elections and advocating in favour of peaceful elections.

During this period EISA’s Balloting and Electoral Services unit (BES) responded to the continued COVID-19 restrictions by extending its services of managing online nominations and voting, introducing e-voting to some of its clients as an alternative to manual voting. This also introduced EISA’s clients to the use of technology in elections, an issue that many election management bodies are considering for future clients to the use of technology in elections, an issue that

In response to pandemic related restrictions, EISA Madagascar developed a learning platform via a mobile application which enabled Members of Parliament to have access to course content, thereby continuing to strengthen the role of women and marginalised groups.

Conflict and elections are, unfortunately, a common reality. Initiatives such as the Tally Raika (One story) project, spearheaded by EISA’s Madagascar Office, is a success story worth sharing (and indeed replicating). In this activity, CSOs brought together 371 people: 163 women, 113 youth, and 95 local traditional leaders, with a focus on promoting a culture of inclusive and peaceful community conflict resolution and prevention.

As a result of a workshop hosted by EISA in Somalia, steps to support women’s participation in electoral processes in that country were mapped out. Stakeholders agreed to meet periodically to assess the progress being made to achieve the goal of greater women representation through elections. In Botswana, the Governance Institutions and Political Processes (GiPPs) Programme, with the support of political party working gender committees, completed gender audit questionnaires that had been pending since 2020. GiPPs’ capacity to conduct meaningful research in the political and civic arena was also bolstered as the department worked closely with relevant experts in the field of social cohesion and political parties.

Africa is a young continent in terms of democratic elections, and as such, working towards strengthening future leaders cannot be overemphasised. EISA’s Mozambique office developed a Youth Toolkit on Political Participation, Public Communication and Leadership in that country. The Toolkit was then widely discussed in a national social media conference.

Central African Republic

Niger

Côte d’Ivoire

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Central African Regional Office (Gabon)

Madagascar

Mozambique

Tanzania

Sudan

Somalia

South Africa

EISA continued to participate in and contribute to partnerships and participation in global networks and global events.

EISA staff were invited to provide comment and analysis on radio and television on elections held in African countries over 2021. Interviews and comments covered elections in the broader context as well as more localized where EISA has a presence or where EISA deployed an observation mission.

EISA published two editions of the Journal of African Elections, the only accredited African journal focused on elections. Further to this, EISA produced 10 Pre-election Assessment Mission Reports and 12 Policy briefs.
Leveraging our position as an African institution and using the electoral cycle as an anchor to guide our interventions, EISA aims to strengthen democratic capacity in the three election phases, and in the “between election” stage.

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

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

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

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

**TARGETED CAPACITY BUILDING**

- **Post-Electoral Period**
  - Women + youth participation
  - Electoral Review + Reform Processes
  - Parliamentary + women
  - Judicial + women
  - Parliamentary + women's groups
  - Online Election Data Collection
  - Political Party Poll Watching
  - Citizen Election Monitoring + Observation
  - Support to Intergovernmental Bodies’ EOMs
  - Balloting + Electoral Services Administration + Electoral Law

- **Pre-Electoral Period**
  - Pre-election + Needs Assessment
  - Conflict Resolution + Management mechanisms
  - Pre-election + women's groups
  - Parliamentary + women’s groups
  - Parliamentary + women’s groups
  - Parliamentary + women’s groups
  - Pre-election + women’s groups

- **Continental**
  - Elections Observers
  - African Union

- **Sub-regional**
  - EAC
  - Eccas
  - SADC
  - ICGLR
  - ECOWAS

- **National**
  - Women’s groups
  - Citizens
  - Political Parties
  - Judicials
  - Woman Parliamentarians
  - Women’s groups
  - Woman Parliamentarians
  - Government Institutions
CONTINENTAL LEVEL

SUPPORTING TRANSITIONS + ELECTORAL PROCESSES

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ELECTIONS + POLITICAL PROCESSES

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GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS + PROCESSES

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Supporting Transitions & Electoral Processes (STEP)

The Supporting Transitions and Electoral Processes (STEP) programme is a five-year (2017–2022) Leader with Associates (LWA) award supported by USAID. The programme aims to achieve more inclusive, transparent, and accountable political and electoral processes in three selected transitional/fragile democracies in Africa – Madagascar, Mali and Mozambique – and to draw on and share lessons in the African region. In 2021 the programme’s interventions included regional forums and workshops and other activities such as the review of the principles for election management, monitoring and observation (PEMMO); the development of a civic and voter education (CVE) toolkit; and the development of citizen observation and advocacy toolkit.

Strengthening local CSOs’ electoral follow-up approaches

A regional forum on civil society post-election recommendations follow-up and electoral reform advocacy initiatives was held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, on 29 and 30 June 2021. Representatives of 17 civil society groups from ten African countries participated, namely Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. This regional lesson-learning event sought to identify and evaluate existing trends; develop best practice aimed at shaping future direction for civil society post-election follow-up initiatives; and the way forward for effective post-election follow-up initiatives led by civil society groups. EISA staff, selected civil society groups and former election management body representatives presented on current practices of electoral follow-ups and advocacy initiatives in Africa. Consensus on the need for civil society to put in place strong and effective mechanisms for post-election follow-up on recommendations emerged from the plenary and group discussions held in the nine forum sessions. The forum report will be available in English and French and disseminated through EISA’s mailing list and website.

Political Party Benchmarks Review

A regional workshop was held on the review of EISA’s Benchmarks for enhanced political party performance for democratic governance in Africa in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, on 28 and 29 September 2021. Nineteen high profile political officials from selected political parties (ruling and opposition) from Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Chad, and Sierra Leone participated. The workshop sought to assess the implementation of the current benchmarks 11 years after its drafting to draw lessons learnt from their implementation, suggest areas of improvement, and set the scene for the development of revised benchmarks. The workshop also provided an opportunity for promoting experience sharing among political parties across the political divide, through discussions on some key thematic areas related to the life and functioning of political parties with a view to contributing to further internal democracy strengthening. Participants agreed on the need for political parties to operate through clear and consensual principles and benchmarks to measure their performance. A further workshop will be held with selected political parties from east and southern Africa and the Great Lakes region. Thereafter the revised benchmarks will be disseminated among political parties across the continent and implemented for further improved political party functioning.

Toolkits

Civic and Voter Education (CVE) Toolkit Developed

EISA is currently developing a digital civic and voter education toolkit to serve as an online resource for key democracy education stakeholders in Africa. The template for the electoral cycle was finalised and digitised and the draft online manual is currently available in English. French and Portuguese versions will also be available in 2022 and a live and user-friendly home page will enable users to access the information.

As a repository of e-resources, the CVE log will contribute to wider publicising and dissemination of a specialised body of knowledge on civic and voter education in Africa.

Citizen Observation and Advocacy Toolkit Developed

EISA is developing an online resource to guide CSOs in conducting long-term observation of the electoral process with a focus on a post-election follow-up on recommendations and advocacy for electoral reforms. The design of the template for the layout of the repository commenced during the year under review. Conversion of catalogue materials into different file formats for the Citizen Observation and Advocacy Guide was further developed. This repository of e-resource will be finalised and available in 2022 in English, French and Portuguese and will highlight good practice for long-term citizen observation and post-election advocacy for reforms.
Elections & Political Processes (EPP)

During the year under review, the EPP department continued with the implementation of EISA’s mandate to promote democracy in its support of the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). EPP also deployed EISA election observer missions to the 2021 elections in Zambia and The Gambia.

Technical Support to ICGLR EOMs

EPP provided technical support to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) election observation missions (EOMs) to the Republic of Congo and Zambia. EISA provided two-member technical teams for each mission to train ICGLR observers on election observation methodology and contributed to the drafting of the preliminary and final reports for both elections in 2021. These two missions were the first to be deployed, following a long break by the ICGLR in deploying EOMs. In 2018 and 2019 the EPP had conducted technical workshops with the ICGLR aimed at improving the ICGLR systematised methodology for election observation and facilitated the ICGLR’s endorsement of the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation (DoP). EISA also included some of the ICGLR staff in its EOMs, providing them an opportunity to build capacity and share best practices. The successful resumption by the ICGLR of deploying EOMs indicates the positive outcome of EISA’s technical support to the organisation.

Pool Training of SADC LTOs

The EPP department conducted a seven-day training workshop for 60 SADC long-term observers, 26 of whom were women, in November 2021. They were drawn from civil society organisations (CSOs) and government departments within the SADC region representing diverse skills and backgrounds. The purpose of the training was to develop a pool of trained experts from which election observers could be drawn to support future SADC election observation missions (SEOMs). The inclusion of CSO participants enabled experts from which election observers could be drawn to support future SADC election observation missions (SEOMs). The inclusion of CSO participants enabled EISA to gain a deeper understanding of how SADC works. The curriculum covered a range of knowledge-building and practical sessions on election observation, rationale and methodology, with specific modules on international and regional benchmarks for democratic elections, cross-cutting issues and report writing based on the election cycle approach. In addition, the training content included ICT-based skills to observe, assess and report on electoral processes. Overall, participants attested to gaining insight into the principles of election observation as a form of election assessment and improved observation and reporting techniques. These demonstrated EISA’s competency in delivering technical capacity support for elections.

EISA EOM to The Gambia

The EISA Electoral Observation Mission deployed 22 observers, nine of whom were women, to monitor the final days of the campaign as well as the voting operations in all regions of The Gambia. The observers were drawn from civil society organisations and election management bodies across the African continent, including Ghana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Chad, Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Cape Verde. The mission leader, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, former President of the Republic of Ghana, took part in meetings with electoral stakeholders and other international electoral observation missions. EISA used its newly-developed electoral integrity toolkit (EIT) to assess the electoral processes in The Gambian elections. This tool was developed to provide for the quantitative scoring of contextual variables in the electoral cycle and provides the basis for developing a balanced qualitative overall assessment of an electoral process. The use of this tool guided the formulation of conclusions and recommendations in the EISA EOM report for The Gambian presidential elections. EISA will be using this tool for its future missions as well as where EISA provides technical support to other EOMs.

Technical Support to AU

The EPP department continued to provide technical support to the African Union Election Observation Missions (AUEOM) in elections that were conducted in 2021. EPP coordinated the deployment of technical staff to eight AUEOMs in Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, and Zambia. The deployed technical teams supported AUEOMs by providing training on election observation methodology, the use of technology and the EISA Popola system. The Popola system is an open-source data collection and management system that allows for the collection, collation and analysis of data in real time. EISA also contributed to the writing of preliminary statements and final reports. EISA will use its electoral integrity tool to enhance the AUEOM elections assessments in the future.
Governance Institutions & Processes (GIPPS)

The Governance Institutions and Political Processes (GIPPS) department resumed activities requiring on-the-ground engagement following the easing of post-COVID-19 travel restrictions. GIPPS made significant strides in Ethiopia, conducting poll watchers and legal officers training in Addis Ababa ahead of the much-anticipated federal and regional elections on 26 June 2021. The training improved parties’ readiness to observe the polls, considering that previously a number of parties contesting the polls had been banned from all political activity.

In Botswana, GIPPS, with the support of political party working committees, completed the gender audit questionnaires that had been pending since 2020. GIPPS’ capacity to conduct meaningful research in the political and civic arena was also bolstered as the department worked closely with relevant experts in the field of social cohesion and political parties. GIPPS also participated in several external engagements that profiled EISA’s expertise in the field of elections, providing technical support to EOMs in various capacities and most notably lending its insights on the implications of postponing elections due to COVID-19. The EISA GIPPS programmes were supported by the Embassy of Sweden (Addis Ababa), the Carnegie Corporation of New York, USAID/NDI, and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA).

Gender audit innovations in Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Senegal and Madagascar

To raise awareness on the value of gender audits for political parties, EISA produced a short animation video that explains the gender audit project to interested political parties across Africa. The video was uploaded on EISA’s website and its social media pages. The video is proving useful for GIPPS and EISA field offices in promoting the value of gender audits to political parties that express interest in participating. EISA experimented with various digital modes of communication and data collection with political parties due to travel restrictions within and around the African continent in 2021 because of the Covid pandemic. These included online focus group interviews, remote interviews via board rooms, and online survey and data collection tools. Whilst EISA learned a great deal about what is necessary to make these approaches successful, ultimately face-to-face visits and interviews proved significantly more effective as a method of extracting and organising information for gender audits in project countries.

Political parties reflect on their commitment towards the SADC Gender Protocol

GIPPS implemented gender audits for political parties in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Senegal and Zambia respectively. In Botswana the project has gained traction as six major parties managed to advance to stage two of the project. This saw the establishment of working committees that coordinated internal party research and completed the gender audit questionnaire. EISA has noted that political parties have all expressed a need to increase their existing voluntary gender quotas as they realise that Botswana can only achieve SADC’s target of 50% representation of women in politics and decision making if they set higher internal targets. GIPPS believes that this feeds into the project’s overall goal of ensuring equitable and impartial gender participation in political parties. GIPPS is particularly pleased that the gender audit project is influencing internal party discussions that may result in positive party practices and policies for the advancement of women in political decision-making bodies at all levels.

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IMPACT STORY

Political Parties reflect on their commitment towards the SADC Gender Protocol

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EISA has a regional office in Gabon.
EISA has been successful in assisting ECCAS to build electoral capacity in Central Africa by contributing to enhancing the pre-election and election missions conducted by the ECCAS Electoral Support Unit in accordance with its mandate to support electoral processes, train observers, and deploy its election observation missions to member states. This can be seen in how ECCAS has recently started referring to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation (DoP) and its Code of Conduct for International Election Observers adopted in New York on 25 October 2005, in its observer briefings and preliminary statements, demonstrating that ECCAS has adopted this declaration to be formalised by member states.

**ECCAS civil society organisations and EMB forum**

A workshop bringing together 32 members of election management bodies and civil society from the 11 ECCAS member states was held on 4 and 5 November 2021 in Congo-Brazzaville. The debates took place around the theme ‘The state of play of the experience of the electoral commissions in the ECCAS space, 30 years later’. Various sub-groups composed of EMB members and members of civil society organisations discussed the achievements and setbacks of electoral commissions during the period in question, the challenges that EMBs have had to face, and the future prospects for EMBs in the Central African region. Many recommendations were formulated and forwarded to the president of the ECCAS Commission for implementation.

**Technical support to ECCAS pre-assessment missions (PAM) and election observation missions (EOM)**

Supported by EISA, ECCAS deployed pre-assessment missions to three states of ECCAS in 2021, namely the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) from 24 February to 2 March for the election held on 21 March; the Republic of Chad from 1 to 5 April for the election held on 11 April; and from 8 to 11 July for the presidential election held on 18 July in the Republic of São Tomé and Principe. The PAMS provided an opportunity for ECCAS to gather information ahead of the deployment of the election observation missions about the election preparations of the respective election management bodies, to meet with various stakeholders to learn about their pre-election perceptions, and to prepare the groundwork for the EOM deployment. An outcome of the PAM to the Republic of São Tomé and Principe, for instance, was the appointment of a special envoy by the president of the ECCAS commission to monitor the electoral process in order to de-escalate the crisis that was emerging between candidates.

Following these PAMs, ECCAS deployed three EOMs, involving 60 observers from the member states drawn from election management bodies, government agencies and civil society organisations, public administration, academia and research. Observers received briefings on the pre-election and election environment, the political context, and election observation methodology. After each EOM, a preliminary statement was issued with recommendations to improve future electoral processes.
In addition to supporting EISA programmes, EOMs and building stakeholder networks, the EISA field offices have engaged in the following key activities.

**Niger**

EISA opened an office in Niger in 2020 to support civil society citizen observation and provide support to the Electoral Commission (CENI) and the media regulator, the Conseil Supérieur de la Communication (CSC).

**Côte d'Ivoire**

EISA has an office in Abidjan that provides support to EISA's programmes and field offices, particularly in West Africa.

**Central African**

EISA's sub-regional office in Gabon works closely with the office of the Secretary-General of ECCAS providing support to ECCAS in increasing its role and capacity to assess elections and provide meaningful electoral assistance to its member states.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Since 2017 EISA has supported civil society in strengthening their capacity to observe and assess elections. In 2021 under the PRISME project, the focus has been on support civil society's strategy to advocate and lobby for electoral reforms.

**Somalia**

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

**Tanzania**

Following support to the 2020 general elections, in 2021 EISA supported stronger citizen engagement in the electoral process, peace monitoring and post election recommendations.

**Madagascar**

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

**Mozambique**

Since opening its office in Mozambique in 2004 EISA provides support to electoral stakeholders. EISA has initiated a series of electoral processes monitoring projects such as PVTs, post election follow up and disseminating knowledge and information to stakeholders.

**South Africa**

EISA has an office Johannesburg that provides support to EISA's programmes and field offices, in particular in South and East Africa. It hosts an extensive library available to the public.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Supported by the European Union, EISA commenced with the Project de Renforcement des Initiatives de Suivi des Mécanismes Electoraux (Project to Strengthen the Initiatives for Monitoring Electoral Mechanisms) (PRISME) in the DRC. The focus of PRISME is on strengthening CSO capacity in advocating for electoral reforms; monitoring the implementation of laws related to the elections; and preparing future citizen election observation for the 2023 elections. A courtesy breakfast to introduce the project was hosted by the ambassador of the European Union Delegation in DRC, His Excellency, Mr Jean Marc Châtaigner, and attended by the project beneficiaries. The breakfast provided an opportunity for the ambassador to share EU expectations by supporting this project, and beneficiary representatives presented an analysis of the current context and the respective contributions that they will make to the success of the project.

The launch of PRISME in Hotel Memling, Kinshasa, 15 October 2021

PRISME strategic planning and networking retreat

Two representatives from each of the eight PRISME platforms took part in the Mbuela Lodge retreat from 12 to 14 July. The workshop focus was on the implementation of the PRISME project, on fully developing the roadmap of activities, and drafting tools and documents as appropriate. The three-day retreat provided an opportunity for the CSOs representing different interests to meet in a conducive environment. The programme was designed to provide an opportunity for each of the organisations represented to facilitate a session and guide the discussion. As a result, the strategic retreat was a milestone in the implementation of the project and laid the foundation for collaboration between the selected bodies. The weeks that followed were used by the core team to finalise all the retreat’s deliverables.

PRISME advocacy campaign launch

PRISME held a high visibility event in Kinshasa on 15 October recognising the importance of informing stakeholders of the PRISME project, and of publicising its advocacy role in pursuing the agenda for electoral reforms. During this event, PRISME partners shared the document entitled ‘Updated priority proposals for the reform of the electoral law’, which contains the priority reforms of the electoral law identified in Kisantu, 12–14 June 2021, and was validated by the CSO allies of the electoral law, which contains the priority reforms of the electoral law identified in Kisantu, 12–14 June 2021, and was validated by the CSO allies during the coalition building effort. PRISME partners also issued a statement calling on the National Assembly to review the electoral law without delay so that the elections could be held within the constitutional deadlines.

Key diplomatic and technical partners attended the ceremony, including representatives for Belgium, EU, UNDP, Swedish, UK, IFES and OSISA country directors. Some national CSOs were also represented, namely: le Centre Africain de Paix et Gouvernance (CAPG), le Cadre de Concertation National de la Société Civile (CCNSC-RDC); Les Congolais Debout (LCD); Collectif d’Actions de la Société Civile (CASC) and Réseau Organisation des Droits Humains et d’Education Civique d’Inspiration Chrétienne (RODHECIC). The 5 additional CSOs are also advocating for electoral reforms and working on electoral issues. PRISME tabled the ‘Updated priority proposals for the reform of the electoral law’ which was validated and accepted by the CSOs during a one-day workshop at Halles de la Gombe, Kinshasa on 19 October 2021. This document is now the official advocacy document of CSOs regarding the election law. Since this workshop, joint delegations of Congolese civil society have conveyed a common message at their advocacy meetings, speaking with a unified voice.

Congoese civil society promotes electoral reforms and monitors the implementation of election-related laws

EISA supports several civil society organisations (CSOs) that have contributed significantly to the consolidation of electoral reforms, working in at least 3 of the 11 DRC provinces. EISA held a three-day retreat from 12 to 14 June 2021 in Mbuela Lodge/Kisantu in Congo Central for the organisations to map out electoral activities related to the project’s objectives and draft an activity roadmap for the first year of the PRISME project. Following the workshop PRISME beneficiaries launched their advocacy campaigns in Kinshasa on 15 October 2021, inviting all interested CSOs to harmonise their views and coming up with a common language to be used in their advocacy campaigns. This harmonised document was distributed to members of Parliament, the president of the National Assembly, the president of the Senate, and political parties. The positive response to advocacy meetings indicates that the civil society proposals are well received and deemed relevant.

View of break-away group session at a workshop at Halles de la Gombe on 19 October supervised by the EISA
**MADAGASCAR**

**During 2021 EISA received support for the implementation of two projects. Firstly, the Embassy of Sweden provided support for the Africa Democracy Strengthening (ADS IV) EISA project. This project focused on institutionalising democratic practices within parliament, political parties, and civil society to contribute to their being more representative, more gender-sensitive and youth-friendly, and to function effectively. The second project, titled Talily Raike (One story) was supported by the United Nations Peace Building Fund (UNPBF). The project focuses on promoting a culture of inclusive and peaceful community conflict resolution and prevention.**

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**Women as agents promoting social peace**

Talily Raike was piloted in rural communes in nine districts in the Atsimo Andrefana (South-West) region of Madagascar. The project encourages a partnership between men and women at the level of elected officials and civil society, raising awareness around misconceptions about gender equality. The Southwest region is a place where women are not free to express themselves or to participate fully in public life. Since the implementation of the project in the municipality of Andranohinaly (one of the target municipalities of the project), women have become not only active in contributing to peace-making but are also beginning to take part in decision-making within their communities. Following focus groups and dialogues initiated by women members of local CSOs, each neighbourhood has a woman representative at village meetings. A member of the MADERASO Association in Andranohinaly municipality commented: ‘Since the sensitisation on gender equality that we carried out within the Talily Raike project, the women of Andranohinaly have been actively participating in community life. All decisions are taken based on consultations in which women take part’.

These observations confirm that the impact of the project has been to bring together women’s achievements in terms of access to decision-making, and to guide them in creating a synergy with local authorities. This has resulted in the establishment of an influential women’s platform to prevent and resolve community conflicts.

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**Breaking stereotypes, valuing, and encouraging women’s participation in non-traditional sectors**

In the Atsimo Andrefana region about 1 000 people, mostly young people and women from the municipalities of Andranohinaly and Tulear, were sensitised through cultural activities under the topic ‘Rising, for a more equitable and sustainable world’ during the celebration of International Day of Peace. This was the first such event in this region and created considerable interest. The cultural event served as a means to breaking down stereotypes around gender, to encourage questioning of social norms and attitudes, and to inspire positive changes of perception and behaviour through ‘a peaceful and gender-sensitive society’. According to the District Chief of Toliara II, (a district in the South-West region) ‘Women through their daily advice and work contribute to peace within the family and the community’, and ‘men could change their position and perception towards the positive roles of women’.

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**CSOs conduct dialogue and promote social cohesion in their communities**

Women, youth, male leaders and members of local CSOs were sensitised about their roles as community leaders in promoting the interests of women and men and encouraging their active participation in society at all levels. EISA supported participants in developing tools on how to create spaces where community representatives (women, youth, traditional leaders/local authorities) can express themselves in a non-threatening environment. The activity brought them together to promote mutual acceptance of different viewpoints between generations and to foster social cohesion through the exchange of concerns enabling them to develop and agree on common understandings.

Following the training across the four target municipalities, the mixed inter-generational dialogues initiated by CSOs brought together 371 people: 163 women, 113 youth, and 95 Globe (local traditional leaders). Above all the dialogues promoted women’s rights, encouraged women to take part in decision-making in community life and to play a role in conflict prevention and management.

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**Innovative ways to build capacities for members of parliament**

The need for social distancing that emerged from COVID-19 prevented traditional capacity-building activities such as face-to-face trainings and workshops and provided an opportunity for EISA to consider alternative and innovative ways to implement its programmes. EISA Madagascar developed a learning platform via a mobile application to address this need. Through this platform EISA provided support to members of parliament that enabled MPs to have access to course content on the EISA budget process and analysis training. Once this application is downloaded, the curriculum is readily available for use offline. This proved effective given the limited access to the internet and the lack of IT materials within both Houses of Parliament.
**MOZAMBIQUE**

**In 2021, EISA Mozambique continued its work supporting and empowering democratic stakeholders – such as political parties, the media, and young people. EISA’s policy briefs contributed to the discussion on how political parties are operating within the current regime, highlighting issues such as party funding, regulation, and equal political playing field. Recognising the importance of empowering future political actors, EISA produced a toolkit and hosted a related webinar on youth political participation.**

**Increasing knowledge on Elections and Political Parties**

Leading independent newspapers in Mozambique - SAVANA, Canal de Moçambique and A Carta – published three EISA policy briefs related to political parties and elections. The briefs covered issues related to the National Electoral Commission, political party funding and the continued challenges facing opposition parties in the country. The issues raised in the briefs were further shared in webinars involving their authors, leaders of political parties, academics and election experts. [https://eisa.org/pubMoz.php](https://eisa.org/pubMoz.php).

**Including democratic principles into the national Broadcasting Bill**

EISA recommended the integration of key democratic principles into Mozambique’s Broadcasting Bill. The organisation suggested that the parliamentary oppositions’ right to state and public media airtime is imperative. Related to the recommendation, EISA advised that political advertisements during the electoral processes should be regulated, and that this regulation should be done through an independent media regulator. A Policy Brief outlining these recommendations has been produced. [See https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021brief11.pdf](https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021brief11.pdf)

**Promoting youth political participation**

Based on a survey conducted by the EISA Mozambique office in February 2021 on the participation and engagement of young people in political processes in Mozambique, two reference documents were produced available at [https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021youth.pdf](https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021youth.pdf) and [https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021youth0.pdf](https://www.eisa.org/pdf/moz2021youth0.pdf). From the survey EISA developed a Youth Toolkit on Political Participation, Public Communication and Leadership in Mozambique. The toolkit aimed at providing action strategies for young people to raise their levels of public participation, communication, and action in Mozambique. The toolkit, written in Portuguese was used as a primary information resource for a virtual national conference and transmitted live on facebook, in April 2021. The conference took the form of two panels, with the first panel being viewed 898 times and the second viewed 729 times.
Follow the general and local elections held in the 2020–2021 cycle, as well as the swearing-in of elected representatives, EISA provided post-election support to the Commission Électorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), the electoral management body, and the Conseil Supérieur de la Communication (CSC), the media regulator in Niger. Supported by the European Union, this programme contributes to strengthening the technical capacity of the agents in these structures to enable them to carry out their roles and functions efficiently. During this year, EISA provided significant support to the CENI regarding the evaluation of the 2020–2021 electoral cycle and the planning of the remaining operations that the CENI will be undertaking, including the annual revision of the voters’ register and registration of diaspora voters. In regard to the CSC, the regulator was able to make progress in proposing reforms to the media framework, and convened a symposium interrogating 30 years of media regulation in Niger.

CSC’s symposium on 30 years of media regulation in Niger

EISA provided technical and financial support to the CSC for the organisation of its international symposium on 30 years of media regulation in Niger, held in Niamey from the 4 to 6 December 2021. EISA contributed to the drafting of the presenters’ Terms of Reference and prepared the agenda for the event.

This symposium revolved around the theme ‘30 Years of Regulation: Assessment, Challenges and Prospects’, and the presentations. A number of topics were discussed, including:

- The shock of the airwaves: traditional media versus social networks
- Country experience of the regulations
- Assessment of media regulations in the digital age: online press, social networks and satellite broadcasting during this decade
- Evolution of the legal and institutional framework of media regulations in Niger from 1991 to the present day
- Prospects for media regulation in the digital age

EISA’s support was acknowledged by participants who included national and international partners and experts. This symposium brought together 92 participants, including 18 women, from the media regulation bodies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Cameroon, France, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, from the DR Congo, Senegal, Chad, Togo and Tunisia, and representatives of the media in Niger, Civil Society Organisations, political parties, technical and financial partners and all staff of the Conseil Supérieur de la Communication (CSC). The event was covered by more than 20 media houses, including online press, written and audio-visual press. The symposium provided a platform for participants to gain from the experiences of experts coming from other countries, and make recommendations to improve media regulations in Niger.

Capacity building for CENI

As part of its post-election capacity building programme, the CENI expressed the need to enhance its understanding and skills in conducting elections. With EISA’s support, 22 senior and technical CENI staff, including two women, participated in a Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) training. The training was held from 15 to 19 November 2021 in Dosso (in the southwest of the country) and focused on an introduction to election management. Module topics covered included election principles and criteria for free and fair elections, ethics, governance and election management, legal framework, electoral systems, access to information, and voter education as well as EMB communication and EMB sustainability and budgeting issues.

Media regulation awareness raising

The CSC expressed the need to strengthen its knowledge and understanding of political parties, local media, CSOs and administrative and traditional authorities. In particular, they identified a focus on media regulations in regard to elections, looking at equitable access to state media, seizure procedures and press card allocation in the regions of Agadez, Dosso and Maradi. EISA supported three workshops, each held over two days, from 30 August to 5 September 2021, in each of these regions. In all, 120 participants, 15% of whom were women, attended and gained insights and a better understanding of the media regulations in place and applicable to professional journalism. Participants also gained knowledge on the right to fair access to the media as well as the procedures to ensure compliance with the regulations. The training also included a focus on the role of the media in providing impartial election information. This was the first time the CSC had conducted such an activity for journalists in the provinces.
In 2021, EISA Somalia adapted its programmatic work to the context brought about by the unpredictable political environment due to the ongoing impasse between the federal government and the federal member states on the management of elections and implementation timelines. EISA deployed a technical assessment team to observe the pilot one person, one vote (OPOV) elections held in the Puntland state of Somalia. These pilot elections, held in 3 local council districts were a practice run for the upcoming state-wide elections planned for 2022. EISA also contributed extensively to the political participation of women and youth through supporting dialogues between CSOs and state representatives, including marginalised groups.

Citizens Trained to Assess Election Conflict in Somalia

EISA and two civil society groups in Somalia, the, Somalia Non-State Actors (SONSA) and Puntland Non-State Actors (PUNSAA), organised a one-day train-the-trainer workshop for conflict assessors in Mogadishu on 9 June 2021, on election day observation methodologies and rationale. The ten trainers were taken through the election cycle phases to enhance their appreciation of the pre-, during and post-election processes and how these phases can trigger electoral conflict. The workshop also established a common understanding of the differences between observation and monitoring, ensuring that conflict assessors understood electoral technicalities and how their role was distinct from that of election observers. The trained assessors exhibited a better understanding of electoral processes and prepared plans to roll out trainings for conflict assessors in the federal member states (FMS). At the end of the training, the trainers were deployed to the FMS to identify, train and deploy conflict assessors to monitor and document conflict during the Upper House and House of the People elections in Somalia. The trainers were also tasked with the coordination and verification of the reports received from conflict assessors during their monitoring of election conflict at the FMS level.

EISA Observes the First One-Person One-Vote Elections in Puntland in Over 50 Years

EISA deployed a four-member technical assessment team (TAT) to Somalia’s Puntland State to observe the local government elections in three districts, namely, Qardho, Eyl, and Uffeyn at the invitation of the Transitional Puntland Election Commission (TPEC). The elections were a practice run for local government elections scheduled for 2022 in the remaining 47 Puntland districts. EISA was one of the few international organisations invited to observe the election, a recognition of the role that EISA has played in engaging and supporting democracy and peace throughout Somalia. EISA’s findings documented areas for improvement in the conduct and organisation of electoral processes in Puntland. The conclusion and recommendations of the TAT were shared with the TPEC, laying a solid foundation for EISA’S continued engagement with stakeholders regarding the review of the legal and institutional framework for future elections in Puntland.

Women’s Leadership Skills Enhanced Ahead of Elections in Somalia

From 10 to 11 July 2021, EISA supported a workshop on leadership for the women’s 30% quota organised by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) in Galmudug State, Somalia. This was part of EISAs advocacy strategy to promote the initiative for a 30% quota of women ahead of the elections in Somalia. The workshop was attended by the Galmudug Vice President His Excellency Ali Yusuf Eid, the Minister of MoWHRD the Honourable Ubah Dhiblawe, the Minister of Justice the Honourable Cabdi Mohamed, and women leaders from six district associations, namely Abudwag, Cadado, Herale, Girmis, Galkacyo, and Dhusamareb. The presence of high-level delegates at the event showed the seriousness and commitment of policy makers to promoting women’s participation in public and political life. The overall workshop objective was to enhance the capacity of women and highlight the importance of women taking leadership positions and unifying them in the quest to attain the 30% women quota. As a result of the workshop, steps to support women’s participation in electoral processes were mapped out, with stakeholders agreeing to meet periodically to assess the progress being made to achieve the goal of greater women representation through elections.

Participants trained to assess conflict in Somalia pose for a group photo with EISA staff members (trainers)

Aspiring women candidates pose for a group photo after their discussion with clan elders in November 2021
**Induction and Leadership Training for the Newly-Established Barawe District Council Members**

EISA supported a three-day induction training workshop for Barawe district local council members from the 7 to 9 December 2021, with the overall objective of equipping the local councillors with the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Twenty-two male and five female council members attended the training. The training also aimed to promote good governance, develop good working relationships among different government structures, and strengthen the capacities of the local governments. Following the workshop 27 council members were inducted. To further assist the council members, EISA provided post-training support through monitoring the conduct of council officials in the discharge of their duties and sharing local governance information and material to enhance performance in their communities.

**Civic Dialogue Piloted in Galkayo District of Galmudug State, Somalia**

In Galkayo, EISA supported a three-day train the trainer workshop, from 24 – 26 November 2021 attended by 33 men and 7 women. Following the workshop, participants were required to conduct a similar training for members of their community. The workshop focussed on promoting community engagement with elected leaders in fostering legitimate, inclusive and more accountable governance structures. Participants also identified strategies for pursuing inclusive and accountable governance and were able to identify challenges in their local government structures that hinder civic dialogue. Four hundred copies of the manual used for training were printed, 380 in Somalia, and distributed to the fully established districts of Galkayo in Galmudug State and Afmadow in Jubbaland State.

**Local Authority Elections in Barawe**

Despite several attempts by Al-Shabaab to disrupt council formation processes in Barawe district, citizens were determined to conclude the council formation process. After an intense week-long negotiation, the process was finalised on 11 November 2021. EISA conducted and oversaw the process to elect the new district mayor and two deputies. The process saw the former Barawe district peace committee secretary, Mrs. Sahara Abukar Ali, elected to become the first female deputy district mayor for Barawe district. In addition, out of 27 council members elected, seven were women. This is a milestone in the history of Somalia, representing 26% women inclusion in representative positions in Barawe district. The women’s quota achieved was in line with EISA’s advocacy strategy to promote 30% women representation in Somali politics.
Enhancing Women Candidate’s Political Participation in Somalia

Women candidates in Somalia face substantial barriers to electoral, political and public participation, such as financial constraints, insecurity, limited technical capacity and a patriarchal clan-based culture that segregates women in the electoral process. Against this background, and in anticipation of the 2021 House of People elections, EISA facilitated a series of capacity-building workshops for 74 first-time women aspiring candidates from Southwest, Jubbaland, Puntland, Northern Region of Somalia and Banadir. Using a customised training manual, candidates were trained in skills such as building candidate profiles, fundraising, media visibility, engagement with clan elders and delegates, and dealing with personal insecurity. Besides the structured learning sessions, the workshop provided an opportunity for candidates to share personal experiences and reflect on their journey to becoming aspiring candidates and the challenges and lessons learnt as hopeful candidates in the 2021 electoral processes.

Traditional and Religious Leaders Contribute to Reducing Electoral Tensions in Somalia

SONSA, PUNSAA and EISA engaged 18 civic educators, who in turn conducted 20 civic and voter education (CVE) events in Mogadishu (BRA), Gaalkayo, Dhusamareb (Galmudug State), Garbaharey, Kismayo (Jubbaland), Baidoa and Barawe in South West, and Bosaso and Garowe in Puntland. The CVE events targeted anticipated electoral delegates, women, and traditional elders. The content of this civic education focused on the need to promote credible and peaceful elections in line with election procedures, as well as protecting and safeguarding women’s seats. Three hundred and fifty prospective electoral delegates, including youth, elders and CSO representatives, participated in these events. The conduct of civic education events in all the electoral cities was a significant milestone that enhanced delegates’ and candidates’ knowledge about the electoral process and contributed to a moderately peaceful pre-election context.

Public Outreach to Support Women’s Engagement and Participation in the Electoral Process

To enhance women’s political participation and representation in electoral processes, EISA engaged three media houses, Goobjoog, Mustaqbal, and Dalsan, to run a public outreach campaign. These media houses conducted three talk shows to advocate for women’s engagement and participation in the electoral process between August and November 2021. The talk shows hosted aspiring women candidates, clan leaders and academia who were all well versed with the subject of the discussion and engaged robustly. All the panelists acknowledged the need for women’s engagement and participation in the electoral process either as candidates or as delegates. The talk shows reached at least 150 000 people. Videos of the panel discussions were posted on social media platforms, Facebook and YouTube. From the discussions recommendations were made that included that the 30% quota should not be restricted to elective posts only, but should be extended to other sectors of the public sector.
EISA implemented an 18-month election stabilisation and democracy project in Tanzania supported by the European Union Delegation, Nairobi. The project aimed to promote stronger citizen engagement in the democratic institutions, particularly the electoral process, through supporting well-informed communities about their rights during election periods, enjoyment of freedoms and human rights during elections, and early identification of conflict hot-spots and escalating conflicts. In 2021, the project supported post-election activities that largely emphasised building the capacity of community structures to monitor, document and report post-election conflict to compliment a Popola based an early warning system that allowed for escalation of identified conflicts for resolution by responsible authorities. The activities also included support to post-election dialogue forums that sought to contribute to reforms that would address identified conflict triggers that emerged from the 2020 Tanzania General Elections.

EISA supports post-election dialogue in Tanzania

Following the passing of the late President John Magufuli and the ascension of President Samia Suluhu Hassan on 19 March 2021, commitments were made by the new president to transform politics. Within 100 days in office, scores of opposition activists were released from prison and opposition parties were invited to participate in follow-up meetings to concretise concessions made at the initial meetings. The discussion was cordial, with the Office of the Prime Minister extending an invitation to participants from the Prime Minister’s Office in Tanzania civil society leaders meeting with representatives from the Prime Minister’s Office in Dodoma in October 2021 to discuss recommendations on reducing the chances of election-related conflict in the future.

CSOS and FBOS COALESCE around electoral reform and peace priorities

Post-election dialogue can be a challenge where electoral outcomes are disputed and there are limited remedies for stakeholders to pursue addressing their concerns. In Tanzania, EISA realised the entrenched positions that stakeholders had taken regarding the political disputes arising from the elections and brought together faith-based and religious organisations to consolidate their findings and recommendations from observing elections and monitoring peace during the 2020 general elections. The discussions culminated in the development of electoral reform priorities for consideration by authorities that considered both election administration and conflict concerns. The developed priorities assisted in building coordination between Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Faith-based organisations (FBOS) in post-election conflict mitigation.

CSOS/FBOS table recommendations for election stability to the Prime Minister in Tanzania

In Tanzania, the office of the prime minister plays a significant role in elections by having jurisdiction over the local government elections and providing resources to the election management body through the consolidated revenue fund. Through a partnership supporting local initiatives to build confidence in the electoral process and to reduce post-election conflict, EISA facilitated a meeting between CSOs/FBOS and the office of the prime minister on 7 December 2021. The dialogue enabled CSOs/FBOS to engage with EISA to table their recommendations for reforms requiring legislative amendments. The discussion was cordial, with the office of the prime minister extending an invitation for further consultations to the local partners.

Peace ambassadors trained on conflict management and peace building

To strengthen post-election peace monitoring in Tanzania, EISA developed and produced conflict management and peacebuilding manuals for facilitators and participants ahead of conducting four training workshops held in Dodoma, Bukoba, Zanzibar and Iringa between August and October 2021. In partnership with the Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) and the National Democratic Institute, EISA was able to facilitate ground-breaking conversations that built electoral reform consensus among election stakeholders. The conversations aimed at building confidence among key partners and emphasised dialogue to promote the resolution of sources of election-related conflict was possible. Each discussion resulted in a commitment to participate in follow-up meetings to concretise concessions made at the initial meetings.

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CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Balloting & Electoral Services

The TUT embarked on electronic voting for the first time when eligible students elected the institutional Student Representative Council (iSRC), the campus-based SRCs and the campus and institutional student parliaments. For this election the protection of private student data in compliance with the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) was applied. EISA’s responsibilities included compiling the voters’ roll and ensuring that nominated candidates were screened and validated to appear on the ballot. EISA incorporated the eligible student lists into an electronic verification system (EVS) that EISA uses in similar elections. Electronic voting procedures were designed to ensure both the secrecy of the vote and to prevent double voting. The proportional system was used to award seats to student structures and the online system calculated seat allocation automatically. While there was initial doubt by some students on how to embark on an online election process, they embraced the system once they experienced how EISA immediately responded to and resolved queries and gaps identified during the registration, nomination, voting and counting processes.

University of Fort Hare 2021 Institutional Student Representative Council (ISRC) and Campus Student Representative Councils (CSRC) E-voting

The election was conducted in accordance with the provisions in the amended SRC Election Regulations to allow for e-voting for the first time. Previous SRC elections were based on manual voting. The election was conducted in accordance with the hybrid electoral system whereby both student structures and individual candidates contest elections. Procedures to log onto the e-voting system were placed on the university website. EISA provided the candidates, observers and external auditors with the testing link to allow them to test the online voting site. Prior to the announcement of the provisional SRC e-voting results, results were audited by external auditors to review the online nominations and voting phases. EISA successfully delivered an online election process with the outcome accepted by all role players.

South African National Taxi Council (SANTACO) Election

SANTACO held its KwaZulu-Natal provincial elective conference attended by 16 regions to elect its provincial office bearers. EISA distributed the nomination forms and captured the nomination audit in the presence of SANTACO observers. All candidates were nominated unopposed and thus duly elected. The observers joined EISA on stage for the announcement of election results and confirmed to delegates that they were satisfied with the election outcome. EISA delivered a peaceful election process in what is generally perceived as a volatile industry.

Limpopo Province Voluntary Group Board (LPVGSB)

The Limpopo Province Voluntary Group Scheme Board (LPVGSB), registered under the Companies’ Act 2008 as a Non-Profit Organisation (NPO), held elections for existing vacancies in five districts in Limpopo. EISA conducted these elections for the first time for 3 000 LPVGSB members spread across the province. The EISA presiding officer received nomination information submitted by candidates from the Scheme Administrator at the venue and conducted the election and counting process. Observers expressed satisfaction with the election and counting process, confirmation of EISA’s professional service.

The broad objective of EISA’s Balloting and Electoral Services Unit (BES) is to promote a culture of democracy and build the confidence of organisations and their beneficiaries in democratic electoral practices, as an essential component of good governance, within themselves and society in general. BES enhances the credibility and legitimacy of organisational elections by providing independent and impartial electoral administration, management, and consultancy services. During this period BES responded to the continued COVID-19 restrictions by extending its services of managing online nominations and voting, including online Zoom elections, as an alternative to manual voting. This also introduced EISA’s clients to the use of technology in elections, an issue that many election management bodies are considering for future elections.
KEY EVENTS

January
- Technical support to the East African Community (EAC) observer to Uganda presidential and legislative elections
- Consultative meetings with 5 political parties in Botswana on the gender audit tool

February
- Technical support to the African Union EOM to the Niger presidential run off
- LTO training and STO arrival and deployment in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire in preparation for 6 March elections
- ECCAS Pre Election Assessment mission to Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)
- Baseline study on role of women and youth in peacebuilding efforts in 2 regions in Madagascar
- Training to the Planning and Budget Commission of the Provincial Assembly, Matala and Matsomo
- Support to CENI, Niger on election day
- Training and supporting CSO observers in Niger for the elections

March
- EISA EOM deployed to Côte d’Ivoire 6 March legislative elections
- Support to CAF MOO STOs and 126 LTOS for the 14 March legislative elections
- EISA Pre Election Assessment Missions to Berlin and Chad
- International Women’s day, Madagascar networking event focus on improved and increased women’s participation in climate and environmental decision-making
- Capacity building for Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) personnel on the use of the Election Cycle Dashboard
- Technical support to the AUEOM to Chad presidential election
- Conducting 6 workshops for political party poll watch team leader trainers and legal officers in Addis Ababa using videos and manuals in Amharic and English
- CSO electoral advocacy reform initiatives supported in DRC
- Supported ECCAS PAM and EOM to Chad presidential election
- Conference on dynamics of youth political participation via zoom and facebook in Mozambique

April
- Training and supporting deployment of 500 STOs over 7 workshops in CAM for the 23 May national assembly elections
- Community dialogues between CSOs and State representatives held in Somaliland
- Three-day post-election peace monitoring and financial reporting workshop with local partners in Tanzania

May
- Regional forum on civil society post-election follow-up held in Abidjan
- Workshop capacitating election conflict assessment co ordinators in Somalia
- Let’s Talk Elections discussions held in five regents in Somalia
- Capacity building on EISA Popola system and finance training for partners in Zanzibar
- Post-election assessment workshop in Yamoussoukro (Côte d’Ivoire) in partnership with CEI and NDI
- Participation in and support to ECOWAS/ECONEC follow-up and needs assessment mission to Liberia

June
- 15th EISA annual symposium held in Abidjan Côte d’Ivoire
- CSC senior officers trained on institutional communication in Niger
- ECCAS joint civil society organisations/ EMI forum engagement held in Cong-Brazzaville
- Senate and parliament staff budget analysis workshop held in Madagascar
- Broadcasts produced and aired on radio supported in Somalia
- Technical support to the AUEOM to The Gambia presidential election
- Public debates and public outreach programmes through television and radio supported in Somalia
- Technical support to the AU EOM to The Gambia presidential election

July
- Strategic planning for post-election reforms with partners in the DRC
- Technical support to ECCAS PAM and EOM to Sao Tome and Principe
- Mayors and municipal councillors trained on gender sensitive, inclusive governance and accountability in Madagascar

August
- EISA EOM deployed to Zambia general election and piloted EISA Electoral Integrity Tool
- Technical support to AUEOM to Zambia general election
- Civic and voter education validation workshop in Puntland state
- ICGIL EOM to Zambia general election supported

September
- Regional workshop to review the EISA Benchmarks for Enhanced Political Party Performance for Democratic Governance in Africa held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
- EISA monitoring mission to Sudan
- Cultural celebration attended by 1000 people to acknowledge International Day of Peace held in Madagascar
- Conflict monitors trained in Somalia

October
- EISA Sudan office opened
- PRISME CSO project advocacy strategy launched in DRC
- CSC agents trained on institutional communication in Niger
- Ten-member technical mission deployed to observe the pilot direct local elections in Puntland state, Somalia
- Roundtable on opportunities for dialogue held with local partners in Zanzibar

November
- EISA Situation room (ESR) weekly election related updates produced weekly reports in Somalia

December
- EISA IEOM deployed to Sao Tomé and Principe
- EISA IEOM deployed to Zambia general election
- Support to CENI, Niger on election day
- Community dialogues between CSOs and State representatives held in Somaliland
- Three-day post-election peace monitoring and financial reporting workshop with local partners in Tanzania
- Regional forum on civil society post-election follow-up held in Abidjan
- Workshop capacitating election conflict assessment co ordinators in Somalia
- Let’s Talk Elections discussions held in five regents in Somalia
- Capacity building on EISA Popola system and finance training for partners in Zanzibar
- Post-election assessment workshop in Yamoussoukro (Côte d’Ivoire) in partnership with CEI and NDI
- Participation in and support to ECOWAS/ECONEC follow-up and needs assessment mission to Liberia

KEY EVENTS
PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of African Elections

- Volume 20 Number 1 June 2021
- Volume 20 Number 2 Oct 2021

EISA Somalia

Pre-Election Assessment Mission Reports
EISA STAFF 2021

DIRECTORATE + OPERATIONS

Denis Kadima
Executive Director
(unti 31 Oct 2021)

Zahira Seedat
Senior Personal Assistant to the ED office

Baidessou Soukolgue
Executive Director
(from 1 November 2021)

Ilona Tip
Operations Director

Kerryn Kotler
Senior Programme Officer
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION + TECHNOLOGY

Dean Stuart
Website Editor and Webmaster

Irene Maboea
Senior IT Technician

Thembelani Mazibuko
Assistant Researcher

LIBRARY + PUBLICATIONS

Marie Reyneke
Librarian

Mike Molefe
Library & Publications Clerk
FINANCE + ADMINISTRATION

Drake Orurach
Head Of Finance

Dipti Bava
Senior Accountant

Maria Hooper
Payroll and Office Administrator (until April 2021)

Usha Kala
Assistant Accountant

Pontsho Motaung
Senior Assistant Accountant

Nthabiseng Botipe
Payroll and Administration (from April 2021)

Tuelo Molope
Bookkeeper

Armelle Kashila
Junior Bookkeeper

Ivy Pillay
Receptionist / Administration Assistant

Mathembi Mehemekhulu
Housekeeper

Peter Maje
Driver

BALLOTING + ELECTORAL SERVICES

Crystal Africa
Senior Programme Officer

Riana Henley
Project Coordinator

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE (GABON)
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES

Florent Kabongo
Resident Director
ELECTIONS + POLITICAL PROCESSES (EPP)

Stephen Mattia
Head of EPP (until April 2021)

Baidessou Soukolgue
Head of EPP (from May 2021)

Ms Marie-Joelle Kei Dedy
Programme Officer

Lenny Taabu
Programme Assistant

Justin Gore Doua
Programme Manager (until March 2021)

Yvonne Muriel Abada Fouda
Programme Officer

GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS + PROCESSES (GIPPS)

Grant Masterson
Senior Programme Manager

Noxolo Gwala
Assistant Programme Officer

Sandile Khuboni
Programme Assistant

Tokologo Ramodibe
Intern

Ms Marie-Joelle Kei Dedy
Programme Officer

Catherine Musuva
Programme Assistant

Justin Doua Goré
Chief of Party (until March 2021)

Justin Doua Goré
Chief of Party (from 1 April 2021)

Drake Orurach
Finance Manager

Supporting Transitions + Electoral Processes (STEP)

Cecile Bassomo
Elections and Political Transitions Specialist

Kerryn Kotler
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Baidessou Soukolgue
Head of EPP (from May 2021)

Catherine Musuva
Programme Assistant

Justin Doua Goré
Chief of Party (until March 2021)

Justin Doua Goré
Chief of Party (from 1 April 2021)
EISA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Pr. Raphael Ouattara: Team Leader/Country Director
- Clarisse Katuala: Administration and Finance Officer
- Pierre-Claver Kalonda: Programme Officer
- Julienne Laurene Diasonama: Administrative and Finance Assistant
- Buila Bantu: Driver
- Mimi Bakupa Mpanda: Housekeeper
- Patrick Mabeka Makasi: Driver
EISA MADAGASCAR

Jessica Ranohefy
Country Representative
(untill August 31, 2021)

Valdiodio Ndiaye
Country Representative
(as of September 1, 2021)

Hary Niana Ramaroshon
Finance and Administration Officer

Soambolanoro Razafimanjato
Programme Officer (SIDA / UNPBF)

Reine Andriaharivola
Programme Officer (UNPBF / Sida)

Tantely Andrianarivony
Finance and Administration Assistant

Mickael Haromanjaka
Driver

Vololona Zezele
Cleaner

EISA MOZAMBIQUE

Ericino De Salema
Country Director

Egidio Guambe
Programme Officer Officer (till 31 May 2021)

Anissa Izidine
Finance and Administration Officer

Chahide Filipe
Trainee Programme Officer
(till 31 May 2021)

Josephine Mupando
Senior Governance and Political Expert Officer (till 31 May 2021)

Reine Andriaharivola
Programme Officer (UNPBF / Sida)

Francisco Langa
Finance Officer Officer (till 31 May 2021)

José Cossa
Housekeeper and Office Clerk

José Cossa
Housekeeper and Office Clerk

EISA NIGER

ELECTORAL COMMISSION (CENI) & CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE LA COMMUNICATION (CSC)

Aime Konan
Country Director

Ambroise Dzondhault
Electoral Expert

Kadiatou Toure
Finance and Administration Officer

Rouafi Gagara
Programme Officer

Oumarou Gorko
Programme Officer

Bintou Moussa Kaka
Finance and Administration assistant

Boubacar Tahirou
Janitor

Idrissa Wagaidoun Chaibou
Driver

Boubacar Amadou Moussa
Driver
DAI Europe Ltd.

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)

European Union (EU)

Finn Church Aid – Somalia (FCA)

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)

Open Society Institute of Southern Africa - (OSISA)

Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)

United States Agency International Development (USAID)

University of Michigan (Carnegie Foundation)

National Democratic Institute (NDI)

French Embassy
## FINANCIAL REPORT

### Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>96 983 772</td>
<td>110 603 469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>14 161 876</td>
<td>7 746 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment</td>
<td>14 161 876</td>
<td>7 746 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>82 821 896</td>
<td>102 856 970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>2 582 277</td>
<td>6 797 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued income - grants</td>
<td>11 053 681</td>
<td>24 294 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>69 185 938</td>
<td>71 765 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>96 983 772</td>
<td>110 603 469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fund</td>
<td>1 514 301</td>
<td>741 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating fund</td>
<td>(8 516 393)</td>
<td>(2 681 591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrenchment fund</td>
<td>835 025</td>
<td>1 064 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation reserve fund</td>
<td>9 195 669</td>
<td>2 358 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>95 469 472</td>
<td>109 862 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>7 257 609</td>
<td>13 659 030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>74 413 053</td>
<td>93 310 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for leave pay</td>
<td>727 160</td>
<td>421 894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for corporate and project audit fees</td>
<td>873 643</td>
<td>874 083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts refundable</td>
<td>12 198 007</td>
<td>1 596 902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>96 983 772</td>
<td>110 603 469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td>207 938 887</td>
<td>204 645 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit on services</td>
<td>5 475 378</td>
<td>2 733 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting income</td>
<td>8 008 375</td>
<td>4 449 084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: direct expenses</td>
<td>(2 532 997)</td>
<td>(1 715 894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>201 638 389</td>
<td>197 887 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>35 521</td>
<td>93 577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange gain</td>
<td>(121 904)</td>
<td>2 372 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on disposal of assets</td>
<td>315 481</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received</td>
<td>564 839</td>
<td>527 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry income</td>
<td>31 183</td>
<td>1 032 004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>(10 162 458)</td>
<td>(7 582 067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Comprehensive Income</strong></td>
<td>3 743 514</td>
<td>(3 559 443)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange gains on foreign bank accounts</td>
<td>3 743 514</td>
<td>(3 559 443)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Comprehensive (LOSS)</strong></td>
<td>(6 418 945)</td>
<td>(11 141 510)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>