2016
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS REPORT

Report on South Africa's 5th Local Government Elections held on 3 August 2016

IEC
SOUTH AFRICA

VISION

To be a pre-eminent leader in electoral democracy.

MISSION

The Electoral Commission is an independent constitutional body which manages free and fair elections of legislative bodies and institutions through the participation of citizens, political parties and civil society in deepening electoral democracy.

VALUES

To enable the Electoral Commission to serve the needs of stakeholders, including the electorate, political parties, the media and permanent and temporary staff, the organisation subscribes to the following organisational values:

- Impartiality
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Participation
- Responsiveness
- Respect

Contents

Foreword from the Chairperson

MR GLEN MASHININI
*Chairperson of the
Electoral Commission*

The Electoral Commission is proud to once again have delivered a free, fair and credible 2016 Local Government Elections to South Africa – the eighth general election in our country's democratic history.

During the course of these elections the Electoral Commission managed and set ever-higher benchmarks for electoral democracy in our country, including new records for:

- The number of registered voters – 26.3 million
- The number of special vote applications – more than 740 000
- The number of voting stations – 22 612
- The number of parties contesting the elections – 205
- The number of candidates contesting the elections – 63 654
- The number of ballot papers printed – over 73 million

The 2016 Local Government Elections presented the Electoral Commission with the sternest test yet of our personnel, systems and processes. Not only were these elections the largest and most complex to date but the lead up to elections presented a number of challenges, including:

- challenges to the demarcation process that led to delays in the finalisation of delimitation;
- an increase in intra-party conflict particularly related to the candidate nomination process and undemocratic practices, which resulted in violent protests and a deplorable rise in incidents of politically linked murders;
- a record number of court challenges that threatened to adversely impact on the election timetable, ballot paper printing and possible violations of our sacrosanct Constitution;
- the regrettable exclusion of the National Freedom Party from contesting the elections due to administrative non-compliance; and
- disruptive weather conditions.

As a Commission we are proud of the way in which our staff and all stakeholders came together to ensure the success of the elections. This has once again proven that the foundations we have laid together for free, fair and credible elections over the past 20 years remain intact and we are proud to have accomplished elections that met world-class standards.

Once again we are extremely proud of the more than 220 000 election officials who worked tirelessly to ensure the success and integrity of these elections. We wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for the leadership of the Chief Electoral Officer Mr Mosotho Moepya and the Deputy Electoral Officers, the Provincial Electoral Officers, senior managers and managers who ensured the smooth and efficient management of the elections.

On behalf of the Commission we are also grateful for exceptional efforts and endeavours by each and every stakeholder who supported and assisted in the success of these elections. These include, to name a few, the political parties and their leadership, candidates, representatives of national, provincial and local government, traditional leaders, members of civil society, religious and faith-based organisations, the media, violence monitor structures and others who form a vital part of the election process.

Our thanks also go to our numerous service providers for the work they do in assisting the Electoral Commission to meet its mandate. A special word of thanks goes to our strategic education, communication and infrastructure partner, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), and to Telkom and Accenture for their sponsorship and assistance in the establishment of the National Results Operations Centre infrastructure.

Our sincere appreciation to all metropolitan, local and district councils and municipalities for the provision of assistance, infrastructure and other key logistical support when needed and also to Eskom for working with the officials of the Commission to ensure the security of energy supply during the electoral period.

As a Commission we are indebted for the support, assistance and cooperation of the Minister of Home Affairs, the Honourable Mr Malusi Gigaba, and the Department of Home Affairs; the Ministers of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs during the election period, the Honourable Pravin Gordhan and the Honourable Des van Rooyen; the Deputy Ministers for Cooperative Governance, the Honourable Mr Andries Nel and the Honourable Mr Obed Bapela; and the Department of CoGTA along with all the members of the inter-ministerial committee on both elections and on security.

Our thanks go to the Municipal Demarcation Board and its Chairperson, Ms Jane Thupana, for their important role and collaboration as strategic partners in the demarcation process.

The Commission would also like to express our appreciation to the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces and the various committees of Parliament, including the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs, its Chairperson Mr Lemias Mashile and all its honourable members, and the Portfolio Committee

on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and its Chairperson Mr Mzameni Mdakane and all its honourable members, and the Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, its Chairperson Mr Mohapi Mohapi and its honourable members.

We are grateful to the security cluster and various security and intelligence structures at all levels including the NATJOINTS and PROVJOINTS, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) for their support and assistance in ensuring the safety and security of the elections.

The Electoral Commission would also like to express our humble appreciation for the wisdom and astuteness of the Constitutional Court under the leadership of the Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng in providing a pragmatic judgment to the vexing issue of the addresses of voters that enabled the Electoral Commission to adequately deal with this challenge within the Constitutional timeframe, thus averting a Constitutional crisis.

Finally our deepest gratitude goes to the citizens of our country who once again came out in their millions to vote for their local government representatives. Without the support and participation of voters, all our efforts would be in vain and our democracy would falter.

Thank you for your faith in the Electoral Commission and our vibrant, thriving democracy!

Mr Glen Mashinini

Chairperson of the Electoral Commission

Overview by the Acting Chief Electoral Officer

MR SY MAMABOLO
Acting Chief Electoral Officer

Since 1994, our constitutional democracy in South Africa has matured at a remarkable rate. Each set of elections administered by the Electoral Commission has brought its own challenges and opportunities. South Africa's fifth Local Government Elections in 2016 were no exception.

I am proud to say that the Electoral Commission once again rose to the challenge to not only deliver yet another free and fair election but to build on the foundations of electoral democracy set over the past 22 years in our country.

In this regard we set ourselves some goals:

- We wanted to register at least 1 million new voters for these elections. We registered 1.3 million new voters and a record 26.3 million in total.
- We wanted to make it easier and more convenient for voters to apply for special votes. A record 740 000 voters – almost three times that of 2011 – applied for special votes, with more than half using the internet or SMS to apply.
- We wanted to make it easier for parties and candidates to register. A record number of parties and candidates contested these elections – many of whom used our online candidate nomination system to submit nominations.
- We wanted to exceed the voter turnout of the previous municipal elections in 2011, which was 57.6%. We achieved a voter turnout of 57.94%.
- We wanted to reduce the number of spoiled ballots from 1.89% in 2011. It reduced to 1.83%.

Those of you familiar with municipal versus national elections will know that the logistics are significantly more challenging for municipal elections. As always, this complex project was successfully managed in record time. All the election materials (including ballot papers, ballot boxes, security materials, etc.) were delivered timeously to provincial warehouses, from where they made their journey

securely to municipal storage facilities and, eventually, to voting stations just before the elections.

As always we enhanced a number of our systems for the election. Most notably we launched an Online Candidate Nomination System, which significantly reduced the administrative burden – both on political parties and the Electoral Commission – to capture and verify candidates.

The system proved popular among political parties, with 37 parties having registered to use the system. A total of 28 448 ward and proportional representation candidate nominations were submitted online, while only 2 077 nominations were submitted manually and captured at Electoral Commission offices.

We anticipated that competitive elections would require a stringent enforcement of the Electoral Code of Conduct. In this respect we established, for the first time since 1998, the Directorate for Electoral Offences and sought sanctions against those parties, candidates and their followers who were found to have violated the Code.

We also updated our Results System, which deals with the capturing, auditing, scanning and validating of counts recorded at voting stations. Once all results were captured and verified for a municipality, the system performed the seat calculation and assignment processes.

By 7 pm on 4 August 2016 (24 hours after voting stations were closed) 93% of the results slips were captured, audited and scanned. The final results of the 2016 Local Government Elections were available within 74 hours of these elections, allowing the Electoral Commission to announce the election results at a function at the national results centre in the capital city of Tshwane on 6 August 2016. The names of the elected councillors were published in the *Government Gazette* on 10 August 2016.

With a handful of exceptions, the results were accepted by all key stakeholders as free and fair – including political parties, the media, observers and, most importantly, voters themselves.

The findings of the Voter Satisfaction Survey conducted at a sample of 300 voting stations on voting day showed that voters continue to have faith in the electoral process in our country and in the Electoral Commission:

- 96% of voters believed the voting process to be free and fair.
- 96% voiced general satisfaction with the quality of services rendered by election staff.
- 92% indicated they trust or strongly trust the Electoral Commission.

These impressive findings notwithstanding, these elections – like all those before them – provided a steep learning curve and many lessons for us as the Electoral Commission and for our stakeholders.

The business of managing elections is by no means a static process. As our democracy grows and the electorate becomes more demanding, so the electoral process must evolve and improve to accommodate the increasing expectations of all stakeholders.

Nonetheless, the successful delivery of the 2016 Local Government Elections is evidence that the fundamental values of our Constitution continue to hold fast and our democracy continues to thrive and prosper.

Mr Sy Mamabolo
Acting Chief Electoral Officer
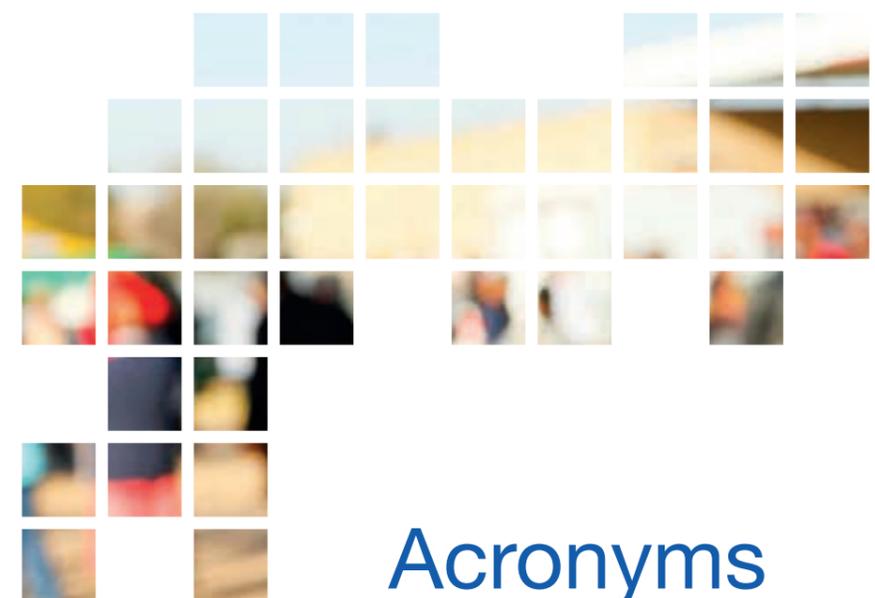
Acronyms

API	Application Program Interface
APP	Application
BOM	Bill of Materials
CDE	Civic and Democracy Education
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
CNS	Candidate Nomination System
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
Commission	Commissioners appointed in terms of section 6(1) of the Electoral Commission Act, Act No 51 of 1996
DC	District Council
DCEO	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
DeafSA	Deaf Federation of South Africa
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DEF	Democracy Education Facilitator
DPO	Deputy Presiding Officer
EPC	Electoral Project Coordinator
ESS	Electoral Staff System / Election Satisfaction Survey (see context)
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
MEO	Municipal Electoral Officer
MOC	Municipal Outreach Coordinator
NAD	National Address Dictionary
NCF	National Coordinating Forum
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPE	National and Provincial Elections
NPLC	National Party Liaison Committee
OCNS	Online Candidate Nomination System
OPA	Online Party Administrator
OTO	Outreach and Training Officer
PBSU	Programmable Barcode Scanning Unit
PEO	Provincial Electoral Office or Officer (see context)
PLC	Party Liaison Committee
PO	Presiding Officer
PR	Proportional Representation
RAMS	Radio Audience Measurement Statistics
REC1	Registration Application Form
ROC	Results Operations Centre
RS	Regional Supervisor
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SANCB	South African National Council for the Blind
SANEF	South African National Editors Forum
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
SMS	Short Message Service
TAMS	Television Audience Measurement Statistics
UBT	Universal Ballot Template
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Services Data
VD	Voting District
VPS	Voter Participation Survey
VRS	Voter Registration System

1. Introduction

About the 2016 Local Government Elections

In South Africa local government or municipal elections are held every five years to elect councillors who are responsible for governing a municipality for the next five years. The councillors serve on the local, metropolitan or district councils that ensure services that impact the daily lives of citizens in their areas, including water, electricity and sanitation. The five-year period for the erstwhile municipal councils ended on 18 May 2016. The Constitution of the Republic (Act 108 of 1996) provides that an election should be held within a 90-day period of the expiry of the terms of municipal councils. The 2016 Local Government Elections, South Africa's fifth such elections, were held on Wednesday, 3 August 2016.
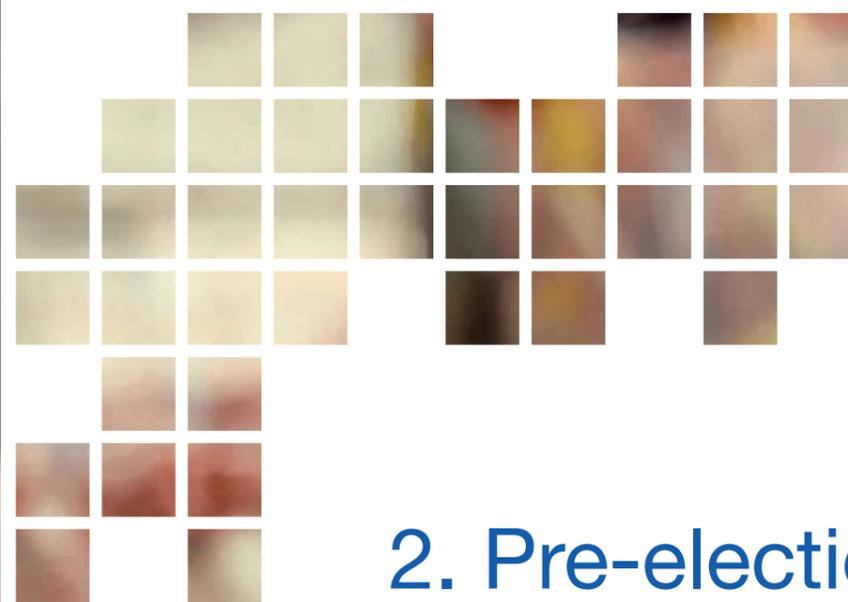
2. Pre-election Phase

Legal Framework

Electoral Commission

The Commission is one of six independent Chapter 9 institutions created by the Constitution to support constitutional democracy in South Africa, and as such is subject to the Constitution and the law. It is required to be impartial and to act without fear, favour or prejudice.

Legislation

The Constitution requires that the Electoral Commission:

- Manage elections of national and provincial municipal legislative bodies in accordance with national legislation;
- Ensure that those elections are free and fair; and
- Declare the result of those elections within a period that must be prescribed by the national legislation and is as short as reasonably possible.

The 2016 South African Municipal Elections were conducted in terms of the Constitution and the following statutes, read with the Municipal Electoral Regulations issued by the Commission:

- Electoral Commission Act, 51 of 1996
- Electoral Act, 73 of 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act, 27 of 2000 (the Act)

Mandated by section 5(1)(j) of the Electoral Commission Act to "continuously review electoral legislation and proposed electoral legislation, and to make recommendations in connection therewith", in advance of the 2016 Local Government Elections the Commission conducted a review of existing legislation, in particular the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act 27 of 2000.

After consulting several stakeholders, including the National Party Liaison Committee (NPLC), the Commission proposed legislative amendments to Parliament. Accordingly, the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Amendment Act, 14 of 2015, received presidential assent in the beginning of 2016. It provided for:

- The amendment of section 1 of the Act, in order to define the expression "authorised representative" and to amend the definition of "identity document";
- The amendment of section 14 and 17 of the Act, in order to provide for an additional modality of submission of party lists, required for parties to contest elections by way of party lists and ward candidates and associated documents electronically to the Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to the current method of submitting these documents to the office of the Commission's local representative in the relevant municipality;
- The inclusion of section 17A of the Act, for the Commission to prescribe additional modalities for the payment of election deposits in addition to the current method of bank guaranteed cheques;
- The amendment of section 14 of the Act by removing the requirement for parties to submit a notice of intention to contest the relevant election;
- The insertion of a requirement for the Chief Electoral Officer to notify the relevant parties where a candidate's name appears on multiple party lists and to afford the parties concerned the opportunity to substitute that candidate and re-order their party lists;
- The insertion of the provision of the requirement that an independent ward candidate must provide the Commission with a recent photograph of himself or herself in a form prescribed by the Commission, together with his or her nomination documents;
- The insertion of a requirement for the Chief Electoral Officer to notify the relevant parties or person where a ward candidate has been nominated by more than one party or person and to afford the nominators concerned the opportunity to substitute that candidate as a result;
- An amendment to section 49 of the Act by deleting the requirement that a voter may return a ballot paper that has not yet been placed in the ballot box to the Presiding Officer or a Voting Officer, and be issued with a new ballot paper only if that voter accidentally marks a ballot paper in a way that does not indicate for whom the voter wishes to vote for on the ballot paper. The deletion of the requirement that the ballot paper must have been marked by accident is intended to allow the Commission to take into account the votes of voters who change their minds about who to vote for, after marking the ballot paper but prior to placing it in the ballot box;
- An amendment to section 64 of the Act in order to clarify the uncertainty regarding whether the provisions contained in that section for the determination and declaration of election results apply to by-elections; and
- A consequential amendment of Item 5 of Schedule 3 of the Act, which contains the election timetable and seeks to amend sections 14 and 17 of the Act. This clause further inserts Item 6A in order to deal with further consequential amendments.

Electoral System

Local Government Elections are conducted in terms of a mixed electoral system that combines closed proportional representation (PR) party lists with directly elected ward representatives.

Voters for metropolitan councils each receive two ballot papers, one for a PR party list and the other for a ward councillor. Voters for local councils receive three ballot papers, one for a PR party list, one for a ward councillor, and the third for the PR party list for the relevant district council (DC).

Voting District Delimitation

The Electoral Act of 1998 requires the Commission to compile and maintain a national common voters' roll. Voters are required to register to vote in the voting district (VD) in which they are "ordinarily resident", that is, the place to which a voter returns after a temporary absence. Each VD is serviced by one voting station. Voters are required to register and then vote in the VD in which they live. On voting day, a voter will find her/his name only on the unique VD portion of the national voters' roll at her/his voting station. Voters are required to register in their VD of ordinary residence for three main reasons:

- To ensure that voters have convenient access to voting stations and do not have to wait for too long in queues to vote;
- To ensure that voters do not vote more than once in an election; and
- To assist the Electoral Commission with efficient administrative planning of elections.

While the Electoral Commission is responsible for the delimitation of VD boundaries as a means to maintaining the national voters' roll, the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) is responsible for demarcating (outer) municipal boundaries and delimiting ward boundaries.

Re-demarcation of Municipal Boundaries and Wards

In the same month (December 2014) as the MDB launched its ward re-delimitation programme for the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Minister of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) requested the MDB to consider re-determining 90 municipal boundaries prior to the 2016 Local Government Elections. The MDB agreed to re-determine certain municipal boundaries following the request from the Minister, which resulted in the following municipal landscape for the 2016 elections:

- 8 metropolitan councils (category A municipalities);
- 205 local councils (category B municipalities); and
- 44 district municipalities (category C municipalities).

The decision of the MDB resulted in a decrease in the number of local councils from 226 for the 2011 Local Government Elections to 205 for the 2016 Local Government Elections.

The MDB was also responsible for re-delimiting ward boundaries in South Africa ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections. Both the number and the landscape of wards used in the 2011 Local Government Elections were changed by the MDB for the 2016 Local Government Elections, mainly owing to the increase in the number of registered voters. The number of wards increased from 3 754 in the 2000 Local Government Elections, to 3 895 wards in 2006, 4 277 wards in 2011, and 4 392 in 2016 (refer to Table 1).

The MDB was originally scheduled to hand over the final wards to the Electoral Commission in June 2015, but was delayed after having agreed to re-determine certain municipal boundaries following the request of the Minister of CoGTA. The MDB handed the final set of wards for the 2016 Local Government Elections to the Electoral Commission in December 2015.

In preparation for voter registration for the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission adjusted the configuration of VDs owing to the impact of the re-determined ward boundaries. Registered voters in split VDs needed to be re-registered in the correct VDs and wards before the close of the voters' roll.

Table 1: Change in the number of wards in municipal elections: 2000 to 2016

Province	Wards 2000	Wards 2006 (% change)	Wards 2011 (% change)	Wards 2016 (% change)
Eastern Cape	601	636 (6)	715 (12)	705 (-1)
Free State	291	300 (3)	317 (5)	309 (-2)
Gauteng	446	423 (-5)	508 (20)	529 (4)
KwaZulu-Natal	748	771 (3)	828 (7)	870 (5)
Mpumalanga	401	365 (-9)	402 (10)	400 (-0.4)
Northern Cape	173	174 (0.6)	194 (11)	204 (5)
Limpopo	437	513 (17)	543 (5)	566 (4)
North West	327	365 (12)	383 (4)	407 (6)
Western Cape	330	348 (5)	387 (11)	402 (3)
TOTAL	3 754	3 895 (4)	4 277 (9)	4 392 (2)

Re-delimitation of Voting District Boundaries

The national common voters' roll used in the 2016 Local Government Elections contained 22 612 VDs. Each voting district is serviced by one voting station and, consequently, there were 22 612 voting stations in these elections.

An increase in the number of VDs between general elections translates into improved voter access to voting stations. The increase in the number of VDs also results in a general decrease in the average number of registered voters per VD, which further translates into a reduction in the time voters take to cast their ballots on voting day.

The number of VDs for the 2016 Local Government Elections increased by 8% (1 753 VDs) compared to the 2011 Local Government Elections, and increased by approximately 50% (7 624 VDs) compared to the 2000 Local Government Elections (see Table 2).

Table 2: Change in the number of voting districts (VDs): 2000 to 2016

Province	VDs 2000	VDs 2006 (% change)	VDs 2011 (% change)	VDs 2016 (% change)
Eastern Cape	3 087	4 368 (41)	4 560 (4)	4 699 (3)
Free State	1 061	1 186 (11)	1 320 (11)	1 531 (15)
Gauteng	1 979	2 172 (9)	2 480 (14)	2 716 (9)
KwaZulu-Natal	3 336	4 064 (21)	4 358 (7)	4 792 (9)
Mpumalanga	1 023	1 259 (23)	1 565 (24)	1 744 (11)
Northern Cape	396	621 (56)	655 (5)	710 (8)
Limpopo	1 796	2 274 (26)	2 781 (22)	3 111 (11)
North West	1 020	1 488 (45)	1 570 (5)	1 723 (9)
Western Cape	1 290	1 441 (11)	1 570 (8)	1 586 (1)
TOTAL	14 988	18 873 (25)	20 859 (10)	22 612 (8)

Figure 1: Average registered voters per voting district
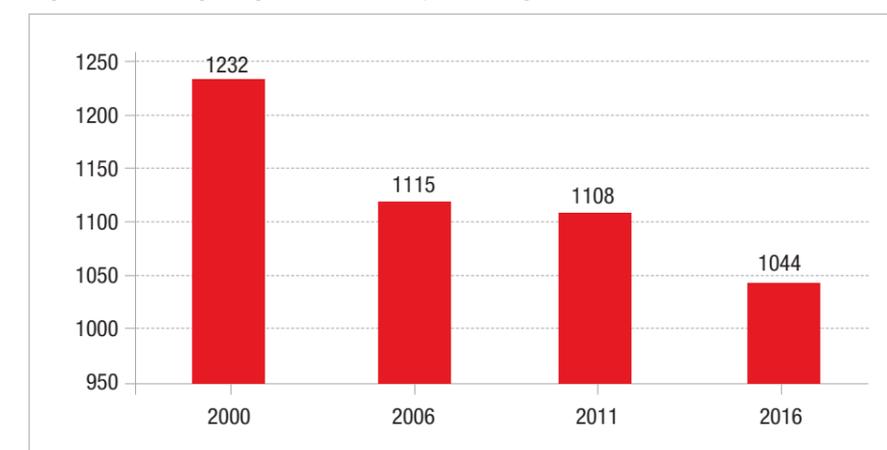
An increase in voting districts has resulted in a steady decrease in the average number of registered voters per VD: from 1 232 in the 2000 Local Government Elections to 1 044 in the 2016 Local Government Elections. The introduction of voting centres with multiple streams since the 2011 Local Government Elections has also helped improved voting efficiency.

Figure 2: Average time in queue to vote
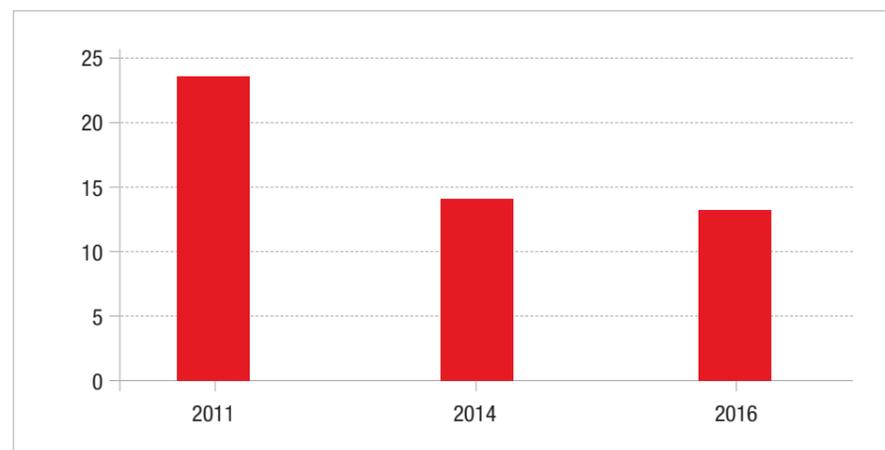
Source: HSRC Voter Satisfaction Survey 2016

The growth in voting districts has also reduced the average time taken by voters to reach their voting stations, with 97% of voters reaching their voting station in under 60 minutes in 2016, compared to 95% in 2011 and 96% in 2014 (Source: HSRC Voter Satisfaction Survey 2016).

Figure 3: Travel time to voting station – less then 60 minutes
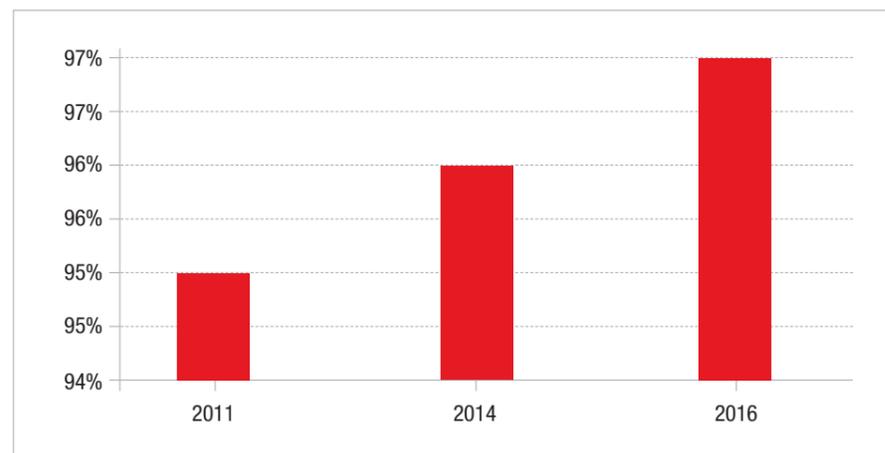
Infrastructure: Voting Station Planning

The primary infrastructure required to support an election is the extensive network of voting stations. Each of the 22 612 voting stations for the 2016 Local Government Elections was inspected in advance to check for the presence of key infrastructure and facilities, including electricity, telecommunications, water, sanitation, furniture and disability-friendly access. Where necessary, temporary infrastructure was arranged and applied for the duration of the election events. In the cases where permanent structures were not available to the Electoral Commission, temporary facilities such as tents or gazebos were arranged and erected for the required periods.

Table 3: Types of voting stations used during the 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	VDs	Permanent	School	Temporary	Mobile
Eastern Cape	4 699	4 535	3616 (77%)	161	3
Free State	1 531	1 342	671 (44%)	189	0
Gauteng	2 716	2 389	1426 (53%)	327	0
KwaZulu-Natal	4 792	4 647	3487 (73%)	133	12
Limpopo	3 111	2 966	2416 (78%)	145	0
Mpumalanga	1 744	1 650	1093 (63%)	82	12
North West	1 723	1 605	958 (56%)	115	3
Northern Cape	710	684	231 (33%)	26	0
Western Cape	1 586	1 534	674 (42%)	50	2
TOTAL	22 612	21 352	14 572 (64%)	1 228	32

The Electoral Commission made a concerted effort to reduce the usage of temporary facilities, as these have security and other implications for election officials and election materials. The use of temporary facilities was reduced by 18% since the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, as evidenced in the table below.

Table 4: Percentage change in the use of temporary voting facilities between the 2014 National and Provincial Elections and the 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	2014 NPE	2016 LGE	% Change
Eastern Cape	174	161	-7%
Free State	212	189	-11%
Gauteng	455	327	-28%
KwaZulu-Natal	167	133	-20%
Limpopo	202	145	-28%
Mpumalanga	76	82	8%
North West	120	115	-4%
Northern Cape	28	26	-7%
Western Cape	61	50	-18%
TOTAL	1 495	1 228	-18%

Since by far the majority of venues are schools, in order to stabilise and improve the voting station network the Electoral Commission has formed long-term strategic partnerships with public and private bodies such as the Department of Basic Education, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Eskom and GSM network operators Vodacom, MTN and Cell C. Initiatives involving these partners are aimed at improving the infrastructure situation at these voting stations by prioritising them for infrastructure building.

Election officials prepare a voting station for service by affixing the voting station signboards, among other things.

Research: Voter Participation Survey

In preparation for the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission commissioned the latest in a series of nationally representative, cross-sectional surveys to inform and guide the Electoral Commission in its plans, policies and practices by evaluating voting behaviour in South Africa. The 2015/16 Voter Participation Survey was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) between October and December 2015, and provided important insights ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections.

A total of 2 976 individuals aged 16 and older were interviewed in households geographically spread across the nine provinces. The data was weighted and benchmarked to Statistics South Africa's mid-year population estimates for 2015 to ensure that the results were representative of the population older than 15 years.

The survey included a range of questions focusing on the general outlook of the voting-age public towards different aspects of democracy and politics in the country. This is important, as previous Voter Participation Survey rounds have shown that this impacts fundamentally on electoral participation.

Some key insights from the 2015/16 Voter Participation Survey include the following:

Political attitudes ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections

Democratic ideals: South Africans believe fundamentally in the salience of free and fair elections as a cornerstone of democracy. When asked about the importance of various core democratic principles, free and fair elections were rated highest by the public, with an average score of 81 on a 0–100 scale. This is consistent with the Electoral Commission's 2012 State of Democracy survey and the 2013 Voter Participation Survey.

Figure 4: Importance attached to various democratic ideals, 2012, 2013 and 2015 (mean scores, 0–100 scale)
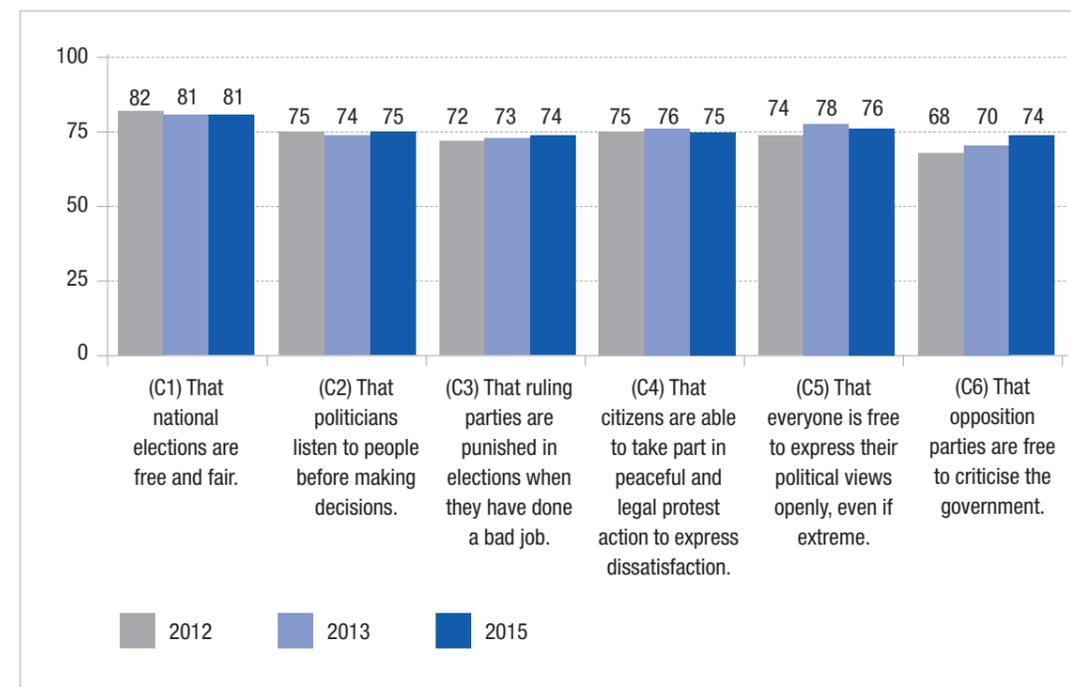
Source: South African Social Attitudes (SASAS) 2012; Voter Participation Survey (VPS) 2013, 2015

Perceptions regarding the functioning of democracy: In 2015, a greater share of the public was dissatisfied with democracy than satisfied (40% vs. 45%). Dissatisfaction has been rising steadily since 2004 and exceeded levels of satisfaction from 2011 onwards. Similarly, the share indicating that the country is going in the wrong direction rose from 46% to 63% between late 2010 and 2015, although the picture remained fairly stable between the 2013 and 2015 VPS rounds.

Figure 5: Satisfaction with democracy, 2003–2015 (per cent)
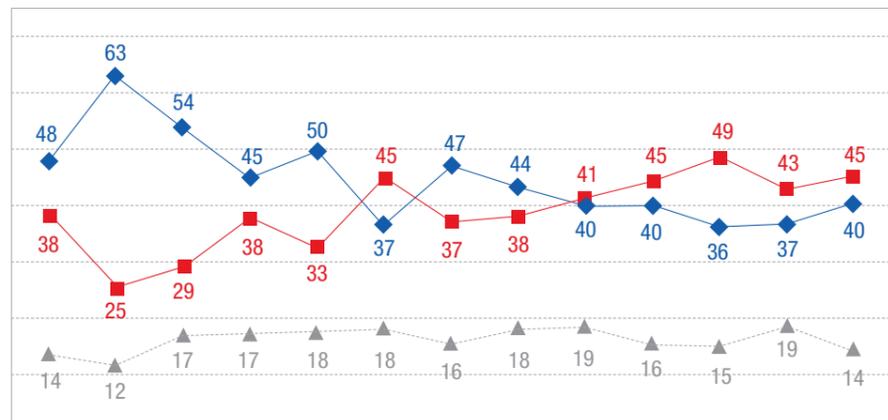
Confidence in institutions: From the 2015 results, it is apparent that trust in a number of political institutions increased marginally from the fairly low levels observed in previous survey rounds. Trust in national government rose from 44% to 46% between 2013 and 2015, from 44% to 47% for provincial government, and from 34% to 36% for local government. While trust in the Electoral Commission dropped significantly between 2009 and 2014 (from 72% to 55%), this increased to 66% in 2015, making the Electoral Commission the most trusted institution after religious institutions and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

Table 5: Levels of trust in political, social and governmental institutions, 2003–2015

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Electoral Commission	63	69	65	68	..	67	72	71	61	60	63	55	66
National government	57	69	64	59	52	52	61	52	51	46	44	41	46
Provincial government	52	63	59	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	47
Local government	45	55	48	44	34	38	40	36	36	34	34	32	36
Parliament	57	65	59	55	46	48	56	49	45	44	37	33	38
Political parties	..	..	42	37	27	29	34	29	29	25	25	22	26
Politicians	..	..	..	32	22	26	29	24	25	21	22	18	25

Sources: HSRC South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2003–2012, 2014; Electoral Commission VPS 2013, 2015.

*Note: Figures shaded in green indicate year-on-year improvements in trust, while figures in red represent year-on-year declines in trust. Cells that are not shaded represent unchanged levels of trust or an absence of data to assess year-on-year changes.*

Municipal performance: With respect to municipal performance, in 2015 only 30% of citizens were satisfied with their municipality, while 21% were neutral and 48% were dissatisfied. This represents a more sombre view than was the case ahead of the 2011 Local Government Elections, when 45% of citizens were dissatisfied and 39% were satisfied with their municipality.

Figure 6: Mean service delivery index (SDI) score by satisfaction with municipal performance in 2010 and 2015 (mean scores based on 0–100 scale)
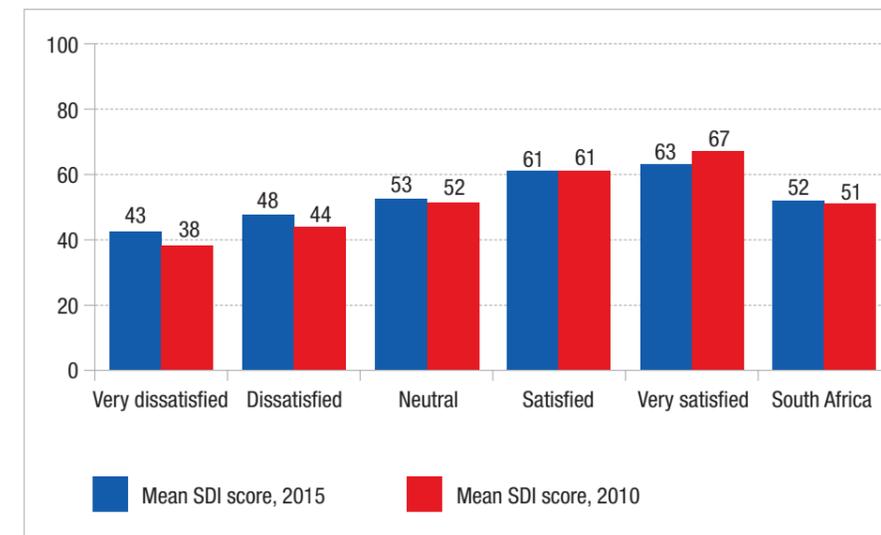
Source: Voter Participation Survey (VPS) 2010, 2015

Voter registration: Almost all registered voters (96%) found the registration process easy, with the average reported time it took to register being 12 minutes. Despite this, a minor share of potential voters (5%) refused to register, mainly on the grounds of political disillusionment. The survey found that administrative barriers only play a nominal role, and the possession of a legitimate bar-coded identity card no longer presents as a notable factor underlying registration.

Satisfaction with most recent voting experience: Voters were extremely positive in their assessment of their last voting experience. More than 90% of voters were satisfied with the time it took to get to the voting station, instructions and signage, and the secrecy of their vote. Voters were least satisfied (79%) with the time that they had to queue. Nonetheless, satisfaction with queues has improved appreciably since 2008, when only 65% of voters were satisfied with the queuing time. This reflects favourably on the continued efforts of the Electoral Commission to improve the voting experience with each successive election.
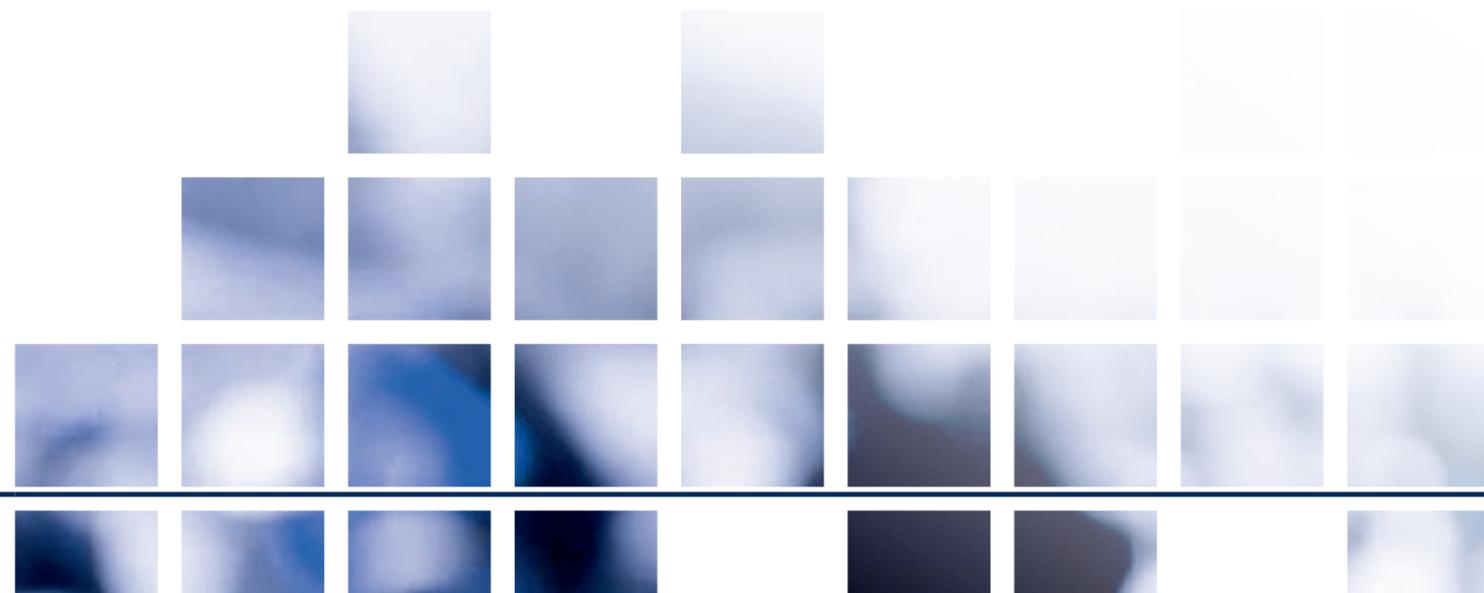
Figure 7: Satisfaction with the general voting experience (row percentage and mean)

Safety and security	93
The time to get to the voting stations	93
Professionalism of electoral officials	92
Instructions and signage	92
The secrecy of your vote	92
Providing for the elderly	90
The time it took to vote	89
Providing for the disabled	87
Conduct of political party agents outside the voting station	87
The time it took standing in queues	79

Legend: ■ Satisfied ■ Neutral ■ Dissatisfied ■ No recall / don't know

Election Commission staff: Staffing represents a critical element in any election. The 2015 survey found that voters were generally very complimentary towards the conduct of Electoral Commission officials, with more than 90% of voters rating the officials as being capable in terms of their ability to communicate in different languages, being helpful and friendly, easily identifiable, efficient, professional and impartial. More than 80% of voters also felt that officials were punctual, could solve conflicts and were able to effectively prevent irregularities from occurring.

Table 6: Satisfaction with Electoral Commission officials and the conduct of electoral officials

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither nor	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	No recall; don't know	Mean VPS 2015	Mean VPS 2013	Mean VPS 2010	Mean VPS 2008
Helpfulness	40	55	4	1	0	0	84	84	82	83
Language used	35	61	3	1	0	0	82	84	81	84
Friendliness	36	59	4	2	0	0	82	83	81	82
Professionalism	37	55	6	2	0	0	82	83	81	80
Official identification	32	62	4	2	0	0	81	83	81	81
Efficiency	32	62	5	2	0	0	81	82	81	80
Impartiality	29	61	7	1	0	1	80	80	79	79
Solving conflict	28	58	7	3	0	5	79	81	77	78
Preventing irregularities	30	54	8	4	0	4	79	81	76	76
Punctuality	32	54	8	5	1	1	78	81	79	79

Note: Due to rounding off, row percentages may not add up to exactly 100 per cent.
Sources: Voter Participation Survey (VPS) 2008, 2010, 2013, 2015

Secrecy of the vote: There was again almost universal satisfaction (95%) among voters about their ability to cast their ballot in secret at their voting station. The majority (more than 90%) was also satisfied with access to the voting stations, safety and security, the availability of facilities, materials and equipment, the neatness and cleanliness of the voting stations, as well as the conduct of observers and political party agents at the voting stations.

Table 7: Satisfaction with the general voting experience

How satisfied / dissatisfied were you with:	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither nor	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	No recall; don't know	Mean VPS 2015	Mean VPS 2013	Mean VPS 2010	Mean VPS 2008
The secrecy of your vote	41	51	5	3	1	0	82	84	83	87
Instructions and signage	31	61	5	2	1	0	80	82	79	80
The time to get to the voting station	32	61	3	3	1	0	80	78	77	78
The money it cost you to get to the voting station	31	57	7	3	1	1	79	79	77	78
The time it took to vote	31	58	4	5	3	0	78	79	74	75
Conduct of pol. party agents outside the voting station	26	61	7	3	1	2	77	78	73	77
The time it took standing in queues	27	52	7	7	7	1	72	73	68	65

Source: Voter Participation Survey (VPS) 2015; 2013; 2010; 2008

Voting attitudes

The 2015/16 VPS also examined public attitudes towards different aspects of politics and voting, since such orientations are likely to inform electoral turnout behaviour. The findings revealed that there is an entrenched view that citizens have a duty to vote, expressed by 78% in 2015, with similar shares in both 2010 and 2013. Three quarters (73%) of the voting-age population reported that they vote because they believe it makes a difference, while close to two-thirds (63%) feel their vote is important in determining the provision of high-quality basic services. Again, these figures have remained broadly constant since 2010. The public is, however, less convinced that the elected look after the interests of the public once they have been voted into power.

Figure 8: Perceptions of voting, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (per cent)
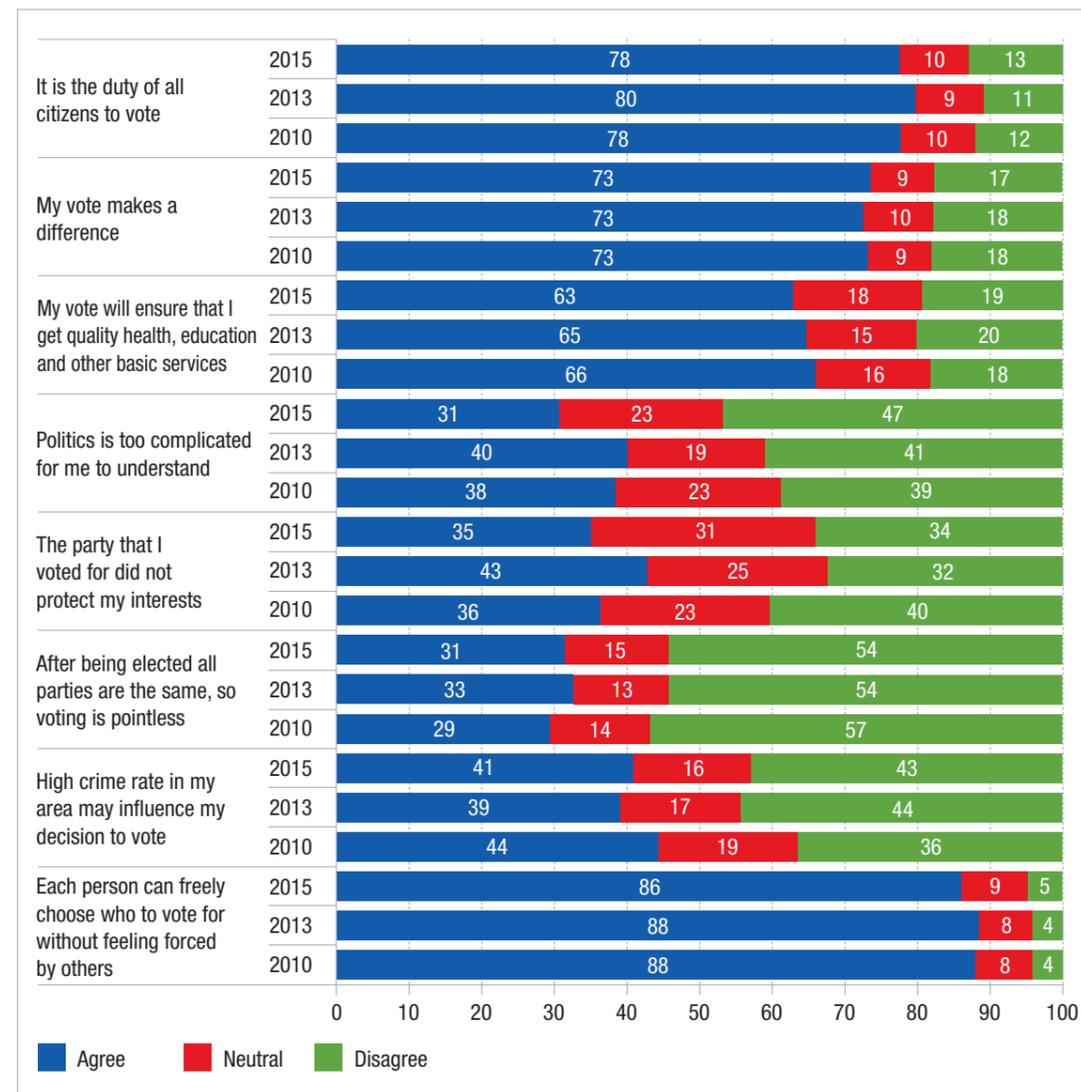
Source: Voter Participation Survey (VPS) 2010, 2013 and 2015

Note: Due to rounding off, row percentages may not add up to exactly 100 per cent.

South Africans expressed a resolute intention to vote, with 78% of the voting-age public reporting that they would vote if there were a municipal election tomorrow, compared to 16% that stated they would abstain and 6% that were uncertain. These figures are similar to those recorded in 2010 and 2013. The reasons offered for abstention are predominantly related to disinterest and disillusionment (72%), with administrative barriers playing a much smaller, secondary role (21%).

In terms of views on protest action during elections, 29% stated that it was acceptable for voters to protest outside their voting stations to register unhappiness with their municipality, while 10% felt it acceptable for voters to vandalise voting stations as an expression of municipal discontent.

Voting and special needs

When planning national and municipal elections, the Electoral Commission places a strong emphasis on ensuring that voting procedures adequately cater for the particular needs of all groups, especially those of the elderly and the youth, women and persons with disabilities. Approximately 80% of the public believed that these special needs were being effectively addressed by the Electoral Commission.

Outreach

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of South Africans are familiar with the Electoral Commission and over a quarter (26%) reported they had received voter education information from the Electoral Commission. Most of those receiving information via voter education campaigns were very satisfied with the language used (93%), communication style (90%), content (91%), presentation style (87%), material used (88%), media used (87%) and channel used (77%).

The survey contained several items on the sources from which the South African public obtains information concerning the Electoral Commission and about voting in general, as well as what they believe to be the preferred channel through which to receive information on voting. Among those who had at least some knowledge of the Electoral Commission, 85% say they access information on the institution through a television channel, while 68% receive information via the radio. Close to two-fifths rely on newspapers and posters (59% and 54% respectively), with the next largest source being personal contacts (i.e. family, relatives and neighbours). In terms of where adult South Africans usually get voting information, the pattern is as anticipated, with television (73%), radio (48%), newspapers (41%) and posters (29%) dominating. Approximately a quarter mentioned personal contacts, while 6% mentioned the internet, and 5% mentioned social media. Respondents were also asked to indicate their preferred source of information about voting. In response, the majority (60%) nominate television, with a further 12% opting for radio-based information. The results suggest that television is the most common medium through which South Africans are accessing political content.

Communications: Media and Public Awareness

Communications plays a vital role in promoting electoral democracy through providing information, facilitating education, creating awareness and encouraging action in support of the objectives of the Electoral Commission.

To prepare for the 2016 Local Government Elections, a creative campaign was developed that would drive voter registration and engagement among new voters, particularly South Africans under the age of 30, while maintaining conversations and connections with older voters.

2016 Local Government Elections Campaign

The Electoral Commission developed and implemented a comprehensive communications strategy to promote participation in and awareness of the 2016 Local Government Elections. This began with market research aimed at understanding the environment and attitude of voters (especially young voters) to local elections and voting in general. The insights into the attitudes and beliefs of voters were used to develop a communication strategy.

From this strategic document, the creative concept for the 2016 Local Government Elections was developed under the slogan "*My future is in my hands*". The campaign began in November 2015 with a pre-election phase focused on reminding voters that a municipal election would be held in 2016 and urging young voters to make sure they had applied for an identity document ahead of time so that they would be able to register in the new year.

The primary campaign was launched on 14 January 2016 at an event featuring key stakeholders, including political leaders, civil society and the media. The event was broadcast live on a number of television news channels.

Among the key creative products launched were two television adverts utilising similar material – one focusing on appealing to all voter demographics and a second advert focusing specifically on the youth market. The television commercials were supported by radio adverts in all 11 languages, billboards, street posters and print adverts, including a four-page special voter education pamphlet covering all aspects of the election. Issues covered in the pamphlet (of which approximately 10 million copies were printed and distributed in community newspapers in six languages) were registration processes, voting, vote counting and how to stand as an independent candidate.

Social Media

Following the success of the social media campaign for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, digital and social media were once again key channels for communication in the 2016 Local Government Elections communications drive. This included sending over 2.5 million SMS messages to citizens aged 17 to 25 years old urging them to register. Following the Constitutional Court ruling, a further 5 million SMS messages were sent to registered voters for whom no address was available on the voters' roll to urge them to visit their voting station on registration weekend to provide an updated address.

The social media campaign for the 2016 Local Government Elections kicked off with a pre-election education campaign on mobile web, Facebook and Twitter, which ran from mid-November to mid-December 2015. The campaign linked viewers of advertised Facebook posts, non-paid-for Facebook posts, and mobile "Please call me" adverts to the Electoral Commission's special 2016 Local Government Elections mini website (microsite), with almost daily posts providing eligible voters with information on municipal government, municipal elections and the requirements for registration.

The social media campaign continued during the launch of the 2016 Local Government Elections on 14 January 2016 and ahead of the registration weekends on 5 and 6 March and 9 and 10 April 2016. Content on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and the mobile web focused on motivating eligible voters to register to vote, and educating them about the importance of municipal elections, the details of registration processes and key registration weekend dates".

Following the initial release of an animated digital game in 2014 aimed at educating new voters about how to vote, the IXSA game was significantly enhanced and expanded for the 2016 Local Government Elections to include the voter registration process and additional information around electoral democracy.

The updated version of the game was released in Android, Apple and Windows application stores for free download in November 2015. By the end of August 2016, it had recorded just over 41 000 downloads and had been played over 33 000 times. Scoring for the game showed that about 67% of the questions in the game were answered correctly.

To help boost registration by first-time voters, Facebook launched its first-ever voter registration campaign in Africa in partnership with the Electoral Commission, which saw the deployment of a special voter registration message to all Facebook users aged over 18 years old and a button which voters could share with friends to show they had registered. This was followed by a voting campaign on voting day.

On 2 and 3 August 2016, a specially created "thumbie" (a selfie of a thumb marked with voting ink) video was posted on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram promoting the hashtag *#ivoted*. This hashtag then proceeded to trend at the number one spot on Twitter for the entire voting day.

A composite image of all the images shared on Twitter and hashtagged
#ivoted on voting day, 3 August 2017

In another exciting social media initiative, service provider ImageLive was contracted to send two digital photographers to a handful of preselected busy voting stations in each of the country's nine provinces. These photographers then captured images of voters queuing to cast their vote, and posted the images with 2016 Local Government Elections branding and the hashtag #ivoted to their Facebook pages with their consent. Some 1 400 images were captured, just under 900 were uploaded directly to Facebook from the voting stations, and these generated just over 300 000 page impressions and 10 000 engagements.

Between November 2015 (at the start of the pre-election education campaign) and the end of August 2016, the Electoral Commission enjoyed the following significant growth in key social media platforms:

- The number of Twitter followers grew from just over 100 000 followers at the start of November 2015 to some 155 000 followers by the end of August 2016. Throughout the period, the Electoral Commission's Twitter profile featured in the top five governmental Twitter profiles in South Africa.

- Facebook Likes increased from just over 200 000 Likes at the start of November 2015 to 288 000 likes at the end of August 2016. The Electoral Commission made the Top 50 South African Brand list on Facebook and

was the leading public-sector brand. By 31 March 2016, the Electoral Commission had by far the largest audience of any government Facebook platform, and its Facebook page continued to rank as one of the fastest-growing governmental pages in South Africa. At the time of publishing this report, Facebook was writing a case study of the 2016 Local Government Elections campaign.

- The Electoral Commission established a presence on the Instagram photo-sharing platform in February 2016 ahead of the registration weekends for the 2016 Local Government Elections which, with minimal promotions, had grown to some 600 followers.

Two key communication channels during the elections were the Electoral Commission's website (www.elections.org.za) and its use of a USSD string (*120*432#), which enabled voters to check their registration details and find their correct voting station – key to voting in municipal elections. Facebook, in particular, was a great driver to the website, while the USSD string – being short – was particularly useful to reference in radio, Please Call Me adverts and in tweets.

The social media component of the 2016 Local Government Election communication campaign received a number of awards including:

- Advertising Media Association of South Africa (AMASA) Awards 2016:
  - Best integrated campaign (Public Sector)
- Mobile Marketing Association (MMA) South Africa Smarties Awards 2016:
  - Cross Mobile Integration (Gold)
  - Messaging (Bronze)
  - Brand Awareness (Bronze)
- Mobile Marketing Association's Europe, Middle East, Africa (EMEA) Awards:
  - Messaging (Gold)
  - Mobile Native (Silver)
  - Social Impact (Silver)

Contact Centre

The growing demands on the organisation to provide its various stakeholders with information on elections at their convenience, and the 2016 Local Government Elections in particular, motivated the Electoral Commission to once again establish an integrated inbound contact centre to service the South African electorate. The purpose of the contact centre was to allow potential eligible voters to clarify any queries they may have had with respect to voter registration, voter education and voting processes so that they could meaningfully participate in the elections.

Popular social media were again incorporated into the contact centre function, allowing the Electoral Commission to reach South Africans, and especially young unregistered voters, in a more integrated and accessible way. The contact centre was divided into a traditional call centre, which could be accessed through a toll-free number (0800 11 8000) and interactive internet-based communication tools, including social media applications such as Facebook and Twitter, and the Electoral Commission's general email address, info@elections.org.za.

Following an intensive training period for contact centre agents, the contact centre went live with voice calls on 9 November 2015. The contact centre also attended to standard queries on the Electoral Commission's social media platforms, namely its Facebook and Twitter pages, from early January 2016. Non-standard queries (according to pre-defined criteria) were still escalated to the Communications Department at the Electoral Commission's national office. The contact centre was operational until the conclusion of the 2016 Local Government Elections. It was staffed by a core group of 28 agents with additional resources added for peak periods including registration weekends and election week. At its peak, the contact centre was staffed by 113 agents and two team leaders. Operating hours were from 07:00 to 21:00 weekdays and registration weekends.
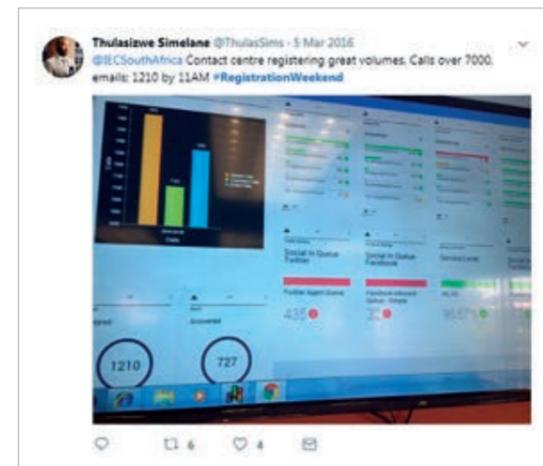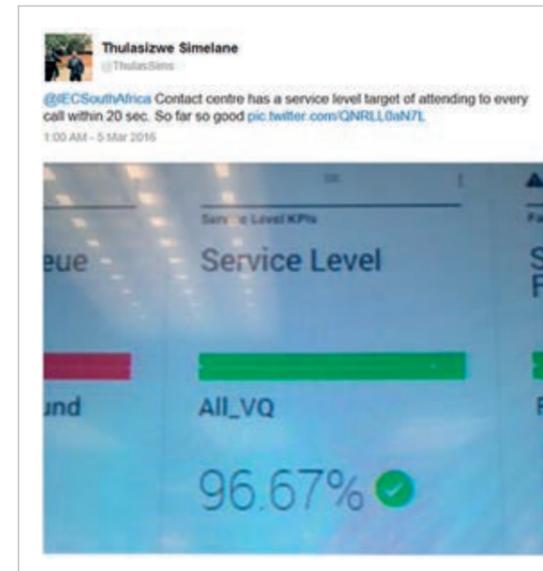
Social media news coverage of the Electoral Commission's contact centre over the first registration weekend of the 2016 Local Government Elections

The following are some statistics from the call centre which was operational from 9 November 2015 to 5 August 2016:

- Total number of calls: 218 260
- Number of calls handled by interactive voice response: 144 308
- Number of calls handled by agents: 73 952
- Percentage of calls abandoned: 0.60%
- Total social media interactions received: 73 614 (nearly equalling the number of calls handled by the agents)
- Total Facebook interactions: 5 887
- Total Twitter interactions: 48 877
- Total emails: 18 850

The most common questions about registration were about voter registration status information, registration requirements and the location of registration stations. The languages which accounted for the greatest call volumes were English (65.61%), Afrikaans (21.87%), and Nguni (8.09%).

Survey Results

	1	2	3	4	5	Default – No Selection
■ Please rate the speed in which we responded to your call	387	239	380	1 160	7 590	7 010
■ Please rate the ability of the agent to help you swiftly and clearly	226	171	407	1 254	7 302	8 154
■ Please rate your overall satisfaction with out Contact Centre with 5 being extremely satified and 1 being extremely dissatisfied	203	134	472	1 509	7 094	8 100
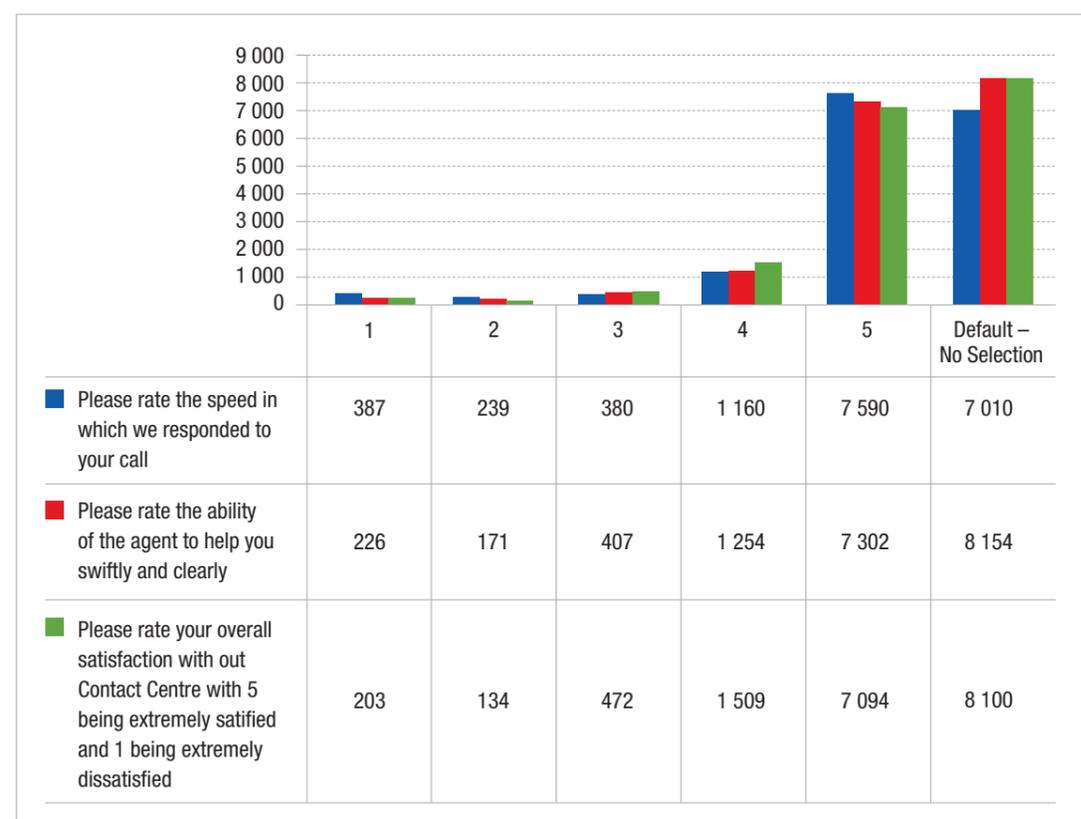
Internal Communications

Staff members are key stakeholders in any organisation, and the Electoral Commission is no different. In fact, the need to ensure that all employees are kept informed and updated on key events, issues and information is all the more critical during the build up to an election when the staff complement of the organisation increases dramatically. To ensure that members of staff were constantly informed about key issues, a variety of internal communication channels were used, including the following:

- A regular newsletter issued electronically to all staff;
- Regular email notices on important events, news, legislative amendments, the celebration of commemorative events and other operational issues;
- Frequent communication about key issues from the leadership of the Electoral Commission to staff; and
- Text messages to all staff ahead of the registration weekends in March and April 2016 to encourage and motivate.

Publications

To help ensure accurate reporting by the media of the 2016 Local Government Elections and ensuing results, and empower political parties with all the necessary election information, the Electoral Commission issued a digital handbook to the 2016 Local Government Elections in November 2016. This handbook, which was available on the website, and shared in the various national and provincial media training sessions on CD, was updated following the key election milestones, including proclamation and the conclusion of the registration period.

A *Guide to the 2016 Local Government Elections* was also published and copies were distributed to stakeholders in attendance at the national and provincial results operations centres on voting day and the days leading up to the results announcement.

The purpose of the *Guide to the 2016 Local Government Elections* was to provide a detailed overview of the Electoral Commission's mandate, structure and operational procedures. It also gave a detailed overview of its preparations for the elections, including those pertaining to delimitation, voter registration, logistics and infrastructure, civic and voter education, and political party liaison, among others. Lastly, it provided a relatively detailed overview of the results of South Africa's past four municipal elections, and contextualised the results operations centres at the heart of electoral processes.

Media Relations

Maintaining an open and transparent relationship with a wide variety of media is crucial to managing the flow of information to the public in an election period.

The Electoral Commission has developed a synergistic partnership with the South African media and this has enabled us to reach voters in every part of the country and in all 11 languages.

A total of 14 271 media items related to the Electoral Commission were recorded during the election period. These media items covered print, broadcast and online channels. After the proclamation of the 2016 Local Government Elections results, the focus of media coverage was on allocation of seats, later followed by the first by-elections after the 2016 Local Government Elections which took place in November 2016.

Key electoral activities were the March and April 2016 voter registration weekends, special voting on 1 and 2 August, voting day and counting on 3 August, and the official results announcement on 6 August 2016.

Notwithstanding the positive trajectory of media coverage, the Electoral Commission received negative reporting on litigations around by-elections preceding the election period.

The key achievements during the year in review were the following:

- A total of 64 media releases were issued.
- Approximately 120 interviews were conducted, mainly with the South African media.
- Live television broadcasts were flighted by 24-hour news channels (SABC, eNCA and ANN7) in the lead-up to and including the April voter registration weekend as well as all electoral events including official results announcements.
- Media consultations were held between the Electoral Commission's leadership and media organisations, including Primedia, SABC, the South African National Editors Forum (SANEF) and eNCA.

The results of the 2016 Local Government Elections were reported to have been processed faster than ever before. The overall sentiments in the media were that the Electoral Commission had conducted the elections in a diligent manner and as a result the elections were a success, while economic watchers also gave their thumbs up to the outcome of South Africa's elections. The market viewed the election outcome as broadly positive, with the rand strengthening by around 2.3% during that period, thus boosting the rand.

Events Management

Events provide an important opportunity to engage directly with stakeholders as well as bringing public attention to key aspects and milestones of the 2016 Local Government Elections. As part of the elections, the following national events were held:

- *The 2016 Local Government Elections launch:* In anticipation of the municipal elections scheduled to take place on 3 August 2016, the Electoral Commission hosted a national event to formally launch the elections. The event provided the Electoral Commission's stakeholders an assurance that the business of elections was going ahead and in full mode. The event was held on 14 January 2016 at the Gallagher Convention Centre. A total of 300 guests were invited to witness the theme of the elections which was entitled "It's in your hands". This event was broadcast live on various television news channels.

Scenes from the launch of the 2016 Local Government Elections at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand on 14 January 2016

- *Signing of the National Code of Conduct:* All political parties contesting the 2016 Local Government Elections were afforded an opportunity to sign the code of conduct pledge publicly during a series of events hosted in each province. This series was kicked off with an event in Gauteng at which the leaders of political parties represented in the National Assembly committed themselves to upholding the Electoral Code of Conduct. This event was broadcast live on major television news networks and radio stations. The event took place on 16 May 2016.

Scenes from the launch of the 2016 Local Government Elections at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand on 14 January 2016

- *Ballot paper draw:* The order of political parties on the ballot paper is traditionally chosen by means of a random draw. In the lead-up to the 2016 Local Government Elections the Electoral Commission invited all political parties contesting the elections to attend the draw hosted at Elections House in Centurion. The Pan Africanist Movement was chosen to head the ballot paper with other parties following in alphabetical order. This event, on 8 June 2016, was also televised live.

- *Launch of the National Results Operations Centre:* On 27 July 2016, a week before the elections, the Electoral Commission launched its National Results Operations Centre in Tshwane. The launch, broadcast live on television, provided the Electoral Commission with an opportunity to brief all stakeholders – including political parties, voters, observers and others – of the readiness for the elections. Some 500 stakeholders attended the launch.

- *Announcement of the election results:* The highlight of the election calendar is always the announcement of results by the Electoral Commission. On 6 August 2016, three days after the elections, the Electoral Commission hosted over 1 000 guests to witness the announcement of the official results during a live televised broadcast. The event was attended by key stakeholders, including His Excellency the President of the Republic of South Africa Mr Jacob Zuma along with members of the diplomatic corps, leaders of political parties, other Chapter 9 institutions, election observers, government institutions and members of civil society.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder relations management facilitates dialogue and engagements between the Electoral Commission and its stakeholders both locally and internationally. This allows for the management of issues and ensures improvement in decision-making and accountability.

Stakeholders are managed nationally as well as in provinces. There are currently no prescribed stakeholders for provinces, each choosing the engagements necessary to ensure the continuation of their work.

The Electoral Commission engages anyone who is directly or indirectly affected by the work that it does.

As part of the preparations for the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Commission embarked on a number of engagements with individual stakeholders. The Electoral Commission had interactions with representatives from the following sectors:

- The disability sector
- The business sector
- The agricultural sector
- Civil society organisations
- Faith-based organisations
- Traditional leaders

- Members of the diplomatic corps
- The media

The main purpose of these engagements was to ensure that all stakeholders understood the complexities of the 2016 Local Government Elections, their importance in the lives of ordinary citizens in South Africa, and how they differed from national and provincial elections. These occasions were also used to introduce members of the Commission and to enhance the organisations' understanding of the work performed by the Electoral Commission and how they could contribute to the freeness and fairness of elections in South Africa. Such briefings proved to be a success and ensured the participation of all the sectors in the 2016 Local Government Elections. Of particular note should be the ongoing work with the Electoral Commission's National Coordinating Forum (NCF) of civil society organisations (CSOs), which also includes traditional and faith-based organisations. Such participation resulted in these sectors making contributions in election observation, conflict management, and voter and democracy education.

In addition to the above, during the period leading up to the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission hosted a number of key engagements whose purpose was to reassure voters and the country as a whole of readiness for these elections. These engagements took on various forms such as briefings and seminars, with the latter including external experts. Engagements included:

- The seminar on the enforcement of the Electoral Code of Conduct
- The launch of the 2016 Local Government Elections
- The signing of the Code of Conduct
- The briefing of international and domestic observers
- The briefing of the diplomatic corps represented in South Africa
- The announcement of the 2016 Local Government Elections

To ensure that all stakeholders were kept abreast of developments in the preparations for the 2016 Local Government Elections, a number of booklets were published. The most prominent of these booklets were the *Guide to the 2016 Local Government Elections* and the *Observer Handbook*.

Elections in South Africa always attract a huge international interest. During the period leading up to the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Commission was requested by members of the diplomatic corps to brief them on its preparations for these elections and the role the diplomatic corps could play. The briefing was arranged in conjunction with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. In addition to the briefing on the elections and to further enhance the transparency of electoral processes in South Africa, the Electoral Commission also extended an invitation to members of the diplomatic corps represented in South Africa to visit voting stations on voting day as guests of the Commission.

Civic and Voter Education

Given that education and participation are inextricably linked, the Electoral Commission optimises participation and voter turnout by providing civic and democracy education on a continuous basis at all stages of the electoral cycle. Civic and voter education programmes intensify in the run-up to elections to ensure that voters are knowledgeable, informed, ready and able to engage in electoral politics.

Civic and democracy education (CDE) is defined as "training, dissemination and information efforts aimed at the building of a universal culture of democracy and human rights through the imparting of knowledge and skills and the moulding of attitudes". CDE also promotes political tolerance, mutual respect, freedom of expression and of association, as well as peace-building, and creates a conducive climate for free and fair elections.

Community Outreach and Mobilisation

Research has highlighted the importance of face-to-face outreach work through community mobilisation. Direct and personal interaction with voters, and discussion on both why and how to vote, are more likely to influence and galvanise voters to register and get to the polls.

In this regard, the Commission's community mobilisation programme plays a vital role in encouraging the electorate's participation in electoral processes in order to facilitate the right to vote as enshrined in the Constitution. Community mobilisation aims at providing continuous education in all communities across South Africa. It covers human rights education, civic and democracy education and voter education. It specifically attempts to increase voter registration and voter participation during elections. It also aims at minimising spoilt votes.

For the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission's permanent internal capacity of Outreach and Training Officers (OTOs) who conduct voter education was boosted through the engagement of temporary staff recruited at both local municipality level as well as ward level to conduct civic and voter education activities for communities.

- Municipal Outreach Coordinators (MOCs) were appointed in each local municipality, and four MOCs appointed per metropolitan municipality from September 2015 to September 2016.
- Democracy Education Facilitators (DEFs) were deployed at ward level from October 2015 to July 2016 in eight provinces, with the exception of Mpumalanga, where partnerships with traditional councils enabled access to rural constituencies. Each DEF was assigned a maximum of three wards.

The table on page 31 shows the Electoral Commission's dedicated educational capacity for community mobilisation for the 2016 Local Government Elections.

Table 8: Electoral Commission's dedicated educational capacity for community mobilisation for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	Outreach & Training Officers (OTOs)	Municipal Outreach Coordinators (MOCs)	Democracy Education Facilitators (DEFs)	Other
Eastern Cape	8	45	238	
Free State	5	24	105	
Gauteng	5	19	169	
KwaZulu-Natal	11	54	276	
Limpopo	5	26	181	
Mpumalanga	3	18	NIL	62 formal partnerships with traditional councils
North West	4	19	165	
Northern Cape	5	27	108	
Western Cape	6	28	134	
Total	52	260	1376	

For the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission also worked with and capacitated civil society organisations (CSOs) in order to augment its own capacity.

Voter Education Materials

Various factsheets, posters, sample ballot papers, legislation booklets and handbooks were developed and distributed for the 2016 Local Government Elections. These included new materials and reprints of generic materials.

Factsheets covered the following content areas:

- What is the Electoral Commission
- Electoral fraud and offences
- Register to vote
- Electoral Code of Conduct
- Universal ballot template
- What happens when the boundaries of your voting district change
- Municipal elections
- Free and fair elections
- Balloting education
- Special voting and counting and results
- Sample ballot papers

Generic and new materials were made available in all official 11 languages, Nama, braille and audio. In total over 6 million factsheets were distributed, and digital versions of all factsheets were made available on the Electoral Commission's website.

Improving Access to the Vote for Persons with Disabilities and Voting Assistance for the Visually Impaired

As a constitutional institution, the Electoral Commission is committed to meaningfully uphold, incrementally improve and progressively realise and advance the rights and duties of persons with disabilities to exercise their universal right to accessible and inclusive voting in public on equal terms with others without discrimination.

Persons with disabilities received ongoing and focused attention through dedicated programmes in order to:

- Increase the number of registered voters within the disability sector;
- Institutionalise the use of the universal ballot template (UBT);
- Increase the uptake of special votes;
- Produce specific materials in braille, large font, sign language and as necessary;
- Encourage accreditation of observers for by-elections; and
- Facilitate equitable participation of the visually impaired in voting processes and the right to a secret ballot.

The Electoral Commission's approach to continually improve the voting experience of persons with disabilities is based on the following three principles:

- *General obligation:* Take effective measures to ensure that all citizens with disabilities are able to exercise their universal right to participate fully and on equal terms in electoral processes.
- *Universal design:* The design of environments, programmes, etc. must be usable by all people (e.g. accessible voting stations).
- *Reasonable accommodation:* Necessary and appropriate modification and identifying assistive devices.

In the run-up to the elections, a national briefing and consultative session on the elections was held with organisations representing persons with disabilities in February 2016.

Voting Assistance for the Visually Impaired

The Electoral Commission has always been sensitive to the needs of voters who are visually impaired.

New and bigger cardboard universal ballot templates, and ballot papers with tactile features, were developed for the 2016 Local Government Elections. These new templates were necessitated by the record number of political parties and candidates contesting the 2016 Local Government Elections.

The Commission partnered with Blind SA and the South African National Council for the Blind (SANCB) to develop a special new 32-window cardboard ballot template to allow visually impaired voters to vote unaided in the elections. An even bigger double-column 40-window cardboard UBT was used in the City of Cape Town metropolitan (metro) municipal council elections, where 36 parties contested the elections. The Cape Town ballot paper was the largest yet seen in a South African election. It was about A3 in size (420mm x 384mm) – approximately twice the size of a traditional ballot paper.

The 40-window universal ballot template developed for the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipal council elections, where 36 parties contested the elections

The Electoral Commission first developed a UBT, together with SANCB, for use in the 2011 Local Government Elections. The original plastic UBT accommodates ballots with up to 18 parties or candidates and has been in use in elections ever since.

The new templates work in exactly the same way as the plastic UBT. They have windows numbered in braille and with numbers in large white font so that people with different tactile, literacy and sight levels can use the same template.

Both the ballot papers and the templates have a tactile recognition feature to assist visually impaired voters with the correct alignment of the ballot paper in the template. Ballot papers have a circular hole punched in the bottom left corner. All the templates have a built-in tactile feature on the top right-hand corner.

All voting stations in the 2016 Local Government Elections were supplied with a UBT. Election officials were trained to assist visually impaired voters to mark their ballots unaided with the use of a UBT and to cast their vote. Voter education on using the UBT was conducted by the Electoral Commission in all provinces. Voter education for the visually impaired was conducted nationwide with the assistance of organisations representing visually impaired persons, including Blind SA and SANCB.

2016 Schools Democracy Week

Empowering the young citizens of South Africa with the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for active citizenship and encouraging them to register and vote in elections is critical to nurturing and consolidating democracy. This is supported by research that voting is habit-forming – once people have voted once, particularly at an early age, they usually continue to vote in future elections. Encouraging first-time voters is critical for the long-term sustainability of democracy.

For this reason, over the past four years (in 2013, 2014, 2015 and most recently in April 2016), the Electoral Commission, in partnership with the Department of Basic Education (DBE), has committed to educating young people about democracy through the Schools Democracy Programme. The programme was inaugurated in 2013, when the Commission signed a memorandum of agreement with the DBE. The aim of the programme is to educate learners in democratic values and electoral process, and ultimately to assist the Electoral Commission, in its role as a Chapter 9 institution, to strengthen constitutional democracy and promote a culture of democracy and human rights by creating and emphasising awareness of civic responsibilities.

Schools Democracy Week is the flagship activity of the Schools Democracy Programme. As a critical component of the Schools Democracy Programme, the week has the specific intention of increasing youth participation in electoral democracy and institutionalising electoral democracy content into the curriculum.

The 2016 Schools Democracy Week was held from 24 to 30 April 2016, to coincide with the date when South Africans were celebrating 22 years of electoral democracy. The nation celebrates Freedom Day on 27 April. The initiative took

place during the 20th anniversary year of the adoption of our Constitution which grants citizens the right to vote, among a variety of civil, political and other human rights. Its timing, just a few months ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections, provided an opportunity for pupils aged 16 and older to register, and for those who would be 18 by voting day on 3 August 2016, to vote in the 2016 Local Government Elections.

2016 Schools Democracy Week at Suikerbekkie Nursery School in Bronkhorstspruit, Gauteng

2016 Schools Democracy Week at Barkley West Secondary School in the Northern Cape

Partnership with SABC Education

Increased visibility of the Electoral Commission and its outreach programmes is one of the key components of the vision of the Commission. Through its partnership with the South African Broadcast Corporation (SABC) Education, the Electoral Commission was able to run mass multimedia civic and voter education campaigns with maximum reach to the general public and to the electorate. The radio and television voter education campaigns provided wall-to-wall coverage and generated high listenership and viewership figures from January 2016 to August 2016. Through the development of innovative and customised electoral democracy content, they provided citizens with the means to discuss, debate and educate themselves about key issues of constitutional democracy.

Programmes to encourage participation in the 2016 Local Government Elections included the following:

a) Public radio:

   i)   *Civic Matters* broadcast 12 episodes across 11 stations. They achieved 2 793 000 public listeners per episode between April and August 2016.

   ii) *Youth ke Yona* broadcast over 18 stations and achieved 3 978 000 youth listeners, also between April and August 2016.

   iii) Total radio average listenership for both slots averaged 6 770 000 listeners per episode/slot.

b) Television

   i)   *The Right to Win:* Series 3 of the democracy game show, which saw the broadcast of 13 episodes between 23 April and 23 July 2016, averaged 738 856 viewers per episode.

   ii) *Walala Wasala:* Series 3 of this youth magazine show averaged 766 576 viewers for each of its 10 episodes, broadcast between 7 April and 9 June 2016.

   iii) Total television average viewership for both shows averaged 1 505 432 viewers per episode.

c) Radio and television voter education fillers (voter education messages on SABC1, 2 and 3).

Both radio and television are best suited to reaching the widest possible audiences to disseminate information and deepen discourse around issues of democracy. However, television is the most common medium through which South Africans access political content. The latest Voter Participation Survey (2015/2016) confirms that television and radio are potent vehicles for voter education and remain the preferred sources of information on elections and for raising awareness on the Electoral Commission's role in promoting constitutional democracy. Similarly the latest Election Satisfaction Survey confirmed that among those citizens who had at least some knowledge of the Electoral Commission, 85% say they accessed information on the institution through a television channel, while 68% received information via the radio.

Recruitment of Electoral Staff

Various categories of election staff were recruited by the Electoral Commission at local level to assist with the two registration weekend opportunities in March and April 2016 respectively, as well as to conduct the 2016 Local Government Elections in 22 612 voting stations across the country. For the two registration weekend opportunities, 52 168 and 58 001 electoral staff members were recruited respectively, reflected as follows:

Table 9: Number of electoral staff members recruited per province

Provinces	March 2016	April 2016
Eastern Cape	11 048	13 563
Free State	3 181	3 279
Gauteng	6 647	6 958
KwaZulu-Natal	12 001	14 20
Limpopo	3 599	3 845
Mpumalanga	1 608	1 743
Northern Cape	6 734	6 652
North West	3 762	4 030
Western Cape	3 588	3 725
TOTAL	52 168	58 001

The increase in staff for the second registration event was due to the addition of an extra position in some instances to assist with the recording of addresses of voters on the voters' roll. For the 2016 Local Government Elections, 207 264 electoral staff members were recruited, including replacement staff. Replacement staff are essentially staff members who are hired to replace election officials who, for whatever reason, do not report for duty on the days of registration and voting. Provision was also made for area managers, who mainly fulfilled a supervisory, coordination and logistical role within a ward to support the Presiding Officers. The total number of allocated area managers per province utilised for the entire election period, including two registration events and the elections, is reflected in

Figure 10: Statistics on distribution of area managers by province

A total of 326 data capturers were appointed to assist with the data capturing of special vote applications, while additional provision was made for 648 results capturers and scanner operators, to assist with the capturing and scanning of results in all municipalities.

Recruitment of electoral staff was done according to specific selection criteria. This criteria was a result of consultation with political parties in the National Party Liaison Committee. Consideration was given to gender, citizenship, previous election experience, employment status, registration as voter on the voters' roll, language, age, disability, prior electoral experience and literacy. An illustration of the gender breakdown is reflected in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Statistics on gender breakdown of electoral staff in the 2016 Local Government Elections

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
Male	7 548	4 003	11 851	13 671	7 584	4 697	3 547	1 800	4 939
Female	25 268	9 232	26 830	31 048	15 704	11 012	10 586	3 736	14 208
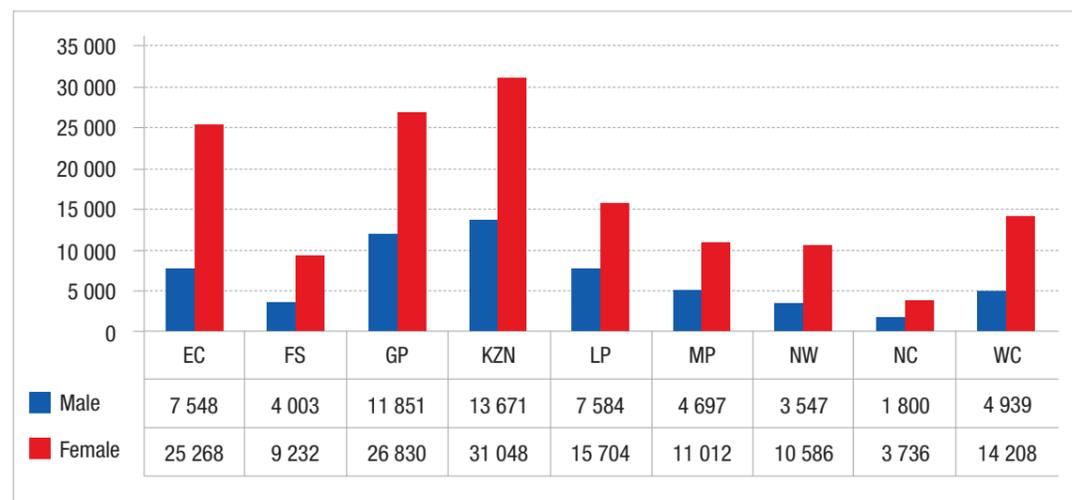
In terms of the criteria, persons with a high party political profile or office bearers of a political party are not qualified to serve as election officers. In the case of Presiding Officers (PO) and Deputy Presiding Officers (DPO), their names were submitted to the local Party Liaison Committees where political parties had the opportunity to raise substantive objections to the appointment of an individual.

Details of the 207 264 staff were captured on the customised Electoral Staff System (ESS) business application, and POs and DPOs were mostly drawn from the existing pool of staff who gained experience during previous national, provincial and municipal elections, as well as municipal ward by-elections.

Table 10: Statistics on electoral staff recruited for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Male voting officers	59 640	29%
Female voting officers	147 624	71%
Unemployed	165 771	80%
Employed	41 493	20%
Teachers	18 548	9%
Non-teachers	188 716	91%
Age representation:		
>=18 – <=25	48 663	24%
>=26 – <=35	73 604	36%
>=36 – <=50	67 126	33%
>=51 +	15 288	7%

Election staff giving the thumbs up for the start of special voting on 1 and 2 August 2016, ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections voting day on 3 August 2016

Payment of Electoral Staff

Recruited staff received a basic honorarium to attend training events, conduct two registration events, and to work on special voting days and voting day. The Electoral Staff System (ESS) business application was used to facilitate payment after the declaration of results. In terms of legislative requirements, staff had to be paid via an official payroll to determine the correct statutory deductions per person and payment was done via electronic transfer into verified bank accounts. This resulted in payment of most of the electoral staff approximately two months after the event. As at 28 February 2017, 99% of the electoral staff had been paid for all electoral events. A small percentage of payments were hindered due to delayed or incorrect banking details and finalisation of the required payment documentation.

2016 Local Government Elections Training Report

Preparations for the 2016 Local Government Elections began with the development of a training framework which outlined the model, approach and methodologies to be adopted to enhance the training of electoral staff. The development of training materials as well as the other training support materials commenced immediately after the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

Training and support materials were developed for both the registration and election events. The training materials were divided into manageable modules focusing on introduction to the Electoral Commission, registration training, voting, special voting and counting. Additional guidelines and supporting materials such as training posters, DVDs and video clips were also developed to help simplify the training and for ease of reference on voting day. The video clips and SMSes were sent to the POs during special voting and voting day reminding them of critical processes and activities. A quality assurance process was carried out internally to ensure that no vital information was omitted.

The following materials were developed for the registration process:

Table 11: Materials developed for the registration process

Training material	Quantities printed and delivered to provincial offices
Module 1: About the Electoral Commission	100 000
Module 2: Registration Guide	100 000
Registration Station Diary	135 000
Area Manager Registration Diary	22 000
Registration poster pack	46 900
Module 3: Voting Guide	150 000
Module 4: Special Voting Guide	150 000
Module 5: Counting Guide	150 000
Voting Station Diary	150 000
Voting Centre Diary	7 500
Area Manager Diary	25 000
Election poster pack	62 500
Training DVD	1 500
Guidelines to filling in of an REC1 and the REC AS Forms	Data distributed to provincial offices to print and distribute to voting stations to assist with the Address Harvesting Project

Trained and competent staff is a critical success factor of the delivery of credible elections. This starts with the availability of knowledgeable and experienced trainers, the majority of whom are permanent staff members, who were taken through facilitation skills and project management, as these are critical in the management and delivery of elections.

Given the number of electoral staff that needed training and the need for standardisation, the cascading model remained the ideal training approach for transferring knowledge and skills to all electoral staff and stakeholders. Currently training is delivered through face-to-face methodology, where group work and role-playing of all the processes involved takes centre stage. Through this approach participants have the opportunity to acquire hands-on experience on election processes critical in the management of an election. It is also an ideal technique for assessing the participants' ability to perform the various tasks.

Prior to the roll-out of training, the registration and election national training sessions were attended by 109 and 113 national lead trainers respectively. The main objectives of these sessions were to set the required norms and standards, familiarise participants with the lesson plans and obtain input from provinces on all training materials before printing.

Training sessions facilitated by the lead trainers at provincial level to familiarise all local trainers with the material and prepare them to roll out the training at local level

Subsequent to that, nine additional training sessions facilitated by the lead trainers were held at provincial level to familiarise all local trainers with the material and prepare them to roll out the training at local level. These sessions were attended by permanent and fixed-term staff responsible for training of electoral staff. The elections training included a variety of participants, starting with electoral staff, party agents, the media, contact centre staff as well as contingency staff. Additional training was conducted in Tlokwe Local Municipality, in the North West, for the fourth officer known as the Address Officer, whose main responsibility was to assist voters with no address or incomplete addresses.

A monitoring tool was developed and officials from the Electoral Commission embarked on a small-scale voting station monitoring. The purpose of this process was to assess the performance of electoral staff, adherence to the code of conduct by party agents and to identify areas that may need more emphasis going forward. Area managers also played a role in monitoring and supporting all voting stations under their supervision.

Staff at both a national and provincial level were trained on the use of the voting aid, the universal ballot template, by visually impaired voters.

Information and Communication Technology

Information and communication technology (ICT) plays a critical role in supporting the various processes of the Electoral Commission. The following continuous support services are at the core of the Electoral Commission's ICT capability, and provide the foundation for all other ICT activities:

1. Stable applications to support and enable all business processes;
2. Closely integrated systems aimed at ensuring a seamless flow of information across the different systems;
3. A stable and secure ICT infrastructure, a stable network at both wide area network (WAN) and local area network (LAN) levels and at the data centre;
4. Scalable network and background server capacity, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic;
5. The management of risks, disaster recovery and business continuity processes;
6. Integrated online self-service facilities for citizen engagement through the internet using websites, mobile applications, Short Message Service (SMS), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) and social media;
7. Ensuring that the Electoral Commission can take advantage of and fully utilise all available and relevant technologies in the ICT market; and
8. Stable and effective open data platforms – providing an integrated technology-enabled platform for all stakeholders through API.

Specific projects were undertaken in accordance with changing and evolving business requirements in the various areas. During an election preparation year, the number of projects escalates and additional resources are sourced to service the additional workload.

In order to effectively support business processes, a number of maintenance and business support tasks are executed on a regular basis to ensure the smooth delivery of services in the ICT environment.

Preparations for the 2016 Local Government Elections commenced with a number of activities and projects as outlined below:

a. *GIS and Mapping:* The demarcation process presented particular challenges as there were several changes to municipal structures that needed to be finalised before the ward demarcation could be concluded. Consequently, data was delivered to the Electoral Commission in several batches, which created operational difficulties. Map production was done under severe time constraints with a total of approximately 350 650 maps produced as follows:
    • 4 400 A1-size delimitation working maps
    • 138 000 A3-size barcoded registration maps for registration 1 & 2 (one original and two copies for each of the events)
    • 138 000 A3-size voting station orientation maps for registration 1 & 2 (one original and two copies for each of the events)

- 68 000 A3-size voting station orientation maps for voting day (one original and two copies for each of the voting districts)
- 5 600 A3-size targeted communication maps for the two targeted communication and registration events
- 250 A1-size municipal orientation maps.

LEGEND
- Provincial boundary
- Municipality boundary
- ANC
- BRA
- COPE
- DA
- EFF
- ICOSA
- IFP
- INDEPENDENTS
- OTHER PARTIES
- UDM
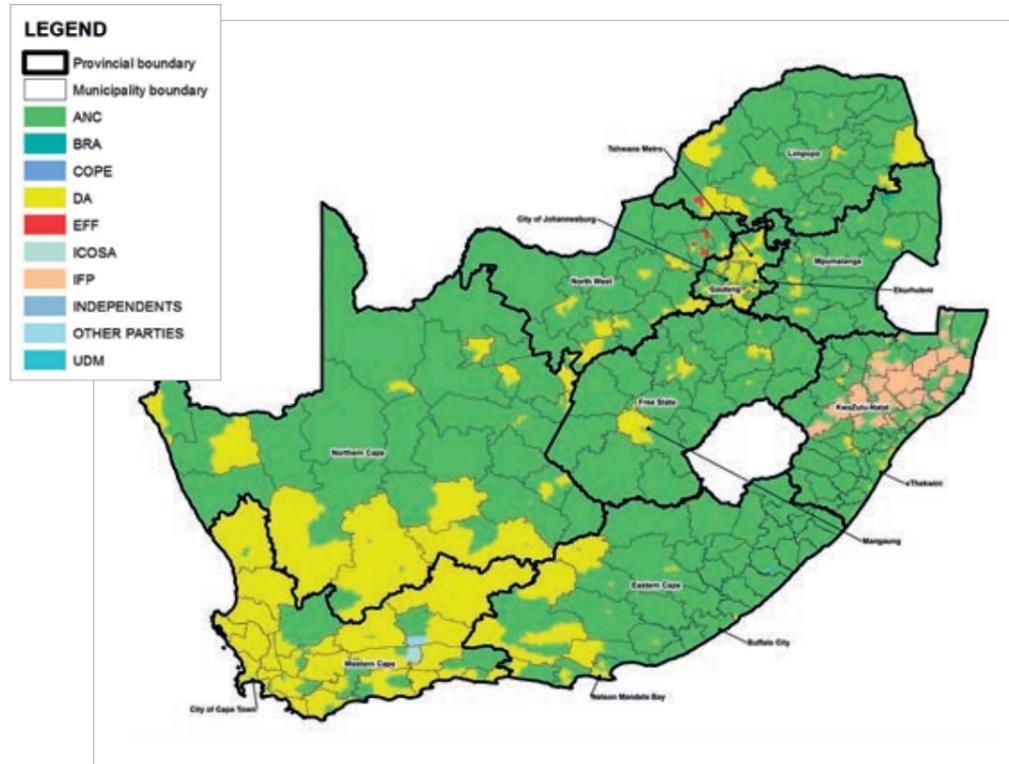
Map: Just one of the many thousands of maps produced by the Electoral Commission's GIS and Mapping department. This map illustrates South Africa's leading party by ward following the results announcement of the 2016 Local Government Elections

b. *Contact centre:* Support was provided for the set-up of the contact centre, the provision of application program interfaces (APIs) to the service provider for access to data, as well as training of contact centre agents with respect to the use of the voting station finder facilities.

c. *Address capture:* As a result of the Tlokwe judgment with respect to addresses, a new process was introduced to fast track the capturing of addresses. In utilising a combination of ICR/OCR technologies and data capturers to provide quality assurance, addresses could be captured faster and more accurately. The Voter Registration System (VRS) business application was changed to integrate the new address-capturing process and the layout of the voters' roll modified to include addresses for the first time. The inspection voters' rolls for the registration weekends were generated and distributed with addresses.

d. *Website capacity:* A combination of new server capacity and virtualisation was used to provide scalable capacity which enabled the hosting of the website internally for the two registration weekends.

e. *Data distribution:* Open data frameworks were adopted which enabled open, online and real-time access to electoral data including election results through APIs. The APIs enable dissemination of data to all stakeholders in real time as they require it without human intervention and dependencies; data is disseminated to a number of stakeholders (e.g. political parties, media, broadcasters, NGOs, special interest groups, etc.) through a collection of APIs. An elections dashboard was made available on the Electoral Commission's website along with a mobile application with a variety of maps and graphs to provide results in an easily accessible manner.

During the election results period, between 3 and 7 August 2016, the following interactions were facilitated:

- Website page views
  i.   5 079 497 2016 Local Government Elections Results Dashboard
  ii. 172 096 Am I registered?
  iii. 56 423 Voting Station Finder
  iv. 48 728 Who is my ward councillor?
- SMS – 111 084 number of SMS requests to 32810
- API requests – Total of 28 596 280
  i.   257 from contact centre
  ii. 12 114,370 from mobile applications
  iii. 12 173,632 from News24
  iv. 12 143 from political parties
  v.   69 210 from USSD service
  vi. 12 143 from other sources

The following week, 8 to 15 August 2016, the average hits were still very high as evident from the information below:

- API requests – average of 2 635 093 per day
- Website page views – average of 47 648 per day
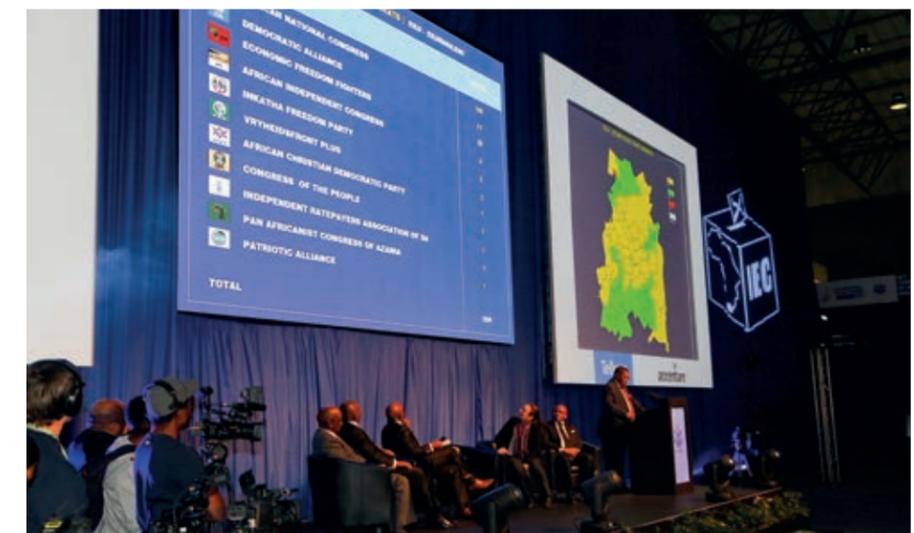
Results displayed at the national results operations centre in Tshwane on the evening of 6 August 2016 at the results announcement

f.   In addition to the activities above, other ICT projects undertaken in support of the elections were as follows:

Table 12: ICT projects undertaken in support of the elections

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
Electoral Staff System (ESS) enhancements	The ESS manages the process of contracting (including the scanning of contracts), monitoring attendance and payment of electoral staff during general elections.	1. Changed the rules and business processes for payment of training days for electoral staff. 2. A new scanning application was developed and implemented to enable the Zip-Zips to be used to capture electoral staff attendance at voting stations, which on docking gets directly uploaded into ESS, to indicate who worked, reducing the turnaround for capturing attendance registers.
Local Government Elections Results System	Local Government Elections Results System is the system used to process municipal elections, from capture through to seat calculation and assignment. The system enables results capturing, auditing, result slip scanning, exception management, validation of captured data, reporting, seat calculation, seat assignment, management of legislated objections.	Developed and implemented the following: 1. Changes to the calculation of excessive seats in accordance with changes in legislation. 2. Added controlled management of the printing of additional results slips, i.e. added workflow with request and approval processes.
Special vote application system	A system to be used for submitting applications for special votes online through the internet and by SMS.	Developed enhancements for the following: 1. Make the special votes application form (MEC35) available on the Electoral Commission's public website to allow for the capture/submission of special vote applications online. 2. For home visits, voters are able to locate their address on the public website by using some address-finding applications, such as Voting Station Finder or National Address Dictionary (NAD). If the address can be geo-positioned then the application can be approved or declined automatically. 3. Voters are notified either via SMS or email of the status of their application. This can also be checked at any time on the Electoral Commission's website or through SMS using the applicant's ID number.

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
PLC meeting documentation system	The system makes all documentations (such as minutes) for PLC meetings at all levels (national, provincial and municipal) accessible online through the website.	Developed and implemented the following enhancements: 1. Introduced management functionality which set targets for the number of meetings to be held, provided a planning module for meetings, as well as a workflow process to internally quality check minutes before the final upload. 2. Improved reporting to facilitate the monitoring of uploads and achievements against targets for quarterly and annual reporting purposes. 3. Improved online access to the documentation through the website.
Online Candidate Nomination System (OCNS)	New addition to the candidate nomination management process, which added online self-service capability for political parties and candidates in general to capture candidates online through the website.	1. Developed and implemented an online self-service facility for candidate nomination through the website. 2. This allows political parties and independent candidates to capture and submit their own candidates in a secure portal on the Electoral Commission's website and upload barcoded supporting documentation. In excess of 66 000 candidates were captured by political parties using the system. 3. Introduced an Online Party Administrator (OPA) who administers access control to the party's online processing on the portal. 4. The OPA was utilised by political parties to provide appropriate rights for persons capturing candidate information. 5. A secure payment portal was available to enable parties to pay election deposits online. 6. This was integrated into the Candidate Nomination System.
Voter registration system	Enhancement of voter registration process	1. Created a module to enable voters to complete the REC 1 online, print and submit for registration at the voting station, at the same time harvesting the data for automatic upload after registration. 2. Provided infrastructure to support the scanning and processing of REC 1 forms, the ICR/OCR, quality assurance and upload of voter address data.
Data centre capacity upgrade	Upgraded storage and backup infrastructure	Following an infrastructure capacity review, increase storage backup, server and virtualisation capacity to meet increased operational demands and provide for elections capacity requirements.

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
Network capacity upgrades	Upgraded network capacity	Following a network review, identified potential capacity constraints and vulnerabilities: 1. Increased bandwidth in selected areas such as internet connectivity, backhaul to national office, DRP line, selected PEO and MEO sites. 2. Procured and are implementing new switches.
Upgraded various operational productivity tools including security monitoring	*Symantec Security Information Manager (SSIM) upgrade*	The Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) tool was upgraded to the latest version and custom alerts and notifications were configured to address specific business requirements.
	Symantec CCS upgrade	The Control Compliance Suite (CCS) was upgraded to the latest version to ensure compliance to the latest operating system hardening and configuration standards.
	Cisco ASA Firewall upgrade	The Cisco ASA perimeter firewalls were upgraded to the latest firmware and software.
	Checkpoint Management Server migration & upgrade	The Checkpoint Management Server was migrated from physical hardware to a virtual server in order to address end-of-life IBM hardware and system stability. Software was also upgraded to version R77.30.
	Checkpoint Firewall upgrade	The Primary HO and DR firewalls were upgraded to version R77.30 to stay abreast with the latest capabilities and to address performance and stability issues.
	Checkpoint Firewall Appliance upgrade	Following a security review, in the process of procuring Checkpoint Firewall appliances to replace the current servers, to improve data and network security.
	SSL SHA-2 replacement project	A project is currently under way to replace all of the public-facing website SSL certificates with SHA-2 certificates. SHA-1 certificates to improve security and data protection.
	Nagios Customisation	1. Nagios (Network monitoring tool) was customised to alert for specific business requirements (such as low disk space and service monitoring). 2. Also in the process of procuring a replacement network monitoring tool to replace Nagios, so as to improve network monitoring capabilities.
Call Centre support	Support and enablement of Call Centre processes	Provided network connectivity, systems and infrastructure to enable operations at the Election Call Centre and continue to provide operational support.
Year-end financial processes	Supported year-end and external auditing process.	Supported internal and external auditing processes throughout the year including year-end audits. Activated year-end processes.

Project name	System/project description	Enhancements
Warehouse backup power solution	*Providing continuity in electricity supply to all warehouses.*	A project is currently underway to procure electricity generators at all the warehouses to provide backup power in case of power shedding.

Voter Registration and the Voters' Roll

In terms of our electoral law, the right to vote includes the responsibility of eligible citizens to register as voters. The Electoral Commission has a responsibility to compile and maintain a comprehensive, inclusive, accurate and up-to-date national common voters' roll, and this process must be fully transparent.

To register to vote in South Africa, a person must be:

a. a South African citizen;

b. at least 16 years old;

c. in possession of an identity document and able to present it; and

d. ordinarily resident in the voting district of application.

In terms of section 5 of the Municipal Electoral Act, the national common voters' roll compiled and maintained in terms of the Electoral Act (section 24) must be used for municipal elections. On 23 May 2016, the Minister of CoGTA proclaimed the municipal elections and, thus, the voters' roll for the election closed on that day.

Continuous Registration

To facilitate the maintenance of the voters' roll, voters can register or update their registration details on the voters' roll at any of the 213 Electoral Commission's municipal offices. In consultation with Party Liaison Committees (PLCs) at provincial and municipal levels, the local offices of the Electoral Commission also targeted schools and specific community events to provide opportunities for voters to register.

Registration is also conducted prior to municipal ward by-elections by opening voting stations in the affected wards the weekend before proclamation of the by-election.

Targeted Communication and Registration

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 targeted communication and registration (TCR) 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 their names appear on the certified voters' roll for that voting district on voting day. Thus, TCR involves a combination of actual registration of voters and informing them through a pamphlet about the change in their voting station details.

The Commission employed fieldworkers in a door-to-door registration campaign in the 1 413 affected voting districts. In cases where people were not at home, a pamphlet was left behind informing the occupants that the voting district had changed and that the voters must re-register either at the local Commission offices or at their voting stations during registration weekends.

TCR was conducted in two phases: TCR Phase 1 from 24 November to 8 December 2015 and TCR Phase 2 from 23 January to 1 March 2016 in voting districts that were affected by the demarcation of municipal ward boundaries. The categories of VDs affected by TCR included new VDs, deleted VDs and VDs that had changed configuration.

TCR yielded 23 585 new registrations, 95 351 re-registrations from other VDs, and 19 359 re-registrations within the TCR VDs. These figures add up to a total of 138 295 registration activities undertaken during the two TCR projects.

Table 13: Combined Targeted Communication and Registration Activities

Province	New registration	Re-registration same voting district	Re-registration from different voting district	Total
Eastern Cape	2 564	1 567	12 075	16 206
Free State	1 815	1 453	9 185	12 453
Gauteng	2 271	944	9 037	12 252
KwaZulu-Natal	4 084	4 323	18 702	27 109
Limpopo	2 946	1 632	7 823	12 401
Mpumalanga	3 736	4 598	13 965	22 299
North West	1 665	2 005	5 854	9 524
Northern Cape	1 344	830	6 353	8 527
Western Cape	3 160	2 007	12 357	17 524
TOTAL	23 585	19 359	95 351	138 295

General Registration Weekends

For the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission's target was to register one million new voters. In preparation for the elections, the Electoral Commission held two general registration weekends. On these weekends, voting stations were opened to allow eligible South African citizens to apply for registration ("new registrations") or update their registration details in cases where they had changed their places of ordinary residence ("VD move"). Many voters also took the opportunity to re-register even if their details had not changed ("Same VD – Re-registration").

During both registration weekends 1 384 254 new voters were added to the voters' roll, while re-registration in a different voting district accounted for 2 253 645 voters. There were 3 040 835 re-registrations in the same voting district. Total registration activity over both registration weekends amounted to 6 678 734 voters.

The voters' roll that was used for the 2016 Local Government Elections was closed on 23 May 2016. The voters' roll was subsequently certified on 31 May 2016, and was made available to participating parties in terms of the law.

For the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission's target to register one million new voters was exceeded by 30%, having registered 1.3 million people, bringing the total number of registered voters to 26.3 million.

On certification of the voters' roll for the municipal elections, 26 333 353 voters were registered, which exceeded the Commission's target by 733 353 (2.86%).

Table 14: Combined registration weekend activity in March and April 2016

Province	New Registrations	% of Total Provincial Activity	Re-Registrations (Different VD)	% of Total Provincial Activity	Re-Registrations (Same VD)	% of Total Provincial Activity	TOTAL Provincial Activity	% of TOTAL Activity
Eastern Cape	179 605	14.40%	278 520	26.98%	574 204	55.62%	1 032 329	15.46%
Free State	64 107	20.70%	124 096	40.07%	121 457	39.22%	309 660	4.64%
Gauteng	306 915	25.10%	584 432	47.79%	331 485	27.11%	1 222 832	18.31%
KwaZulu-Natal	353 045	17.95%	520 835	26.49%	1 092 399	55.56%	1 966 279	29.44%
Limpopo	126 622	20.09%	167 147	26.52%	336 402	53.38%	630 171	9.44%
Mpumalanga	95 114	22.81%	150 095	36.00%	171 711	41.19%	416 920	6.24%
North West	70 383	15.36%	137 316	29.96%	250 625	54.68%	458 324	6.86%
Northern Cape	33 473	22.25%	50 735	33.72%	66 257	44.03%	150 465	2.25%
Western Cape	154 990	31.52%	240 469	48.90%	96 295	19.58%	491 754	7.36%
Total	1 384 254	20.73%	2 253 645	33.75%	3 040 835	45.53%	6 678 734	100.00%

Proclamation and Election Timetable

In terms of Section 24(2) of the Municipal Structures Act, the Minister of CoGTA published a proclamation setting the election date of 3 August 2016. Following the proclamation, a National Party Liaison Committee (NPLC) meeting was convened on 24 May 2016 to consult with political parties on the draft election timetable. The NPLC was unanimous in its support of the draft election timetable. The election timetable provides electoral milestones and due dates and times for the performance of certain functions, such as the certification of the voters' roll, submission of candidate lists, close of special voting applicants and so forth. The election timetable for the 2016 Local Government Elections was published on 24 May 2016 (See Addendum for election timetable).

Certification of the Voters' Roll

In terms of section 6(2) of the Municipal Electoral Act and consistent with the provisions of the election timetable, the Chief Electoral Officer certified the voters' roll on 31 May 2016. The certified voters' roll was published by being made available at the Electoral Commission's national office, as well as its provincial and municipal offices.

The names of 26 333 353 voters appeared on the certified voters' roll. This in is contrast to 23 665 046 voters for the 2011 Local Government Elections, 21 054 957 voters for the 2006 Local Government Elections, and 18 476 516 voters on the voters' roll for the 2000 Local Government Elections. This represented a 42.52% increase over a 16-year period.

Table 15: Growth of South Africa's voters' roll by province in general elections 2000 to 2016

Province	2000 Voters' roll	2006 Voters' roll	2011 Voters' roll	2016 Voters' roll	% Increase in registered voters from 2000
Eastern Cape	2 531 273	2 908 106	3 111 535	3 337 532	31.85%
Free State	1 225 620	1 318 408	1 386 521	1 470 999	20.02%
Gauteng	4 373 977	4 785 955	5 592 676	6 234 822	42.54%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 501 113	3 964 817	4 648 733	5 411 237	54.56%
Limpopo	1 756 799	2 146 048	2 341 698	2 556 128	45.50%
Mpumalanga	1 419 168	1 546 731	1 718 309	1 919 216	35.24%
North West	1 261 732	1 554 864	1 576 898	1 715 460	35.96%
Northern Cape	451 380	528 657	572 140	621 310	37.65%
Western Cape	1 955 454	2 301 371	2 706 736	3 066 649	56.83%
Total	18 476 516	21 054 957	23 655 046	26 333 353	42.52%

Some interesting facts about the certified voters' roll for the 2016 Local Government Elections

- A record 26 333 353 million eligible South Africans registered to vote in the election.
- Females represented 55% of the total registered population.
- The voters' roll recorded a net growth of 2 668 307 voters since the 2011 elections.
- The voters' roll has grown by 44.90% since its establishment in 1999 when it recorded 18 172 751 voters.
- The largest age category on the voters' roll is the "30 to 39" band with 6 435 335 voters, representing 24% of the registered population.
- The second-largest age category on the voters' roll is the "20 to 29" band with 5 776 599 voters, representing 22% of the registered population.

Table 16: Provincial breakdown of certified voters' roll for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	Female	% of Province	Male	% of Province	Provincial Total	Percentage of Total
Eastern Cape	1 908 575	57.19%	1 428 957	42.81%	3 337 532	12.67%
Free State	809 121	55.00%	661 878	45.00%	1 470 999	5.59%
Gauteng	3 215 834	51.58%	3 018 988	48.42%	6 234 822	23.68%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 052 876	56.42%	2 358 361	43.58%	5 411 237	20.55%
Limpopo	1 521 360	59.52%	1 034 768	40.48%	2 556 128	9.71%
Mpumalanga	1 047 802	54.60%	871 414	45.40%	1 919 216	7.29%
North West	900 655	52.50%	814 805	47.50%	1 715 460	6.51%
Northern Cape	332 780	53.56%	288 530	46.44%	621 310	2.36%
Western Cape	1 676 893	54.68%	1 389 756	45.32%	3 066 649	11.65%
Grand Total	14 465 896	54.93%	11 867 457	45.07%	26 333353	100.00%

Gender

There were 14 465 896 female voters (55%) compared to 11 867 457 male voters (45%).

Age

The age group targeted by the Electoral Commission, which was between 18 and 35 years, constituted 48% of the registered voters on the voters' roll.

Table 17: Age and gender breakdown of the certified voters' roll for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Age	Female	Male	Grand Total
18–19	278 272	228 289	506 561
20–29	3 122 802	2 653 797	5 776 599
30–39	3 373 081	3 062 254	6 435 335
40–49	2 799 636	2 468 351	5 267 987
50–59	2 246 966	1 782 626	4 029 592
60–69	1 430 877	1 055 687	2 486 564
70–79	769 866	450 258	1 220 124
80+	444 396	166 195	610 591
Grand Total	14 465 896	11 867 457	26 333 353

Figure 12: Bar graph showing the age and gender breakdown of the certified voters' roll for the 2016 Local Government Elections
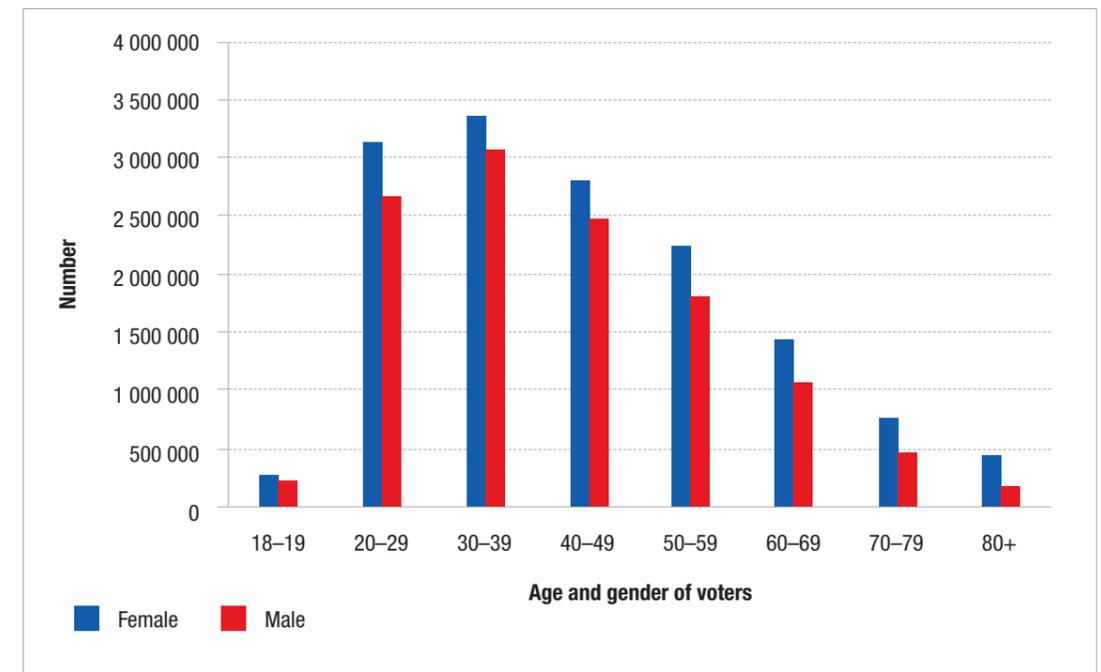
Registration of Parties

Political parties are key stakeholders in an election. A political party intending to contest an election must be registered with the Electoral Commission in terms of section 15A of the Electoral Commission Act. A political party may elect to register on a national level, which will allow such a political party to contest all elections of the national and provincial legislatures and municipal councils subject to the additional requirements to contest. Alternatively, a party registering at a municipal level only allows the political party to contest an election for the Municipal Council in the municipality for which that party is registered.

During the lead up to the 2016 Local Government Elections, a total of 345 political parties were enlisted on the party register. However, only 205 political parties contested the elections. Of the total contesting parties, 113 parties were registered nationally and, thus, could contest any municipality in the country, and 92 parties had municipal registration and were therefore eligible to contest only in the respective municipality of registration.

A total of 140 parties did not contest the 2016 Local Government Elections.

Table 18: Registered parties vs contested vs represented vs unrepresented vs never contested

Party Status	2000		2006		2011		2016	
	National Level	Municipal Level	National Level	Municipal Level	National Level	Municipal Level	National Level	Municipal Level
Registered	126		156		188		345	
	62	64	92	64	111	77	212	133
Contested	87		97		121		205	
	30	57	53	44	65	56	113	92
Represented	67		60		61		90	
	23	44	31	29	39	22	54	36
Unrepresented	56		96		127		255	
	39	20	61	35	72	55	158	97
Never Contested	39		59		67		140	
	32	7	39	20	46	21	99	41

The number of parties contesting the proportional representation (PR) seats of the 2016 Local Government Elections increased markedly (68%) compared with the 2011 Local Government Elections.

Table 19: Number of parties contesting proportional representation (PR) lists for municipal elections 2000-2016 and the percentage change

Election	Number of parties contesting PR lists	Percentage change
2000	79	n/a
2006	97	23%
2011	121	25%
2016	203	68%

There has been a 45% increase in the number of political parties registered to contest elections between the 2011 Local Government Elections and 2016 Local Government Elections.

Table 20: A comparison of the number of registered political parties for the 2011 Local Government Elections and 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	Number of Parties	
	2016 Local Government Elections	2011 Local Government Elections
Eastern Cape	40	29
Free State	27	18
Gauteng	43	36
KwaZulu-Natal	37	28
Limpopo	54	22
Mpumalanga	33	21
North West	31	20
Northern Cape	18	11
Western Cape	76	62
Total	359	247

Candidate Nomination

A record number of 63 718 candidates contested the 2016 Local Government Elections. There were 26 743 proportional representation and 36 120 ward candidates, as well as 855 independents. As per the table below, this represented an increase of 9 961 candidates (19% increase) when compared with 53 757 candidates that contested the 2011 Local Government Elections. Of the 69 196 candidates initially submitted to contest the 2016 Local Government Elections, 38 966 submitted online and 30 230 submitted manually, 5 478 candidates were disqualified for various reasons.

Table 21: Comparison of contesting candidates for municipal elections 2000–2016

Election	Party PR	Party Ward	Independent	Total	% change for total
2000	16 156	13 236	689	30 081	n/a
2006	21 498	23 028	663	45 189	+50%
2011	23 303	29 700	754	53 757	+19%
2016	26 743	36 120	855	63 718	+19%

Evidently, from the table below, the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Limpopo accounted for the greatest number of candidates in the 2016 elections. The Northern Cape, Free State and the North West featured the lowest number of candidates in the elections.

Table 22: Contesting candidates for the 2016 Local Government Elections by province

Province	PR	Ward	Independent	Grand Total
Eastern Cape	4 062	4 271	166	8 499
Free State	1 802	2 282	83	4 167
Gauteng	3 442	6 182	73	9 697
KwaZulu-Natal	4 285	6 417	207	10 909
Limpopo	4 007	5 156	100	9 263
Mpumalanga	2 534	3 005	44	5 583
North West	2 514	2 793	76	5 383
Northern Cape	1 175	1 128	45	2 348
Western Cape	2 922	4 886	61	7 869
Grand Total	26 743	36 120	855	63 718

The average age of candidates contesting the 2016 Local Government Elections was 44 years. This is a marginal increase in comparison to the 2011 Local Government Elections, where the average age of candidates was 43 years. The youngest candidate was an 18-year-old first-time voter who was standing for election in Ward 5 (EC 153) in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape. The oldest candidate was 90 years old and was standing for election on the PR list in EC 443 in Mbizana Local Municipality, also in the Eastern Cape.

Whereas the gender split of PR list candidates is almost equal, for ward candidates two-thirds are male and one-third are female. However, the gender imbalance is even more pronounced among independent candidates, where males dominate at 86% compared with 14% female candidates.

Table 23: Age and gender of candidates for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Candidates			
Age Category	Female	Male	Total
>=18–<=19	90	72	162
>=20–<=29	3 666	4 471	8 137
>=30–<=39	6 727	10 258	16 985
>=40–<=49	7 321	11 319	18 640
>=50–<=59	5 449	7 828	13 277
>=60	1 860	4 663	6 523
Total	25 113	38 611	63 724

Table 24: Candidates' average gender for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Candidate types	Percentage male	Percentage female
PR lists	52%	48%
Ward candidates	66%	34%
Independent candidates	86%	14%
Total average	68%	31%

In the lead up to the 2016 Local Government Elections the Commission pioneered an online candidate nomination system (OCNS). This innovation is the first on the continent and probably one of the first few in the world. Thus it confirms the Electoral Commission as a pre-eminent leader in electoral democracy, especially with the use of cutting-edge technology.

The benefits of the OCNS for parties and independent candidates can be summarised as follows:

• Parties had better control over the capturing of the nominated candidates.
• Contestants (political parties and independent candidates) did not have to physically appear at each and every municipal office.
• Contestants were able to confirm eligibility of candidates at the point of capture.
• Acceptance of nomination was generated by the system and only needed to be signed by the candidate before being scanned back into the system.
• Capturing could commence before the opening of nominations. The final submission of candidates could, however, only be made once the election was proclaimed.
• A facility to upload the candidate list from an excel spreadsheet was provided in order to prevent parties from duplicating effort.
• Reports generated by the OCNS would enable monitoring of the process of candidate nomination by parties and independent candidates.
• Election deposits were calculated by the OCNS based on the indication of which municipalities or wards were to be contested.
• Payment could be made electronically through an online payment gateway.
• Candidates that faced disqualification due to non-compliance were instantly flagged, providing an early warning system.

The OCNS was designed as a response to the many challenges emanating from candidate nomination in previous municipal elections. While it did not replace the manual method of submission, a total of 39 parties out of 205 parties contesting the 2016 Local Government Elections chose to use the OCNS and were generally satisfied with the efficacy of the new system. A total of seven independent candidates used the system.

Table 25: OCNS and manual submission in the 2016 Local Government Elections

	PR	Ward	Total
OCNS candidate submissions	16 307	22 659	38 966
Manual candidate submissions	12 844	17 386	30 230
Total candidate submissions	29 151	40 045	69 196
Disqualified candidates	2 408	3 070	5 478
Total candidates after disqualification	26 743	36 975	63 718

Party Liaison Committees

One of the functions of the Electoral Commission is to establish and maintain liaison and cooperation with parties. In order to facilitate such liaison and cooperation, the Commission established Party Liaison Committees (PLCs) in terms of Regulations on Party Liaison Committees, 1998. These statutory committees serve as vehicles for consultation and cooperation between the Electoral Commission and registered political parties on electoral matters in a transparent manner.

In addition, the committees serve as a valuable conflict-resolution forum between parties. The following are among the issues discussed at PLCs:

- Amendment to legislation: When the Commission is considering any changes to legislation, the National PLC (NPLC) is consulted.
- Delimitation: Municipal PLCs were consulted on the boundaries of voting districts and on the location of voting stations.
- Recruitment of Presiding Officers: The names of recruited Presiding Officers were placed before PLCs and political parties were given ample opportunity to submit written objections to a proposed Presiding Officer.
- In terms of section 11 of the Municipal Electoral Act, the Commission must compile an election timetable for municipal elections and must publish the election timetable after consultation with the NPLC. On 22 May 2016, the Minister of CoGTA proclaimed the municipal elections. On 23 May 2016, the NPLC was consulted and agreed on the proposed election timetable for the 2016 Local Government Elections. The election timetable was published in the Government Gazette on 24 May 2016.

In the build-up to the 2016 Local Government Elections, the following organisations had engagements with the NPLC:

- Department of Home Affairs (DHA)
- Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)
- Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB)
- South African National Editors Forum (SANEF)

- National Joint Operations and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS)
- South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)
- Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA)
- South African Council of Churches (SACC)

In terms of the "Regulation on Party Liaison Committees, 1998" only registered and represented parties may attend PLC meetings. During this period in preparation for the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission prepared to co-opt registered but unrepresented parties in terms of regulation 4 of the Regulation on Party Liaison Committees, 1998. Having received requests from unrepresented parties wishing to contest the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission approved the co-option onto various PLCs 35 registered parties.

PLCs across the country continued to meet on voting day and during the results-capturing process at the Results Operations Centres, discussing electoral matters which required resolution before the declaration of results.

A total of 1 409 PLC meetings were held across the national, provincial and municipal spheres between 1 April and 31 August 2016; this being the period of heightened activity in respect of the preparation and conduct of the 2016 Local Government Elections.

Electoral Code of Conduct and the Directorate for Electoral Offences

The Electoral Commission anticipated that the 2016 Local Government Elections would be fiercely contested and that as a result it would require a stringent enforcement of the Electoral Code of Conduct. For this reason, the Electoral Commission established the Directorate for Electoral Offences and sought sanctions against those parties, candidates and their followers who were found to have violated the Code.

The Directorate for Electoral Offences was established in July 2016, and housed at the Electoral Commission's national office and reported to the Chief Electoral Officer. The directorate's scope was to:

- Investigate all complaints of alleged transgressions of prohibited conduct and provisions of the Electoral Code of Conduct;
- Obtain all statements, affidavits, documents and other evidentiary proof and to evaluate them in order to verify the veracity of the complaints and/or infringements;
- Compile a file with all the relevant information and evidence in relation to every complaint, and make recommendations to the Chief Electoral Officer on a case by case basis, on whether the alleged transgressions should be referred to the Electoral Court or to other law enforcement authorities for further investigation; and
- Monitor the nature of the transgressions and compile a report on them.

The Electoral Commission received a substantial number of complaints, both in respect of electoral offences and complaints in respect of the Code of Conduct. Of the complaints received, 37 infringements were serious enough to be referred to the Directorate, of which 11 infringements of the Code were referred to the Electoral Commission's external panel of attorneys for further investigation and recommendations. One of the complaints received was in respect of hate speech. The matter was referred to the Electoral Court and the candidate in question was disqualified.

Litigation

With the elections approaching, there was a significant increase in the number of litigious matters that the Electoral Commission was involved in.

The Electoral Commission was involved in the following court applications:

1. Challenges to the voters' roll – three court applications
2. Candidate nomination – 10 court applications
3. Intra-party disputes – seven court applications

The following two court cases are noteworthy as they significantly impacted on the Electoral Commission's preparations for the elections, especially in so far as the registration of voters and the compilation of the voters' roll were concerned.

Xolilie David Kham and 7 Others v Electoral Commission and Another

In December 2013, Mr Xolile David Kham and seven co-applicants launched Notice of Motion proceedings in the Electoral Court against the Electoral Commission and the MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs, North West. The applicants had sought an order, among others, to compel the Electoral Commission to appoint a firm of forensic investigators to conduct a forensic investigation into the registration process for the by-elections held on 6 and 7 August 2013, 17 and 19 September 2013 and 10 and 11 December 2013, in wards 1, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 20 of the Tlokwe Local Municipality.

The Constitutional Court held that the Electoral Commission must pay particular attention to securing that, where there are elections and by-elections in wards, the people who are registered as voters and permitted to vote should be limited to those who are legitimately entitled to vote in that ward.

The duty is therefore on the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO), acting through registration officers, when making entries in the voters' roll, to ensure that the voter is registered "only for the voting district in which that person is ordinarily resident and for no other voting district". This obligation does not require the CEO to undertake an investigation of the accuracy of the address given by the voter applying for registration, but it certainly requires that the information given in regard to the voter's ordinary place of residence has to be sufficiently clear to ensure that the voter could be accurately placed in the correct voting district. "A

generic address, whether that of an informal settlement, such as Crossroads in Cape Town or Bester's Camp in Durban, or that of an upmarket suburb, such as Constantia in Cape Town or Morningside in Durban, is simply insufficient for this purpose," the Court explained.

Furthermore, the court also held that the Electoral Commission has an obligation to provide all candidates with a copy of the relevant segment of the voters' roll containing the addresses of voters in the ward, where such addresses are available, in line with section 16(3) of the Electoral Act.

AP Mhlope vs Electoral Commission

Consequently, the Electoral Commission prepared for fresh by-elections in the Tlokwe Local Municipality, which were due to take place on 24 February 2016. However, on 22 February 2016, six applicants (the Independents) launched an urgent application in the Electoral Court in the matter of AP Mhlope v Electoral **Commission** in which they sought the voters' roll to be set aside, and that the by-elections be postponed by six weeks to correct the voters' roll. The Electoral Commission, in turn, appealed the order of the Electoral Court and approached the Constitutional Court for leave to appeal.

In its Mhlope judgment, the Constitutional Court ruled that the removal of voters without addresses is not required, unless there is some evidence that the voter is registered in the incorrect voting district. The effect of the majority judgment in Mhlope was to oblige the Electoral Commission to take all reasonable measures to obtain the addresses of all voters who registered post-December 2003, as per the obligation that flows from section 16(3) of the Electoral Act. Where the Electoral Commission has taken all reasonable measures, but has not obtained the address of a registered voter, it may not remove the voter from the roll unless there is evidence that the voter is incorrectly registered.
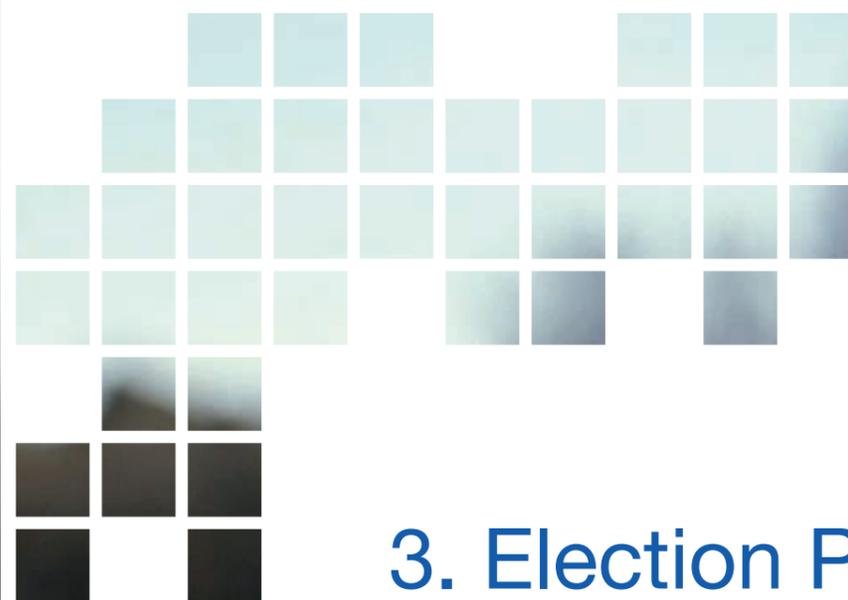
3. Election Phase

The proclamation of an election signifies the earnest commencement of the election phase. This means that the Electoral Commission activates electoral activities geared towards the realisation of the efficient conduct of an election. In this phase, the nomination of candidates is undertaken. This results in the approval and production of ballot papers. All electoral supplies are also distributed to various warehouses and prepared for eventual delivery to a point of service, which is a voting station.

Ballot Papers

For the 2016 Local Government Elections approximately 74 million ballot papers were produced to serve 26.33 million voters. Ballots were printed on standard bond paper, and security features were built into the ballot design. The number, allocation, distribution and verification of ballot papers was closely managed at every step.

Planning for the production of election materials – including ballot papers – began as much as 18 months before the election, when the Commission's Logistics and Infrastructure Department began preparing a Bill of Materials detailing all the different physical items required for use at voting stations.

The technical specifications of ballot papers were drawn up at the same time as the Bill of Materials and milestones were put into place, although the final design of the ballot papers only took place in the weeks before the election, once the number of registered political parties and ward candidates were confirmed.

Following the final registration period, the number of registered voters within demarcated voting districts was used to confirm the total number of ballot papers required and the specific ballot requirements of each voting station.

Ballots were produced in booklets of 100 ballot papers and each voting station was allocated a sufficient number of ballot books to service every registered voter. As part of the technical and security specifications of the ballot design, ballot

papers were numbered and labelled for unique use at specific voting stations. The packaging of ballot papers also required special labelling and distribution management, to ensure the correct ballots were delivered to the appropriate voting stations.

The final ballot design was approved by the Electoral Commission, and once the contesting parties and candidates were finally confirmed – about six weeks before the election – the official ballot images were released to the printers. The printers were supplied with a detailed production and delivery plan that determined the destination (per voting station) of each ballot book.

Printing of the mammoth 74 million ballot papers was shared between five printing presses in Johannesburg, Durban and Polokwane. The Printing Industry Federation of SA (PIFSA) were appointed to monitor and ensure the printing and finishing of ballot papers for the 2016 Local Government Elections was carried out according to the tender specifications and to the satisfaction of the Electoral Commission. PIFSA monitors were present in all five printing companies, until the last ballot was printed. The print run consumed an astonishing 500 000 kg of paper and about 6 000 kg of ink.

There were three different types of ballot papers involved in the 2016 Local Government Elections:

- Ward ballot paper (this ballot had a grey/white background):

  Every voter received a ward ballot paper. All candidates contesting that ward seat in the council appeared on this ballot. The ballot showed the individual candidates' names; in the case of a candidate representing a political party, the candidate's name was followed by the party logo and abbreviation. In the case of an independent candidate, the name was followed by a head and shoulders photograph and the letters 'IND'.

- Council PR ballot paper (this ballot had a yellow background):

  Every municipality (be it a metro or a normal local council) received a Council PR ballot paper. All political parties registered to contest seats in that council appeared on this ballot. The ballot showed the party name, logo and official abbreviation; no individual's name appeared. Councillors were appointed from the official list of candidates submitted in advance by the party – in accordance with the relative number of votes the party received.

- District Count PR ballot paper (this ballot had a green background):

  In local municipalities, a District Council (DC) must be constituted. Every voter in a local municipality (non-metro) received a DC PR ballot paper. All political parties registered to contest the elections within a DC area appeared on this ballot. The ballot showed the party name, logo and official abbreviation; no individual's name appeared. Councillors were elected to the District Council in accordance with the prescribed procedures, based on the voting results and the party list.

Number of unique ballot papers printed for the 2016 Local Government Elections	
Ward ballots	4 392
DC ballots	44
Metro council ballots	8
Local council ballots	205
Total	4 649

Number of ballot papers printed for the 2016 Local Government Elections	
Ward ballots	28 316 400
PR ballots	28 316 400
DC ballots	14 248 700
Total ballots printed	73 881 500

Worth noting is that the shortest ballot paper printed for the 2016 Local Government Elections was the ward ballot for Lesedi Local Municipality with three candidates. The longest ballot paper printed was the City of Cape Town's PR ballot, which ended up being an A3-sized sheet of paper with 36 candidates.

Once the ballot papers were printed, packed and labelled, they were securely dispatched to central provincial warehouses, from which they were delivered to any one of 234 municipal electoral offices, and from there to the 22 612 voting stations established for the 2016 Local Government Elections.

Ballot Boxes and Other Election Materials

The Electoral Commission, as is common practice, made use of recyclable cardboard ballot boxes, cardboard voting booths and cardboard tables and chairs. These items are relatively inexpensive to produce, economical to transport and do not require high-volume storage after the elections.

The final bill of materials used at voting stations on voting day contained 33 items. These general materials included the following:

- 55 572 (packs of 3) ballot boxes
- 58 466 stationery packs
- 29 000 sheets of identification stickers (Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officer, staff and political party agents)
- 45 296 (pack of 3) voting compartments
- 45 224 large plastic banners
- 28 870 segments of voters' roll – approximately 1.9 million pages in total
- 87 369 document storage boxes
- 29 000 (packs of 5) box files
- 24 969 (packs of 5) voting station arrow signs
- 29 000 sets of table marking signs
- 27 219 demarcation barrier tapes

- 27 694 microporous finger print pads
- 139 208 eZiskan thermal paper rolls
- 2 598 voting centre substation posters
- 23 847 universal ballot template – cardboard version
- 23 847 universal ballot template – 2011 plastic version
- 58 466 Appendix 12 & 14
- 58 466 Appendix 18 & 19
- 58 466 Appendix 21
- 58 466 Appendix 23 & 1
- Special voting envelopes / results slips / various forms / posters, etc.

Cardboard ballot boxes and voting booths used in the 2016 Local Government Elections are relatively inexpensive to produce, economical to transport, and fully recyclable after use.

Security materials were handled separately from the mainstream of general electoral material deliveries. These items, designed and applied to ensure and protect the integrity of the voting process, included:

- 165 000 security stamps – to mark ballot papers
- 750 000 security seals – to seal ballot boxes
- 150 000 indelible ink pens – to mark voters' fingers
- 52 500 security tapes – to seal ballot boxes containing marked ballot papers after counting
- 25 000 tamper-proof bags – for securing results slips
- 53 000 tamper-proof bags – for overnight storage of security materials

As a security measure, ballot papers are date-stamped on the back by election officials before handing them to voters.

The material quantities were calculated to service each voting station in accordance with the number of registered voters at that station.

The Electoral Commission's e-Procurement system – VotaQuotes – was used extensively and intensively to procure the ballot boxes and other materials. This system offers a transparent, free and fair method of competitive bidding for suppliers, and yielded good results overall.

The Electoral Commission has established a well-defined distribution network between its suppliers and the nine provincial warehouses. A long-term service provider is contracted to provide the necessary vehicles and resources for transporting materials between sites, and to support the Electoral Commission with various warehouse services (e.g. forklifts) since the organisation does not own trucks or heavy equipment. A secondary distribution network was established to service the 213 municipal areas during the election period.

Distribution costs were contained by having suppliers deliver bulk materials directly to provincial warehouses in pre-determined quantities. Handling costs for the Electoral Commission were minimised by careful design of material parcels and packages. As far as possible, items were pre-packed at the point of production for direct use at the voting station.

A secondary distribution network using localised service providers was established to service the voting stations within the 213 municipal areas during the election period using the most practical and cost-effective means of transport available in each area.

Upon completion of the election process, all electoral materials and valuable equipment were returned to the Electoral Commission's storage sites. Transport for this process was contracted. The sealed ballot boxes containing the used ballot papers were included in this rollback, and these will be securely stored for the legally prescribed period after which secure disposal will take place.

Special Voting

Special voting was introduced for the first time in the 2011 Local Government Elections. The law provides for two categories of special voters: those who cannot travel to the voting station due to physical infirmity or disability, and those who can visit the voting station but who cannot do so on voting day. The election timetable for the 2016 Local Government Elections set aside 1 and 2 August 2016 for both types of special votes.

A voter who intended to cast a special vote was required to apply for a special vote between 10 June and 8 July 2016. Ahead of the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Municipal Electoral Act was amended to broaden the manner in which registered voters were able to apply for a special vote to include online and text or SMS applications – along with the existing method of applying in person (or through a proxy) at the municipal electoral office (MEO) responsible for the VD in which the voter was registered to vote.

A total of 741 721 applications for special votes were received by the Electoral Commission, which represented 3% of the total number of registered voters for the 2016 Local Government Elections. This was made of 315 597 (44%) applications for home visits and 403 625 (65%) applications to cast a special vote at the voting station.

The number of special vote applications increased by a factor of three compared with the 2011 Local Government Elections, when 239 693 special vote applications were received. Of the 741 721 special vote applications received in the 2016 elections, 3% of the applications were declined. Special vote applications were declined because applicants were not registered to vote; or owing to the physical address of an applicant who applied for a home visit not being located in the same VD that the applicant was registered to vote.

Table 26: Special vote applications in the 2016 Local Government Elections by province and venue

Province	Approved home visits	Approved voting station visits	Total special votes	Percentage (rounded)
Eastern Cape	46 881	24 230	71 111	10
Free State	24 327	31 415	55 742	8
Gauteng	30 121	48 872	78 993	11
KwaZulu-Natal	50 342	29 856	80 198	11
Limpopo	41 052	14 243	55 295	8
Mpumalanga	28 310	174 336	202 646	28
North West	37 389	29 934	67 323	9
Northern Cape	27 117	29 584	56 701	8
Western Cape	30 058	21 159	51 217	7
Grand total	315 597	403 629	719 226	100

All special vote applicants were notified of the outcome of their application by way of a paper printout from the MEO office on application, mobile phone text message or SMS and email, and applicants could check the outcome of their application on the Electoral Commission's website, www.elections.org.za.

On the special voting days, 1 and 2 August 2016, voting stations opened at 8 am and closed at 5 pm, and special vote home visits were conducted by election officials within the same timeframe. Of the 719 226 approved special vote applications, 402 767 special votes were cast on 1 and 2 August 2016. This represented a 56% special voter turnout, compared with a 70% special voter turnout in the 2011 Local Government Elections.
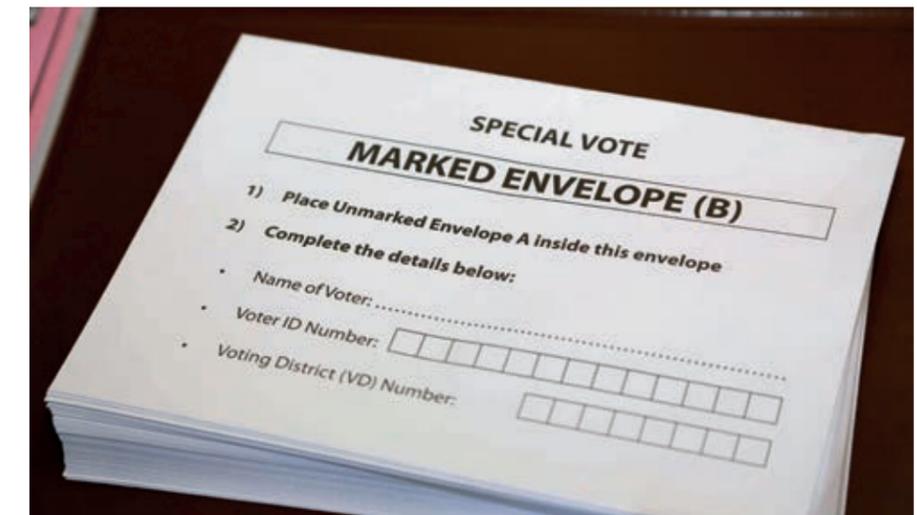
A double-envelope system is used to ensure the secrecy of the vote in special voting. The voter's details appear on the outside envelope, into which an unmarked envelope containing the ballots is placed.

Voting Day

Voting day for the 2016 Local Government Elections was on 3 August 2016. Voters who were registered in metropolitan council municipalities received two ballot papers at their voting stations: one to vote for a candidate to represent their ward and a second proportional representation (PR) ballot to vote for a party to represent them in the municipal council. Voters registered in local council municipalities received three ballot papers: one for the ward, a PR ballot for a party in the local council, and a third PR ballot for a party for the district council (DC 40% PR).

A voter having her thumb inked on voting day, 3 August, for the 2016 Local Government Elections

The different types of ballots are due to the mixed electoral system that applies to municipal elections (which combine PR and first-past-the-post systems). In total the Electoral Commission printed approximately 74 million ballot papers, to ensure the availability of sufficient ballots for every registered voter.

On voting day, 3 August 2016, voting stations opened at 7 am and closed at 7 pm. Some 90% of voting stations had opened by the start of voting at 7 am, with the balance of voting stations opening by 8 am. By the close of voting at 7 pm any voter standing in the queue at the voting station was allowed to vote.

Registered voters were only able to vote at the voting stations where they were registered, and by providing their South African green, barcoded identity document (ID), smartcard ID or valid temporary ID to election officials. The voter's ID was scanned using a portable bar-code scanner unit (PBSU), informally known as a Zip-Zip, which indicated whether the voter was registered to vote at that voting station and the sequence number of the voter on that VD segment of the voters' roll. A voter registered in another VD segment of the voters' roll was re-directed to the correct voting station by a voting official.

The voter's name was then marked off the paper copy of the voters' roll. Thereafter, the voter's left thumb nail was marked with indelible ink. Voters then received the relevant number and types of ballot papers that had been stamped on the back for authentification purposes, and voters voted in secret.

Women accounted for 58% of voters in the 2016 Local Government Elections

Following the ruling of the Constitutional Court on 14 June 2016 relating to the Tlokwe by-elections, the Commission decided to allow voters for whom no address was recorded on the voters' roll to update their address on voting day. The aim of this initiative was to secure as many addresses of registered voters as possible so as to record such addresses on the voters' roll and comply with the Constitutional Court ruling. Voters could update their address details by completing a registration form after casting their ballots.

Electoral Commission Chairperson Glen Mashinini casting his special vote at a voting station in Johannesburg North on 1 August 2016

Turnout and Participation

A total of 15 290 820 registered voters voted and 55 710 MEC 7 votes were cast in the 2016 Local Government Elections out of 26 333 353 registered voters. This provides for a voter turnout in the 2016 Local Government Elections of 57.94%, which compares favourably with voter turnout in previous municipal elections, as demonstrated below.

Figure 13: Voter turnout (percentage)
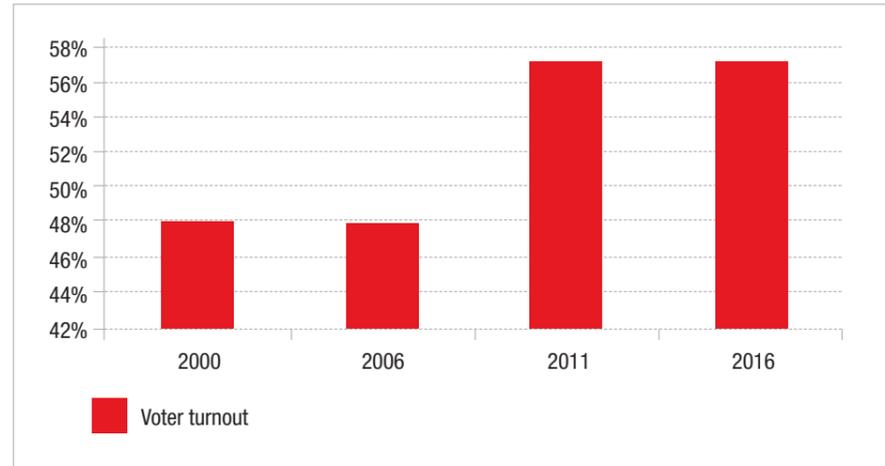
Voter turnout in the 2016 Local Government Elections was highest in the Western Cape (nearly 64%) and lowest in Limpopo (just over 50%) – see the tables and figures below.

Table 27: Voter turnout by province in South Africa's 2016 Local Government Elections

Province	Registered voters	MEC 7 votes	Voter turnout	% Voter turnout
Eastern Cape	3 337 362	9 349	1 888 500	56.43%
Free State	1 470 999	3 735	829 349	56.24%
Gauteng	6 234 822	13 284	3 618 214	57.91%
KwaZulu-Natal	5 411 237	10 750	3 333 298	61.48%
Limpopo	2 551 705	2 664	1 287 713	50.33%
Mpumalanga	1 919 216	7 671	1 082 665	56.19%
North West	1 715 460	2 951	921 519	53.63%
Northern Cape	621 310	1 005	380 718	61.18%
Western Cape	3 066 649	4 301	1 948 844	63.46%
Total	26 333 353	55 710	15 290 820	57.94%

The percentage of ballots that were regarded as being spoilt in the 2016 Local Government Elections stood at 1.83%, which compared favourably with the figures for 2011 (1.89%), 2006 (1.83%) and 2000 (2.36%).

The number of MEC 7 votes cast was 55 710 in the 2016 Local Government Elections, compared with 54 655 MEC 7 votes in 2011, and 146 535 such votes in 2006. An MEC 7 vote is a vote cast when a voter's name does not appear on the VD segment of the voters' roll, yet the voter has proof of having applied to register as a voter in the VD in question. Consequently, the voter is assumed to be a registered voter in the VD in question and is provided with an MEC 7 vote.

Figure 14: Percentage voter turnout by age in the 2016 Local Government Elections
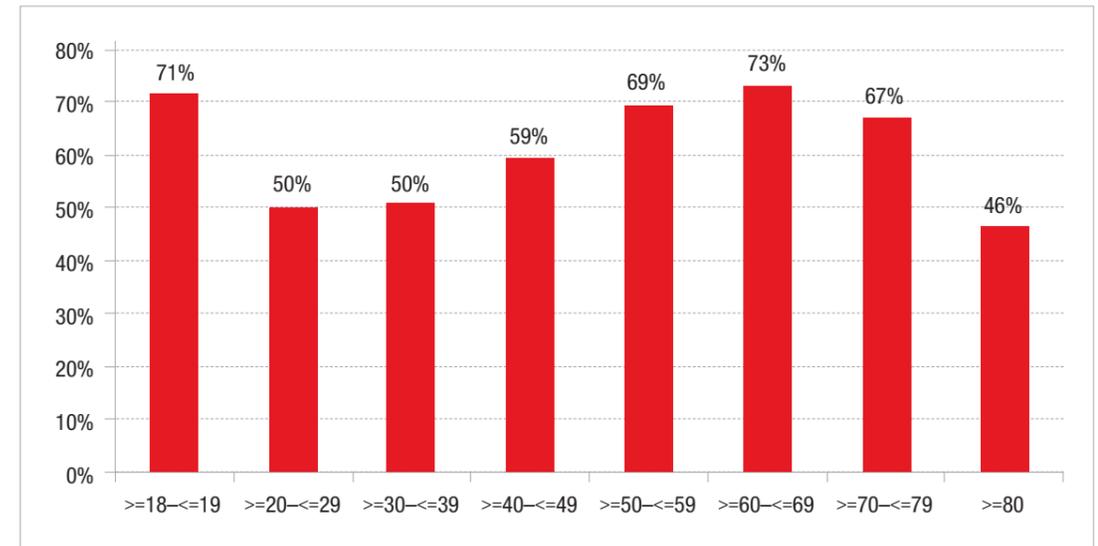
The level of participation of registered voters who are women (58%) is also notably higher than that of men (42%), especially considering that 55% of registered voters are women and 45% are men.

Figure 15: Voter turnout by gender in the 2016 Local Government Elections
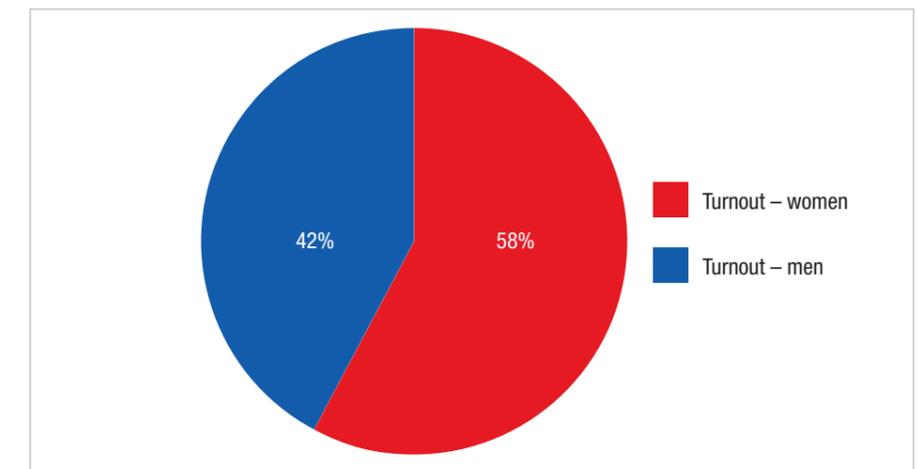
Almost two out of every three registered voters that voted on voting day had done so by 11:00.

Figure 16: Time of voting in the 2016 Local Government Elections
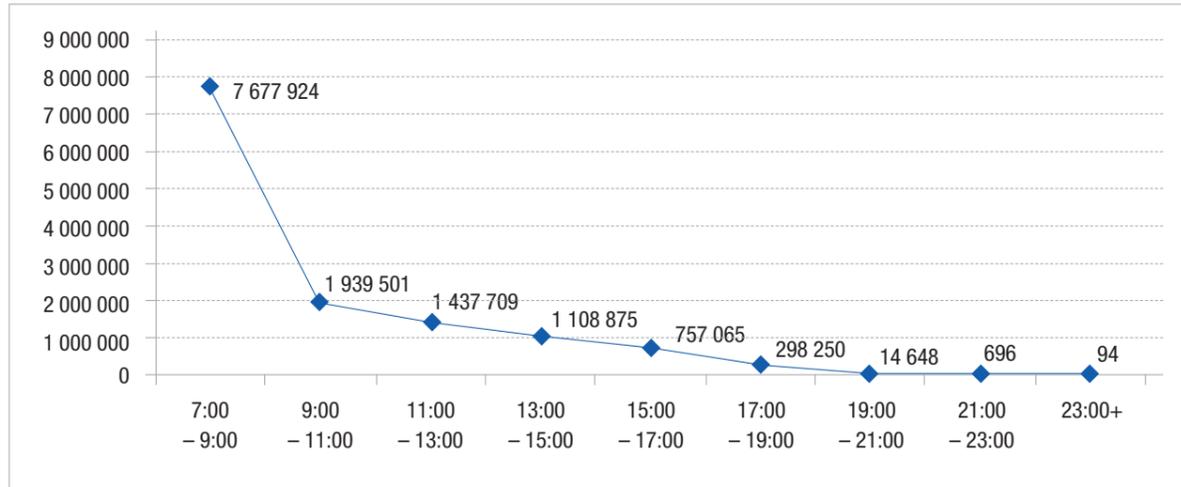
Observers

In South Africa, both domestic and international observers are accredited in terms of section 41 of the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act 27 of 2000.

During the period leading up to the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Commission invited organisations to apply for accreditation as observers. A total of 64 organisations were accordingly accredited. Three of the 64 organisations were international organisations.

At the end of these elections, 25 organisations submitted their observation reports. These reports were scrutinised for purposes of improving electoral systems and processes of the Electoral Commission for future elections.

The contribution of both international and domestic observers in ensuring the credibility of these elections cannot be over-emphasised. The Electoral Commission will continue to work with impartial and independent civil society organisations in South Africa to ensure that more organisations participate in the observation of our elections.

Counting and Results

The counting and recording of election results is a high-risk function that can affect the credibility of an election. The Electoral Commission is committed to ensuring that there is transparency in the counting process, to parties, candidates, observers, the media and the public. For this reason the Electoral Commission has invested substantial resources in this aspect of its work.

The counting of votes took place immediately after the close of voting at each voting station where votes were cast. Counting occurred in the presence of party agents and accredited election observers. Results slips were completed by counting officers in the presence of party agents and observers, and party agents were afforded the opportunity to sign the completed results slips.

Counting continued until into the early hours of the morning at this temporary voting station based in Sunnyside, in Pretoria, Tshwane.

To enhance the credibility and transparency of the count, the Electoral Commission established 10 election results operating centres: one at national level, and one in each of the nine provinces. The aim of the results centres was to provide a national record of the results, and a focal point for the media, political parties contesting the elections, and other electoral stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Commission introduced the following measures to enhance the transparency and credibility of the counting and results process:

- Results systems were audited by independent external information technology auditors and tested extensively, and political parties were invited to second their information technology specialists to do the same.
- The results system was designed with automated quality checks to ensure that anomalies were investigated and corrected before being publicly released.
- The recorded results were audited by external independent auditors (consortium comprised of Ernst & Young and Ngubane & Co.) at the MEOs where the election results were recorded onto the municipal election results system.
- Election result slips were scanned at local government electoral offices. The scanned images of all results slips were available to political parties and Electoral Commission officials at the national and provincial results centres. Being able to view the scanned image of results slips enabled the further verification of results as recorded on the results system.
- Political party and media representatives at the results centres were able to access the local government election results system to monitor the recording and verification of results, and to monitor the performance of political parties.

Furthermore, during the counting and recording of the results, senior officials of the Commission conducted regular meetings with political party representatives at the Results Operation Centres to explain the process and to respond to questions and complaints openly and in a timely manner.

No election is without its challenges, and one of the challenges experienced in the 2016 Local Government Elections was the Electoral Commission's Gauteng Provincial Electoral Office (PEO) experiencing an unprecedented delay in finalising some voting districts results, mainly from the City of Joburg metropolitan municipality. This municipality accounts for the largest "voting block" in the country – approximately 2.2 million registered voters. This delay was attributed to the following:

- The Gauteng PEO experienced an inordinate number of exceptions compared to previous elections;
- The results exception parameters necessitated a rigorous approach in addressing the exceptions; and
- Given the contentious nature of the 2016 Local Government Elections, all the results exceptions were subjected to meticulous scrutiny to avoid and eliminate potential errors and electoral fraud.

All these challenges are related to the large number of voters in this municipality. To ensure improved turnaround in the process in future, the Electoral Commission will further augment the capacity and number of persons involved with exception resolution in the result collation process. Additionally it has been proposed that the categories, parameters and thresholds built into the results process be reviewed without diluting the necessary safeguards.

Objections and Final Results

In terms of the law, the Commission is required to declare the results of elections within seven days after such elections.

By 7 pm on 4 August 2016 (24 hours after voting stations were closed) 93% of the results slips were captured, audited and scanned. The final results of the 2016 Local Government Elections were available within 74 hours of these elections, with delays emanating from the Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Tshwane metropolitan councils.

To ensure that elections are free and fair, and in the interests of transparency and accountability, section 65 of the Municipal Electoral Act provides for a formalised process whereby an interested party may lodge any objection material to the result of an election with the Commission, who has a corresponding obligation to consider and determine such objection. Objections can concern any aspect of the voting or counting proceedings, or any alleged unlawful interference with or obstruction of election activities or processes at a voting station, or interference or influencing, intimidation or obstruction of voters at a voting station.

Although all such section 65 objections should be lodged by no later than 5 pm on the second day after voting, the Commission resolved to investigate and decide all objections, even those that were lodged after 5 August 2016, and despite the fact that many of these objections did not comply with the requirements of the Act. As at January 2017, the Commission had considered and decided 216 objections that were lodged. There were 10 appeals to the Electoral Court in relation to the Commission's decision to dismiss the section 65 objections. One objection resulted in a recount at the affected voting stations and wards in Tlokwe Local Municipality, in the North West, for example.

The Electoral Commission announced the results of the municipal elections at a function at the national results operations centre on 6 August 2016. The names of the elected councillors were published in the *Government Gazette* on 10 August 2016.

The election of district councils occurred partly on 3 August 2016 (40% of district councillors are elected on a proportional representation basis by voters) and partly within 14 days after the publication of the elected councillors in the *Government Gazette* (by 24 August 2016). The remaining 60% of district council seats were filled by representatives elected from and by the local councils. Refer to the Annexures for the final election results in table form.

Research: Election Satisfaction Survey

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) was commissioned by the Electoral Commission to conduct a survey on voting day to establish the opinions and perceptions of voters and election observers of the election.

The study was conducted among voters and local and international election observers. A sample of 300 voting stations countrywide was selected. The distribution of these voting stations and the resultant number of interviews at and in the vicinity of the voting stations was proportional to the Electoral Commission's distribution of registered voters. At each voting station, 50 voters were interviewed during the course of the day. These were divided into four time slots to ensure a fair spread of interviews over different times of the day, when different dynamics might have been in operation.

91% of voters surveyed for the purposes of the 2016 Local Government Elections Election Satisfaction Survey indicated that they trusted the Electoral Commission.

General Voting Experience

In terms of their general voting experience, voters were asked to estimate the time it took to travel to their respective voting stations. Just under two-thirds of voters (64%) estimated it took 15 minutes or less to travel to their voting station, 23% took between 16 and 30 minutes, 8% between 31 and 60 minutes, and 3% took longer than an hour. The average time taken by voters to reach their voting station was 16 minutes but varied significantly by province, geographical location and population group.

In 2016 almost three quarters (72%) of all voters stated that they waited less than 15 minutes to vote – this signifies an improvement from 2014 when significantly fewer voters (66%) claimed to have waited for less than 15 minutes. In addition, the mean queueing time in 2016 was 17 minutes, significantly lower than the 25 minutes in 2014, the 23 minutes in 2011 and the 34 minutes in 2009. Also, in 2016, only 1% of voters reported waiting more than 2 hours in queues – a significant reduction from the 6% in 2014.

Overall, 84% of voters found the voting stations were very or somewhat accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly, while 10% did not.

An overwhelming majority (96%) were satisfied with the signage and instructions at voting stations (63% very satisfied; 33% fairly satisfied) with a mere 1% voicing dissatisfaction.

A vast majority (98%) found the voting procedures inside the voting station easy to understand (63% very easy; 35% fairly easy).

Timing of Decision on Political Party of Choice

Voters were asked to indicate when they finally decided who to vote for in the elections. The vast majority (68%) of voters in the 2016 Local Government Elections said they made their decision more than a month ahead of the election with a considerably smaller share deciding upon their voting preference on voting day (8%) or during the week beforehand (10%).

Perceived Secrecy of Vote

A majority (95%) of voters expressed satisfaction with the secrecy of their vote (64% very satisfied; 31% fairly satisfied), with only 1% voicing any form of discontent. Compared to the 2009, 2011 and 2014 elections, there appears to have been a decline in the share indicating that they were "very satisfied", which fell from 81% in 2009 to 73% in 2014 and to 64% in 2016.

The lowest proportion of voters very satisfied with the secrecy of their votes was found in Mpumalanga (59%), Gauteng (61%), Eastern Cape and Free State (64% for both). The highest proportions of voters very satisfied with the secrecy of their votes were found in the Northern Cape (71%) and Limpopo (70%). Equally high proportions of satisfaction were found for men and women and for persons with or without disabilities. A smaller percentage of voters in the rural areas (63%) stated that they were very satisfied that their vote was secret in comparison with voters in informal urban areas (67%).

Figure 17: Satisfaction with the secrecy of the vote, 2009, 2011 and 2014 (percentage)
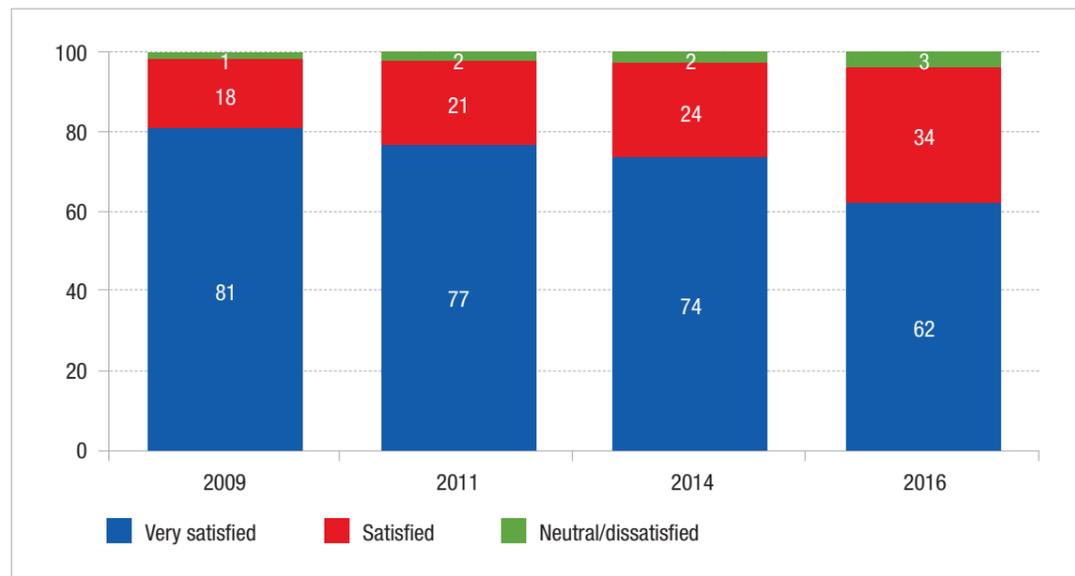
Source: HSRC Election Satisfaction Survey (ESS) 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016.

Note: Due to the small percentages involved, the "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied", "dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied" responce options were group together into a single category for presentation purposes.

Political Coercion

To ascertain the prevalence of intimidation in the 2016 Local Government Elections, voters were asked if they had experienced coercion. In response, 91% of the voting public reported that no one tried to force them to vote for a certain political party. The remaining 9% declared that they had experienced coercion relating to their party of choice (7% prior to arriving at their voting station and 2% while waiting in a queue to vote). In KwaZulu-Natal the share that experienced political coercion increased from 3% in 2009 to 8% in 2011, 11% in 2014 and 14% in 2016. The incidence of reported coercion also emerged as relatively higher for voters in rural areas in 2016 when compared to 2009 (rising from 4% in 2009 to 11% in 2016). Among coloured and white voters reported coercion (6% and 5% respectively) was relatively lower than that observed among African voters (10%) and Indian voters (14%).

Political Party Tolerance

More than three-fifths (61%) of voters believed that political parties were very tolerant of one another during the 2016 election campaigns. A further 21% reported that parties were somewhat tolerant of each other, while 11% observed that there was not a prevailing culture of tolerance. These results are highly consistent with the views expressed by voters in the 2014 and 2011 election surveys.

Electoral Freeness and Fairness

An overwhelming majority of voters in the 2016 Local Government Elections (91%) felt that the election procedures were free, with a further 4% saying they were free with only minor problems. A mere 2% suggested that the elections were not free, with an equivalent share voicing uncertainty in their response. A high degree in consistency is evident when comparing the 2016 results using this measure to those reported in both the 2014 and 2011 election surveys. The percentage stating that the election procedures were unconditionally free ranged from a low of 89% among voters in the Free State to a high of 96% in the case of Northern Cape voters.

Figure 18: Perceived freeness of the election, 2009, 2011, 2014 and 2016 (percentage)
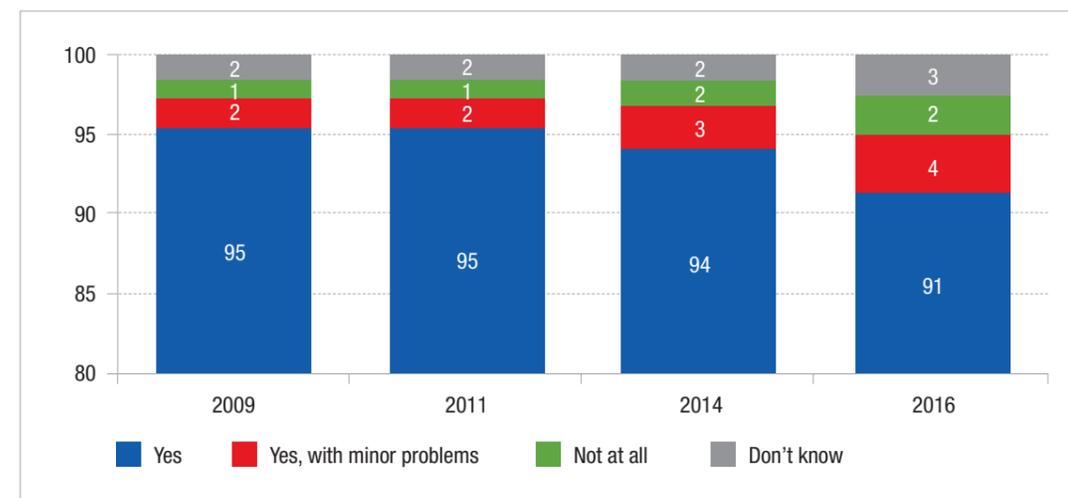
Source: HSRC Election Satisfaction Survey (ESS) 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016.

Note: For ease of presentation, the axis has been truncated showing the top part of the distribution in response to the question on electoral freeness.

Figure 19: Perceived fairness of the election, 2009, 2011, 2014 and 2016 (percentage)
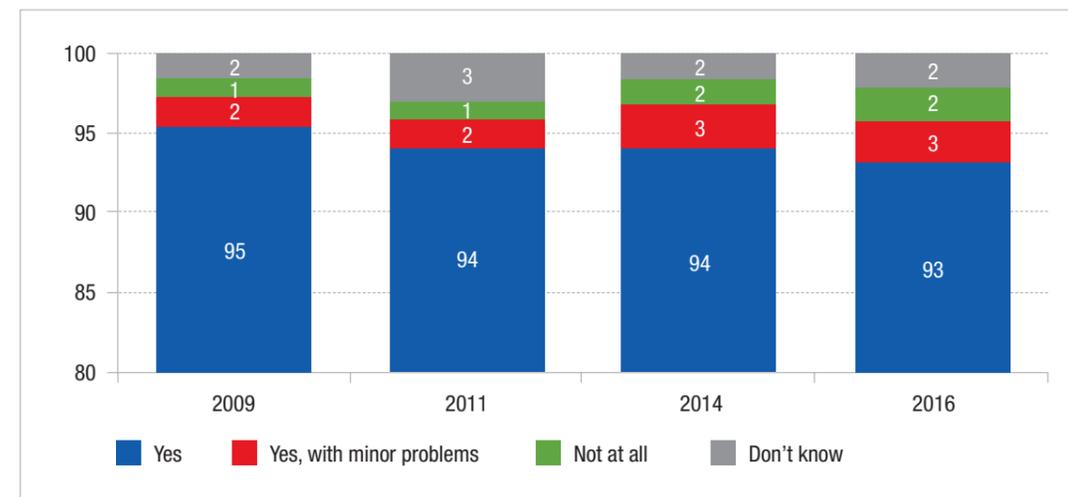
Source: HSRC Election Satisfaction Survey (ESS) 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016.

Note: For ease of presentation, the axis has been truncated showing the top part of the distribution in response to the question on electoral freeness.

The Electoral Commission's Performance and Conduct

Overall Trust in the Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission was either strongly trusted or trusted by about nine-tenths (91%) of the voting population. Reviewing voters' trust in the Electoral Commission by subgroup, there was very little variation deviations between different demographic subgroups in South Africa.

Evaluations of Electoral Officials

An estimated 96% of voters stated that they were generally satisfied with the quality of services provided by officials.

Figure 20: Satisfaction with the Electoral Commission voter education campaign, 2009, 2011, 2014 and 2016 (percentage)
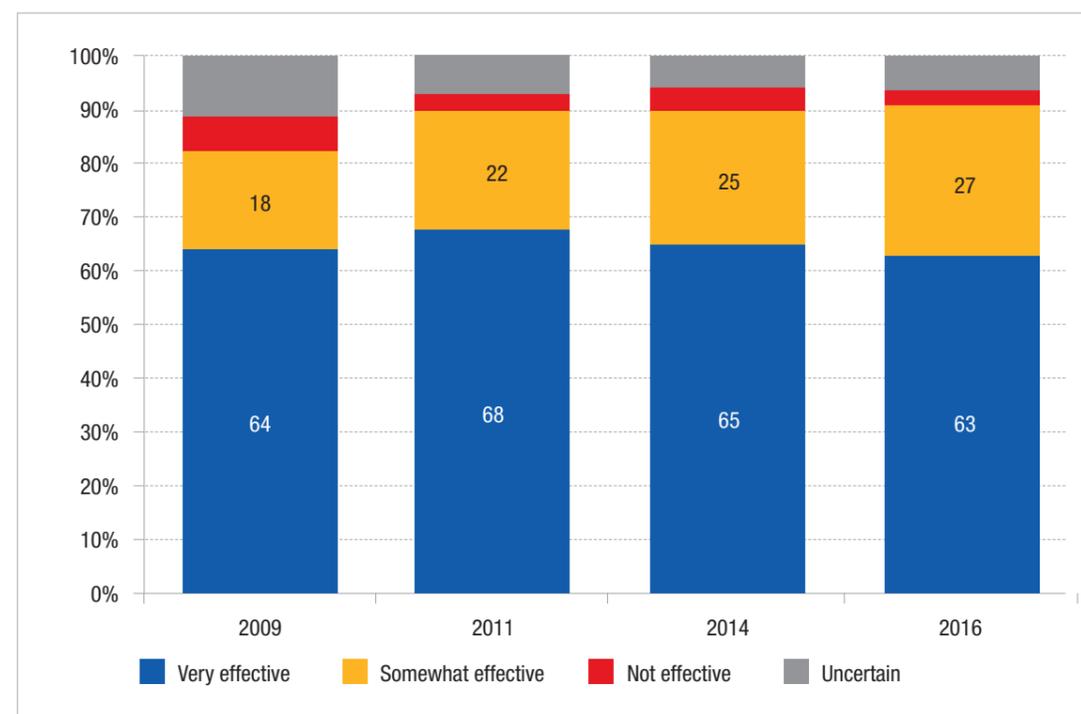
Source: Election Satisfaction Survey (ESS) 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016.

Election Observers

A total of 215 election observers were interviewed on voting day. More than half (50.1%) of those interviewed visited urban formal areas and about a tenth (11%) urban informal areas, a far lower share (38%) visited rural areas. The vast majority of those interviewed were South African. There were also observers from Canada, Germany, Brazil and France who participated in the observer survey. Based on the assessment of election observer interviews, the HSRC found that there was overwhelming confirmation by observers that the 2016 Local Government Elections were both free and fair, and that the Electoral Commission performed exceedingly well in the implementation and management of the fifth municipal elections in the country.

Observers from 64 local and international organisations observed the 2016 Local Government Elections. Their reports are scrutinised to improve the electoral systems and processes of the Electoral Commission for future elections.

Overall Confidence in the Electoral Commission

In the 2016 Election Satisfaction Survey, voters were requested to rate their overall level of confidence in the Electoral Commission, taking everything into account. In response, 91% of the voting public indicated that they either strongly trusted or trusted the election management body. We can compare this level of trust with that expressed by the general adult population between 2003 and 2015. A year before the 2004 national elections, approximately three-fifths (63%) of the general population strongly trusted or trusted the Electoral Commission. In 2015, a year after the 2014 national elections, two-thirds strongly trusted or trusted the Commission. Comparing general public trust and voter trust, we can observe that the average voter is more likely to trust the Commission. This result may indicate that electoral participation significantly improves an

individual's confidence in the Electoral Commission. Individual experiences of voting procedures and voting stations may improve individual evaluations of the Commission. Little variation in evaluation was evident across different demographic subgroups.

In line with the findings across a range of areas of electoral performance, the HSRC study determined that the voting public offers a resolutely favourable final assessment of the performance of the Electoral Commission. It concluded that the real challenge for future elections is to try to encourage the age-eligible public to exercise their electoral preferences through the power of their ballot rather than through the politics of abstention, and continue to inspire young, first-time voters to turn out on voting day and cast their vote.

Annexures
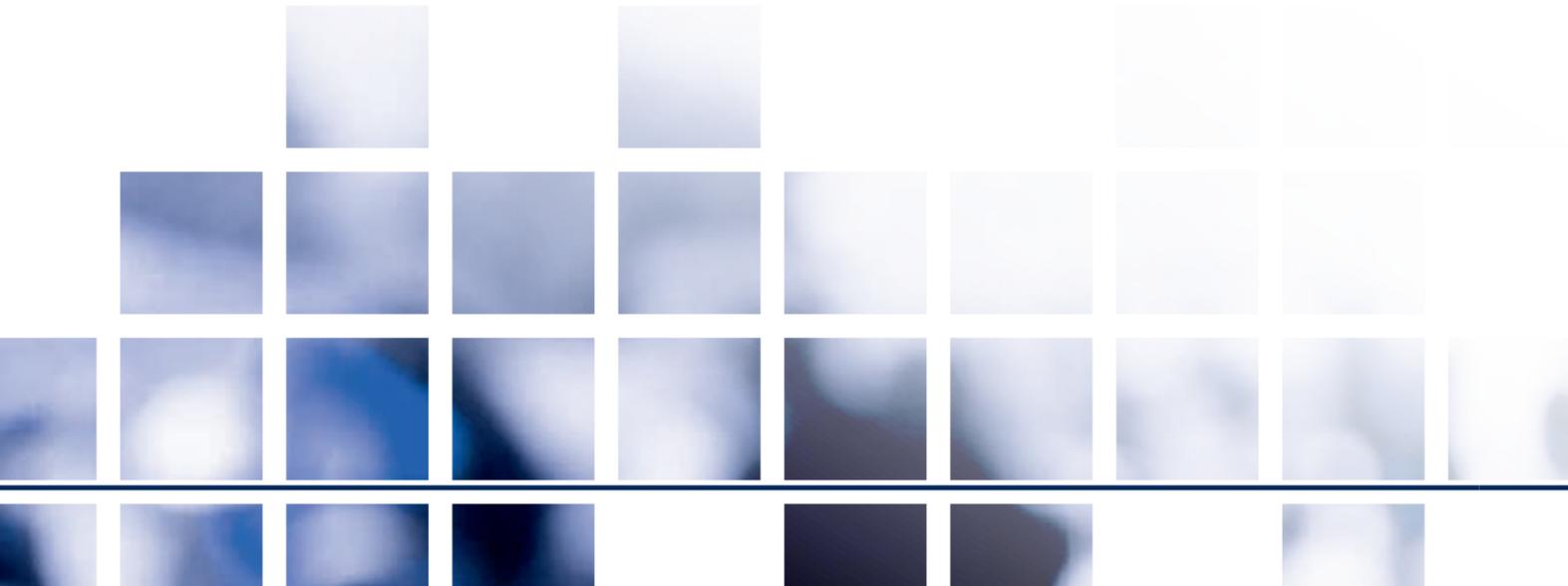
Sample Ballot Papers

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION 2016
CPT - CITY OF CAPE TOWN
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL PARTY VOTE

Party	Logo	Abbr.		Party	Logo	Abbr.	
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE		PA		CAPE MUSLIM CONGRESS		CMC	
PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA		PASA		CAPE PARTY/ KAAPSE PARTY		CAPE	
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		PDM		CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		CDP	
SIZWE UMMAH NATION		SUN		COLOURED VOICE		CV	
SOUTH AFRICA PEOPLE'S PARTY		S.AH.P.P		CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE		COPE	
SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE FOR EQUALITY		SHAPE		DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		DA	
SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRESSIVE CIVIC ORGANISATION		SAPCO		DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENT PARTY		DI	
THE GREENS				ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS		EFF	
UBUNTU PARTY		UBUNTU		INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA		ICOSA	
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		INDEPENDENT SPORT PARTY		ISP	
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS		VF PLUS		INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP	
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY		AMP		KHOISAN KINGDOM AND ALL PEOPLE		KKAAP	
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		KHOISAN REVOLUTION		KSR	
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS		AIC		LOCAL PEOPLE'S PARTY		LPP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		NATIONAL PARTY SOUTH AFRICA		N.P	
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION		APC		NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY		NPP	
AL JAMA-AH		ALJAMA		NATIONALIST COLOURED PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA		NCPSA	
AL SHURA PARTY		ASP		PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION 2016
DC13 - CHRIS HANI
DISTRICT COUNCIL PARTY VOTE

Party	Logo	Abbr.	
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM	
UNITED FRONT OF THE EASTERN CAPE		UFEC	
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS		VF PLUS	
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS		AIC	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE		COPE	
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		DA	
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS		EFF	
INDEPENDENT RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION OF SA		IRASA	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION 2016
CPT - CITY OF CAPE TOWN
WARD 19100019 CANDIDATE VOTE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION 2016
CPT - CITY OF CAPE TOWN
WARD 19100019 CANDIDATE VOTE

Candidate	Party	
ADAMS, ANWAR	DI	
ADAMS, ISGAK	CMC	
ADAMS, RASHIEDA	ASP	
BAVUMA, NOKONWABA LUCKIE	EFF	
BRINKHUIS, GALIL	ALJAMA	
CALITZ, MICHELLE MARIA	NPP	
DAVIDS, DEBRA JOEY	ANC	
FAKIER, MOEGAMAT AMIEN	PA	
HASSIEM, MASHKUR LUQMAN	AMP	
HUISAMEN, ANDREW FRANCOIS	UBUNTU	
JACKSON, FAHDIA	CV	
JACOBS, BEVAN	ICOSA	
KANNEMEYER, SOPHIA	N.P	
KRIEL, PIETER MATHEWS	KKAAP	
MARAIS, VANESSA	APC	
MICHIEL, ELIZABETH JOHANNA	ACDP	
MISROLE, DOUGLAS	VF PLUS	
MPENGESI, LEONARD THEMBISILE	PAC	
ROBERTS, WILLEM	SAPCO	
SARALINA, RICARDO	DA	
SOLOMONS, CARLO ELRICH	NCPSA	
VAN DER HEEVER, PHILA	CAPE	
ZENZILE, NOLUBABALO NELIAN	AIC	

Election Timetable

| Close of Voters' Roll [s16(1)] | | Certification of Voters' Roll [s6(1)] | Cut-off date: submission of nomination of ward candidates together with documents and deposit [s17] | Publication of Voters' Roll for inspection [s6(2)] | | Cut-off date: To notify Party/ Independent Nominator of Non - Compliance (outstanding candidate documents) | Cut-off date: For a Party to submit outstanding PR candidate documents [s14(4)] | | Cut-off date: for a party / independent nominator to submit revised or substituted lists in regard to candidates on multiple party lists [s14(4A)(b)] | Cut-off date: Compilation and certification of list of ward candidates for each ward [s18] | | Notice of Mobile voting stations routes [Reg 28C 2] | Closing of applications for Special Votes [Reg 28C 1] | | Special Votes Home Visitations [Reg 28C 1] and Special Votes at voting stations [Reg 28C 2] | |

Mon 23 May 2016	Tues 24 May 2016	Tues 31 May 2016	Thurs 2 June 2016 17H00	Fri 3 June 2016	Fri 10 June 2016	Mon 13 June 2016	Mon 20 June 2016 17H00	Wed 22 June 2016	Fri 24 June 2016 17H00	Mon 27 June 2016	Fri 1 July 2016	Thurs 7 July 2016 17H00	Fri 8 July 2016	Mon 1 August 2016	Tues 2 August 2016	Wed 3 August 2016

| | Opening of candidate nominations | | Cut-off date: Party must submit a party list with documents and deposit [s14] | | Opening of applications for Special Votes [Reg 28B 1&2] | | Cut-off date: For a Party/ Independent to submit outstanding ward candidate documents | Cut-off date: to notify party / independent nominator of candidates appearing on multiple party lists [s14(4A)(a)] | | Cut-off date: Compilation of lists of parties contesting the election. certification of party lists [s15] | Issue of certificates to party list and ward candidates [s15; s18] | Notice: List of addresses of voting stations open for inspection [s19] | | Special Votes Home Visitations [Reg 28C 1] and Special Votes at voting stations [Reg 28C 2] | | |

PROCLAMATION DAY

ELECTION DAY

■ Key dates for Voters   ■ Key dates for Parties and Candidates

2016 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TIMETABLE

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 2016
IEC
SOUTH AFRICA

National Results Summary for the 2016 Local Government Elections

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	7 978 980	53.34%	8 124 218	54.49%	16 103 198	53.91%	5 347 113	61.79%	21 450 311	55.68%
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	4 004 864	26.77%	4 028 767	27.02%	8 033 631	26.90%	1 429 869	16.52%	9 463 500	24.57%
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	1 217 805	8.14%	1 229 547	8.25%	2 447 352	8.19%	755 431	8.73%	3 202 783	8.31%
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	632 102	4.23%	636 722	4.27%	1 268 824	4.25%	554 558	6.41%	1 823 382	4.73%
INDEPENDENT	341 030	2.28%	-	-	341 030	1.14%	-	-	341 030	0.89%
AFRICAN INDEPENDENT CONGRESS	88 501	0.59%	145 761	0.98%	234 262	0.78%	99 397	1.15%	333 659	0.87%
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	115 993	0.78%	113 288	0.76%	229 281	0.77%	78 268	0.90%	307 549	0.80%
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	76 352	0.51%	91 271	0.61%	167 623	0.56%	70 378	0.81%	238 001	0.62%
CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE	62 582	0.42%	67 789	0.45%	130 371	0.44%	51 137	0.59%	181 508	0.47%
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	61 966	0.41%	62 465	0.42%	124 431	0.42%	26 536	0.31%	150 967	0.39%
FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY	28 638	0.19%	28 849	0.19%	57 487	0.19%	29 180	0.34%	86 667	0.22%
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION	24 819	0.17%	40 758	0.27%	65 577	0.22%	19 002	0.22%	84 579	0.22%
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA	28 171	0.19%	29 807	0.20%	57 978	0.19%	16 629	0.19%	74 607	0.19%
BUSHBUCKRIDGE RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	24 592	0.16%	24 889	0.17%	49 481	0.17%	23 987	0.28%	73 468	0.19%
INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	15 240	0.10%	15 239	0.10%	30 479	0.10%	13 763	0.16%	44 242	0.11%
AL JAMA-AH	19 020	0.13%	17 223	0.12%	36 243	0.12%	648	0.01%	36 891	0.10%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	9 801	0.07%	10 126	0.07%	19 927	0.07%	8 122	0.09%	28 049	0.07%
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	7 975	0.05%	9 695	0.07%	17 670	0.06%	9 820	0.11%	27 490	0.07%
STERKSPRUIT CIVIC ASSOCIATION	8 478	0.06%	8 518	0.06%	16 996	0.06%	8 625	0.10%	25 621	0.07%
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	10 315	0.07%	11 013	0.07%	21 328	0.07%	908	0.01%	22 236	0.06%
CIVIC INDEPENDENT	5 106	0.03%	7 167	0.05%	12 273	0.04%	5 960	0.07%	18 233	0.05%
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	5 330	0.04%	5 629	0.04%	10 959	0.04%	5 519	0.06%	16 478	0.04%
UNITED FRONT OF THE EASTERN CAPE	7 248	0.05%	6 943	0.05%	14 191	0.05%	1 781	0.02%	15 972	0.04%
MINORITY FRONT	7 533	0.05%	5 874	0.04%	13 407	0.04%	-	-	13 407	0.03%
AFRICAN MANTUNGWA COMMUNITY	2 406	0.02%	3 372	0.02%	5 778	0.02%	6 777	0.08%	12 555	0.03%
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL CONGRESS	6 810	0.05%	4 893	0.03%	11 703	0.04%	192	0.0%	11 895	0.03%
TRULY ALLIANCE	5 964	0.04%	5 688	0.04%	11 652	0.04%	-	-	11 652	0.03%
BREEDEVALLEI ONAFHANKLIK	3 941	0.03%	3 872	0.03%	7 813	0.03%	3 654	0.04%	11 467	0.03%
UNITED FRONT OF CIVICS	1 608	0.01%	6 331	0.04%	7 939	0.03%	3 078	0.04%	11 017	0.03%
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	5 079	0.03%	2 850	0.02%	7 929	0.03%	2 680	0.03%	10 609	0.03%
INDEPENDENT RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION OF SA	5 850	0.04%	3 348	0.02%	9 198	0.03%	629	0.01%	9 827	0.03%
ACADEMIC CONGRESS UNION	4 318	0.03%	4 164	0.03%	8 482	0.03%	1 182	0.01%	9 664	0.03%
BOLSHEVIKS PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	2 700	0.02%	3 424	0.02%	6 124	0.02%	3 508	0.04%	9 632	0.03%
A RE AGENG AFRIKA	2 948	0.02%	3 048	0.02%	5 996	0.02%	3 119	0.04%	9 115	0.02%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	2 666	0.02%	4 038	0.03%	6 704	0.02%	2 178	0.03%	8 882	0.02%
MTHATHA RATEPAYERS AND RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	4 520	0.03%	4 143	0.03%	8 663	0.03%	-	-	8 663	0.02%
CIVIC WARRIORS OF MARULENG	2 819	0.02%	2 810	0.02%	5 629	0.02%	2 907	0.03%	8 536	0.02%
SAVE TSANTSABANE COALITION	2 546	0.02%	2 566	0.02%	5 112	0.02%	2 682	0.03%	7 794	0.02%
KHOISAN REVOLUTION	2 277	0.02%	2 806	0.02%	5 083	0.02%	2 601	0.03%	7 684	0.02%
PLAASLIKE BESORGDE INWONERS	2 449	0.02%	2 542	0.02%	4 991	0.02%	2 592	0.03%	7 583	0.02%
XIMOKO PARTY	1 985	0.01%	2 749	0.02%	4 734	0.02%	2 822	0.03%	7 556	0.02%
DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENT PARTY	4 049	0.03%	3 472	0.02%	7 521	0.03%	-	-	7 521	0.02%
RANDFONTEIN PEOPLES PARTY	2 429	0.02%	2 537	0.02%	4 966	0.02%	2 362	0.03%	7 328	0.02%
MINORITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA	3 870	0.03%	3 018	0.02%	6 888	0.02%	-	-	6 888	0.02%
RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	2 132	0.01%	2 177	0.01%	4 309	0.01%	2 409	0.03%	6 718	0.02%
METSIMAHOLO COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	2 163	0.01%	2 246	0.02%	4 409	0.01%	2 269	0.03%	6 678	0.02%
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY	1 755	0.01%	2 254	0.02%	4 009	0.01%	2 630	0.03%	6 639	0.02%
AFRICAN PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY	2 745	0.02%	2 465	0.02%	5 210	0.02%	1 338	0.02%	6 548	0.02%
CAPE MUSLIM CONGRESS	3 073	0.02%	3 386	0.02%	6 459	0.02%	-	-	6 459	0.02%
INDEPENDENT COUNCILLORS	2 101	0.01%	2 036	0.01%	4 137	0.01%	2 097	0.02%	6 234	0.02%
ALL UNEMPLOYMENT LABOUR ALLIANCE	3 416	0.02%	2 638	0.02%	6 054	0.02%	-	-	6 054	0.02%
CIVIC VOICE	3 047	0.02%	2 869	0.02%	5 916	0.02%	-	-	5 916	0.02%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
THABAZIMBI RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	1 891	0.01%	1 878	0.01%	3 769	0.01%	1 900	0.02%	5 669	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICAN MAINTANANCE AND ESTATE BENEFICIARIES ASSOCIATION	1 808	0.01%	1 883	0.01%	3 691	0.01%	1 946	0.02%	5 637	0.01%
ROYAL LOYAL PROGRESS	1 950	0.01%	1 937	0.01%	3 887	0.01%	1 744	0.02%	5 631	0.01%
AGANG SOUTH AFRICA	1 436	0.01%	2 508	0.02%	3 944	0.01%	1 549	0.02%	5 493	0.01%
KAROO GEMEENSKAP PARTY	1 759	0.01%	1 823	0.01%	3 582	0.01%	1 807	0.02%	5 389	0.01%
NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY	2 203	0.01%	3 021	0.02%	5 224	0.02%	-	-	5 224	0.01%
INTERNATIONAL REVELATION CONGRESS	1 200	0.01%	1 976	0.01%	3 176	0.01%	1 657	0.02%	4 833	0.01%
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	2 401	0.02%	2 204	0.01%	4 605	0.02%	-	-	4 605	0.01%
CAPE PARTY/ KAAPSE PARTY	2 012	0.01%	2 100	0.01%	4 112	0.01%	361	0.0%	4 473	0.01%
NATIONAL PARTY SOUTH AFRICA	1 988	0.01%	2 296	0.02%	4 284	0.01%	-	-	4 284	0.01%
ALLIED MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	2 297	0.02%	1 966	0.01%	4 263	0.01%	-	-	4 263	0.01%
AGENCY FOR NEW AGENDA	507	0.0%	3 753	0.03%	4 260	0.01%	-	-	4 260	0.01%
DIENSLEWERINGS PARTY	1 400	0.01%	1 247	0.01%	2 647	0.01%	1 417	0.02%	4 064	0.01%
DEMOCRATIC NEW CIVIC ASSOCIATION	1 352	0.01%	1 117	0.01%	2 469	0.01%	1 418	0.02%	3 887	0.01%
DIE FORUM	1 910	0.01%	1 910	0.01%	3 820	0.01%	-	-	3 820	0.01%
UNITED RESIDENTS FRONT	1 263	0.01%	1 334	0.01%	2 597	0.01%	1 072	0.01%	3 669	0.01%
WITZENBERG AKSIE	1 172	0.01%	1 201	0.01%	2 373	0.01%	1 295	0.01%	3 668	0.01%
NATIONAL INDEPENDENT PARTY	1 287	0.01%	1 112	0.01%	2 399	0.01%	1 256	0.01%	3 655	0.01%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
MOGALAKWENA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	1 110	0.01%	1 096	0.01%	2 206	0.01%	1 253	0.01%	3 459	0.01%
UNITED PEOPLES PARTY	1 873	0.01%	1 469	0.01%	3 342	0.01%	-	-	3 342	0.01%
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY	1 692	0.01%	1 571	0.01%	3 263	0.01%	-	-	3 263	0.01%
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION	976	0.01%	1 061	0.01%	2 037	0.01%	1 107	0.01%	3 144	0.01%
MALETSWAI CIVIC ASSOCIATION	878	0.01%	1 030	0.01%	1 908	0.01%	1 067	0.01%	2 975	0.01%
SOCIALIST AGENDA OF DISPOSSESSED AFRICANS	891	0.01%	984	0.01%	1 875	0.01%	1 081	0.01%	2 956	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICAN RELIGIOUS CIVIC ORGANISATION	984	0.01%	950	0.01%	1 934	0.01%	1 018	0.01%	2 952	0.01%
UBUNTU PARTY	1 121	0.01%	1 631	0.01%	2 752	0.01%	-	-	2 752	0.01%
NATIONAL PEOPLES AMBASSADORS	969	0.01%	721	0.0%	1 690	0.01%	1 049	0.01%	2 739	0.01%
LOCAL PEOPLE'S PARTY	1 654	0.01%	1 056	0.01%	2 710	0.01%	-	-	2 710	0.01%
ALLIANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM	967	0.01%	942	0.01%	1 909	0.01%	799	0.01%	2 708	0.01%
KAROO DEMOCRATIC FORCE	825	0.01%	799	0.01%	1 624	0.01%	1 001	0.01%	2 625	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICA CIVICS	823	0.01%	891	0.01%	1 714	0.01%	858	0.01%	2 572	0.01%
NATIONALIST COLOURED PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA	1 172	0.01%	622	0.0%	1 794	0.01%	750	0.01%	2 544	0.01%
LANGERBERG INDEPENDENT PARTY	838	0.01%	800	0.01%	1 638	0.01%	874	0.01%	2 512	0.01%
KGATELOPELE COMMUNITY FORUM	1 274	0.01%	1 219	0.01%	2 493	0.01%	-	-	2 493	0.01%
LEBOWAKGOMO CIVIC ORGANIZATION	859	0.01%	799	0.01%	1 658	0.01%	788	0.01%	2 446	0.01%
INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S PARTY	944	0.01%	1 498	0.01%	2 442	0.01%	-	-	2 442	0.01%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
SOUTH AFRICAN UNITED PARTY	654	0.0%	701	0.0%	1 355	0.0%	663	0.01%	2 018	0.01%
ACTIVE UNITED FRONT	1 026	0.01%	989	0.01%	2 015	0.01%	-	-	2 015	0.01%
UNITED CONGRESS	479	0.0%	649	0.0%	1 128	0.0%	852	0.01%	1 980	0.01%
SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRESSIVE CIVIC ORGANISATION	943	0.01%	946	0.01%	1 889	0.01%	-	-	1 889	0.0%
SAKHISIZWE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT	949	0.01%	930	0.01%	1 879	0.01%	-	-	1 879	0.0%
PAN AFRICANIST MOVEMENT	518	0.0%	1 328	0.01%	1 846	0.01%	-	-	1 846	0.0%
FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATS	685	0.0%	543	0.0%	1 228	0.0%	599	0.01%	1 827	0.0%
OPERATION KHANYISA MOVEMENT	795	0.01%	996	0.01%	1 791	0.01%	-	-	1 791	0.0%
ALLIANCE OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	912	0.01%	867	0.01%	1 779	0.01%	-	-	1 779	0.0%
AL SHURA PARTY	1 085	0.01%	685	0.0%	1 770	0.01%	-	-	1 770	0.0%
MPUMALANGA PARTY	889	0.01%	874	0.01%	1 763	0.01%	-	-	1 763	0.0%
UNITED DEMOCRATS	587	0.0%	559	0.0%	1 146	0.0%	598	0.01%	1 744	0.0%
PAN AFRICAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OF AZANIA	763	0.01%	973	0.01%	1 736	0.01%	-	-	1 736	0.0%
SALDANHA BAY RESIDENTS ALLIANCE	634	0.0%	499	0.0%	1 133	0.0%	578	0.01%	1 711	0.0%
SEKHUKHUNE CONGRESS	271	0.0%	608	0.0%	879	0.0%	772	0.01%	1 651	0.0%
KNYSNA UNITY CONGRESS	535	0.0%	503	0.0%	1 038	0.0%	525	0.01%	1 563	0.0%
SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY ORGANISATION	108	0.0%	419	0.0%	527	0.0%	1 022	0.01%	1 549	0.0%
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTY	301	0.0%	714	0.0%	1 015	0.0%	532	0.01%	1 547	0.0%
WORKING-TOGETHER POLITICAL PARTY	492	0.0%	504	0.0%	996	0.0%	540	0.01%	1 536	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
PEOPLES ALLIANCE	274	0.0%	991	0.01%	1 265	0.0%	245	0.0%	1 510	0.0%
SOCIALIST RADICAL CHANGE	326	0.0%	571	0.0%	897	0.0%	604	0.01%	1 501	0.0%
PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	713	0.0%	745	0.0%	1 458	0.0%	-	-	1 458	0.0%
AFRICAN MANDATE CONGRESS	504	0.0%	786	0.01%	1 290	0.0%	-	-	1 290	0.0%
VALUE EDUCATION NATIONALISM DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA	138	0.0%	493	0.0%	631	0.0%	659	0.01%	1 290	0.0%
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY	812	0.01%	449	0.0%	1 261	0.0%	-	-	1 261	0.0%
LIMPOPO RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	634	0.0%	606	0.0%	1 240	0.0%	-	-	1 240	0.0%
ALTERNATIVE DEMOCRATS	287	0.0%	942	0.01%	1 229	0.0%	-	-	1 229	0.0%
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE/AFRIKANER CHRISTEN ALLIANSIE	561	0.0%	654	0.0%	1 215	0.0%	-	-	1 215	0.0%
AGENDA TO CITIZENRY GOVERNORS	541	0.0%	671	0.0%	1 212	0.0%	-	-	1 212	0.0%
CIVIC ALLIANCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	62	0.0%	310	0.0%	372	0.0%	826	0.01%	1 198	0.0%
BOTHO COMMUNITY MOVEMENT	630	0.0%	565	0.0%	1 195	0.0%	-	-	1 195	0.0%
LEADERSHIP FORUM	355	0.0%	411	0.0%	766	0.0%	393	0.0%	1 159	0.0%
PEOPLE'S CIVIC ORGANISATION	326	0.0%	466	0.0%	792	0.0%	353	0.0%	1 145	0.0%
LEIHLO LA SECHABA RAINBOW	208	0.0%	312	0.0%	520	0.0%	566	0.01%	1 086	0.0%
SERVICE FOR ALL	287	0.0%	320	0.0%	607	0.0%	465	0.01%	1 072	0.0%
KHOISAN KINGDOM AND ALL PEOPLE	375	0.0%	692	0.0%	1 067	0.0%	-	-	1 067	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
COMMUNITY AND WORKERS ALLIANCE	518	0.0%	496	0.0%	1 014	0.0%	-	-	1 014	0.0%
UBUMBANO LWESIZWE SABANGONI	346	0.0%	354	0.0%	700	0.0%	304	0.0%	1 004	0.0%
LEPELLE NKUMPI DEVELOPMENT PARTY	480	0.0%	512	0.0%	992	0.0%	-	-	992	0.0%
ISITHUNZI SOM-AFRIKA ECONO FIGHTERS	84	0.0%	906	0.01%	990	0.0%	-	-	990	0.0%
COLOURED VOICE	472	0.0%	498	0.0%	970	0.0%	-	-	970	0.0%
SOUTH AFRICA PEOPLE'S PARTY	483	0.0%	487	0.0%	970	0.0%	-	-	970	0.0%
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS	284	0.0%	324	0.0%	608	0.0%	314	0.0%	922	0.0%
SOCIALIST CIVIC MOVEMENT	446	0.0%	475	0.0%	921	0.0%	-	-	921	0.0%
IKUSASA LESIZWE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT	464	0.0%	422	0.0%	886	0.0%	-	-	886	0.0%
KAAP AGULHAS CIVIC ORGANISASIE	478	0.0%	394	0.0%	872	0.0%	-	-	872	0.0%
ADVIESKANTOOR	409	0.0%	431	0.0%	840	0.0%	-	-	840	0.0%
DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY MOVEMENT	398	0.0%	421	0.0%	819	0.0%	-	-	819	0.0%
BUILDING A COHESIVE SOCIETY	383	0.0%	405	0.0%	788	0.0%	-	-	788	0.0%
EKURHULENI COMMUNITY MOVEMENT	444	0.0%	338	0.0%	782	0.0%	-	-	782	0.0%
LAND CLAIMS FIGHTERS	424	0.0%	337	0.0%	761	0.0%	-	-	761	0.0%
MOOKGOPHONG PARTY	393	0.0%	360	0.0%	753	0.0%	-	-	753	0.0%
ABAHLALI BEMZANSI ORGANISATION	158	0.0%	222	0.0%	380	0.0%	368	0.0%	748	0.0%
STRENGTH OF HUMANITY	320	0.0%	392	0.0%	712	0.0%	-	-	712	0.0%
SOCIALIST GREEN COALITION	134	0.0%	151	0.0%	285	0.0%	423	0.0%	708	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
ABANTU DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION	323	0.0%	361	0.0%	684	0.0%	-	-	684	0.0%
UNITED FRANSCHHOEK VALLEY	164	0.0%	218	0.0%	382	0.0%	281	0.0%	663	0.0%
AFRICAN FREEDOM SALVATION	327	0.0%	315	0.0%	642	0.0%	-	-	642	0.0%
NASIONAAL DEMOKRATIESE PARTY/NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	210	0.0%	133	0.0%	343	0.0%	298	0.0%	641	0.0%
UNITED PARTY	264	0.0%	377	0.0%	641	0.0%	-	-	641	0.0%
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA	281	0.0%	342	0.0%	623	0.0%	-	-	623	0.0%
HIS LORDSHIP TO SAVE AND LEAD PARTY	44	0.0%	145	0.0%	189	0.0%	413	0.0%	602	0.0%
DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF WITZENBERG INDEPENDENCE	312	0.0%	264	0.0%	576	0.0%	-	-	576	0.0%
MERAFONG CIVIC ASSOCIATION	124	0.0%	203	0.0%	327	0.0%	249	0.0%	576	0.0%
SIZWE UMMAH NATION	276	0.0%	283	0.0%	559	0.0%	-	-	559	0.0%
ACTIVE MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	223	0.0%	333	0.0%	556	0.0%	-	-	556	0.0%
KHAI-MA ONAFHANKLIKE KANDIDATE KOALISIE	279	0.0%	245	0.0%	524	0.0%	-	-	524	0.0%
BOTSHABELO UNEMPLOYED MOVEMENT	216	0.0%	288	0.0%	504	0.0%	-	-	504	0.0%
STERKSPRUIT DEVELOPMENT FORUM	158	0.0%	155	0.0%	313	0.0%	189	0.0%	502	0.0%
NEW GENERATION PARTY	297	0.0%	197	0.0%	494	0.0%	-	-	494	0.0%
MUSINA MUTALE UNIFIED FRONT	148	0.0%	134	0.0%	282	0.0%	201	0.0%	483	0.0%
THE GREENS	45	0.0%	433	0.0%	478	0.0%	-	-	478	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
WESTERN CAPE COMMUNITY	224	0.0%	254	0.0%	478	0.0%	-	-	478	0.0%
COMMUNITY PARTY	269	0.0%	197	0.0%	466	0.0%	-	-	466	0.0%
UNEMPLOYED PEOPLES ASSOCIATION	220	0.0%	245	0.0%	465	0.0%	-	-	465	0.0%
THE PEOPLES INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION	95	0.0%	211	0.0%	306	0.0%	158	0.0%	464	0.0%
AZANIAN ALLIANCE CONGRESS	137	0.0%	299	0.0%	436	0.0%	-	-	436	0.0%
MALAMULELE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	155	0.0%	274	0.0%	429	0.0%	-	-	429	0.0%
SOUTH AFRICAN CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT	39	0.0%	82	0.0%	121	0.0%	308	0.0%	429	0.0%
ASISIKIMENI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ADVICE MOVEMENT	61	0.0%	133	0.0%	194	0.0%	219	0.0%	413	0.0%
PALMRIDGE COMMUNITY FORUM	173	0.0%	230	0.0%	403	0.0%	-	-	403	0.0%
ANSWER FOR COMMUNITY	230	0.0%	166	0.0%	396	0.0%	-	-	396	0.0%
INDEPENDENT PARTY	223	0.0%	149	0.0%	372	0.0%	-	-	372	0.0%
TZANEEN FREEDOM PARTY	147	0.0%	206	0.0%	353	0.0%	-	-	353	0.0%
GEORGE INDEPENDENT RATEPAYERS FORUM	93	0.0%	92	0.0%	185	0.0%	163	0.0%	348	0.0%
KOUKAMMA INDEPENDENT PARTY	171	0.0%	167	0.0%	338	0.0%	-	-	338	0.0%
SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE FOR EQUALITY	145	0.0%	171	0.0%	316	0.0%	-	-	316	0.0%
GAMAGARA COMMUNITY FORUM	116	0.0%	198	0.0%	314	0.0%	-	-	314	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
D'ALMEDIA CIVIC ASSOCIATION	135	0.0%	177	0.0%	312	0.0%	-	-	312	0.0%
INGUBO YESKHETHU PARTY	82	0.0%	216	0.0%	298	0.0%	-	-	298	0.0%
MOVEMEANT OF GOD	37	0.0%	102	0.0%	139	0.0%	159	0.0%	298	0.0%
THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM	35	0.0%	263	0.0%	298	0.0%	-	-	298	0.0%
SINGUKUKHANYA KWEZWE CHRISTIAN PARTY	149	0.0%	147	0.0%	296	0.0%	-	-	296	0.0%
SERVICE DELIVERY ORGANISATION	115	0.0%	177	0.0%	292	0.0%	-	-	292	0.0%
COMMUNITY CONGRESS	162	0.0%	127	0.0%	289	0.0%	-	-	289	0.0%
LEBALENG COMMUNIST PARTY	143	0.0%	146	0.0%	289	0.0%	-	-	289	0.0%
SERVICE TO OUR PEOPLE'S PARTY	142	0.0%	144	0.0%	286	0.0%	-	-	286	0.0%
KAROO ONTWIKKELINGS PARTY	63	0.0%	221	0.0%	284	0.0%	-	-	284	0.0%
AFRICAN PEACE PARTY	58	0.0%	204	0.0%	262	0.0%	-	-	262	0.0%
KINGDOM GOVERNANCE MOVEMENT	51	0.0%	211	0.0%	262	0.0%	-	-	262	0.0%
AFRICAN POWER MOVEMENT	150	0.0%	96	0.0%	246	0.0%	-	-	246	0.0%
MARULENG COMMUNITY FORUM	114	0.0%	120	0.0%	234	0.0%	-	-	234	0.0%
GOURIKWA KHOISAN	98	0.0%	122	0.0%	220	0.0%	-	-	220	0.0%
HANTAM ONTWIKKELINGS FORUM	85	0.0%	104	0.0%	189	0.0%	-	-	189	0.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT SA	94	0.0%	94	0.0%	188	0.0%	-	-	188	0.0%
LIBERATORS PARTY	36	0.0%	65	0.0%	101	0.0%	69	0.0%	170	0.0%
UNITED CONSTRUCTIVE PARTY	87	0.0%	81	0.0%	168	0.0%	-	-	168	0.0%

Party Name	Ward		PR		Total (Ward + PR)		DC 40%		Total – All Ballots (Ward + PR + DC 40%)	
	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
ALTERNATIVE AFRICAN ALLEGIANCE	105	0.0%	62	0.0%	167	0.0%	-	-	167	0.0%
INDEPENDENT SPORT PARTY	39	0.0%	122	0.0%	161	0.0%	-	-	161	0.0%
PREM PEOPLES AGENDA	27	0.0%	91	0.0%	118	0.0%	-	-	118	0.0%
BITOU INDEPENDENT PARTY	51	0.0%	62	0.0%	113	0.0%	-	-	113	0.0%
MOVEMENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	25	0.0%	79	0.0%	104	0.0%	-	-	104	0.0%
BADIRA MMOGO FREEDOM PARTY	30	0.0%	68	0.0%	98	0.0%	-	-	98	0.0%
CHRISTIAN UNITED MOVEMENT S.A (THE RIGHT CHOICE)	30	0.0%	57	0.0%	87	0.0%	-	-	87	0.0%
ECONOMIC GROWTH ORGANISATION	52	0.0%	26	0.0%	78	0.0%	-	-	78	0.0%
UNITED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA	40	0.0%	32	0.0%	72	0.0%	-	-	72	0.0%
AFRICAN LIBERATION PARTY	35	0.0%	-	-	35	0.0%	-	-	35	0.0%
ZULU ROYAL PROPERTY	0	0.0%	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Total Valid Votes	14 959 029	100.0%	14 910 817	100.0%	29 869 846	100.0%	8 654 312	100.0%	38 524 158	100.0%
Total Spoilt Votes	248 926		282 860		531 786		187 115		718 901	
Total Votes Cast	15 207 955		15 193 677		30 401 632		8 841 427		39 243 059	
Total Voter Turnout					15 296 711					

Maps Illustrating Ward Winners for the 2016 Local Government Elections (as at February 2017)

## Leading party by ward (PR & ward) in the 2016 Local Government Elections
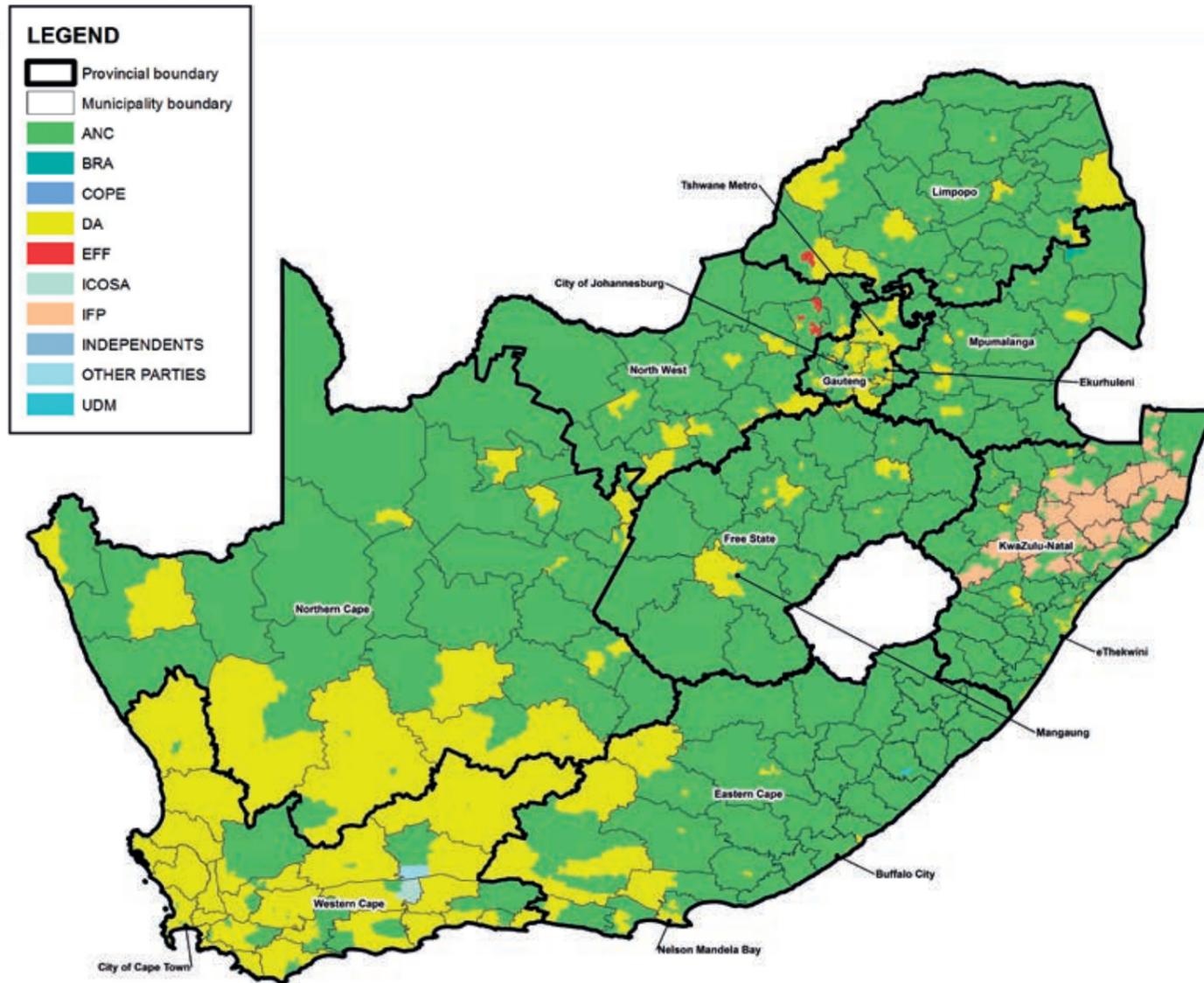
2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in the Eastern Cape
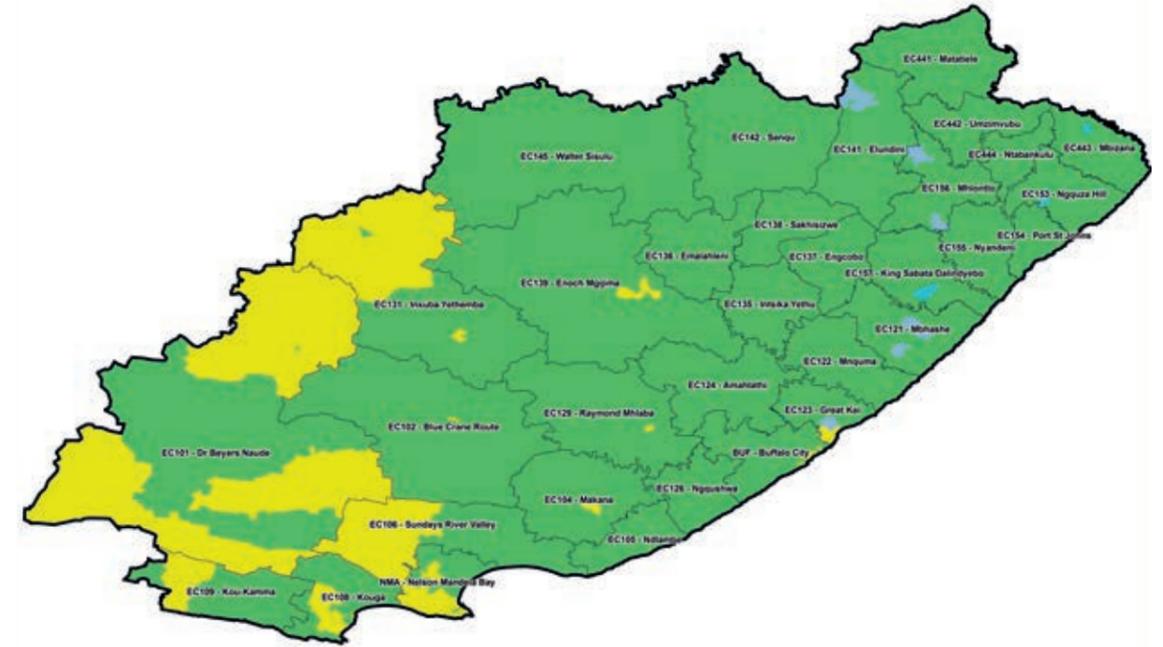

## 2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in the Free State
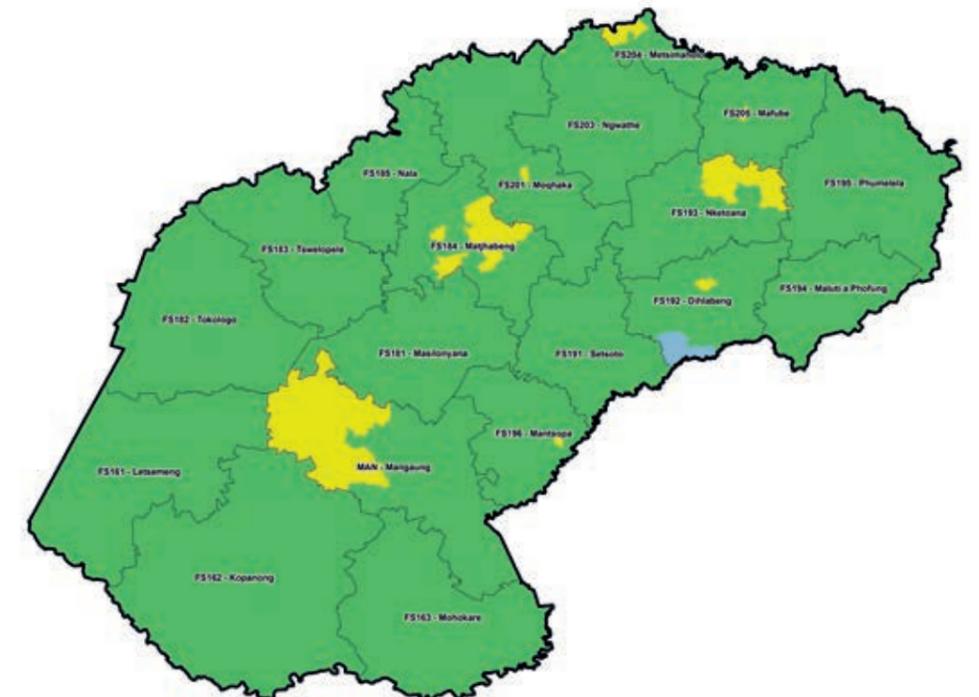
## 2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in Gauteng
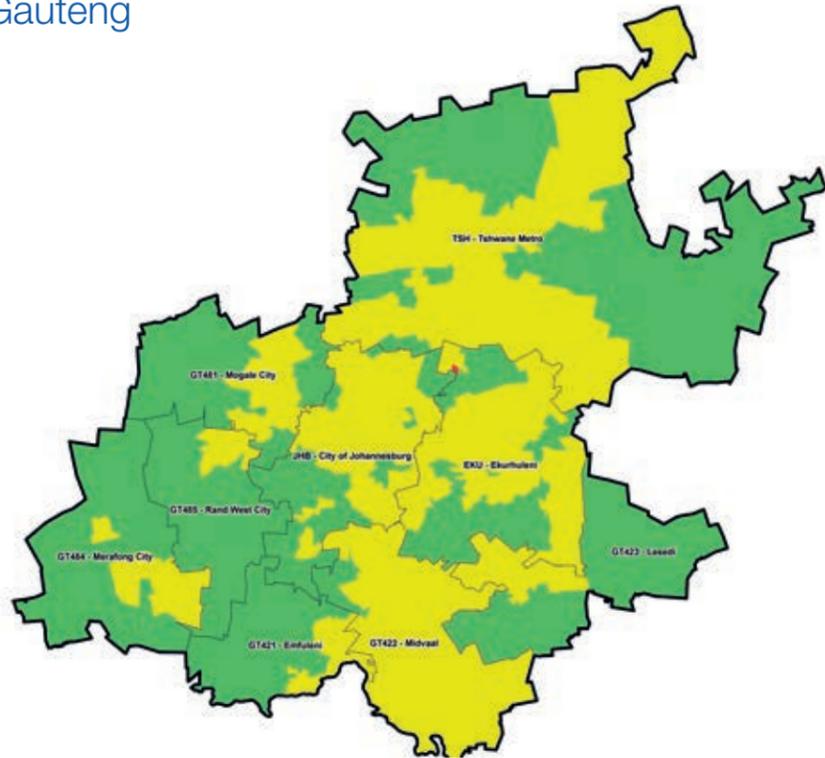

2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in Limpopo
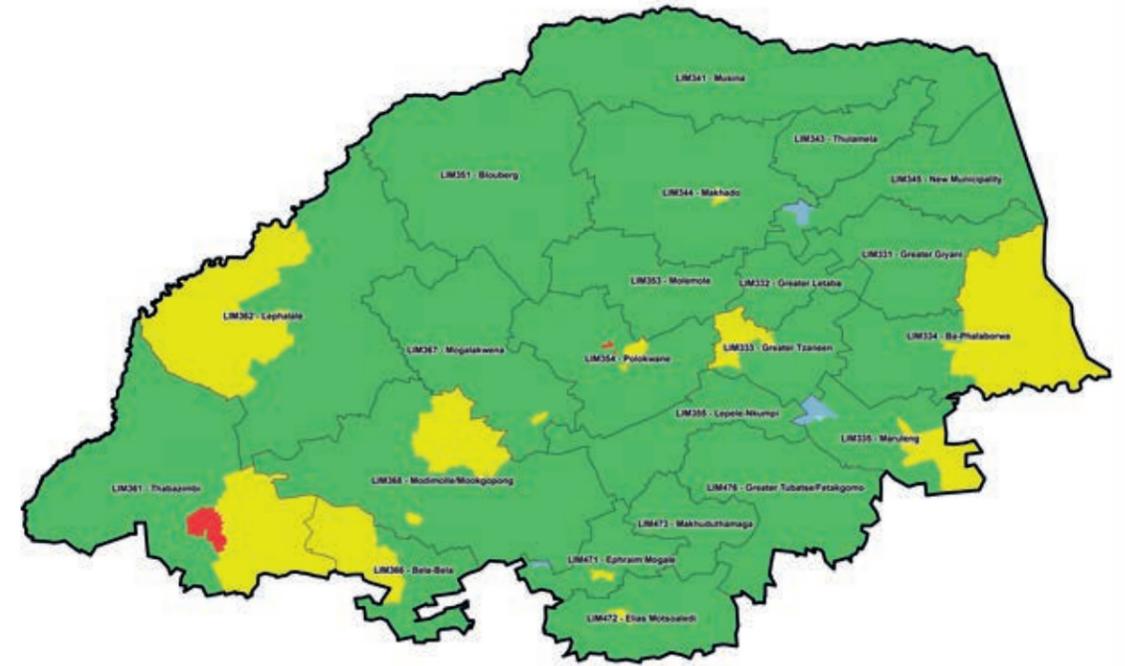
2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in KwaZulu-Natal
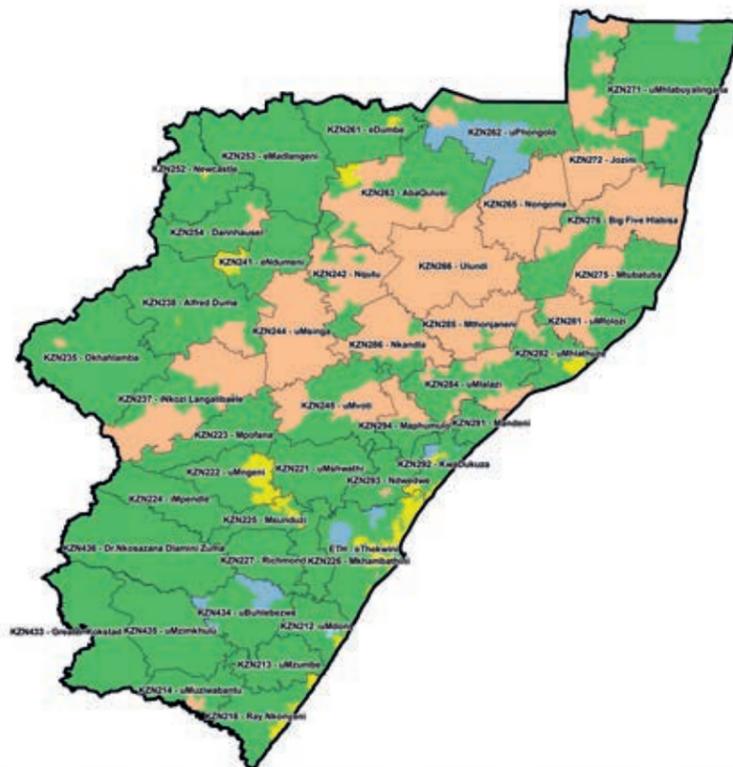

2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in Mpumalanga
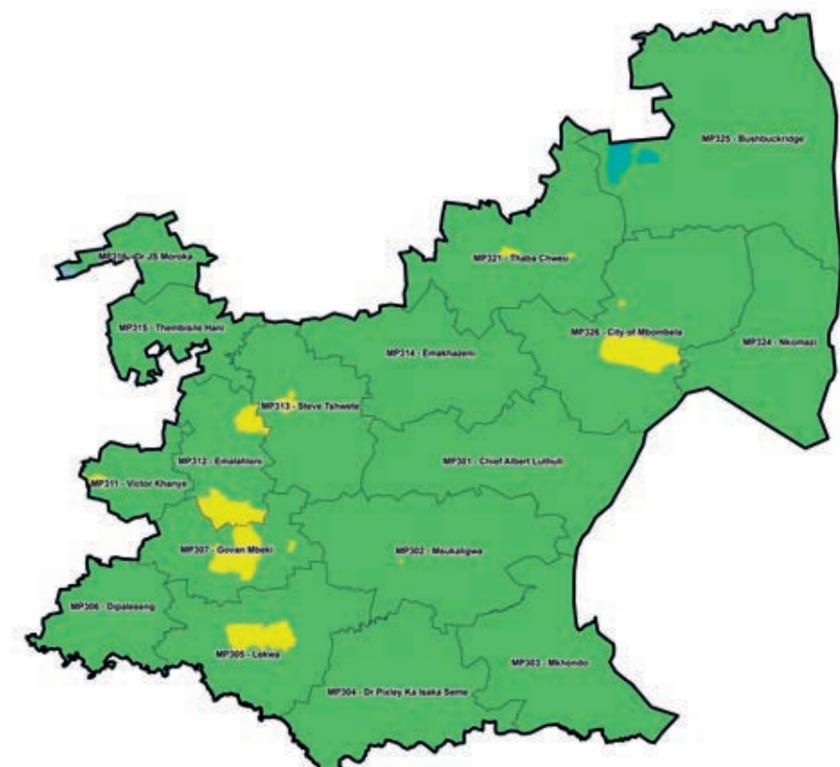
2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in the North West

2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in the Western Cape

2016 Local Government Elections ward winners in the Northern Cape