

2009

Elections Report



ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA



SOUTH AFRICA



Vision Statement

To strengthen constitutional democracy through the delivery of free and fair elections in which every voter is able to record his or her informed choice

Mission Statement

The Electoral Commission of South Africa is a permanent body created by the Constitution to promote and safeguard democracy in South Africa. Although publicly funded and accountable to parliament, the Commission is independent of the government.

Its immediate task is the impartial management of free and fair elections at all levels of government.



National and Provincial Elections

22 April 2009

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1. Introduction



1. INTRODUCTION



Dr Brigalia Bam
Chairperson

South Africa has held eight elections since the dawn of democracy 15 years ago. The 2009 national and provincial elections had a particular significance for our emerging democracy.

Firstly, these elections took place in a challenging global economic environment where the livelihoods of ordinary citizens were threatened by rising food costs, loss of employment and reduced employment opportunities. All these could lead to despondency, which in turn has a potential to create social and political instability in South Africa.

Secondly, the elections were held in an era in which optimism and confidence in elections and electoral democracy is being enhanced on the African continent.

Thirdly, this was an era of consolidation of democracy in the South African political arena that gave rise to a highly contested pre-election period amongst political parties.

Despite all this, South Africa and the world witnessed and observed a highly competitive and yet peaceful political atmosphere in which multi-partyism was embraced. The number of registered political parties during this period increased from 75 in 2004 to 157 in 2009. Of these parties, 40 participated in the 2009 elections. All these political

parties observed the Electoral Code of Conduct and conducted their campaigns in a peaceful and orderly manner.

The pre-election period was characterised by an extraordinarily high number of by-elections that were held, with an equally high level of participation. In March 2009, a total of 45 by-elections were held across the country, 21 on 4 March and 24 on 25 March 2009. During the same period in 2008, only six elections were held. These by-elections took place while preparations for the 2009 elections were under way, a great challenge to us and our stakeholders alike.

Due to the great enthusiasm for these elections, the Commission experienced a huge turnout of current and new voters during the two registration weekends which were held on 8 and 9 November 2008 and on 7 and 8 February 2009. The two registration drives produced 3.16 million new voters, a remarkable achievement which increased our voters' roll to 23.1 million people, of which 42% or 9.8 million were young voters between the ages 18 to 35.

The spirit in which South Africans, especially the youth, heeded our call to participate in these elections gives us hope for the future of our democracy. On our side, we will do all that we

can to keep this spirit of participation alive in our democracy, especially by our youth, for many generations to come.

To ensure that we meet the enthusiasm in our democracy and provide easy accessibility to our facilities, we increased the number of our voting stations from nearly 17 000 in 2004 to 19 726 for the 2009 elections. As a result, by the time the voting stations closed on 22 April 2009, 76.6% of our registered voters had cast their votes.

As we celebrate the achievement of yet another milestone in our democracy, we must acknowledge the efforts of our international partners in bringing about confidence in our democracy. Visits by a delegation of the African Union led by Dr Salim Ahmed Salim and by a delegation from the Commonwealth were a clear indication of the international community's keen interest in our elections. The purpose of these visits was to conduct a pre-election assessment to ensure that the atmosphere was conducive to free and fair elections. The visits were witnessed by all South Africans and the delegations made their findings public.

We would also like to recognise and express our gratitude to international donors who provided resources for us to carry out some of our activities. Such donors include the governments of Denmark, Finland and Japan. Their contributions were specifically used for democracy education, especially with respect to the blind; community radio stations; and for conflict resolution and mediation in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Commission has since its establishment worked very closely with its counterparts on the African continent, especially in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, and elsewhere in the world. We are active members of various regional and international bodies that deal with elections, such as the SADC Electoral Commissions Forum and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

(International IDEA). During the 2009 elections, the Commission accredited 15 international observer missions from institutions such as the African Union, the SADC Parliamentary Forum, the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC, the SADC Secretariat, the Association of African Electoral Authorities as well as non-governmental organisations from the continent. The Commission also made special arrangements for more than 80 diplomatic missions based in South Africa to visit our voting stations during the 2009 elections on 22 April 2009.

We have always relied on the media in South Africa to reach out to all voters. In the run-up to, and during, the 2009 elections, the media played a huge role in spreading our messages and in creating a platform for public discourse on specific themes related to elections. We also acknowledge the role played by the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) in ensuring that political parties participating in these elections had equitable access to public broadcasting facilities.

In the pre-election period, we interacted with a number of these stakeholders including all provincial legislatures, political parties, the business community, faith-based organisations and academic institutions to ensure that we approached the elections with the same understanding of our roles and responsibilities.

A special word of thanks is also due to the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs for their support and oversight of the work of the Commission. The Electoral Commission shall always rely on the guidance of the Committee on crucial issues affecting our work.

We would like in particular to express our gratitude to the Inter-Ministerial Cabinet Committee on Security which identified areas of conflict in all the provinces. The efforts of members of this Committee ensured that the security of voters, voting stations, voting material, observers and voting staff was guaranteed. In addition, our cooperation with

government departments such as Home Affairs, Safety and Security, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Education, and Justice and Constitutional Development reinforced security at the voting stations and also led to smooth voting abroad. It is also through this cooperation that breaches of the Constitution and electoral legislation during the 2009 elections were dealt with promptly.

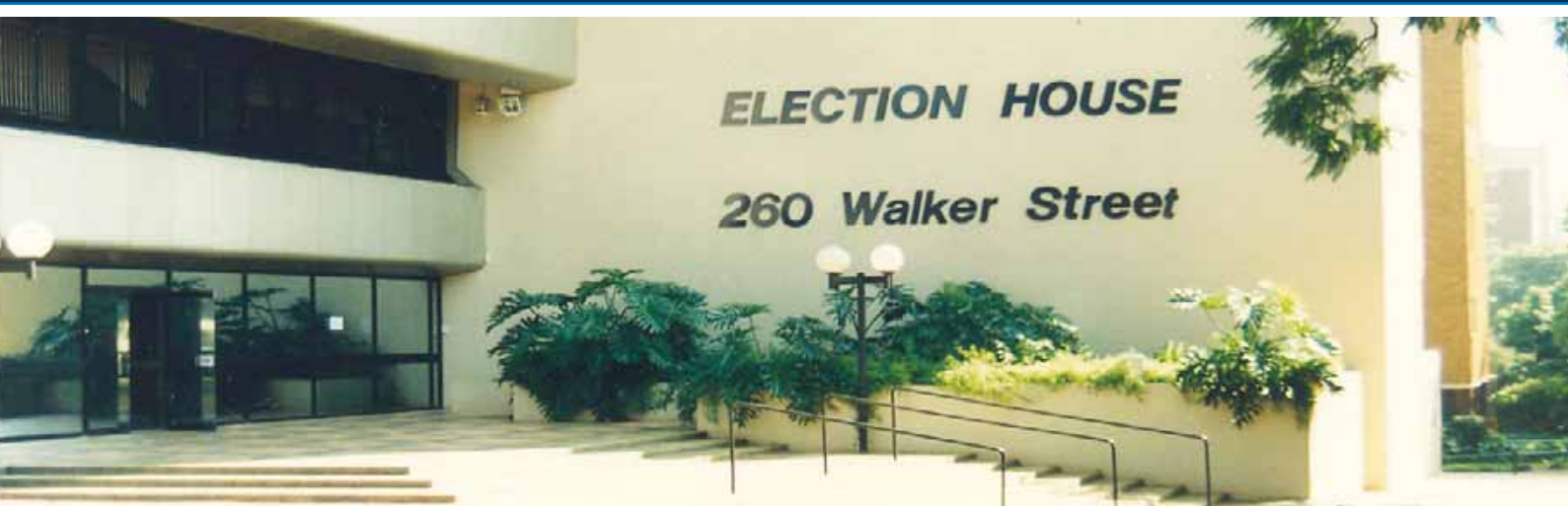
Political parties that participated in these elections played a huge role in contributing to a peaceful atmosphere. We really appreciate the contributions the parties made through their enthusiastic participation in the political liaison committees (PLCs). The PLCs always play a crucial and an important role as forums for consultation on matters related to elections and the code of conduct on elections.

Over the years, the Commission has established a cadre of highly skilled and well trained election administrators, without whom the elections could not be run professionally and with competence. The Commission would like to thank electoral staff for their dedication and for their outstanding service to the people of South Africa in ensuring that democracy thrives.

In terms of section 14 (3) of the Electoral Commission Act, No. 51 of 1996, the Electoral Commission hereby publishes its report on the national and provincial elections held on 22 April 2009, being satisfied that those elections were credible, free and fair.

Dr Brigalia Bam
Chairperson

2. Overview



2. OVERVIEW BY THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER



Advocate Pansy Tlakula
Chief Electoral Officer

Since 1994, when South Africa's first democratic elections were held, our democracy has matured at a remarkable rate. Each set of elections brings its own challenges. Fortunately, we can apply the lessons learnt in previous elections. In the process, we develop new, and enhance existing, systems to make the management of elections more efficient and transparent.

Elections are very significant events, which rank among the most complex logistical exercises conducted in the life of any nation. This report shares some of the legal, administrative and logistical processes that went into delivering the 2009 national and provincial elections.

Preparations for elections start with a thorough review of the last elections and include an evaluation of the lessons that were learnt.

The Electoral Commission moves from the premise that the voter is central to all its activities. The right to vote is one of the most important rights in the Bill of Rights of South Africa and every effort is therefore made to ensure that every eligible South African can cast her or his vote with dignity and with as much ease as possible. For this reason, regular delimitation projects are conducted to identify voting districts and to conveniently locate voting stations in each voting district. This enables

the Commission to reduce the number of voters per voting station and to cut down on travelling time to voting stations.

The 2009 national and provincial elections saw an increase in the number of voting stations from 14 650 in 1999 to 19 726.

Creation of new voting districts and changes to the boundaries of existing voting districts result in the need for targeted registration campaigns. Through such campaigns, efforts are made to reach out to affected voters to ensure that they are registered in the correct voting districts.

Of the 156 registered political parties, 40 contested the elections at one or more levels. Twenty-six contested the elections for the National Assembly. For a party to contest an election, it had to be a registered party, submit a list of candidates and pay an election deposit of R180 000 for elections for the National Assembly and R40 000 for elections for each provincial legislature. All these requirements had to be fulfilled by the date and time stipulated in the Election Timetable.

Parties who wished to contest the elections had to submit lists of candidates. Legislation requires the Commission to publish those lists widely in order to allow opportunities for anyone to object to any

candidate on a list. For the first time, the Commission decided to publish the lists of candidates in daily newspapers, in addition to publishing them at all the Commission offices.

Anyone could object against any candidate to the Commission. After objections had been dealt with, 9 130 candidates remained on the various lists of political parties.

The Commission employs about 800 full-time employees at national, provincial and municipal levels. As preparations for the elections intensified, however, several more officials were brought on board as expansion staff, registration officials, fieldworkers, presiding officers and other election officials.

The Commission must fulfil its mandate with impartiality. It is therefore important that all individuals responsible for the management of elections are independent, impartial, transparent and accountable in their functioning.

In terms of the Electoral Act, a person may not be appointed as an election official if that person is a candidate, a party agent or holds political office in a registered party. All officers must be impartial and exercise their powers and perform their duties independently and without fear, favour or prejudice. An official may not give support to or oppose any registered party or candidate contesting an election. Furthermore, an election official may not place in jeopardy that official's perceived independence, or harm the credibility, impartiality, independence or integrity of the Commission, by membership, association, statement or conduct.

In the process of recruiting and training more than 200 000 electoral officials, we developed a set of criteria for the appointment of electoral staff, and presiding and deputy presiding officers in particular. These criteria stipulated, among other things, that presiding and deputy presiding officers should not in the last five years have held political office or been candidates in an election or have been politically active in a political party. In addition, they

should not in the last five years have held office in an organisation with party political affiliations or aims.

To ensure transparency, the names of presiding and deputy presiding officers were submitted to local party liaison committees (PLCs). Local PLCs were given time to object in writing to any of the proposed officials.

A number of court cases preceded the 2009 elections. In this respect, one of the biggest challenges was the matter of the right to vote by South African citizens abroad. The Electoral Act was very specific on the categories of people who were allowed to vote abroad. The Commission decided that it would apply the provisions of the law strictly. In the end, a number of parties took the matter up in a few separate court cases. The Constitutional Court heard all these matters and passed judgement on 12 March 2009. The judgement required the Commission to make provision for all registered voters abroad to vote at South African missions provided that they gave notice to the Chief Electoral Officer by the prescribed date.

This challenge was surmounted and on 15 April 2009, votes were cast at South African missions abroad.

The Electoral Code of Conduct is intended to promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections. At national level, a total of 15 complaints were received by parties alleging infringements of the Code. This does not include complaints that were received and resolved at local or provincial levels.

Infringements of the Code can be dealt with through the institution of criminal proceedings. Many members of the public and even political parties are under the incorrect impression that infringements of the Code can be dealt with by the Electoral Commission. Where appropriate, parties were advised to lay criminal charges with the police. Other complaints were resolved

either directly by the parties involved or through mediation by panellists of the Commission's Conflict Management Programme.

By the time that voting day arrived in South Africa, political parties had criss-crossed the length and breadth of the country on their campaigning trails. Despite the heightened political temperatures, voting proceeded peacefully on 22 April 2009 and on the preceding two days set aside for special voting. South Africa had a 77.3% voter turnout for these elections and only 1.34% of ballots were spoilt. South African voters again demonstrated their commitment to keep democracy working in our country.

For the 2009 national and provincial elections, the Commission introduced a few innovations. One of these was the scanning of results slips. This meant

that, in addition to the posting of the results slips at the voting station and the capturing of the audited results on the results system, a physical image of each result slip was scanned and recorded. This scanned image was made available and allowed comparison between the results that were captured on the system with the results captured on the results slips. This allowed greater transparency and is but one of the ways in which the Commission aimed to ensure credible, free and fair elections.

The results of the 2009 national and provincial elections were announced on 25 April 2009, well within the prescribed period of seven days stipulated by legislation.

Advocate Pansy Tlakula
Chief Electoral Officer

3. Legislative Framework



3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Electoral System

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, makes provision for the basis of our electoral system. Pursuant to this, the Electoral Act (No. 73 of 1998) was enacted to regulate elections of representatives to the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures. Accordingly, the Act accentuates what is guaranteed by the Constitution, including the political rights of citizens in section 19 of the Constitution.

This Act regulates primarily the following:

- Registration and deregistration of voters, compilation of the voters roll and publication thereof;
- Proclamation of and preparation for elections;
- Requirements for contesting elections and objections to lists of candidates;
- The general voting process, including actual voting, counting of votes, objections, determination and declaration of final results;
- System of representation as contemplated by the Constitution;
- Voting districts, voting stations and voting materials;
- Appointment of voting officers and observers; and
- Prohibited conduct.

Schedules 1A and 3 to the Act provide details of the system of representation in, and composition of, the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures, respectively.

Amendments to Legislation and Regulations

There were no amendments to the Electoral Act (No. 73 of 1998) and the Electoral Commission Act (No. 51 of 1996) immediately prior to the 2009 national and provincial elections.

The Constitutional Court did, however rule that section 33(1)(e) of the Electoral Act, 1998 is unconstitutional to the extent that it limited the rights of registered voters to vote abroad. The section limited the right to vote to South Africans who were temporarily outside the country for specific purposes such as a holiday, a business trip, attendance of a tertiary institution or an educational visit or participation in an international sports event. The Constitutional Court ruled in the matter of *Richter vs the Minister of Home Affairs and Others CCT 03/09 and CCT 09/09 (12 March 2009)* that all registered voters outside the Republic of South Africa would be entitled to special votes provided that they informed the Chief Electoral Officer of their absence on election day, and apply to the presiding officer to vote where a voting station is provided for abroad.

The following regulations were amended:

- Election Regulations – powers and duties of party agents (Government Gazette 31454, Notice 1206 of 26 September 2008);
- Regulations concerning the submission of list of candidates – update of forms and increase of deposit payable for registration of candidates (Government Gazette 31451, Notice 1203 of 26 September 2008);
- Regulations for the registration of political parties – party constitutions, increase of number of registered voters to sign deed of foundation and update of forms (Government

Gazette 31452, Notice 1204 of 22 September 2008); and

- Regulations on the accreditation of observers – update of forms (Government Gazette 31450, Notice 1202 of 22 September 2008).

The following new Regulations were promulgated:

- Regulations relating to activities permissible outside voting stations on voting day (Government Gazette 31453, Notice 1205 of 22 September 2008).

To ensure that officials, parties and other stakeholders were apprised of these developments, the Electoral Commission published and distributed 120 000 booklets containing the relevant legislation and regulations.

Proclamation Date

In terms of section 17 of the Electoral Act, 1998, the President proclaims a single day for voting in an election for the National Assembly, and in terms of section 18 the President or a premier also proclaims a single day for voting in provincial elections. 22 April 2009 was proclaimed as the voting day for both national and provincial elections.

Election Timetable

Section 20 of the Electoral Act, 1998 enjoins the Electoral Commission, after consultation with the National Party Liaison Committee, to compile and publish an election timetable for each election.

For the 2009 national elections, the election timetable was approved by the Electoral Commission on 13 February 2009, and published in the Government Gazette on 16 February 2009 (Government Gazette 31906, Notice 189).



4. Delimitation



4. DELIMITATION

The Electoral Act (No. 73 of 1998) requires the Electoral Commission to compile and maintain a national common voters' roll. Voters are required to register to vote at the voting district in which they are ordinarily resident (i.e. the place to which a voter returns after a period of temporary absence). Each voting district is serviced by one voting station. Voters living in a specific voting district register to vote at the voting station allocated for their voting district. On voting day voters will only find their names on the unique voting district portion of the national common voters' roll at the voting station where they applied to register to vote. Voters are required to register to vote in their voting districts for three reasons:

- To ensure that voters have convenient access to voting stations and do not have to wait for unreasonably long periods in queues at their voting stations
- To ensure that voters do not vote more than once in an election
- To assist the Commission to plan elections in an efficient manner 'by procuring an accurate quantity of election materials and staff for each voting station.

In preparation for the 2009 elections, the Commission reviewed the functionality of its voting district and voting station network in view of changes to the geography of human settlements since the 2006 elections. Demographic changes have been driven by urbanisation, circulatory migration, intra-urban migration, and the growth of informal settlements. These demographic changes required voting district boundaries to be adjusted to cater for changes in the shapes of existing human settlements and the growth of new settlements.

The number of voting districts has incrementally increased since the 1999 elections in an effort to ensure that voters receive improved access to voting stations and to decrease the time voters have to spend waiting in queues at their voting stations. There were 19 726 voting districts for the 2009 elections – a 35% increase in the number of voting districts compared with the 1999 elections, and a 16% increase compared with the 2004 elections. (The elections in 2000 and 2006 were local government elections.)

Table 1 illustrates inter-election changes in the geography of voting districts for elections.

Table 1: Inter-election change in geographical distribution of voting districts (VDs) and stations

Province	VDs: NPE 1999	VDs: LGE 2000 (% change)	VDs: NPE 2004 (% change)	VDs: LGE 2006 (% change)	VDs: NPE 2009 (% change)
Eastern Cape	2 646	3 087 (16.7)	4 115 (33.3)	4 368 (6.1)	4 482 (2.6)
Free State	1 075	1 061 (-1.3)	1 063 (0.2)	1 186 (11.6)	1 263 (11.5)
Gauteng	1 841	1 979 (7.5)	1 956 (-1.2)	2 172 (11)	2 238 (3)
KwaZulu–Natal	3 340	3 336 (-0.1)	3 556 (6.6)	4 064 (14.3)	4 187(3)
Limpopo	1 954	1 796 (-8.1)	2 170 (20.8)	2 274 (4.8)	2 455 (7.9)
Mpumalanga	877	1 023 (16.6)	966 (-5.6)	1 259 (30.3)	1 376 (9.2)
North West	1 252	1 020 (-18.5)	1 445 (41.7)	1 488 (3)	1 559 (4.7)
Northern Cape	357	396 (10.9)	347 (-12.4)	621 (79)	625 (0.6)
Western Cape	1 308	1 290 (-1.4)	1 348 (4.5)	1 441 (6.9)	1 541 (6.9)
TOTAL	14 650	14 988 (2)	16 966 (13.2)	18 873 (11.2)	19 726 (4.5)

In addition to improving voter access to voting stations, the increase in voting districts and stations has meant that voters spend less time waiting in queues to vote at voting stations. The average number of registered voters per voting station in the 1999 elections was 1 240. This figure decreased to 1 219 in the 2004 elections, and further declined to 1 175 registered voters per voting station in the 2009 elections.

Research commissioned by the Electoral Commission and conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in 2009 revealed that 86% of voters were able to get to their voting stations in 30 minutes or less in the 2009 elections. Furthermore, 80% of voters waited in a queue at their voting station for 60 minutes or less while waiting to vote. Moreover, 90% of rural voters queued for 60 minutes or less compared to only 67% of urban voters.

HSRC (2009) research has highlighted future

challenges which include a focus on improving voter access to voting stations in urban informal settlements and formal urban areas where, respectively, 41% and 26% of voters waited in queues at their voting stations for more than one hour.

Ahead of the 2009 elections Merafong was re-incorporated into Gauteng from North West province. This required an amendment to the Constitution. This meant that registered voters living in Merafong voted for the Gauteng Provincial Legislature and not the North West Provincial Legislature in the elections. Merafong was a cross-boundary municipality and had been incorporated into North West against a backdrop of protest from local interest groups. The re-incorporation of Merafong into Gauteng did not require the Commission to follow the legal requirement of assessing the impact of the municipal boundary re-determination on voter representation in the municipal councils concerned.



5. National Common Voters' Roll



5. NATIONAL COMMON VOTERS' ROLL

In terms of section 24 of the Electoral Act, the voters' roll to be used in an election is the one as it exists on the date that the election is proclaimed. Hence any registration opportunity ceases after such proclamation. On 12 February 2009, the President and the Premiers respectively proclaimed the elections for the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures, and thus the voters' roll for the election was automatically closed on that day.

Registration of Voters

The Commission set itself the target of 22 million voters on the voters' roll for the 2009 elections. Increased voting districts that facilitated access to voting stations, a heightened political contestation and a communication campaign that was aimed at the youth, resulted in a massive increase in the number of registered voters. On certification of the voters' roll for the national and provincial elections, 23 181 997 voters were registered, exceeding the Commission's target by more than 1 million.

Continuous registration of voters

In order to facilitate the maintenance of the voters' roll, voters can register or update their registration details on the voters' roll at any of the Electoral Commission's 237 local offices. In consultation with provincial Party Liaison Committees (PLCs), the provincial offices of the Commission also targeted schools and tertiary institutions and specific community events to provide opportunities for voters to register and to inspect their voters' roll details. The Commission also partnered with the Department of Home Affairs and the SABC in a project that allowed matric students to obtain their IDs required for their final examination, at the same time giving these learners the opportunity to register as voters.

Registration is also conducted prior to municipal ward by-elections by opening the voting stations in the affected wards.

Targeted communication registration (TCR)

Due to the increase in the number of voting districts, as well as changes to voting district boundaries as a result of municipal ward re-demarcation by the Municipal Demarcation Board, the Commission embarked on two TCR projects to ensure that affected voters were made aware and had the opportunity to re-register in the correct voting district. It is important that voters re-register in the correct voting district to ensure that their names appear on the certified voters' roll for that voting district on election day, bearing in mind that the same common voters' roll is used for national, provincial and municipal elections, the latter including by-elections.

The Commission employed fieldworkers in a door-to-door registration campaign in the affected voting districts. In the case where people were not at home, a pamphlet was left informing the occupants that the voting district had changed and that the voters must re-register either at the local offices of the Commission or at their voting stations during registration weekends.

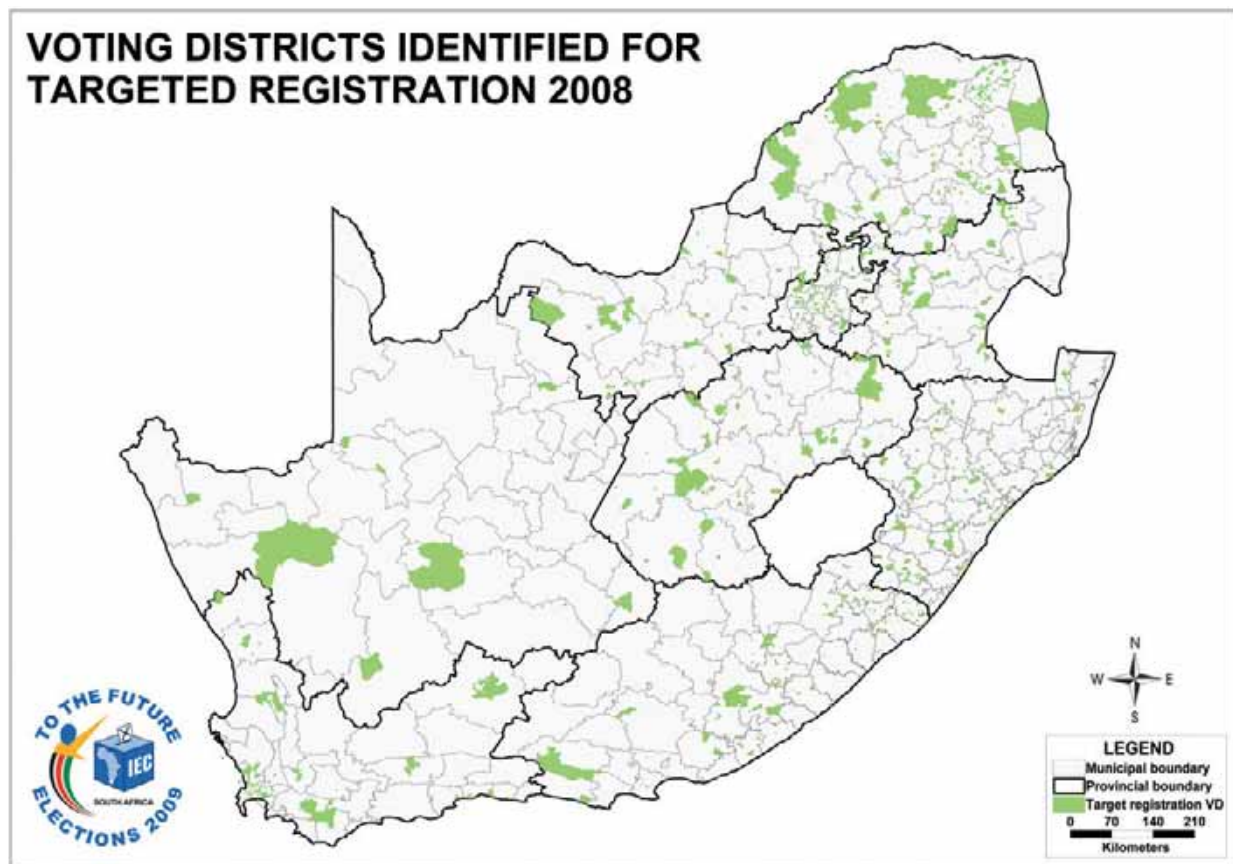
The two TCR projects, one in July 2008 and the other in November 2008, involved 835 new voting districts, 17 voting districts that had been deleted, and 417 voting districts that had changed shape.

A total of 176 542 voters in the nine provinces were re-registered and informed via pamphlet drops that their voting districts had changed.

General registration weekends

Prior to the general elections, the Commission opened all its 19 726 voting stations to allow eligible South African citizens to apply for registration ("new registrations") or update their registration details in cases where they had changed their place of ordinary residence ("VD Move"). Many voters also

Figure 1 :Targeted communication registration map of VDs for TCR



took the opportunity to re-register even if their details had not changed (“Re-Registration, Same VD”).

The first registration weekend was held over the weekend of 8 and 9 November 2008. A total of 1 648 189 new voters were registered over the two

days as reflected in Table 2.

The second registration weekend was held over the weekend of 7 and 8 February 2009 and all 19 726 voting stations were again opened. The number of first-time applicants who turned out to apply for registration and check their registration details

Table 2: Registration weekend November 2008

Province	New Registration	Re-Registration (Same VD)	Re-Registration (Different VD)
Eastern Cape	193 444	59 294	214 933
Free State	88 247	22 818	104 775
Gauteng	369 623	50 405	429 691
KwaZulu-Natal	451 030	69 179	401 340
Limpopo	137 112	22 053	125 833
Mpumalanga	136 419	25 137	147 548
North West	82 597	20 542	108 470
Northern Cape	25 634	6 103	28 786
Western Cape	164 083	18 340	191 220
TOTAL	1 648 189	293 871	1 752 596

Table 3: Registration weekend February 2009

Province	New Registration	Re-Registration (Same VD)	Re-registration (Different VD)
Eastern Cape	171 688	37 558	199 708
Free State	89 471	17 894	98 540
Gauteng	411 341	49 573	498 214
KwaZulu-Natal	316 853	38 984	278 038
Limpopo	108 175	14 604	98 590
Mpumalanga	110 969	14 083	124 107
North West	96 318	17 460	124 948
Northern Cape	27 990	4 746	30 078
Western Cape	175 837	22 209	200 993
TOTAL	1 508 642	217 111	1 653 216

was more or less in line with the number of people who came out in the first registration weekend. In the second registration weekend, 1 508 642 new registrations were recorded as indicated in Table 3.

Registration of prisoners

In line with section 24B of the Electoral Act, together with the judgements of the Constitutional Court in regard to the right of prisoners to vote, the Electoral

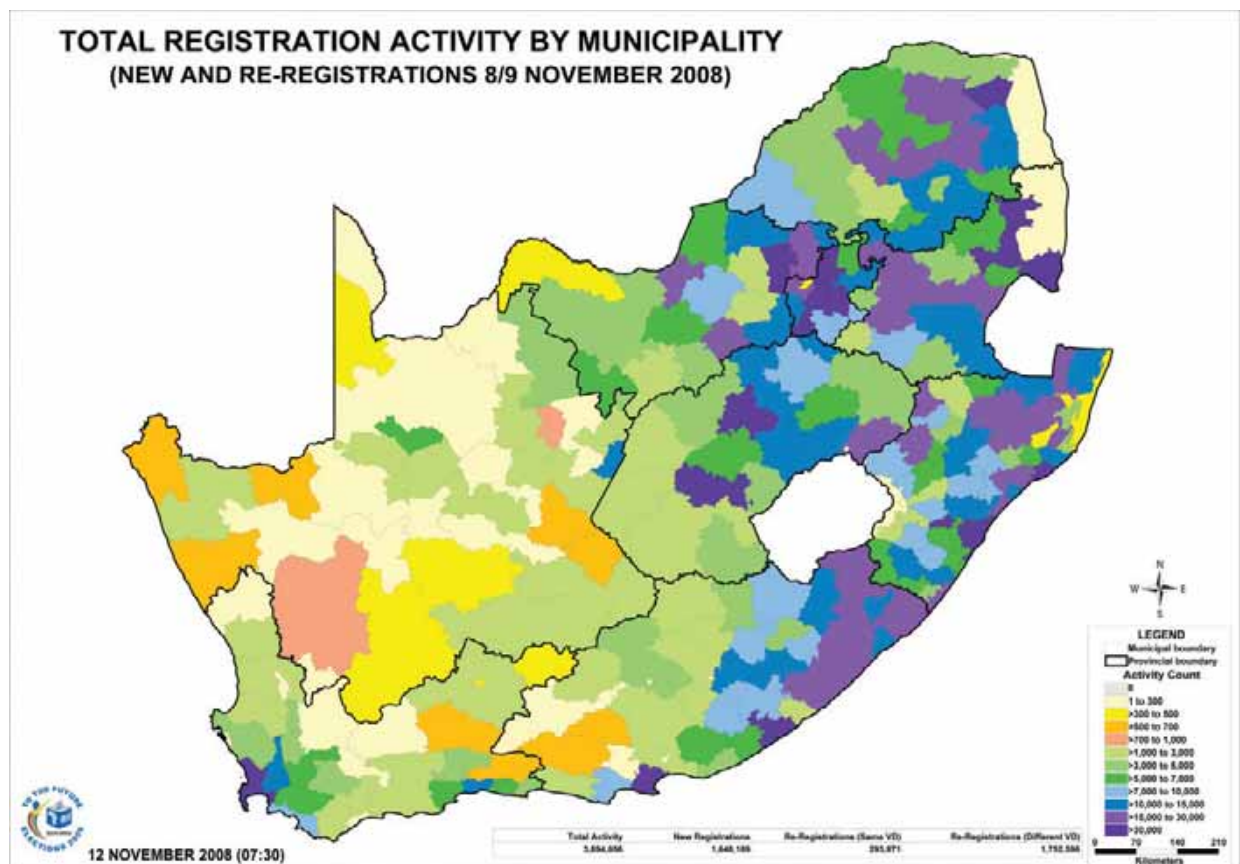
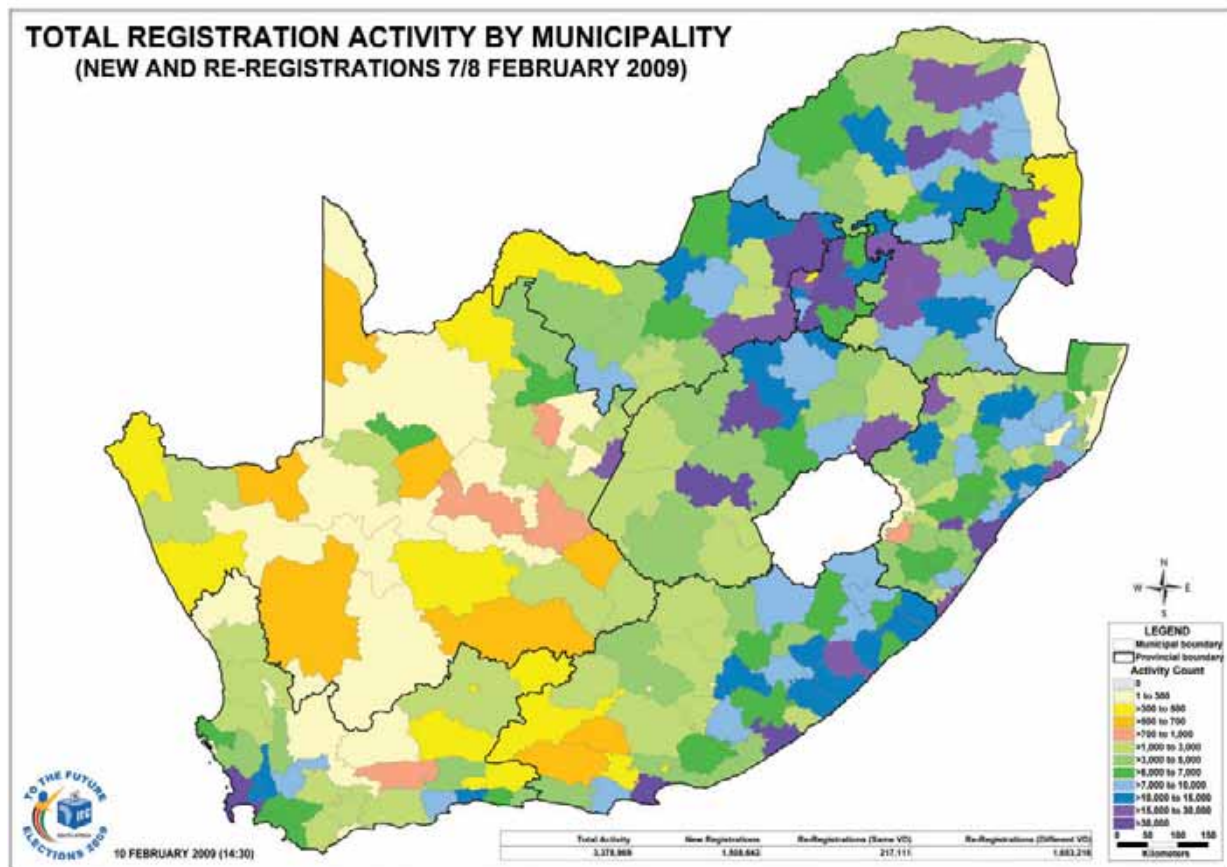
Figure 2: Registration activity by municipality for November weekend 2008

Figure 3: Registration activity by municipality for February weekend 2009



Commission made available facilities that allowed prisoners the opportunity to register and to vote. No distinction was made between sentenced and awaiting-trial prisoners or between the different categories of sentenced prisoners.

In terms of the law, prisoners are registered in the voting district of the municipality where they ordinarily reside. On voting day, prisoners who are registered are then deemed to be registered in the voting district in which the prison is situated.

Numerous meetings were held with representatives of the Department of Correctional Services and arrangements were made to facilitate the registration process in approximately 194 correctional facilities during the period 2 to 6 February 2009. Out of approximately 108 592 prisoners, 17 065 prisoners took the opportunity to register. This figure does not, however, represent

the total number of prisoners who are registered, as prisoners could have been registered prior to their incarceration or were previously registered at a correctional facility.

Registration of embassy personnel and members of their households, and South African National Defence Force (SANDF) personnel

In terms of the Electoral Act, in order to cast a special vote, persons in government service outside the country and members of their households have to register in the voting district in which the head office of their government department is situated. Working in close co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, 838 staff and members of their households took the opportunity to apply for registration at their foreign missions. This figure does not represent the total number of persons in government service abroad and their households,

as other officials could have registered on previous occasions.

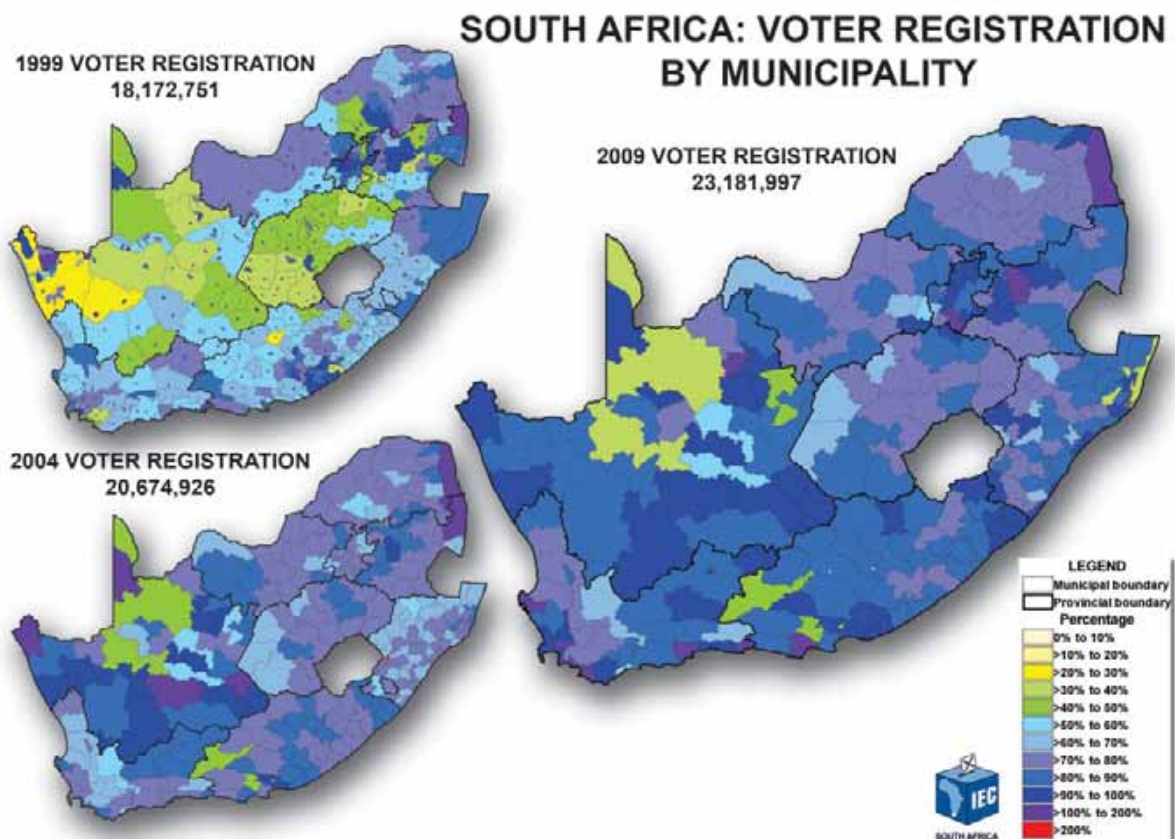
SANDF personnel on peacekeeping and other duties out of the country were also given the opportunity to register. The SANDF facilitated registration for its members at its deployment camp at De Brug in the Free State. A total of 1 634 SANDF members were registered at the De Brug camp before their deployment while 584 SANDF members who were already outside the country in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, Burundi and Nepal, were registered with the assistance of SANDF personnel appointed by the Commission for this purpose.

Certification of the Voters' Roll

The Chief Electoral Officer certified the voters' roll for the 2009 national and provincial elections on 20 February 2009, as per the date set in the Election Timetable. The names of 23 181 997 voters appeared on the certified voters' roll.

This is in contrast to the 20 674 926 voters on the certified voters' roll for the 2004 national and provincial elections (NPE) and 18 172 751 on the voters' roll for the 1999 national and provincial elections. This represented an increase of 28% over ten years.

Figure 4: Registration activity per municipality



Voters' Roll	Verified Voters
NPE 1999	18 172 751
LGE 2000	18 476 516
NPE 2004	20 674 926
LGE 2006	21 054 957
NPE 2009	23 181 997

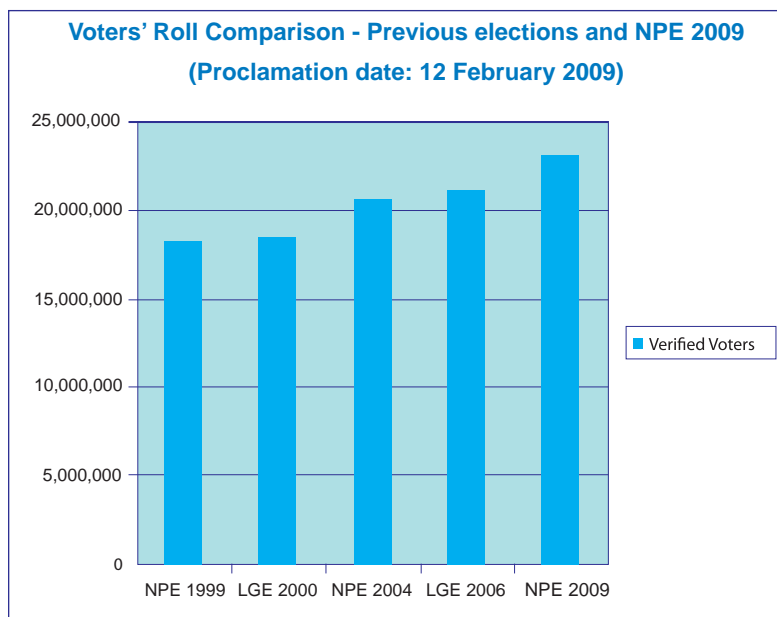


Table 4: Increase in the number of registered voters

Province	Registered Voters NPE1999	Registered Voters NPE2004	Registered Voters NPE 2009	% Increase in registered voters from 1999
Eastern Cape	2 454 543	2 849 486	3 056 559	24.53%
Free State	1 225 730	1 321 195	1 388 588	13.29%
Gauteng	4 154 087	4 650 594	5 461 972	31.48%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 443 978	3 819 864	4 475 217	29.94%
Limpopo	1 847 766	2 187 912	2 256 073	22.10%
Mpumalanga	1 277 783	1 442 472	1 696 705	32.79%
North West	1 527 672	1 749 529	1 657 544	8.50%
Northern Cape	377 173	433 591	554 900	47.12%
Western Cape	1 864 019	2 220 283	2 634 439	41.33%
TOTAL	18 172 751	20 674 926	23 181 997	27.56%

Profile of the Voters' Roll

Gender

There were 12 722 622 female voters (55%) as compared to 10 459 375 male voters (45%).

Age

The age group targeted by the Electoral Commission which was between 18 and 35 years, constituted 42% of the registered voters on the voters' roll.

Rural/urban

Rural voters constituted 35% of the voters while 65% of the voters resided in urban areas.

Table 5: Registration by age and gender

Age band	Female	Male	Gender
>=18 <=19	360 430	308 991	669 421
>=20 <=25	1 693 888	1 460 887	3 154 775
>=26 <=35	3 135 718	2 860 337	5 996 055
>=36 <=39	1 150 012	1 024 336	2 174 348
>=40 <=49	2 502 101	2 077 487	4 579 588
>=50 <=59	1 778 051	1 454 381	3 232 432
>=60 <=69	1 090 861	782 668	1 873 529
>=70 <=79	679 207	352 806	1 032 013
>=80	332 354	137 482	469 836
TOTAL	12 722 622	10 459 375	23 181 997

6. Political Parties



6. POLITICAL PARTIES

Party Liaison Committees (PLCs)

One of the functions of the Electoral Commission is to establish and maintain liaison and co-operation with political parties. In order to facilitate such liaison, the Commission established PLCs in terms of the Regulations on Party Liaison Committees, 1998. These statutory committees serve as vehicles for consultation and co-operation between the Commission and registered political parties on electoral matters, aimed at the delivery of free and fair elections.

The PLCs are permanent structures and convene at regular intervals, and more often when elections are taking place. For example, a total of 14 meetings were held with the national PLC between April and November 2008, while a further 16 meetings were held during January to April 2009.

In these meetings parties often raise matters of concern or make recommendations on electoral processes. The committees also serve as forums at which the Commission can inform and consult the parties on its activities. The Commission will also invite specific role-players such as representatives from government departments and Chapter 9 institutions to PLC meetings on matters that are of mutual interest or concern. In addition, the committees serve as a valuable conflict-resolution forum between parties. The following are among the issues discussed at PLCs:

- Changes to legislation: When the Commission is considering any changes to legislation, the national PLC is consulted.
- Delimitation: Municipal PLCs were consulted on the boundaries of voting districts and on the location of voting stations.

- Names of presiding officers: The names of proposed presiding officers were placed before the municipal PLCs and political parties were given ample opportunity to submit written objections to a proposed presiding officer.

In terms of the Electoral Act, the Commission must determine an Election Timetable for the national and provincial elections and must publish the Timetable after consultation with the National PLC. On 12 February 2009, the President and the nine respective Premiers proclaimed the elections for the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures. On 13 February 2009, the National PLC was consulted and agreed to the proposed Election Timetable for the 2009 national and provincial elections. The Elections Timetable was published in the Government Gazette on 16 February 2009.

The national and provincial PLCs continued to meet on election day and during the results-capturing process at the Results Operations Centres, thereby ensuring constant and accessible liaison.

Registration of Parties

Political parties are one of the most important stakeholders in an election. A party that wants to contest an election of a legislative body must be registered with the Electoral Commission in terms of the Electoral Commission Act. A party can choose to register at national level, which will allow such party to be eligible to contest all elections of national, provincial and municipal legislative bodies, while registration at municipal level allows such parties to be eligible to contest elections only in the municipalities for which they are registered.

A party that intends to register must complete an application form setting out *inter alia* the name, abbreviated name and logo, as well as the names of the executive and contact details of the party. The application must be accompanied by proof

of publication of intention to register the party which in the case of registration at national level is in the Government Gazette, and in the case of a municipal registration, a local newspaper circulating in the area of the municipality. The party must also submit its constitution, as well as Deed of Foundation which must contain the names, ID numbers and signatures of, in the case of national registration, 500 voters, and in the case of municipal registration, 50 voters. The fee for registration at national level is R500, and for municipal level R200 per municipality.

In terms of section 16 of the Electoral Commission Act, the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) is prohibited from registering a party if:

- 14 days have not elapsed from the date that the applicant submitted proof of publication of the Notice to register; or
- the name, abbreviation and/or logo of the proposed party is similar to that of an already registered party to the extent that it may confuse or deceive voters; or
- the proposed name, abbreviation, logo, deed of foundation, constitution contains anything that indicates that persons will not be admitted to membership or be welcomed as supporters on the grounds of their race, ethnic origin or colour; or
- the proposed name, abbreviation, logo, deed of foundation, constitution contains anything which portrays the propagation or incitement to violence or hatred, or which causes serious offence to any section of the population on the grounds of race, gender, sex, ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture or language.

There were a number of legal challenges that arose during the process to register certain political parties prior to the 2009 elections.

ANC/COPE: In an application for registration as a party, the Congress of the People (COPE) applied to be registered as a party in terms of section 15 of the Electoral Commission Act, 1996 (No. 51 of 1996). The ANC was unsuccessful in their objection to the CEO in terms of section 16(2) of the Act. The Electoral Commission also dismissed the ANC's appeal against the decision of the CEO. The ANC then applied to the North Gauteng High Court to have the decision to register COPE as a party declared unlawful and thus to declare such registration without effect. Their argument was primarily based on the fact that the phrase "Congress of the People" belongs to the ANC and therefore susceptible of being confused with the party name COPE. The Court ruled in favour of COPE and accordingly dismissed the ANC's case.

CAPE/COPE: The CAPE Party also objected to the registration of the acronym COPE as they submitted that the latter was likely to be confused with their registered name. The Electoral Commission upheld the decision of the CEO and accordingly dismissed the case by the CAPE Party. The Electoral Court also dismissed the application by the CAPE Party and confirmed the decision of the CEO and Electoral Commission to register the acronym COPE in respect of the registration of Congress of the People as a political party in terms of section 15 of the Act.

PAC/PAM: The Pan Africanist Congress objected to the CEO's decision to register the Pan Africanist Movement as a political party and the use of the name and acronym, PAM. On appeal by the PAC, the Electoral Commission dismissed their appeal and confirmed the CEO's decision to register both the name and acronym PAM. The PAC subsequently launched a review application in the North Gauteng High Court, essentially stating that the name, acronym and logo of the PAM are similar to those of the PAC or previously used by the PAC, and therefore likely to confuse voters. The matter was postponed *sine die*.

At the cut-off date for nomination of candidates for the 2009 elections, 156 political parties were

registered with the Commission, of which 117 were registered at national level.

Not all registered parties contest the elections. For the 2009 national and provincial elections, 40 parties contested the elections, of which 26 appeared on the ballot for the National Assembly.

Candidate Nomination

In terms of the Election Timetable, the cut-off date for the submission of candidates by parties was 2 March 2009. Parties contesting the elections

were required to comply with the requirements for nomination of candidates, including the submission of lists of candidates in a fixed order of preference, acceptance of nomination by each candidate, as well as an election deposit of R180 000 to contest for the National Assembly and R40 000 per provincial legislature.

On scrutiny for compliance, one party was found to be registered at municipal level and therefore ineligible to contest national and provincial legislature elections, while another party had failed to submit the required documents and deposit by the cut-off date for compliance. Forty parties

Table 6: Parties contesting National Assembly and all provincial legislatures

	Party	Abbr.	Election Contested
1	African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	NA & 9 Provinces
2	African National Congress	ANC	NA & 9 Provinces
3	African People's Convention	APC	NA & 9 Provinces
4	Congress of the People	COPE	NA & 9 Provinces
5	Democratic Alliance/Demokratiese Alliansie	DA	NA & 9 Provinces
6	Independent Democrats	ID	NA & 9 Provinces
7	Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	NA & 9 Provinces
8	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	NA & 9 Provinces
9	United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	NA & 9 Provinces
10	United Democratic Movement	UDM	NA & 9 Provinces
11	Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	NA & 9 Provinces
			11

Parties contesting National Assembly and selected provinces

12	Alliance of Free Democrats	AFD	National Assembly, LP & GP
13	AL JAMA-AH	No Abbr.	National Assembly, WC & KZN
14	Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	National Assembly, LP, WC, NC, EC, GP, NW & MP
15	Christian Democratic Alliance	CDA	National Assembly, GP, NC, EC & WC
16	New Vision Party	NVP	National Assembly, LP, GP & EC
17	Minority Front	MF	National Assembly, KZN
18	Great Kongress of South Africa	GKSA	National Assembly, KZN & GP
19	Movement Democratic Party	MDP	National Assembly, GP & NW
20	Women Forward	WF	National Assembly, KZN, GP & LP
21	South African Democratic Congress	SADECO	National Assembly, KZN
22	Pan Africanist Movement	PAM	National Assembly, EC
23	National Democratic Convention	NADECO	National Assembly, EC, FS, GP, KZN, MP, NW & WC
24	United Independent Front	UIF	National Assembly, LP & WC
			13

Parties contesting National Assembly only

25	A Party	No Abbr.	National Assembly
26	Keep it Straight and Simple	KISS	National Assembly
			2

Parties contesting selected provinces

27	Africa Muslim Party	AMP	Provincial Western Cape
28	African Christian Alliance	ACA	Provincial-Gauteng & North West
29	African Independent Congress	AIC	Provincial-Eastern Cape
30	Cape Party / Kaapse Party	CAPE	Provincial-Western Cape
31	Christian Party/ Christen Party	CP	Provincial-Mpumalanga
32	Black Consciousness Movement	BCM	Provincial-Limpopo
33	Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa	DPISA	Provincial-Free State
34	South African Political Party	SAPP	Provincial-North West
35	National Party South Africa	NP	Provincial-Western Cape
36	Peace and Justice Congress	PJC	Provincial-Free State & Western Cape
37	Sindawonye Progressive Party	SPP	Provincial-Mpumalanga
38	Universal Party	UP	Provincial-Western Cape
39	Ximoko Party	XP	Provincial-Limpopo
40	National Alliance	NA	Provincial-Western Cape
			14

complied with the requirements for participation, of which 26 contested the National Assembly elections.

Parties could decide which elections they would be contesting, and hence 11 parties contested nationally and in all nine provinces, 13 parties contested nationally and in some provinces, 14 parties contested only in selected provinces, while two parties only contested nationally.

Summary of parties contesting the 2009 elections

Details of the parties and the legislatures they were contesting are reflected in Table 6.

Objections to Candidates

A notice inviting inspection of lists of candidates was published on 16 March 2009 (Government Gazette 32030, Notice 305). In addition, notices together with the full lists of candidates were published in all major daily newspapers.

Section 30 of the Electoral Act provides that any person, including the CEO, may object to the nomination of a candidate if the candidate is not qualified to stand in the election, or a candidate has failed to provide the prescribed acceptance of nomination or undertaking to be bound by the Electoral Code of Conduct.

A total of 70 objections were received by the Electoral Commission, of which 28 were from the Chief Electoral Officer. These 28 objections were based on the fact that the concerned candidates did not comply with the requirements of section 30 the Electoral Act. These included that:

- The candidate was not qualified to stand in the election due to citizenship or not being on the population register
- There was no prescribed acceptance of nomination signed by the candidate
- There was no prescribed undertaking, signed by the candidate, that he or she was bound by the Code.

Other objections ranged from allegations that the candidate was a criminal, or had a criminal record, to lack of compliance with section 30, to alleged fraud and misrepresentation, and to the candidate not being suitable for public office.

The Electoral Commission decided in terms of section 27 of the Electoral Act that candidates who had failed to comply with requirements would be given an opportunity to comply. The Electoral Commission upheld six objections as the candidates did not comply with section 27 of the Electoral Act, i.e. they did not sign undertakings to abide by the Code, or sign acceptance of nomination. The objections by the CEO were partly rejected and partly upheld, i.e. those whose candidacy failed to comply with section 27 of the Electoral Act were given the opportunity to comply. The Electoral Commission partly rejected the CEO's objections which related to registration of each candidate on the National Population Register.

The CEO subsequently lodged an appeal to the Electoral Court in terms of section 30(4) of the Electoral Act against the decision of the Electoral Commission to dismiss the objections based on the fact that a candidate must appear in the National Population Register to be eligible to be a representative in Parliament or the provincial legislature. The Electoral Court ruled in favour of the CEO and therefore confirmed exclusion of those candidates not appearing in the population register.

The ANC then approached the Constitutional Court on an urgent basis, which overturned the decision of the Electoral Court and accordingly allowed their candidate, Mr Maluleka, to be elected to Parliament. The Court ruled that Mr Maluleka be allowed to stand as a candidate. However, the Court did not rule on the validity of the principle premising the objection by the CEO.

Those objections based on allegations of fraud were referred to the SAPS for investigation and charge.

Summary of Candidates

A party contesting the elections in a legislature could submit a number of candidates' names equal to the number of seats in that legislature. In the case of the National Assembly, there are 400 seats, with 200 seats reserved for the national lists and 200 seats reserved for and divided between the nine regions. In terms of the Electoral Act, the Commission had to determine the number of seats reserved for each region for an election of the National Assembly, taking into account scientifically based data in respect of the voting population and representations by interested parties.

Table 7 reflects the determination of seats reserved for each region, and also includes the seats as they were for the 1999 national and provincial elections and the 2004 national and provincial elections.

Table 7: Determination of seats reserved for each region

Region	NPE 1999	NPE 2004	NPE 2009
Eastern Cape	27	28	26
Free State	14	13	12
Gauteng	46	45	47
KwaZulu-Natal	38	37	39
Limpopo	20	21	19
Mpumalanga	14	14	15
North West	17	17	14
Northern Cape	4	4	5
Western Cape	20	21	23
TOTAL	200	200	200

The number of seats per provincial legislature has been fixed since the determination was done in 1999. Table 8 reflects the number of seats in provincial legislatures.

A total of 4 594 candidates were nominated for the National Assembly, while 4 536 candidates were nominated for the provincial legislatures. For

the 2009 national and provincial elections, 9 130 candidates were nominated, compared to 8 122 for the 2004 national and provincial elections.

Table 9 reflects the number of candidates for the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures per list type.

Tables 10 and 11 reflect the candidate breakdown for the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures by age and gender.

Table 8: Number of seats in provincial legislatures

Province	Seats
Eastern Cape	63
Free State	30
Gauteng	73
KwaZulu-Natal	80
Limpopo	49
Mpumalanga	30
North West	33
Northern Cape	30
Western Cape	42
TOTAL	430

Figure 9: Number of candidates for the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures

	National and Regional Lists	Provincial lists	Total
National	2 025	-----	2 025
Eastern Cape	322	643	965
Free State	180	333	513
Gauteng	566	801	1 367
KwaZulu-Natal	394	683	1 077
Limpopo	307	519	826
Mpumalanga	210	307	517
North West	206	388	594
Northern Cape	89	278	367
Western Cape	295	584	879
TOTAL	4 594	4 536	9 130

Table 10: Age breakdown of candidates

Gender	Age Band						Total
	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Female	21	401	818	1 100	818	353	3 511
Male	12	435	1 352	1 683	1 290	847	5 619
TOTAL	33	836	2 170	2 783	2 108	1 200	9 130

Table 11: Gender breakdown of candidates by party

Party	Female	Male	Total
A PARTY	75	112	187
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY	4	5	9
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE-AFRIKANER CHRISTEN ALLIANSIE	9	7	16
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	314	499	813
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	28	14	42
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	403	425	828
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	245	347	592
AL JAMA-AH	18	61	79
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	13	25	38
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	115	279	394
BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS PARTY	9	8	17
CAPE PARTY/ KAAPSE PARTY	2	7	9
CHRISTEN PARTY/CHRISTIAN PARTY	2	8	10
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	174	282	456
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	296	403	699
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	291	537	828
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	17	13	30
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	38	69	107
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	331	516	847
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	79	162	241
KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE	1		1
MINORITY FRONT	48	72	120
MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	29	34	63
NATIONAL ALLIANCE	3	7	10
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	80	90	170
NATIONAL PARTY SOUTH AFRICA	12	11	23
NEW VISION PARTY	108	105	213
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	104	345	449
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	18	45	63
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS	24	36	60
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY	9	19	28
SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	4	20	24
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTY	17	14	31
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	281	304	585
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	119	270	389
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT	43	57	100
UNIVERSAL PARTY	7	11	18
VRYHEIDSFONT PLUS	115	389	504
WOMEN FORWARD	20	4	24
XIMOKO PARTY	6	7	13
GRAND TOTAL	3 511	5 619	9 130

Code of Conduct and Complaints

On 11 March 2009, all political parties that intended to contest the 2009 elections gathered to sign a pledge to abide by the Electoral Code of Conduct.

The Electoral Code of Conduct was enacted in Schedule 2 of the Electoral Act. The purpose of the Code is to promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections, including:

- (a) Tolerance of democratic political activity; and
- (b) Free political campaigning and open public debate”.

Every party and candidate participating in an election is bound by the Code.

It is a criminal offence for a party or a candidate to contravene the Code. A charge can therefore be laid with the South African Police Service (SAPS) against such a party or candidate.

This is, however, not of much help to a party that feels unfairly disadvantaged by an opponent's disregard of the rules of the Code, for instance by:

- Breaking up its meetings
- Intimidating its voters
- Making false allegations against it
- Pulling down its placards or posters.

Therefore complaints can also be made to the Electoral Court. The Electoral Court has a whole range of orders it can make against parties that contravened the Code, from a warning to a fine, to reducing the number of votes it received, to disqualification from participating in the election.

Electoral Court procedures are informal and fast.

As there is only one Electoral Court, every magistrate's court and every high court is by law empowered to, so to speak, act as an electoral court in such cases.

Although no one else but these courts can decide complaints and disputes about alleged contraventions of the Code, the Commission is empowered by section 103A of the Electoral Act to attempt to resolve such disputes or complaints through reconciliation.

Dispute Resolution

The Commission makes use of the PLC structures to resolve disputes with or between parties. In 1999, the Commission also implemented a Conflict Management Programme (CMP) designed to provide strategic intervention in conflict situations that may arise in the phases before and during elections. The CMP is conducted through intervention by provincial panellists who are experienced mediators recruited from the community and NGO sector, and who have been trained in electoral legislation. The Commission appointed the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) to assist in the training of local and provincial Commission staff and panellists.

The Commission, through the CMP, also assumed a proactive role in the prevention of conflict. The CMP worked closely with the Party Liaison Committees in strengthening mechanisms to resolve election-related conflict. There were a total of 20 formal interventions.



7. Civic and Voter Education



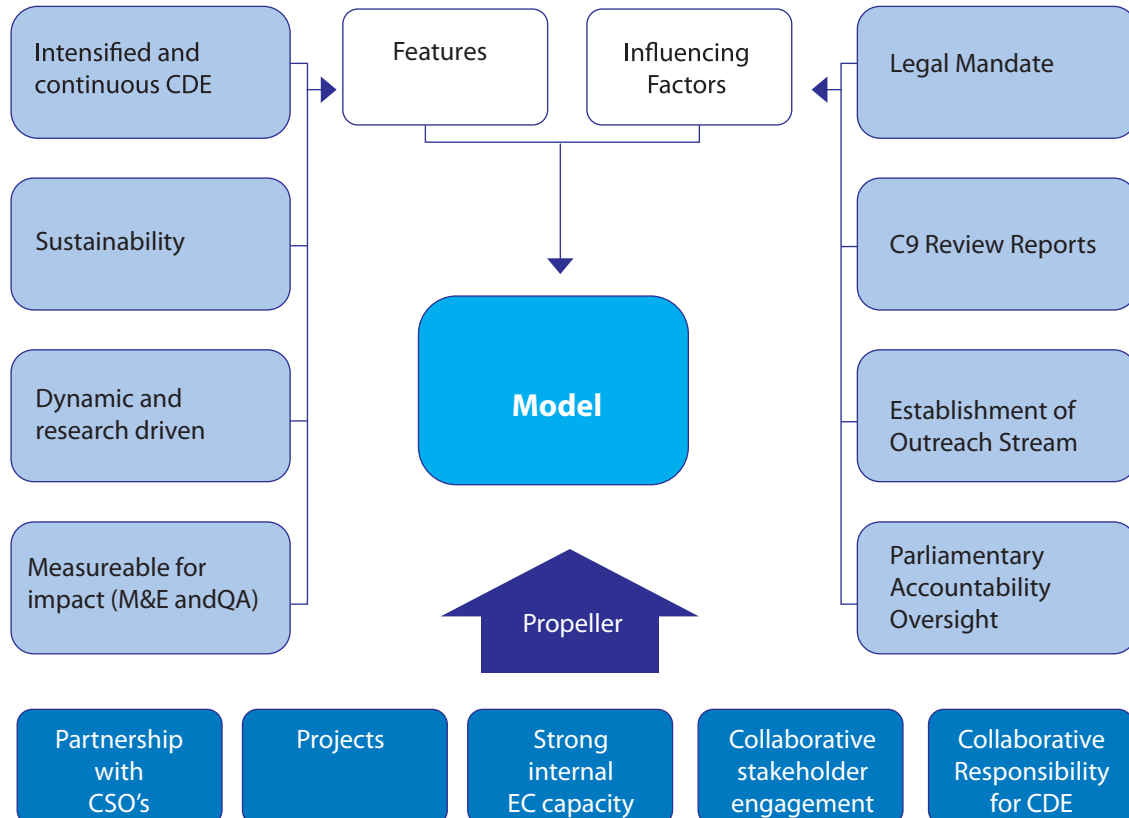
7. CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION

Delivery of the Commission's strategic objective of "informing civil society with a view to maximising citizen participation in democracy and electoral processes" is spearheaded by the Civic Education, Research and Knowledge Management department within the Outreach Division of the Electoral Commission.

Voter and balloting education are vital components of a broader civic education programme. They form part of a continuum of educational activities in support of elections and democracy and are mutually reinforcing. Prior to any major electoral event, voter and balloting education become the most important components of civic education.

In preparation for the 2009 national and provincial elections, the model for civic and voter education was premised on the fact that eligible voters need to broaden their knowledge and understanding of electoral democracy, human rights and, in particular, how to claim and exercise their civil and political rights. Pivotal to the model is the recognition of the sovereignty of the voter and that the voter has to be equipped with information sufficient to take decisions on how to participate in democratic processes including elections.

Figure 5: Civic and Democracy Education Model



Pedagogical Framework for Civic and Voter Education

The Electoral Commission contextualises the role of civic education and citizenship education as being interlocked within and therefore an inextricable part of, human rights education. Underpinning the framework are the following fundamentals:

- **A rights-based approach** to civic and voter education: Conceptualising civic and voter education within a human rights framework places voters at the centre of electoral support and ensures that the voting and non-voting public become aware of their civic rights and responsibilities that enable them to become informed participants in our constitutional democracy.
- **A targeted approach** to civic and voter education is implemented which ensures that all voters and targeted voters, such as those in rural areas, farming communities, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly, are reached, to the extent that they develop awareness of their civic rights, duties and responsibilities and become informed participants during elections.
- **Stakeholder management and strategic partnerships:** Purposeful collaboration with various partners nationally and locally increased the pool for voter education information and dissemination and ensured that civic education reached all the segmented clients of the Commission. Stakeholder engagements focus on increasing and nurturing ongoing dialogue between the Commission and its stakeholders in order to promote an environment conducive to free and fair elections. Consultations occurred at both the national and provincial levels with, among others, the following stakeholders:
 - Chapter 9 institutions
 - Faith-based organisations
 - Traditional leaders
 - Youth
 - Women

- Persons with disabilities
- Farmers, farm workers and farm dwellers
- Civil society organisations

Collaboration with the above stakeholders, as well as various government departments, media houses, and trade unions added value. Activities included:

- The “ID Yourself Campaign” in partnership with the Department of Home Affairs and the SABC. The campaign encouraged all Grade 11 and 12 learners to apply for national identity documents (IDs) and made them aware that an ID is a requirement for voting. Ultimately prospective voters were issued with IDs.
- A strategic relationship was forged with the South African National Council for the Blind (SANCB) as well as the Deaf Federation of South Africa (DEAFSA), specifically to address the voter and balloting education aspects of the election planning process. Organisations of persons with disabilities in all provinces were consulted. A Braille ballot template for use by the blind was designed and quality assured by the SANCB.
- Activities with the National Youth Commission during Youth Month.
- Partnering with the National Community Radio Forum (NCRF) to reach rural voters.
- Collaboration with government departments such as the national Department of Education (to reach learners and educators).
- Collaboration with the Department of Correctional Services to ensure access to prisoners so that they could exercise their rights to vote.
- **Donor partnerships:** The Embassy of Japan provided funding for the illustrative balloting

and voter education booklet which was printed in 11 official languages, and included Braille and large-font versions for the visually impaired. The Danish Embassy provided funding for community radio initiatives and the Embassy of Finland provided financial support to the Commission's democracy development campaigns in KwaZulu-Natal.

Local Level Capacity for Civic and Voter Education

Table 12 shows the utilisation of fieldworkers and civil society organisations for mass civic and voter education and community mobilisation activities. It also illustrates the temporary capacity that was created to deliver on voter and balloting education countrywide during the election period. Mass-based civic and voter education was driven at the local level by fieldworkers (FWs), municipal field worker coordinators (MFCs) and civil society organisations (CSOs).

period of ten months from August 2008 to May 2009. Each municipality had at least one MFC and bigger municipalities, including metropolitan areas, had more than one.

Role of fieldworkers (FWs)

FWs mobilised and educated communities at ward or community level. A total of 2 301 fieldworkers were employed in every municipality and every ward across the country for a period of seven months, starting from September 2008 to March 2009. They attended and sometimes organised community meetings where they presented information on the 2009 national and provincial elections as well as preparatory processes such as voter registration. Their messages focused on the "What, When and Why" of the 2009 elections and on civic responsibilities such as why participation in the elections was important. They also distributed educational material such as the "Elections 2009"

Table 12: Local level capacity for civic and voter education

Province	MFCs ¹	FWs ²	CSOs ³
Eastern Cape	39	643	0
Free State	24	139	0
Gauteng	28	212	11
KwaZulu-Natal	20	90	1
Limpopo	25	212	30
Mpumalanga	18	150	0
North West	25	255	0
Northern Cape	27	350	0
Western Cape	39	250	6
NATIONAL	245	2 301	48

1. MFCs are the Outreach coordinators who undertake all the relevant civic and voter education activities at municipal level
2. FWs facilitate civic and voter education at local municipal level
3. CSOs are civil society organisations that mostly conduct civic and voter education in identified provinces

Role of municipal fieldwork coordinators (MFCs)

The MFCs coordinated all civic and voter education activities at municipal level. About 245 Municipal Fieldwork Coordinators were employed for a

pamphlets and the voter education illustrative booklets. They explained voting processes and also demonstrated how to make one's mark on the ballot using sample ballot papers. Fieldworkers contributed to the achievement of more than 80% of the targeted total of 239 048 interventions.

Civic education is designed to be implemented in a diversified and appealing manner to the targeted audiences. Provinces had to be creative in their civic education approaches and most of them adopted a hybrid model of using a combination of approaches. A popular “crowd puller” was the edutainment and community theatre model. The arts have always been a potent vehicle for social transformation and for deepening and strengthening democracy, and the Commission aims to use the arts in a more extensive and integrated way in future campaigns.

Role of civil society organisations (CSOs)

Many provinces have CSOs who have organised themselves into groupings such as forums and networks that pool expertise. The delivery strategy of using CSOs is favoured as a long-term, sustainable civic and voter education strategy. The system of working with CSOs is constantly under review and the preference is to focus solely on sectoral CSOs who work specifically in the fields of democracy, human rights, peace and elections. These CSOs also act as agents for innovation and initiate new approaches and methods, thus ensuring continual improvement and growth for the Commission, other CSOs, stakeholders and beneficiaries of civic and voter education.

During the 2009 elections, a boost to community education and mobilisation was the appointment of about 48 civil society organisations and groupings in

four provinces: Gauteng (11), KwaZulu-Natal (one umbrella body constituted by 33 NGOs), Limpopo (30) and the Western Cape (6). The appointed civil society organisations met the following criteria:

- Must have been in existence for more than 12 months
- Must be registered as not-for-profit organisations with fundraising number
- Must have proper internal management and accounting systems
- Had to be apolitical in their delivery of services.

They were trained in the same way as fieldworkers and deployed to areas not adequately covered by fieldworkers. Their interventions are included in the statistics provided in columns five and six of Table 13.

For the 2009 elections, the plan was to achieve a total of 238 048 interventions through direct interaction with potential voters.

Interventions reached

The Commission conducted 254 857 interventions, 7% above target. These educational interventions were multi-faceted and included community presentations, workshops, site visits and walkabouts as well as widespread campaigns, seminars, events and advocacy initiatives.

Table 13: Total targeted interventions reached

Province	MFC	FW	CSOs	Targets	Targets Reached
Eastern Cape	39	643	0	35 874	34 794
Free State	24	139	0	15 200	17 858
Gauteng	28	212	11	31 381	19 465
KwaZulu-Natal	20	90	1	41 586	34 050
Limpopo	25	212	30	35 946	37 550
Mpumalanga	18	150	0	14 627	26 658
North West	25	255	0	20 936	23 975
Northern Cape	27	350	0	21 534	27 644
Western Cape	39	250	6	21 964	23 863
National	245	2 301	48	239 048	254 857

Target audiences for these campaigns included rural communities, women, youth, educational institutions (schools and tertiary educational institutions), persons with disabilities, the elderly, farming communities, prisoners, the private sector, traditional leadership, civil society organisations, faith-based organisations, and organised labour.

Civic and Voter Education Materials

An illustrative booklet on voter and balloting education was developed and produced in South Africa's 11 official languages. It was also produced in Braille and large font for the visually impaired. The booklet was in easily understandable, plain language, in illustrated format and was well received. It played an important part in raising awareness and educating the public on democracy and elections, voter education, balloting education and guidelines for free and fair elections.

Generic pamphlets on voter registration and the elections were also developed. These were available in all 11 official languages.

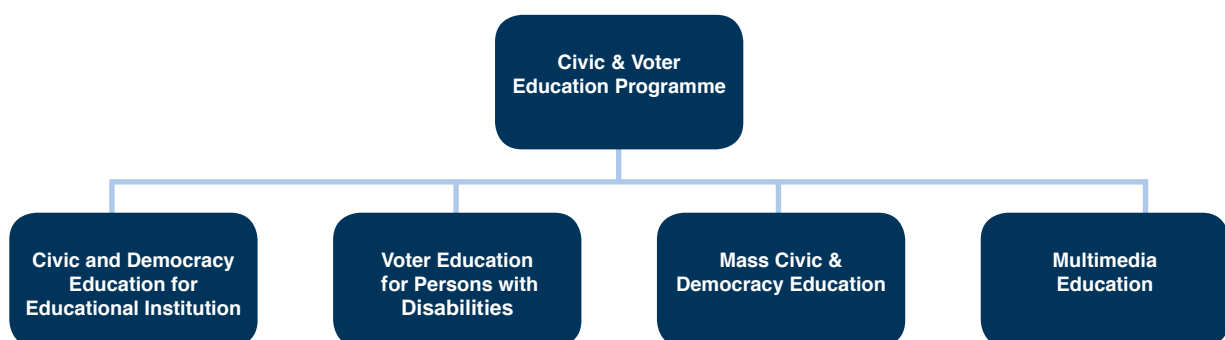
The Commission faced peculiar challenges when dealing with indigenous groups in the Northern Cape. There are three indigenous groups in the Northern Cape, namely the !Xun and !Khwe (situated in Platfontein, Kimberley), the Khomani San (a nomadic community based in the Mier area, approximately 300 km north of Upington) and the

Nama (the majority of whom are based in the Namakwa and Siyanda Districts).

All three indigenous communities were deprived of their language and culture under apartheid. The !Xun and the !Khwe are only now in the process of developing a dictionary of their language. The Khomani San and the Nama have also initiated programmes to teach the Nama language. The challenge the Commission faces during voter education campaigns is the engagement of these communities and the creation of educational material in their own languages. The Commission's Northern Cape provincial office successfully collaborated with the Pan South African Language Board (PANSALB) to translate voter education pamphlets into Nama, an exercise that required the services of translators, evaluators and moderators for quality control purposes, all of whom were sourced from the PANSALB network. Due to the varying stages of development of these languages, i.e. in written and spoken form as well as literacy levels, face-to-face and media engagements remain firm challenges for the future.

Additional Highlights from Civic and Voter Education (CVE) Projects

The flowchart below illustrates the projects used to drive civic and voter education during the 2009 elections.



Civic and Democracy Education for Educational Institutions Project

The project focused on three bands, namely General Education and Training (GET); Further Education and Training (FET) and tertiary institutions within the Higher Education and Training (HET) band. Within the FET band a significant achievement was the development of the "Make your Mark" manual as part of support for the Life Orientation subject for learners from Grades 10 to 12. The manual was also used during refresher courses of educator curriculum teams in schools.

Within HET, a major thrust at tertiary institutions was the voter and balloting education provided during the elections of the SRCs, accompanied by registration for and information on the national and provincial elections.

Multimedia Education Project

Nationally, the Commission conducted a massive voter and democracy education drive with the public broadcaster through SABC Education. The programming deliverables that resulted from this partnership consisted of four diverse and powerful campaigns, reaching mass audiences:

- **Television:** democracy education drama, campaign messages and calls to action, television shows. Popular deliverables included

the *Khululeka Siyavota* democracy drama series and the *Shift* and *Take Five* talk shows.

- **Radio:** radio campaign messages and calls to action (also used on television), talk shows such as *Civic Matters* and *Youth Ke Yona* on 13 regional stations.
- **Outreach:** four outside broadcasts OBs or road shows were conducted in rural areas and at tertiary educational institutions. OBs were held in four provinces. They targeted higher education institutions (supported by our partnership with the Department of Education) and rural communities. OBs guaranteed direct interaction with voters, and were enhanced by strong voter education content, entertainment, interviews and live crossings to radio stations. OBs held on university campuses (University of Limpopo and Walter Sisulu University in the Eastern Cape) included youth dialogue sessions. Outside Broadcasts aimed at providing voter education for rural communities and contributing to a peaceful environment for the 2009 elections. These were held at Mier in the Northern Cape and in Nongoma, KwaZulu-Natal.
- **An online campaign:** The *X for Democracy* website was developed to disseminate civic and voter education information to the youth.

Table 14: Media education drives

Medium	Activity/Event	Number of Activities	Average Viewership/Listenership
Television	Khululeka Siyavota on SABC 1 and SABC 2 - including repeats and rescreenings between January-June 2009	13 Episodes	Average 1.4-4 million per episode
	Shift	9 Episodes	Average 800 000 per viewing
	Hola Ha Monate	2 Episodes	500 000 per viewing
Multimedia Outreach	Outside Broadcasts	4 Events	6 000 participants
Website	X for Democracy	1 Site	15 000 hits

NB - Radio listenership not included above



8. Communication & Public Awareness



8. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

An effective and integrated communication strategy to encourage voter participation and engage the youth of South Africa was developed. The Commission also had to maintain its image as the custodian of electoral democracy.

The communication strategy had to consider the complexity of the target market, i.e. addressing the entire population, addressing the needs of different mindsets and attitudes and engaging the relevant stakeholders. The strategy was divided into five phases and all these phases utilised television, national, regional and community radio, outdoor advertising, print and new media to inform eligible voters.

The primary objective of this campaign was to energise and mobilise the public at large about the upcoming national elections as well as to:

- Position the Commission as the custodian of free and fair elections
- Motivate widespread voter turnout and participation such that the elections were clearly representative

- Educate and inform the public about elections.

In order to support this campaign, the Commission had to develop and maintain an effective and integrated communication strategy that enabled it to engage all its stakeholders utilising various channels, in order to:

- Drive an integrated, multi-faceted employee engagement strategy that aligns current culture to business priorities
- Promote and drive reputation management of the Commission through effective external communication.

Below are issues that had to be reflected upon in communicating to South Africans:

- The complexity of connecting with the rich diversity of South Africa's people in terms of urban/rural differences, age, language, and level of literacy, etc.
- Engaging all stakeholders

Table 15: Phases of the campaign

	Phase 1 Re-establish	Phase 2 LAUNCH Re-engage	Phase 3 CALL FOR ACTION Registration	Phase 4 CALL FOR ACTION Voting	Phase 5 FEEDBACK/ RESULTS
AWARENESS	Positioning of IEC	Re-engaging in Debate	Call: Are you Registered?	Call: Time to Vote!	Results
INFORMATION	National & Provincial Elections - Education re the IEC and electoral process i.e How to exercise the power of your vote				
MOTIVATION	Understand the role of the IEC and the issues that we are all facing Ask the right questions Vote and have your say Re-engaging in the debate about democracy with all South Africans especially the youth Bring assurance that the democracy is protected				
TIMING	IEC Key Messages Enabling you to exercise the power of your vote Mark of reassurance bringing you free and fair elections				
	June-August 08	September 08	Oct-Nov 2008 Jan-Feb 2009	March-April 09	May 2009

- Seamless integration across all Commission structures and through campaigns.

Communication Campaigns

Phases of the campaign

The communication campaign for the 2009 elections was divided into five phases, each with its own timeframe as indicated in Table 15.

The campaign started in June 2008 by reminding the electorate of its mandate and positioning the Commission through various stakeholder activities leading to the re-engagement of voters with the launch of the elections in September. Phase three followed with two voter registration weekends, the first one in November 2008 and the second in February 2009. Phase four, which included March and April, covered issues such as how to exercise the power of your vote and voting on election day. The last phase (five) covered voters' voting experiences, the announcement of the results and a short "thank you" campaign.

Registration weekends

The first registration weekend took place on 8 and 9 November 2008. Despite terrible weather conditions South Africans came out in large numbers to register. The second weekend registration followed on 7 and 8 February 2009.

Both registration weekends were supported by print and electronic as well as outdoor media. The election song titled *Thina Si Khululekile* (We are Free) dominated radio and TV advertisements. Notably, both the song and the 2009 elections logo were composed and developed by employees of the Commission.

Election campaign

The "value of your vote" continued through to the elections as the tone of the campaign, with clear, simple and strong messaging used by all media.

The look of the printed work was based on letters made up of thousands of X's to show that when votes are combined, anything is possible.

Table 16: Stakeholder groupings

Political Stakeholders	Commission employees	Public	Youth	Business	Opinion leaders	Media
<i>Lobbying, commitment, participation</i>	<i>Engagement, Commitment, Participation</i>	<i>Commitment, participation</i>	<i>Involvement, participation</i>	<i>Commitment, partnerships, lobbying</i>	<i>Re-establishment, commitment, involvement</i>	<i>Lobbying, civic education, partnerships</i>
Government	National	South African citizens eligible to vote 18+	Youth organisations	Sectors (financial, motor, energy, petroleum, fmcg's)	NGOs	South African
Political parties	Provincial	Registered and non-registered voters	Provincial youth brand ambassadors (business, sports and arts)	Professional bodies	Traditional leaders	International (African and non-African continents)
Trade unions	Municipal	Eligible voters with disabilities	Provincial student bodies (tertiary SRC)		FBOs and CBOs	
International watchdogs	Additional electoral staff	South African citizens eligible to vote 18+	Faith-based youth		Women	
		Registered and non-registered voters				
		Eligible voters with disabilities				

The final few days were the countdown to the elections, reminding people to vote and providing useful information to help them to do so.

Requests for information ranged from the location of a voting station through information on special votes to the opening and closing hours at voting stations.

Stakeholder Groupings

In grouping stakeholders as indicated in Table 16, the Commission was clear on what had to be achieved with each of them.

Campaign Pillars

The five phases of the campaign strategy were divided into the three major pillars illustrated in Table 17.

The single objective was to register as many eligible voters as possible before the closing of the voters' roll for the 2009 elections. It was necessary to re-establish the Commission in the minds of voters by reminding them that this institution is responsible for conducting free and fair elections as well as an efficient process to register voters.

Furthermore, voters had to be re-engaged in the electoral debate by confirming the Commission's independence and look at the responsibility of the voter to participate in the electoral process.

Lastly, the public had to be encouraged to register as voters, especially first-time voters, and later to vote.

Strategy Drivers

This strategy was further driven by a cluster of activities that were grouped as indicated in Table 18.

The Faces behind the Campaign

The faces behind the communication campaign were intentionally dynamic young South Africans who are achievers and respected in their field of work. They brought with them the credibility and integrity that is aligned to the Commission's brand proposition.

Lungile Radu, an actor, featured in the first of a series of testimonial commercials, all supporting the importance of voting and participating in the democratic process. Young people in particular responded well to Lungile's message.

Table 17: The major campaign pillars

Single-Minded Proposition: Issue		
Re-establish	Re-engage	Call for action
Objectives:		
Re-establishing the IEC's position in the SA electoral environment by asking the relevant questions that South Africans would be concerned about	Actively target South Africans to ask questions and re-engage in the debate about electoral democracy.	Influence South Africans to register and vote in the 2009 elections.
Free and fair elections - what is the process?	What is electoral democracy?	Get the answers before you cast your vote.
How are we sure that the integrity of the IEC is maintained?	What does it mean to the youth of South Africa?	Vote to make your voice heard.

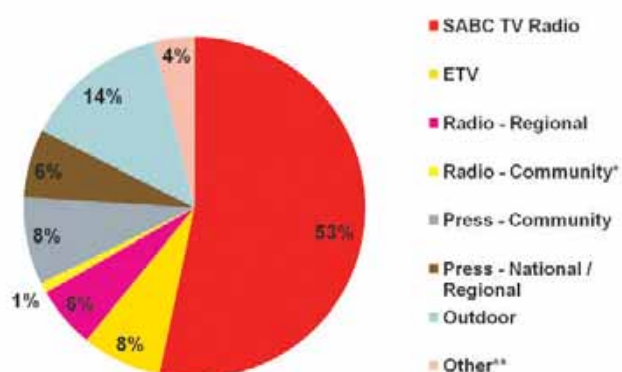
Table 18: Strategy drivers

Media Relations	Event Management/ Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder/Advocacy Campaign
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media Centre Media training Interviews Negotiated media partnerships Relationship building Issue management Profiling Agenda setting Third party testimonial Media placement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership programme Brand promotion Creative conceptualisation Project management Brand leverage Protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligent database management Publications Business to business partnerships Third party endorsements Networking and facilitation

Natalie du Toit, a swimmer and gold medalist, and Lorcía Cooper, an actress and accomplished dancer, joined Lungile for another three spots that urged people to rise up and register. Again, these advertisements resonated with the youth. It was not long after running these advertisements that the Commission received accolades for campaign execution as well as an Orchid Award from the Saturday Star and the good news that the target of 22 million registered voters had been exceeded by one million.

Campaign Platforms

The choice of campaign platforms spread the Commission's messages to the length and breadth of South Africa. Various communication platforms such as billboards, post-office screens and screens at commuter train stations were selected on their ability to reach millions of South Africans, wherever they were.

Figure 6: Total media exposure

The Commission also entered into an agreement with certain media organisations for one-on-one value-added time which effectively allowed the Commission to double the advertising space.

Electronic media

Radio

Advertising was done on radio to accommodate the target audience that does not have access to television and to complement television viewership. Messages were transmitted in eleven languages via SABC radio, commercial and community radio stations.

In contrast with the registration campaigns where professional artists were used in commercials, celebrities appealed to the voting public to vote.

Television

A new addition to the communication campaign for the elections was the inclusion of community TV throughout the campaign strategy. Soweto TV and other community television stations were able to continue the elections dialogue in their respective communities.

Both SABC TV and e.tv were used for advertising as well as to create awareness about the various electoral processes and activities.

Print media

Community newspapers

Partnerships with Capro, Independent Newspapers, Media 24 and NAB were formed for the first registration opportunity to publish maps in those community papers with the highest circulation in an area. The maps also gave information on voting stations and registration hours.

Advertisements were placed in all community papers for the second registration and elections campaigns.

Commercial newspapers

Advertisements were also carried in all commercial newspapers for all three campaigns countrywide.

Outdoor media

The outdoor media campaign was boosted by 2 000 billboards placed in rural and urban areas of South Africa. These included wall murals, different sized billboards next to busy roads as well as on railway station platforms, at tertiary institutions and television screens indoors.

Messages were written to educate, inform, remind or persuade the voting public and also chosen to support the rest of the campaign.

Posters

A total of 450 000 A1 and 400 000 A2 posters in all official languages were printed for the first and second voter registration campaigns respectively, and mounted along busy routes and other strategic places.

Information leaflets

Three million information leaflets in eleven languages were printed and distributed during the second registration weekend.

Public call centre (0800 11 8000)

The call centre went live on Monday, 6 October 2008, to provide information to the public during the two registration weekends and the elections. The toll-free public call centre was operated by the Commission to provide registered and potential voters with information on voter registration, voting information for the elections and results as they became available online.

Operators were available to assist callers with their queries in all eleven official languages. A summary of calls is provided in Table 19.

Public website

The public website enabled voters to check their voter registration status online, and assisted them in locating their correct registration stations as well as informing them about the registration, voting processes and related requirements. It also served as a single source of information on registration statistics and media updates as issued by the Commission from time to time.

The website received over 7 million hits from the launch of the national and provincial elections campaign in October 2008 until after the announcement of election results in April 2009.

Table 19: Summary of calls to the public call centre

PERIOD (2008 - 2009)	OFFERED	DROPPED	% DROPPED
OCTOBER	30 034	631	2.1%
NOVEMBER	227 919	82 844	36.3%
DECEMBER	4 881	768	15.7%
JANUARY	72 002	12 656	17.6%
FEBRUARY	142 765	13 278	9.3%
MARCH	21 353	1 132	5.3%
APRIL	168 601	7 824	4.6%
TOTAL	667 555	119 133	17.8%

9. Recruitment of Electoral Staff



9. RECRUITMENT OF ELECTORAL STAFF

To a great extent, the Commission depends on volunteers at local level to deliver elections. To that end, volunteers were recruited at local level to assist with the registration of voters during the two registration weekends as well as with delivering the 2009 national and provincial elections in 19 726 voting stations across the country. A total of 59 056 and 47 918 volunteers were recruited to

help with registration weekends in November 2008 and February 2009 respectively. The provincial breakdown is provided in Table 20.

For the national and provincial elections of April 2009, 201 276 volunteers were recruited, as shown by the breakdown in Tables 21 - 25.

Table 20: Provincial breakdown of voter registration

Province	November 2008		November 2008 Total	February 2009		February 2009 Total	Grand Total
	Registration Supervisor	Registration Officer		Registration Supervisor	Registration Officer		
Eastern Cape	4 480	8 957	13 437	3 911	7 729	11 640	25 077
Free State	1 257	2 481	3 738	1 021	2 035	3 056	6 794
Gauteng	2 234	4 461	6 695	1 558	3 108	4 666	11 361
KwaZulu-Natal	4 185	8 363	12 548	3 429	6 826	10 255	22 803
Limpopo	2 455	4 911	7 366	2 116	4 230	6 346	13 712
Mpumalanga	1 374	2 746	4 120	1 072	2 144	3 216	7 336
North West	1 560	3 110	4 670	1 272	2 537	3 809	8 479
Northern Cape	626	1 252	1 878	536	1 063	1 599	3 477
Western Cape	1 540	3 064	4 604	1 182	2 319	3 501	8 105
Grand Total	19 711	39 345	59 056	16 097	31 991	48 088	107 144

Table 21: Breakdown of volunteers by province

Role Type	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Ballot box controller	1 998	800	2 173	2 892	1 781	1 072	1 011	319	1 318	13 364
Ballot paper issuer	8 094	2 478	6 791	9 775	5 846	3 194	3 431	1 174	3 722	44 505
Deputy presiding officer	4 475	1 265	2 377	4 204	2 459	1 375	1 502	625	1 539	19 821
Deputy presiding officer prison	40	31	14	31	5	14	12	12	29	188
Door controller	3 192	873	2 193	3 644	2 152	1 155	1 218	381	1 367	16 175
Inker	4 508	1 303	2 682	4 369	2 535	1 456	1 583	647	1 533	20 616
Presiding officer	4 481	1 264	2 294	4 186	2 457	1 376	1 502	625	1 541	19 726
Presiding officer prison	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Queue walker	71	43	592	324	226	153	164	33	103	1 709
Relief worker	51	16	488	149	21	45	41	9	93	913
Voters' roll officer	3 627	1 181	4 428	5 352	3 092	1 692	1 781	514	2 184	23 851
Voting booth controller	26	36	95	242	304	127	160	36	10	1 036
VRO special voting	4 482	1 253	2 286	4 179	2 455	1 371	1 496	625	1 523	19 670
Deputy presiding officer count	4 475	1 259	2 290	4 184	2 456	1 373	1 500	625	1 539	19 701
Total	39 520	11 803	28 703	43 531	25 789	14 403	15 401	5 625	16 501	201 276

Table 22: Breakdown of volunteers by gender

Positions	Female	Male
Ballot box controller	67.94%	32.06%
Ballot paper issuer	73.29%	26.71%
Deputy presiding officer	69.78%	30.22%
Deputy presiding officer prison	50.00%	50.00%
Door controller	57.16%	42.84%
Inker	73.89%	26.11%
Presiding officer	53.96%	46.04%
Presiding officer prison	100.00%	0.00%
Queue walker	59.92%	40.08%
Relief worker	71.74%	28.26%
Voters' roll officer	73.38%	26.62%
Voting booth controller	69.40%	30.60%
VRO special voting	72.79%	27.21%
Deputy presiding officer count	67.65%	32.35%
TOTAL	68.71%	31.29%

Table 23: Breakdown of volunteers by age

Positions	>=16 <=17	>=18 <=19	>=20 <=25	>=26 <=35	>=36 <=39	>=40 <=49	>=50 <=59	>=60 <=69	>=70 <=79	>=80	Total
Ballot paper controller	0.00%	4.30%	29.10%	37.20%	10.94%	13.65%	4.00%	0.73%	0.08%	0.00%	100.00%
Ballot paper issuer	0.00%	4.56%	30.50%	37.88%	10.34%	12.75%	3.22%	0.65%	0.10%	0.00%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer	0.00%	0.34%	6.47%	28.82%	17.46%	32.84%	12.45%	1.48%	0.13%	0.00%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer prison	0.00%	0.53%	5.85%	39.89%	14.89%	31.91%	3.19%	3.72%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Door controller	0.00%	4.28%	28.80%	39.06%	10.93%	12.83%	3.26%	0.72%	0.11%	0.01%	100.00%
Inker	0.00%	5.09%	32.10%	37.52%	9.71%	11.85%	3.06%	0.53%	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%
Presiding officer	0.00%	0.03%	1.13%	14.12%	15.51%	43.22%	23.16%	2.68%	0.14%	0.02%	100.00%
Presiding officer prison	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Queue walker	0.00%	4.51%	28.67%	37.86%	10.12%	14.39%	3.74%	0.59%	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%
Relief worker	0.00%	6.46%	26.07%	37.57%	9.75%	15.22%	4.38%	0.44%	0.11%	0.00%	100.00%
Voters' roll officer	0.00%	4.17%	28.77%	38.54%	10.59%	13.79%	3.35%	0.69%	0.10%	0.00%	100.00%
Voting booth controller	0.00%	3.38%	30.69%	38.61%	11.29%	13.80%	2.03%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
VRO special voting	0.00%	2.49%	23.39%	40.63%	12.74%	15.54%	4.22%	0.87%	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer count	0.00%	0.70%	11.33%	33.51%	18.10%	27.88%	7.50%	0.89%	0.08%	0.00%	100.00%
TOTAL	0.00%	3.09%	22.36%	34.60%	12.60%	19.62%	6.66%	0.98%	0.11%	0.00%	100.00%

For the first time, special provision was made for a deputy presiding officer responsible for counting (included in the total number of staff indicated), as well as data capturers and scanner operators,

to assist with the counting and results-capturing processes. The number of data capturers and scanner operators is given in Table 26.

Table 24: Breakdown of volunteers by employment

Positions	Civil Servant	IEC Employed	Private Sector Employed	Seconded	Self Employed	Unemployed	Unknown	Total
Ballot box controller	8.56%	0.08%	4.21%	0.07%	1.50%	84.38%	1.18%	100.00%
Ballot paper issuer	7.47%	0.14%	3.58%	0.12%	1.64%	85.88%	1.18%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer	51.27%	0.10%	3.43%	0.08%	1.25%	40.46%	3.41%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer prison	34.04%	0.00%	3.72%	0.00%	2.13%	55.32%	4.79%	100.00%
Door controller	7.99%	0.07%	3.85%	0.08%	1.43%	85.41%	1.17%	100.00%
Inker	6.85%	0.08%	2.93%	0.11%	1.54%	87.45%	1.03%	100.00%
Presiding officer	74.25%	0.08%	2.67%	0.05%	1.01%	16.57%	5.37%	100.00%
Presiding officer prison	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Queue walker	9.01%	0.00%	4.33%	0.18%	1.70%	83.03%	1.76%	100.00%
Relief worker	8.11%	0.22%	7.45%	0.00%	1.42%	81.05%	1.75%	100.00%
Voters' roll officer	9.44%	0.10%	4.12%	0.12%	1.59%	83.23%	1.40%	100.00%
Voting booth controller	8.69%	0.10%	1.45%	0.00%	1.25%	87.84%	0.68%	100.00%
VRO special voting	14.25%	0.19%	2.99%	0.10%	1.36%	79.47%	1.64%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer count	44.49%	0.12%	3.78%	0.16%	1.27%	46.77%	3.41%	100.00%
TOTAL	22.95%	0.11%	3.51%	0.10%	1.43%	69.80%	2.09%	100.00%

Table 25: Breakdown of volunteers by teacher

Positions	Non-Teacher	Teacher	Total
Ballot box controller	95.59%	4.41%	100.00%
Ballot paper issuer	96.27%	3.73%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer	62.79%	37.21%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer prison	85.11%	14.89%	100.00%
Door controller	96.69%	3.31%	100.00%
Inker	96.94%	3.06%	100.00%
Presiding officer	37.23%	62.77%	100.00%
Presiding officer prison	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Queue walker	96.08%	3.92%	100.00%
Relief worker	96.50%	3.50%	100.00%
Voters' roll officer	95.32%	4.68%	100.00%
Voting booth controller	95.17%	4.83%	100.00%
VRO special voting	93.54%	6.46%	100.00%
Deputy presiding officer count	71.34%	28.66%	100.00%
TOTAL	84.41%	15.59%	100.00%

In addition to the above categories of electoral staff, provision was also made for one area manager per ward, who mainly played a coordination and logistical role. Half the total number of area managers were used for the two registration events (i.e. a total of 1 950), and the full complement was used for the national and provincial elections as reflected in Table 27.

Recruitment of electoral staff was done according to specific selection criteria, mainly to ensure impartiality and independence. These criteria were adopted after consultation with the national PLC. The criteria included that presiding and deputy presiding officers should not in the past five years have held political office or been candidates in an election or have been politically active for a political party. In addition, they should not in the past five years have held office in an organisation with party political affiliations or aims.

Electoral officials were recruited from all levels of the community and care was also taken to match appointments to the skill and experience required for the various roles.

Persons with high party political profiles or office bearers of a political party were not eligible to serve as election officers. The presiding and deputy presiding officers' details were submitted to the local party liaison committee structures for perusal and verification. In order to strengthen the verification process the list of political candidates was matched against the list of electoral staff. The services of 115 electoral officials whose names appeared on the candidates' list were terminated with immediate effect and new people were appointed.

Details of staff were captured on the customised Electoral Staff System (ESS) software application. Presiding and deputy presiding officers were mostly drawn from the existing pool of staff who had gained experience during previous national, provincial and municipal elections, as well as municipal ward by-elections.

Table 26: Data capturers and scanners by province

Province	Data Capturer	Scanner Operator	Total
EC	74	68	142
FS	24	25	49
GP	29	28	57
KZN	77	67	144
LIM	39	39	78
MP	24	23	47
NW	24	24	48
NC	7	4	11
WC	14	9	23
TOTAL	312	287	599

Table 27: Area managers by province

Province	Area Manager
EC	631
FS	299
GP	449
KZN	829
LIM	514
MP	364
NW	339
NC	174
WC	348
TOTAL	3 947

The volunteers received a basic subsistence allowance to attend training events and for work on special voting days and on election day. The Electoral Staff System (ESS) software application was used to facilitate payment of staff. They were paid through the official payroll to determine the correct statutory deductions per individual. Hence the payments were not made on election day.

Training of Voting Staff

Training and capacity building of electoral staff remain the cornerstones of a successful, free and fair election. Some of the critical success factors included methodologies and processes, the roll-

out of the training programme, as well as the timing of the training programme implementation. Post-training evaluation was also strengthened.

The Electoral Commission's training approach is constantly reviewed and enhanced to ensure adherence to best practice. The training approach gradually moved towards focusing not only on the voting station requirements, but also on the knowledge, skills and attitude required for the election process. Customer-service skills training was introduced and a code of ethics poster was developed which was displayed at all voting stations. The importance of the electoral staff as the face of the Electoral Commission and carrying out their duties and responsibilities in a competent, professional and non-partisan manner was emphasised in all training sessions.

Lead trainers were identified in all provinces and they attended the train-a-trainer course which included training on presentation and facilitation skills, as well as the utilisation of lesson plans. The lead trainers were responsible for training the provincial trainers who in turn cascaded the training down to the municipal trainers, who were mostly Electoral Project Coordinators. This was followed by a "massified training" of voting officials which took place in the months leading up to election day. This approach bore fruit and will be enhanced for the next elections. Presiding and deputy presiding officers had to train their own voting station staff a few days before the elections.

The role of provincial trainers was to train all presiding and deputy presiding officers, area managers and MEO staff. In addition to the training of all electoral staff, 4 963 party agents and 984 SAPS and other safety and security officials were also trained in all the provinces. The train-the-trainer approach was also adopted in this instance.

The provincial trainer allocation was done as follows:

Eastern Cape	-	65
KwaZulu-Natal	-	65

Gauteng	-	50
Free State	-	25
Northern Cape	-	15
Mpumalanga	-	30
Limpopo	-	40
Western Cape	-	30
North West	-	<u>30</u>
		350

The training manuals and reading materials supporting the training processes were revised and rendered increasingly user-friendly for use during both the training sessions and election day. Content was updated and structured to comply with the relevant legislative framework, as well as to address problems that are frequently encountered at voting stations.

The following material was developed and printed:

Material	Quantity
Registration guides	96 000
Registration diaries	94 600
Election guides	90 000
Election diaries	90 000
Party agents and observers booklets	21 000
Customer care posters	21 000
Voting process flow posters	21 000
Counting process flow posters	21 000
Code of ethics posters	21 000
Zip-Zip process flow posters	21 000

An assessment tool was developed for presiding and deputy presiding officers and it was administered by the trainers. The expected competency rate was 80% for both levels. The average achieved by voting officers was 86%. National and provincial managers randomly monitored and supported some of the training sessions to ensure standardisation of training sessions during the roll-out of training. Monitoring and evaluation of electoral staff training were identified as key areas of enhancement in future.

10. Information Technology



10. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Preparations for the 2009 elections were underpinned by a commitment to ensure that all voters received the same level of service from the Electoral Commission. Innovative use of information technology in support of business processes was a key element in enabling the Commission to deliver a proficient service at all levels. To achieve this, a number of programmes were initiated to provide the following:

- Stable application systems to support and enable all business processes
- Stable and consistent supporting ICT infrastructure, a stable network at both Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN) levels and the data centre
- Sufficient network and background server capacity, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic
- Management of risks, disaster recovery and business continuity processes and ensuring that the Commission was able to take advantage of and fully utilise all available and relevant technologies in the information and communications market.

Flowing from the above objectives, it is evident that for ICT, the actual period of elections is not just an event but a culmination of a long process. ICT preparations usually start more than 18 months prior to the actual electoral event and comprise a number of election-readiness projects.

Business Systems

Business systems cover a suite of applications designed to support various business processes. These applications broadly divide into electoral systems and geographic information systems (GIS).

Electoral Systems

Electoral systems cover a number of applications that support the various electoral processes such as voting stations operations, voter registration, party and candidate nomination, voting, counting and results capturing. Some of the major projects completed in preparation for the 2009 elections included the following:

- Voting stations operations (VSO): This system was enhanced to take advantage of the latest application development technologies. The system was built to integrate with the GIS maps so users could easily view the exact position of a voting station within the boundaries of a voting district. Such functionality allowed municipal staff to immediately identify voting stations that were outside the boundaries of a specific voting district. Early identification of such voting stations saved time in the approval process as people did not waste time proposing venues that were not within the boundaries of a voting district. In addition to this, the system also provided the functionality to conduct surveys on voting station facilities. The Commission's officials at municipal level were able to conduct ongoing surveys to evaluate the availability of critical facilities such as water, electricity and sanitation. Based on the outcomes of these surveys, the Commission was able to make proper arrangements such as the hiring of generators and temporary sanitation facilities.
- Voter registration: In preparation for the 2009 elections, the Commission procured approximately 30 000 new voter registration scanners. The IT team was responsible for the design and testing of the firmware loaded on the scanners. In addition to testing the actual scanners, the team also engaged on a project to design, build, test and implement a solution to process the voter registration information

captured on the scanners. During the two voter registration drives in November 2008 and February 2009, more than seven million voters were scanned using the new scanners. The voters' roll was increased by more than three million new voters. After each registration weekend, the voter registration files were processed in approximately three days.

- **Supply chain management:** The procurement of election materials such as ballot papers, ballot boxes and stationery is an immense logistical challenge to the Commission and can have a huge impact on the successful delivery of elections. The Commission had to ensure that every voting station was supplied with the necessary material required for the voting process. To support the procurement of the material needed, the Logistics Information System (LIS) served as a Materials Requirements Planning tool. The LIS was used to determine the amount of stationery, ballot boxes and ballots that had to be shipped to a specific voting station. The system was modified to integrate with SAP, thus allowing seamless tracking of procured material until delivery to its intended destination.
- **Electoral staff recruitment:** As part of the preparations for the elections, the Commission appointed more than 200 000 electoral staff who worked in each of the 19 726 voting stations. The ESS was used to manage the recruitment process by providing electoral staff appointment functionality and related reporting. To facilitate the payment process, the ESS was enhanced to integrate with SAP. Through the use of flat files, the ESS was able to integrate with SAP, thus ensuring that the details of all the people captured on the ESS who signed attendance registers were transferred to SAP for payment. The payment functionality was also used for registration staff and field workers who worked on the electoral democracy education projects.
- **Candidate nomination:** As part of the election

timetable, political parties had to submit lists of candidates for the elections they wanted to contest. To support the nomination process, a newly revamped Candidate Nomination System (CNS) was used. The system allowed management to track all exceptions linked to the nomination of candidates. These exceptions included missing documentation, candidates on multiple party lists and outstanding payments. The capturing of party lists on the CNS culminated in the publication of all party lists in the major newspapers throughout the country. The publications allowed ordinary members of the public to raise objections against candidates who appeared on the respective party lists.

- **Special votes:** The Constitutional Court ruled that all South Africans living abroad who were registered voters had the right to vote. In a very short space of time the Commission had to respond by establishing a process to capture requests from overseas voters who wanted to vote on election day. To support this process, a Special Votes Application Request (SVAR) system was developed in less than a week. The system allowed data capturers to capture details of all overseas voting applications that were sent to the Commission. Upon capturing of the ID number, the system was able to automatically verify whether the applicant was on the voters' roll. Using the data captured on the system, the Commission was able to generate voter lists that were sent to the different missions throughout the world. The Commission website was also modified to allow voters abroad to track the status of their applications.
- **Voter participation:** In addition to the voter registration application, the IT team was also involved in the design and testing of the voter participation application loaded on the zip-zip scanners. On election day, all voters were scanned using the voter participation application loaded on the scanners. Each scanner was loaded with the entire voters'

roll. Electoral staff could therefore easily identify people who were registered at other voting stations and they could easily be directed to their correct voting stations. For voters who arrived at their registered voting stations, the solution played a critical role in the management of queues. Once their IDs had been scanned, the voters were given a sequence number that they handed to the voters' roll officer. The sequence number made it easy for the officer to find the voter on the voters' roll. Capturing ID numbers of people who voted on election day also helped the Commission to understand the demographics of people who voted. Demographics such as age and gender will allow the Commission to design more targeted campaigns in the area of voter education and communications. In addition to this, the Commission will now better understand patterns of the voting times and when the peak numbers of voters arrive to cast their votes.

- **Results capturing:** The NPE results system was enhanced to incorporate lessons learnt from the 2006 municipal elections. To better handle exceptions such as high voter turnout and party votes' variance, voting districts were categorised in the NPE results system according to the registered voter population. Categorising voting districts ensured that unnecessary exceptions were avoided by setting different thresholds for the different voting district categories. The exceptions played a major role in detecting errors and ensuring that corrections were applied before the publication of results. In addition to this, the system was also modified to streamline the edit window process. Instead of capturing edit windows using paper forms and faxing these forms for approval, the system was changed to accommodate online edit window requests and approval of edit windows. Approvers at provincial and national level received SMS notification every time a request was captured on the system. The reporting module was also modified to provide multiple reports that played

a critical role in the management of elections. Political parties and the media were also able to use these reports to track election results. All the reports were developed using the latest reporting technology which integrates with the data warehouse.

- **Results slip scanning:** Transparency plays a major role in ensuring the integrity of election results. To ensure transparency, a results slip scanning module was introduced on the NPE Results System. All the original results slips were scanned using a packaged solution that was customised to meet the business requirements of the Commission. Political party representatives and the media were able to view the scanned image of each result slip and compare it with the data captured on the NPE results system. Election results of each voting district were not made available on the system until the corresponding result slip image was available for viewing. As part of the solution, more than 300 desktop image scanners were procured and distributed to the respective capturing sites. The scanning software was also rolled out to more than 300 capturing sites ensuring that each site had at least two desktops loaded with the scanning software.
- **Results slip generation:** To enable the scanning of results slips, a barcode solution was introduced. Each result slip was generated with a barcode that could be easily read by the scanning software. The barcodes ensured that human error was limited as users were only expected to type the voting district number in exceptional cases where the barcode could not be read by the scanner. Automatic reading of the barcode also eliminated the possible bottleneck that could have been caused by manual capturing of the voting district number. To ensure that all barcodes could be read by the scanning software, the team liaised with the printing company that produced the results slips. A scanner and desktop loaded with the scanning software was deployed at the printing

site. The printing company was expected to scan a sample of each batch they printed to ensure that the barcode was readable.

- **Issue logging:** As part of the Commission's objective to ensure free and fair elections, political parties and the media were allowed to raise any issues relating to the elections. To support this process, the Issue Tracker allows all stakeholders to raise any election-related issues. The system was modified to allow political parties to log in. All parties were provided with a username and password to log into the system. Using the login credentials, political parties could keep track of all the calls they logged. The system also made provision for political parties to reopen closed calls should they not be happy with the resolution of the respective call.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) stipulates that all elections in the country (i.e. national, provincial and municipal) must be based on a national common voters' roll. In order to achieve this, citizens who are 16 years and older should apply for registration as voters at a place where they are ordinarily resident

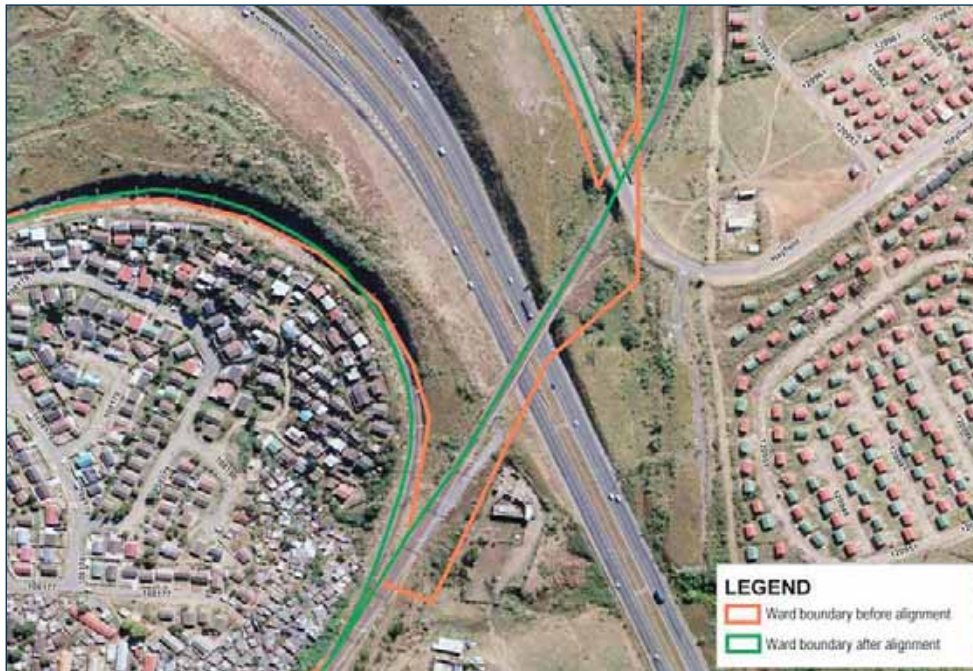
so that their names are geographically linked to the appropriate segment of the voters' roll. The Electoral Act (No. 73 of 1998) therefore provides for the creation of voting districts where one voting district has one voting station and represents one segment of the national common voters' roll. Voting districts are also designed to be administrative and not political groupings.

GIS technology has been used since 1997 as an effective tool for the delimitation of voting districts (VD) and plotting of voting station (VS) locations. The Commission's GIS section is primarily responsible to spatially maintain, enhance and ensure the integrity of the voting districts and associated voting stations and to produce thousands of maps in support of delimitation and voter registration processes. As a secondary responsibility, the section provides spatial management reporting maps and customised GIS software solutions to assist the other units in the Commission with election planning, logistics planning and progress monitoring, registration reporting and results presentation. Many additional supporting data sets are maintained, which include aerial and satellite images, cadastral information, topographic information, GPS information and geo-referenced physical address data. With respect to

Figure 7: Satellite image showing voting district boundaries



Figure 8: Satellite image showing ward boundaries



images, the country had some coverage in 2007 but at the moment it is 100%. With the increasing availability of imagery at a higher resolution, delimitation revision for the 2009 elections included the realignment of voting district boundaries where identified.

Newly acquired image data sets played a vital role in revealing discrepancies in both our business layers (VD and VS) and layers from the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) (ward and municipal).

Each data set was subjected to extensive checks, comparisons and impact analyses before voting districts were amended and incorporated into the corporate geographic database. Over 4 500 A1-size delimitation working maps were produced for comment and sign-off by local party liaison structures throughout the country. A1 map production usually takes eight weeks, but with the enhanced in-house developed software, it took less than six weeks to produce, print and dispatch to all 237 municipal offices.

Municipal orientation maps were produced and not only used at municipal offices, but published in

local newspapers to help voters find their correct voting stations. Bar-coded voting district maps (for registration) and voting station orientation maps (showing neighbouring voting districts and stations) were produced for use during general registration events. Approximately 200 000 different maps were produced in preparation for the 2009 elections.

Spatial management reporting maps were once again widely used to track projects, analyse processes and display information in a vivid visual format. Maps were, for example, used to depict voter registration patterns after general registration events, to track staff appointments, determine distribution strategies for zip-zips and notify users of voting station locations.

Spatial information was also made available through GIS software over the intranet (GIS-on-Desktop) and the Internet (web VS Finder). The services offered were:

- Dissemination of results reports, delimitation information and distance calculations to the organisation's various offices

- Interactive electronic maps to facilities for checking whether voting station coordinates were inside or outside the intended voting district
- Helping citizens find their correct voting stations via the “Where do I register/vote” facility on the Internet (web VS Finder).

The newly designed web-based Voting Station Finder processed 494 488 unique hits from January 2009 to April 2009. Based on address information provided, the Voting Station Finder not only allows the operator to instantly find the correct voting station, but also to provide precise descriptions of the area and give directions to voting stations.

In addition, a stand-alone Windows-based Voting Station Finder was extensively used at the national call centre. Of the more than 670 000 calls relating to voting station locations, 70% were resolved with the aid of the VS Finder.

The mapping facility was also used extensively to display results and progress maps at the national Results Operations Centre and the nine Provincial Results Centres. The Commission further provided a number of spatial data sets to News24 and SABC for implementation of their GIS-based results reporting systems.

IT Operations

Preparations for the 2009 elections were underpinned by a commitment to ensure that information technology would go beyond providing support only to business processes by providing environments and technologies that enabled the Commission to deliver service at all levels.

IT thus became a core driver of performance for the elections and in line with this a number of programmes were developed to provide the following capabilities:

Figure 9: Voting station finder



- **Stability:** Stable and consistent IT infrastructure, including network at both Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN) levels and the data centre
- **Capacity:** Sufficient network and background server capacity, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic
- **Human capital capability:** Sufficient technical human resources capacity to support all systems and business processes
- **Latest technology:** This ensured that the Commission was in a position to take advantage of and fully utilise all available and relevant technologies in the information and communications industry
- **Repeatable process:** To guarantee readiness to inspire confidence in the preparatory process
- **Risk management:** Management of risks, disaster recovery and business continuity processes
- **IT applications:** Stable application systems to support and enable all business processes
- **Performance management:** Upgraded service-level agreements, internally and externally, to higher levels in line with the challenges of delivering the elections.

Key Drivers for Success

The success of IT services in the elections centred on stability, security, flexibility and reliability. In line with these key drivers, the following results were achieved:

- Extended services to mobile technologies (SMS) and computerised integrated voice responses (IVR) made it possible for the

Commission to provide public information services at all times from anywhere. Some examples of this information included frequently asked questions, voter registration details and election results

- Upgraded WAN network to a new platform and increased network capacity to provide higher throughput and quicker response time consistent with the requirements of increased traffic and activities
- As part of risk management, various business continuity plans and disaster recovery processes were put in place
- Upgraded service level agreements with all affected service providers to guarantee shorter mean time to repair (MTR) and continuous availability of support services at all critical moments
- Other external service providers were brought in to provide independent assessment. Besides providing assurance for readiness they also provided external transparency to the underlying business processes
- In line with increased capacity requirements, the Wide Area Network was extended to connect the Results Operations Centre and the Provincial Results Centres
- The performance and network bandwidth consumption needs of each election-critical application was assessed and optimised
- In areas where there were shortages of equipment, lease and rental plans were put in place to overcome these shortages.

IT Infrastructure

The IT architecture of the Commission infrastructure is designed and structured to allow flexibility

and scalability at all levels, fully aligned with the seasonal nature of the electoral business. Besides ensuring stability, consistency and reliability, the major part of election readiness was centred on capacity planning, knowing when the additional capacity was required and deploying this additional capacity on time.

Pre-planning and lessons learnt from previous elections enabled the IT operations team to improve on past inadequacies and thus put in place the most stable, secure and reliable infrastructure thus far created for an election. Strict vendor management and cooperation with Telkom and the dedication of its technical teams simplified the process.

With respect to infrastructure, the following successes were achieved:

- Sufficient network and background server capacity was ensured, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic. This included hosting the public website at Internet service provider offices and providing ample server capacity to handle thousands of hits once results started pouring in

- 2 000 desktop computers were deployed within a period of two months to over 300 sites across the country to replace the aging computers
- 90 new servers were commissioned into the environment which gave greater throughput for the NPE results system (capturing and reporting)
- 460 desktop scanners were deployed at all sites around the country for scanning the results slips, which was an integral part of the NPE results system
- New MPLS VPN (Multi Protocol Label Switching Virtual Private Networks) were installed and the bandwidth was increased by a factor of 16 to more than 90% of all municipal offices to eradicate bottlenecks and enable the speedy throughput of results capturing and results slip scanning
- The number of capturing sites was increased and certain metro sites were consolidated for capturing

Figure 10: The network architecture

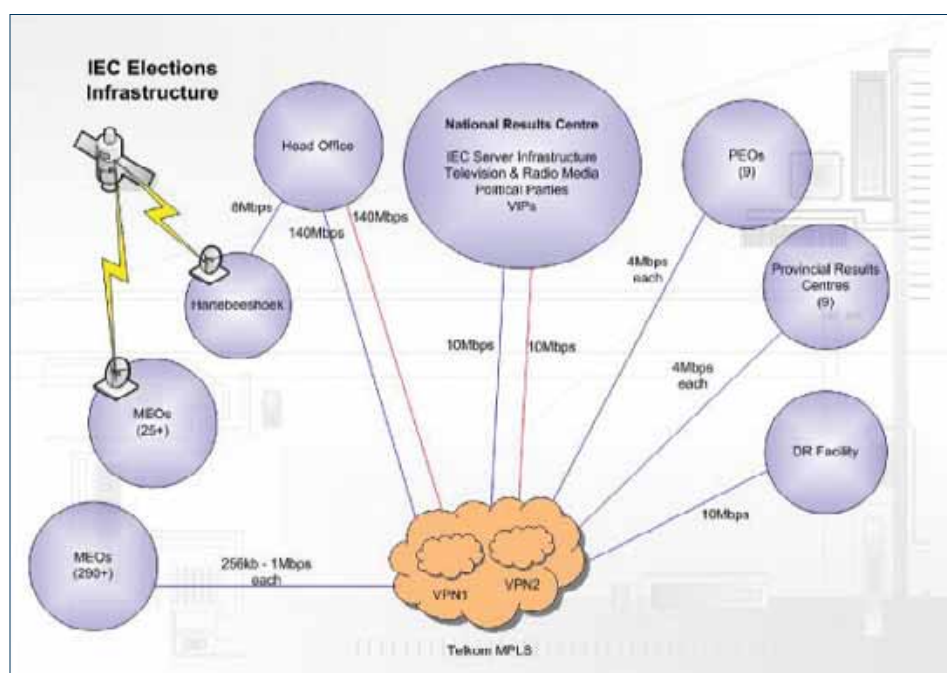


Figure 11: Server uptime and downtime during election period

Hostgroup 'NROC'				
2009-04-22 00:00:00 to 2009-04-26 00:00:00				
[Availability report completed in 0 min 0 sec]				
Hostgroup 'NROC' Host State Breakdowns:				
HOST	% Time Up	% Time Down	% Time Unreachable	% Time Undertermined
lecnt8002	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8003	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8004	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8005	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8006	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8007	100.000 (100.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
lecnt8008	99.641 (99.641%)	0.356% (0.356%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%
Average	99.949(99.949%)	0.051% (0.051%)	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000%

- The network (WAN and LAN) was kept 100% stable throughout the period, thus enabling results to be captured and scanned in record time
- Additional work stations were acquired and installed in areas where equipment shortages were identified, particularly in the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga. Similarly, additional sub-municipal electoral offices were established and equipped with computer equipment and connectivity enabled
- Increased security risks management.

The large and complex IT environment had to be stringently monitored to ensure that the operations proceed without interruption. The Commission utilised several monitoring technologies such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Microsoft Operations Management (MOM) to proactively monitor server and network health. The monitoring systems thus allowed prompt detection of problems and resolution of these challenges. In addition, the Commission constantly monitors its network activity, and graphs this activity over time so that trends can be studied and future growth accommodated before capacity issues can arise.

Results Operations Centres

A number of Results Operations Centres (ROCs) had to be created outside the Commission's existing network connectivity points, and the WAN had to be extended to the new locations where centres were created or established.

Below is a list of the ROCs which were set up across the country:

- Eastern Cape – Regent Hotel in East London
- Gauteng – Renaissance Hall at the SABC in Auckland Park
- KwaZulu-Natal – International Convention Centre in Durban
- Limpopo – Showgrounds in Polokwane
- North West – SABC offices in Mafikeng
- Western Cape – International Convention Centre in Cape Town
- National Office – Tshwane Events Centre in Pretoria
- Disaster Recovery Site outside Pretoria

The ROCs in all other provinces were created either in the provincial office building or in an adjacent building in such a way that the extension of the network was at LAN level within the provincial offices.

Figure 12: The architectural layout of the national ROC

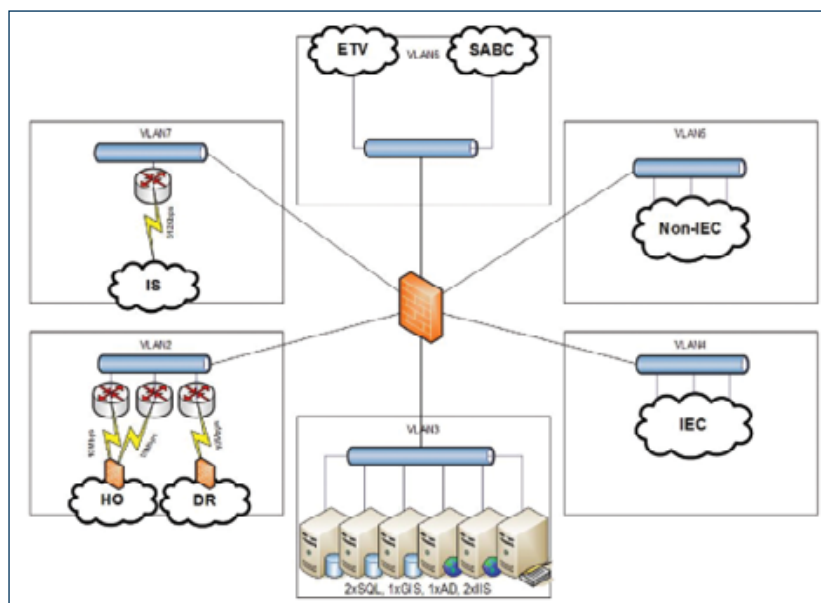


Figure 12 shows the national ROC set-up in Pretoria.

At 12 000 square metres and operating on three floors, the national ROC was established to allow the Commission, parties, media and others to monitor all processes related to the elections.

Using over 160 PCs the media, political parties and Commission staff could access the latest results reports from the ROC application and database servers. Commission officials were also able to access their e-mail and SAP system as well as any of the other Commission applications from the ROC.

Figure 13: National Results Operations Centre architecture



Network Capacity

Over the years, the number of sites still using VSAT technology has decreased from 426 to 25. For the remaining sites, the WAN uses high-speed terrestrial links to tie in with an MPLS VPN to facilitate communication between over 2 000 desktop computers and some 80 servers across more than 300 individual sites. The size and high volume of transactions required generous communication capacity across the WAN, especially for the duration of the national elections as a new component to the results system was introduced. This was the scanning of results slips at the capturing sites which was key to the releasing of audited results.

To ensure that the core sites are capable of communicating with each other even when the WAN is under high load, a second segregated VPN was used within the MPLS network to prevent interference from other non-core sites. The core sites also enjoy improved redundancy in the form of back-up power from Uninterrupted Power Suppliers (UPS) and generators, as well as redundant telecommunications links that use alternate routes to reach the link provider. This ensures that the core sites are highly resilient against failure and continue to function even if the electricity grid is down or one of the telecommunications links is damaged.

The use of MPLS VPN was new for the 2009 elections, and represents a dramatic move forward from the older networking technologies previously used.

The use of VSAT technology for connectivity of MEO offices was reduced from 69% in 2004 elections to about 10% during the 2009 elections. This was largely due to contract negotiations that took place in late 2007 and to Telkom increasing their infrastructure reach to rural areas.

This strategy had the following effect:

- Landlines brought high-speed connectivity to the affected MEOs
- Alternatives were provided for disaster recovery
- More than 91% of the results capturing was moved to landlines
- VSAT traffic was reduced to only 8% of the capturing.

Risk Management

All infrastructure planning and deployment incorporated business continuity and disaster recovery plans to deal with all possible risks.

- For the national office, an alternative connection to Telkom's MPLS VPN network was created to enable the Commission to connect via a different Telkom exchange on different power grids, thus providing redundancy in the event of an exchange or cable failure.
- Redundancy of critical servers was configured to eliminate a single point of failure.
- The disaster recovery site was configured with election-critical applications as well as financial systems which were synchronised with the production systems for minimal delay.
- A second VPN was set up for data replication between the Commission's national office, the disaster recovery site and the national ROC to mitigate the risk of bandwidth contention during critical data-capturing periods.
- An external security specialist was contracted to reinforce the operations team to provide

increased detection and monitoring expertise on a 24-hour basis.

- The IT infrastructure was vigorously audited and tested by independent external consultants, as well as by the Commission staff (during the three dry runs prior to the elections) to ensure integrity and security and sufficient capacity for peaks.

Public Website

Applications on the website were increased to provide additional services to the public in preparation for the elections. This started with registration through to the period after the elections. The website was effectively used as a communication and marketing channel. Over and above general electoral processes and procedures, services included:

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Voter registration information (where one can go to be registered, where one is registered to vote)
- Voting Stations Finder
- Publication of results
- Downloadable Commission forms.

During the two voter registration weekends, a day before election day, on election day and a day after the elections, the Commission's public website received approximately 1 121 572 hits. Voters could check their registration status online and get general information about the voting process.

Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity

The Commission's disaster recovery (DR) site was relocated due to continuous power outages at the previous site. The new site was designed for DR hosting and had sufficient redundancy in place to deal adequately with any unforeseen eventualities.

All critical systems were identified and replicated to the DR site onto secure servers. These systems were kept up to date through replication via high bandwidth data lines between the national office and the DR as well as through frequent restores. This provided the Commission with a system that could be brought online within an hour or two of a disaster during the election period, thus making sure that the election results could be announced within the specified time period.



11. Infrastructure & Logistics



11. INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS

Voting Stations

Since the 2006 municipal elections, the number of voting stations increased from 18 873 to 19 726, thus making voting stations more accessible to voters.

Preference is given to permanent or fixed buildings as voting stations. In areas where no suitable buildings existed, sites were identified for the erection of temporary voting stations – typically a tent on a vacant piece of land. A total of 1 061 temporary structures were used, representing approximately 5% of the total number of venues.

In those voting districts where single, fixed voting stations would have been inadequate due to the vastness of the area or a widely scattered population, mobile voting stations were used. A mobile voting station travels through a voting district on a pre-determined route and stops at pre-determined points and pre-determined and publicly advertised times. This is a cost-effective way of bringing a voting station within reach of voters in such very large voting districts. A total of 57 mobile voting stations were used, representing 0.29% of the total number of voting stations. Ongoing efforts are made to reduce the number of temporary and mobile stations to the absolute minimum.

Standardised lease agreements were concluded with all landlords to secure all voting station venues.

Breakdown of Voting Stations

Of the 19 726 voting stations that were used, 18 608 (94.33%) were permanent, 1 061 (5.38%) were temporary, and 57 (0.29%) mobile.

The permanent voting stations consisted of the following types of venues:

- 71% schools
- 12% community and other halls
- 6% places of worship
- 1% tribal authorities
- 10% a wide variety of venues such as hospitals, clinics, old age homes, farms, sports clubs, hostels, libraries, mines, museums, police stations, post offices, private houses and garages.

Voting Station Stability Analysis

In order to maintain a stable network of voting stations across the country, a large number of venues used in 2006 were also used for registration and voting in 2009. Using the same venue consistently was found to give voters a stable point of reference, enabling them to recognise and associate a single venue in a particular voting district with electoral activities. A stability factor of 80.48% was achieved.

Facilities at Voting Stations

The availability of facilities such as electricity, water, sanitation and telecommunication are some of the primary considerations when identifying and selecting suitable voting stations.

The Commission formed co-operative partnerships with various government departments, municipalities and private enterprises with the view to improving key facilities at voting stations.

Although not solely attributable to this, the impact of such initiatives can be measured by the noticeable

Table 28: Reduction of voting stations without key facilities

	LGE 2006	NPE 2009
Voting stations without electricity	28%	16%
Voting stations without water	20%	10%
Voting stations without sanitation	14%	6%
Voting stations without access to a cell phone network	2.1%	1.6%

trend in the reduction of voting stations without key facilities as reflected in Table 28.

Cellphone communication remains the primary method of communication at a voting station. The three GSM network operators provided some assistance in an attempt to minimise the number of uncovered voting stations by:

- Boosting signal strength at voting stations with weak signals
- Providing some mobile base stations.

Radio communication equipment was made available to the very small number of remaining uncovered voting stations.

Infrastructure at municipal level

The Commission operates a local office in each of the 237 municipalities in South Africa, staffed by Commission personnel. These offices are responsible for the day-to-day management of voter registration, elections and election-related activities and projects.

The local offices were equipped with basic office infrastructure and equipment necessary to support their activities, for example results slip scanners.

The Commission has 237 local representatives known as municipal electoral officers (MEOs). Each MEO is responsible for one municipal area. MEOs are normally senior employees of municipalities who have been identified to assist the Commission with election-related work on a part-time basis. MEOs are paid an honorarium to compensate them for the overtime work they do for the Commission.

Logistics

The Commission maintains an ongoing commitment to reducing costs and improving processes, and each electoral cycle is closely reviewed to find opportunities for improvement. Lessons thus learned from the 2004 and 2006 elections were applied in the planning for the 2009 elections.

Logistics operations for the 2009 elections were planned with precision well in advance of the events. Detailed planning began in early 2008 with stakeholder consultations to establish needs and objectives for the 2009 elections.

The following operational objectives were reviewed and confirmed for the 2009 elections:

- A cost-effective logistics regime achieved through the official tender and e-procurement processes and the devolution of procurement to local and provincial levels for certain items, combined with the use of economies of scale at national level where appropriate.
- A quality service achieved through accurate material specifications, service level agreements with suppliers and quality assurance measures.
- Warehousing network stability.
- Streamlined bills of material (BoM) to reduce waste and ensure fit-for-purpose products.

- A distribution network that is largely informed by local requirements achieved through the involvement of provincial offices in planning routes.

Logistics management during the election period entailed the planning, organising and controlling of electoral materials, equipment and inventory from the points of origin (suppliers) to the points of final use (voting stations).

The integrated logistics plan encompassed the following key criteria:

- Forecasting (materials requirement planning)
- Procurement (identification, technical specification and purchase)
- Warehousing and storage (processes and procedures)
- Inventory control (warehouse stock management)
- Supplier management (production quality and delivery schedules)
- Distribution planning
- Distribution communications (track and trace)
- Voting station provisioning (tables, chairs, etc.)
- Customer service (delivery of election materials to MEOs and presiding officers)
- Stock returns (roll-back)
- Salvage, recycling and disposal of redundant items.

Election Material

Materials requirement planning (MRP)

The MRP process was used to determine the quantities required for each type of material. Three key factors were taken into account in the MRP calculation process:

- Number of voting stations and number of streams per voting station

- Number of election staff including party agents and observers
- Number of registered voters per voting station.

The main planning tool is the Commission's unique electronic Logistics Information System (LIS). This system enables management to conduct scenario planning based on a combination of factors – including the number of registered voters per voting district, individual voting station characteristics, and the desired range of electoral materials. The LIS is accessible to all levels of the organisation – national, provincial and municipal – at a level of detail per voting station.

Security material

As required by section 38 of the Electoral Act (No. 73 of 1998), the Commission determined the manner in which a voter's hand was to be marked, and in which the ballot paper was to be marked. Security materials were then designed and produced for this purpose. Additional security measures were also provided.

Security material was handled separately from the mainstream of deliveries to voting stations. This allowed the Commission to enhance and focus the security of the packaging, storage and transport of these items, which provided the mechanisms for a secure and fraud-free election at each voting station. A dedicated service provider was contracted to provide this service across the country, from supplier down to voting station, in close collaboration with security forces.

Voting material

The Commission pursued a strategy of simplifying and reducing as far as possible the number of items required to be delivered to voting stations.

The final bill of materials (BOM) for issue to presiding officers on voting day contained 39 items.

The 19 726 voting stations were divided into approximately 32 500 voting streams. Material used on voting day included:

- 55 543 000 ballot papers
- 97 000 ballot boxes
- 46 700 stationery packs
- 574 400 identification stickers for staff
- 92 700 voting compartments
- 39 500 banners
- 19 726 segments of voters' roll – 1.64 million pages

The Commission again made use of cardboard furniture and ballot boxes in the voting stations. This material is relatively inexpensive to produce, is economical to transport, and does not require high-volume storage after the elections. Cartage and storage costs are thus dramatically reduced, when compared to other types of material. The cardboard material can be usefully recycled after use.

Following interaction between the Commission and representatives of persons living with disabilities, a special voting compartment was designed to accommodate persons confined to wheelchairs. This unit provided a wider entry space and a lower writing surface. The special voting compartment was available at every voting station, in addition to the normal type.

Procurement

Procurement of electoral material was an extensive exercise.

The Commission adopted a combination of centralised and local procurement, based on economy of scale, distribution costs and availability. Bulk material was generally purchased centrally, while smaller consumables were procured locally at municipal level.

The Commission's e-procurement system – Votaquotes – was once again used intensively. This system offers a transparent, free and fair method of competitive bidding by suppliers, and yielded good results overall.

Due to the nature of election deadlines, suppliers were often faced with tight delivery schedules for very large quantities. The Commission continued its strategy of managing suppliers by means of service level agreements (SLAs). Supplier performance was generally of a high standard, and no electoral materials were late.

The unexpectedly large increase of registered voters during the second registration weekend presented challenges for procurement of electoral materials, which is planned and quantified many months ahead of the elections. The Materials Requirement Plan (MRP) quantities were revised and for certain critical items additional top-up procurement was necessary.

Ballot Papers

The national and provincial ballot papers were all locally produced. Ballots were printed at three separate sites in South Africa on standard 80 gsm paper. Approximately 460 tons of paper was used to print 55 543 000 ballot papers. The bulk paper was procured directly by the printing companies.

The Commission was assisted by the Printing Federation of South Africa (PIFSA) in assuring adherence to quality and production standards.

The ballot papers were delivered directly to the Commission's provincial warehouses under security escort.

Ballots were printed in full colour, containing the name, emblem and abbreviated name of the party, as well as a photograph of the party leader. The ballot papers were not numbered – to ensure secrecy of the ballot – but they were supplied in stapled books of 100 with numbered detachable

counterfoils to improve controls and accuracy of counting.

Following interaction between the Commission and representatives of persons living with disabilities, an enhanced ballot template was designed and produced to aid blind persons during voting. The template allowed the voter to find the box on the ballot where the mark was to be made for the selected party by means of Braille lettering. The templates – one for the national ballot and one for the relevant provincial ballot – were assigned to every voting station.

Due to the large number of political parties contesting the elections, ballots – and in particular the national ballot paper, with 26 parties – were larger than anticipated. The size of the national ballot paper, even when folded, led to a situation where ballot boxes – which had been designed in anticipation of a somewhat smaller ballot paper – filled up faster than planned. This gave rise to a shortage of ballot boxes on election day in some areas. This challenge was met by calling in buffer stocks and making local alternative arrangements.

Distribution

The Commission established a complex but well-defined distribution network between its suppliers and the nine provincial warehouses plus the central national warehouse. A secondary network was established to service the 237 municipal (MEO) sites.

A service provider was contracted through open tender procedure to provide the necessary vehicles and resources for the transport of materials between the sites, and also to support the Commission with various warehouse services – for example labour and forklifts – since the Commission does not own any trucks or heavy equipment.

Distribution costs were contained by adopting a strategy whereby suppliers delivered materials direct to provincial warehouses in the appropriate quantities. Handling costs for the Commission were further minimised by careful design of parcelling and packaging. As far as possible, items were pre-packed for use at the voting station.

Distribution from the municipal level to voting stations was carried out by the local offices, using the most practical and cost-effective means of transport available in each area.

12. Court Cases



12. COURT CASES

Voting outside of South Africa

Prior to the elections, the Pretoria (Gauteng North) High Court ruled that certain provisions of the legislation regarding South African citizens voting outside of the Republic of South Africa were unconstitutional. This case, together with a number of pending court applications in regard to this matter, were then consolidated and heard by the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court found that the limitation of the right to vote outside the country to certain categories, namely registered voters temporarily absent from the Republic of South Africa for purposes of a holiday, a business trip, attendance of a tertiary institution or an educational visit, and participation in an international sports event, was unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court ruled that all South African citizens who were registered voters in the Republic of South Africa were allowed to vote outside of the Republic provided that they notified the Chief Electoral Officer by 27 March 2009 of their intention to vote outside of South Africa as well as at which South African Embassy, High Commission or Consulate they intended to vote.

12.1. Richter vs Minister of Home Affairs, Electoral Commission and Others

This was an urgent application by Mr Richter, and later joined by the Democratic Alliance (DA), Afriforum, Freedom Front Plus, Moloko and Others, challenging the constitutionality of section 33(1) of the Electoral Act, 1998, that section 33(1)(b) and (e) unjustifiably limited their rights to vote and that paragraph (b) unduly discriminated against them.

The Constitutional Court emphasised that the right to vote is infringed if a registered voter is willing to take reasonable steps to exercise his or her right to vote, but is nevertheless prevented from doing so by statutory provision.

Accordingly, it was ruled that only section 33(1)(e) was unjustifiably limiting to the right to vote as contemplated by section 19 of the Constitution. However, it further ruled that all registered voters who would be overseas on 22 April 2009, must inform the Chief Electoral Officer of their absence by 27 March 2009, and indicate the embassy where they intend to cast their special vote. The DA's request for the order to be extended to allow these citizens the right to vote in provincial elections was declined.

12.2. PAC vs PAM, Electoral Commission

The PAC instituted a court action against the PAM for the use of the name Pan Africanist Movement and its acronym. It also sought to prevent the Electoral Commission from registering and/or allowing PAM to use its name in the elections. This matter has since been withdrawn by the PAC.

12.3. ANC vs COPE

In an application for registration as a party, the Congress of the People applied to be registered as a party in terms of section 15 of the Electoral Commission Act, 1996 (No. 51 of 1996). The ANC was unsuccessful in their objection to the CEO in terms of section 16(2) of the Act. The Electoral Commission also dismissed the ANC's appeal against the decision of the CEO. The ANC then applied to the North Gauteng High Court to have the decision to register COPE as a party unlawful and thus to declare such registration without effect. Their argument was primarily based on the fact that the phrase, "Congress of the People" belongs to the ANC and is therefore susceptible of being confused with the party name, COPE. The Court ruled in favour of the COPE and accordingly dismissed the ANC's case.

12.4. CAPE vs COPE

The CAPE Party had also objected to the registration of the acronym COPE as they submitted that the latter was likely to be confused with their registered name. The Electoral Commission upheld the decision of the CEO and accordingly dismissed the case by the CAPE Party. The Electoral Court also dismissed the application by the CAPE Party and confirmed the decision of the CEO and the Electoral Commission to register the acronym COPE in respect of the registration of Congress of the People as a political party in terms of section 15 of the Act.



13. Observers



13. OBSERVERS

Observers play a critical role in ensuring the credibility, freeness and fairness of an election. In South Africa, observers, both domestic and international, are accredited in terms of section 84 of the Electoral Act of 1998, as amended in 2003. Observers are required to abide by and observe the Code of Conduct for Accredited Observers.

In preparation for the 2009 elections, the Commission invited accredited domestic and international observers to briefing sessions. The purpose of these sessions was to ensure that observers should understand:

- The Code of Conduct for Observers
- The Code of Conduct for Political Parties
- The electoral system used in South Africa
- The Electoral Commission of South Africa
- Preparations for the 2009 elections.

These sessions were held on 8 April 2009 for domestic observers and 14 April 2009 for international observers.

International Observers

Invitations to observe the 2009 national and provincial elections were sent to a number of international organisations, including the United Nations, the European Union Commission, the Commonwealth, the Association of European Electoral Organisations, the National Democratic Institute, the Arab League, the African Union, the Pan African Parliament and all the relevant SADC organisations.

The United Nations, the European Commission and other European-based organisations did not send observer delegations, expressing their confidence in South Africa's ability to run free and fair elections. The Commonwealth also expressed the same sentiment but sent a delegation of three people to demonstrate their support of the people

of South Africa. The Commonwealth nonetheless submitted a formal report highlighting areas of strength and recommendations for improvement.

In total, 15 international organisations sent observer missions to South Africa. These included the International Foundation for Electoral Systems from the US, the African Union, the SADC Parliamentary Forum, the Electoral Institute for Southern Africa, the Electoral Commission Forum of the SADC, the Association for African Electoral Authorities and a number of continental and regional non-governmental organisations. These organisations were:

1. The Forum of State Independent Electoral Commissions
2. The Association of African Election Authorities
3. Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
4. International Institute for the Study of Elections and Elections Management
5. SADC Parliamentary Forum
6. Zimbabwe Elections Support Network
7. African Union
8. Sive Siyinqaba National Movement
9. Gerddes – Senegal
10. Nigerian Guild of Editors
11. People's Democratic Institute of Nigeria
12. Electoral Commissions Forum of the SADC
13. Electoral Institute of Southern Africa

Domestic Observers

Domestic observers are drawn from civil society organisations that exist within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa. Their participation as observers in the 2009 elections was voluntary and independent. However, they had to undergo a stringent selection process by the Commission and also had to abide by the Code of Conduct for Observers. The list of all observers was tabled at the national Party Liaison Committee.

The Commission accredited 51 organisations as domestic observers. These organisations were represented on the ground by more than 5 000 individual observers.

All accredited observers, both domestic and international, were issued with certificates of accreditation and identity cards to ease access at the voting stations.

All the reports from the observers commended the Commission for its preparations for the 2009 elections, and also concurred that the elections were credible, free and fair. The Commission will review recommendations made by observers and where possible implement them in an effort to enhance its electoral processes.



14. Research



14. RESEARCH

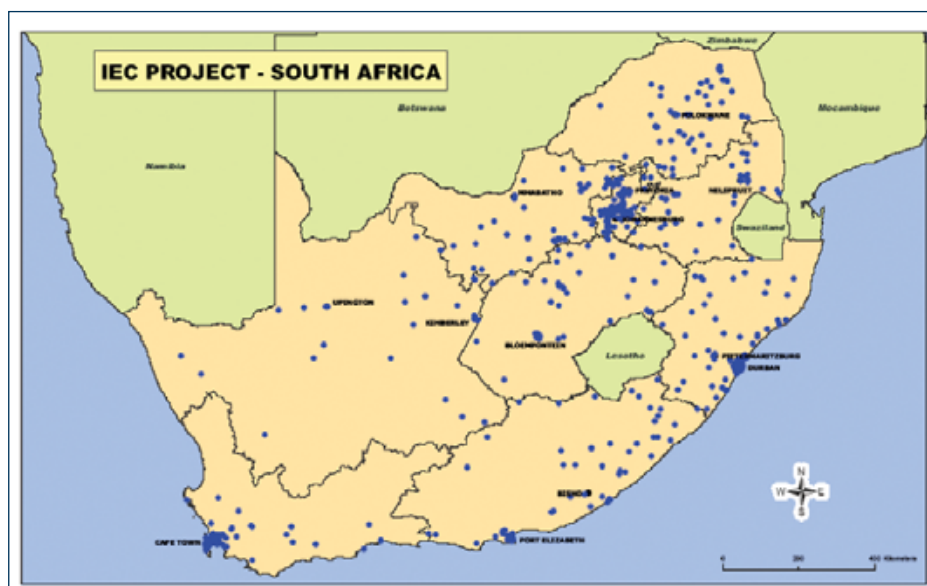
The importance of credible and reliable scientific data or research-based information cannot be overlooked in the overall planning and management of elections. Such information is very useful in helping the Commission to examine trends and patterns, obtain feedback from the voting public and other stakeholders to ensure that it constantly looks for best practice in its quest to fulfil its constitutional mandate.

Voter Participation Survey 2008

Towards the end of September 2008, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) was commissioned to conduct a comprehensive study entitled “Survey on Voter Participation” in preparation for the 2009 national and provincial elections. The outcome of this study gave several indications of the Commission’s readiness for the elections and yielded valuable data and information on how the Commission could prepare for these elections. The research relied on desktop information and focus group discussions on past elections and how the public viewed those elections.

The focus group discussions were held in six provinces and included the following groups: Local authorities including traditional leaders (KwaZulu-Natal), the elderly (Western Cape), youth (Gauteng), persons with disabilities (North West), and community leaders (Limpopo). Most of the group discussions yielded valuable information to the Commission and included a range of issues such as identity documents and problems in this regard; voter education and how the Commission should improve its access strategies for communities; the need to employ local people as outreach or fieldworkers who conduct voter education in the different provinces; involvement of traditional leaders in the Commission’s outreach campaigns; and ensuring that the Commission remains visible in communities not only at election times but also before and after elections. In addition, the survey shed light on the general perceptions of the voters; voting intention, behaviour and history; gender differences in voting; the participation of prisoners and special groups in elections; the level of information from and about the Commission; and the satisfaction of voters about the Commission, voting stations and all matters related to elections.

Figure 14: The spread of the survey sample and location of the respondents



Source: HSRC, 2008

Table 29: Sample distribution for the survey

	Response categories	No.	Percentage
Race	African	2 652	68.3
	Coloured	518	13.3
	Indian/Asian	229	5.9
	White	484	12.5
Age category	18-24 yrs	739	19.0
	25-34 yrs	875	22.5
	35-44 yrs	803	20.7
	45-54 yrs	610	15.7
	55-64 yrs	427	11.0
	65+ yrs	429	11.0
Personal monthly income	No income	1 249	32.7
	R1 - R750	398	10.4
	R751-R1 500	828	21.7
	R1 501-R3 000	299	7.8
	R3 001-R7 500	263	6.9
	R7 501-R15 000	173	4.5
	R15 001+	100	2.6
Province	WC	532	13.7
	EC	485	12.5
	NC	222	5.7
	FS	336	8.6
	KZN	605	15.6
	NW	293	7.5
	GP	718	18.5
	MP	334	8.6
	LP	360	9.3
Environmental milieu	Urban formal	2 468	63.5
	Urban informal	295	7.6
	Tribal	863	22.2
	Rural formal	259	6.7
Gender	Male	1 505	38.7
	Female	2 380	61.3
Education	No schooling / Grade 0	299	7.7
	Primary	612	15.8
	Secondary	1 297	33.5
	Grade 12 / Matric	1 089	28.1
	Diploma	245	6.3
	Degree / Post-graduate	307	7.9

Source: HSRC, 2008

The methodology of the survey was as follows: a total of 3 885 interviews were conducted across South Africa, a sample representative of the country's population aged 18 years or older. A

national sample of 500 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was drawn using the stratified sampling technique and eight households were systematically selected within each of the 500 EAs.

Figure 14 shows a map depicting the spread of the sample and location of the respondents. One household member who was 18 years or older when the study was conducted was then selected from each of the households and interviewed face-to-face in the language of his or her choice. The interviews were conducted between 15 September and 15 October 2008.

A summary of the findings of the survey is as follows: a significant 97% of respondents stated that they had identity documents (IDs). Only 3% (n=94) did not have green bar-coded IDs. The majority (96%) of those without IDs intended

to apply for one and the highest proportions with no IDs were in KwaZulu-Natal and North West province (both at 5%). The highest proportions of respondents without IDs were in the urban informal (4%), traditional (4%) and rural formal areas (5%). In terms of race, Africans were the most likely (3%) not to have ID documents.

Significantly, 73% of respondents stated that they had registered to vote; the highest proportions were in the Northern Cape (82%) and Eastern Cape (81%). The lowest self-reported proportion of registered voters was in KwaZulu-Natal (67%).

Table 30: Percentage of registered people by demographic variables

Geographical Location			
Urban formal	75%	25%	1%
Urban informal	66%	34%	
Traditional areas	72%	28%	0%
Rural formal	64%	36%	0%
Age category			
18 - 24	22%	78%	1%
25 - 34	74%	26%	0%
35 - 44	87%	13%	0%
45 - 54	89%	10%	1%
55 - 64	91%	9%	1%
65 +	92%	8%	0%
Total	73%	27%	0%
Personal monthly income			
No income	57%	43%	0%
R1 - R750	71%	29%	
R751 - R1 500	84%	15%	0%
R1 501 - R3 000	80%	19%	0%
R3 001 - R7 500	79%	21%	
R7 501 - R15 000	85%	14%	1%
R15 001 +	87%	13%	

Education level			
No schooling/ Grade 0	84%	16%	0%
Primary	82%	18%	0%
Secondary	67%	33%	0%
Grade 12/ Matric	65%	34%	0%
Diploma	84%	16%	0%
Degree/ Post Graduate	84%	15%	1%
Refuse or Do not know	76%	24%	

Source: Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) Voter Participation Survey, 2008

Table 31: Percentage of respondents interested in national and provincial elections by province

	Very interested	Slightly interested	Not interested	Not interested at all	Do not know
WC	31%	39%	17%	11%	2%
EC	37%	45%	10%	8%	1%
NC	41%	33%	13%	10%	3%
FS	46%	29%	18%	7%	1%
KZN	26%	53%	11%	7%	3%
NW	37%	39%	15%	6%	4%
GP	51%	30%	12%	5%	2%
MP	40%	39%	11%	11%	1%
LP	51%	37%	6%	2%	4%
Total	40%	39%	12%	7%	2%

Source: HSRC, 2008

Table 32: Respondents' perceptions of the Commission and voting

	Source of information on the IEC (Multiple responses)	Where do you usually get information about voting (Multiple responses)	Preferred channel to get information about voting (One response)
A television channel (e.g. SABC 1, 2 or 3, e.tv, DSTV Channels)	57	47	57
Newspapers	37	34	8
A radio station	46	39	21
Contacts (friends, relatives and neighbours)	14	12	2
Posters	24	19	3
At a rally	3	4	1
South African Constitution	1	1	1
IEC voter education officials	9	7	5
Chapter 9 Institutions (e.g. Gender Commission, Human Rights Commission, Youth Commission)	1	1	<1
Community-based organisation	2	2	1
Civil society organisation	1	1	<1
School	3	2	<1
Workplace	3	1	<1
Faith-based organisation	<1	<1	0
Multimedia (e.g. Internet)	3	2	1

Multiple responses – respondents were allowed to give more than one answer. One response – respondents could only give one answer or a single response. Source: HSRC, 2008.

A high proportion (97%) of respondents (n=2809) found it easy to register, while 3% reported that it was not easy (or did not know if it was easy). A relatively large proportion of rural formal residents (6%) did not find it easy to register; and 89% were registered in the districts in which they resided. Provincially, the lowest proportion registered in their districts of residence was in the Free State with 76%; and 96% of respondents had been issued with proof of registration. In terms of interest in the forthcoming elections, a significant 80% of respondents were interested in the national and provincial elections. The highest proportions of those interested were in Limpopo (89%) and Gauteng (82%); among Africans (82%); and among those aged 45-64 (85%). The lowest proportions of those interested were in the Western Cape and Free State (74%), among coloured respondents (70%) and amongst youth aged 18-24 years (75%).

About 47% of the respondents stated that they believed that life had improved for most South Africans in the last five years, Limpopo being the province with the highest proportion of respondents stating this with the Western and Eastern Cape having the lowest. About 73% of the respondents had heard of the Electoral Commission while only 24% had not. The sources of information for those who had heard about the Commission were: television channels such as SABC 1, 2 and 3, e.tv and DStv (57%), radio (46%), newspapers (37%), posters (24%), contacts (friends, relatives and neighbours) (14%), and voter education conducted by Commission officials (9%).

Voter Satisfaction Survey ("Exit Poll") 2009

In April 2009, the HSRC was further commissioned to undertake a survey or "exit poll" on Election Day (22 April 2009). By its nature, an election exit poll is a sample of voters taken immediately after they have voted and once they leave the voting stations where they have voted. The norm is for pollsters or researchers to ask whom the voter actually voted for, but this was not the case in this survey owing to the Commission's commitment to the "*Your Vote is Your Secret*" cardinal principle.

Usually, the aim of an exit poll is to gain an early indication of the results of an election, as in many elections the actual counting may take hours or even days. However, this time around it was decided that several variables such as the roles of the observers, participation of youth, women and persons with disabilities, as well as the performance of the Commission would be included in the short questionnaire for voters that had originally been developed by the HSRC to cover a few variables. Thus, the results could not be released the same day or immediately owing to the need for elaborate calculations and analyses on the data.

This survey covered a range of issues emanating from the following questions:

- How long did voters take to get to the voting station?
- Was there access to the voting station for persons with disabilities or the elderly (e.g. ramps)?
- How long did a voter wait in the queue before voting?
- When did voters decide on their choice of political party?
- Did anyone try to force them to vote for a certain political party?
- Did they change their decision on which party to vote for as a result of this force?
- Was the voting procedure inside the voting station easy or difficult to understand?
- Did they vote for both national and provincial assemblies?
- Were they satisfied with the secrecy of votes?
- Were they satisfied with the freeness and fairness of the 2009 elections?

The respondents were also asked to comment on political tolerance, the Commission's voter education and communication campaigns and on how the Commission conducted the elections.

Regarding methodology, the study was conducted among two groups of respondents, namely South Africans who voted in the 2009 national and provincial elections and both local and international

Table 33: Frequency of sampled voting stations, voters and election observers by province

Province	Sample of Voting stations (N)		Voter Interviews (N)	Election Observers Interviews (N)
	Realised	Sampled		
Western Cape	44	44	1 536	40
Eastern Cape	54	54	1 892	39
Northern Cape	15	15	520	6
Free State	28	28	978	23
KwaZulu-Natal	71	74	2 481	93
North West	35	35	1 225	20
Gauteng	75	75	2 630	98
Mpumalanga	35	35	1 225	21
Limpopo	40	40	1 395	12
Total	397	400	13 882	352

Source: HSRC, Voter satisfaction survey 2009

elections observers. Table 33 provides further details.

The target population were South African citizens aged 18 or older who were registered to vote in the 2009 national and provincial elections. Two questionnaires, one for ordinary voters and another for both local and international election observers in the selected voting stations were used. The research methodology included a complex sample design that was used to draw a sample of 400 voting stations. This design included stratification and a multi-stage sampling procedure utilising the database of Commission voting stations, which was merged with that of Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) so as to identify the location of the voting stations in relation to the EA.

It took 64% of the voters up to 15 minutes to get to the voting station while 22% took between 16 and 30 minutes, 8% 31 to 60 minutes and 6% over one hour. The highest proportions of voters who took the shortest time of up to 15 minutes to get to the voting station were reported in the Western Cape (81%), urban formal (70%), urban informal (61%) and rural formal (60%), young voters (18-24 years old) (66%), Indian/Asian (83%), post-Matric education (70%).

Overall, 73% of the voters found the voting stations easily accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly while 27% did not.

KwaZulu-Natal (69%), North West (70%) and traditional/tribal areas (65%) had relatively lower proportions of voters than any of the other provinces who found the voting stations easily accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Exercising one's right to vote freely and without force or hindrance

In terms of whether voters were forced to vote, the majority (96%) reported that no-one at all tried to force them to vote for a certain political party. However, a few reported that someone had tried to force them to vote mostly in the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape (each with 6%) and in urban formal and informal and in traditional/tribal areas. Of those who indicated that someone had tried to force them to vote for a certain political party, friends and family members (42%) and political parties (35%) were the two frequently cited examples of actors who tried to force them to vote. Among those who said they were forced, North West (68%), Limpopo (57%) and Northern Cape (55%) were the three top provinces where political party officials or members

tried to force voters to vote for a certain political party. On the other hand, Gauteng (65%), Free State (54%) and Mpumalanga (49%) cited friends and family members as having tried to influence them. Political parties were cited frequently in traditional/tribal areas (47%) while friends and family members were cited in urban formal areas (48%). Of those who reported that someone had tried to force them, friends and family members were cited most by 58% of the youth (18-24 years) and 46% of the elderly (60 years and above).

15. Voting



15. VOTING

Special Votes

The proclamation of the election by the President on 12 February 2009 initiated the process for notifications and applications for special votes. Three days were prescribed for the casting of special votes: 15 April, 20 April and 21 April 2009.

The following categories of registered voters were eligible to apply for special votes:

- Physically infirm, disabled and pregnant
- Absent from South Africa on government service or a member of a household of the absent person
- Absent from the voting district in which registered to vote while serving as an official in the election concerned
- Being on duty as a member of the security services in relation to the election concerned
- Registered voters absent from South Africa on voting day.

A total of 743 609 people applied for a special vote in South Africa, representing 4.15% of total votes cast. The number of special vote applications was slightly more than in the 2004 elections when 651 438 people applied for a special vote in South Africa.

The majority of the special vote applications to vote in South Africa were from physically infirm, disabled or pregnant voters. These persons could apply for a special vote at their local municipal electoral office between 1 and 14 April 2009, or on 20 and 21 April 2009 at the office of the presiding officer of the voting district where they were registered. Those whose applications were approved were visited at home where they were able to cast their votes.

Registered voters who served as election officials and those on duty as members of the security

services in the 2009 elections applied and cast special votes on 20 and 21 April 2009 at the office of the presiding officer of the voting district in which they were registered.

Voting outside South Africa

A total of 20 350 notifications were received from registered voters who intended to vote outside the Republic of South Africa. Of the 20 350 notifications, 1 494 notifications were rejected because the applicants were not registered voters in South Africa or the Commission received their notifications after the deadline of 27 March 2009. Of the 18 855 notifications that were approved, 1 945 applicants intended to vote in the country on 20 or 21 April 2009 before departing from South Africa.

Out of the total of 18 855 approved notifications from registered voters who intended to vote outside South Africa, only 9 857 votes were actually cast outside South Africa on 15 April 2009 at 123 foreign missions abroad.

Special voting stations outside the Republic of South Africa for which the Commission received the highest number of notifications from registered voters were London, United Kingdom, with 8 500 of which 7 833 were approved; Canberra, Australia, with 1 371 of which 1 268 were approved; Dubai, United Arab Emirates, with 990 of which 916 were approved; Wellington, New Zealand, with 454 of which 423 were approved; and The Hague, Netherlands, with 402 of which 374 were approved.

In terms of the Election Timetable, voting outside South Africa was done on 15 April 2009, which allowed for the return of ballot papers and other election material to the Commission by 22 April 2009.

In addition, 2 457 votes were cast at foreign missions abroad by registered voters on government service or their household members – including SANDF personnel who voted in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan, Central African Republic, Uganda and Mozambique.

Accordingly, a total of 12 314 votes were cast outside South Africa on 15 April 2009, compared to 1 568 votes cast in the 2004 elections and 2 200 in the 1999 elections.

The head of each mission was appointed to perform the duties of special voting officer and appointed mission staff to administer the task of special voting. SANDF officers were also appointed as special voting officers to administer special voting outside South Africa. Both the Department and the SANDF made use of their infrastructure and their logistical and human resources in the administration of special voting outside South Africa on 15 April 2009.

In order for special votes cast outside South Africa to be counted, they had to be returned to the Commission's national office in Pretoria by the deadline on election day (22 April 2009). The registration details of voters who had cast special votes (using the double envelope system) were then checked against the voters' roll to ensure that only eligible voters had indeed voted outside South Africa. This reconciliation process was undertaken in the presence of political party agents. Once voter details had been reconciled the outer envelope with the voter's details was separated from the inner envelope containing the ballot paper. The inner envelopes with the ballot papers were then placed in the relevant ballot boxes at which point the ballots could not be traced to voters, which ensured the secrecy of the vote.

Votes cast by government service officials and their household members were placed in ballot boxes and transported for counting to voting districts in the City of Tshwane where the head offices of the relevant departments were located. These ballots

were added to the other votes cast. Votes cast abroad by non-government service South African citizens were counted at the national office of the Commission in the presence of party agents.

Election Day

Election day was 22 April 2009 with 19 726 voting stations across South Africa opening at 7:00 and closing at 21:00. A total of 17 919 966 registered voters cast their ballots out of 23 181 997 registered voters on the certified national common voters' roll for the 2009 elections. This represented a voter turnout of 77.3%, compared to 76.7% (15 863 558 votes cast) in the 2004 elections and 89.3% (16 228 462) in the 1999 elections.

Between 7:00 and 21:00 on 22 April 2009 registered voters cast their national and provincial ballots at the voting stations at which they were registered to vote. Registered voters were required to present to voting officials their bar-coded identity document or temporary identity certificate. The voter's name was then marked off the voting district segment of the national common voters' roll to indicate that the voter had voted. In addition, the voter's left thumb was inked with indelible ink and the identity document stamped as precautions against multiple voting in the same elections. A ballot for each of the national and relevant provincial elections was issued, and the voter voted once per ballot before leaving the voting station.

A new operational function was introduced in the 2009 elections, namely scanning the bar-code of the voters' identity documents prior to voting. This allowed voting officials to more efficiently locate the names of voters on the voters' roll. Furthermore, it enabled the Commission to analyse the demography of voters – also a first for the Commission.

A total of 15 064 718 out of the 17 919 966 registered voters who cast their votes were scanned. While not all scanners were operational at all voting stations nor were all voters scanned, this number is an excellent representative sample from which

to determine the demographic participation rates of voters as well as a reflection of the peak voting times.

The gender split of participation was 56.89%

women and 43.11% men. This is shown in Figures 15 and 16.

The data also provides an opportunity for interesting comparison of participation rates between voter

Figure 15: Gender split of participation

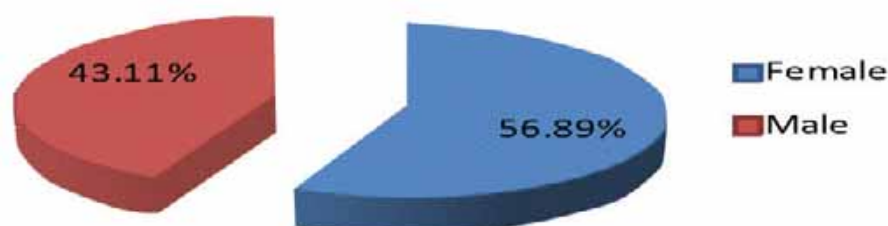


Figure 16: The male/female participation by age

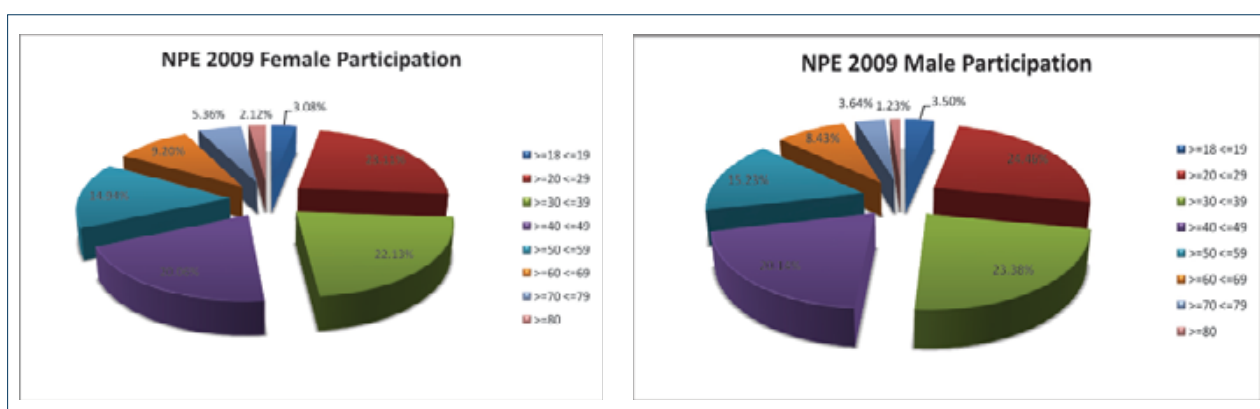


Table 34: Voter participation, NPE 2009, by gender and age

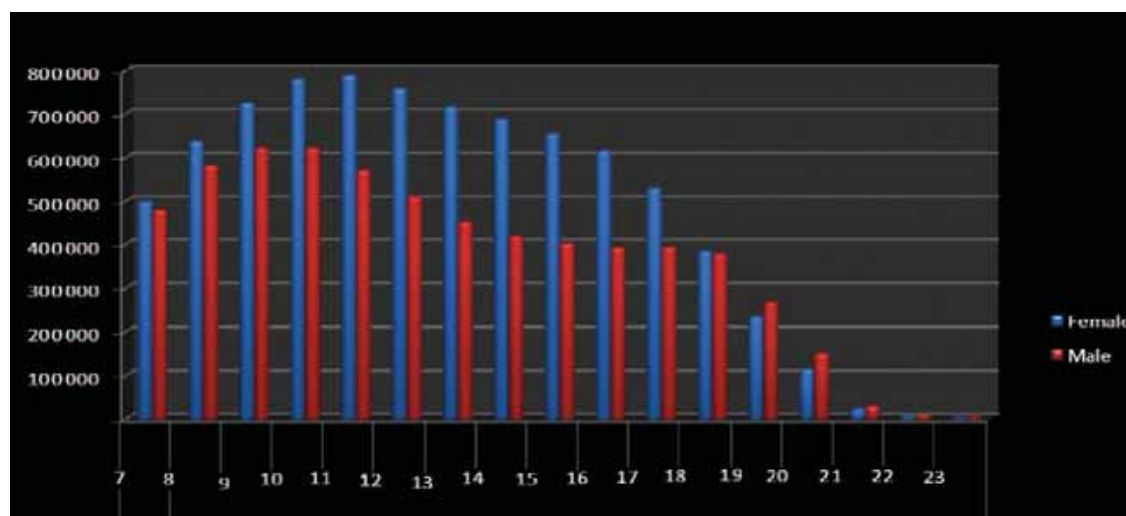
NPE 2009 : Voter Participation Breakdown by Gender and Age						
Age Bands	Female		Male		Grand Total	
	Voters	%	Voters	%	Total Voters	% Voters
>=18 <=19	263 731	53.73%	227 144	46.27%	490 875	3.26%
>=20 <=29	1 980 965	55.51%	1 587 910	44.49%	3 568 875	23.69%
>=30 <=39	1 896 887	55.55%	1 517 827	44.45%	3 414 714	22.67%
>=40 <=49	1 719 873	56.81%	1 307 420	43.19%	3 027 293	20.10%
>=50 <=59	1 281 147	56.44%	988 860	43.56%	2 270 007	15.07%
>=60 <=69	788 717	59.03%	547 311	40.97%	1 336 028	8.87%
>=70 <=79	459 549	66.07%	235 991	33.93%	695 540	4.62%
>=80	181 730	69.53%	79 656	30.47%	261 386	1.74%
Grand Total	8 572 599	56.91%	6 492 119	43.09%	15064718*	100.00%

Table 35: NPE 2009 voters' roll breakdown by age and gender

NPE 2009 : Voters' Roll Gender Breakdown by Age			
Age Bands	Female	Male	Grand Total
>=18 <=19	53.84%	46.16%	100.00%
>=20 <=29	53.28%	46.72%	100.00%
>=30 <=39	52.33%	47.67%	100.00%
>=40 <=49	54.64%	45.36%	100.00%
>=50 <=59	55.01%	44.99%	100.00%
>=60 <=69	58.22%	41.78%	100.00%
>=70 <=79	65.81%	34.19%	100.00%
>=80	70.74%	29.26%	100.00%
Grand Total	54.88%	45.12%	100.00%

NPE 2009 : Voters' Roll Age Breakdown by Gender			
Age Bands	Female	Male	Grand Total
>=18 <=19	2.83%	2.95%	2.89%
>=20 <=29	23.51%	25.08%	24.22%
>=30 <=39	23.49%	26.03%	24.64%
>=40 <=49	19.67%	19.86%	19.75%
>=50 <=59	13.98%	13.91%	13.94%
>=60 <=69	8.57%	7.48%	8.08%
>=70 <=79	5.34%	3.37%	4.45%
>=80	2.61%	1.31%	2.03%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Figure 17: Time of voting by gender



registration and voting, with similar trends in terms of gender participation apparent. This, as well as the age breakdown of voters, is reflected in Tables 34-35.

In terms of when voters decided to vote, Figure 17 reflects the times when women and men voted.

Section 24A of the Electoral Act allows voters to vote outside the voting districts in which they are registered to vote. Registered voters could apply

to vote outside the voting district in which they were registered to vote by completing a specific form (VEC4) at the voting station on election day. If the voters were registered in the same province in which they were applying for a section 24A vote, they received both a national and a provincial ballot paper. However, where voters applied for a section 24A vote outside the province in which they were registered to vote, they only received a national ballot.

A total of 1 608 765 votes were cast by voters

who voted outside the voting districts in which they were registered to vote. This represented 8.98% of the total votes cast, compared with 1 844 987 (11.63%) section 24A votes cast in the 2004 elections. The use by voters of section 24A posed a challenge to the procurement and distribution of election materials, such as ballot papers. This was especially the case in high-density areas such as Gauteng and other metropolitan areas where voters could abuse the section 24A facility by simply choosing a voting station based on queue length.

Every voting station was supplied with sufficient ballots to cater for every registered voter, plus a small contingency margin. Overall, there were more than sufficient ballots available in every municipality and province. In cases where the use of Section 24A permitted additional voters to vote at a station to the extent that the overall number of voters exceeded the registered voter count, a local shortage of ballots was the natural outcome. This challenge was met by transferring ballots between voting stations. This was unavoidably a reactive process, and the resultant time delays led to reports of shortages.

Voting in prisons was done on voting day, with satellite mobile voting stations linked to main voting stations visiting prisons. Voting officials drove vehicles with voting materials to all prisons located in the same voting district as the main

voting station on voting day, and administered the vote to prisoners who were registered to vote. Prisoners were registered to vote in the voting districts in which they were ordinarily resident prior to incarceration, and were deemed to be registered in the voting districts in which the prisons were located. Accordingly, prisoners received both provincial and national ballots. Votes cast by prisoners were transported by the mobile voting station to the main voting station located in the same voting district before the close of voting at 21:00 where the ballot papers were mixed and counted with the other votes cast at the main voting station on voting day.

According to the exit poll on the 2009 elections that was commissioned by the Commission and done by the HSRC, the 2009 elections were judged to have been an operational success by voters. A total of 86% of voters accessed their voting stations in 30 minutes or less (compared with 78% in the 2004 elections), pointing to improvements in the location of the Commission's network of voting stations. More than two-thirds of voters waited in a queue at their voting stations for less than 30 minutes to vote (a similar figure to the 2004 elections). Almost all voters (98%) surveyed found the voting procedures easy to understand (the same as in the 2004 elections). Furthermore, 97% of voters were satisfied with the level of service provided to them by Commission officials (compared with 99% in the 2004 elections 2004).

16. Counting & Results



16. COUNTING AND RESULTS

Counting Process

Voting stations closed at 21:00 on voting day and no further voting was allowed unless the voter was already in the queue at 21:00. The majority of voting stations closed at 21:00 and the ballots were counted at the same venues.

Votes cast on 20 and 21 April 2009 on special voting days were collected for the voting districts where the votes were cast and placed in ballot boxes for special votes which were kept at secure storage locations for the voting stations in which they were to be accounted for. On voting day, before the close of voting at 21:00, special vote envelopes were removed from their ballot boxes, the details of the voters checked against the voters' roll, and a record kept of such applications. In the double envelope system used for special voting, the outer envelope was removed and kept aside, and the inner envelopes with their ballots were mixed in the ballot boxes with the votes cast on voting day. The ballot boxes were then opened at the start of counting to ensure the secrecy of the special votes cast.

Ballot boxes were opened in the presence of political party agents. The ballot papers were checked to ensure that each contained an official Commission voting stamp, failing which the ballot was discarded as being a spoilt ballot. The ballots were then sorted according to contesting political party and counted. The counting officers completed a results slip on which the results of the voting and the number of special votes cast were reconciled with the number of ballots issued during voting at the voting station. The political party agents then signed off the results slips. However, the absence of a party agent signature on a results slip did not invalidate the results slip.

A copy of the results slip was displayed in a prominent position at the voting station for the

information of the public. The original results slip was sealed in a tamper-proof envelope that was transported to the office of the municipal electoral officer for the capturing, verification and scanning of the election results and results slips.

Capturing and Auditing of Results

Presiding officers or area managers were responsible for the transportation of results slips from voting stations to municipal electoral offices where the capturing, auditing and scanning of results were done. The information on all the results slips was captured onto the results application system by Commission staff. Data capturers were required to capture the information on each results slip twice to ensure that the information captured was recorded correctly.

The election results information captured was then audited by 620 independent, external auditors located at each Electoral Commission municipal electoral office. The auditing process involved checking the captured results information against the results slip to ensure results information had been recorded correctly. If the auditor was satisfied with the accuracy of the results information captured, the auditor would enter a unique code into the results application to approve the captured result. The results auditing service was provided by a consortium comprised of PriceWaterhouseCoopers and Ngubane & Company who were awarded the tender after a due procurement process for these services had been undertaken and carefully considered.

In an effort to further enhance the transparency of the capturing of the election results, the Commission introduced for the first time a procedure of scanning each results slip at the municipal electoral office where the results were captured and audited. This allowed political party representatives and Commission officials located

at the results operations centre in Pretoria and the provinces to access the scanned image of each results slip, and cross-check the information against the results information that had been captured and audited.

Following the capturing, auditing and scanning of the results, the results information was then displayed on leader boards at the Commission's national and provincial results centres, as well as on the Commission's website. A decentralised approach was adopted for the capturing and auditing of election results, which was done at municipal level. This was similar to the procedure used in the 2004 elections, but unlike that in the 1999 elections in which the capturing and auditing of election results were centralised. The decentralisation of capturing and auditing of results allowed for the efficient capture, auditing and resolution of discrepancies at municipal level.

Complaints and Objections

Complaints

Complaints and issues raised by the public and political parties and stakeholders were managed through the Issue Tracker system that ensured that when a call was received, it was logged on the Issue Tracker Application. The logging was done at the National Results Centre as well as at the Provincial Results Centres. The Issue Tracker ensured that complaints were referred to the relevant line function department to resolve as soon as possible. In the 2009 elections, political parties contesting the elections had access to the Issue Tracker system and they could log their own issues on the system and then track the resolution progress as well as be informed about the outcome.

It must be noted that complaints logged on the Issue Tracker are not formal objections in terms of the Act, but may involve a range of issues relating to staffing, logistics or queries.

Eight hundred and sixty-seven calls were logged

on the Issue Tracker, of which 200 were by political parties.

Objections (Counting and Results)

The Electoral Commission received a total of 25 objections submitted in terms of section 55 of the Electoral Act, 1998. Most of these submissions were rejected by the Commission as not being objections contemplated in section 55 of the Electoral Act. However, most were referred to the relevant units for further investigation of the complaint and its resolution.

All the submissions were resolved or dealt with as contemplated in section 55(4), read with Section 57(2)(b), of the Electoral Act.

Declaration and Announcement of Results

The Commission is legally required to declare the results within seven days of an election. The results of the 2009 elections were declared within three days at 19:30 on Saturday, 25 April 2009. At the same time the seat allocation to political parties that had contested the elections was announced. On 28 April 2009, the Commission designated the representatives in those seats from the respective party candidates' lists, and published the names of the designated representatives in the Government Gazette.

The survey commissioned by the Commission and conducted by the HSRC on the 2009 elections found that 99% of voters surveyed were satisfied with the secrecy of the vote, and 95% of voters judged the elections to be free and fair.

No election results were received from one voting district, namely voting district 43417650, Mbabane Crèche in Nkandla in KwaZulu-Natal, as there were no registered voters in this voting district.

Seat Allocation

The results of the national and provincial elections held on 22 April 2009 with their associated seat allocations are shown in Tables 36-45.

Table 36: National Assembly

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes National	% of Vote	TOTAL National Seats
MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP	29 747	0.17%	0
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	10 830	0.06%	0
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP	9 296	0.05%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	48 530	0.27%	1
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	PAM	5 426	0.03%	0
SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	SADECO	6 035	0.03%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	66 086	0.37%	2
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	149 680	0.85%	4
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT	UIF	8 872	0.05%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	146 796	0.83%	4
WOMEN FORWARD	WF	5 087	0.03%	0
A PARTY	A PARTY	2 847	0.02%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	142 658	0.81%	3
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	11 650 748	65.90%	264
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	35 867	0.20%	1
AL JAMA-AH	AL JAMA-AH	25 947	0.15%	0
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	AFD	5 178	0.03%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	38 245	0.22%	1
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA	11 638	0.07%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	1 311 027	7.42%	30
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	2 945 829	16.66%	67
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	GKSA	8 271	0.05%	0
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	162 915	0.92%	4
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	804 260	4.55%	18
KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE	KISS	5 440	0.03%	0
MINORITY FRONT	MF	43 474	0.25%	1
		17 680 729	100.00%	400

Table 37: Eastern Cape

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	2 027	0.09%	0
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP	1 281	0.06%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	12 108	0.54%	0
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	PAM	1 921	0.09%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	1 908	0.08%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	93 196	4.13%	3
VRYHEIDSFONT PLUS	VF PLUS	4 428	0.20%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	11 974	0.53%	0
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	AIC	17 306	0.77%	1
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	1 552 676	68.82%	44
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	4 517	0.20%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	4 598	0.20%	0
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA	1 663	0.07%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	308 439	13.67%	9
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	225 310	9.99%	6
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	10 466	0.46%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	2 270	0.10%	0
		2 256 088	100.00%	63

Table 38: Free State

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	1 065	0.10%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	3 449	0.33%	0
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS	PJC	398	0.04%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	3 459	0.33%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	3 722	0.36%	0
VRYHEIDSFONT PLUS	VF PLUS	20 780	2.01%	1
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	7 556	0.73%	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	734 688	71.10%	22
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	3 200	0.31%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	120 018	11.61%	4
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	119 844	11.60%	3
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	DPSA	11 257	1.09%	0
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	1 654	0.16%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	2 232	0.22%	0
		1 033 322	100.00%	30

Table 39: Gauteng

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP	5 731	0.14%	0
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	1 497	0.04%	0
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP	1 079	0.03%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	12 880	0.31%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	10 091	0.24%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	16 480	0.40%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	67 660	1.63%	1
WOMEN FORWARD	WF	1 974	0.05%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE-AFRIKANER CHRISTEN ALLIANSIE	ACA	2 541	0.06%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	36 099	0.87%	1
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	2 662 013	64.04%	47
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	5 123	0.12%	0
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	AFD	1 101	0.03%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	8 927	0.21%	0
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA	2 901	0.07%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	323 327	7.78%	6
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	908 616	21.86%	16
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	GKSA	1 909	0.05%	0
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	25 243	0.61%	1
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	61 856	1.49%	1
		4 157 048	100.00%	73

Table 40: KwaZulu-Natal

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	6 881	0.20%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	2 578	0.07%	0
SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	SADECO	3 883	0.11%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	1 798	0.05%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	7 953	0.23%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	5 760	0.17%	0
WOMEN FORWARD	WF	1 816	0.05%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	23 537	0.68%	1
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	2 192 516	62.95%	51
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	5 087	0.15%	0
AL JAMA-AH	AL JAMA-AH	7 612	0.22%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	44 890	1.29%	1
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	318 559	9.15%	7
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	GKSA	1 730	0.05%	0
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	6 853	0.20%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	780 027	22.40%	18
MINORITY FRONT	MF	71 507	2.05%	2
		3 482 987	100.00%	80

Table 41: Limpopo

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP	6 497	0.44%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	7 934	0.53%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	1 320	0.09%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	5 193	0.35%	0
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT	UIF	1 769	0.12%	0
VRYHEIDSFONT PLUS	VF PLUS	9 035	0.61%	0
WOMEN FORWARD	WF	977	0.07%	0
XIMOKO PARTY	XP	3 452	0.23%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	10 246	0.69%	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	1 265 631	84.88%	43
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	4 455	0.30%	0
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	AFD	1 041	0.07%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	5 640	0.38%	0
BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS PARTY	BCP	1 432	0.10%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	112 325	7.53%	4
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	51 856	3.48%	2
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	1 333	0.09%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	936	0.06%	0
		1 491 072	100.00%	49

Table 42: Mpumalanga

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	1 374	0.11%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	4 097	0.32%	0
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY	SPP	6 423	0.49%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	913	0.07%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	3 366	0.26%	0
VRYHEIDSFONT PLUS	VF PLUS	11 590	0.89%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	6 565	0.51%	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	1 110 190	85.55%	27
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	4 834	0.37%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	2 928	0.23%	0
CHRISTEN PARTY/CHRISTIAN PARTY	CP	2 435	0.19%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	37 789	2.91%	1
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	97 204	7.49%	2
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	1 527	0.12%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	6 540	0.50%	0
		1 297 775	100.00%	30

Table 43: North West

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP	4 432	0.41%	0
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	978	0.09%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	2 831	0.26%	0
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTY	SAPP	1 832	0.17%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	56 678	5.27%	2
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	5 467	0.51%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	19 463	1.81%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE-AFRIKANER CHRISTEN ALLIANSIE	ACA	1 750	0.16%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	7 366	0.69%	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	783 794	72.89%	25
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	3 116	0.29%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	2 712	0.25%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	89 573	8.33%	3
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	88 728	8.25%	3
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	4 984	0.46%	0
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	1 619	0.15%	0
		1 075 323	100.00%	33

Table 44: Northern Cape

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	882	0.22%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	4 889	1.21%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	604	0.15%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	5 034	1.24%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	4 041	1.00%	0
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	245 699	60.75%	19
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	1 364	0.34%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	2 439	0.60%	0
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA	481	0.12%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	67 416	16.67%	5
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA	50 817	12.57%	4
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	19 995	4.94%	2
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	757	0.19%	0
		404 418	100.00%	30

Table 45: Western Cape

Party Name	Abbr	Valid Votes	% of Vote	Final Allocation
NATIONAL ALLIANCE	NA	1 996	0.10%	0
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO	463	0.02%	0
NATIONAL PARTY SOUTH AFRICA	NP	3 378	0.17%	0
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC	4 467	0.23%	0
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS	PJC	630	0.03%	0
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP	1 552	0.08%	0
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	14 013	0.71%	0
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT	UIF	1 178	0.06%	0
UNIVERSAL PARTY	UP	599	0.03%	0
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF PLUS	8 384	0.43%	0
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY	AMP	4 333	0.22%	0
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP	28 995	1.47%	1
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	620 918	31.55%	14
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC	1 778	0.09%	0
AL JAMA-AH	AL JAMA-AH	9 039	0.46%	0
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO	1 291	0.07%	0
CAPE PARTY/ KAAPSE PARTY	CAPE	2 552	0.13%	0
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA	3 987	0.20%	0
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE	152 356	7.74%	3
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE	DA	1 012 568	51.46%	22
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID	92 116	4.68%	2
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP	1 158	0.06%	0
		1 967 751	100.00%	42

ANNEXURE 1

NOTICE NO. 189 OF 2009GG No 31906 of 16 February 2009 ELECTORAL COMMISSION

ELECTION TIMETABLE FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION TO BE HELD ON 22 APRIL 2009

The Electoral Commission hereby gives notice that it has in terms of section 20 of the Electoral Act, 1998, compiled the election timetable set out below to apply to the election of the National Assembly that will be held on 22 April 2009 (A reference to 'section' in this election timetable is a reference to that section of the Electoral Act, 1998 and a reference to "regulation" is a reference to that regulation in the Election Regulations, 2004.)

Cut-off time for act to be performed

1. An act required in terms of the Electoral Act, 1998 and the Election Regulations, 2004, to be performed by not later than a date stated in the election timetable must be performed before 17:00 on that date.

Notice that list of addresses of voting stations is available for inspection

2. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by 20 February 2009 that from the date of the notice until the voting day copies of a list containing the addresses of all voting stations will be available for inspection.

Notice of route of mobile voting stations

3. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by 20 February 2009 of the route, including the locations and estimated times of stopping of each mobile voting station.

Cut-off date for publication of voters' roll

4. By 20 February 2009, the Chief Electoral Officer must publish the voters' roll or the segments of the voters' roll to be used in this election in terms of section 24(2).

Cut-off date for submission of list of candidates

5. Registered parties that intend to contest this election must nominate and submit a list of their candidates for the election to the chief electoral officer in the prescribed manner by 2 March 2009 at 17:00.

Notice of non-compliance

6. 6(1) The Chief Electoral Officer must notify a registered party that has submitted a list of candidates in terms of section 27 but has not fully complied with that section, of that non-compliance by 6 March 2009.

(2) If the notified party takes the opportunity to comply with section 27, that party must do so by 10 March 2009.

Inspection of lists of candidates and accompanying documents

7. The Chief Electoral Officer must give notice by 16 March 2009, that on 16 March 2009 and 17 March 2009, between 09:00 and 17:00, copies of the following documents will be available for inspection: The lists of candidates and accompanying documents submitted by registered parties in terms of section 27, as amended and supplemented in terms of section 28.

Cut-off date for objections to a candidate

8. Any person, including the Chief Electoral Officer, may object to a candidate to the Commission in the prescribed manner by 18 March 2009.

Decision of objections to a candidate

9. The Commission must decide an objection under section 30, and must notify the objector and the registered party that nominated the candidate of the decision in the prescribed manner by 23 March 2009.

Cut-off date for appeals against decisions

10. The objector or the registered party who nominated the candidate may appeal against a decision of the Commission made in terms of section 30(3) to the Electoral Court in the prescribed manner by 26 March 2009.

Deciding appeals

11. The Electoral Court must consider and decide an appeal brought under section 30(4) and notify the parties to the appeal, and the Chief Electoral Officer, of the decision in the prescribed manner by 31 March 2009.

List of parties entitled to contest election and final list of candidates

12. By 3 April 2009, the Chief Electoral Officer –
 - a. Must give effect to a decision of the Commission in terms of section 30(3) or a decision of the Electoral Court in terms of section 30(5); and
 - b. Must compile a list of the registered parties entitled to contest the election and the final list of candidates for each of those parties.

Issue of certificate to candidates

13. By 7 April 2009, the Chief Electoral Officer must issue in the prescribed manner to each candidate on a final list of candidates a certificate stating that the person is a candidate in this election.

Application for special vote to the Municipal Electoral Officer

14. A person who wants to apply to the Municipal Electoral Officer for a special vote in terms of section 33 (1) (a) read with regulation 7 and 8, may do so by 14 April 2009.

Application and casting of votes at foreign missions

15. 1A person who wants to apply and cast a special vote at a foreign mission in terms of section 33 (1) (b) or (e), read with regulation 9 and 11, may do so on 15 April 2009 during office hours of that mission.

Application to the Presiding Officer at the office of the Presiding Officer for visitation to cast special votes

16. A person who wants to apply to the Presiding Officer at the office of the Presiding Officer for visitation by voting officers to cast a special vote in terms of section 33 (1) (a) read with regulation 7, may do so on 20 April 2009 between 09:00 and 17:00.

Visitation for the purposes of casting a special vote

17. A person who has applied for a special vote in terms of section 33 (1) (a) may be visited by voting officers on 20 April 2009 or 21 April 2009.

Application for casting of special votes at the Office of the Presiding Officer

18. A person who wants to apply for and cast a special vote at the Office of the Presiding Officer in terms of section 33 (1) (c), (d) or (e) read with regulation 7, 10 and 13, may do so on 20 April 2009 or 21 April 2009 between 9:00 and 17:00.

ANNEXURE 2

RESULTS OPERATIONS CENTRE FACTS

Hall size	12 000 sq.m on two levels
Carpeting	11 000 sq.m
Carpet tiles	44 000 tiles
Air conditioning units	19
Number of offices	133
Number of political parties	26
Number of pc workstations	408
Number of printers	87
Telephones	586 from 2 x PABX
Telephony	mobile Telkom exchange was installed
Office equipment - fax machines	
SABC	12
IEC	16
Office equipment - photocopiers	
SABC	3
IEC	4
Network cabling	676 Network points Approximately 40 km of CAT5e and 1.8 km of fibre optic
15 Amp electrical plug points	924
Lights installed	370
Ups units utilised	14
Back up power generators	1 x 500 and 1 x 800 KVA mobile generators
Media organisations	7
Radio stations	17
Television companies	7
Television companies	sABC, e.tv, BBC, News24, Aljazeera, CNN, Eurovision All with Outside Broadcasting and support vehicles
Meals served	19 503
Guests at the launch	approximately 600
Guests invited to the Results Function	approximately 930
Cellphone coverage	additional capacity was created by Vodacom and MTN

ANNEXURE 3

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOM	Bill of Materials	MEO	Municipal Election Officer
CMP	Conflict Management Programme	MFC	Municipal Fieldwork Coordinator
CNS	Candidate Nomination System	MOM	Microsoft Operations Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	MPLS VPN	Multi Protocol Label Switching Virtual Private Network
CVE	Civic and Voter Education	MRP	Materials Requirement Planning
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government	MTR	Mean Time to Repair
DR	Disaster Recovery	NCRF	National Community Radio Forum
ECF	Electoral Commissions Forum (SADC)	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
EISA	Electoral Institute of Southern Africa	NPE	National and Provincial Elections
EA	Enumeration Area	OB	Outside Broadcast
ESS	Electoral Staff System (software application)	PANSALB	Pan South African Language Board
FBO	Faith-based Organisation	PLC	Party Liaison Committee
FET	Further Education and Training	PIFSA	Printing Federation of South Africa
FMCG	Fast Moving Consumer Goods	ROC	Results Operations Centre
FW	Fieldworker	SADC	Southern African Development Community
GET	General Education and Training	SANCB	South African National Council for the Blind
GIS	Geographic Information System	SANDF	South African National Defence Force
HET	Higher Education and Training	SLA	Service Level Agreement
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council	SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
ICASA	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa	SRC	Students' Representative Council
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	SVAR	Special Votes Application Request
IVR	Integrated Voice Response	TCR	Targeted Communication Registration
LAN	Local Area Network	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
LGE	Local Government Elections	VD	Voting District
LIS	Logistics Information System	VS	Voting Station
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board	VSO	Voting Stations Operations
MDDA	Media Diversity Development Agency	WAN	Wide Area Network

ANNEXURE 4

BALLOT PAPERS

NATIONAL 2009

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.

MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP		
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO		
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP		
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC		
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	PAM		
SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	SADECO		
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP		
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM		
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT	UIF		
VRYHEIDSPRONT PLUS	VF Plus		
WOMEN FORWARD	WF		
A PARTY	A PARTY		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP		
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC		
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC		
AL JAMA-AH			
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	AFD		
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO		
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	GDA		
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE		
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE	DA		
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	GKSA		
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID		
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP		
KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE	KISS		
MINORITY FRONT	MF		

PROVINCIAL Eastern Cape 2009

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.
Draai die stemmer by die party wat jy kies.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO		
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP		
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC		
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	PAM		
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP		
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM		
VRYHEIDSPRONT PLUS	VF Plus		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP		
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	AIC		
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC		
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC		
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO		
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA		
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE		
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE	DA		
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID		
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP		

PROVINCIAL Free State 2009

Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.

Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS	PJC
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS	VF Plus
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	DPSA
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP

PROVINCIAL Gauteng 2009

Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.

Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.
Shake your head, nod to the party you choose.

MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO
NEW VISION PARTY	NVP
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS	VF Plus
WOMEN FORWARD	WF
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE-AFRIKANER KRISTEN ALLIANSIE	ACA
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC
ALLIANCE OF FREE DEMOCRATS	AFD
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	CDA
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA
GREAT KONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA	GKSA
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP

PROVINCIAL Mpumalanga

2009

Make your right hand to the party you choose.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.

Make your right hand to the party you choose.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO		
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC		
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY	SPP		
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP		
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM		
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF Plus		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP		
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC		
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC		
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO		
CHRISTEN PARTY - CHRISTIAN PARTY	CP		
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE		
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA		
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID		
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP		

PROVINCIAL North West

2009

Make your right hand to the party you choose.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.

Make your right hand to the party you choose.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.
Din en regter hand tot die party wat u kies.
Ntsha isinyanga sakho kakhulu kakhulu kakhulu.

MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP		
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	NADECO		
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	PAC		
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTY	SAPP		
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UCDP		
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM		
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	VF Plus		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE-AFRIKANER CHRISTEN ALLIANSIE	ACA		
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	ACDP		
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC		
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	APC		
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	AZAPO		
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	COPE		
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE	DA		
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS	ID		
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	IFP		

PROVINCIAL Northern Cape



2009

Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.

Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.

PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC	
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP	
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM	
VRYHEIDSPRONT PLUS		VF Plus	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION		APC	
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO	
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		CDA	
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE		COPE	
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSGE		DA	
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID	
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP	

PROVINCIAL Western Cape



2009

Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Khetho: your main vote is the party you choose.

Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.
 Phahla: your main vote is the party you choose.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE		NA	
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION		NADECO	
NATIONAL PARTY SOUTH AFRICA		N.P.	
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC	
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS		PJC	
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP	
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM	
UNITED INDEPENDENT FRONT		UIF	
UNIVERSAL PARTY		U.P.	
VRYHEIDSPRONT PLUS		VF Plus	
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY		AMP	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION		APC	
AL JAMA-AH			
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO	
CAPE PARTY / KAAPSE PARTY		CAPE	
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		CDA	
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE		COPE	
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSGE		DA	
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID	
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP	

PHOTO GALLERY

Launch of the 2009 elections



Voter registration weekend in November 2008



Voter registration weekend in February 2009



Signing of the Electoral Code of Conduct



Activities in the ROC



Voting on election day



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are many people who make an election a success. The Electoral Commission wishes to thank all our stakeholders for their contribution to the success of the 2009 national and provincial elections. Many businesses, civil society organisations, government departments and ordinary citizens have played a significant role in supporting us. In particular, we would like to thank the following companies for their partnership and/or sponsorships:

Accenture, Anglo American, Hewlett-Packard, Internet Solutions, SABC and Telkom.

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