The ALN has a vision for our continent; a prosperous and integrated Africa of flourishing democracies that are at peace with one another, in which every person has the right and opportunity to fulfil their potential and be what they want to be. The ALN exists to empower liberal parties to grow their support, to increase their influence on politics and to implement liberal policies when in government.
Until Alassane Dramane Ouattara took office as President in April 2011, Côte d’Ivoire suffered a fraught decade dominated by conflict, destruction and persecution.

As leader of ALN member, Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR), Dr Ouattara was able to count on the support of an alliance of Ivorian opposition parties, the Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la Démocratie et la Paix (RHDP). This enabled him to secure victory in the second round of the presidential elections in December 2010; however, the incumbent, Laurent Gbagbo, refused to accept the result, leading to a brutal conflict which dragged on for four months.

A true democrat, President Ouattara pursued a negotiated solution to the post-electoral electoral crisis, agreeing to international arbitration. He worked with the African Union and United Nations to pursue a resolution to the dispute which accommodated the outgoing president, and he received the full support of the international community, including the UN Security Council. During this period, ALN members stood in solidarity with ADO (as he is affectionately known) and lobbied for him to receive support. He finally made a triumphant return to Abidjan with the support of a new integrated army, the Forces Républicains, in April 2011. This made President Ouattara’s inauguration in May 2011 a particularly sweet moment for the liberal family, with many ALN delegates attending the ceremony in Yamoussoukro.

President Ouattara is now getting Côte d’Ivoire back on its feet and clearing up the mess left by his predecessor, who has been indicted by the International Criminal Court and faces trial in The Hague. When the RDR invited the ALN to hold its 2012 General Assembly in Abidjan alongside the Liberal International Congress, delegates had the opportunity to see with their own eyes the progress which has been made over the past eighteen months. Investment was returning, and with it jobs; damaged infrastructure was being repaired or replaced, and a new bridge built across the Ébrié Lagoon; new, integrated armed forces had improved security, and equal rights were assured for each and every Ivorian.

“A liberal President, Alassane Ouattara, rebuilds his damaged country...”
“ALN will continue to be a broker of information and opportunities, linking parties preparing for elections with expertise from within the Network and across the liberal family.”

“...The application of fundamental human and political rights of Africans as individuals should not be unduly constrained by the state in its desire to promote common goals.”
Foreword from the ALN President

Dear Reader,

It is a pleasure for me to present the Africa Liberal Network’s first Annual Report. This document covers the calendar year of 2012, which was a particularly important point in the development of the ALN.

Firstly, we expanded to include 34 member parties from across the African continent; you can read about the members on pages 15-19. Secondly, we established a new permanent Secretariat in Cape Town, South Africa, thanks to the generous support of the Democratic Alliance (DA) and recruited a new Coordinator.

Thirdly, we adopted an ambitious new strategic plan outlining our vision for Africa and the Network’s priorities up until the end of 2014 together. Finally, as 2012 was the year in which I was elected as the third President of the Network, it is only fitting that I pay tribute to my predecessor, Dr Mamadou Lamine Bâ, who laid the very foundations of the ALN a decade ago and continues to be a source of inspiration to us all.

As you will see from the finances presented on page 11, while the Network has accumulated strategic reserves from membership contributions, the wide-ranging activities which we organise would not have been possible without the support of our strategic partners, the Liberal Democrats (Lib Dems) and their Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) programme and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF). I would like to thank them for their continued commitment to liberal internationalism, to Africa, and to our Network.

We hope that you enjoy this Annual Report. If you would like to keep abreast of our activities in 2013, please join us on social media. You can follow us on Twitter@AfricanLiberals, join our group on Facebook https://www.facebook.com/groups/AfricanLiberals, or subscribe to ‘Africa Briefing’, our fortnightly newsletter by contacting William.Townsend@africaliberalnetwork.org

If you are interested in joining or supporting ALN, please contact me directly president@africaliberalnetwork.org

Yours sincerely,
Hon. Olivier Kamitatu

About the President

Olivier Kamitatu Etsu was elected President of the Africa Liberal Network at the General Assembly in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, on 18 October 2012. He is the leader of the Alliance pour le Renouveau du Congo (ARC), which joined the ALN in 2009 and successfully hosted the 2011 General Assembly in Kinshasa. ARC participates in the Presidential Majority and has 2 Ministers in Government as well as several deputy Ministers. The party has 15 MPs.

Hon. Olivier Kamitatu served as Minister for Planning in the Government of Antoine Gizenga between February 2007 and February 2012. He was Speaker of the National Transitional Assembly and a signatory to the peace accords which ended the second Congolese War.

About the ALN Executive Committee

On 18 October 2012, Africa Liberal Network General Assembly elected a new leadership for a two year term. Alongside the President, the Executive Committee includes five Vice-Presidents, representing each region of the continent, and a Treasurer:

Northern Africa: M. Abdesslam Nihrane, Political Bureau Member of the Union Constitutionelle, Morocco. vpnorth@africaliberalnetwork.org

Western Africa: Maître Gilbert Noël Ouédraogo, President of Alliance pour la Démocratie et la Fédération Rassemblement Démocratique Africain and Minister for Transport, Post Office and Digital, Burkina-Faso. vpwest@africaliberalnetwork.org

Central Africa: Hon. Alice Nzomukunda, President of the Alliance Démocratique pour le Renouveau and former Vice-President of the Republic of Burundi. vpcentral@africaliberalnetwork.org

Eastern Africa: Mr Adl Abdel Aati, Chair of the Political Council, Liberal Democratic Party of Sudan. vpeast@africaliberalnetwork.org

Southern Africa: Mr Gomolemo Motswaledi, President of the Botswana Movement for Democracy and former Secretary-General of the Botswana Democratic Party, Botswana. vpsouthern@africaliberalnetwork.org

Treasurer: Hon. Bryan Julie, Treasurer of the Seychelles National Party and former Member of Parliament. treasurer@africaliberalnetwork.org

The ALN’s Priorities for 2013-14

In late November 2012, the new Executive Committee convened to develop a strategic plan for 2013-14. This will see the network develop new funding streams, update its constitution and improve its communications. ALN will continue to be a broker of information and opportunities, linking parties preparing for elections with expertise from within the Network and across the liberal family. ALN will also continue to deliver the traditional capacity-building workshops through which the Network has made its name, including a renewed focus on promoting female participating in politics. Finally, the key campaign for this mandate will focus on increasing intra-African trade by easing of barriers to international exchange of goods and services.
ALN in Action: Implementing the Johannesburg Declaration

In 2012, the ALN undertook the following activities in order to achieve the objectives of its founding document, the Johannesburg Declaration:

ALN helped to facilitate the development and growth of liberal democratic parties across Africa: The ALN has members in nearly half of African states. In 2012, it developed links with liberals from Comoros, Somaliland, Namibia and Tunisia. ALN welcomed the Alliance Nationale pour les Comores to the liberal family and it has since joined the Arab Alliance for Freedom and Democracy (AAFD), a partner organisation. ALN also admitted KULMIYE (Peace, Unity and Development Party), as observer members; they triumphed in municipal elections and continue to govern at the national level. ALN has met once with the leadership of the Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP) and plans a follow-up visit to Namibia in 2013. Finally, ALN has recently received a request from the Parti Républicain (Al-Joumhouri) of Tunisia to join the Network.

ALN encouraged solidarity among member parties with the aim of assisting them to achieve power through democratic means: The ALN stood in solidarity with liberal forces in Burkina-Faso, Ghana and Sierra Leone as they prepared for presidential and legislative elections. In Burkina-Faso, ADF-RDA were able to win 19 seats in the National Assembly, making them the second largest party in

About the Africa Liberal Network

The ALN has a vision for our continent; a prosperous and integrated Africa of flourishing democracies that are at peace with one another, in which every person has the right and opportunity to fulfill their potential and be what they want to be. The ALN exists to empower liberal parties to grow their support, to increase their influence on politics and to implement liberal policies when in government.

A Brief History of the ALN

The ALN developed from what was originally the Organisation of African Liberal Parties. It was established during an initial meeting of parties in Mombasa in July 2001, and was then formally launched at a subsequent meeting in Johannesburg in June 2003. This meeting adopted the Johannesburg Declaration, committing the parties to core liberal democratic principles.

The ALN was offered a temporary Secretariat at the Liberal Democrats’ headquarters in London, before establishing a permanent presence in the Republic of South Africa, where the ALN Secretariat is now hosted by the DA at their National Head Office in Cape Town. WFD remains the main source of support for the ALN Secretariat, while the FNF supports the majority of the Network’s activities. The ALN is continuously seeking to diversity and broaden its support and partnership base to include other institutions. To this end, the ALN developed a fundraising strategy organised an informal reception with liberal political foundations in the margins of the General Assembly held in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire in October 2012.

Membership

ALN member parties agree to adhere to certain core liberal democratic principles contained in the founding charter, the Johannesburg Declaration. The members are committed to promoting the freedom and dignity of all people by campaigning for political and civil rights; protecting basic freedoms; defending the rule of law; ensuring democratic governance based on free and fair elections with peaceful transition; standing-up for religious, gender and minority rights; fighting corruption, and establishing free market economies.

In order to join ALN, interested parties must write to the Secretariat. Alternatively, they can make contact through one of the regional Vice-Presidents or President. Following an expression of interest, the ALN Coordinator briefs the Executive Committee so that they can decide whether or not to invite the party to present an application for membership, this would be considered at the next General Assembly (usually held in October). The entire membership will then vote on the party’s application, which will be supported by the relevant regional Vice-President. In instances where there is already an ALN member in the country where the party is applying, then the approval of that party will be sought before the above process can proceed.

As one would expect in any network, solidarity goes hand-in-hand with constructive criticism. In late 2011 and early 2012, the ALN showed its maturity by taking a stand against its Patron, Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, then President of Senegal. ALN protested against his attempts to amend the constitution so as to prevent the need for a second-round run-off and encouraged him not to campaign for a third term. He did not benefit from the support of the Network and was not re-elected in February 2012.

The ALN assisted member parties to promote liberal democracy within their own countries and throughout Africa by providing support in the areas of:

Election support: Senior campaign strategists from CUF of Tanzania and the DA of South Africa participated in a FNF study tour to London and Washington, D.C., where they had the opportunities to learn best practice from the Lib Dems, Democrat and Republican parties. Furthermore, ALN members from West Africa met in Dakar to identify best practice in election campaigns with a view to drawing on lessons from Cote d’Ivoire and the UK, and assisting those preparing for elections in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Burkina-Faso.

www.africaliberalnetwork.org
**Policy development:** Representatives from seven liberal parties from across East Africa met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to draft a Liberal manifesto for Africa which is printed on pages 22-23 of this report. Working with two experts from the UK Liberal Democrats, they drew up a document containing twenty key principles which was later strengthened and adopted by the ALN General Assembly. The workshop helped the delegates to develop their policy-making skills and contribute to the development of liberalism in Africa.

**Party organisation and development:** ALN delegates from across the continent participated in a training workshop on intra-party democracy facilitated by two experts from the D66, Netherlands, Louisevies van der Laan and Dennis Hessling, and funded by FNF. Additionally, the DA and Lib Dems sent experts to Gaborone to assist the Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD) and their partners in the Umbrella for Democracy facilitated by two experts from the D66.

Regional meetings: The General Assembly in Abidjan was held in the margins of the Liberal International (LI) Congress so as to enable ALN representatives to network with members of the global liberal family, including its youth (IFLRY) and women networks (INLW). Furthermore, regional meetings were held in East Africa and West Africa, covering themes mentioned above. The coming years will see regional meetings in Central and Southern Africa on themes to be proposed by the regional Vice-Presidents.

Communication through a website and electronic newsletter: ALN was able to develop a new fortnightly electronic bulletin entitled ‘Africa Briefing’ which is circulated to several hundred supporters. This is compiled by William Townsend, a journalist focusing on Africa but with experience in liberal politics. If you would like to subscribe, please contact William at William.Townsend@africaliberalnetwork.org

**Lobbying on African issues:** ALN delegates attended a study visit to Brussels and Berlin organised by FNF, where they had the opportunity to meet with politicians and prominent civil servants in both capitals. In Brussels, they were greeted by Li President, Hans van Baalen MEP, and President of ELDR, Sir Graham Watson MEP; as well as Africa Director of the EU External Action Service, Dr Nicholas Westcott C&M and Africa Director of EuropeAid, Francesca Mosca. In Berlin, the delegates met Free Democratic Party member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Marina Schuster MdB and HE John Kauffor, former President of Ghana.

**Financial Report**

In 2012, the ALN established a new bank account in South Africa. The table below shows an overview of the financial accounts as they stood at the close of the year. All figures are in US Dollars and are rounded up to the nearest thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Contributions paid during 2012</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Contributions Carried Forward from 2011</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves spent on attendance at LI Executive Committee meeting in Barcelona</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Democrats’ Westminster Foundation for Democracy</td>
<td>ALN Secretariat; staffing and relocation costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training and advisory workshops delivered by Lib Dems and DA in Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALN General Assembly in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intra-Party Democracy Workshop and fringe meetings in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Media Workshop for Anglophone participants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Committee meetings and Strategic Workshops in Cape Town &amp; Jo’burg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study Visits to London and Washington, D.C., Brussels and Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attendance of 22 representatives of ALN member parties at IAF Leadership Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$42,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We would like to thank the FNF and WFD for contributing such a great deal to the ALN in 2012 and in-line with the Network’s strategy we intend to diversify our income streams in 2013-14. We hope to draw on donors from the world of business, the expertise of our member parties, and other political foundations.
Focus on Women: ALN Inspires More Women into Politics

Across the African continent there is a lack of female participation in politics. Women remain under-represented both within parties and as elected officials. As liberals, we see ourselves as key drivers of equality and opportunity, seeking to break down the monopoly of ‘big men’ in politics.

The ALN is fortunate to count among its membership impressive women who can act as role models, encouraging others to become active in politics. These include Hon. Alice Nzomukunda, who resigned as Vice-President of Burundi in protest at the corruption which has dogged her country; Hon. Rachel Shebesh, who is a powerful voice for women in Kenya and globally, and Dr Hakima Al-Haïti, founder of a powerful gender network, Connecting Group, and Vice-President of the International Network of Liberal Women (INLW).

The ALN’s current focus is on improving female political participation in Cote d’Ivoire, where we are working with the Rassemblement des Républicains in partnership with the FNF local office. We have already held some interesting discussions with members of the party hierarchy and plan to organise ‘inspiration days’ to persuade more women to come into politics, hopefully in time to become public representatives ahead of the municipal elections scheduled for mid-2013.

In terms of gender mainstreaming, the ALN has a successful record to draw-on, having assembled prominent women from member parties in Abidjan in 2009 to develop a common gender policy paper for the network. This document was prepared by a consultant from the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, Mr Siagbé Trah, as the outcome of a workshop where the member parties raised ideas and recommendations for promoting women within their own political structures.

The following year, delegates from over twenty African liberal parties met to discuss their achievements, challenges faced, and lessons learnt since their last meeting. They also debated the best practice for gender mainstreaming on the African continent, and developed their own action plans for the next twelve months with help from an expert trainer from the Lib Dems’ Campaign for Gender Balance.

In lieu of a third workshop, five prominent African women politicians were invited to attend the Liberal Democrats’ Annual Party Conference in Birmingham in September 2011 during which they met with Party Leader and Deputy Prime Minister, Nick Clegg MP. The delegates had the chance to discuss overcoming barriers to female participation with successful women from national, regional and local government then Minister for Equalities, Lynne Featherstone MP; the leader of the London Assembly Group, Caroline Pidgeon AM; and local councillors from Birmingham.
Member Parties

Southern Africa

Botswana - BMD: Botswana Movement for Democracy BMD is a founding member of the Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC), the official opposition in Botswana. The party was formed as a breakaway from the ruling BDP in protest at the diminishing political space within the party and the country, rising levels of corruption and nepotism, and incursions on civil liberties.

BMD is committed to encouraging innovation, research and development, while maintaining a low taxation environment. Its members are committed to respecting human rights, inclusiveness and tolerance. They campaign for greater transparency, honesty and integrity among elected officials, and want to ensure the complete separation of party and state.

Comoros - ANC: Alliance Nationale pour les Comores Alliance Nationale pour les Comores (ANC) is led by Mr Mahamoudou Ali Mohamed, a successful businessman. The party actively campaigns to promote freedom of conscience and human dignity; the development of free enterprise; the rule of law; equality of opportunity; individual responsibility; decentralisation, and environmental protection.

ANC was formed in the run-up to the flawed 2009 legislative elections. While none of the party's 21 candidates were elected, some scored up to 42% of the popular vote.

Madagascar - MFM: Militants pour le Progrès de Madagascar MFM (Militants pour le Progrès de Madagascar) was formed in 1972 by the first generation of Malagasy university graduates. During the 2001 and 2007 presidential elections the MFM did not put forward a candidate. However, in April 2009, MFM President, Rakotonirina Manandafy was nominated Prime Minister by President Marc Ravalomanana. Regrettably, he was prevented from taking-up the role.

The MFM are part of Alliance Libératrice Démocrate, which has been pursuing a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in Madagascar through a consensual process involving all Malagasy political stakeholders. The MFM has supported this recent proposal in an attempt to promote reconciliation, and encourage a return to democracy and the rule of law. The MFM has two members of the Transitional Assembly.

Malawi - FDD: Forum for Democratic Devolution FDD was formed in response to calls for decentralisation ahead of elections in 2014. A group of prominent opposition politicians united to fight for change to the governance system under the banner of FDD. Its members advocate a three-tier system, involving national, provincial, and local assemblies. The Founding President of FDD is Clement Stambuli, a former newspaper editor who was elected to Parliament in 1995 and served as a Government Minister from 1999-2004.

Malawi - UDF: United Democratic Front Dr Bakili Muluzi, leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF), served two terms as President of Malawi following the country’s first free elections in May 1994. Malawi saw its first transition between democratically-elected presidents in May 2004, when the UDF’s candidate Bingu wa Mutharika won with 35.9% of the vote. The UDF, however, did not win a majority of seats in Parliament, as it had done in 1994 and 1999. Mutharika subsequently left the party in 2005 to form the Democratic Progressive Party. This forced the UDF into a loose coalition with the Malawi Congress Party during the May 2009 elections.

Mozambique - PDD: Partido para a Paz Democratização e Desenvolvimento PDD was formed in 2003 by five MPs who were previously members of Renamo. The party leader is Mr Raul Domingos who was Renamo’s chief negotiator during the 1992 peace process.

During the Presidential Elections in December 2004, Mr Domingos gained 2.7% of the vote. Parliamentary elections also took place in the same year, but the PDD only gained 2% of the vote, and so did not win any seats in the Assembly. The party was prevented from campaigning across much of the country during the 2009 elections, causing the ALN to launch a protest on the PDD’s behalf.

South Africa - DA: Democratic Alliance. The DA has been the official opposition in South Africa since 1999. In the last legislative elections held in April 2009, the DA received 16.6% of the vote and won 67 seats in the National Assembly as well as 65 in provincial legislatures. The DA’s parliamentary leader, Lindiwe Mazibuko, has participated in numerous ALN events.

The DA governs in Western Cape Province, where its leader, Helen Zille (pictured on page 4), serves as Premier. The DA also controls the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, the second largest in South Africa. During her time as Executive Mayor of Cape Town, Zille was awarded World Mayor of the Year. In government, the DA has focused on improving service delivery and devolving the decision making power to the lowest possible level. It has a vision of an Open, Opportunity Society for All founded on four cornerstone ideas: reconciliation, redress, delivery and diversity.

Zambia - UPND: United Party for National Development UPND was formed in December 1998 by Anderson Mazoka. In the Presidential elections of December 2001, Mr Mazoka finished in second place with 27.2% of the vote. In May 2006, Mr Mazoka died and was succeeded by Hakainde Hichilema (HH) who led the party into elections the same year, winning 26.76% of the vote and 26 out of the 150 Parliamentary seats. Ahead of the 2011 elections, UPND rejected an electoral pact with the Patriotic Front (PF) of Michael Sata. Sata eventually won the election, entering State House. As such, UPND now holds the balance of power in the National Assembly. Sata has been criticised for his performance in office and HH is polling very well, considered the only genuine voice of the opposition.
North Africa

Morocco - MP: Mouvement Populaire
With its origins in the struggle for national liberation, the MP was the first political party to be created following Moroccan independence. It was founded to restore multiparty democracy while defending the constitutional monarchy and promoting respect for civil liberties.

During the 2011 legislative elections, the MP won 32 seats and is now participating in the Government, where its Secretary-General, Mohan Laenser, is the Minister of Interior. It also holds the ministerial portfolios of Youth and Sports, Tourism and Administrative Modernisation.

Morocco - UC: Union Constitutionnelle
Under the leadership of its founding leader, former Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, the UC formed successive governments in the 1980s and 1990s. In the 2011 elections, it won twenty-three seats in the National Assembly, down from the twenty-seven it won in 2007. The party promotes economic liberalism and reform of the constitution. It joined Liberal International (LI) in 2003 and is a founding member of the ALN as well as the Arab Alliance for Freedom and Democracy (AAFD).

West Africa

Burkina Faso - ADF-RDA: Alliance pour la Démocratie et la Fédération-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain
ADF-RDA is the second largest political force in Burkina Faso. It has 19 out of 111 parliamentary seats and 2 Ministers in Government, including its leader, Maître Gilbert Noel Ouédraogo. Of its two component parties, the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RDA) dates back to 1947. The party stands for pluralism, equality, justice and liberty for all. It firmly supports the principle of freedom of expression, calls for tolerance and the rule of law, condemn human rights abuses and supports liberal economic views. It stipulates that education, employment and individual enterprise constitute the pillars of economic development.

Côte d’Ivoire - RDR: Rassemblement des Républicains
RDR was established in 1994 and has been led by Dr Alassane Dramane Ouattara since 1999. Dr Ouattara served as Prime Minister of Côte d’Ivoire from 1990 to 1993 and subsequently as Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund between 1994 and 1999. As detailed on the opening pages, President Ouattara was elected in December 2010 but was not inaugurated until May 2011 due to a post-electoral crisis.

President Ouattara is now seeking to rebuild the country and show that Côte d’Ivoire is once again open for business. He has overseen the conception of a 2012-15 development plan worth some US$8 billion, of which already half has been funded thus far. Governing with his RHDP coalition partners has led to robust debate over the direction of the country. Taking a stand over the equality of women, President Ouattara reshuffled his government, in November 2012, appointing Daniël Kablan Duncan as his new Prime Minister.

Guinea - PULS: Parti de l’Unité et du Libéralisme Social
PULS was founded in May 2008 following the wave of popular protest in Guinea which began in 2007. The leader of the party is Mr Alpha Mamadou Diallo. PULS advocates national unity, the establishment of the rule of law, continued dialogue between social groups, and the adoption of social liberalism as a model for development.

Guinea - UFDG: Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée
UFDG is led by Cellou Dalein Diallo who served as Prime Minister of Guinea between December 2004 and April 2006. Diallo participated in the massive opposition protests in Conacry on 28 September 2009 and was injured.

He stood for the UFDG in the Guinean presidential election, 2010, topping the poll in the first round with 43.69%. Although Sidya Touré and the UFR supported him in the second round, he was narrowly defeated with 47.48%, mainly as a result of a higher turnout (67.87% as opposed to 51.59%).

Guinea - UFR: Union des Forces Républicaines Centrafricaines
UFR was founded in 1992. Its leader, Sidya Touré, served as Prime Minister from July 1996 until March 1999. Until his appointment, Touré was a respected technocrat, having previously held various positions in the IMF. He served as Dr Alassane Ouattara’s Chief of Staff when the latter was Prime Minister of Côte d’Ivoire.

Sidya Touré stood for the party in the Guinean presidential election, 2010, taking third place with 13% of the votes cast. He called for his supporters to vote for Cellou Dalein Diallo, the leader of UFDG, in the second round against incumbent, Alpha Condé. Diallo narrowly lost the second round vote but together the UFR, UFDG and their liberal allies hope to win legislative elections in 2013.

Sierra Leone - PMDC: People’s Movement for Democratic Change
PMDC was formed in support of change in Sierra Leone following the 2005 Makeni Convention of the then ruling Sierra Leone People’s Party (SLPP). It became the third force in the politics of Sierra Leone.

Mr Charles Francis Margai was the founding leader. In the 2007 General Elections, the party won 10 parliamentary seats and joined the Government led by the All People’s Congress (APC). Defections meant that in the October 2012 general elections it was able to win only one seat.

Sierra Leone - PCL/DJ: Parti pour la Liberté et le Citoyenneté / Défear Jikoyi PLC/DJ was established by Alassane Ndao in September 2008. It participated in the local elections of 22 March 2009, winning seats on the Municipal Council in Mbour. The current President is Dr Mamadou Lamine Bâ, ALN President between 2008 and 2012. Dr Bâ served as Senegal’s first Minister of the Environment and latterly Minister of International and Humanitarian Affairs but defected from the PDS to join PCL/DJ in protest at the decision of President Wade to amend the constitution to eliminate the need for a second presidential round run-off.

Senegal - PDS: Parti Démocratique Sénégalais
PDS was the first African party to join Liberal International and is a founding member of the ALN. It was formed by Maître Abdoulaye Wade at the time of electoral reform in 1974 as a distinctly liberal party. Wade ran for the presidency for the first time in 1978 and participated in every subsequent election until he was elected in 2000 with 58.5% of the popular vote. He was re-elected in 2007, before losing power in 2012.

President Wade is one of the founding members of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). In 2003 he was awarded Liberal International’s Prize for Freedom, which is given annually to defenders of Human Rights. The PDS is currently the main opposition party in Senegal and is preparing to elect a new leadership.

Senegal - PLC/DJ: Parti pour la Liberté et la Citoyenneté / Défear Jikoyi PLC/DJ was established by Alassane Ndao in September 2008. It participated in the local elections of 22 March 2009, winning seats on the Municipal Council in Mbour. It has also campaigned for the release or accelerated trial of hundreds of political detainees.

Mali - PCR: Parti Citoyen pour le Renouveau
PCR was founded in 2005 by members of the Citizen’s Movement which supported Amadou Toumani Touré (ATT), the President of Mali until the 2012 coup d’etat. The party has strongly condemned those events and it eagerly awaiting a return to democracy in the country and fresh elections.

The President of the PCR, Mr Ousmane Ben Fana Traoré, is an important figure in Mali. He served as an advisor to ATT having led the students’ movement which contributed to the fall of the dictatorial regime of General Moussa Traoré. He has also campaigned for the release or accelerated trial of hundreds of political detainees.
Central Africa

Burundi - ADR: Alliance Démocratique pour le Renouveau-ADR was founded in August 2008 by Hon. Alice Nzomukunda, former Vice-President of the Republic and Vice-President of the National Assembly. She quit parliament the same year, denouncing the continued violation of human rights by the Government, and preferring to resign her personal privileges in order to create a political party which can advance the rule of law, democracy, and guarantee human liberty.

Democratic Republic of Congo - ANADER: Alliance Nationale des Démocrates pour la Reconstruction Mr Kumbu Ki-Lutete, a former assistant ambassador to the UN, established in 1990. Mr. Ki-Lutete was President of ANADER until his death in January 2007. On 26 March 2007, Mr Kumbu Kumbel was elected new President of ANADER. The party is a member of Liberal International and a founding member of ALN.

Democratic Republic of Congo - ARC: Alliance pour le Renouveau du Congo ARC was formed by a group of MPs ahead of the 2006 elections, among them Hon. Olivier Kamitatu, President of the Transitional National Assembly. The ‘Forces pour le Renouveau’, consisting of ARC and its allies, won 28 seats in the National Assembly and 5 in the Senate. ARC went on to join the Majorité Présidentielle (AMP) with the result that Kamitatu was nominated as Minister of Planning.

In the 2011 elections, ARC won 15 seats outright making it among the ten largest parties in the National Assembly. It joined an alliance named ‘Parliamentary Group for Renewal’. The party continues to serve in Government, with Charles Naweji being appointed as Minister for Social Affairs.

Democratic Republic of Congo - PNR: Parti National pour la Réforme PNR was established in 2010 to drive a revolution for fundamental reform in the DRC. In elections the following year it won two MPs, both in South Kivu Province.

Democratic Republic of Congo - UMR: Union pour la Majorité Républicaine UMR is led by Hon. Médard Mulangala Lwakabwanga, former rapporteur of the National Assembly’s Committee on Economics and Finance. Mulangala served as a Director of Citibank Kinshasa, before being appointed as a Cabinet Minister in 1990, where he assisted with the development, design and implementation of first money and foreign exchange marketplace in DRC.

Democratic Republic of Congo - UREC: Union Pour la Reconstruction du Congo UREC was founded in 2005 by renowned oncologist, Dr. Oscar Kashala Lukumuena. Dr Kashala graduated from Kinshasa University Medical School before completing his training at the University of Lusanne, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institutes of Technology.

UREC advocates for rebuilding Congo through work, innovation and excellence. It supports the culture of openness and inclusion, in order to mobilise all Congolese for the integral rebuilding of the country. UREC advocates for the strengthening of national unity, the establishment of participative and transparent politics centred on human and social welfare, and the restoration of the rule of law.

East Africa

Ethiopia - EDP: Ethiopian Democratic Party EDP rejects the focus on ethnicity which came to dominate Ethiopian politics and instead adopted a platform advocating for individual and group rights. The party campaigns for a free market, private ownership of land, an independent judiciary, and the observance of rule of law. It also actively supports the devolution of power to lower levels; however, advocates for regional government based on cultural grounds.

Ahead of the 2005 elections, the EDP merged with Ethiopian Medhin Democratic Party and adopted a new name: UEDP-Medhin. This alliance worked to form a broader coalition named CUD or Knijt, which won 108 parliamentary seats, of which EDP won 34 directly. Since the 2010 elections, however, EDP has had no representation in the House of Representatives as the ruling party now controls 545 out of the 547 seats.

Kenya - ODM: Orange Democratic Movement The ODM began life as a political grassroots movement formed to campaign against the constitutional referendum proposed in Kenya in 2005. It took its name from the fruit which was used on polling cards to represent a ‘no’ vote. At the forefront of the ODM was the Liberal Democratic Party of Raila Odinga. ODM won the referendum, with 58.12% of Kenyans voting down the proposed constitution.

Following violently disputed elections in December 2007, a Government of National Unity was formed with Odinga appointed Prime Minister. ODM has since successfully drawn up a new constitution, approved in a referendum in 2010. This document provides for the devolution of power to 47 counties; land reform; dual citizenship rights; a more independent judiciary, a strong bill of rights, and provisions for gender equality.

Seychelles - SNP: Seychelles National Party SNP dates back to the first multi-party elections of 1993, in which its leader, Wavel Ramkalawan, won the only opposition seat. He ran for the strengthening of national unity, the establishment of openness and inclusion, in order to mobilise all Congolese for the integral rebuilding of the country. UREC advocates for the strengthening of national unity, the establishment of participative and transparent politics centred on human and social welfare, and the restoration of the rule of law.

Somaliland - KULMIYE: Peace, Unity and Development Party KULMIYE is the governing party in Somaliland, a self-declared republic occupying the boundaries of the former British Protectorate of Somaliland. The country has pursued peaceful development since its citizens voted overwhelmingly in a referendum to secede from the union of Somalia.

KULMIYE identifies strongly with liberal ideals on political and economic lines. In the 2003 presidential elections, the KULMIYE candidate Ahmed Mahamoud Silanyo won 42.1% of the popular vote. He was defeated by Dahir Riyale Kahin by only 80 votes but accepted the result. In the 2010 presidential election, Silanyo and his running mate Abdrahman Saylici were more successful, defeating Kahin with 49.59% vote.

South Sudan - SSSLF: South Sudan Liberal Youth Forum The SSSLF campaigns to empower South Sudanese youth through education and maximize the life chances of every individual. SSSLF wants to build a liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or tyranny.

Sudan - LDP: Liberal Democratic Party LDP was founded in 2008 as a result of the merger of four liberal democratic parties, namely the Sudan Liberal Party, the Sudanese Democratic Movement, the Movement of New Democratic Forces (HAG)-United Leadership and the Sudanese Democratic Party. The acting Chairwoman is Dr Mayada Abdalla Swar Eshlabah, a registrar of psychiatry and a Member of the leadership of the Sudanese Doctors’ Committee.

Tanzania - CUF: Civic United Front-Chama Cha Wananchi CUF stands for individual rights and equal opportunities and seeks to foster development whilst protecting the environment. The party was founded in 1996 as a result of the merger of two underground opposition groups - one from the mainland (the Civic Movement) and the other from Zanzibar (Kamahuru). Since then, the CUF National Chairman, Professor Ibrahim Lipumba, has finished second in successive national elections; while his colleague, CUF Secretary-General, Seif Sharif Hamad has consistently placed second in Zanzibar.

In 2010, Maim Seif was appointed as first Vice-President in a Government of National Unity (GNU). The Zanzibar Cabinet now includes 7 CUF Ministers and one Minister without portfolio. On the mainland, CUF increased its representation in the National Assembly, winning 23 of the 239 directly-elected seats.

Uganda - LDT: Liberal Democratic Transparency LDT was established and registered in 2005. The first delegates’ conference was held on 25 October 2005 in Kampala, the most recent one was on 29 May 2010. The Party leader is Mayor of Kampala, Al-Haji Nasser Niege Sebegagba. LDT is a party that represents the values of a fair society, campaigning for democracy, a free market economy, individual liberty and responsibility, tolerance, social justice and equal opportunities.
Focus on Youth: Democratic Alliance Youth provoke debate about South Africa’s future

2012 was the year that the DA Youth came of age and hit the mainstream, gaining greater media coverage and stimulating more public debate than even the dysfunctional ANC Youth League. The DA Student’s Organisation (DASO) launched a phenomenal campaign which made South Africans consider the society in which they want to live.

It all started on 23 January when the leadership of the DA Youth bombarded the social networking sites with images of the poster opposite depicting an embrace between a mixed-race couple alongside the strapline ‘In OUR future… you wouldn’t look twice’.

The ‘Daily Maverick’ has succinctly summarised the impact: “To say that the picture caused controversy in the social media would be putting it lightly. It generated a huge amount of Twitter traffic, and even spawned a few spoof images. The picture was also posted onto Facebook, where it garnered a breathtaking amount of outrage, most of it carrying undertones of disapproval at the nudity and miscegenation that was on display.”

The DA Federal Youth Leader, Cllr Makashule Gana, was prepared for this frenzy, responding that “The country is still polarised along racial lines. The important thing is that people are talking. We have achieved what we wanted; we can’t always bury our heads in the sand pretend as if race is not a factor.”

DASO went on to print a series of six images (available online at www.inourfuture.co.za) highlighting three key messages:

• Tolerance for everyone, even if their life choices are different from our own,
• The opportunity for anyone and everyone with talent and dedication to realise their dreams no matter their background, and,
• Respect for the constitution as the ultimate law in South Africa.

These messages capture the essence of the party’s vision for an Open, Opportunity Society for All, and DASO were able to successfully project this into the mainstream via social media.

In provoking debate as to future of South Africa as a nation, DASO was able to capture the attention of citizens concerned by the direction of their country under the ANC.

A follow-up campaign along the same lines is planned for February 2013; however, this time with a more personal focus. Please keep an eye on https://www.facebook.com/democraticallianceyouth and http://twitter.com/#!/DA_Youth if you would like to keep up to speed!

Pan-African Liberal Youth: OALY-LEAD

Organization of African Liberal Youth-Liberals Energizing African Democracy (OALY-LEAD) is a network of African liberal youth organisations which joined the ALN in 2011. It was established to build fellowship and solidarity among liberal youth on the African continent, as well as to exist as a platform for liberal youth to exchange ideas on the concepts and principles of Liberalism. The network was formed in August 1997 as OALY and re-launched as OALY-LEAD in February 2011.
Political Reform and Civil Rights

The Network believes that Africa's long-term development can only be assured when political and civil rights are secured for all people. Power comes from the people and is exercised through regular, free and fair elections. The Africa Liberal Network believes in the rights of the individual; rights which are not given to each of us, are not given to any of us.

1. Separation of Powers: The different and independent roles of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary must be respected. Elected Heads of State should only serve a maximum of two terms in office, not exceeding five years each, so as to prevent the concentration of power in the hands of one individual for a prolonged period. The Legislature, as an assembly of representatives of the people, should play a greater role in oversight of the Executive, in addition to creating laws. The Judiciary should be impartial and independent.

2. Elections: Elections should be open, transparent, and meet the provisions of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. The Network calls for full ratification of this Charter and the implementation of its provisions, and for AU monitoring processes to be fully compatible with the highest international standards.

3. Freedom of Expression and Association: Free expression of ideas should be realised for the people of Africa through the establishment of diverse outlets for expression, with equitable access to the media for all citizens.

4. Political Parties: There must be recognition of the vital importance to democracy of political parties as a vehicle for the promotion of ideas. We believe that political parties have a responsibility to represent the views and needs of constituents. The Network calls for the establishment of fair and equitable conditions for all political parties to play their role freely and effectively. At the same time, there must be clear separation of the functions of the ruling party and Government; public resources must not be abused to act in the interests of one party. The Government has an obligation to act in the interests of the whole population.

5. Rights: The Network upholds the protection of all fundamental human and political rights, as set out in international declarations such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Liberals are committed to minority rights, gender equality and freedom of worship. It is for this reason that the Network advocates for the separation of religion and the state. Moreover, the application of fundamental human and political rights of Africans as individuals should not be unduly constrained by the state in its desire to promote common goals. Liberals believe that recognised and secure private property rights are vital, not only to economic development, but also to underpin individual civil and political rights.

6. Devolution of Power: The Network believes that devolution of power creates wider opportunities for individuals to participate in local affairs and to contribute to the development of communities. Mechanisms should provide for the equitable distribution of national resources.

7. Good Governance and the Rule of Law: The Network is committed to the highest standards of professional conduct in public administration. Openness, accountability, an independent civil service, and the rule of law are essential in the fight against corruption. Impunity must be addressed and those found culpable of misconduct should face the full force of the law.

8. Civil Society: The role of civil society should be recognised in all states. The Network calls for the provision of a legislative framework which will enable civil society groups to operate freely and effectively and promote the betterment of society through advocacy for the rights and needs of the people.

Economic Development

Liberals believe in the promotion of free enterprise and fair trade. The Network wishes to promote widespread prosperity through the development of entrepreneurship and the empowerment of the private sector.

9. Trade: African liberals are committed to increase intra-African trade by easing of barriers to international exchange of goods and services. The Network will seek to persuade the World Trade Organization to allow preferential tariff reductions between African states.

10. Economic Freedom: The Network believes that each government in the region should encourage the development of markets, without favouring particular businesses, in order to encourage individual entrepreneurs in all sectors.

11. The Enabling State: We believe that government has a vital role to play in enabling all people to participate fully in the economy. This must include enabling economic opportunity for all in a diversified economy, ensuring adequate provision of education, health services and support for disabled people and senior citizens; and addressing unemployment.

12. Public-Private Partnerships: Liberals support public-private partnerships and see a need for governments to invest in areas that do not attract private investment but are essential for the public.

13. Agricultural Development: The Network will support investment in agricultural technology and skills to improve productivity and profitability. The Network will encourage the development of agricultural processing companies in rural areas to provide jobs. This will reduce over-dependence on limited land and rural-urban migration.

14. Environmental Sustainability: African liberals will work to preserve our natural resources for posterity. We will campaign for water, land and ecosystems to be used sustainably; for investment in clean energy generation; and for governments and peoples to earn their fair share of the profits of minerals, through levying of taxes, rents and charges on extractive industries as appropriate. The Network believes that enterprises should practise corporate social responsibility.

Peace and Stability

The Network wants Africa to be a peaceful and stable continent. The Network and its member parties are committed to working with sovereign states, international and regional organisations, civil society groups and non-state actors to end violent conflict both within and between African states. Where conflict does emerge, the Network is committed to supporting conflict resolution at every level, beginning at the local level, from traditional to national and international institutions.

15. International Relations: The Network calls for the respect of international law and norms, as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty of African states; while recognising the validity of the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine (R2P) that regimes can forgo their sovereign rights if they commit extreme violence against their own populations. The Network demands an end to proxy conflicts and their negative impact on individual lives and continental prosperity.

16. Regional Integration: The Network believes that regional integration is the key to long-term peace and prosperity and calls for the creation and enlargement of free trade blocs as a prelude to ending protectionism on the African continent. The Network wants to unite the people of Africa and calls for greater investment in communications and infrastructure, in addition to the easing of visa restrictions. The Network actively supports the creation of new institutions and treaties which ensure greater cooperation between nation states to address transnational threats such as terrorism, piracy, corruption, environmental degradation and the illicit trafficking of people, drugs and arms.

17. Humanitarian Values: The Network calls for greater preparedness and cooperation in cases of humanitarian emergency. The Network defends the right to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, while recognising that this requires an urgent coordinated response in order to minimise the stress on those affected, the host state, and the international community.

18. Human Rights: The Network urges the further development of the international legal system and wants to ensure that when credible evidence emerges of egregious human rights violations or crimes against humanity, a comprehensive investigation follows, with the accused judged by a competent court. Where this is not possible at the national level, the Network believes that regional and international courts should assume this role. Those found guilty should be held responsible for their actions while ensuring that the threat of punishment does not perpetuate a conflict which could otherwise be resolved.

19. Conflict Resolution: The Network actively supports all indigenous efforts to address the legacy of violent conflict; including attempts to rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals culpable for crimes against their own communities during civil conflicts. The Network recognises the positive impact of the process of truth and reconciliation, whilst acknowledging that this may not be appropriate in every case.

20. Arms Trade: The Network calls for African governments to re-examine their military expenditure urgently and reallocate resources towards promoting greater peace and stability on the African continent, including AU- and UN-mandated peacekeeping forces which can help to stabilise conflicts. The Network urges stronger international action to curb the arms trade which is a scourge on African development. Furthermore, the Network calls on all African states to cooperate with global efforts to ensure greater transparency in this industry.
Contact the ALN Secretariat

Mr Nick Branson / Ms Aimee Franklin
Africa Liberal Network Coordinator
Democratic Alliance National Head Office
P.O. Box 1475
Cape Town 8000
Republic of South Africa
Nick.Branson@africaliberalnetwork.org/
Aimee.Franklin@africaliberalnetwork.org